

BUSINESS / GENERAL OCCUPANCY REQUIREMENTS

TFMO	
Photo of the front of the occupancy.	Please attach a photo of the front of the occupancy here.
General Housekeeping	
2015 IFC 304.1 - Combustible waste accumulation prohibited	Combustible waste material creating a fire hazard shall not be allowed to accumulate in buildings or structures or upon premises.
2015 IFC 311.2 - Safeguarding vacant premises	Temporarily unoccupied buildings, structures, premises or portions thereof shall be secured and protected in accordance with this section. Exterior and interior openings accessible to other tenants or unauthorized persons shall be boarded, locked, blocked or otherwise protected to prevent entry by unauthorized individuals. The fire code official is authorized to placard, post signs, erect barrier tape or take similar measures as necessary to secure public safety. Fire alarm, sprinkler and stand-pipe systems shall always be maintained in an operable condition. Fire-resistance-rated partitions, fire barriers and fire walls separating vacant tenant spaces from the remainder of the building shall be maintained. Openings, joints and penetrations in fire-resistance-rated assemblies shall be protected in accordance with Chapter 7.
2015 IFC 315.3.1 - Storage ceiling clearance	Storage shall be maintained 2 feet or more below the ceiling in non-sprinklered areas of buildings or a minimum of 18 inches below sprinkler head deflectors in sprinklered areas of buildings.
2015 IFC 315.3.2 - Combustible material stored in exits	Combustible materials shall not be stored in exits or enclosures for stairways and ramps.
2015 IFC 315.3.3 - Combustible material stored in electrical, boiler, or mechanical room	Combustible material shall not be stored in boiler rooms, mechanical rooms or electrical equipment rooms.

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Other violation(s)	Fire and/or life safety hazard per 2015 IFC 102.8 / NFPA 101: 4.6.1.2 or refer to Inspector's comment(s).
Emergency Planning	
2015 IFC 403.4 - Approved fire safety and evacuation plan required.	An approved fire safety and evacuation plan in accordance with Section 404 shall be prepared and maintained for buildings containing a Group B occupancy where the Group B occupancy has an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge and for buildings having an ambulatory care facility.
2015 IFC 404.2 / 2015 IFC 404.3 - A fire safety and evacuation plan shall be prepared and maintained and reviewed and updated annually.	Fire safety and evacuation plans shall be reviewed or updated annually or as necessitated by changes in staff assignments, occupancy or the physical arrangement of the building. Exceptions: churches less than 2000 occupant load.
2015 IFC 404.2.1 - Fire evacuation plan content	Fire evacuation plans shall include the following: 1. Emergency egress or escape routes and whether evacuation of the building is to be complete by selected floors or areas only or with a defend-in-place response. 2. Procedures for employees who must remain to operate critical equipment before evacuating. 3. Procedures for the use of elevators to evacuate the building where occupant evacuation elevators complying with Section 3008 of the International Building Code are provided. 4. Procedures for assisted rescue for persons unable to use the general means of egress unassisted. 5. Procedures for accounting for employees and occupants after evacuation has been completed. 6. Identification and assignment of personnel responsible for rescue or emergency medical aid. 7. The preferred and any alternative means of notifying occupants of a fire or emergency. 8. The preferred and any alternative means of reporting fires and other emergencies to the fire department or

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	<p>designated emergency response organization. 9. Identification and assignment of personnel who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan. 10. A description of the emergency voice/alarm communication system alert tone and preprogrammed voice messages, where provided.</p>
<p>2015 IFC 404.2.2 - Fire safety plan content</p>	<p>1. The procedure for reporting a fire or other emergency. 2. The life safety strategy including the following: 2.1. Procedures for notifying occupants, including areas with a private mode alarm system. 2.2. Procedures for occupants under a defend-in place response. 2.3. Procedures for evacuating occupants, including those who need evacuation assistance. 3. Site plans indicating the following: 3.1. The occupancy assembly point. 3.2. The locations of fire hydrants. 3.3. The normal routes of fire department vehicle access. 4. Floor plans identifying the locations of the following: 4.1. Exits. 4.2. Primary evacuation routes. 4.3. Secondary evacuation routes. 4.4. Accessible egress routes. 4.4.1. Areas of refuge. 4.4.2. Exterior areas for assisted rescue. 4.5. Refuge areas associated with smoke barriers and horizontal exits. 4.6. Manual fire alarm boxes. 4.7. Portable fire extinguishers. 4.8. Occupant-use hose stations. 4.9. Fire alarm annunciators and controls. 5. A list of major fire hazards associated with the normal use and occupancy of the premises, including maintenance and housekeeping procedures. 6. Identification and assignment of personnel responsible for maintenance of systems and equipment installed to prevent or control fires. 7. Identification and assignment of personnel responsible for maintenance, housekeeping and controlling fuel hazard sources.</p>
<p>2015 IFC 404.4.1 - Fire safety and evacuation plan distribution</p>	<p>The fire safety and evacuation plans shall be distributed to the tenants and building service employees by the owner or owner's agent.</p>

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	<p>Tenants shall distribute to their employees' applicable parts of the fire safety plan affecting the employees' actions in the event of a fire or other emergency.</p>
<p>2015 IFC 405.2 - Required emergency evacuation drills</p>	<p>Required emergency evacuation drills shall be held at the intervals specified in Table 405.2 or more frequently where necessary to familiarize all occupants with the drill procedure.</p>
<p>Other violation(s)</p>	<p>Fire and/or life safety hazard per 2015 IFC 102.8 / NFPA 101: 4.6.1.2 or refer to Inspector's comment(s).</p>
<p>Fire Service Features</p>	
<p>2015 IFC: BC D105 - Aerial fire apparatus access roads</p>	<p>Where the vertical distance between the grade plane and the highest roof surface exceeds 30 feet (9144 mm), approved aerial fire apparatus access roads shall be provided. Overhead utility and power lines shall not be located within the aerial fire apparatus access roadway. For purposes of this section, the highest roof surface shall be determined by measurement to the eave of a pitched roof, the intersection of the roof to the exterior wall, or top of parapet walls, whichever is greater. Aerial fire apparatus access roads shall have a minimum unobstructed width of 26 feet (7925 mm), exclusive of shoulders, in the immediate vicinity of any building or portion of building more than 30 feet (9144 mm) in height. At least three of the required access routes meeting this condition shall be located within a minimum of 15 feet (4572 mm) and a maximum of 30 feet (9144 mm) from the building and shall be positioned parallel to three entire sides of the building. The sides of the building on which the aerial fire apparatus access road is position shall be approved by the fire code official. Overhead utility and power lines shall not be located over the aerial fire apparatus access road or between the aerial fire apparatus road and the building. or structure. Other obstructions shall</p>

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	be permitted to be placed only with the approval of the fire code official.
2015 IFC 503.2.1 - Dimensions for fire apparatus access roads	Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed width of not less than 20 feet (6096 mm), exclusive of shoulders, except for approved security gates in accordance with Section 503.6, and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 13 feet 6 inches (4115 mm).
2015 IFC:BC 503.2.3 - Surface of fire apparatus access roads	Fire Apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus and shall be surfaced to provide all-weather driving capabilities. Drivable grass surfaces are permitted when approved by the Fire Marshal or his designee and in accordance with all the following: 1) The drivable grass surface shall not be used as the primary access to the site. 2) The surface shall be capable of supporting the imposed load of fire apparatus weighing at least 75,000 pounds. 3) Blue traffic reflectors shall be provided on each side of the surface every 20 feet to clearly mark its boundaries. Vegetation on and surrounding the surface shall be maintained such that said reflectors are always visible. 4) Sod is not permitted to be placed over the drivable base. 5) If the surface proposed is to be used as the aerial apparatus access road for the facility, concrete curbing, or other approved edging, shall be installed along both sides of the portion to be used as such for enhanced lateral stability. A registered design professional shall design said curbing. Sealed drawings of the design shall be provided to the Fire Marshal's Office for review. 6) If sand or other free-flowing fill is used as a main structural component for the surface, concrete curbing, or other approved edging, shall be installed along both sides of the surface for material containment. A registered design professional shall design such curbing. Sealed drawings of the design said curbing. Sealed drawings of the

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	<p>design shall be provided to the Fire Marshal's Office for review. 7) A signed letter from the manufacturer shall be provided to the Fire Marshal's Office certifying that the installation meets all requirements in the manufacturer's installations prior to issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy. 8) The surface shall always be maintained in proper working order when utilized as a required fire lane. Should the surface become damaged or fall into disre</p>
<p>2015 IFC:BC 503.3 / 503.3.1 - Marking for fire apparatus access roads</p>	<p>Where required by the fire code official, approved signs or other approved notices or markings that include the words NO PARKING * FIRE LANE * TOW AWAY ZONE shall be provided for fire apparatus access roads (fire lanes) to identify such roads or prohibit the obstruction thereof. How fire lanes are designated shall always be maintained in a clean and legible condition and be replaced or repaired when necessary to provide adequate visibility. 503.3.1 Sign Design and Painted Markings. When required to be posted, all signs, curb painting and marking, and parking lot fire lane markings shall conform to the requirements for lettering and wording as defined in the Texas Occupations Code 2308.251(c).</p>
<p>2015 IFC 503.4 - Obstruction of fire apparatus access roads</p>	<p>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 always be maintained.</p>
<p>2015 IFC:BC 503.6 - Security Gates</p>	<p>The installation of security gates across a fire apparatus access road shall be approved by the Fire Marshal or his designee. Where security gates are installed, they shall have an approved means of emergency operation. The security gates and the emergency operation shall always be maintained operational.</p>
<p>2015 IFC:BC 503.6.1 - Key box at security gate entrance.</p>	<p>A key box, meeting the requirements of the Fire Marshal's Office shall be provided at the entrance side of manual operated security</p>

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	<p>gates. The KNOX padlock or key box and/or operating mechanism(s), shall be accessible to Temple Fire & Rescue agency as well as to the fire department serving the area in which the box is located.</p>
<p>2015 IFC:BC 505.1 - Address identification.</p>	<p>New and existing buildings shall have approved 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 numerals or alphabet letters. Numbers shall not be spelled out. Each character shall be not less than 6 (152.3 mm) inches high with a minimum stroke width of 0.5 inch (12.7 mm). 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.</p>
<p>2015 IFC:BC 506.1 - Knox box / padlock (A photo of the Knox Box is required.)</p>	<p>Where access to or within a structure or an area is restricted because of secured openings or where immediate access is necessary for lifesaving or fire-fighting purposes, the fire code official is authorized to require a KNOX key box to be installed in an approved location. The KNOX key box shall be of an approved type listed in accordance with UL1037 and shall contain keys to gain necessary access as required by the fire code official. 506.1.1 Locks. An approved KNOX padlock shall be installed on all manual gates or similar barriers when required by the fire code official.</p>
<p>2015 IFC:BC 505.1.1 - Multiple buildings, address identification.</p>	<p>Where there are multiple buildings at a single property address, each building shall have building number(s) meeting the requirements of 505.1 posted on the building in a location</p>

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	that is plainly legible and visible from the driving surface closest to the building.
2015 IFC 507.5.5 - Unobstructed access to fire hydrants	A 3 clear space shall be maintained around the circumference of fire hydrants except as otherwise required or approved.
2015 IFC 509.1 / 509.1.1 - Fire protection and utility equipment identification.	Fire protection equipment shall be identified in an approved manner. Rooms containing controls for air-conditioning systems, sprinkler risers and valves, or other fire detection, suppression or control elements shall be identified for the use of the fire department. Approved signs required to identify fire protection equipment and equipment location shall be constructed of durable materials, permanently installed and readily visible. Where required by the fire code official, gas shutoff valves, electric meters, service switches and other utility equipment shall be clearly and legibly marked to identify the unit or space that it serves. Identification shall be made in an approved manner, readily visible and shall be maintained.
2015 IFC 509.2 - Access of fire protection equipment	Approved access shall be provided and maintained for all fire protection equipment to permit immediate safe operation and maintenance of such equipment. Storage, trash and other materials or objects shall not be placed or kept in such a manner that would prevent such equipment from being readily accessible.
2015 IFC:BC 510.1 - Emergency responder radio coverage in new buildings	Except as otherwise provided, no person shall erect, construct, or modify any building or structure or any part thereof, or cause the same to be done which fails to support adequate radio coverage for Bexar County/City of San Antonio public safety services, including but not limited to police, fire, and public works departments. A Certificate of Compliance may not be issued for any building or structure which fails to comply with this requirement.

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	(See other sections and exceptions relating to this section)
Other violation(s)	Fire and/or life safety hazard per 2015 IFC 102.8 / NFPA 101: 4.6.1.2 or refer to Inspector's comment(s).
Building Services and Systems	
2015 IFC 603.1 - Fuel-fired appliances installed in accordance to Code	The installation of non-portable fuel gas appliances and systems shall comply with the International Fuel Gas Code. The installation of all other fuel-fired appliances, other than internal combustion engines, oil lamps and portable devices such as blow torches, melting pots and weed burners, shall comply with this section and the International Mechanical Code.
2015 IFC 605.1 - Abatement of electrical hazards	Identified electrical hazards shall be abated. Identified hazardous electrical conditions in permanent wiring shall be brought to the attention of the responsible code official. Electrical wiring, devices, appliances and other equipment that is modified or damaged and constitutes an electrical shock or fire hazard shall not be used.
2015 IFC 605.3 - Working space and clearance of electrical equipment	A working space of not less than 30 inches in width, 36 inches in depth and 78 inches in height shall be provided in front of electrical service equipment. Where the electrical service equipment is wider than 30 inches, the working space shall not be less than the width of the equipment. No storage of any materials shall be located within the designated working space.
2015 IFC 605.3.1 - Labeling of doors into electrical control panel rooms.	Doors into electrical control panel rooms shall be marked with a plainly visible and legible sign stating ELECTRICAL ROOM or similar approved wording. The disconnecting means for each service, feeder or branch circuit originating on a switchboard or panelboard shall be legibly and durably marked to indicate its purpose unless such purpose is clear.

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2015 IFC 605.4 - Multiplug adapters	Multiplug adapters, such as cube adapters, unfused plug strips or any other device not complying with NFPA 70 shall be prohibited.
2015 IFC 605.5 - Extension cords	Extension cords and flexible cords shall not be a substitute for permanent wiring. Extension cords and flexible cords shall not be affixed to structures, extended through walls, ceilings or floors, or under doors or floor coverings, nor shall such cords be subject to environmental damage or physical impact. Extension cords shall be used only with portable appliances.
2015 IFC 605.6 - Unapproved conditions (open electrical)	Open junction boxes and open-wiring splices shall be prohibited. Approved covers shall be provided for all switch and electrical outlet boxes.
2015 IFC:BC 605.10.5 - Safety tip-over switches.	No portable, electric space heater may be operated in any occupancy or location unless the space heater is equipped with a safety tip-over switch that completely disrupts electrical power to the space heater before the heater has tipped in any direction beyond the angle of critical balance. Critical balance is the minimum angle through which a heater must be tipped to cause it to tip over due solely to the force of gravity.
Other violation(s)	Fire and/or life safety hazard per 2015 IFC 102.8 / NFPA 101: 4.6.1.2 or refer to Inspector's comment(s).

Rated Construction

2015 IFC 703.1 - Fire-resistance-rated construction maintained (penetrations)	The required fire-resistance rating of fire-resistance-rated construction (including walls, firestops, shaft enclosures, partitions, smoke barriers, floors, fire-resistant coatings and sprayed fire-resistant materials applied to structural members and fire-resistant joint systems) shall be maintained. Such elements shall be visually inspected by the owner annually and properly repaired, restored or replaced when damaged, altered, breached or
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	<p>penetrated. Where concealed, such elements shall not be required to be visually inspected by the owner unless the concealed space is accessible by the removal or movement of a panel, access door, ceiling tile or similar movable entry to the space. Openings made therein for the passage of pipes, electrical conduit, wires, ducts, air transfer openings and holes made for any reason shall be protected with approved methods capable of resisting the passage of smoke and fire. Openings through fire-resistance-rated assemblies shall be protected by self- or automatic-closing doors of approved construction meeting the fire protection requirements for the assembly.</p>
<p>2015 IFC 807.1 - Curtains, draperies, hangings and other decorative materials suspended from walls and ceilings (new and existing buildings)</p>	<p>In occupancies in Groups A, E, I and R-1, and dormitories in Group R-2, curtains, draperies, hangings and other decorative materials suspended from walls or ceilings shall meet the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 in accordance with Section 807.2 or be noncombustible.</p>
<p>Other violation(s)</p>	<p>Fire and/or life safety hazard per 2015 IFC 102.8 / NFPA 101: 4.6.1.2 or refer to Inspector's comment(s).</p>
<p>Fire Protection</p>	
<p>2015 IFC 507.5.3 - Private fire mains and hydrants</p>	<p>Private fire service mains and water tanks shall be periodically inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with NFPA 25 at the following intervals: 1. Private fire hydrants (all types): Inspection annually and after each operation; flow test and maintenance annually. 2. Fire service main piping: Inspection of exposed, annually; flow test every 5 years. 3. Fire service main piping strainers: Inspection and maintenance after each use.</p>
<p>2015 IFC 907.2.1 - Manual Fire Alarm required with occupant load of 300 or more.</p>	<p>A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group A</p>

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	<p>occupancies where the occupant load due to the assembly occupancy is 300 or more. Group A occupancies not separated from one another in accordance with Section 707.3.10 of the International Building Code shall be considered as a single occupancy for the purposes of applying this section. Portions of Group E occupancies occupied for assembly purposes shall be provided with a fire alarm system as required for the Group E occupancy.</p>
<p>2015 IFC 901.6 - Fire Alarm (Inspection, testing and maintenance of fire protection systems) - (A photo of the tag is required.)</p>	<p>If tag is current, this item should be marked No Violation. If tag is expired or a red or yellow tag is present, this item should be marked Violation. Fire detection, alarm, and extinguishing systems, mechanical smoke exhaust systems, and smoke and heat vents shall always be maintained in an operative condition and shall be replaced or repaired where defective. Nonrequired fire protection systems and equipment shall be inspected, tested and maintained or removed.</p>
<p>2015 IFC 901.6 - Fire Sprinkler (Inspection, testing and maintenance of fire protection systems) - (A photo of the tag is required.)</p>	<p>If tag is current, this item should be marked No Violation. If tag is expired or a red or yellow tag is present, this item should be marked Violation. Fire detection, alarm, and extinguishing systems, mechanical smoke exhaust systems, and smoke and heat vents shall always be maintained in an operative condition and shall be replaced or repaired where defective. Nonrequired fire protection systems and equipment shall be inspected, tested and maintained or removed.</p>
<p>2015 IFC 901.6 / 904 - Automatic Fire-Extinguishing System in Kitchen (Inspection/testing/maintenance of fire protection systems) - (A photo of the tag is required.)</p>	<p>If tag is current, this item should be marked No Violation. If tag is expired or a red or yellow tag is present, this item should be marked Violation. Fire detection, alarm, and extinguishing systems, mechanical smoke exhaust systems, and smoke and heat vents shall always be maintained in an operative condition and shall be replaced or repaired where defective. Nonrequired fire protection</p>

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	systems and equipment shall be inspected, tested and maintained or removed.
<p>2015 IFC 901.6 / 904 - Automatic Fire-Extinguishing System, Other (Inspection/testing/maintenance of fire protection systems) - (A photo of the tag is required.)</p>	<p>If tag is current, this item should be marked No Violation. If tag is expired or a red or yellow tag is present, this item should be marked Violation. Fire detection, alarm, and extinguishing systems, mechanical smoke exhaust systems, and smoke and heat vents shall always be maintained in an operative condition and shall be replaced or repaired where defective. Nonrequired fire protection systems and equipment shall be inspected, tested and maintained or removed.</p>
<p>2015 IFC 904.12.5 - Portable Fire Extinguishers for Commercial Cooking Equipment. (A photo of the tag is required.)</p>	<p>If tag is current, this item should be marked No Violation. If tag is expired or a red or yellow tag is present, this item should be marked Violation. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided within a 30-foot (9144 mm) distance of travel from commercial-type cooking equipment. Cooking equipment involving solid fuels or vegetable, or animal oils and fats shall be protected by a Class K rated portable extinguisher in accordance with Section 904.12.5.1 or 904.12.5.2, as applicable. To combat a fire in its incipient stage, access to a manual means of extinguishment is critical. Although a 30-foot (9144 mm) maximum travel distance is specified, the location of the extinguisher should be a safe distance from the cooking equipment so that it will not become involved in the fire. Only Class K rated extinguishers that have been tested on commercial cooking appliances can be used.</p>
<p>2015 IFC 904.12.1 - Manual actuation device correctly installed.</p>	<p>A manual actuation device shall be located at or near a means of egress from the cooking area a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 20 from the kitchen exhaust system. The manual actuation device shall be installed not more than 48, nor less than 42 above the floor and shall clearly identify the hazard protected. The manual actuation shall require a maximum force of 40</p>

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	<p>pounds and a maximum movement of 14 to actuate the fire suppression system.</p>
<p>2015 IFC:BC 901.7 - Systems out of service (fire watch required)</p>	<p>Where a required fire protection system is out of service, the fire department and the fire code official shall be notified immediately, but normally at least 48 hours in advance and, where required by the fire code official, the building shall either be evacuated or an approved fire watch shall be provided for all occupants left unprotected by the shutdown until the fire protection system has been returned to service. Where utilized, fire watches shall be provided with at least one approved means for notification of the fire department and their only duty shall be to perform constant patrols of the protected premises and keep watch for fires. The cost of the fire watch shall be at the current rate established by the Fire Marshal's Office and shall be the sole responsibility of the owner/contractor to pay. In accordance with section 403.1.4 the fire watch fee shall be paid directly to the individual performing the fire watch work when the fire protection system has been fully restored to operation.</p>
<p>2015 IFC 906.1 - Where required (portable fire extinguishers)</p>	<p>Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed in the following locations. 1. In new and existing Group A, B, E, F, H, I, M, R-1, R-2, R-4 and S occupancies. 2. Within 30 feet of commercial cooking equipment. 3. In areas where flammable or combustible liquids are stored, used or dispensed. 4. On each floor of structures under construction, except Group R-3 occupancies, in accordance with Section 1415.1. 5. Where required by the sections indicated in Table 906.1. 6. Special-hazard areas, including but not limited to laboratories, computer rooms and generator rooms, where required by the fire code official.</p>

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<p>2015 IFC 906.2 - Portable fire extinguishers installed and maintained (A photo of the tag is required.)</p>	<p>If tag is current, this item should be marked No Violation. If tag is expired or a red or yellow tag is present, this item should be marked Violation. Portable fire extinguishers shall be selected, installed and maintained in accordance with this section and NFPA 10.</p>
<p>2015 IFC 906.3 - Size and distribution for portable fire extinguishers</p>	<p>The size and distribution of portable fire extinguishers shall be in accordance with Sections 906.3 through 906.3.4.</p>
<p>2015 IFC 906.6 - Portable fire extinguisher blocked or inaccessible</p>	<p>Portable fire extinguishers shall not be obstructed or obscured from view. In rooms or areas in which visual obstruction cannot be completely avoided, means shall be provided to indicate the locations of extinguishers.</p>
<p>2015 IFC 906.9 - Portable fire extinguisher installation (height)</p>	<p>The installation of portable fire extinguishers shall be in accordance with Sections 906.9.1 through 906.9.3. Portable fire extinguishers having a gross weight not exceeding 40 pounds (18 kg) shall be installed so that their tops are not more than 5 feet (1524 mm) above the floor. Hand-held portable fire extinguishers having a gross weight exceeding 40 pounds (18 kg) shall be installed so that their tops are not more than 3.5 feet (1067 mm) above the floor.</p>
<p>2015 IFC:BC 912.1 - Fire department connections (FDC) installation</p>	<p>Fire department connections shall be installed in accordance with the NFPA standard applicable to the system design and shall comply with Sections 912.1.1 through 912.6. 912.1.1 Free Standing FDC. Installation of free-standing Fire Department Connection (FDC) shall not be less than two (2) feet above grade, or more then (3) feet above grade. 912.1.2 Building mounted FDC. Installation of the Fire Department Connection (FDC) on a building shall not be less than two (2) feet above grade, or more than three (3) feet above grade.</p>
<p>2015 IFC 912.2.2 - Fire department connection (FDC) signage (Signage on free standing FDC must meet these requirements also)</p>	<p>On existing buildings, wherever the fire department connection is not visible to approaching fire apparatus, the fire department connection shall be indicated by an approved</p>

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	<p>sign mounted on the street front or on the side of the building. Such sign shall have the letters FDC at least 6 inches high and words in letters at least 2 inches high or an arrow to indicate the location. All such signs shall be subject to the approval of the fire code official.</p>
<p>2015 IFC 912.4 - Fire department connection (FDC) access</p>	<p>Immediate access to fire department connections shall always be maintained and without obstruction by fences, bushes, trees, walls or any other fixed or moveable object.</p>
<p>2015 IFC 912.5 - Fire Department Connection (FDC) signage</p>	<p>A metal sign with raised letters at least 1 inch in size shall be mounted on all fire department connections serving automatic sprinklers, standpipes or fire pump connections. Such signs shall read: AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS or STANDPIPES or TEST CONNECTION or a combination thereof as applicable. Where the fire department connection does not serve the entire building, a sign shall be provided indicating the portions of the building served.</p>
<p>2015 IFC:BC 609.2.1 - Commercial Vent/Hood Extinguishing System / Residential System in lieu of.</p>	<p>A commercial fire extinguishing system shall be installed in all Type I hoods at or above all commercial cooking and/or domestic cooking appliances utilized in commercial cooking operations that produce grease laden vapors. Exception: A residential Vent/Hood extinguishing system and residential vent/hood are permitted to be utilized (in lieu of a commercial fire extinguishing system) when only domestic cooking appliances are utilized in the following: 1. Employee Break Rooms 2. Licensed Care Facilities operating in Group R-3 occupancy 3. Group E occupancy - classrooms utilized for training in food preparation</p>
<p>Other violation(s)</p>	<p>Fire and/or life safety hazard per 2015 IFC 102.8 / NFPA 101: 4.6.1.2 or refer to Inspector's comment(s).</p>

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Egress	
2015 IFC 1003.6 - Means of egress continuity (reduced or blocked)	The path of egress travel along a means of egress shall not be interrupted by any building element other than a means of egress component as specified in this chapter. Obstructions shall not be placed in the required width of a means of egress except projections permitted by this chapter. The required capacity of a means of egress system shall not be diminished along the path of egress travel.
2015 IFC 1001.2 / 1006.2.1 / 1006.3.1 - Minimum number of exits required.	It shall be unlawful to alter a building or structure in a manner that will reduce the number of exits or the capacity of the means of egress to less than required by this code. Only 1 exit required in B occupancies that have occupant load less than 50. Minimum of four exits required for more than 1,000 occupant loads. Minimum of three exits required for 501-1000 occupant load. Minimum of two exits required for 1-500 occupant load.
2015 IFC 1016.2.5 - Improper Egress	Egress shall not pass through kitchens, storage rooms, closets or spaces used for similar purposes.
2015 IFC 1004.3 - Posting of occupant load	Every room or space that is an assembly occupancy shall have the occupant load of the room or space posted in a conspicuous place, near the main exit or exit access doorway from the room or space. Posted signs shall be of an approved legible permanent design and shall be maintained by the owner or authorized agent.
2015 IFC 1008.2 - Illumination required (means of egress)	The means of egress serving a room or space shall always be illuminated that the room or space is occupied. Exceptions: 1. Occupancies in Group U. 2. Aisle accessways in Group A. 3. Dwelling units and sleeping units in Groups R-1, R-2 and R-3. 4. Sleeping units of Group I occupancies.

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2015 IFC 1010.1.2.1 - Door swing in direction of egress	Doors shall swing in direction of egress travel where serving an occupant load of 50 or more.
2015 IFC:BC 1010.1.9.11 - 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 of the International Building Code. 3. In stairways, doors are permitted to be locked from the side opposite the egress side, provided they are openable from the egress side and capable of being unlocked simultaneously without unlatching upon a signal from the fire command center, if present, or a signal by emergency personnel from a single location inside the main entrance to the building. 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 1006.3.2. 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 1006.3.2.
2015 IFC 1010.1.3 - Door opening force	The force for pushing or pulling open interior swinging egress doors, other than fire doors, shall not exceed 5 pounds. For other swinging doors, as well as sliding and folding doors, the door latch shall release when subjected to a 15-pound force. The door shall be set in motion when subjected to a 30-pound force. The door shall swing to a full-open position when subjected to a 15-pound force.
2015 IFC 1010.1.9 - Door operations (readily openable)	Except as specifically permitted by this section, egress doors shall be readily openable from the

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	<p>egress side without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort.</p>
<p>2015 IFC 1010.1.9.3 - Locks and latches (including locked indicator)</p>	<p>Locks and latches shall be permitted to prevent operation of doors where any of the following exist: 1. Places of detention or restraint. 2. In buildings in occupancy Group A having an occupant load of 300 or less, Groups B, F, M and S, and in places of religious worship, the main door or doors are permitted to be equipped with key-operated locking devices from the egress side provided: 2.1. The locking device is readily distinguishable as locked. 2.2. A readily visible durable sign is posted on the egress side on or adjacent to the door stating: THIS DOOR TO REMAIN UNLOCKED WHEN THIS SPACE IS OCCUPIED. The sign shall be in letters 1 inch (25 mm) high on a contrasting background. 2.3. The use of the key-operated locking device is revocable by the building official for due cause. 3. Where egress doors are used in pairs, approved automatic flush bolts shall be permitted to be used, provided that the door leaf having the automatic flush bolts does not have a doorknob or surface-mounted hardware. 4. Doors from individual dwelling or sleeping units of Group R occupancies having an occupant load of 10 or less are permitted to be equipped with a night latch, dead bolt or security chain, provided such devices are openable from the inside without the use of a key or tool. 5. Fire doors after the minimum elevated temperature has disabled the unlatching mechanism in accordance with listed fire door test procedures.</p>
<p>2015 IFC 1010.1.9.3 (2.2) - Signage Required: THIS DOOR TO REMAIN UNLOCKED WHEN THIS SPACE IS OCCUPIED.</p>	<p>2.2. A readily visible durable sign is posted on the egress side on or adjacent to the door stating: THIS DOOR TO REMAIN UNLOCKED WHEN THIS SPACE IS OCCUPIED. The sign shall be in letters 1 inch (25 mm) high on a contrasting background.</p>

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2105 IFC 1010.1.9.4 - Bolt locks (additional locks)	Manually operated flush bolts or surface bolts are not permitted. Exceptions: 1. On doors not required for egress in individual dwelling units or sleeping units. 2. Where a pair of doors serves a storage or equipment room, manually operated edge- or surface-mounted bolts are permitted on the inactive leaf. 3. Where a pair of doors serves an occupant load of less than 50 persons in a Group B, F or S occupancy, manually operated edge- or surface-mounted bolts are permitted on the inactive leaf. The inactive leaf shall not contain doorknobs, panic bars or similar operating hardware. 4. Where a pair of doors serves a Group B, F or S occupancy, manually operated edge- or surface-mounted bolts are permitted on the inactive leaf provided such inactive leaf is not needed to meet egress capacity requirements and the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. The inactive leaf shall not contain doorknobs, panic bars or similar operating hardware. 5. Where a pair of doors serves patient care rooms in Group I-2 occupancies, self-latching edge- or surface-mounted bolts are permitted on the inactive leaf provided that the inactive leaf is not needed to meet egress capacity requirements and the inactive leaf shall not contain doorknobs, panic bars or similar operating hardware.
2015 IFC 1010.1.10 - Panic and fire exit hardware (required)	Doors serving a Group H occupancy and doors serving rooms or spaces with an occupant load of 50 or more in a Group A or E occupancy shall not be provided with a latch or lock other than panic hardware or fire exit hardware. Exceptions: 1. A main exit of a Group A occupancy shall be permitted to be locking in accordance with Section 1010.1.9.3, Item 2. 2. Doors serving a Group A or E occupancy shall be permitted to be electromagnetically locked in accordance with Section 1010.1.9.9. Electrical rooms with equipment rated 1,200 amperes or

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	<p>more and over 6 feet (1829 mm) wide, and that contain overcurrent devices, switching devices or control devices with exit or exit access doors, shall be equipped with panic hardware or fire exit hardware. The doors shall swing in the direction of egress travel.</p>
<p>2015 IFC 1010.1.10.1 - Panic or fire exit hardware installation</p>	<p>Where panic or fire exit hardware is installed, it shall comply with the following: 1. Panic hardware shall be listed in accordance with UL 305. 2. Fire exit hardware shall be listed in accordance with UL 10C and UL 305. 3. The actuating portion of the releasing device shall extend not less than one-half of the door leaf width. 4. The maximum unlatching force shall not exceed 15 pounds (67 N).</p>
<p>2015 IFC 1013.1 - Exit signs required</p>	<p>Exits and exit access doors shall be marked by an approved exit sign readily visible from any direction of egress travel. The path of egress travel to exits and within exits shall be marked by readily visible exit signs to clearly indicate the direction of egress travel in cases where the exit or the path of egress travel is not immediately visible to the occupants. Intervening means of egress doors within exits shall be marked by exit signs. Exit sign placement shall be such that no point in an exit access corridor or exit passageway is more than 100 feet (30 480 mm) or the listed viewing distance for the sign, whichever is less, from the nearest visible exit sign. Exceptions: 1. Exit signs are not required in rooms or areas that require only one exit or exit access. 2. Main exterior exit doors or gates that are obviously and clearly identifiable as exits need not have exit signs where approved by the building official. 3. Exit signs are not required in occupancies in Group U and individual sleeping units or dwelling units in Group R-1, R-2 or R-3. 4. Exit signs are not required in dayrooms, sleeping rooms or dormitories in occupancies in Group I-3. 5. In occupancies in Groups A-4 and A-5, exit signs are not required on the seating side of</p>

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	vomitaries' or openings into seating areas where exit signs are provided in the concourse that are clear from the vomitaries'. Egress lighting is provided to identify each vomitory or opening within the seating area in an emergency.
2015 IFC 1013.6.2 / 1013.6.3 - Exit sign illumination	The face of an exit sign illuminated from an external source shall have an intensity of not less than 5 foot-candles (54 lux). -Every exit sign and directional sign must be continuously illuminated to provide a light intensity at the illuminated surface of at least 5 foot-candles (54 lux). It is not a requirement that the exit signs be internally illuminated. An external illumination source with the power capabilities specified by Section 1013.6.3 is acceptable. Exit signs shall always be illuminated. To ensure continued illumination for duration of not less than 90 minutes in case of primary power loss, the sign illumination means shall be connected to an emergency power system provided from storage batteries, unit equipment or an on-site generator. See exceptions.
2015 IFC 1017.1 - Exit access travel distance	Travel distance within the exit access portion of the means of egress system shall be in accordance with this section.
Other violation(s)	Fire and/or life safety hazard per 2015 IFC 102.8 / NFPA 101: 4.6.1.2 or refer to Inspector's comment(s).
Elevators and Stairways	
2015 IFC 607.1 - Emergency operations (elevators)	Existing elevators with a travel distance of 25 feet (7620 mm) or more shall comply with the requirements in Chapter 11. New elevators shall be provided with Phase I emergency recall operation and Phase II emergency in-car operation in accordance with ASME A17.1.
2015 IFC 1104.2 / 1009.4 - Elevators	1104.2 - Elevators, escalators and moving walks shall not be used as a component of a required means of egress. Exceptions: 1. Elevators used

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	<p>as an accessible means of egress where allowed by Section 1009.4. 2. Previously approved elevators, escalators and moving walks in existing buildings. 1009.4 - To be considered part of an accessible means of egress, an elevator shall comply with the emergency operation and signaling device requirements of Section 2.27 of ASME/CSA B44 A17.1. Standby power shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 27 and Section 3003. The elevator shall be accessed from an area of refuge complying with Section 1009.6. Exceptions: 1. Areas of refuge are not required at the elevator in open parking garages. 2. Areas of refuge are not required in buildings and facilities equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. 3. Areas of refuge are not required at elevators not required to be located in a shaft in accordance with Section 712. 4. Areas of refuge are not required at elevators serving smoke-protected assembly seating areas complying with Section 1029.6.2. 5. Areas of refuge are not required for elevators accessed from a refuge area in conjunction with a horizontal exit.</p>
<p>2015 IFC 1023.1 - Interior stairways and ramps</p>	<p>Interior exit stairways and ramps serving as an exit component in a means of egress system shall comply with the requirements of this section. Interior exit stairways and ramps shall be enclosed and lead directly to the exterior of the building or shall be extended to the exterior of the building with an exit passageway conforming to the requirements of Section 1024, except as permitted in Section 1028.1. An interior exit stairway or ramp shall not be used for any purpose other than as a means of egress and a circulation path.</p>
<p>2015 IFC 1027.1 - Exterior exit stairways and ramps</p>	<p>Exterior exit stairways and ramps serving as an element of a required means of egress shall comply with this section.</p>

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TDLR Rules - Current elevator inspections	In Texas, elevators are required to be inspected once every 12 months. The inspection certificate should be posted in a conspicuous place in or near the elevator.
Other violation(s)	Fire and/or life safety hazard per 2015 IFC 102.8 / NFPA 101: 4.6.1.2 or refer to Inspector's comment(s).