13 VAC 5-51-21. Section 102.0. Applicability.

A. 102.1. General: The provisions of the SFPC shall apply to all matters affecting or relating to structures, processes and premises as set forth in Section 101.0. The SFPC shall supersede any fire prevention regulations previously adopted by a local government or other political subdivision.

B. 102.1.1. Changes: No change shall be made in the use or occupancy of any structure that would place the structure in a different division of the same group of occupancies, unless such structure is made to comply with the requirements of this code and the USBC.

C. 102.2. Application to pre-1973 buildings and structures: Buildings and structures constructed prior to the USBC (1973) shall comply with the maintenance requirements of the SFPC to the extent that equipment, systems, devices, and safeguards which were provided and approved when constructed shall be maintained. Such buildings and structures, if subject to the state fire and public building regulations (Virginia Public Building Safety Regulations, VR 394-01-05) in effect prior to March 31, 1986, shall also be maintained in accordance with those regulations.

D. 102.3. Application to post-1973 buildings and structures: Buildings and structures constructed under any edition of the USBC shall comply with the maintenance requirements of the SFPC to

the extent that equipment, systems, devices, and safeguards which were provided and approved when constructed shall be maintained.

E. 102.4. Referenced codes and standards: The codes and standards referenced in the IFC shall be those listed in Chapter 45 and considered part of the requirements of the SFPC to the prescribed extent of each such reference. Where differences occur between the provisions of this code and the referenced standards, the provisions of this code shall apply.

F. 102.5. Subsequent alteration: Subsequent alteration, enlargement, repair, or conversion of the occupancy classification of structures shall be subject to the current USBC.

G. 102.6. State State-owned buildings and structures: The SFPC shall be applicable to all state-owned buildings and structures in the manner and extent described in § 27-99 of the Code of Virginia and the State Fire Marshal shall have the authority to enforce this code in state-owned buildings and structures as is prescribed in Sections 27-98 and 27-99 of the Code of Virginia.

H. 102.7. G. 102.6. Relationship to USBC: In accordance with Sections 27-34.4, 36-105.1 and 36-119.1 of the Code of Virginia, the USBC does not supersede the provisions of this code that prescribe standards to be complied with in existing buildings and structures, provided that this code shall not impose requirements that are more restrictive than those of the USBC under which the buildings or structures were constructed. Subsequent alteration, enlargement, rehabilitation,

repair or conversion of the occupancy classification of such buildings and structures shall be subject to the construction and rehabilitation provisions of the USBC. Construction inspections of structures, Inspection of buildings other than state-owned structures, buildings under construction and the review and approval of their construction documents building plans for these structures for enforcement of the USBC shall be the sole responsibility of the appropriate local building department inspectors.

I. 102.8. Existing structures: Upon the completion of <u>such</u> structures, responsibility for fire safety protection shall pass to the local fire <u>official</u> <u>marshal or official designated by the locality to enforce this code in those localities which enforce the SFPC</u> or to the State Fire Marshal , who shall also have the authority, in cooperation with any local governing body, to enforce this code.

The State Fire Marshal shall also have authority to enforce this code in those jurisdictions in localities which the local governments do not enforce this code.

J. 102.9. G. 102.7. Inspections for USBC requirements: The fire official shall require that existing structures subject to the requirements of the applicable retrofitting provisions relating to the fire protection equipment and system requirements of the USBC, Part I, Construction, Sections 103.7 and 3411, comply with the provisions located therein.

13 VAC 5-51-31. Section 103.0. Incorporation by reference.

A. 103.1. General: The following document is adopted and incorporated by reference to be an enforceable part of the SFPC:

The International Fire Code $-2003\ 2006$ Edition, hereinafter referred to as "IFC," published by the International Code Council, Inc., 5203 Leesburg Pike, Suite $708\ 600$, Falls Church, VA 22041-3401, phone (703) = 931-4533.

B. 103.1.1. Deletion: Delete IFC Chapter 1.

C. 103.1.2. Appendices: The appendices in the IFC are not considered part of the IFC for the purposes of Section 103.1.

Note: Section 101.5 references authority contained in the Code of Virginia for local fire prevention regulations that may be evaluated by localities to determine whether provisions in the IFC appendices may be considered for local fire prevention regulations.

D. 103.2. Amendments: All requirements of the referenced codes and standards that relate to fees, permits, unsafe notices, disputes, condemnation, inspections, scope of enforcement and all other procedural, and administrative matters are deleted and replaced by the provisions of Chapter 1 of the SFPC.

E. 103.2.1. Other amendments: The SFPC contains provisions adopted by the Virginia Board of Housing and Community Development (BHCD), some of which delete, change or amend provisions of the IFC and referenced standards. Where conflicts occur between such changed provisions and the unchanged provisions of the IFC and referenced standards, the provisions changed by the BHCD shall govern.

Note: The IFC and its referenced standards contain some areas of regulation outside of the scope of the SFPC, as established by the BHCD and under state law. Where conflicts have been readily noted, changes have been made to the IFC and its referenced standards to bring it within the scope of authority; however, in some areas, judgment will have to be made as to whether the provisions of the IFC and its referenced standards are fully applicable.

F. 103.3. International Fire Code. Retroactive fire protection system requirements contained in the IFC shall not be enforced unless specified by the USBC.

13 VAC 5-51-41. Section 104.0. Enforcement.

A. 104.1. Local enforcement: Any local government may enforce the SFPC following official action by such body. The official action shall (i) require compliance with the provisions of the SFPC in its entirety or with respect only to those provisions of the SFPC relating to open burning, fire lanes, fireworks, and hazardous materials and (ii) assign enforcement responsibility

to the local agency or agencies of its choice. Any local governing body may establish such procedures or requirements as may be necessary for the administration and enforcement of this code. If a local governing body elects to enforce only those provisions of the SFPC relating to open burning, it may do so in all or in any designated geographic areas of its jurisdiction. The terms "enforcing agency" and "fire official" are intended to apply to the agency or agencies to which responsibility for enforcement of the SFPC has been assigned. The terms "building official" or "building department" are intended to apply only to the local building official or local building department.

B. 104.1.1. Enforcement of fireworks provisions by law-enforcement officers: In accordance with § 27-100.1 of the Code of Virginia, law-enforcement officers who are otherwise authorized to enforce certain provisions of this code shall not be subject to the certification requirements of Sections 105.2 or 105.3.2.

C. 104.2. State enforcement: The State Fire Marshal shall have the authority to enforce the SFPC as follows:

- 1. In cooperation with any local governing body;
- 2. In those jurisdictions in which the local governments do not enforce the SFPC; and

3. In all state-owned buildings and structures In accordance with Section 27-98 of the Code of Virginia, the State Fire Marshal shall also have the authority, in cooperation with any local governing body, to enforce the SFPC. The State Fire Marshal shall also have authority to enforce the SFPC in those jurisdictions in which the local governments do not enforce the SFPC and may establish such procedures or requirements as may be necessary for the administration and enforcement of the SFPC in such jurisdictions.

D. 104.3. State structures: Every agency, commission or institution of this Commonwealth, including all institutions of higher education, shall permit, at all reasonable hours, the fire official reasonable access to existing structures or a structure under construction or renovation, for the purpose of performing an informational and advisory fire safety inspection. The fire official is permitted to submit, subsequent to performing such inspection, his findings and recommendations, including a list of corrective actions necessary to ensure that such structure is reasonably safe from the hazards of fire, to the appropriate official of such agency, commission, or institution and the State Fire Marshal. Such agency, commission or institution shall notify, within 60 days of receipt of such findings and recommendations, the State Fire Marshal and the fire official of the corrective measures taken to eliminate the hazards reported by the fire official. The State Fire Marshal shall have the same power in the enforcement of this section as is provided for in § 27-98 of the Code of Virginia. The State Fire Marshal may enter into an agreement as is provided for in § 36-139.4 of the Code of Virginia with any local enforcement agency that enforces the SFPC to enforce this section and to take immediate enforcement action

upon verification of a complaint of an imminent hazard such as a chained or blocked exit door, improper storage of flammable liquids, use of decorative materials, and overcrowding.

13 VAC 5-51-81. Section 107.0. Permits.

A. 107.1. Prior notification: The fire official may require notification prior to (i) activities involving the handling, storage or use of substances, materials or devices regulated by the SFPC; (ii) conducting processes which produce conditions hazardous to life or property; or (iii) establishing a place of assembly.

B. 107.2. Permits required: Permits may be required by the fire official as permitted under the SFPC in accordance with Table 107.2, except that the fire official shall require permits for the manufacturing, storage, handling, use, and sale of explosives. An application for a permit to manufacture, store, handle, use, or sell explosives shall only be made by an individual certified as a blaster in accordance with Section 3301.4, or by a person who has been issued a background clearance card in accordance with Section 3301.2.3.1.1.

Exception: Such permits shall not be required for the storage of explosives or blasting agents by the Virginia Department of State Police provided notification to the fire official is made annually by the Chief Arson Investigator listing all storage locations.

C. Add Table 107.2 as follows:

Table 107.2.OPERATIONAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (to be filled in by local jurisdiction).

	Permit	I	I 1
Description	Required	Permit	Inspection
Description	(yes or	fee	fee
	no)		
Aerosol products. An operational permit is required to manufacture,			
store or handle an aggregate quantity of Level 2 or Level 3 aerosol			
products in excess of 500 pounds (227 kg) net weight.			
Amusement buildings. An operational permit is required to operate a			
special amusement building.			
Aviation facilities. An operational permit is required to use a Group H or			
Group S occupancy for aircraft servicing or repair and aircraft fuel-			
servicing vehicles. Additional permits required by other sections of this			
code include, but are not limited to, hot work, hazardous materials and			
flammable or combustible finishes.			
Carnivals and fairs. An operational permit is required to conduct a			
carnival or fair.			
Battery systems. An operational permit is required to install stationary			
lead-acid battery systems having a liquid capacity of more than 50			
gallons (189 L).			
Cellulose nitrate film. An operational permit is required to store, handle			
or use cellulose nitrate film in a Group A occupancy.			
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Combustible dust-producing operation	ons. An operational permit is		
required to operate a grain elevator,	flour starch mill, feed mill, or a		
plant pulverizing aluminum, coal, coa	coa, magnesium, spices or sugar,		
or other operations producing combi	ustible dusts as defined in Chapter		
2.			
Combustible fibers. An operational p	permit is required for the storage		
and handling of combustible fibers in	n quantities greater than 100 cubic		
feet (2.8 m ³).			
Exception: An operational permit is r	not required for agricultural storage.		
Compressed gas. An operational pe	rmit is required for the storage, use		
or handling at normal temperature a	nd pressure (NTP) of compressed		
gases in excess of the amounts liste	ed below.		
Exception: Vehicles equipped for an	d using compressed gas as a fuel		
for propelling the vehicle.			
Permit Amounts for	Compressed Gases		
Type of gas	Amount (cubic feet at NTP)		
Type of gas	Amount (cubic feet at NTP)		
Corrosive	200		
Flammable (except cryogenic	200		
fluids and liquefied petroleum			
gases)			
Highly toxic	Any amount		

Inert and simple asphyxiant	6,00	0			
Oxidizing (including oxygen)	504				
Toxic	Any am	ount			
For SI: 1 cubic foot = 0.02832 m^2					
Covered mall buildings. An operation	nal permit is require	d for:			
1. The placement of retail fixtures are	nd displays, concess	sion equipment,			
displays of highly combustible good	s and similar items i	n the mall.			
2. The display of liquid- or gas-fired	equipment in the ma	all.			
3. The use of open-flame or flame-p	roducing equipmen	t in the mall.			
Cryogenic fluids. An operational per	mit is required to pro	oduce, store,			
transport on site, use, handle or disp	oense cryogenic flui	ds in excess of			
the amounts listed below.					
Exception: Operational permits are	not required for vehi	cles equipped			
for any using cryogenic fluids as a fu	uel for propelling the	vehicle or for			
refrigerating the lading.					
Permit Amounts fo	r Cryogenic Fluids				
Type of Cryogenic Fluid	Inside	Outside			
	building	building			
	(gallons)	(gallons)			
T. Control of the Con	1	i l	1 1	1	i e

Flammable	More than 1	60			
Inert	60	500			
Oxidizing (includes oxygen)	10	50			
Physical or health hazard not	Any amount	Any amount			
indicated above					
For SI: 1 gallon = 3.785 L.					
Cutting and welding. An operational pe	rmit is required to	o conduct			
cutting or welding operations within the	jurisdiction.				
Dry cleaning plants. An operational per	mit is required to	engage in the			
business of dry cleaning or to change to	o a more hazard	ous cleaning			
solvent used in existing dry cleaning eq	uipment.				
Exhibits and trade shows. An operation	al permit is requi	ired to operate			
exhibits and trade shows.					
Explosives. An operational permit is red	quired for the ma	nufacture,			
storage, handling, sale or use of any qu	antity of explosi	ve, explosive			
material, fireworks, or pyrotechnic spec	ial effects within	the scope of			
Chapter 33.					
Fire hydrants and valves. An operational	al permit is requi	red to use or			
operate fire hydrants or valves intended	d for fire suppres	sion purposes			
which are installed on water systems and accessible to a fire apparatus					
access road that is open to or generally used by the public.					
Exception: An operational permit is not	required for auth	norized			
employees of the water company that s	supplies the syste	em or the fire			
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department to use or operate fire hydrants or valves.	
Flammable and combustible liquids. An operational permit is required:	
1. To use or operate a pipeline for the transportation within facilities of	
flammable or combustible liquids. This requirement shall not apply to	
the offsite transportation in pipelines regulated by the Department of	
Transportation (DOTn) (see Section 3501.1.2) nor does it apply to	
piping systems (see Section 3503.6).	
2. To store, handle or use Class I liquids in excess of 5 gallons (19 L) in	
a building or in excess of 10 gallons (37.9 L) outside of a building,	
except that a permit is not required for the following:	
2.1. The storage or use of Class I liquids in the fuel tank of a motor	
vehicle, aircraft, motorboat, mobile power plant or mobile heating plant,	
unless such storage, in the opinion of the fire official, would cause an	
unsafe condition.	
2.2. The storage or use of paints, oils, varnishes or similar flammable	
mixtures when such liquids are stored for maintenance, painting or	
similar purposes for a period of not more than 30 days.	
3. To store, handle or use Class II or Class IIIA liquids in excess of 25	
gallons (95 L) in a building or in excess of 60 gallons (227 L) outside a	

building, except for fuel oil used in connection with oil-burning		
equipment.		
4. To remove Class I or Class II liquids from an underground storage		
tank used for fueling motor vehicles by any means other than the		
approved, stationary on-site pumps normally used for dispensing		
purposes.		
5. To operate tank vehicles, equipment, tanks, plants, terminals, wells,		
fuel-dispensing stations, refineries, distilleries and similar facilities		
where flammable and combustible liquids are produced, processed,		
transported, stored, dispensed or used.		
6. To install, alter, remove, abandon, place temporarily out of service		
(for more than 90 days) or otherwise dispose of an underground,		
protected above-ground or above-ground flammable or combustible		
liquid tank.		
7. To change the type of contents stored in a flammable or combustible		
liquid tank to a material which poses a greater hazard than that for		
which the tank was designed and constructed.		
8. To manufacture, process, blend or refine flammable or combustible		
liquids.		

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Floor finishing. An operationa	al permit is required for floor finishing or			
surfacing operations exceedi				
or Class II liquids.				
Fruit and crop ripening. An o	perational permit is required to operate a			
fruit-, or crop-ripening facility	or conduct a fruit-ripening process using			
ethylene gas.				
Fumigation and thermal inse	cticidal fogging. An operational permit is			
required to operate a busines	ss of fumigation or thermal insecticidal			
fogging and to maintain a roo	om, vault or chamber in which a toxic or			
flammable fumigant is used.				
Hazardous materials. An ope	erational permit is required to store,			
transport on site, dispense, u	se or handle hazardous materials in			
excess of the amounts listed	below.			
Permit Amou	nts for Hazardous Materials			
Type of material	Amount			
Combustible liquids	See flammable and combustible liquids			
Corrosive materials				
Gases	See compressed gases			
Liquids	55 gallons			
Solids	1000 pounds			
Explosive materials	See explosives			
Flammable materials				
Gases	See compressed gases			
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Liquids	See flammable and combustible liquids	
Solids	100 pounds	
Highly toxic materials		
Gases	See compressed gases	
Liquids	Any amount	
Solids	Any amount	
Oxidizing materials		
Gases	See compressed gases	
Liquids		
Class 4	Any amount	
Class 3	1 gallon	
Class 2	10 gallons	
Class 1	55 gallons	
Solids		
Class 4	Any amount	
Class 3	10 pounds	
Class 2	100 pounds	
Class 1	500 pounds	
Organic peroxides		
Liquids		
Class I	Any amount	
Class II	Any amount	
Class III	1 gallon	

Class IV	2 gallons	
Class V	No permit required	
Solids		
Class I	Any amount	
Class II	Any amount	
Class III	10 pounds	
Class IV	20 pounds	
Class V	No permit required	
Pyrophoric materials		
Gases	See compressed gases	
Liquids	Any amount	
Solids	Any amount	
Toxic materials		
Gases	See compresses gases	
Liquids	10 gallons	
Solids	100 pounds	
Unstable (reactive)		
materials		
Liquids		
Class 4	Any amount	
Class 3	Any amount	
Class 2	5 gallons	
Class 1	10 gallons	

Solids			
Class 4	Any amount		
Class 3	Any amount		
Class 2	50 pounds		
Class 1	100 pounds		
Water-reactive materials			
Liquids			
Class 3	Any amount		
Class 2	5 gallons		
Class 1	55 gallons		
Solids			
Class 3	Any amount		
Class 2	50 pounds		
Class 1	500 pounds		
For SI: 1 gallon = 3.875 L, 1	pound = 0.454 kg.		
HPM facilities. An operational	I permit is required to store, handle or use		
hazardous production materi	als.		
High piled storage. An opera	tional permit is required to use a building or		
portion thereof as a high-pile	d storage area exceeding 500 square feet		
(46 m ²).			
Hot work operations. An ope	rational permit is required for hot work		
including, but not limited to:			

1. Public exhibitions and demonstrations where hot work is conducted.		
Use of portable hot work equipment inside a structure.		
Exception: Work that is conducted under a construction permit.		
3. Fixed-site hot work equipment such as welding booths.		
4. Hot work conducted within a hazardous fire area.		
5. Application of roof coverings with the use of an open-flame device.		
6. When approved, the fire official shall issue a permit to carry out a Hot		
Work Program. This program allows approved personnel to regulate		
their facility's hot work operations. The approved personnel shall be		
trained in the fire safety aspects denoted in this chapter and shall be		
responsible for issuing permits requiring compliance with the		
requirements found in this chapter. These permits shall be issued only		
to their employees or hot work operations under their supervision.		
Industrial ovens. An operational permit is required for operation of		
industrial ovens regulated by Chapter 21.		
Lumber yards and woodworking plants. An operational permit is		
required for the storage or processing of lumber exceeding 100,000		
board feet (8,333 ft ³) (236 m ³).		

Liquid- or gas-fueled vehicles or equipment in assembly buildings. An		
operational permit is required to display, operate or demonstrate liquid-		
or gas-fueled vehicles or equipment in assembly buildings.		
LP-gas. An operational permit is required for:		
1. Storage and use of LP-gas.		
Exception: An operational permit is not required for individual		
containers with a 500-gallon (1893 L) water capacity or less serving		
occupancies in Group R-3.		
2. Operation of cargo tankers that transport LP-gas.		
Magnesium. An operational permit is required to melt, cast, heat treat or		
grind more than 10 pounds (4.54 kg) of magnesium.		
Miscellaneous combustible storage. An operational permit is required to		
store in any building or upon any premises in excess of 2,500 cubic feet		
(71 m ³) gross volume of combustible empty packing cases, boxes,		
barrels or similar containers, rubber tires, rubber, cork or similar		
combustible material.		
Open burning. An operational permit is required for the kindling or		
maintaining of an open fire or a fire on any public street, alley, road, or		
other public or private ground. Instructions and stipulations of the permit		
shall be adhered to.		
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Exception: Recreational fires.		
Open flames and candles. An operational permit is required to remove		
paint with a torch; use a torch or open-flame device in a hazardous fire		
area; or to use open flames or candles in connection with assembly		
areas, dining areas of restaurants or drinking establishments.		
Organic coatings. An operational permit is required for any organic-		
coating manufacturing operation producing more than 1 gallon (4 L) of		
an organic coating in one day.		
Assembly/educational. An operational permit is required to operate a		
place of assembly/educational occupancy.		
Private fire hydrants. An operational permit is required for the removal		
from service, use or operation of private fire hydrants.		
Exception: An operational permit is not required for private industry with		
trained maintenance personnel, private fire brigade or fire departments		
to maintain, test and use private hydrants.		
Pyrotechnic special effects material. An operational permit is required		
for use and handling of pyrotechnic special effects material.		
Pyroxylin plastics. An operational permit is required for storage or		
handling of more than 25 pounds (11 kg) of cellulose nitrate (pyroxylin)		
plastics and for the assembly or manufacture of articles involving		
pyroxylin plastics.		
Refrigeration equipment. An operational permit is required to operate a		
mechanical refrigeration unit or system regulated by Chapter 6.		

Repair garages and service stations. An operational permit is required		
for operation of repair garages and automotive, marine and fleet service		
stations.		
Rooftop heliports. An operational permit is required for the operation of		
a rooftop heliport.		
Spraying or dipping. An operational permit is required to conduct a		
spraying or dipping operation utilizing flammable or combustible liquids		
or the application of combustible powders regulated by Chapter 15.		
Storage of scrap tires and tire byproducts. An operational permit is		
required to establish, conduct or maintain storage of scrap tires and tire		
byproducts that exceeds 2,500 cubic feet (71 m ³) of total volume of		
scrap tires and for indoor storage of tires and tire byproducts.		
Temporary membrane structures, tents and canopies. An operational		
permit is required to operate an air-supported temporary membrane		
structure or a tent.		
Exceptions:		
Tents used exclusively for recreational camping purposes.		
2. Tents and air-supported structures that cover an area of 900 square		
feet (84 m2) or less, including all connecting areas or spaces with a		
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common means of egress or entrance and with an occupant load of 50		
common means of egress or entrance and with an occupant load of 50 or less persons.		

3. Fabric canopies and awnings open on all sides which comply with all of the following:		
3.1. Individual canopies shall have a maximum size of 700 square feet (65 m ²).		
3.2. The aggregate area of multiple canopies placed side by side without a fire break clearance of 12 feet (3658 mm) shall not exceed 700 square feet (65 m²) total.		
3.3. A minimum clearance of 12 feet (3658 mm) to structures and other tents shall be provided.		
Tire-rebuilding plants. An operational permit is required for the operation and maintenance of a tire-rebuilding plant.		
Waste handling. An operational permit is required for the operation of wrecking yards, junk yards and waste material-handling facilities.		
Wood products. An operational permit is required to store chips, hogged material, lumber or plywood in excess of 200 cubic feet (6 m3).		

D. 107.3. Application for permit: Application for a permit shall be made on forms prescribed by the fire official.

E. 107.4. Issuance of permits: Before a permit is issued, the fire official shall make such inspections or tests as are necessary to assure that the use and activities for which application is made comply with the provisions of this code.

F. 107.5. Conditions of permit: A permit shall constitute permission to store or handle materials or to conduct processes in accordance with the SFPC, and shall not be construed as authority to omit or amend any of the provisions of this code. Permits shall remain in effect until revoked or for such period as specified on the permit. Permits are not transferable.

G. 107.5.1. Special conditions for the State Fire Marshal's Office: Permits issued by the State Fire Marshal's Office for the use of explosives in special operations or under emergency conditions shall be valid for one week from the date of issuance and shall not be renewable.

H. 107.6. State Fire Marshal: Permits will not be required by the State Fire Marshal except for the manufacturing, storage, handling, use, and sale of explosives in localities not enforcing the SFPC, and for the display of fireworks on state-owned property.

Exception: Such permits shall not be required for the storage of explosives or blasting agents by the Virginia Department of State Police provided notification to the State Fire Marshal is made

annually by the Chief Arson Investigator listing all storage locations within areas where enforcement is provided by the State Fire Marshal's office.

I. 107.7. Annual: The enforcing agency may issue annual permits for the manufacturing, storage, handling, use, or sales of explosives to any state regulated public utility.

J. 107.8. Approved plans: Plans approved by the fire official are approved with the intent that they comply in all respects to this code. Any omissions or errors on the plans do not relieve the applicant of complying with all applicable requirements of this code.

K. 107.9. Posting: Issued permits shall be kept on the premises designated therein at all times and shall be readily available for inspection by the fire official.

L. 107.10. Suspension of permit: A permit shall become invalid if the authorized activity is not commenced within six months after issuance of the permit, or if the authorized activity is suspended or abandoned for a period of six months after the time of commencement.

M. 107.11. Revocation of permit: The fire official may revoke a permit or approval issued under the SFPC if conditions of the permit have been violated, or if the approved application, data or plans contain misrepresentation as to material fact.

N. 107.12. Local permit fees: Fees may be levied by the local governing body in order to defray the cost of enforcement and appeals under the SFPC.

O. 107.13. State explosives, blasting agents and fireworks permit fees: Fees for permits issued by the State Fire Marshal's office for the storage, use, sale or manufacture of explosives or blasting agents, and for the display of fireworks on state-owned property shall be as follows:

- 1. \$100 per year per magazine to store explosives and blasting agents.
- 2. \$150 per year per city or county to use explosives and blasting agents.
- 3. \$150 per year to sell explosives and blasting agents.
- 4. \$200 per year to manufacture explosives, blasting agents and fireworks.
- 5. \$250 \$300 per day for fireworks, pyrotechnics or proximate audience displays conducted indoor of in any state-owned buildings building and \$75 \$150 per day for each subsequent day.

- 6. \$150 \$200 per day for fireworks, pyrotechnics or proximate audience displays conducted out-of-doors on any state-owned property and \$75 \$150 per day for each subsequent day.
- 7. \$75 per event for the use of explosives in special operations or emergency conditions.
- P. 107.14 State annual inspection permit fees. Annual fees for inspection permits issued by the State Fire Marshal's office for the inspection of buildings shall be as follows:
 - 1. Nightclubs.
 - 1.1. \$350 for occupant load of 100 or less.
 - 1.2. \$450 for occupant load of 101 to 200.
 - 1.3. \$500 for occupant load of 201 to 300.
 - 1.4. \$500 plus \$50 for each 100 occupants where occupant loads exceed 300.

- 2. Private schools (kindergarten through 12th grade) and private college dormitories with or without assembly areas. If containing assembly areas, such assembly areas are not included in the computation of square footage.
 - 2.1. \$150 for 3500 square feet or less.
 - 2.2. \$200 for greater than 3500 square feet up to 7000 square feet.
 - 2.3. \$250 for greater than 7000 square feet up to 10,000 square feet.
 - 2.4. \$250 plus \$50 for each additional 3000 square feet where square footage exceeds 10,000.
- 3. Assembly areas which are part of private schools (kindergarten through 12th grade) or private college dormitories.
 - 3.1. \$50 for 10,000 square feet or less provided the assembly area is within or attached to a school or dormitory building.

- 3.2. \$100 for greater than 10,000 square feet up to 25,000 square feet provided the assembly area is within or attached to a school or dormitory building, such as gymnasiums, auditoriums or cafeterias.
- 3.3. \$100 for up to 25,000 square feet provided the assembly area is in a separate or separate buildings such as gymnasiums, auditoriums or cafeterias.
- 3.4. \$150 for greater than 25,000 square feet for assembly areas within or attached to a school or dormitory building or in a separate or separate buildings such as gymnasiums, auditoriums or cafeterias.

4. Hospitals.

- 4.1. \$300 for 1 to 50 beds.
- 4.2. \$400 for 51 to 100 beds.
- 4.3. \$500 for 101 to 150 beds.
- 4.4. \$600 for 151 to 200 beds.

4.5. \$600 plus \$100 for each additional 100 beds where the number of beds exceeds 200.

Exception: Annual inspection permits for any building or groups of buildings on the same site may not exceed \$2500.

Q. 107.15. Fee schedule: The local governing body may establish a fee schedule. The schedule shall incorporate unit rates, which may be based on square footage, cubic footage, estimated cost of inspection or other appropriate criteria.

R. 107.16. Payment of fees: A permit shall not be issued until the designated fees have been paid.

Exception: The fire official may authorize delayed payment of fees.

13 VAC 5-51-91. Section 109.0. Inspection.

A. 109.1. Inspection: The fire official may inspect all structures and premises for the purposes of ascertaining and causing to be corrected any conditions liable to cause fire, contribute to the

spread of fire, interfere with firefighting operations, endanger life, or any violations of the provisions or intent of the SFPC.

Exception: Single family dwellings and dwelling units in two family and multiple family dwellings and farm structures shall be exempt from routine inspections. This exemption shall not preclude the fire official from inspecting under § 27-98.2 of the Code of Virginia for hazardous conditions relating to explosives, flammable and combustible conditions, and hazardous materials.

B. 109.1.1. Right to entry: The fire official may enter any structure or premises at any reasonable time to inspect subject to constitutional restrictions on unreasonable searches and seizures. If entry is refused or not obtained, the fire official may pursue recourse as provided by law.

Note: Specific authorization and procedures for inspections and issuing warrants are set out in §§ 27-98.1 through 27-98.5 of the Code of Virginia and shall be taken into consideration.

C. 109.1.2. Credentials: The fire official and technical assistants shall carry proper credentials of office when inspecting in the performance of their duties under the SFPC.

D. 109.2. Coordinated inspections: The fire official shall coordinate inspections and administrative orders with any other state and local agencies having related inspection authority, and shall coordinate those inspections required by the USBC for new construction when involving provisions of the amended IFC, so that the owners and occupants will not be subjected to numerous inspections or conflicting orders.

Note: The USBC requires the building official to coordinate such inspections with the fire official.

E. 109.3. Other inspections: <u>In accordance with § 36-139.3 of the Code of Virginia</u>, the State Fire Marshal <u>, upon presenting proper credentials</u>, shall make annual inspections for hazards incident to fire in all (i) residential care facilities operated by any state agency ; <u>, (ii) adult care residences assisted living facilities</u> licensed or subject to licensure <u>under pursuant to Chapter 9 18 (§ 63.1-172 63.2-1800</u> et seq.) of Title 63.1 63.2 of the Code of Virginia which are not inspected by a local fire marshal ; <u>, (iii) student <u>=</u> residence facilities owned or operated by the public institutions of higher education in the Commonwealth ; <u>, and (iv) public schools in the Commonwealth which are not inspected by a local fire marshal. In the event that any such facility or residence is found <u>to be</u> nonconforming to the SFPC, the State Fire Marshal <u>or local</u> fire marshal may petition any court of competent jurisdiction for the issuance of an injunction.</u></u>

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51-145, 13 VAC 5-51-150 and 13 VAC 5-51-154; repealing 13 VAC 5-51-152).

13 VAC 5-51-130. IFC Section 202.0. Definitions.

A. Add the following definitions:

Background clearance card: See Section 3301.0.

Blaster, restricted: See Section 3301.0.

Blaster, unrestricted: See Section 3301.0.

DHCD: The Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development.

Local government, local governing body or locality: The governing body of any county, city, or

town, other political subdivision and state agency in this Commonwealth charged with the

enforcement of the SFPC under state law.

Night club: Any building or portion thereof in which the main use is a place of public assembly

that provides exhibition, performance or other forms or entertainment; serves alcoholic

beverages; and provides music and space for dancing.

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51-145, 13 VAC 5-51-150 and 13 VAC 5-51-154; repealing 13 VAC 5-51-152).

State Fire Marshal: The State Fire Marshal as provided for by § 36-139.2 of the Code of

Virginia.

State Regulated Care Facility (SRCF): A building or part thereof occupied by persons in the care

of others where program regulatory oversight is provided by the Virginia Department of Social

Services; Virginia Department Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse

Services; Virginia Department of Education or Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice (Groups

R-2, R-3, R-4 and R-5).

Technical Assistant: Any person employed by or under an extended contract to a local enforcing

agency for enforcing the SFPC. For the purposes of this definition, an extended contract shall be

a contract with an aggregate term of 18 months or longer.

TRB: The Virginia State Building Code Technical Review Board.

USBC: The Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code (13VAC5-63).

B. Add the following definition under the term "Occupancy Classification – Residential Group

R":

R-5 Detached one and two-family dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings (townhouses) not more than three stories high with separate means of egress and their accessory structures. The terms "R-5" and "one and two-family dwelling" where used in this code shall be interchangeable.

C. Change the following definition to read:

Code official, fire official or Fire code official: The officer or other designated authority charged with administration and enforcement of this code, or a duly authorized representative. For the purpose of this code, the term terms "code official;" and "fire official;" or "fire code official" shall have the same meaning as used the term "fire code official" and, in addition, such official shall have the powers outlined in § 27-98.1 of the Code of Virginia.

13 VAC 5-51-132. IFC Chapter 4. Emergency Planning and Preparedness.

A. Add Section 401.1.1 to read:

401.1.1. State Regulated Care Facilities: when a state license is required by the Virginia Department of Social Services; Virginia Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services; Virginia Department of Education; or Virginia Department of

Juvenile Justice to operate, SRCF shall comply with this section and the provisions of Section 404.0.

B. Add item 12 14 to Section 404.2 to read:

12. 14. SRCF.

C. Add exception to Section 405.1 to read:

Exception: Emergency evacuation drills shall not be conducted in school buildings during periods of mandatory testing required by the Virginia Board of Education.

D. Add the following category to Table 405.2 to read:

Group or occupancy	Frequency	Participation
SRCF	Monthly	All occupants

E. Add Section 405.2.1 to read:

405.2.1. High-rise buildings. Fire exit drills shall be conducted annually by building staff personnel or the owner of the building in accordance with the fire safety plan and shall not affect other current occupants.

F. Add Section 408.1.1 to read:

408.1.1. Maintaining occupant load posting. Occupant load postings required by the building code are required to be maintained.

G. Change Section 408.2 to read:

408.2. Group A occupancies. Group A occupancies shall comply with applicable requirements of Sections 408.2.1 through 408.2.3 and 401 through 406.

H. Add Sections 408.2.3, 408.2.3.1 and 408.2.3.2 to read:

408.2.3. Night clubs. Night clubs shall comply with Sections 408.2.3.1 and 408.2.3.2.

408.2.3.1. Audible announcements. Audible announcements shall be made to the occupants no longer than 10 minutes prior to the start of the entertainment and at each intermission to notify the occupants of the location of the exits to be used in the event of a fire or other emergency.

408.2.3.2. Occupant load count. Upon request of the fire code official, the owner or operator, or both, will be required to keep a running count of the occupant load to provide to the fire code official during performance hours of operation, entertainment hours of operation, or both.

13 VAC 5-51-133.5. IFC Chapter 6. Building Services and Systems.

A. Change Section 603.5.2 to read:

603.5.2. Heating appliance installation and maintenance. Heating appliances shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, the International Building Code, the International Mechanical Code, the International Fuel Gas Code and the ICC Electrical Code.

B. Add a note to Section 603.7 to read:

Note: The fire code official may request a copy of the latest certificate of inspection from the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry for boilers and pressure vessels subject to such requirements. When the certificate is not available, the fire code official shall notify the Department of Labor and Industry to ensure that the required maintenance and testing is performed in accordance the Virginia Boiler and Pressure Vessel Regulations (16 VAC 25-50).

13 VAC 5-51-134. IFC Chapter 8. Interior Finish, Decorative Materials and Furnishings.

Change Add exception 3 to Section 804.1.1 806.1.1 to read:

804.1.1. Restricted occupancies. Natural cut trees shall be prohibited in Group A, E, I-1, I2, I-3, I-4, M, R-1, R-2 and R-4 occupancies.

Exceptions:

1. Trees located in areas protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2 shall not be prohibited in Groups A, E, M, R 1 and R 2.

2. Trees shall be permitted within dwelling units in Group R-2 occupancies.

3. Trees shall be permitted in places of worship in Group A occupancies.

13 VAC 5-51-135. IFC Chapter 9. Fire Protection Systems.

A. Change Section 901.4.2 to read:

901.4.2. Nonrequired fire protection systems. Nonrequired fire protection systems shall be maintained to function as originally installed. If any such systems are to be reduced in function or discontinued, approval shall be obtained from the building official in accordance with Section 103.8.1 of Part I of the USBC.

B. Delete Section 901.4.3.

C. Change Section 901.6 to read:

901.6. Inspection, testing and maintenance. To the extent that equipment, systems, devices, and safeguards, such as fire detection, alarm and extinguishing systems, which were provided and approved by the building official when constructed, shall be maintained in an operative condition at all times. And where such equipment, systems, devices, and safeguards are found not to be in

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an operative condition, the fire official shall order all such equipment to be rendered safe in

accordance with the USBC.

Exception: D. Add Section 901.10 to read:

901.10. Defective equipment. When the fire official determines through investigation or testing

or reports by a nationally recognized testing agency that specific, required water sprinkler or

water-spray extinguishing equipment has been identified as failing to perform or operate through

not less than 30 randomly selected sprinkler heads at four or more building sites anywhere in the

nation, the fire official shall order all such equipment to be rendered safe.

D. E. Change the following definition in Section 902 to read:

Automatic fire-extinguishing system. An approved system of devices and equipment which

automatically detects a fire and discharges an approved fire-extinguishing agent onto or in the

area of a fire. Such system shall include an automatic sprinkler system, unless otherwise

expressly stated.

E. F. Change item 1 in Section 906.1 to read:

1. In Group A, B, E, F, H, I, M, R-1, R-4 and S occupancies.

F. G. Add a note to Section 906.1 to read:

Note: In existing buildings, whether fire extinguishers are needed is determined by the USBC or other code in effect when such buildings were constructed.

G. Change Section 906.2 to read:

906.2. General requirements. Fire extinguishers shall be selected, installed and maintained in accordance with this section and NFPA 10.

Exceptions:

- 1. The travel distance to reach an extinguisher shall not apply to the spectator seating portions of Group A-5 occupancies.
- 2. The use of a supervised, listed electronic monitoring device shall be allowed in lieu of 30 day interval inspections, when approved.

H. Change Section 907.20.2 to read:

907.20.2. Testing. Testing shall be performed in accordance with the schedules in Chapter 7 of NFPA 72 or more frequently where required by the fire code official. Where automatic testing is performed at least weekly by a remotely monitored fire alarm control unit specifically listed for the application, the manual testing frequency shall be permitted to be extended to annual. In Group R-1 occupancies, battery-powered single station smoke detectors shall be tested and inspected at one-month intervals.

Exception: Devices or equipment that are inaccessible for safety considerations shall be tested during scheduled shutdowns where approved by the fire code official, but not less than every 18 months.

13 VAC 5-51-145. IFC Chapter 27. Hazardous Materials – General Provisions.

A. Add exception 10 to Section 2701.1 to read:

10. The use of wall-mounted dispensers containing nonaerosol alcohol-based hand rubs classified as Class I or Class II liquids when in accordance with Section 3405.5.

B. Change Section 2701.5.1 to read:

- 2701.5.1. Hazardous Materials Management Plan. Where required by the fire code official, each application for a permit shall include a Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP). The HMMP shall be maintained onsite for use by emergency responders, and shall be updated not less than annually. The HMMP shall include a facility site plan designating the following:
 - 1. Storage and use areas.
 - 2. Maximum amount of each material stored or used in each area.
 - 3. Range of container sizes.
 - 4. Locations of emergency isolation and mitigation valves and devices.
 - 5. Product conveying piping containing liquids or gases, other than utility-owned fuel gas lines and low-pressure fuel gas lines.
 - 6. On and off positions of valves for valves that are of the self-indicating type.

- 7. Storage plan showing the intended storage arrangement, including the location and dimensions of aisles.
- 8. The location and type of emergency equipment. The plans shall be legible and drawn approximately to scale. Separate distribution systems are allowed to be shown on separate pages.

C. B. Change Section 2701.5.2 to read:

2701.5.2. Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS). Where required by the fire code official, an application for a permit shall include an HMIS, such as SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) Title III, Tier II Report, or other approved statement. The HMIS shall be maintained onsite or readily available through another means where approved by the fire code official for use by temporary responders, and shall be updated not less than annually. The HMIS shall include the following information:

- 1. Manufacturer's name.
- 2. Chemical name, trade names, hazardous ingredients.

- 3. Hazard classification.
- 4. MSDS or equivalent.
- 5. United Nations (UN), North America (NA) or the Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) identification number.
- 6. Maximum quantity stored or used on-site at one time.
- 7. Storage conditions related to the storage type, temperature and pressure.
- D. C. Add Sections 2701.5.3, 2701.5.3.1 and 2701.5.3.2 to read:
- 2701.5.3. Repository container. When a HMMP or HMIS is required, the owner or operator shall provide a repository container (lock box) or other approved means for the storage of items required in Sections 2701.5.1 and 2701.5.2 so as to be readily available to emergency response personnel.
- 2701.5.3.1. Location and identification. The repository container (lock box) shall be located, installed and identified in an approved manner.

2701.5.3.2. Keying. All repository containers (lock boxes) shall be keyed as required by the fire code official.

E. D. Change Section 2703.3.1.4 to read:

2703.3.1.4. Responsibility for cleanup. The person, firm or corporation responsible for an unauthorized discharge shall institute and complete all actions necessary to remedy the effects of such unauthorized discharge, whether sudden or gradual, at no cost to the jurisdiction. The fire code official may require records and receipts to verify cleanup and proper disposal of unauthorized discharges. When deemed necessary by the fire code official, cleanup may be initiated by the fire department or by an authorized individual or firm. Costs associated with such cleanup shall be borne by the owner, operator or other person responsible for the unauthorized discharge.

13 VAC 5-51-150. IFC Chapter 33. Explosives and Fireworks.

A. Change exception 4 in Section 3301.1 to read:

- 4. The possession, storage, and use of not more than 15 pounds (6.81 kg) of commercially manufactured sporting black powder, 20 pounds (9 kg) of smokeless powder and any amount of small arms primers for hand loading of small arms ammunition for personal consumption.
- B. Add exceptions 10, 11 and 12 to Section 3301.1 to read:
 - 10. The storage, handling, or use of explosives or blasting agents pursuant to the provisions of Title 45.1 of the Code of Virginia.
 - 11. The display of small arms primers in Group M when in the original manufacturer's packaging.
 - 12. The possession, storage and use of not more than 50 pounds (23 kg) of commercially manufactured sporting black powder, 100 pounds (45 kg) of smokeless powder, and small arms primers for hand loading of small arms ammunition for personal consumption in Group R-3 or R-5, or 200 pounds (91 kg) of smokeless powder when stored in the manufacturer's original containers in detached Group U structures at least 10 feet (3048 mm) from inhabited buildings and are accessory to Group R-3 or R-5.

C. Change exception 4 in Section 3301.1.3 to read:

4. The possession, storage, sale, handling and use of permissible fireworks where allowed by applicable local or state laws, ordinances and regulations provided such fireworks comply with CPSC 16 CFR, Parts 1500-1507, and DOTn 49 CFR, Parts 100-178, for consumer fireworks.

D. Add exception 5 to Section 3301.1.3 to read:

5. The sale or use of materials or equipment when such materials or equipment is used or to be used by any person for signaling or other emergency use in the operation of any boat, railroad train or other vehicle for the transportation of persons or property.

E. Change entire Section 3301.2 to read:

3301.2. Permit required. Permits shall be required as set forth in Section 107.2 and regulated in accordance with this section. The manufacture, storage, possession, sale and use of fireworks or explosives shall not take place without first applying for and obtaining a permit.

3301.2.1. Residential uses. No person shall keep or store, nor shall any permit be issued to keep, possess or store, any fireworks or explosives at any place of habitation, or within 100 feet (30,480 mm) thereof.

Exception: Storage of smokeless propellant, black powder, and small arms primers for personal use and not for resale in accordance with Section 3306.

3301.2.2. Sale and retail display. Except for the Armed Forces of the United States, Coast Guard, National Guard, federal, state and local regulatory, law enforcement and fire agencies acting in their official capacities, explosives shall not be sold, given, delivered or transferred to any person or company not in possession of a valid permit. The holder of a permit to sell explosives shall make a record of all transactions involving explosives in conformance with Section 3303.2 and include the signature of any receiver of the explosives. No person shall construct a retail display nor offer for sale explosives, explosive materials, or fireworks upon highways, sidewalks, public property, or in assembly or educational occupancies.

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

3301.2.3.1. Permit applicants. The fire official shall not issue a permit to manufacture, store, handle, use or sell explosives or blasting agents to any individual applicant who is not certified by the DHCD as a blaster in accordance with Section 3301.4.1, or who is not in the possession of a background clearance card or to designated persons representing an applicant that is not an individual and who is not in possession of a background clearance card issued in accordance with Section 3301.2.3.1.1. The DHCD shall process all applications for a background clearance card for compliance with § 27-97.2 of the Code of Virginia and will be the sole provider of background clearance cards.

- 3301.2.3.1.1. Background clearance card: A background clearance card may be issued upon completion of the following requirements:
 - 1. Any firm or company manufacturing, storing, using or selling explosives in the Commonwealth shall provide the name of a designated person or persons who will be a representative of the company and be responsible for (i) ensuring compliance with state law and regulations relating to blasting agents and explosives and (ii) applying for permits from the fire official.

- 2. Using a form provided by the DHCD, all individual applicants and all designated persons representing an applicant that is not an individual, shall submit to a background investigation, to include a national criminal history record check, for a permit to manufacture, store, handle, use or sell explosives, and for any applicant for certification as a blaster.
- 3. Each such applicant shall submit fingerprints and provide personal descriptive information to the DHCD to be forwarded through the Central Criminal Records Exchange to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of obtaining a national criminal history record check regarding such applicant.
- 3301.2.3.1.2. Issuance of a background clearance card: The issuance of a background clearance card shall be denied if the applicant or designated person representing an applicant has been convicted of any felony, whether such conviction occurred under the laws of the Commonwealth, or any other state, the District of Columbia, the United States or any territory thereof, unless his civil rights have been restored by the Governor or other appropriate authority.
- 3301.2.3.1.3. Fee for background clearance card: The fee for obtaining or renewing a background clearance card from DHCD shall be \$150 plus any additional fees charged by other

agencies for fingerprinting and for obtaining a national criminal history record check through the Central Criminal Records Exchange to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

3301.2.3.1.4. Revocation of a background clearance card: After issuance of a background clearance card, subsequent conviction of a felony will be grounds for immediate revocation of a background clearance card, whether such conviction occurred under the laws of the Commonwealth, or any other state, the District of Columbia, the United States or any territory thereof. The card shall be returned to the DHCD immediately. An individual may reapply for his background clearance card if his civil rights have been restored by the Governor or other appropriate authority.

3301.2.4. Financial responsibility. Before a permit is issued, as required by Section 3301.2, the applicant shall file with the jurisdiction a corporate surety bond in the principal sum of \$500,000 or a public liability insurance policy for the same amount, for the purpose of the payment of all damages to persons or property which arise from, or are caused by, the conduct of any act authorized by the permit upon which any judicial judgment results. The legal department of the jurisdiction may specify a greater amount when conditions at the location of use indicate a greater amount is required. Government entities shall be exempt from this bond requirement.

3301.2.4.1. Blasting. Before approval to do blasting is issued, the applicant for approval shall file a bond or submit a certificate of insurance in such form, amount, and coverage as determined by the legal department of the jurisdiction to be adequate in each case to indemnify the jurisdiction against any and all damages arising from permitted blasting but in no case shall the value of the coverage be less than \$500,000.

Exception: Filing a bond or submitting a certificate of liability insurance is not required for blasting on real estate parcels of five or more acres conforming to the definition of "real estate devoted to agricultural use" or "real estate devoted to horticultural use" in § 58.1-3230 of the Code of Virginia and conducted by the owner of such real estate.

3301.2.4.2. Fireworks display. The permit holder shall furnish a bond or certificate of insurance in an amount deemed adequate by the legal department of the jurisdiction for the payment of all potential damages to a person or persons or to property by reason of the permitted display, and arising from any acts of the permit holder, the agent, employees or subcontractors.

F. Change entire Section 3301.4 to read:

3301.4. Qualifications. Persons in charge of magazines, blasting, fireworks display, or pyrotechnic special effect operations shall not be under the influence of alcohol or drugs which

impair sensory or motor skills, shall be at least 21 years of age and possess knowledge of all safety precautions related to the storage, handling or use of explosives, explosive materials or fireworks.

3301.4.1. Certification of blasters. Certificates as a restricted or unrestricted blaster will be issued upon proof of successful completion of an examination approved by the DHCD and a background investigation for compliance with § 27-97.2 of the Code of Virginia. The applicant for certification shall submit proof to the DHCD of the following experience:

- 1. For certification as a restricted blaster, at least one year under direct supervision by a certified unrestricted blaster, certified restricted blaster or other person(s) approved by the DHCD.
- 2. For certification as an unrestricted blaster, at least one year under direct supervision by a certified unrestricted blaster or other person or persons approved by the DHCD.

The DHCD shall process all certification applicants for compliance with § 27-97.2 of the Code of Virginia and will be the sole provider of blaster certifications.

Exception: The owner of real estate parcels of five or more acres conforming to the definition of "real estate devoted to agricultural use" or "real estate devoted to horticultural use" in § 58.1-3230 of the Code of Virginia when blasting on such real estate.

3301.4.2. Certification issuance. The issuance of a certification as a blaster shall be denied if the applicant has been convicted of any felony, whether such conviction occurred under the laws of the Commonwealth, or any other state, the District of Columbia, the United States or any territory thereof, unless his civil rights have been restored by the Governor or other appropriate authority.

3301.4.3. Fee for certification. The fee for obtaining or renewing a blaster certificate from DHCD shall be \$150 plus any additional fees charged by other agencies for fingerprinting and for obtaining a national criminal history record check through the Central Criminal Records Exchange to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

3301.4.4. Revocation of a blaster certification. After issuance of a blaster certification, subsequent conviction of a felony will be grounds for immediate revocation of a blaster certification, whether such conviction occurred under the laws of the Commonwealth, or any other state, the District of Columbia, the United States or any territory thereof. The certification

shall be returned to DHCD immediately. An individual may subsequently reapply for his blaster certification if his civil rights have been restored by the Governor or other appropriate authority.

3301.4.5. Expiration and renewal of a blaster certification. A certificate for an unrestricted or restricted blaster shall be valid for three years from the date of issuance. A background clearance card shall be valid for three years from the date of issuance. Renewal of the unrestricted blaster certificate will be issued upon proof of at least 16 hours of continued training or education in the use of explosives within three consecutive years and a background investigation for compliance with § 27-97.2 of the Code of Virginia. Renewal of the restricted blaster certificate will be issued upon proof of at least eight hours of continued training or education in the use of explosives within three consecutive years and a background investigation for compliance with § 27-97.2 of the Code of Virginia. The continued training or education required for renewal of a blaster certificate shall be obtained during the three years immediately prior to the certificate's published expiration date. Failure to renew a blaster certificate in accordance with this section shall cause an individual to obtain another blaster certificate upon compliance with Section 3301.4.1 to continue engaging in the unsupervised use of explosives.

G. Change Section 3301.7 to read:

3301.7. Seizure. The fire official is authorized to remove or cause to be removed or disposed of in an approved manner, at the expense of the owner, fireworks offered or exposed for sale, stored, possessed or used in violation of this chapter.

H. Add the following definitions to Section 3302.1 to read:

Background clearance card. An identification card issued to an individual who is not a certified blaster and is representing himself or acting as a representative of a company, corporation, firm or other entity, solely for the purpose of submitting an application to the fire official for a permit to manufacture, use, handle, store, or sell explosive materials.

Blaster, restricted. Any person engaging in the use of explosives or blasting agents utilizing five pounds (2.25 kg) or less per blasting operation and using instantaneous detonators.

Blaster, unrestricted. Any person engaging in the use of explosives or blasting agents without limit to the amount of explosives or blasting agents or type of detonator.

Permissible fireworks. Any sparklers, fountains, Pharaoh's serpents, caps for pistols, or pinwheels commonly known as whirligigs or spinning jennies.

I. Change the following definitions in Section 3302.1 to read:

Fireworks. Any firecracker, torpedo, skyrocket, or other substance or object, of whatever form or construction, that contains any explosive or inflammable compound or substance, and is intended, or commonly known, as fireworks and that explodes, rises into the air or travels laterally, or fires projectiles into the air. Fireworks shall not include automobile flares, paper caps containing not more than an average of 0.25 grain (16 mg) of explosive content per cap or toy pistols, toy canes, toy guns or other devices utilizing such caps and items commonly known as party poppers, pop rocks and snap-n-pops. Fireworks may be further delineated and referred to as:

Fireworks, 1.4G. (Formerly known as Class C, Common Fireworks.) Small fireworks devices containing restricted amounts of pyrotechnic composition designed primarily to produce visible or audible effects by combustion. Such 1.4G fireworks that comply with the construction, chemical composition, and labeling regulations of the DOTn for Fireworks, UN 0336, and the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission as set forth in CPSC 16 CFR: Parts 1500 and 1507, are not explosive materials for the purpose of this code.

Fireworks, 1.3G. (Formerly Class B, Special Fireworks.) Large fireworks devices, which are explosive materials, intended for use in fireworks displays and designed to produce audible or

visible effects by combustion, deflagration, or detonation. Such 1.3G fireworks include, but are not limited to, firecrackers containing more than 130 milligrams (2 grains) of explosive composition, aerial shells containing more than 40 grams of pyrotechnic composition, and other display pieces that exceed the limits for classification as 1.4G fireworks. Such 1.3G fireworks are also described as Fireworks, UN0335 by the DOTn.

Smokeless propellants. Solid propellants, commonly referred to as smokeless powders or any propellant classified by DOTn as a smokeless propellant in accordance with "NA3178, Smokeless Powder for Small Arms," used in small arms ammunition, firearms, cannons, rockets, propellant-actuated devices, and similar articles.

J. Change Section 3305.1 to read:

3305.1. General. The manufacture, assembly and testing of explosives, ammunition, blasting agents and fireworks shall comply with the requirements of this section, Title 59.1, Chapter 11 of the Code of Virginia, and NFPA 495 or NFPA 1124.

Exceptions:

- 1. The hand loading of small arms ammunition prepared for personal use and not offered for resale.
- The mixing and loading of blasting agents at blasting sites in accordance with NFPA
 495.
- 3. The use of binary explosives or plosophoric materials in blasting or pyrotechnic special effects applications in accordance with NFPA 495 or NFPA 1126.

K. Add Section 3305.1.1 to read:

3305.1.1. Permits. Permits for the manufacture, assembly and testing of explosives, ammunition, blasting agents and fireworks shall be required as set forth in Section 107.2 and regulated in accordance with this section. A permit to manufacture any explosive material in any quantity shall be prohibited unless such manufacture is authorized by a federal license and conducted in accordance with recognized safety practices.

L. Change Section 3306.4 to read:

3306.4. Storage in residences. Propellants for personal use in quantities not exceeding 50 pounds (23 kg) of black powder or 100 pounds (45 kg) of smokeless powder shall be stored in original containers in occupancies limited to Group R-3 and R-5, or 200 pounds (91 kg) of smokeless powder when stored in the manufacturer's original containers in detached Group U structures that are at least 10 feet from inhabited buildings and are accessory to Group R-3 or R-5. In other than Group R-3 or R-5, smokeless powder in quantities exceeding 20 pounds (9 kg) but not exceeding 50 pounds (23 kg) shall be kept in a wooden box or cabinet having walls of at least one inch (25 mm) nominal thickness or equivalent.

M. Delete Sections 3306.4.1 and 3306.4.2.

N. Change Section 3306.5.1.1 to read:

3306.5.1.1. Smokeless propellant. No more than 100 pounds (45 kg) of smokeless propellants, in containers of 8 pounds (3.6 kg) or less capacity, shall be displayed in Group M occupancies.

O. Delete Section 3306.5.1.3.

P. Change Section 3306.5.2.1 to read:

- 3306.5.2.1 Smokeless propellant. Commercial stocks of smokeless propellants shall be stored as follows:
 - 1. Quantities exceeding 20 pounds (9 kg), but not exceeding 100 pounds (45 kg) shall be stored in portable wooden boxes having walls of at least one inch (25 mm) nominal thickness or equivalent.
 - 2. Quantities exceeding 100 pounds (45 kg), but not exceeding 800 pounds (363 kg), shall be stored in storage cabinets having walls at least one inch (25 mm) nominal thickness or equivalent. Not more than 400 pounds (182 kg) shall be stored in any one cabinet, and cabinets shall be separated by a distance of at least 25 feet (7620 mm) or by a fire partition having a fire-resistance rating of at least one hour.
 - 3. Storage of quantities exceeding 800 pounds (363 kg), but not exceeding 5,000 pounds (2270 kg) in a building shall comply with all of the following:
 - 3.1. The storage is inaccessible to unauthorized personnel.

- 3.2. Smokeless propellant shall be stored in nonportable storage cabinets having wood walls at least one inch (25 mm) nominal thickness or equivalent and having shelves with no more than three feet (914 mm) of vertical separation between shelves.
- 3.3. No more than 400 pounds (182 kg) is stored in any one cabinet.
- 3.4. Cabinets shall be located against walls with at least 40 feet (12 192 mm) between cabinets. The minimum required separation between cabinets may be reduced to 20 feet (6096 mm) provided that barricades twice the height of the cabinets are attached to the wall, midway between each cabinet. The barricades must extend a minimum of 10 feet (3048 mm) outward, be firmly attached to the wall, and be constructed of steel not less than 0.25 inch thick (6.4 mm), two-inch (51 mm) nominal thickness wood, brick, or concrete block.
- 3.5. Smokeless propellant shall be separated from materials classified as combustible liquids, flammable liquids, flammable solids, or oxidizing materials by a distance of 25 feet (7620 mm) or by a fire partition having a fire-resistance rating of one hour.
- 3.6. The building shall be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

- 4. Smokeless propellants not stored according to Item 1, 2, or 3 above shall be stored in a Type 2 or 4 magazine in accordance with Section 3304 and NFPA 495.
- Q. Change Section 3306.5.2.3 to read:

3306.5.2.3 Small arms primers. Commercial stocks of small arms primers shall be stored as follows:

- 1. Quantities not to exceed 750,000 small arms primers stored in a building shall be arranged such that not more than 100,000 small arms primers are stored in any one pile and piles are at least 15 feet (4572 mm) apart.
- 2. Quantities exceeding 750,000 small arms primers stored in a building shall comply with all of the following:
- 2.1. The warehouse or storage building shall not be accessible to unauthorized personnel.
- 2.2. Small arms primers shall be stored in cabinets. No more than 200,000 small arms primers shall be stored in any one cabinet.

- 2.3. Shelves in cabinets shall have vertical separation of at least two feet (610 mm).
- 2.4. Cabinets shall be located against walls of the warehouse or storage room with at least 40 feet (12 192 mm) between cabinets. The minimum required separation between cabinets may be reduced to 20 feet (6096 mm) provided that barricades twice the height of the cabinets are attached to the wall, midway between each cabinet. The barricades shall be firmly attached to the wall, and shall be constructed of steel not less than 0.25 inch thick (6.4 mm), two inch (51 mm) nominal thickness wood, brick, or concrete block.
- 2.5. Small arms primers shall be separated from materials classified as combustible liquids, flammable liquids, flammable solids, or oxidizing materials by a distance of 25 feet (7620 mm) or by a fire partition having a fire resistance rating of one hour.
- 2.6. The building shall be protected throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
- 3. Small arms primers not stored in accordance with Item 1 or 2 of this section shall be stored in a magazine meeting the requirements of Section 3304 and NFPA 495.

R. Change Section 3307.1 to read:

3307.1. General. Blasting operations shall be conducted only by persons certified by the DHCD as a restricted or unrestricted blaster or shall be supervised on-site by a person properly certified by the DHCD as restricted or unrestricted blaster.

S. R. Add Section 3307.16 to read:

3307.16. Blast records. A record of each blast shall be kept and retained for at least five years and shall be available for inspection by the code official. The record shall contain the following minimum data:

- 1. Name of contractor;
- 2. Location and time of blast;
- 3. Name of certified blaster in charge;
- 4. Type of material blasted;

5. Number of holes bored and spacing;
6. Diameter and depth of holes;
7. Type and amount of explosives;
8. Amount of explosive per delay of 8 milliseconds or greater;
9. Method of firing and type of circuit;
10. Direction and distance in feet to nearest dwelling, public building, school, church, commercial or institutional building;
11. Weather conditions;
12. Whether or not mats or other precautions were used;
13. Type of detonator and delay period;
14. Type and height of stemming; and

15. Seismograph record when utilized.

Exception: Subdivisions 8 and 13 of this section are not applicable to restricted blasters.

T. S. Add exception to Section 3308.2 to read:

Exception: Permits are not required for the supervised use or display of permissible fireworks on private property with the consent of the owner of such property.

U. T. Delete Section 3308.11.

13 VAC 5-51-152. IFC Chapter 34. Flammable and Combustible Liquids. (Repealed.)

A. Add the following definition to Section 3402.1 to read:

Alcohol-based hand rub. An alcohol-containing preparation designed for application to the hands for reducing the number of viable microorganisms on the hands and containing ethanol or isopropanol in an amount not exceeding 70% by volume.

B. Add Section 3405.5 to read:

3405.5. Alcohol-based hand rubs classified as Class I or Class II liquids. The use of wall-mounted dispensers containing nonaerosol, alcohol-based hand rubs classified as Class I or Class II liquids shall be in accordance with the following:

- 1. When located in a corridor, the minimum corridor width shall be 72 inches (1829 mm).
- 2. The maximum capacity of each dispenser shall be 41 ounces (1.2 L).
- 3. The minimum separation between dispensers shall be 48 inches (1219 mm).
- 4. The dispensers shall not be installed directly adjacent to, directly above or below an electrical receptacle, switch, appliance, device or other ignition source. The wall space between the dispenser and the floor shall remain clear and unobstructed.
- 5. Dispensers shall be mounted so that the bottom of the dispenser is a minimum of 42 inches (1067 mm) and a maximum of 48 inches (1219 mm) above finished floor.

- 6. Dispensers shall not release their contents except when the dispenser is manually activated.
- 7. Dispensers installed in occupancies with carpeted flooring shall only be allowed in smoke compartments or fire areas equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.
- 8. Projections into a corridor shall be in accordance with Section 1003.3.3.
- 9. Storage of alcohol-based hand rubs shall be in accordance with the applicable provisions of Section 3404.
- 13 VAC 5-51-154. IFC Chapter 38. Liquefied Petroleum Gases.
- A. Change Section 3801.2 to read:

3801.2. Permits. Permits shall be required as set forth in Section 107.2. Distributors shall not fill an LP-gas container for which a permit is required unless a permit for installation has been issued for that location by the fire code official, except when the container is for temporary use on construction sites.

B. Change Section 3806.2 to read:

3806.2. Overfilling. Liquefied petroleum gas containers shall not be filled or maintained with LP-gas in excess of either the volume determined using the fixed liquid-level gauge installed by the manufacturer, or the weight determined by the required percentage of the water capacity marked on the container. Portable containers shall not be refilled unless equipped with an overfilling prevention device (OPD) in accordance with NFPA 58.

C. Add Section 3806.4 to read:

3806.4. DOT cylinders filled on site. DOT cylinders in stationary service that are filled on site and therefore are not under the jurisdiction of DOT either shall be requalified in accordance with DOT requirements or shall be visually inspected within 12 years of the date of manufacture or within five years from the effective date of this code, whichever is later, and within every five years thereafter, in accordance with the following:

1. Any cylinder that fails one or more of the criteria in Item 3 shall not be refilled or continued in service until the condition is corrected.

- 2. Personnel shall be trained and qualified to perform inspections.
- 3. Visual inspection shall be performed in accordance with the following:
- 3.1. The cylinder is checked for exposure to fire, dents, cuts, digs, gouges, and corrosion according to CGA C-6, Standards for Visual Inspection of Steel Compressed Gas Cylinders, except that paragraph 4.2.1(1) of that standard (which requires tare weight certification), shall not be part of the required inspection criteria.
- 3.2. The cylinder protective collar (where utilized) and the foot ring are intact and are firmly attached.
- 3.3. The cylinder is painted or coated to retard corrosion.
- 3.4. The cylinder pressure relief valve indicates no visible damage, corrosion of operating components, or obstructions.
- 3.5. There is no leakage from the cylinder or its appurtenances that is detectable without the use of instruments.

- 3.6. The cylinder is installed on a firm foundation and is not in contact with the soil.
- 3.7. A cylinder that passed the visual inspection shall be marked with the month and year of the examination followed by the letter "E" (example: 10-01E, indicating requalification in October 2001 by the external inspection method).
- 3.8. The results of the visual inspection shall be documented, and a record of the inspection shall be retained for a five-year period.

Exception: Any inspection procedure outlined in Items 3.1 through 3.8 that would require a cylinder be moved in such a manner that disconnection from the piping system would be necessary shall be omitted, provided the other inspection results do not indicate further inspection is warranted.

D. Change Section 3809.12 to read:

3809.12. Location of storage outside of buildings. Storage outside of buildings, for containers awaiting use, resale or part of a cylinder exchange program shall be located not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) from openings into buildings, 20 feet (6096 mm) from any motor vehicle fuel

dispenser and 10 feet (3048 mm) from any combustible material and in accordance with Table 3809.12.

E. Change Table 3809.12 to read:

Table 3809.12

Location of Containers Awaiting Use or Resale Stored Outside of Buildings

Quantity of LP Gas Stored	Distances to a Building or Group of
	Buildings, Public Way or Lot Line of
	Property That Can Be Built Upon (feet)
2500 pounds or less	θ
2,501 to 6,000 pounds	10 *
6,001 to 10,000 pounds	20
Over 10,000 pounds	25

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 pound = 0.454 kg.

a. Containers are allowed to be located a lesser distance.

F. Change Section 3809.14 to read:

3809.14. Separation from means of egress for permanent containers located outside of buildings. Permanent containers located outside of buildings shall not be located within 10 feet (3048 mm) of any exit access doors, exits, stairways or in areas normally used, or intended to be used, as a means of egress.

G. C. Change Section 3811.2 to read:

3811.2. Unattended parking. The unattended parking of LP-gas tank vehicles shall be in accordance with Sections 3811.2.1 and 3811.2.2.

Exception: The unattended outdoor parking of LP-gas tank vehicles may also be in accordance with Section 6.6.2.1 9.7.2 of NFPA 58.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The International Fire Code – 2003 2006 Edition, International Code Council, Inc., 5203 Leesburg Pike, Suite 708 600, Falls Church, VA 22041-3401.

NFPA 10—98, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers, 1998 Edition, National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269.

NFPA 58 01 NFPA 58 04, Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code, 2001 2004 Edition, National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269.

CGA C-6—2001, Standards for Visual Inspection of Steel Compressed Gas Cylinders, Eighth Edition, Compressed Gas Association, 1725 Jefferson Davis Highway, 5th Floor, Arlington, VA 22202-4102.