

LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT



BRIAN L. CUMMINGS
FIRE CHIEF

June 26, 2012

BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS
FILE NO. **12-119**

TO: Board of Fire Commissioners

FROM: Brian L. Cummings, Fire Chief

SUBJECT: PROPOSED 2012 LOS ANGELES FIRE CODE

FINAL ACTION:	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved w/Corrections	<input type="checkbox"/> Withdrawn
	<input type="checkbox"/> Denied	<input type="checkbox"/> Received & Filed	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

Recommendations: That the Board:

1. Approve and forward the proposed "2012 Los Angeles Fire Code" to be adopted as the "Los Angeles Fire Code."
2. Direct the Fire Commission Executive Assistant to forward this report to the Office of the Mayor, and subsequently to Council, for consideration and approval.
3. Subject to the approval of the Mayor and City Council, request the City Council to instruct the City Attorney to draft an ordinance to the Los Angeles Municipal Code (L.A.M.C.), Chapter 5, Article 7, to replace the current Los Angeles Fire Code and to adopt the proposed "2012 Los Angeles Fire Code" that is based on the California Fire Code (CFC) and the International Fire Code (IFC), published by the International Code Council, with amendments.
4. Approve, expending up to \$41k, from the One Stop Fund to secure 40 code hard copies and 240 licensed electronic PDF copies for distribution throughout the Department.

Summary:

History

On April 17, 2012, Board Report 12-055 (Attachment 1) introduced the proposed "2012 Los Angeles Fire Code" elements and amendment package. The Board approved soliciting public comment regarding the proposal. Now, having solicited, received and reviewed public comments, the proposal is ready for approval.

To solicit public comment, the Fire Prevention Bureau's outreach included various media:

- Placing the "2012 Los Angeles Fire Code" elements and amendment package on the Department's web site: LAFD.org
- Contacting 245 identified stakeholders directly via e-mail
- Distributing an e-blast to Neighborhood Councils
- Posting an announcement on the LAFD Portal that the proposal was available for review

A survey was used to solicit comments. Participants initiated 29 surveys, but only 14 were completed, and those provided usable comments for review. One comment was received outside the survey method. The 15 comments were forwarded to the fire code workgroup for evaluation (Attachment 2). Based on comments, four changes were made to the proposal and one comment will require additional study. The Fire Marshal will establish a workgroup to review that issue.

The initial comment period was scheduled to close on June 11, 2012, but was extended until June 21, 2012 to allow time to collect additional comments.

Application and Expense

Once approved, the "2012 Los Angeles Fire Code" (Attachment 3) will become the reference tool for fire safety issues. The Department plans to provide the code to Department locations that are required to make frequent reference in printed copy format and in electronic format at remaining locations. Funding has been secured from the One Stop Fund.

The Department anticipates expending up to \$41k as follows:

Description	Unit Cost	Quantity	Sub Total	Taxes	Total
Publishing	\$9,000.00	1	\$9,000.00	\$742.50	\$9,742.50
Printed Copies	\$149.00	25	\$3,725.00	\$307.31	\$4,032.31
240 Electronic Copies	\$68.34	240	\$16,401.60	\$1,353.13	\$17,754.73
Public Access	\$8,000.00	1	\$8,000.00	\$660.00	\$8,660.00
Total					
Expense:					\$40,189.54

Publishing includes typesetting, editing, graphic design and proofing. The 25 printed copies will be distributed as follows:

- Fire Chief (1)
- Fire Marshal (1)
- Assistant Fire Marshal (1)
- City Attorney (1)
- Research Library (2)
- Decentralized offices (3)
- Plan Check (10)
- Planning Section (1)
- FPB Section Offices (4)
- Metro-rail Inspector (1)

Electronic copies will be distributed as follows:

- One copy per Fire Station (105)
- One copy per Fire Prevention Bureau Inspector (135)

Free public access will be provided in a “chapter by chapter” format on a hosted website. Funding is provided for the three-year code cycle duration.

Code Maintenance

The International and California Fire Code are on a three-year revision cycle. This cycle requires participation, estimated at 9 to 12 meetings during the three-year period, by two Fire Prevention Bureau employees. Costs for travel and per diem are not available at this time, so a cost estimate will be included in next year’s budget process.

Conclusion:

In April, 2012 the Department requested and received approval to post the “Proposed 2012 Los Angeles Fire Code” for public comment. The 45 day comment period has now passed, inputs were reviewed, and appropriate adjustments were made to the code.

The IFC model code was the base document used to develop the California Fire Code. The adoption of the Model IFC/CFC, with Los Angeles amendments, will create the new “2012 Los Angeles Fire Code” which will allow the City of Los Angeles to provide consistent fire protection for the unique challenges found in Los Angeles. Soliciting public input afforded the public the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed Fire Code change.

Board Report prepared by Scott Miller, Commander, Valley Public Safety Unit.

Attachments

LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT



BRIAN L. CUMMINGS
FIRE CHIEF

March 21, 2012

BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS
FILE NO. 12-055

TO: Board of Fire Commissioners

FROM: Brian L. Cummings, Fire Chief

SUBJECT: LOS ANGELES FIRE CODE PUBLIC HEARING

FINAL ACTION:	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved w/Corrections	<input type="checkbox"/> Withdrawn
	<input type="checkbox"/> Denied	<input type="checkbox"/> Received & Filed	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

Recommendations: That the Board:

1. Receive and file this report.
2. Publish the proposed "Los Angeles Fire Code" draft document in electronic format in order to solicit public input on the proposed document.
3. Direct the Board's Executive Assistant II to publish a notice of public hearing in order to receive public input on the proposed document.

Summary:

Code History

The Unified Building Code (UBC) was first published in 1927 by the International Council of Building Officials. It was intended to promote public safety and provided standardized requirements for safe construction which would not vary from city to city as had previously been the case.

Updated editions of the code were published approximately every three years until 1997, which was the final version of the code. The UBC was replaced in 2000 by the International Building Code (IBC) published by the International Code Council (ICC). The ICC was a merger of three predecessor organizations which published three different building codes. These were:

- International Council of Building Officials (ICBO) Uniform Building Code
- Building Officials and Code Administrators International (BOCA) The BOCA National Building Code
- Southern Building Code Congress International (SBCCI) Standard Building Code

The new IBC was intended to provide consistent standards for safe construction and eliminate differences between the three different predecessor codes. Included within the IBC is the International Fire Code (IFC). The IBC is the primary building code used in the United States by the building industry.

The California Building Standards Code (State Code) is the building code for California under Title 24, Part 2 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR). It is maintained by the California Building Standards Commission. The State Code comprises amended versions of the IBC, establishing rules for all construction within California. In addition, Title 24, Part 9 of the CCR deals specifically with fire code issues and is known as the California Fire Code (CFC).

Los Angeles Fire Code

The current Los Angeles Fire Code (LAFD) preceded both the IBC and State Code, having been adopted in 1987 and amended in 1992 and 1998. The LAFD has not seen substantial modification or updates since 1998.

The proposed LAFD (attachment) was designed to be the companion code to the Los Angeles Building Code (LABC) and was developed to minimize inconsistencies between the LAFD and LABC. Both of the Los Angeles Codes, the proposed LAFD and LABC are based upon the IFC and the CFC.

The LAFD fills a critical need to provide additional public safety regulations beyond both the IFC and CFC regarding general fire precautions and the maintenance of fire protection systems for hazards unique to Southern California and Los Angeles.

The LAFD adoption process is limited to the following:

- Evaluating IFC sections not adopted by the State of California, and to determine if they should be adopted into the new "Los Angeles Fire Code."
- Evaluating IFC language adopted by the State of California in the CFC to ensure that it adequately regulates hazards so as to maintain the level of protection provided in the current LAFD.
- Assuring that requirements currently not found in the LAFD, IFC or CFC are not inadvertently included in the new "Los Angeles Fire Code."

The project's objectives are:

- Replace the current stand alone and out dated LAFD with a new "Los Angeles Fire Code" based on the IFC/CFC models.
- Adopt the IFC model as the foundation for the new "Los Angeles Fire Code."
- Reduce code enforcement inconsistencies within Los Angeles as compared with similar Municipalities.

- Develop an amendment package that maintains current life safety protection levels.
- Create a companion code set that allows the City of Los Angeles to adopt future new standards from either the IFC or CFC.
- Create an amendment package, based on the current LAFC, that will be adopted and integrated into the IFC and CFC to be known as the new "Los Angeles Fire Code."
- Assure inclusive input from the public, business community and stakeholder groups.
- Ensure that all local administrative and enforcement language is included.
- Make the code available in a digital format that can be accessed on-line.
- Not create any new requirements not already found in the IFC, CFC, or LAFC.

Conclusion:

The IFC model code was the base document used to develop the California Fire Code. The adoption of the Model IFC/CFC, with Los Angeles amendments, will create the new "Los Angeles Fire Code" which will allow the City of Los Angeles to provide consistent fire protection for the unique challenges found in Los Angeles. Soliciting public input will enable the Fire Department to incorporate the public's needs with respect to the Fire Code.

Board Report prepared by Scott Miller, Commander, Valley Public Safety Unit, and Rosemarie Barraza, Senior Management Analyst I, Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety.

Attachments

Public Comment

Attachment 2

	Section	Section		Comment	Comment	Fire Department response
1	57.33.08		Change	The door should be unlocked on stairwell doors that are required to extend to the roof per CBC 1009.13. However, on stairwell roof access doors that are not required, like in a 3 story building, these should be allowed to be locked because they are not required.	Roof stairway access doors are often used by smokers, and unauthorized personnel. Trash tends to collect on the roof. CBC 1009.13 requires stairway roof access on buildings four or more stories only.	This is an operational issue for the Fire Department, it is an existing requirement within the current code.
2			Delete	have not seen a fire code that talks about badges!		The Fire Code is the location within the municipal code where all codified administrative requirements are found.
3		107.6	Change	constitutes an immediate life safety hazard, what constitutes an immediate life safety hazard.??? just say if it is overcrowded fire code official can take any measures to reduce the overcrowding, or words to that affect		This section is a current code requirement from the existing Los Angeles Fire Code.
4		906.2.4	Change	not more than five feet above dose this meet ada??? thought it was 48 inches to the top?		This requirement is consistent with the requirements of Title 19.
5		3406.3.11	Add	extraordinary fire hazard is this defined????	define or change wording to "fire"	This section is a current code requirement from the existing Los Angeles Fire Code.
6		chapter 47	Add	in the admendments cited add the nfpa year edition and in the base code of chapter 47 bring the nfpa edtions up to the most current edtion especially for 13,20,25,72,24 and any others that la uses	to cite the most current editions of nfpa	The year is part of the reference. The base code is established by CFC as the State standard. All standards will be reviewed at the time of the code cycle updates.
7	57.01.33	104.22, 104.22.1, 104.22.2	Change	Add "digital or electronic reproduction" in addition to, or in place of the word "tape"...	This would be consistent with other codes and with current technology.	Will make note for consideration for change with next code revision process.

Public Comment

Attachment 2

8			Add	Reference Mtn Fire Districts Section 25 - I was shocked to learn last year that fire pits are allowed in high burn areas. I searched the new codes and do not see any mention of this. It would seem logical that open fire pits would not be allowed in high fire zones.	I live in a high fire area and an issue last year with a neighbors open fire pit. I have lived in the canyons surrounding the city for the past 36 years and have had to evacuate my home during a brush fire.	The scope of this process was limited to no new requirements. Will make note for consideration for change with next code revision process. In general open flame is regulated within the High Fire Severity Zone.
9	57.115.02A	2403.2	Change	Use the existing California Fire Code Section 2403.	The restrictions will impact our events and add additional cost in permits. The 2010 California Fire Code; section 2403 is reasonable. There should also be a clear definition of tent and canopy. Five 10' X 10" canopies would require a permit under the proposed changes. Canopies by definition are not tents. In addition, the change is more restrictive than the current requirement of 450 square feet.	After review by the Code review workgroup this change from the model language was not supported to an extent that it be required there for the amendment. 2403.2 is being eliminated.
10			Delete	The current California Fire Code; Section 2403 is reasonable. The replacement from 700 square feet to 400 square feet is very restrictive and will impact our events with additional costs and permitting requirements. In addition, the proposed replacement from the current LA City Fire Code is a reduction from 450 square feet to 400 square feet. A clear definition of canopy and tent would be helpful. By definition, a canopy is not a tent or membrane structure.	A clear definition of canopy and tent would be helpful. By definition, a canopy is not a tent or membrane structure.	A canopy is a tent without sides. After review by the Code review workgroup this change from the model language was not supported to an extent that it be required there for the amendment. 2403.2 is being eliminated.

Public Comment

Attachment 2

11			Change	If the fire codes are going to be changed or updated or even revised, how is it going to benefit the citizens of Los Angeles?		These changes will help business that are multi-jurisdictional have more consistent code requirements. Building code conflicts are minimized and public safety is best provided.
12		120.1.2	Change	120.1.2 Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act - The requirements of the Health and Safety Code , Division 20, Chapter 6.67, Section 25270-25270.13, concerning aboveground storage of petroleum.	The change is needed due to a change in Health and Safety Code.	This change adjusts the code to reflect changes in the Health and Safety code.
13		120.6.4.5	Change	120.6.4.5 Aboveground Petroleum Storage Program	Change title of Section to match Health and Safety Code, where the authority comes from.	This is just a change in heading to be consistent with changes to Health and Safety codes.
14		901.4.2	Change	Where a fire alarm is not required in a building, it should be allowed to be installed partial for specific hazards or to improve an existing building.	By deleting the provision for partial systems, it becomes a all or nothing choice. Many times it is not cost effective to install a full code compliant system in a building that has a specific hazard or is existing. This might discourage building owners from improving a fire alarm system.	After review by the Code review workgroup this change from the model language was not supported to an extent that it be required there for the amendment. 901.4.2 is being eliminated.
15		5005.4	Delete	Letter received from councilmember requesting a review of the requirement that new high-rise building have an emergency heliport.	Building standards and technology have change over the last 35 years when the requirement was put into place this impacts on how architects plan building and the skyline it creates.	This is a complicated issue with operational elements as well as building design elements. The Fire Marshal is establishing an advisory workgroup to review whether this change can be made without lowering the level of life safety provided the public as well as firefighters and make recommendations.

2012 Los Angeles Fire Code

Code review amendment draft

This Document is a result of a collaborative effort of all members of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety.

The Los Angeles Fire Code Committee consisted of:

Facilitator, Captain Miller

SME Management oversight, Chief Kerbrat

SME, Captain Milick

SME, FPE Myers

SME, Inspector Kraus, retired 8/5/11

SME, Inspector LeCesne, returned to a suppression assignment 2011

SME, Inspector Miranda assigned 7/1/11

Adoption of the California Fire Code and International Fire Code by reference as model codes with amendments for the Los Angeles Fire Code.

CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE AND INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE ADOPTION BY REFERENCE:

Except as hereinafter changed and modified, Chapters 1 through 49, Appendix Chapter 4, Appendix H of the 2010 Edition of the California Fire Code, including supplements dated January 1, 2011 and July 1, 2012 published by the California Building Standards Commission, with errata and Chapters 1 through 32 and Chapters 34 through 47 and Appendix D and J, of the 2009 Edition of the International Fire Code, published by the International Code Council that were not adopted as part of the 2010 California Fire Code are hereby adopted by reference and incorporated into the Los Angeles City Municipal Code as if set forth fully below, and shall be known as Chapters 1 through 50, Appendix Chapter 4, Appendix's D, H, and J of Article 7, of Chapter 5, of the Los Angeles City Municipal Code.

Delete and reserve Chapter 1 Division I

Chapter 1 Division II

101.1 Delete and replace

101.1 Title. This article, which is a portion of the “Los Angeles Municipal Code”, shall be known as the “Los Angeles Fire Code”, hereinafter referred to as "this code" or “this article.”

101.2 Delete and replace

101.2 Scope. This code establishes regulations affecting or relating to structures, processes, premises and safeguards regarding:

1. The hazard of fire and explosion arising from the storage, handling or use of structures, materials or devices;
2. Conditions hazardous to life, property or public welfare in the occupancy of structures or premises;
3. Fire hazards in the structure or on the premises from occupancy or operation;
4. Matters related to the construction, extension, repair, alteration or removal of fire suppression or alarm systems; and
5. Conditions affecting the safety of fire fighters and emergency responders during emergency operations.
6. Such other laws as it may be the duty of the Fire Department to enforce.

101.3 Delete and replace

101.3 Intent. The purpose of this code is to establish the minimum requirements consistent with nationally recognized good practice for providing a reasonable level of life safety and property protection from the hazards of fire, explosion, panic, or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings, structures and premises and to provide safety to fire fighters and emergency responders during emergency operations.

101.5.1 VALIDITY OF OTHER LAWS

Nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the enforcement of other laws which prescribe more restrictive limitations.

101.5.2 OTHER LIMITATIONS The permissive provisions of this article shall not be presumed to waive any limitations imposed by any other laws.

57.01.40

101.6 REVIEW OF ARTICLE. The Chief shall report to the Board from time to time as necessary, recommending revisions of this article. Such recommendations may be based upon, but not limited to, studies of the following:

1. Number of requests for variances.
2. Number of fire hazards reported or determined by inspections.
3. Changes and technological advancements of methods, materials, and processes.
4. Investigation of fires.
5. Recommendations of the Fire Code Advisory Committee.

101.7 FIRE CODE ADVISORY COMMITTEE. The Chief shall establish a Fire Code Advisory Committee which shall consist of: the Fire Marshal, who shall serve as chairperson; and representatives from industry, business, and other governmental agencies as may be determined from time to time by the Chief. The purpose of the Fire Code Advisory Committee shall be to assist the Chief in any revision of this article by submitting recommendations.

101.8 BADGE ADOPTED. The official badge of the Los Angeles Fire Department is hereby established as that badge adopted by the Board by Resolution No. 189, on June 12, 1941, provided, however, that for the period of January 1, 1986 through and including December 31, 1986, the official badge of the Los Angeles Fire Department shall be that badge adopted by Resolution No. 759 on November 21, 1985 by the Board as the Centennial Badge of the Los Angeles Fire Department.

101.8.1 USE AND WEARING OF THE BADGE. It shall be unlawful for any person to wear, display, or have in his or her possession any such badge unless that person is a member of the Department, employed to perform the duty of extinguishing or preventing or investigating fires, or providing an emergency ambulance service. The members of the Board, while actively serving as such under valid appointment, are members of the Department within the meaning of this section.

EXCEPTION:

The Board may adopt a design of badge, upon which the word "RETIRED" shall clearly appear, which may be worn by members of the Department who have been honorably retired from active duty by reason of length of service or physical disability.

101.8.2 FACSIMILES AND COUNTERFEIT BADGES. No person who is not a regular member of the Department shall wear, display, or have in his or her possession any official badge or one which resembles or may be mistaken for the official badge, or which is calculated to indicate that he or she is a member of the Department.

101.8.3 HONORARY BADGES. No official badge, or badge of any design indicating a connection with the Los Angeles Fire Department shall be issued to any person as an honorarium.

101.8.4 OWNERSHIP OF BADGES AND INSIGNIA. All badges and uniform insignia shall remain the property of the City. Every person receiving such property shall be required to personally sign a receipt therefor, and the receipt shall set forth an agreement to reimburse the City in the event of loss for the standard cost price as determined from time to time by the Board.

101.8.5 MANUFACTURER'S OBLIGATION. No person shall manufacture, make, sell, design, or transfer any official Fire Department badge except upon the official order of the Fire Department's custodian of badges. The manufacturer shall deliver manufactured badges only to said custodian and may manufacture only the number of badges authorized by that person. Nothing herein shall be considered as affecting the manner in which contracts for the purchase of badges by the City shall be awarded as provided in the City Charter.

101.8.6 PRESENTATION OF BADGE AS A MEMORIAL TO REGULAR FIRE DEPARTMENT MEMBER KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this article, the Board of Fire Commissioners may:

1. Cause a member's badge and number to be retired from active service and use.
2. Cause the badge, or a similar badge, to be presented to the deceased member's surviving spouse, child, or person in the member's immediate family, as a memorial honoring the member.

101.8.6.1 Prior to the presentation. Prior to the presentation, the Board shall cause the badge to be affixed permanently to a plaque or within a frame, which will effectively preclude improper use of the badge, with a statement clearly visible showing the member's death in the line of duty.

101.8.6.1.1 Removal from the plaque or frame. No person shall remove from the plaque or frame any badge presented under this section, or wear such a badge, or display it, except while it is attached to the plaque or within the frame, with the above-prescribed statement clearly

101.9 CONTINUING OFFENSES The repeal of the previous provisions of Chapter 5, Article 7, of the L.A.M.C. and the adopting of new ones shall not be construed to commence a new the running of any time limits which may have been imposed by law, regulation, or order of the Chief or the Board, relating to the enforcement of such limit, notices, or orders.

102.13 Existing Conditions. The provisions of this article shall apply to existing conditions as well as to new conditions, except that conditions legally in existence at the adoption of this article and not in strict compliance therewith shall be permitted to continue unless the Chief determines they constitute a distinct hazard to life or property.

103.1.1 Duties of the Chief. It shall be the duty of the Chief to enforce the provisions of this article.

103.1.2 Inspections and report of findings. The Chief shall, upon report of any violation of this article, make an inspection and report of his findings thereto.

103.1.3 Signing of certificates and notices. The Chief shall sign all certificates, notices, and orders pertaining to fire safety and fire hazards.

103.1.4 Enforcement of State Fire Marshal Rules and Regulations. The Chief shall enforce, within the City, the Rules and Regulations that have been formally adopted by the State Fire Marshal for the prevention of fire, or for the protection of life and property against fire or panic.

Delete and Replace

103.2 Appointment. The fire code official shall be appointed and removed as provided by city charter.

103.3.1 OFFICE AND DUTIES OF THE FIRE MARSHAL. The Office of Fire Marshal is hereby created in the City of Los Angeles.

103.3.1.1 Designation of. The Chief shall designate a Deputy Fire Chief of the Department who shall serve as Fire Marshal with the authority to exercise the power and perform the duties of the Fire Marshal.

103.3.1.2 Control of matters. The Fire Marshal shall, under the direction of the Chief, have control of all matters pertaining to the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety.

103.3.2 BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION AND PUBLIC SAFETY The Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety of the Department, created by Ordinance No. 34,352 (N.S., approved June 19, 1916) is hereby authorized to continue.

103.3.2.1 Shall consist of. The Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety shall consist of the following persons:

1. The Fire Marshal, who shall be the Chief Fire Prevention Engineer of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

2. Additional officers, assistants and employees as the City Council shall provide.

103.3.2.2 Function. The function of this Bureau shall be to administer and enforce the fire prevention and life safety provisions of this article and shall include but not be limited to the following:

1. The prevention of fires.
2. The investigation of the cause, origin, and circumstances of fire or life safety hazards.
3. The elimination of fire and life safety hazards in any building or structure, including those under construction, any premises, marine vessel, aircraft, vehicle, or the appurtenances and equipment thereof.
4. The maintenance of fire protection equipment and systems
5. The regulation of storage, use, and handling of hazardous materials and hazardous substances.
6. Enforcement of the basic building regulations of the State Fire Marshal as they apply to the City of Los Angeles in matters relating to fire, panic, and explosion safety.

103.4.2 NONRESPONSIBILITY OF CITY. Neither the City of Los Angeles nor any department, nor any board, commission, officer, or employee thereof shall be held liable or responsible for any damage or injury caused by or resulting from any inspection or approval made under the provisions of this article.

104.1.1 Authority to make rules. The Chief shall have the power to make and enforce such rules and regulations for the purpose of prevention and control of fires and fire or explosion hazards, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and intent of this article.

104.1.1.1 Rule authorization by the Board. Every Rule of General Application to be followed by the public shall be authorized only by order or resolution of the Board and shall be published once in a daily newspaper and shall take effect upon such publication.

104.1.1.2 Penalty for violation of legally adopted rules. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any rule or regulation, adopted by the Board in accordance with the provisions of Section 104.1.1.1 of this article.

104.9.2.1 AUTHORITY TO REQUIRE TESTS When determined by the Fire Marshal, or when requested by an applicant for his own convenience and accepted by the Fire Marshal, certain approvals may be granted which are not otherwise specifically required by Section 119.3. When conducting the necessary investigation and tests, preliminary to the granting of such approvals, the Department shall affix a fee for each four hours, or fraction thereof, devoted to such investigations and tests established as provided by Section 114.

1. Every approval granted in accordance with the provisions of this subsection shall be valid for a period of three years after the date of granting and may be renewed for additional three-year periods.

2. Applications for renewal of approvals shall be filed in the same manner as for an original approval.

3. Each such application shall be accompanied by a renewal fee. Whenever the application for renewal is filed prior to the expiration date of the approval, the renewal fee shall be 50 percent of the current fee required for the first four hours. Whenever the application for renewal is filed after the expiration date of the approval, the renewal fee shall be as required for a new approval.

4. The granting of a renewal of the approval shall be handled in the same manner as for an original approval.

104.9.3 AUTHORITY TO APPROVE ALTERNATE MATERIALS OR METHODS OF COMPLIANCE.

The approval, by the Department, of plans and specifications required by Chapter 1 of this article shall constitute the approval of alternate materials, design, or methods of compliance set forth in such plans and specifications. Such approval shall not abrogate any approval required by Chapter 9 of L.A.M.C. for any appliance, device or equipment.

104.10.2 AUTHORITY TO INVESTIGATE FIRES OR OTHER EMERGENCIES.

The Chief shall have the authority to investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire, explosion, or other emergency occurring within the City. When the Chief finds that a fire, explosion or other emergency is, or may be, the result of a previously issued notice of hazard or a violation of any law, the Chief shall have the authority to take charge immediately of all physical evidence in connection therewith.

[Delete and replace](#)

104.11.1 Barricades. The fire chief or officer of the fire department in charge at the scene of an emergency is authorized to place ropes, guards, barricades or other obstructions across any street, alley, place or private property in the vicinity of such operation so as to prevent accidents or interference with the lawful efforts of the fire department to manage and control the situation and to handle fire apparatus, and to prevent any and all persons from passing through any such

barriers, and from entering into any space set apart or enclosed by means thereof, except persons having a pass as hereinafter specified.

104.11.4 AUTHORITY AT EMERGENCY. When conducting fire fighting operations at emergencies, the Chief shall have the authority to construct emergency firebreaks, utilize aircraft, evacuate persons from the area, remove or impound vehicles in the area, close or barricade streets, roads, drives, or other access ways both public and private, ignite backfires and conduct backfire operations, and exercise such other power and authority as will, in his opinion, best serve to control the emergency.

104.12 AUTHORITY TO RECOVER INVESTIGATIVE COSTS. Nothing in this Chapter or Code shall prohibit the payment of investigative costs to the Fire Department by any person so convicted of any provision of this article, to the Fire Department to restitute said agency for all costs expended to investigate and/or enforce the provisions of this Code.

104.12.1 NONCOMPLIANCE INSPECTION FEES Authority to Collect A Noncompliance Fee. If in the course of enforcing any federal, state, or local law or ordinance, the Department issues a Fire/Life Safety Order to a person or persons and the person fails to comply with that order, the Department shall collect a Noncompliance Fee as set forth in sections 104.12.1 through 104.12.3.

104.12.1.1 Noncompliance Fee. The Noncompliance Fee shall be the hourly Inspector's salary rate multiplied by the number of hours expended in reinspections after the Fire/Life Safety Order has been issued (2 hours minimum) and shall be paid by the owner. The first reinspection after the Fire/Life Safety Order has been issued will not be charged to the owner if the property is in compliance at the time of that reinspection. If the property is not in compliance at the time of the first reinspection, then time involved in all subsequent reinspections shall be chargeable as a Noncompliance Fee.

104.12.1.2 Billing of Noncompliance Fee. If multiple reinspections of a violation are required in order to gain compliance, the Department shall cause a Noncompliance Fee billing to be sent to the property owner, either at the time the Department finally gains compliance, or when the Department seeks the filing of criminal charges, unless a timely appeal has been filed. The Fire/Life Safety Order shall contain the elements required in Section 104.12.1.2. State that the owner is required to abate the hazard; Set forth a reasonable time in which to comply with the law; State that if the hazard is not abated by the date specified on the notice as the compliance date, the owner shall be responsible for Noncompliance Fees, including administrative costs; and State that these costs may ultimately result in a lien against the property. Billing of the fees shall be by United States mail, in a sealed envelope with postage paid, addressed to the last known address of the person served with the Fire/Life Safety Violation. Service of the bill shall be deemed to have been completed at the time of deposit with the United States Postal Service. The person or persons served shall remit the Noncompliance Fee to the Department within 30 days after the date of service. Payment of the Noncompliance Fees may be made by cash, check, certified check, cashier's check, money order, or credit card. If the property owner fails to make the payment in a timely manner, then the Department may demand payment of the Noncompliance Fee from the person or persons served for the property involved, prior to the

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issuance of any permit, certification, or approval to the person or persons served, pursuant to the authority granted by Section 105.5.1. If the property owner fails to pay a Noncompliance Fee imposed within 30 days, the Department shall send a second notice in the same manner described above. If the property owner fails to pay the fee within ten days after the second notice was mailed, a collection fee equal to 50 percent of the original Noncompliance Fee shall be imposed. This additional fee shall become part of the debt immediately due and owing to the Los Angeles Fire Department. The City shall have the right to bring legal action in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce the order and collect the amount of the fees. In addition to any other remedy provided by law, the City may collect any judgment, fee, cost, or charge, including any permit fees, fines, late charges, or interest, incurred in relation to the provisions of this section as provided in Los Angeles administrative Code Sections 7.35.1 through 7.35.8. Nothing in this section regarding the imposition of Noncompliance Fees shall prevent the Department from pursuing other legal action, including but not limited to the filing of criminal charges in order to gain compliance with the Fire Code.

104.12.1.3 Procedures for Appeals to the Board of Fire Commissioners. Any property owner upon whom a Noncompliance Fee has been imposed may appeal to the Board of Fire Commissioners.

1. The appeal shall be made in writing to the Board of Fire Commissioners, upon appropriate forms provided by the Department, within 15 days of the date of service of the billing.
2. An appeal processing fee of \$50.00 shall be paid by the appellant prior to the Board processing the appeal and making a determination.
3. Additional inspections may be required in order to determine compliance with the Fire/Life Safety Order for purposes of preparing a Department presentation to the Board, or designee, for determination on appeal. The fee for these inspections shall be the hourly Inspector's salary rate multiplied by the number of hours expended (two hours minimum) in the reinspection process, and shall be paid by the appellant.
4. In any appeal, the appellant making the request shall cause to be made, at the appellant's own expense, any tests required by the Board to substantiate the claims.
5. The Board may hold any hearings it deems appropriate to consider the appeal. The Board of Fire Commissioners or its designee shall conduct the hearings.
6. The Board shall determine whether to modify or rescind the fees, or to impose and require the owner to pay the fees. This determination shall be based on evidence in the record of any error on the part of the Fire Department or extreme hardship on the part of the property owner. This determination by the Board shall be final. * Under uncoded, the fees and charges imposed pursuant to Section 104.12 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code may be collected on the County tax rolls.

104.13 AUTHORITY TO ISSUE PARKING NOTICES. The Chief shall have the authority to issue parking control notices as provided in Sections 22500, 22500.1, 22514, and 41102 of the State of California Vehicle Code when an illegally parked vehicle blocks access to a fire hydrant, fire lane, or obstructs access to or from a fire station.

104.14 AUTHORITY TO RECOVER COSTS FOR ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

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In the event a public nuisance caused by the presence of flammable or hazardous materials is abated by the Fire Department, either pursuant to its authority under this Code or upon request by any other City department, or is abated by any other City department having authority to abate the nuisance, the costs of abatement, including any cost incurred by the City in using non-City personnel to abate the nuisance, shall be recovered by the City from the person or persons creating, causing, committing, or maintaining the nuisance. All costs incurred pursuant to this section shall be a personal obligation against the person or persons creating, causing, committing, or maintaining the nuisance and the owner of the property, recoverable by the City in an action before any court of competent jurisdiction. These costs shall include an amount equal to 40 percent of the cost to perform the actual work, but not less than the sum of \$100.00, to cover the City's costs for administering any contract and supervising the work required. In addition to this personal obligation and all other remedies provided by law, the City may collect any judgment, fee, cost, or charge, including any permit fees, fines, late charges, or interest, incurred in relation to the provisions of this section as provided in Los Angeles Administrative Code Sections 7.35.1 through 7.35.8.

104.15 AUTHORITY TO TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS. Photographs may be taken by the department as authorized in Sections 104.15.1 and 104.15.2.

104.15.1 Notice of a violation. After a notice of a violation of this article has been issued, sketches may be made and photographs may be taken, as are found necessary, with permission of the owner or person in charge or control of the premises.

104.15.2 Subsequent to emergency. Subsequent to a fire, explosion, or other emergency, sketches may be made and photographs may be taken, as are necessary, to adequately depict the condition for the purpose of investigation. No person shall interfere with, refuse, or obstruct such sketching or photographing.

104.16 AUTHORITY OF PEACE OFFICERS. In enforcing the provisions of this article and such orders, rules and regulations, variances and standards in connection therewith, the Chief is hereby given the powers of peace officers. They are empowered to inspect and summarily abate any condition that constitutes an immediate hazard to life by reason of fire, explosion or panic, or potential fire, explosion or panic, or otherwise by reason of the presence of hazardous materials.

104.17 AUTHORITY TO GRANT VARIANCES AND WAIVERS The Board shall have the power to grant slight variances from the provisions of this article; provided that, before authorizing such variances, the Board shall first find cause therefor in fact in that strict enforcement of this article is impractical, or creates unnecessary hardship, or is otherwise adjudged unwarranted in each instance. Such variances must be in conformity with the spirit and purpose of this article and must secure the public safety.

104.17.1 Power to waive. The Board shall have the power to waive any part or all of the provisions of this article which may apply to a refinery, natural gasoline plant, or laboratory where such is found to be in an adequately separated installation at which fire protection and emergency facilities especially adapted to the needs are available and where the Board

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determines that by reason of such isolation and protection, the public safety is assured and no unreasonable hazard will result to persons or property.

104.17.2 **Application for a variance or waiver.** Each application for a variance or waiver shall be filed at the office of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety and shall be accompanied by such maps, drawings, letters, statements, and other supporting data as may be required to justify the request in question. Except when such an application is in conjunction with an application for a Permit required by Section 105.7.1.1 of this article, it shall be accompanied by payment of a fee established by the most current cost recovery schedule published as provided by Section 114 of this article. An application for two or more variances may be filed upon a single application and only one fee shall be paid, provided that all such variances are located at the same address and are for the same person.

104.17.3 **Investigation.** The Fire Marshal shall cause an investigation to be made of every application for a variance or waiver. Such investigation shall be made by authorized members of the Fire Department. At the conclusion of the investigation, the Fire Marshal shall transmit the application, together with his recommendation, to the Board of Fire Commissioners.

104.18 **AUTHORITY TO REQUIRE FIRE SAFETY OFFICERS.** Whenever the Chief determines it is essential for the safeguarding of life and property from fire, explosion, panic, or other hazardous conditions which may arise in the temporary use of an occupancy and/or premises, he may require one or more Fire Safety Officers to be present during the activity. No such use of an occupancy or premises shall proceed without a timely request to the Chief, as provided in this section, for assignment of a Fire Safety Officer.

104.18.1 **Uniformed Fire Safety Officer.** Whenever the Chief determines that a Uniformed Fire Safety Officer shall be present, the Department shall collect a fee established by the Board. Said fee shall constitute the total sum payable from any source for the services of that person. The Board, with the concurrence of the City Administrative Officer, shall determine on a regular basis the verifiable cost of the City for the Fire Safety Officer. These costs shall be the actual total cost, as determined by the Board.

104.18.2 **Certified Fire Safety Officer** Whenever the Chief determines that a Certified Fire Safety Officer is required, payment for the services of said officer shall be paid to the officer by the person engaging the services of the Certified Fire Safety Officer. For each such Certified Fire Safety Officer assigned by the Chief, the hourly rate shall be the rate established in the existing Los Angeles Fire Department Memorandum of Understanding for Fire Inspector 1. Said fee shall constitute the total sum payable from any source for the services of that person. Payment for a Certified Fire Safety Officer shall be based on the following requirements:

1. Four-hour minimum workday.
2. Time and one-half after eight hours.
3. Time and one-half for Saturdays and Sundays.
4. Time and one-half for holidays identified by the existing Los Angeles Fire Department Memorandum of Understanding for Fire Inspector 1.

104.18.3 Request. Request for the Assignment of a Fire Safety Officer shall be made to the office of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety during normal business hours not less than 24 hours business hours in advance of the need. For weekend assignment or when a holiday will intervene, the request shall be made 48 hours' in advance.

104.19 AUTHORITY TO ISSUE PASSES AND CREDENTIALS. The Board is authorized to issue approved passes entitling the holders thereof to pass Fire Department barriers at the discretion of the Incident Commander. Such passes shall bear a number and a statement of the purpose of issuance, together with the words "Los Angeles Fire Department".

104.19.1 At the scene of emergency. At the scene of an emergency, credentials which clearly establish the authority of the holder hereof to enter the premises, may be honored by the Department at the discretion of the Incident Commander.

104.19.2 Abuse of Passes. Every pass presented for admittance beyond a Fire Department barrier by any person not entitled to the privilege accorded thereby shall be collected by the Chief or any police officer, and all such passes so collected shall be immediately returned to the Board. No unauthorized person shall enter or refuse to leave the area officially closed off by any Department barrier.

104.19.3 Government Officials. The duly authorized official badge or credentials of any government officer or employee who is required to pass through a Department barrier in the performance of duty shall entitle such person to pass through such barrier at the discretion of the Incident Commander.

104.20 AUTHORITY TO ASSIGN APPARATUS, SUPPLIES, AND PERSONNEL.

The Chief is hereby authorized to furnish and use supplies, equipment, or apparatus, and assign regular members of the Department, for the protection or preservation of life, property, and public welfare in the City in any emergency or rescue operation, provided such use or assignment will not interfere with nor hinder the performance of the Charter functions of the Department. The Chief shall have the power to make and enforce rules and regulations, in accordance with Section 104.1.1, for the use of such supplies, equipment, or apparatus, and for the assignment of members of the Department in emergencies or rescue operations as are necessary to carry out the purposes and intent of this article.

104.21 AUTHORITY TO REQUEST POLICE ASSISTANCE. The Chief of Police and his duly authorized representatives shall have the power and are hereby directed, upon the request of the Fire Chief or his representatives, to assist in the enforcement of the provisions of this article.

104.22 Authority to issue copies of educational films and tapes. Authority to issue copies of educational films and tapes shall comply with Sections 104.22.1 through 104.22.4.

104.22.1 Tapes produced as a part of the public fire safety education program. The original negative and sound track of any film or tape produced as a part of the public fire safety education program by the department may, by order of the Board, be filed with the Chief, and copies thereof may be issued only upon the payment of the fees or pursuant to contract as provided in this section.

104.22.2 Establishment of fees. The Board may, by resolution or by contract, establish the fees to be paid to the Department for the obtaining of copies of films, tapes and sound tracks. Fees shall be calculated on the basis of actual cost incurred in the production of such original films, tapes, and sound tracks, including the pro rata cost of reproduction and distribution of copies thereof, based upon the estimated number of copies that might be applied for, or upon any other reasonable formula the Board may determine.

104.22.3 Moneys derived from the sale. Moneys derived from the sale, distribution, or rental of such films, tapes, and sound tracks shall be paid into the General Fund of the City as Departmental receipts.

104.22.4 Contracts. All contracts entered into by the Board pursuant to the provision of this section shall first be submitted to and approved by the City Attorney.

105.1.4 ACTING WITHOUT A PERMIT PROHIBITED. No person shall sell, offer for sale, install, operate, maintain, or use any appliance, device, equipment, or system which requires a Permit, a Special Permit, or a General Approval by provisions of this article, unless such Permit, Special Permit, or General Approval is then in effect.

105.1.5 Separate Permits Required A Permit issued under the provisions of Section 105.6 shall be valid only for the person in whose name it is issued, and for the location shown on the Permit. Separate locations require separate Permits.

105.3.5.1 Operational Permits – Posting and Keeping. Each valid Permit issued pursuant to the provisions of Section 105.6 shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises for which the same is issued. Persons engaged in the business of operating or maintaining any oil well shall keep the Permit available for inspection at the main office or principal place of business of the permittee.

105.3.9 Operational Permits. Operational permits under the provisions of Section 105.6 for activities listed under Section 105.6.1 through 105.6.31 shall comply with the requirements of Sections 105.3.9 through 105.3.9.10.1

105.3.9.1 Application for Operational Permits. Applications for operational permits under the provisions of Section 105.6 for activities listed under Section 105.6.1 through 105.6.31 shall comply with the requirements of Sections 105.3.9.1.1 through 105.3.9.1.2.2

105.3.9.1.1 Filing. All applications for permits required by Section 105.6 shall be filed with the Office of Finance and shall be in writing on forms provided by the Office of Finance. Such applications shall be accompanied by the Permit fees required by this article.

105.3.9.1.2 Contents of Application. Applications for Permits required by this chapter shall, unless otherwise required by the Department, contain the following information:

1. The name and address of the applicant

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2 A description of the property by street and number wherein or whereon the applicant proposes to engage in the business, operation, or to occupy the premises for which the Permit is required, and if the same has no street number, then such description as will enable it to be easily located.

3. A statement signed by the applicant or the applicant's authorized representative signifying the applicant is in charge of such business, operation, occupation, or premises, and agrees to comply with all regulations, laws, or ordinances pertaining thereto;

105.3.9.1.2.1 Permit to store, process, or use hazardous materials. If the application is for a Permit to store, process, or use hazardous materials, aboveground of the type and in the amounts exceeding those set forth in Table 105.6.14 of this chapter or exceeding the Permit amounts for hazardous materials in Chapter 27, it shall state thereon the maximum aggregate quantity of such materials which the applicant intends to store, process, or use at any time and the business shall comply with all inventory reporting and business plan requirements in Section 121.

105.3.9.1.2.2 Permit for assembly occupancies. If the application is for a Permit for assembly occupancies, it shall be accompanied by three copies of a floor plan which clearly indicates the maximum capacity for the proposed use. The plans shall be drawn to scale and show all seats, cross aisles, and exit doorways in accordance with the provisions of this article.

105.3.9.2 Permits – Investigation and Procedure for Granting – Power to Deny. Investigation and Procedure for Granting – Power to Deny Permits shall be in accordance with 105.3.9.2.1 and 105.3.9.2.2

105.3.9.2.1 Investigation and Procedure for Granting. Investigation and Procedure for Granting shall be:

1. The Fire Marshal shall investigate application for a Permit, and such investigation shall be made by authorized members of the Department.

2. The Fire Marshal may require such additional information as may be necessary to carry out the investigation of the application for a Permit.

3. The Chief shall determine the allowable occupant load permitted for an assembly or institutional occupancy based upon the aisle and exit provisions of Chapter 10 of this article. The allowable occupant load shall not exceed the maximum occupant load designated in the Certificate of Occupancy issued by the Department of Building and Safety, or in the absence of such certificate, the maximum occupant load approved by the Chief.

4. If, after investigation and consideration of any application, and any plans or specifications required in connection therewith, the Chief shall determine that the proposed business, operation, occupation or premises will not create any undue hazard as a result of fire or panic, and the applicant will comply with any requirements of this article and all other applicable laws, the Chief shall approve the application.

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5. The Chief's approval of the application may be made subject to terms and conditions necessary for the safeguarding of life and property from the hazards of fire, explosion or panic.

6. On approval of the application by the Chief and the payment of the required fee the Office of Finance shall issue the Permit.

105.3.9.2.2 Power to Deny. The Chief, in his discretion, is hereby empowered to deny or withhold approval of a Permit for which an application has been made if the building, premises, equipment, apparatus, vehicle reasonable facilities for the establishing, maintaining, conducting operating the business, operation, occupation, or premises for which the Permit is requested is or are insufficient or are unfit or incapable of being used, maintained, established, or operated to comply with this article or other applicable laws and the Rules and Regulations of the Department.

105.3.9.3 Permits – Form. Each Permit issued by the Office of Finance shall be in accordance with the provisions of this section and shall have set forth upon the face thereof the following.

1. The name of the person to whom issued;
2. The classification or type of business, operation, occupation, or premises for which such Permit is issued;
3. The address where the business, operation, occupation, or premises is located; and

where the address is different from that of the applicant, the address designated by the applicant or his or her authority agent for mailing purposes. The mailing address so appearing shall be the address to which all notices required or authorized in this article shall be sent unless the applicant or permittee shall request the Office of Finance in writing that another address be used for such purposes;

4. The signature of the Chief printed thereon;
5. The date of expiration of the Permit, and the date upon which the annual Permit fee shall be due and payable.

105.3.9.4 Permits – Transfer. No Permit shall be transferable except when the business, operation, occupation, or premises for which the Permit is issued, is transferred, whether by sale or otherwise, to another person under such circumstances that the ownership after the transfer is substantially similar to the ownership existing before the transfer.

105.3.9.4.1 Change of Location. Any change of location for a business, operation, occupation, or premises shall require filing of a new application and payment of the applicable fee set forth in Section 105.3.9.7 of this article.

105.3.9.5 Permits – Validity. Unless otherwise set forth on the face of the Permit, every Permit issued in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shall be valid for the year stated, or until voided, revoked, or suspended.

105.3.9.6 Permits – Power of Revocation and Suspension. Power of Revocation and Suspension permits shall be in accordance with 105.3.9.6.1 through 105.3.9.6.3

105.3.9.6.1 By the Chief – Notwithstanding any other provisions of this article to the contrary, the Chief shall have the power to revoke or suspend any Permit, at his discretion, upon proof to the satisfaction of the Chief of violation by the permittee of the provisions of this article, the Rules and Regulations of this Department adopted under the authority of Section 104.1.1, or the terms and conditions of any Permit as may be specified under the authority of Section 105.3.9. of this article. Such revocation or suspension shall be in accordance with the provisions of 105.5 of this article.

105.3.9.6.2 By the Office of Finance– Whenever any person fails to comply with any provisions of this chapter pertaining to Contractor's Liability Insurance or the payment of Permit fees, the Office of Finance upon hearing, after giving such person ten days notice in writing, specifying the time and place of hearing and requiring the person to show cause why the Permit should not be revoked for such failure, may revoke or suspend any one or more of the Permits held by such person. The notice shall be served in the same manner as notices are served under Section 21.16 of the L.A.M.C.

105.3.9.6.3 Operation After Revocation or Suspension – It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in any business, operation, or occupation, or use any premises, after the Permit issued therefore has been suspended or revoked pursuant to the provisions of this chapter unless the Permit has been reinstated or a new Permit issued. Any person who engages in any business, operation, or occupation, or uses any premises, after the Permit issued therefore has been suspended or revoked pursuant to the provisions of this section, and before such suspended Permit has been reinstated or a new Permit issued, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

105.3.9.7 Delinquent Fees – Uncollectible. If the Office of Finance finds that any Permit fee due or believed to be due under the provisions of this chapter cannot be collected, or that efforts to collect any such amount would be disproportionately costly with relation to the probable outcome of the collecting efforts, the Office of Finance may prepare a report setting forth his or her findings and the reasons therefor, and submit it to a Board of Review constituted as provided in Section 21.16 of the L.A.M.C. On unanimous approval of a finding by the Board of Review, the Office of Finance may remove from his active accounts receivable any unpaid fee owing or believed to be owing from one person which amounts to less than \$100.00. If the report relates to a claim for the fees owing or believed to be owing from one person which amounts to \$100.00 or more, the Board of Review shall make its recommendations upon the finding and, if the Board of Review unanimously approves the finding, submit it to the Council with the finding of the Office of Finance. If the Board of Review does not unanimously approve the finding, the matter shall be returned to the Office of Finance. Upon the approval of the findings by the Council, the Office of Finance may remove from his active accounts receivable the amount so approved. The Office of Finance may include in a single report his findings and supporting reasons regarding fees due

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from more than one person. The removal from the active accounts receivable of the Office of Finance of any unpaid fee as provided herein shall not preclude the City from collecting or attempting to collect any such fee that later proves to be collectible.

105.3.9.8 Bonds and in Lieu Deposits for Oil Wells. Each application for a Permit for the drilling, operation, maintenance of any oil well shall be accompanied by a bond or bonds in duplicate and executed by the applicant as principal and by a surety company authorized to do business in this State as surety, or by the applicant with two responsible sureties satisfactory to the City Attorney. All such bonds shall be approved by the City Attorney as form and content. Required bonds shall comply with Sections 105.3.9.8.1 through 105.3.9.8.6.

105.3.9.8.1 Bonds. Unless otherwise provided, a bond in the sum of \$10,000 shall be filed with the Office of Finance for each oil well for which a Permit is required; provided however, that the applicant, in lieu of filing individual bonds for each such well, may file a blanket bond in the sum of \$50,000 covering all oil wells for which a Permit is required:

1. Where the \$50,000 blanket bond is filed, each additional oil well not described in said bond shall be covered hereunder by a rider, submitted in duplicate and attached thereto, specifically describing such additional property as the bond is to cover, said rider to be executed by the principal and surety in the same manner as the bond is executed and shall be approved by the City Attorney as to form and content;

2. The total aggregate liability under the blanket bond shall be limited to the sum of \$50,000, provided however, that the maximum liability for any one oil well shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000.

105.3.9.8.2 The condition of the bond. The conditions of the bond shall specify that the principal shall comply with all of the provisions and requirements of this article and any and all amendments thereto, and that in default thereof the principals shall upon demand pay to the City of Los Angeles all charges, costs, and expenses incurred by the City in respect to any abandonment or demolition of any oil well, in the event of a failure on the part of the principal to abandon or demolish any oil well as required by this article, and shall upon demand pay to the City all charges, costs, an expenses incurred by the City in respect to altering, reconstruction or repairing any oil well so as to cause the same to comply with the provisions of this article in the event of the failure on the part of the principal to comply with such provisions.

105.3.9.8.3 The term of each such bond. The term of each such bond shall begin upon the date thereof an shall terminate upon the filing of a new bond as required by the permittee covering the same oil well, or upon the abandonment of such, oil well in the manner required by this article.

105.3.9.8.4 In lieu of a surety bond. In lieu of a surety bond as herein prescribed, the City Attorney may accept an agreement of indemnity executed by the applicant or permittee and accompanied by a deposit of cash in substantially the following form and manner:

1. The applicant or permittee shall deposit; and at all times maintain on deposit with the Treasurer of the City of Los Angeles, an amount in cash equivalent to the amount of the bond required by the provisions of this article;

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2. The applicant or permittee, concurrently with the making of said deposit, shall execute and deliver to the Office of Finance an agreement in writing, which shall be subject to the approval of the City Attorney as to form and content, confirming the deposit and agreeing to indemnify the City against any loss and damage arising out of the failure on the part of the applicant or permittee faithfully to comply with the provisions of this article;

3. The City Treasurer shall have the custody of the cash deposited hereunder;

4. The Chief shall determine the fact of a default by the applicant or permittee in the performance of all of the terms and conditions of this article and the amount of all charges, costs, and expenses incurred by the City, thereby provided for herein and shall order the payment thereof from the deposit. The Chief shall transmit his findings and order to the Treasurer who shall make payment to the City for all charges, costs, and expenses incurred.

5. The agreement of indemnity herein provided for may set forth such additional terms and conditions as the City Attorney finds necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes and intent of the L.A.M.C.

105.3.9.8.5 Extension of time. Whenever the Chief extends the time in which the permittee may perform any acts required by this article, such extension of time shall not be deemed to exonerate or discharge any surety upon any bond filed hereunder.

105.3.9.8.6 Power to authorize acts. The Chief shall have the power to authorize all necessary acts to be done to make any such oil well comply with the provisions of this article relating thereto or to perform the necessary acts to abandon and demolish any such oil well and to restore the property to its natural condition. The City Controller shall approve all warrants held by the City Treasurer for the necessary expense incurred in correcting the violation of this article relating thereto and the abandoning and demolition of any such oil well.

105.5 Delete and replace.

105.5 Revocation, suspension, or denial of permits, special permits, general approvals, and certificates of Fitness. The revocation, suspension, or denial of permits, special permits, general approvals, and certificates of Fitness shall comply with Sections 105.5.1 and 105.5.3.

105.5.1 Power to revoke, suspend, or deny. In addition to all other penalties prescribed herein, the Chief shall have the power to revoke, suspend, or deny the granting of any Permit, Special Permit, General Approval, or Certificate of Fitness, required pursuant to the provisions of this Article, for any of the following reasons:

1. When necessary for the protection of life and property; or
2. Violation of any provision of this article or any rule or regulation adopted hereunder; or
3. Violation of applicable law; or
4. Violation of any of the terms or conditions of such Permit, Special Permit, General Approval, or Certificate of Fitness; or

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5. Changing the occupancy, equipment, materials, processes, or other conditions as permitted on a premises in such a manner as to create a greater risk of fire or explosion or less protection than was present at the time of issuance of such Permit, Special Permit, General Approval, or Certificate of Fitness; or
6. Upon a finding by the Chief of any practice constituting a fraud upon the public; or
7. Upon a finding by the Chief of evidence of inability, lack of necessary expertise, or willful or negligent failure to properly and safely perform the duties for which a Certificate of Fitness is granted.
8. Upon a finding by the Chief of evidence of a lack of cooperation with, or courtesy to, members of the public, the Department, or other agencies in the conduct of the activity for which the certificate was issued.

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105.5.1.1 Agent or representative. No person shall act as an agent or representative for or on behalf of any person whose Permit, Special Permit, General Approval, or Certificate of Fitness has been revoked or suspended by the Chief with respect to any matter covered by such Permit, Special Permit, General Approval, or Certificate of Fitness during the period of such revocation or suspension.

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105.5.2 NOTICE AND HEARING. Generally no Permit, Special Permit, General Approval, or Certificate of Fitness shall be suspended or revoked until a hearing is held by the Chief. Written notice shall be served not less than five days and not more than 10 days prior to the date of such hearing, on the owner or any other person lawfully in possession of such permit, approval, or certificate. Said notice shall state the grounds of the complaint against the owner or other person together with the time and place the hearing will be held. Service of notices and the conduct of the hearing shall be in conformance with the requirements of Sections 11.00 and 22.02 of the L.A.M.C. Any Permit, Special Permit, General Approval, or Certificate of Fitness may be temporarily suspended by the Chief for violation of the terms thereof, when immediate action is necessary to abate conditions dangerous to life or property, without such notice and hearing.

105.5.3 VOIDANCE OF PERMITS AND SPECIAL PERMITS. All Permits and Special Permits shall become void upon any change of owner or location shown on the permit.

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Delete and replace all of 105.6 through 105.6.47.

105.6 Required operational permits. The fire code official is authorized to issue operational permits for the operations set forth in Chapter 1, Sections 105.6.1 through 105.6.31. The provisions of this section apply to Permits which constitute authority for a continuing action by the permittee. No person or owner shall use any premises or engage in any activities described herein without having obtained a Permit pursuant to this section.

105.6.1 Aircraft Fueling Station. An operational permit is required to engage in the business of Aircraft Fueling Station. An Aircraft Fueling Station is that portion of a premise which handles the transfer of flammable or combustible liquids or liquified flammable gas into or from an aircraft or fueler. It includes the pumps; underground piping and main storage tanks used to store and dispense the fuels. Only one permit is required for all buildings, structures or space owned by the same person at the same location.

105.6.2 Aircraft Refueler . An operational permit is required to engage in the business of Aircraft Refueler. An Aircraft Refueler is any cargo tank vehicle used for the transportation and transferring of flammable or combustible liquids or liquefied flammable gas to or from fuel tanks or compartments of aircraft.

105.6.3 Airport Fueling System. An operational permit is required to engage in the business of operating an Airport Fueling System. An Airport Fueling System is an arrangement of aviation fuel storage tanks, pumps, piping, and associated equipment, or aircraft fuel servicing vehicles, installed at an airport and designed to service aircraft at fixed positions.

105.6.4 Airport, Private. An operational permit is required to engage in the business of operating a private airport. An Airport is an area of land or structural surface that is used, or intended for use, for the landing and taking off of aircraft with an overall length greater than 39 feet and an overall exterior fuselage width greater than 6.6 feet, and any appurtenant areas that are used or intended for use for airport buildings and other airport facilities.

105.6.5 Assembly Occupancy. An operational permit is required to engage in the business of operating a place of public assemblage. A place of public assemblage is any building or premises having assemblage capacity greater than 49 persons designed for entertainment, instruction, worship, meetings, display, or consumption of food or drinks. The showing of motion pictures when an admission is charged, the premise is open to the public and has a capacity of 10 or more persons.

105.6.6 Atmospheric Aboveground Tank. An operational permit is required to engage in the operation of an Atmospheric Aboveground Tank exceeding 60 gallons capacity containing hazardous material or hazardous waste.

105.6.7 Bulk Distributing Station. An operational permit is required to engage in the business of a Bulk Distributing Station. A Bulk Distributing Station is any distributing station where flammable or combustible liquids with a loading rack are received by tank vessel, pipeline, tank car, or tank vehicle, and are stored or blended in bulk for the purpose of distributing such liquids by tank vessel, pipeline, tank car, tank vehicle, or container.

105.6.8 Central Station Signaling System, supervising station. An operational permit is required to engage in the business of operating a Central Station Signaling System, supervising station. A Central Station Signaling System is a system consisting of electrically operated circuits and equipment, which transmits alarms from buildings and structures equipped with a fire protection system to a central station which is controlled and operated by a Department-approved person or firm whose business is the furnishing and maintaining of such a system and where qualified personnel are in attendance at all times to notify the Fire Department of any alarm received.

105.6.9 Church. An operational permit is required to engage in the business of a church. A church is any building or premises used as a place of assemblage for public worship or meditation. Original fee only

105.6.10 Community Care Facility. (Serving more than 6 persons) An operational permit is required to engage in the business of Community Care Facility. A Community Care Facility is any facility, place, or building that is maintained and operated to provide non-medical day treatment, adult day care, including, but not limited to, the physically handicapped, mentally impaired, incompetent persons, and includes the following (greater than 6 persons; 18 years old and over):

Adult day program
Therapeutic day services facility
Social rehabilitation facility
Community treatment facility
Transitional shelter care facility
Transitional housing placement facility

105.6.11 Cylinder Filling Plant. An operational permit is required to engage in the business of a Cylinder Filling Plant. A Cylinder Filling Plant is any lot or parcel of land or portion thereof used for the purpose of filling portable pressure vessels with liquefied flammable gas, flammable gas or other gas which is defined as a toxic material, oxidizing material or unstable material.

105.6.12 Day Care. An operational permit is required to engage in the business of day care in Non-residential buildings for more than six children or any residential building for more than 8 children. (Large Family Day Care).

105.6.13 Dry Cleaning Plant. An operational permit is required to engage in the business of dry cleaning or to change to a more hazardous cleaning solvent used in existing dry cleaning equipment. A dry cleaning plant is any building, premises or room in which the actions of dry cleaning or dyeing are performed frequently or regularly, whether as a primary business or as an accessory operation useful or necessary to some other business.

105.6.14 Hazardous Materials. An operational permit is required to store, process, or use materials above ground of the type and in the amounts exceeding those set forth in Table 105.6.14 of this Chapter or exceeding the Permit amounts for hazardous materials in Chapter 27.

Table 105.6.14

AMOUNTS OF MATERIALS EXEMPT FROM SECTION 105.6.14 PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

TYPE	QUANTITY
1. Air-Reactive Materials	No exemption
2. Water-Reactive Materials	No exemption
3. Unstable Materials	No exemption
4. Explosive Materials	
Class A	No exemption
Class B	10 Lbs.
5. Fireworks	No exemption
6. Smokeless Powder	20 Lbs.

7. Black Sporting Powder	5 Lbs.
8. Small Arms Ammunition	1,000 Lbs. (Net Weight)
9. Flammable Gases	3,000 Cu. Ft.
10. Liquified Flammable Gases	60 Gal.
11. Flammable Liquids	
Class IA	60 Gal.
Class IB	120 Gal.
Class IC	180 Gal.
Combination of Flammable Liquids with not more than the exempt amount of Class IA, IB, or IC Liquids	240 Gal.
12. Combustible Liquids	
Class II	240 Gal.
Class III	500 Gal.
13. Combustible Metals	500 Lbs.
14. Flammable Fibers	
Loose	100 Cu. Ft.
Baled	1,000 Cu. Ft.
15. Flammable Solids	500 Lbs.
16. Toxic Materials	
Class 3, 4	No exemption
Class 1, 2 Gases	400 Cu. Ft.
Solids or Liquids	100 Lbs.
Etiologic Agent	No exemption
17. Oxidizing Materials	
Gases	6,000 Cu. Ft.
Liquids	50 Gal.
Solids	500 Lbs.
18. Organic Peroxides	
Class I, II, III	No exemption
Class IV	10 Lbs.
19. Corrosive Materials	
Liquids	200 Gal.
Solids	2,000 Lbs.
20. Ammonium Nitrate Compound Mixtures Containing More Than 60% Nitrate Weight	1,000 Lbs.

105.6.15 Heliport. An operational permit is required to engage in the business of operating a Heliport. A Heliport is an area of land, water, or structure used or intended to be used for the landing and takeoff of helicopters (excluding “emergency use only” heliports).

EXCEPTION:

Heliports used only as emergency helicopter landing facilities on high-rise buildings, as required by the Department.

105.6.16 Hospital.. An operational permit is required to engage in the business of a hospital. This occupancy shall include buildings and structures used for medical, surgical, psychiatric, or custodial care on a 24-hour basis for more than six persons who are classified as non-ambulatory or bedridden.

Hospitals

Mental hospitals

Also included are nursing or custodial care nursing homes This occupancy shall include nursing or custodial care nursing homes (both intermediate care facilities and skilled nursing facilities) on a 24-hour basis for more than six persons who are classified as non-ambulatory or bedridden and Detoxification facilities.

105.6.17 Hotel. An operational permit is required to engage in the business of a hotel. A hotel is any residential building designed or used for or containing six or more guest rooms or suites of rooms, but not including any institution in which human beings are housed or detained under legal restraint.

105.6.18 Laboratory using hazardous materials. An operational permit is required to engage in the business of operating a laboratory. Only one Laboratory Permit shall be required for all buildings or structures operated by same permittee at the same location. A Laboratory is an occupancy devoted to experimental study in science, or to testing, analysis, inspection, research or process control and development. Laboratories may contain one or more separate laboratory work areas that involve the use of hazardous materials.

105.6.19 Marine Oil Terminal. An operational permit is required to engage in the business of a Marine Oil Terminal. A Marine Oil Terminal is any plant, station, premises, or equipment used in connection therewith, located on the harbor or ocean front, which is designed and intended to deliver to or receive from oceangoing vessels liquefied or gaseous hazardous materials or flammable or combustible liquids.

105.6.20 Marine Service Station. An operational permit is required to engage in the business of a Marine Service Station. A Marine Service Station is any station, plant , premises or equipment used in connection therewith, where flammable or combustible liquids used as motor fuels are dispensed from equipment, on shore, piers or wharves to floating craft for fuel, except bunkering facilities for oceangoing vessels.

105.6.21 Natural Gasoline Plant. An operational permit is required to engage in the operation of a Natural Gasoline Plant. A Natural Gasoline Plant is any facility in which gasoline is extracted from petroleum vapors produced at the well.

105.6.22 Oil Well. An operational permit is required to engage in the operation of a oil well. An oil well is any well or hole already drilled, being drilled or to be drilled for, prospecting for, or producing petroleum, natural gas, or other hydrocarbon substances; or is used or intended to be used for the subsurface injection of oil field waste, gases, water or liquid substances; including any such existing hole, well or casing which has not been abandoned.

The notices for application and/or cancellation for a permit under this classification are handled by the Fire Inspector in the Harbor Industrial Unit. Except that “Oil Well” shall not include “temporary geological exploratory core hole”.

105.6.23 Refinery. An operational permit is required to engage in the business of operating a refinery. A refinery is any plant, premises or facility used for the process or production of petroleum, chemicals, or petro-chemicals from raw or basic materials to marketable products in amounts exceeding 100 barrels per day capacity.

105.6.24 Residential Care Facility An operational permit is required to engage in the business of Residential Care Facility. This occupancy shall include buildings, structures or parts thereof housing more than six clients, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment that provides personal care services. This category may contain clients that are ambulatory, non-ambulatory and/or bedridden. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Assisted living facilities, such as:
Residential Care Facilities
Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFE’s)
Adult Residential Facilities
Congregate Living Health facilities
Group homes
Residential Care Facilities for the Chronically Ill
Congregate Living Health Facilities for the Terminally Ill

Social rehabilitation facilities such as:
Halfway houses
Community Correctional Centers
Community Correction Reentry Centers
Community Treatment Programs
Work Furlough Programs
Alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities

105.6.25 School. An operational permit is required to engage in the business of a school. A school is every building or portion thereof used for education, training, or instruction through the twelfth grade for more than six persons for more than 12 hours per week or four hours in any one day.

Exception:

Rooms accessory to a church and used for religious education for not more than two days per week are exempt.

105.6.26 Service Center For Armed Forces Personnel. (Original fee only) An operational permit is required to engage in the operation of a Service Center For Armed Forces Personnel. A Service Center For Armed Forces Personnel is any building or premises having assemblage capacity greater than 49 persons designed for entertainment, display, or consumption of food or

drinks. Military personnel and family will holdover at this facility awaiting flights to other military destinations.

105.6.27 Special School. An operational permit is required to engage in the business of special school. A special school is any building, premises, or portion thereof used for education, training, or instruction of more than six students, 16 years of age or under, for more than eight hours per week. Examples Dance, ballet schools, etc.

105.6.28 Surgical Center. An operational permit is required to engage in the operation of a Surgical Center. A Surgical Center is any healthcare facility that receives persons for outpatient medical care that may render the patient incapable of unassisted self-preservation and where each tenant space accommodates more than five such patients.

105.6.29 Theater. An operational permit is required to engage in the business of a Theater. A Theater is any room, hall, auditorium or premises having a stage or platform designed or used for entertainment and adapted to the presentation of plays, musicals, operas, pageants, or similar forms of entertainment.

105.6.30 Theater, Little An operational permit is required to engage in the business of a little theater. A little theater is any room, hall, auditorium or premises having a stage not requiring a fire resistive curtain or auto sprinklers.

105.6.31 Theater, Motion Picture An operational permit is required to engage in the business of Motion Picture Theater. A Motion Picture Theater is any building or premises or portion thereof designed or used for the showing of motion pictures, when an admission fee is charged and when such building or premises is open to the public and has a capacity of 10 or more persons.

Delete and replace 105.7 through 105.7.14.

105.7 Required specific action or project permits. No person, firm, or corporation shall engage in any specific action or project for which a Permit is required by this section without first having obtained a valid Permit from the Department. The fire code official is authorized to issue specific action or project permits for work as set forth in Chapter 1, Sections 105.7.1.

105.7.1 Specific action or project permits. Specific action or project permits shall be required for the following specific action or project as set forth in Sections 105.7.1.1 through 105.7.1.9.

105.7.1.1 Equipment to be used in connection with hazardous materials, hazardous waste, or hazardous plastics. A specific action or project permit is required to erect, install or relocate any appliance, device, or system listed in this subsection when such equipment is to be used in connection with hazardous materials, hazardous waste, or hazardous plastics.

1. Atmospheric tank exceeding 60 gallons capacity.
2. Low pressure tank exceeding 60 gallons water capacity.
3. Pressure vessel exceeding 60 gallons water capacity.
4. Special vessel.
5. Spray booth or spray tunnel with any dimension greater than three feet.

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6. Dip tank more than 150 gallons capacity or more than five square feet of surface area.
 7. Flow coat machine.
 8. Drying oven.
 9. Industrial oven or furnace, not otherwise specified.
 10. Industrial proceeding equipment, not otherwise specified.
 11. Fumigation chamber
 12. Automatic fire extinguishing system except automatic sprinkler system.
 13. Compressed or liquefied gas manifold (stationary).
 14. Dust collecting systems.
 15. Dry cleaning equipment, not otherwise specified.
 16. Drill or redrill any oil well.
 17. Asbestos Abatement.
 18. Gas Detection System.

105.7.1.2 Add to or alter. A specific action or project permit is required to add to or alter any item, including ducting or piping connected thereto, as set forth in Section 105.7.1.1 of this section.

105.7.1.3 Permit required to conduct an operation. A specific action or project permit is required to conduct any of the following operations.

1. Fireworks display.
2. Blasting operation.
3. Exhibit, show, circus, or carnival on any parcel of land or premises other than those for

which a Permit is required by Section 105.6.1 through 105.6.31 of this article. When such exhibit, show, circus, or carnival is conducted within a tent, the fees required by Section 105.7.8 through 105.7.8.5 of this article shall be deemed to include the use of such tent as a place of assemblage.

4. Transfer flammable gas, liquefied flammable gas, flammable liquids or combustible liquids as provided for in exception to Section 3406.5.4.6, or in any other manner not specifically regulated by this article.
5. Abandon oil well or underground tank.
6. Burn any hazardous refuse in an open outdoor fire.
7. Temporarily store explosives in a manner not otherwise specifically regulated by this article.

105.7.1.4 Tent or membrane structure. A specific action or project permit is required to use any tent or membrane structure (temporary only) as a place of assemblage.

105.7.1.5 Fire hydrant on private property. A specific action or project permit is required to install, alter or relocate any part of any fire hydrant on private property.

105.7.1.6 Central station signaling system. A specific action or project permit is required to install any central station signaling system.

105.7.1.7 Landing aircraft including helicopters. A specific action or project permit is required to land any aircraft including helicopters, except in an emergency, any place other than an airport or heliport which is regulated under the provisions of Chapter 11 of this article.

105.7.1.8 Live theater production. A specific action or project permit is required to operate or maintain a live theater production.

105.7.2 Issuance of Permits. If, after investigation and consideration of the application and any, plans and specifications in connection therewith, the Chief shall determine that the proposed work or operation will not create any undue fire hazard and that it will conform to the provisions of this article and of other relevant laws. Then the Chief shall approve the application. The issuance of the Permit may be subject to conditions as may be necessary for the safeguarding of life and property from the hazards of fire, explosion, or panic.

105.7.2.1 Applications. Every application for a Permit in accordance with 105.7 shall be filed at the office of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety upon forms provided by the Department.

105.7.2.2 Application fees. Every application for a Permit in accordance with 105.7 shall be accompanied by the required fees set forth in this chapter.

105.7.2.3 Application to conduct a fireworks display. Every application for a Permit to conduct a fireworks display shall be filed no later than 10 days prior to the date of the display.

105.7.3 Permits – Expiration. Every Permit required by 105.7.1.1 of this article shall become void if the work authorized by such Permit has not commenced within six months of the date of issuance, or, if the work authorized by such Permit has not been completed within one year of the date of issuance. Thereafter, a new Permit may be issued only upon filing a new application and payment of the required fees. The Chief may grant extensions of time upon presentation by the permittee of satisfactory reasons for failure to start or complete the work within the required time period.

105.7.3.1 Valid for the period. Except as provided in Section 105.7.3, every Permit issued under authority of this section shall be valid for the period of time set forth upon the face of the Permit.

105.7.4 Inspection. Inspections shall be in accordance with 105.7.4.1 through 105.7.4.1.2.

105.7.4.1 General Requirements. Every operation or activity for which a Permit is required by Section 105.7.1 shall be subject to inspection by an authorized inspector of the Department.

105.7.4.1 Special Requirements. In addition to the General Requirements of Section 105.7.4.1, every Permit required by 105.7 of this article shall be subject to the specific requirements of 105.7.4.1.1 and 105.7.4.1.2.

105.7.4.1.1 Called Inspection. No portion of any equipment intended to be covered by earth or by enclosure within permanent portions of a building or structure shall be enclosed until inspected and approved by the Department. An inspection shall be requested prior to covering or enclosure of any such equipment. Such request shall be made not less than two working days prior to the estimated time of inspection. Such installation shall not be covered until after it has been inspected by an authorized member of the Department.

105.7.4.1.2 Final Inspection. When the construction or installation work is completed and the appliance, device, equipment, or system is ready for operation or use, but before being operated or used, a final inspection shall be requested. Such request shall be made in the same manner as set forth in 105.7.4.1.1. No such appliance, device, or equipment shall be used or operated until the installation has been approved by the authorized inspector making the final inspection.

105.7.5 Completion of Work – Final Inspection Tag of Approval. When the Department has found, by survey or inspection, or both, that the work authorized by a Permit granted in accordance with the requirements of Section 105.7.1.1 has been completed in accordance with the requirements of the Permit issued therefor and all of the provisions of this article, the Department shall issue a Final Inspection Tag of Approval. No such appliance, device, equipment, or system shall be used until the Final Inspection Tag of Approval has been issued by the Department

105.7.6 Authority to Require Exposure of Work. Whenever any installation on which a called inspection is required, as specified in Section 105.7.5, is covered or concealed by additional work without first having been inspected, the Chief may require, by written notice, that such work be exposed for inspection. The work of exposing and recovering shall not entail any expense to the City.

105.7.7 Fee Exempt Permits. Fee exempt permits, without the payment of the fees prescribed by this chapter shall be issued those listed in Section 105.7.7.1 and 105.7.7.2.

105.7.7.1 Municipal entities. Upon application, fee exempt Permits shall be issued without the payment of the fees as prescribed by Section 11.08 of the LAMC.

105.7.7.2 Nonprofit. Any religious, charitable, educational, or other nonprofit benevolent institution operating or conducting a carnival or similar activity when the net proceeds of the carnival or similar activity are to be used exclusively for religious, charitable, benevolent, educational, or civic purposes and the institution has applied for and obtained a tax exempt registration certificate pursuant to the provisions of Section 21.75 of the Municipal Code.

105.7.8 Fees. Before accepting an application for any Permit required by this chapter, the Department shall collect the fees required therefor established by the most current cost recovery

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schedule published as provided by Section 115 and applicable thereto. Upon payment of said fees the Department shall cause them to be deposited with the City Treasurer.

105.7.8.1 Fees shall apply to. Fees established by the procedure set forth in Section 115 of this article shall apply to Permits for the following:

1. Atmospheric tank or low pressure tank:

- (a) Shop built tank.
- (b) Field erected tank not more than 3,000 barrels.
- (c) Field erected tank, more than 3,000 barrels.

No fee shall be charged for the issuance of a permit for the installation, closure, addition to or alteration of an atmospheric underground tank or tank system.

2. Pressure Vessel:

- a. Shop built vessel.
- b. Field erected vessel.

3. Special Vessel:

- a. Shop built vessel.
- b. Field erected vessel.

4. Spray Booth or Spray Tunnel.

5. Dip Tank:

- a. Not more than 500 gallons capacity.
- b. More than 500 gallons capacity.

6. Flow Coat Machine.

7. Drying Oven.

8. Industrial Oven or Furnace not otherwise specified.

9. Industrial Proceeding Equipment not otherwise specified.

10. Fumigation Chamber.

11. Automatic Fire Extinguishing System other than automatic sprinkler system.

12. Compressed or Liquefied – Gas Manifold:

13. Install, alter or relocate Fire Hydrants on private property:

- a. For the first hydrant.
- b. For each additional hydrant.

14. Central Station Signaling System.

15. Dust Collecting System.

16. Dry Cleaning Equipment not otherwise specified.

17. Drill oil well or redrill oil well.

18. Asbestos Abatement.

19. Gas Detection System

105.7.8.2 Additional plan check time. When the length of time spent in plan checking with regard to a particular permit is such that the charge for hours spent, as computed in accordance with the cost recovery schedule established under Section 113.6.3, exceeds the schedule fee for issuing a permit for that category of activity, the charge as computed pursuant to Section 113.6.3 shall be paid to the Department before any permit is issued.

105.7.8.3 Altering. Every application for a Permit required by of Section 105.7.1.2 of this article adding to or altering any item set forth in Section 105.7.1.1 of this article shall be accompanied by a fee established by the procedure set forth in Section 113.6.3 of this chapter.

105.7.8.4 Additional section fees. Every application for a permit required by Sections 105.7.1.3, 105.7.1.4, 105.7.1.8, 105.7.1.9 of this chapter shall be accompanied by a fee or fees established by the procedure set forth in Section 113.6.3 of this chapter for any of the following:

1. Conduct any fireworks display:
 - a. Ground displays only; fee per day or portion thereof
 - b. Aerial burst with mortars not over six inches in diameter; fee per day or portion thereof.
 - c. Aerial burst with mortars over six inches in diameter; per day or portion thereof.
2. Conduct any blasting operation; fee per four-hour period or portion thereof.
3. Conduct any exhibit, show, circus, or carnival; fee per day or portion thereof.
4. Use any tent or membrane structure as a place of assemblage,
 - a. 400 to 3,500 square feet.
 - b. 3,500 to 25,000 square feet.
 - c. Over 25,000 square feet.
5. Drill not more than six temporary geological exploratory core holes located within the perimeter of a circle having a radius of 1,000 yards or less:
 - a. Not over 1,500 feet in depth nor over five inches in diameter; fee for each permit plus fee for each four-hour period or fraction thereof;
Such permit to be in effect for the duration of drilling operations and until core holes are abandoned in a manner approved by the Chief.
 - b. Over 1,500 feet in depth or greater than five inches in diameter; fee for each 30 days of drilling operations, which shall include time for abandoning core hole in a manner approved by the Chief.
6. Land any aircraft, including helicopters any place other than an approved airport or heliport.
7. Transfer flammable gas, liquefied flammable gas, flammable liquids or combustible liquids in a manner not otherwise regulated by this article.
8. Abandon any oil well.
9. Abandon any underground tank:
 - a. For the first tank.
 - b. For each additional tank.
10. Burn any hazardous refuse in an open outdoor fire.
11. Temporarily store explosives in a manner not otherwise specifically revealed by this article.
12. Operate or maintain a live theatrical production, other than a live production in a theater with a seating capacity of 99 persons or less.

105.7.8.5 Blasting operation. Whenever any blasting operation is to be conducted in conjunction with the drilling of a temporary geological exploratory core hole, the Permits shall be combined into a single Permit. The fee for any such combined Permit shall be either that specified in Subsections 2 or 5 of Section 105.7.8.4, whichever is greater.

105.7.8.6 Two or more items of the same classification. When two or more items of the same classification are installed on the same premises by authority of the same Permit, the inspection fee required by this section shall be computed on the basis of 100 percent of the fee required for the first item, plus 50 percent of the fee for each additional item. The inspection fee for such multiple installations shall be equal to the greatest fee required by this section for a single installation of any item thereon.

105.7.9 Emergency Inspections The Department may, at its discretion, make emergency inspections at other than normal working hours when requested to do so by the permittee. The Board, with the concurrence of the City Administrative Officer, shall determine from the cost of such inspection the fee therefor for every four hours or fraction thereof of inspection time pursuant to the provisions of Section 114 of this chapter. For the purpose of this section, normal working hours shall be construed to mean the hours between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. of any day except Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays.

105.7.9.1 Inspections not deemed to be emergency inspections. Inspections of business operations that normally function after 5:00 p.m. and on Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays shall not be deemed to be emergency inspections and shall not be charged the fee specified by this section.

105.7.10 Blasting Permits – Insurance Required. Every applicant for a blasting permit shall file with the Department evidence of general liability insurance having such dollar limits and coverage inclusions as the Department may from time to time require. All such insurance shall conform to the conditions stated on the City's General Liability Special Endorsement form and must be approved by the Office of the City Attorney, Insurance and Bonds Section, prior to the issuance of a permit.

105.7.11 Bonds and In-lieu Deposits for Oil Wells. Each application for a permit for the drilling or redrilling of any oil well shall be accompanied by a bond or deposit in accordance with Section 105.3.8.9 of this article.

105.8 AUTHORITY TO ISSUE, SUSPEND OR REVOKE SPECIAL PERMITS.

Whenever the Chief determines that for the safeguarding of life and property from fire, explosion, panic, or other hazardous conditions which may arise in temporary operations or occupancies which are not otherwise specified in this article, the Chief may require and issue a Special Permit stating the conditions for such operation or occupancy. The Special Permit may be made subject to such terms and conditions as are necessary for the preservation of life and property.

105.8.1 Power to revoke. The Chief shall have the power to revoke or suspend any Special Permit, at his discretion, upon proof to the satisfaction of the Chief of violation by the permittee of the provisions of this article, the Rules and Regulations of this Department adopted under the authority of Section 104.1.1, or the terms and conditions of any Special Permit as may be specified under the authority of this section. Such revocation or suspension may be made in accordance with the provisions of chapter 1 of this article.

105.9 High-rise permit general. It is the intent of this section to establish an annual fee and permit process for inspection of high-rise buildings in the City of Los Angeles.

105.9.1 Definitions. Definitions for the purposes of this Section:

FLOOR AREA - shall mean the entire area of each floor, mezzanine, basement, or shaft, or a building included within the surrounding exterior walls of a building, plus any portion not included within the surrounding exterior walls which is under the horizontal projection of the roof or floor of the building. The term “floor area” shall also include any garage attached to or part of such building.

COMMON AREA - shall mean that portion of the floor area which is shared by and open to all residents of a residential occupancy, including hallways, lobby areas, meeting rooms, recreation areas, garage and parking areas, the basement and shafts of the building. The term “Common area” shall also include all machinery rooms, equipment rooms and office rooms whether or not such rooms are open to all occupants or guests of the building.

PARTIALLY VACANT BUILDING - shall mean any high rise building which is vacant on all floors above ground level and under order from the Department of Building and Safety to maintain that status until modifications or improvements are made to the fire protection systems to bring them into compliance with Code.

105.9.2 Permit Required No person or owner shall operate or maintain a new or existing high-rise building without having obtained an annually renewable permit pursuant to this section.

105.9.2.1 Applications For Permit As to buildings constructed prior to January 1 of the year, including buildings constructed prior to the effective date of these regulations, application for permit shall be filed on or before January 1 following the date of construction or the effective date of these regulations. Renewal applications shall be filed on or before January of each year. In the event no application or renewal application is filed by January 1, the building will be deemed to be operating without a permit. The date of construction shall be the date of issuance of a temporary certificate of occupancy by the Department of Building and Safety. All applications for permit shall be filed with the Department, and shall be in writing on forms provided by the Department. The initial or renewal application for permit shall contain the following information:

1. The name and address of the applicant.
2. A description of the property by street and number, as well as the County Assessor map, book, page and parcel number.
3. Name and address of the owner of the building.
4. A statement signed by the applicant or the applicant’s authorized representative stating that the applicant exercises charge and control over the operation and maintenance of the high-rise building and agrees to comply with all regulations, laws or ordinances pertaining thereto.

The application for permit shall be accompanied by a signed statement by the owner that the owner understands he, she or it is responsible for the payment of the fee imposed by the Department pursuant to this chapter.

105.9.2.2 Investigation. The Fire Marshal shall investigate the application for initial or renewal permit through authorized members of the Department. The application may be approved subject to terms and conditions necessary to the safeguarding of life or property from hazards of fire, explosion or panic. Issuance of the initial permit will be based on inspections made pursuant to California Code of Regulations Title 19 during the previous year. Subsequent permit issuance will be based on inspections made during each following calendar year. The application may be denied or revoked by the Department if the building is unfit or incapable of being used, maintained or operated in compliance with this article, other applicable laws and rules and regulations of the Department.

105.9.2.3 Form. Each permit shall be issued in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and shall set forth upon the face thereof the following:

1. The name of the person to whom issued.
2. The address where the premises are located and where the address is different from that of the applicant, the address designated by the applicant or his or her authorized agent for mailing purposes. The mailing address so appearing shall be the address to which all notices required or authorized by this article shall be sent unless the applicant or permittee shall request in writing that another address be used for such purposes.
3. The signature of the Chief printed thereon.
4. The date of expiration of the permit and the date upon which the annual permit fee shall be due and payable.

105.9.3 Authority To Revoke Or Suspend. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article to the contrary, the Chief shall have the power to revoke or suspend any permit upon proof to the satisfaction of the Chief of a violation by the permittee of the provisions of this article, the rules and regulations of this Department adopted under the authority of Section 104.1.1, applicable law or the terms and conditions of any permit. Such revocation or suspension shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section 105.5 of this article. Whenever any person fails to pay the permit fee as provided for in Section 105.9.4, prior to its becoming delinquent, the Chief, upon hearing, after giving such person 10 days notice in writing specifying the time and place of hearing and requiring the person to show cause why the permit shall not be revoked for such failure, may revoke or suspend the permit issued herein. Notice shall be served in the same manner as notices are served under Section 21.16 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code.

105.9.3.1 Operation After Revocation or Suspension. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or maintain any high-rise building after the permit issued therefor has been suspended or revoked pursuant to the provisions of this chapter unless the permit has been reinstated or a new permit issued.

105.9.4 High-rise permit Fee. The permit due dates, manor of determining cost, manor of approving schedule and manor of accessing fees shall comply with Sections 105.9.4.1 through 105.9.4.4.

105.9.4.1 Due Dates.

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1. Initial Payment. The permit fee shall initially be due, and shall accompany the filing of an initial permit application, on the 1st of January following the date of construction, as that term is defined in Section 105.9.2 of this Code, or for buildings constructed prior to the effective date of these provisions, on 1st of January following that effective date.

2. Annual Renewal. Annual Renewal permit fees for existing permits shall become due and payable each year on the first day of January of the calendar year and shall be submitted with the renewal application.

3. Delinquency. Fees, whether initial or renewal, which are not paid within 60 days after the due date shall be deemed delinquent and subject to a 50% penalty. However that the Department shall waive the penalty, with the approval of the City Attorney, to the extent it exceeds any extra costs caused by said delinquency.

105.9.4.2 Manner of Determining Cost. The cost of Permits issued as required by section 105.9 shall be determined as provided in section 114.

105.9.4.3 Manner of Approval Of Schedule. The Board shall collect charges in accordance with new schedules approved as provided in Section 114.

105.9.4.4 Manner of Assessing Fees. The cost recovery schedule adopted herein shall impose a charge per square foot for each square foot of floor area in each building inspected and the fee per building shall be the aggregate of such charges per square foot, subject to the following:

1. No fee shall be charged for inspection of high rise buildings used primarily for residential purposes (Group R Occupancies), except for hotels, dormitories, residential apartments, and condominiums.

2. As to hotels, dormitories, residential apartments, and condominiums, the charge per square foot shall apply only to the common areas of the building.

3. The charge per square foot of garage area in any building shall be less than the charge per square foot for the other areas of the building, as set forth in the schedule or charges.

4. Where a high-rise building is connected to another building(s) by a permanent above-ground structure or structures designed to permit pedestrian and/or vehicular passage from one building to another, and the buildings so connected are under common ownership, the charge per square foot shall apply to each chargeable square foot of the buildings so connected, including the connecting structure or structures, even though one or more of the buildings so connected is not itself a high-rise building.

5. Where there exists beneath a high-rise building a garage serving both that building and another building(s) all of which are under common ownership, and the garage provides an exit(s) through which any vehicle exiting the garage may pass, the charge per square foot shall apply to all buildings and to the garage for the purposes of computing the fee charged herein, even though one or more of the buildings served by the garage is not itself a high-rise building.

6. A minimal charge per building shall be imposed irrespective of the area of said building, as set forth in the schedule.

7. A partially vacant building as defined herein shall be subject to a minimum charge.

105.9.5 Non-compliance Charge. If any owner or operator of a high-rise building does not comply with notices to correct violations cited in the annual inspection, and more than one reinspection is necessary, a charge based on an inspector's hourly rate (2-hour minimum) for each subsequent reinspection shall be added to the annual inspection fee in the event such reinspection costs have not been charged and collected during the preceding calendar year.

106.5 AUTHORITY TO MAKE INSPECTIONS. The Chief shall have the authority to inspect all buildings, structures, premises, ships, boats, vessels, aircraft, tanks, vehicles, or the appurtenances and equipment thereof, as often as may be necessary for the purpose of ascertaining and causing to be corrected any conditions liable to cause fire or explosion or any violation of the provisions or intent of this article and of any other law affecting the fire hazard not exclusively enforced by another governmental agency, and to insure compliance with all laws, regulations, and orders dealing with overcrowding, use of decorative materials, maintenance of exit ways, and maintenance of private fire alarm and fire detecting systems and fire extinguishing systems and appliances.

106.5.1 Authority to inspect. The Chief shall have the authority to inspect any contract, policy, agreement, proof of loss, correspondence, or other written matter pertaining to or in connection with specific adjustments made or carried on by any person licensed as an insurance adjuster or private investigator in the State of California.

106.5.2 Authority to require plans. The Chief shall have the authority to require such drawings, plans, or sketches as may be necessary to identify the location of all the following:

1. Occupancy access points.
2. Devices and systems within the scope of Chief's Regulation No. 4.
3. Utility controls.
4. Stairwells.
5. Hazardous materials/waste.

106.6 AUTHORITY TO INSPECT. Whenever it is necessary to make an inspection to enforce any of the provisions of or perform any duty imposed by this article or other applicable law, or whenever the Chief or his authorized representative has reasonable cause to believe that there exists in

any building, structure, ship, boat, vessel, aircraft, tank or vehicle, or the appurtenances and equipment thereof or upon any premises any violation of the provisions of this article or other applicable law, or any condition which makes such building, structure, ship, boat, vessel, aircraft, tank, vehicle, or premises hazardous, unsafe, or dangerous, the Chief is hereby authorized to enter such building, structure, ship, boat, vessel, aircraft, tank, vehicle, or premises at any reasonable time and to inspect the same and perform any duty imposed upon the Chief by this article or other applicable law provided that:

106.6.1 Occupied property. If such property be occupied, the Chief shall first present proper credentials to the occupant and request entry explaining the reasons therefor; and

106.6.2 Unoccupied property. If such property be unoccupied, the Chief shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner or other persons having charge or control of the property and request entry, explaining his reasons therefor. If such entry is refused or cannot be obtained because the owner or other persons having charge or control of the property cannot be found after due diligence, the Chief shall have recourse to every remedy provided by law to secure lawful entry and inspect the property.

106.6.3 Reasonable cause. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Chief has reasonable cause to believe that the building or premises is so hazardous, unsafe or dangerous as to require immediate inspection to safeguard the public health or safety, the Chief shall have the right to immediately enter and inspect such property, and may use any reasonable means required to effect such entry and make such inspection, whether such property be occupied or unoccupied and whether or not permission to inspect has been obtained. If the property be occupied, the Chief shall first present proper credentials to the occupant and demand entry, explaining the reasons therefor and the purpose of the inspection.

Delete and replace

107.6 Overcrowding. Overcrowding or admittance of any person beyond the approved capacity of a building or a portion thereof shall not be allowed. The fire code official, upon finding any overcrowding condition or obstructions of the means of egress which constitutes an immediate life safety hazard, shall be authorized to cause the event to be stopped and operating permit to be suspended for the remainder of the business day.

107.7 AUTHORITY TO INSTALL, TEST, AND REQUIRE MAINTENANCE OF FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT. Installation, alteration, and major repair of the items listed in this subsection shall be performed under permit of the Department of Building and Safety when a permit is required by that Department for such work.

1. Fire Department communication systems.
2. Building communication systems.
3. Automatic elevators.
4. Heliports and emergency helicopter landing facilities.
5. Emergency power systems.
6. Fire escapes.
7. Private fire hydrants.
8. Fire assemblies.
9. Fire protective signaling systems.
10. Pilot lights and warning lights for heat- producing equipment.
11. Refrigerant discharge systems.
12. Smoke detectors.
13. Emergency smoke control systems.
14. Automatic sprinkler systems.
15. Standpipe systems.

16. Gas detection systems.

107.7.1 Installation, alteration, maintenance, and repair. Installation, alteration, maintenance, and repair of the items listed in this subsection shall be performed under the provisions of this article and the supervision and control of the Chief.

1. Central station signaling systems.
2. Fire protective signaling systems.
3. Appliances, equipment, and devices used for storing, handling, processing, producing, transporting, or dispensing of hazardous materials.
4. Liquefied flammable gas cylinders, hose, vaporizers, heat exchangers, pumps, and pertinent equipment.
5. Portable fire extinguishers.
6. Automatic fire extinguishing systems except automatic sprinkler systems as set forth in Subsection A.
7. Spray booths, spray tunnels, dip tanks, drying ovens, flow coaters, powder coating apparatus and electrostatic painting equipment.

107.7.2 Non operational. If at any time the items listed in 107.7 and 107.7.1 of this section are not operational, the Chief shall have the authority to issue notices to the owner of the building or premises where said items are located, or such other person having control of said building or premises, to make said items operational.

107.7.2.1 Periodic inspections and tests The Chief has the authority to require that periodic inspections and tests be made to determine whether the items listed in 107.7 and 107.7.1 of this section, including any water supply, are operational. All such inspections and tests shall be made at intervals to be determined by the Chief. Tests at shorter intervals may be required when an inspection by the Chief indicates there is a substantial reason to believe that the system or device would fail to operate properly in an emergency. The inspections and test shall be made in accordance with the rules and regulations established by the Board.

107.7.3 Defective condition. No person owning or having charge or control of any items listed in 107.7 and 107.7.1 of this section shall maintain said items in defective condition or in a state of disrepair, or install or maintain such in a manner that endangers life or creates a fire or explosion hazard. No person shall violate an order of the Chief to require periodic inspections as required by 107.7.2.

107.7.4 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 107.7 through 107.7.3 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

109.2.1.1 SERVICE OF NOTICES

Any notice authorized or required by this article shall be served in the manner set forth in Section 11.00 of the LAMC, except as provided in Los Angeles Administrative Code Sections 7.35.1 through 7.35.8.

109.2.1.2 Posting of orders. All Orders to Correct issued pursuant to this chapter shall be posted in a visible location in the residential rental building cited.

109.4 – Violation Penalties. Persons who shall violate a provision of this code or shall fail to comply with any of the requirements thereof, or who shall erect, install, alter, repair, or do work in violation of the approved construction documents or directive of the fire code official, or of a permit or certificate used under provisions of this code, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of this code in accordance with the mandatory minimums fines identified in Table 109.4 of this code, punishable by a fine of not more than \$1000 or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both such fine and imprisonment. Each person shall be guilty of a separate offense for each and every day, or portion thereof, during which a violation of any provision of this section is committed, continued, or permitted by such person and shall be punishable accordingly.

Table 109.4 – Misdemeanor Mandatory Minimum Table

Minimum Fine	Offense	Sections referenced	Fine reference
\$500.00	Authority to Install, Test, and Require Maintenance of Fire Protection Systems and Equipment	107.7	107.7.1
\$300.00	Vacant Premises	311.1 through 311.1.2 311.2 through 311.2.3 311.3 311.4	311.1.3 311.2.4 311.3.1 311.4.1
\$500.00	Fire Due to Carelessness or Negligence	305.5	305.5.4
\$100.00	Emergency planning and evacuation requirements for High-rise buildings	409	409.11.1
\$200.00	Fire Protection Water Supplies	507.5.4.1 through 507.5.4.2	507.5.4.3
\$200.00	Obstructions to roofs and openings	514.2	514.2.1
\$150.00	Electrical Extension Cords	605.5 through 605.5.4	605.5.5
\$150.00	Fire Assemblies	703.2.4 through 703.2.6	703.2.7
\$500.00	Fire Protection Systems	901.6, 901.8, 901.8.2	901.6.3 901.8.3

	Maintenance, Testing and Tampering		
\$100.00	Spare Sprinkler Heads	903.1.2	903.1.2.1
\$100.00	Automatic Sprinkler Systems Access Aisles and Operating Clearances	903.3.9	903.3.9.1
\$100.00	Signs (Sprinkler & Standpipe)	903.3.11 903.3.12	903.3.11.1 903.3.12.1
\$100.00	Security, Automatic sprinklers and standpipes	903.4.4	903.4.4.1
\$100.00	Maintenance of Sprinkler Heads	903.5 through 903.5.4	903.5.5
\$200.00	Portable Fire Extinguisher General Requirements Service Installation and Use	906.2 through 906.2.5	906.2.7
\$ 100.00	Portable Fire Extinguisher General Requirements Service Required	906.2.6	906.2.7
\$200.00	Smoke Alarms Requirement R Occupancies	907.2.8 through 907.2.11.4	907.2.8.4 907.2.9.4 907.2.10.4 907.2.11.5
\$300.00	Maintenance of Fire Alarm Equipment	907.9.6	907.9.6.1
\$500.00	Fire Watch	915.2 through 915.2.2	915.2.3
\$200.00	Means of Egress Illumination	1006.1 through 1006.4	1006.5
\$500.00	Exit Doors	1008.1.1, 1008.1.2, 1008.1.2.1, 1008.1.9, 1008.1.9.3, 1030.2, 1030.3	1008.1.11 1030.2.1 1030.3.2
\$300.00	Locks on Penthouse Doors	1008.1.9.10.1	1008.1.11
\$100.00	Exit Signs	1011.1.1	1011.1.1.1
\$200.00	Floor Identification Signs	1022.8 through 1022.8.2	1022.8.3

\$100.00	Fire Escapes Stairs	4604.17	4604.17.9
\$200.00	Responsible Resident Required	5004.3	5004.3.4
\$200.00	Posting Fire Safety Information	5004.4	5004.4.8
\$100.00	Smoke Detector Maintenance	5004.5	5004.5.6
\$100.00	Unvented Portable Heaters	5004.8	5004.8.1
\$50.00	Portable Fire Extinguisher Required (High-rise residential)	5005.5	5005.5.1

109.5 AUTHORITY TO CONDEMN. The Chief shall have the authority to condemn the use of any appliance, device, equipment, system, or material regulated by this article which creates a hazard to life or property, or which fails to provide the protection for which it was intended.

109.5.1 Authority to prohibit. The Chief shall have the authority to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or offering for sale, of any appliance, device, equipment, system or material regulated by this article which may create a hazard to life or property, or which fails to provide the protection for which it is intended. No person shall remove, alter, destroy, mutilate, or deface any Condemnation Tag affixed to any appliance, device, equipment, system or material, pursuant to the authority of the Chief, until such time as the hazardous condition is corrected to the satisfaction of the Chief.

113.6 Permit Fees. For Permits required by section 105.6 the fees shall be renewed and collected in accordance with Sections 113.6.1 through 113.6.10.

113.6.1 Due Dates – New and Renewal. Shall be established per Section 113.6.1.

1. Newly Established Business – The annual Permit fees required by this chapter for any newly established business, operation, occupation, or premises shall be due and payable on or before the close of business on the first day such business, operation, occupation, or use of premises begins.

2. Renewal – Existing Permits – The annual Permit renewal fees required by this chapter for existing Permits shall become due and payable each year during the two months next preceding the first day of January of the calendar year for which a Permit is to be renewed. Fees

for Churches and Service Centers For Armed Forces Personnel shall be paid upon original application only and shall not be paid thereafter.

113.6.2 Collection. All Permit fees required by this Section 105.6 chapter shall be paid to and shall be collected by the Office of Finance. Upon receipt, the Office of Finance shall deposit the fees with the City Treasurer.

113.6.3 Manner of Determining Cost for permits. The cost of Permits issued as required by section 105.6, 105.7.8, 105.9, 120.6, and 320.4.6 shall be determined as provided in section 115.

113.6.3.1 New schedule. The Board shall approve the collection of charges in accordance with new schedules approved as provided in Section 115.

113.6.3.2 Procedure for fee calculation. Those items to which this procedure applies include:

1. Aircraft Fueling Station, 105.6.1
2. Aircraft Refueller, 105.6.2
3. Airport Fueling System 105.6.3
4. Airport, Private, 105.6.4
5. Assembly Occupancy, 105.6.5
6. Atmospheric Aboveground Tank, 105.6.6 exceeding 10,000 gallons capacity containing hazardous materials or hazardous waste

EXCEPTION:

Atmospheric Aboveground Tanks that are associated with an Oil Well


7. Bulk Distributing Station, 105.6.7
8. Central Station Signaling System, 105.6.8 to engage in the business of providing an alarm service for fire protective signaling systems
9. Church (Original fee only), 105.6.9
10. Community Care Facility, 105.6.10
11. Cylinder Filling Plant, 105.6.11
12. Day Care, 105.6.12
13. Dry Cleaning Plant, 105.6.13
14. Hazardous Materials: To store, process, or use materials above ground of the type and in the amounts exceeding those set forth in Table 105.6.14 or exceeding the Permit amounts for hazardous materials in Chapter 27.

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15. Heliport, 105.6.15
16. Hospital, 105.6.16
17. Hotel, 105.6.17
 - a. Without place of assemblage
 - b. With one place of assemblage
 - c. With more than one place of assemblage
18. Laboratory, 105.6.18
 - a. Class A, Any laboratory which used or processes hazardous materials over the exempt amount allowed in table 105.6.14.
 - b. Class B, Any laboratory which used or processes hazardous materials within the exempt amount allowed in table 105.6.14.
19. Marine Oil Terminal, 105.6.19
20. Marine Service Station, 105.6.20
21. Natural Gasoline Plant, 105.6.21
22. Oil Well, 105.6.22
23. Refinery, 105.6.23
24. Residential Care Facility 105.6.24
25. School, 105.6.25
26. Service Center For Armed Forces Personnel (Original fee only), 105.6.26
27. Special School, 105.6.27
28. Surgical Center, 105.6.28
29. Theater, 105.6.29
30. Theater, Little 105.6.30
31. Theater, Motion Picture, 105.6.31

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32. Applications for Permits as provided by Section 105.7.8, and 320.4.6.
 33. High-Rise permits issued as required by section 105.9.
 34. Unified Program Facility Permit Schedule as provided by Section 120.6.

113.6.4 Penalty,

1. New Application Fee – Whenever under the provisions of this section an annual Permit fee is required to be paid for any business operation, occupation, or premises, and such fee is not paid on or before the last day of the month following the month in which business, operation, occupation, or premises was established and the fee became due, such fee shall be delinquent and an additional sum equal to 50 percent of the fee so required shall be imposed for delinquency. Such additional sum shall become a part of the fee required by this chapter.

2. Renewal Application Fee – Whenever an annual Permit renewal fee is required to be paid and such fee is not paid during the two months next preceding the first day of January of the calendar year for which the Permit is to be renewed, such fee shall be delinquent and an additional sum equal to 50 percent of the fee so required shall be imposed for such delinquency.

Such additional sum shall become a part of the fee required by this chapter.

3. The penalty or any part thereof may be waived by the Office of Finance with the approval of the City Attorney.

113.6.5 Minor Errors in Payment. In the event a discrepancy exists between the amount of the fee paid and the amount of the fee due under this chapter resulting in an underpayment or an overpayment of the fee in the amount of \$2.00 or less, the Office of Finance may accept and recommend such underpayment or overpayment without other notification to the permittee.

113.6.6 Payment or Other Communication Made by Mail. Whenever any payment, statement, report, or other communication received by the Office of Finance is received after the time prescribed by this chapter for the receipt thereof, but is in an envelope bearing the postmark showing that it was mailed prior to the time prescribed in this chapter for the receipt thereof, or whenever the Office of Finance is furnished substantial proof that the payment, statement, report, request, or other communication was, in fact, deposited in the United States mail prior to the time prescribed for receipt thereof, the Office of Finance shall regard such payment, statement, report, request, or other communication as having been received on time.

113.6.7 Fee Exempt Permits. Upon application, fee exempt Permits shall be issued without the payment of the fees as prescribed by Section 11.08 of the LAMC.

113.6.8. Charge for Duplicate Permits. Duplicate Permits may be issued by the Office of Finance to replace any previously issued Permit which has been lost or destroyed upon filing an affidavit by the holder of the Permit or authorized representative attesting to such fact and upon paying to the Office of Finance of a fee of \$10.00 therefor.

113.6.9 Refunds. Investigation Fees, Overpayments, Duplicate Payment—Any refunds of fees collected under the provisions of this section shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Sections 22.12 and 22.13 of the L.A.M.C.

113.6.10 Inspection Right. Office of Finance— The Office of Finance shall have the power and authority to enter, free of charge, during business hours, any premises or place of business which requires a Permit under the provisions of this chapter, and to demand exhibition of a Permit and evidence of amount of fee paid. Any person having any Permit issued in his or her possession or under his or her control who fails to exhibit the same and evidence of amounts of fees paid on demand, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

114 FEES FOR SERVICES NOT REQUIRING A PERMIT.

114.1 Manner of Determining Cost for non-permit services. The cost of services as required by this article not requiring permits shall be determined as provided in Section 115.

114.1.1 Procedure for fee calculation. Those items to which this procedure applies include:

1. Hazardous Vegetation fees as provided by Sections 322.2 and 322.2.1.
2. Certificates of Fitness as provided by Section 117.10 of this article.
3. Variances, as provided by Section 104.17 of this article
4. Rate for four hours, or fraction of four hours, investigations and tests required as provided in Section 104.9.2 of this article
5. Assignment of a fire safety officer as provided by Section 104.18 of this article.
6. Applications for General Approval as provided by Section 119.8 of this article.
7. Emergency Inspections provided by Section 105.7.9.
8. Final Inspection of a residential care facility as provided in Section 5003.7.2

114.1.2 New schedule. The Board shall collect charges in accordance with new schedules approved as provided in Section 115.

114.1.3 Refunds. Investigation Fees, Overpayments, Duplicate Payment—Any refunds of fees collected under the provisions of this section shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Sections 22.12 and 22.13 of the L.A.M.C.

114.2 Collection of Fees. The Department shall collect the fees required by this section therefor established by the most current cost recovery schedule published as provided by Section 115 and applicable thereto. Upon payment of said fees the Department shall cause them to be deposited with the City Treasurer.

115 MANNER OF DETERMINING COST

115.1 Manner of Determining Cost. The Board, with the concurrence of the City Administrative Officer shall determine on a regular basis the verifiable costs of the City for the items set forth in this article. These costs shall be the actual total costs incurred, including all applicable indirect costs, as determined by the Board. The Board shall use those costs to develop a cost recovery schedule of applicable charges necessary to recover City costs. The Board shall adopt these costs as fees at anytime during each fiscal year. The cost recovery schedule shall be based upon verifiable costs for an activity or issuing a Permit in connection with any activity. The cost calculation shall including inspection costs, labor, retirement costs on direct labor and departmental and general City overhead applicable to the issuance of a Permit or activity. It shall take into consideration the number of Permits issued and affected by the Permit charges within the period of time used for reference in development of the charges. Upon adoption of a schedule of verified costs by the Board as provided in this section, the Board shall transmit the Board order to the Mayor and to the City Council. Fee calculation shall include Sections 113.6.3.2 and Section 114.1.1.

115.1.1 Manner of Approval Of Schedule Upon Council approval of the proposed fee schedule, the Board order and the Board's proposed fee schedule shall be published in a daily newspaper in the same manner as ordinances of the City are published pursuant to Charter Section 251. If the council recommends that the proposed schedule be amended to increase or decrease any of the fees, those items shall not become operative. The fees as to those items on the proposed schedule, which have been disapproved or recommended for change, shall not change during the ensuing fiscal year under the Board order. However, those remaining fees not disapproved or recommended for amendment, which are adopted by the Council, shall become effective.

115.1.2 New schedule. The Board shall approve the collection of charges in accordance with new schedules approved as provided in this article.

116 Reserved

Section 117 Certificates of Fitness

117.1 Certificates of Fitness Required. No person shall, without a valid Certificate Fitness as required by this article conduct any of the operations stated in Sections 117.1.1 through 117.1.6.

117.1.1 Certificate required to conduct any blasting operation. No person shall, without a valid Certificate of Fitness as required by this article, conduct any blasting operation.

117.1.2 Certificate required to conduct testing. No person shall, without a valid Certificate of Fitness as required by this article, conduct any test or certify the following fire protection equipment or systems:

1. Automatic sprinkler systems
2. Class I standpipe systems
3. Class II standpipe systems
4. Class III standpipe systems
5. Combined standpipe systems
6. Automatic elevators
7. Automatic fire assemblies
8. Emergency power systems (generators and battery systems)
9. Fire escapes
10. Fire protective signaling systems (alarm, notification, and communication systems)
11. Fire pumps
12. Smoke control systems

EXCEPTIONS:

1. The Chief may allow persons who are employees of the firm or corporation where the fire protection equipment or systems are to be tested to perform required tests provided such tests are performed in accordance with Regulation No. 4, "Testing of Fire Protection Equipment."
2. Members of the Department of Building and Safety.
3. Uniformed members of the Fire Department.

117.1.3 Certificate required to perform as a fire safety officer. No person other than a uniformed member of the Department assigned to the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety shall without a valid Certificate of Fitness as required by this article, perform as a fire safety officer.

117.1.4 Certificate required to perform as a health care facility instructor. No person shall, without a valid Certificate of Fitness as required by this article, perform as a health care facility instructor.

117.1.5 Certificate required to perform as a high-rise life/safety service. No person shall, without a valid Certificate of Fitness as required by this article, perform as a high-rise life/safety service.

117.1.6 Certificate required to conduct testing of Gas Detection System. No person shall, without a valid Certificate of Fitness as required by this article, conduct any test or certify any Gas Detection System.

117.2 Certificates of Fitness – Applications. All applications for Certificates of Fitness shall be filed in the office of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety upon forms provided by the Department.

117.2.1 Information Required. Information required for Certificate of fitness shall include the specific information required in 117.2.1.1 through 117.2.1.5.

117.2.1.1 Blasting operations. Applicants for a Certificate of Fitness to conduct blasting operations shall furnish such information as may be required by the Chief to establish competency with and adequate knowledge of explosive materials, equipment, techniques, and safety precautions necessary to conduct safe blasting operations.

117.2.1.2 Regulation No. 4. Applicants for a Certificate of Fitness to conduct any test as specified in Regulation No. 4 shall furnish such information as may be required by the Chief to establish competency with and knowledge of the materials, formulas, equipment, techniques, standards, ordinances, and recognized good practices pertaining to the Certificate of Fitness for which they are applying.

117.2.1.3 Fire safety officer. Applicants for a Certificate of Fitness to perform as a fire safety officer shall furnish such information as may be required by the Chief to establish familiarity with, and possession of a thorough knowledge of applicable fire prevention procedures, the Los Angeles Fire Code, State Fire Marshal's Rules and Regulations as contained in Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations, and other applicable regulations dealing with fire, explosion, and life safety.

117.2.1.4 Health care facility instructor. Applicants for a Certificate of Fitness to perform as a health care facility instructor shall furnish such information as may be required by the Chief to establish the possession of a thorough knowledge of the Health Care Facility requirements contained in the Los Angeles Fire Code, the California Code of Regulations, and the California Health and Safety Code, and the necessary qualifications to instruct others in Health Care Facility requirements.

117.2.1.5 High-rise life/safety service. Applicants for a Certificate of Fitness to perform as a high-rise life/safety service shall furnish such information as may be required by the Chief to establish qualification to instruct and possession of a thorough knowledge of the Los Angeles Fire Code and other applicable regulations with regard to developing and/or conducting training in emergency planning, evacuation procedures, and the use of first-aid fire equipment in high-rise buildings in the City of Los Angeles.

117.3 Certificates of Fitness – Validity. Certificates of Fitness shall be valid only for the person designated on the Certificate.

117.3.1 Certificates of Fitness – Valid. Every Certificate of Fitness issued in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shall be valid for a period of three years from the date of issuance, and may be renewed for additional three-year periods at the discretion of the Chief as set forth below.

117.3.2 Certificates of Fitness – Renewal. Applications for renewal of a Certificate of Fitness shall be filed in the same manner as for an original Certificate of Fitness.

117.3.2.1 Renewal fee. Applications shall be accompanied by a renewal fee. Whenever the application for renewal is filed prior to the expiration date of the Certificate of Fitness, the renewal fee shall be 50 percent of the fee for a new Certificate of Fitness. Whenever the application for renewal is filed after the expiration date of the Certificate of Fitness, the renewal fee shall be the same as for a new Certificate of Fitness.

117.3.2.2 Granting of a renewal. The granting of a renewal of a Certificate of Fitness shall be processed in the same manner as for an original Certificate of Fitness.

117.4 Certificates of Fitness – Investigation and Examination The Chief shall examine each applicant for competence to perform the duties required for the particular Certificate of Fitness for which they have applied. The applicant shall:

1. Submit a written resume stating experience and training qualifications.
2. When required, appear before the Chief for a personal interview.
3. When required, satisfactorily complete a written and/or practical test pertaining to the Certificate of Fitness.

117.4.1 Additional information. The Chief may require additional information as necessary to process any application for a Certificate of Fitness.

117.4.2 Issuance. When the Chief determines the applicant for a Certificate of Fitness conforms to all the requirements of this article, the Chief shall issue the Certificate of Fitness.

117.5 Certificates of Fitness – Revocation or Suspension. The Chief shall have the power to suspend or revoke any Certificate of Fitness in accordance with the provisions of Section 105.5 of this article.

117.6 Certificates of Fitness – Change of Address. Each person holding a Certificate of Fitness shall notify the Department in writing of any change of his business, residential, or notification address within 10 days after such change. Failure on the part of said person to give such notification shall constitute grounds for revocation of said Certificate.

117.7 Certificates of Fitness – Form. The Certificate of Fitness issued by the Chief shall be in the form of an identification card which shall:

1. State the purpose for which it has been issued;
2. State the date it is issued and the date of expiration;
3. Contain such information as may be necessary to identify the person to whom it is issued;
4. Have affixed one print of a photograph of the person to whom it is issued;
5. Have the signature of the person to whom it is issued;
6. Have the signature of the Fire Marshal;

7. Have printed thereon in bold type the following: “THIS CERTIFICATE IDENTIFIES, BUT DOES NOT RECOMMEND THE BEARER:” and

8. Contain additional information which the Chief considers necessary and proper to effect the purpose of this article.

117.8 Certificates of Fitness – Duty to Display. Any person having been certified as required by this article shall, upon request, display their identification and Certificate of Fitness to any person to whom they may seek to render service or to the Chief.

117.9 Certificates of Fitness – Failure of the Examination. Any applicant who takes the examination and fails may not re-apply within 30 days, and in no event shall the examination be given to the same person more than twice in any one-year period.

117.10 Fees. Before accepting an application for a Certificate of Fitness required by this chapter, the Department shall collect the fees required therefor as set forth in the most current cost recovery schedule published as provided by Section 114 and applicable thereto.

1. Conduct blasting operations.

2. Conduct any test or certify the following categories of fire protection equipment, systems, or devices:

a. Automatic sprinkler systems

b. Class I standpipe systems

c. Class II standpipe systems

d. Class III standpipe systems

e. Combined standpipe systems

f. Automatic elevators

g. Automatic fire assemblies


h. Emergency power systems (generators and battery systems)

i. Fire escapes

j. Fire protective signaling systems (alarm, notification, and communication systems)

k. Fire pumps

l. Smoke control systems

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- m. Methane Gas Detection
 - n. Fire Safety Officer.
 - o. Health Care Facility Instructor.
 - p. High-rise Life/Safety Service.

117.10.1 Second examination. Whenever an applicant fails an examination and takes a second examination within 90 days of such failure, the fee for the second examination shall be 50 percent of the fees set forth in Subsection 117.10 of this section.

118

NEW CONSTRUCTION PLAN REVIEW AND INSPECTION



118.1 General

This section sets forth the services of the Los Angeles Fire Department ("Fire Department") to perform Fire/Life Safety Plan Review and Fire/Life Safety Inspection for certain projects as specified below in the definitions and to collect the fees for those services, including fees for expediting the services. The goal of these fees is to recover the Fire Department's costs in performing the Fire/Life Safety plan review and Fire/Life Safety inspection services. The Department of Building and Safety ("Building and Safety") is given the authority to collect the fees for the Fire Department.

118.1.1 Fire/Life Safety Review. Review plans for new construction, addition, tenant improvement, and change of use to the following construction projects as determined by the Department of Building and Safety and Fire Department.

- R-1, with 3 or more stories, or 20 or more guest rooms.
- R-2 occupancies, with 3 or more stories, or 16 or more dwelling units.
- High rise buildings with human occupancy at 75 feet or higher, as measured from occupied floor or occupied roof elevation above the lowest level of Fire Department vehicle access
- Covered malls
- Buildings housing "A", "E", "I" and "H" with highly toxic materials occupancies according to the Building Code, R-2.1
- Airport buildings
- Fire alarms

118.1.2 Additional Inspection and Re-inspection. Additional Fire/Life Safety Inspection and Re-inspection for projects defined in 118.1.1. above by the Department, beyond the initial field inspection covered under Fire/Life Safety Plan Review. The additional inspection or re-inspection may be required by the Fire Department or requested by the client, as referenced in 118.1

118.1.3 Expedite. A request by an applicant to the Fire Department to complete the Fire/Life Safety Plan Review and/or Inspection for projects defined in Section 118.1.1. at the earliest possible time. It may include a request for Fire Department personnel to work overtime to complete a field inspection.

118.1.4 Off-Hour, Fire/Life Safety Plan Review and/or Inspection. A request by a client to the Fire Department to complete a Fire/Life Safety Plan Review and/or an Inspection during off-hours for projects defined in Section 118.1.1

118.2 . FEES. Before accepting an application for any services or any permit required by Sections 118.2.1 through 118.2.3, the Fire Department shall collect the fees established by the most current cost recovery schedule published as provided by Section 113.6.3 and applicable thereto.

118.2.1 Fire/Life Safety Plan Review Fee. The Fire/Life Safety Plan Review Fee is for projects described in Section 118.1.1. The fee includes plan review and up to two (2) hours of initial field inspection. The fee shall be computed at the Inspector's hourly rate, for a minimum of three (3) hours, or 0.111 % of the project valuation, whichever is higher. The project valuation is to be determined by Building and Safety. No additional fee shall be charged for verification of the corrections required by the Fire Department. However, when plans are revised by the applicant for reasons other than plan review correction and require additional time to review the plan revisions, the Fire Department shall collect an additional fee.

118.2.2 Inspection and Re-inspection Fee. The Additional Field Inspection and Re-Inspection Fee is for Fire/Life Safety Review projects described in Section 118.1.1. The fee shall be based on the Inspector's hourly rate, with a one (1) hour minimum. The Additional Inspection and Re-Inspection Fees are incurred beyond the initial field inspection covered under the Fire/Life Safety Plan Review Fee, Additional fees are applicable for any additional inspections beyond the initial field inspection or when the length of the initial inspection exceeds two (2) hours.

118.2.3 Expedite or Off-Hour Fire/Life Safety Plan Review and/or Inspection Fee. The Expedite or Off-Hour Fire/Life Safety Plan Review and Inspection Fee applies to projects described in Section 118.1.1, where the plan review and/or inspection is to be expedited to occur at the earliest possible time, which may include off-hour time, Off-Hour time is any time outside of normal business hours of the City. The fee shall be based on the Inspector Expedite/Off-Hour rate, with a minimum of four hours, and per hour thereafter.

118.3 Annual Review The Board with the concurrence of the City Administrative Officer, shall review the fees on an annual basis and determine the verifiable costs to the City for the issuance

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of Construction Plan Check and Inspection permits in connection with the activities of this chapter. The costs shall be the actual total costs incurred, including all applicable indirect costs, as determined by the Board. The Board shall use said costs to develop or to amend the most current cost recovery fee schedule, so as to recover City costs associated with the permit issuance activities of this Section. The Board may adopt or amend the most current recovery fee schedule at any time during the fiscal year.

Upon adoption of the fee schedule or any amendment thereto, the Board shall transmit the Board order to the Mayor and City Council for consideration and approval.

118.3.1 **Review of fees.** The Board of Fire Commissioners with the concurrence of the City Administrative Officer, shall review the fees on an annual basis and determine the verifiable costs of the City as set forth in this subsection.

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SECTION 119 GENERAL APPROVALS

119.1 **General.** The provisions of this section shall apply to General Approvals which constitute approval of the type, design, and construction of any appliance, device, equipment, or system listed in Section 119.3 and 119.3.2 of this chapter.

119.2 **Applications.** Every application for a General Approval shall be filed at the office of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety upon forms provided by the Department.

119.2.1 **Application fees.** Every application for a General Approval shall be accompanied by the required fees set forth in this chapter.

119.2.2 **Plans and specifications.** Plans and specifications for a general approval required by this code shall be made in compliance with sections 105.2 through 105.4. the same as stated for permits.

119.3 **General Approvals where required.** No person shall construct, sell, offer for sale, or advertise for use in the City or install, operate, maintain, or use any appliance, device, equipment, system, or material listed in this section unless a General Approval for the type, design, construction, formulation, and/or method of application has been granted by the Chief.

1. Fire hydrant.
2. Candle device for a place of assemblage other than the sanctuary of a church.
3. Roofing kettle over 15 gallons capacity.
4. Automatic or self-closing shutoff valves or internal valves hazardous materials.
5. Automatic or self-closing dispensing nozzles for hazardous materials.
6. Vaporizers or mixers for liquefied gases.
7. Portable tank or portable shipping tank.
8. Cargo tank of a tank vehicle.

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9. Internal valve or dome cover for cargo tank if approved separately from tank vehicle.

10. Hydrant cart for aircraft refueling.

11. Paint coating, or other surface finish, which purports to reduce or eliminate combustible characteristics of furnishings or structures unless regulated by Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations or by Chapter 9 of the L.A.M.C. (Building Code).

119.3.1 Exemptions. The Chief may exempt from the requirements of 119.3 of this section any appliance, device, equipment, material or system which is approved, listed, or labeled by an approved testing laboratory; provided that such appliance, device, equipment, material or system is applied, installed, operated, used, and maintained in conformance with the requirements of this article. Exemptions hereby granted do not include exemption from the fee requirements as set for in Section 119.8 of this article.

119.3.2 Optional. The Department may grant a General Approval for the type, design, and construction of any appliance, device, equipment, or system which is listed in this subsection. This does not waive the requirements for a Permit for each individual installation.

1. Atmospheric tank.

2. Low pressure tank.

3. Special vessel.

4. Spray booth or spray tunnel with any dimension greater than three feet.

5. Dip tank, more than 150 gallons capacity or more than five square feet of surface area.

6. Flow coat machine.

7. Drying oven.

8. Industrial oven or furnace not otherwise specified.

9. Industrial processing equipment not otherwise specified.

10. Automatic fire extinguishing system except automatic sprinkler system.

119.3.3 Record. A record of General Approvals and exceptions which may be granted in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be maintained by the Chief. Such record shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety.

119.4 Granting of General Approvals. The Chief shall investigate every application for a General Approval. Such investigation shall be made by authorized members of the Department. The Department approval of the application may be made subject to such terms and conditions as may be necessary for the safeguarding of life and property from the hazards of fire, explosion, or panic.

119.4.1 Additional information or tests. The Chief may require such additional information or tests as may be necessary to carry out the investigation of the application for a General Approval. Any test that may be required shall be made at the applicant's own expense.

119.4.2 Approval of the application. If, after investigation and consideration of any application and the plans and specifications in connection therewith, it shall be determined that the type, design, and construction of the appliance, device, equipment, or system will not create any undue fire hazard and that it will conform to the provisions of this article and of other relevant laws, the Chief shall approve the application. The Department shall thereupon grant the General Approval.

119.5 L.A.F.D. Label. Every appliance, device, equipment, or system for which a General Approval has been granted shall have attached thereto a metal label, or other approved means of identification, containing the following information:

1. The name of the manufacturer thereof.
2. The letter “L.A.F.D.” together with the General Approval number.
3. If a tank or container, the gauge of thickness of metal of which it is constructed and the capacity thereof in gallons.
4. Such other information as may be required as a condition of the General Approval.

119.6 General Approvals – Expiration. Every General Approval granted in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be valid for a period of three years after the date of granting, and may be renewed for additional three year periods.

119.6.1 Continued operation or use. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as prohibiting the continued operation or use of any appliance, device, equipment or system for which a valid L.A.F.D. label has been issued under the authority of Section 119.5 of this section.

119.7 General Approvals – Renewal. Applications for renewal of a General Approval shall be filed in the same manner as for an original General Approval, except that plans and specifications are not required.


119.7.1 Renewal fee. Each application shall be accompanied by a renewal fee. Whenever the application for renewal is filed prior to the expiration date of the General Approval, the renewal fee shall be 50 percent of the fee set forth in Section 119.8 of this article. Whenever the application for renewal is filed after the expiration date of the General Approval, the renewal fee shall be the fee set forth in Section 119.8 of this article.

119.7.2 Granting of a renewal. The granting of a renewal of a General Approval shall be handled in the same manner as for an original General Approval.

119.8 Fees. Before accepting an application for any of the following General Approval required by this Chapter, the Department shall collect the fees required therefore established by the most current cost recovery schedule published as provided by Section 114 and applicable thereto.

119.8.1 General Approval required. A General Approval shall be required for the following devices.

1. Fire hydrant
2. Candle device for place of assemblage

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3. Roofing kettle, over 15 gallons capacity
 4. Automatic or self-closing shutoff valve for hazardous materials
 5. Automatic or self-closing nozzle for hazardous materials
 6. Vaporizer or mixer for liquefied gases
 7. Portable tank or portable shipping tank
 8. Cargo tank of a tank vehicle
 9. Internal valve, vent, or dome cover for cargo tank
 10. Hydrant cart for aircraft refueling
 11. Paint, coating, or other surface finish

119.8.2 General Approval optional. A General Approval shall be optional for the following devices.

1. Atmospheric tank
2. Low pressure tank
3. Special vessel
4. Gas holder
5. Spray booth or spray tunnel with any dimension greater than three feet
6. Dip tank with more than 150 gallons capacity or more than five square feet of surface area
7. Flow coat machine
8. Drying oven
9. Industrial oven or furnace not otherwise specified
10. Industrial proceeding equipment not otherwise specified
11. Automatic fire extinguishing system except automatic sprinkler system

119.8.3 Charges for additional hours. When the length of time spent in investigating an application for a General Approval is such that the charge for hours spent, as computed in accordance with the cost recovery schedule established under Section 114 exceeds the schedule fee established for that particular type of approval, the charge as computed pursuant to Section 114 shall be paid to the Department before any General Approval is issued.

119.8.4 Fee exempt General Approvals. Fee exempt General Approvals, without the payment of the fees prescribed pursuant to Section 114 shall be issued to the following: City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, Los Angeles City School Districts, Los Angeles Community College District or any municipal corporation, department, or office thereof.

119.9 General Approvals – Revocation or Suspension. The Chief may suspend or revoke any General Approval if it is found that the material or method of construction is not in compliance with any of the conditions upon which it is based, or is not a quality or workmanship equivalent to that required by the Municipal Code, or for any of the reasons set forth in Section 105.5 of this chapter.

SECTION 120

Unified Program Facility Permit

120.1 General. This section sets forth the requirements concerning the “Unified Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials Regulatory Management Program consolidated Permit” (Unified Program Facility Permit) issued pursuant to Chapter 6.11 of Division 20 of the California Health and Safety Code, for businesses located in the City of Los Angeles. Businesses subject to any one or more of the hazardous waste and hazardous materials programs defined in Section 120.1.1 through 120.1.5 shall receive a single consolidated Permit and fee invoice:

120.1.1 Hazardous Waste Generators and Hazardous Waste Onsite Treatment Programs.

Hazardous Waste Generator and Onsite Tiered Permitting activities authorized under the permit-by-rule, conditionally authorized, and conditionally exempt tiers pursuant to Health and Safety Code Division 20, Chapter 6.5 (generally supplemented by Division 4.5, Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations).

120.1.2 Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act - The requirements of the Health and Safety Code (H&SC), Division 20, Chapter 6.67, Section 25270-25270.13, concerning aboveground storage of petroleum.

120.1.3. Underground Storage Tank Program - The requirements of the Health and Safety Code Division 20, Chapter 6.7 (commencing with Section 25280) concerning underground storage tanks, except for the responsibilities assigned to the State Water Resources Control Board pursuant to Section 25297.1, and any requirements of Chapter 27 of this Code pertaining to underground storage tanks.

120.1.4. Hazardous Materials Release Response Plan and Inventory Program - The requirements of Article 1 (commencing with Section 25501) of the Health and Safety Code Division 20, Chapter 6.95 concerning hazardous material release response plans and inventories and any requirements of Section 121 of this Code.

120.1.5. California Accidental Release Prevention Program - The requirements of Article 2 (commencing with Section 25531) of the Health and Safety Code Division 20, Chapter 6.95, concerning hazardous materials management and the requirements of Chapter 4.5 of Division 2 of Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations.

120.2 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

Above Ground Storage Tanks Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan - Includes the requirements of Health and Safety Code Division 20, Chapter 6.67, Section 25270.5(c).

Authorization - An acknowledgment of compliance for an individual Unified Program element.

Business - Any employer, self-employed individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, corporation, partnership, association, institution or public agency. The term business shall include both for profit and nonprofit enterprises.

California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP) - Includes the requirements of Health and Safety Code Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Article 2.

Certified Unified Program Agency or CUPA - The agency certified by the secretary to implement the unified program specified in the Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.11 within a jurisdiction.

Hazardous Materials Release Response Plan (HMRRP) and Inventory Program - Includes the requirements of Health and Safety Code Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Article 1 (generally supplemented by Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations, Sections 2620 - 2732), and any requirements of Section 121 of this Code.

Hazardous Waste Generators and Hazardous Waste Onsite Treatment Programs - Includes the Hazardous Waste Generator (GEN) Program, and the Onsite Tiered Permitting activities authorized under the permit-by-rule (PBR), conditionally authorized (CA), and conditionally exempt (CE) tiers - Health and Safety Code Division 20, Chapter 6.5 (generally supplemented by Division 4.5, Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations).

Participating Agency or PA - An agency which has a written agreement with the CUPA pursuant to the Health and Safety Code, Subdivision (d) of Section 25404.3, and is approved by the secretary, to implement or enforce one or more of the unified program elements specified in Subdivision (c), in accordance with the provisions of Health and Safety Code Sections 25404.1 and 25404.2.

Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program - Includes the requirements of Health and Safety Code Division 20, Chapter 6.7, excluding Section 25297.1, and any requirements of Chapter 27 of this Code as they pertain to underground storage tanks.

Unified Program Facility - All contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land which are subject to the requirements listed in Subdivision (c) of Section 25404 of the California Health and Safety Code, the requirements of Section 121 of this Code, or the requirements of Chapter 27 of this Code as they relate to underground storage tanks.

Unified Program Facility Permit - A Permit issued pursuant to the Health and Safety Code Division 20, Chapter 6.11. For the purposes of this section, a unified program facility Permit encompasses Permit or authorization requirements only as specified for a unified program facility.

Uniform Fire Code Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP) - Includes the requirements of the Uniform Fire Code, as adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to Section 13143.9 of the Health and Safety Code, concerning hazardous materials management plans and inventories for hazardous materials.

120.3 Permit Required. No person shall operate or maintain a new or existing Unified Program Facility without having obtained an annually renewable Unified Program Facility Permit with the appropriate authorization for each applicable unified program element pursuant to this Chapter, or other authorized Permit.

120.4 Application for Permits. Application for Permits shall comply with Sections 120.4.1 and 120.4.2.

120.4.1 Filing. All applications for Permit shall be filed with the Department, and shall be in writing on forms provided by the Department. At the time an application for a Permit is filed, the Department shall collect the established fees pursuant to this Chapter. All applications shall be reviewed for completeness and acceptability for the purposes of this Chapter.

120.4.2 Contents of Application. Applications for Permits required by this section shall, unless otherwise required by the Department, contain a completed Los Angeles Fire Department Unified Program application packet, provided by the Department.

120.5 Permits. Permits shall conform with Sections 120.5.1.1 through 120.5.1.2

120.5.1 Investigation and Procedures for Granting, Power to Deny. Investigation and Procedures for Granting, Power to Deny shall comply with Sections 120.5.1 and 120.5.2.

120.5.1.1 Investigation and Procedure for Granting. Investigation and Procedure for Granting shall be as follows:

1. The Fire Marshal shall investigate application for a Permit, and such investigation shall be made by authorized members of the Department.

2. The Fire Marshal may require such additional information as may be necessary to carry out the investigation of the application for a Permit.

3. If, after investigation and consideration of any application, and any plans or specifications required in connection therewith, the Chief shall determine that the proposed business, operation, occupation or premises will not create any undue hazard as a result of fire or panic, and the applicant is in compliance with all applicable unified program elements, the Chief shall approve the application.

4. The Chief's approval of the application may be made subject to terms and conditions necessary for the safeguarding of life and property from the hazards of fire, explosion or panic.

5. On approval of the application by the Chief and the payment of the required fee the Department shall issue the Permit.

120.5.1.2 Power to Deny. The Chief, in his or her discretion, is hereby empowered to deny or withhold approval of a Permit for which an application has been made if the building, premises, equipment, apparatus, or the facilities for the establishing, maintaining, conducting or operating the business, operation, occupation, or premises for which the Permit is requested is or are insufficient or are unfit or incapable of being used, maintained, established, or operated to

comply with this article or other applicable laws and the Rules and Regulations of the Department.

120.5.2 Permits – Form. Each Permit shall be issued in accordance with the provisions of this section and shall set forth upon the face thereof the following:

The name of the person to whom issued.

The name of said Business

3. The address where the premises are located and where the address is different from that of the applicant, the address designated by the applicant or his or her authorized agent for mailing purposes. The mailing address so appearing shall be the address to which all notices required or authorized by this article shall be sent unless the applicant or permittee shall request in writing that another address be used for such purposes.

4. The signature of the Chief printed thereon.

5. The date of expiration of the Permit and the date upon which the annual Permit fee shall be due and payable.

6. A list of the unified program elements authorized at the facility.

120.5.3 Posting and Keeping. Each Permit issued pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises for which the same is issued.

120.5.4 Permits – Transfer. Transfer of Permit – No Permit shall be transferable except when the business, operation, occupation, or premises for which the Permit is issued, is transferred, whether by sale or otherwise, to another person under such circumstances that the ownership after the transfer is substantially similar to the ownership existing before the transfer.

120.5.4.1 Change of Location. Any change of location for a business, operation, occupation, or premises shall require filing of a new application and payment of the applicable fee(s) set forth in Section 120.6 through 120.6.4.5.

120.5.5 Validity. Unless otherwise set forth on the face of the Permit, every Permit issued in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be valid until expired, voided, revoked, or suspended.

120.6 Unified Program Facility Permit Schedule of Fees. Any business subject to the provisions of this section, or any chapter of this Code related to the inspection, enforcement, or administration of a unified program element, shall pay a fee at the time of application, and annually thereafter, for the issuance of the Unified Program Facility Permit, computed pursuant to the schedule set forth in this section, to recover the costs to the City for the inspection, enforcement, and for the administration of those provisions by the City of Los Angeles Fire Department, and any other charges required by law.

120.6.1 Fees adopted. The fees adopted by the Board pursuant to this section shall be imposed upon each Unified Program Facility which is subject to the state and local provisions referred to hereinabove, according to the most current records of the Fire Department.

120.6.2 Schedule of Fees. The procedure to establish and amend the Schedule of Fees shall comply with Sections 120.6.2.1 through 120.6.2.2.

120.6.2.1 Verifiable costs. The Board, with the concurrence of the Director of the Office of Administrative and Research, shall determine on a regular basis the verifiable costs to the City for the inspection and enforcement activities, and the administration of the Unified Program elements, associated with the businesses plus the applicable State service charges. The Board shall use said costs to develop or to amend a Schedule of Fees, hereinafter referred to as “Schedule,” so as to recover City costs in connection with the administration of this section and any other section of this Code for inspection and enforcement activities, and the administration of the Unified Program or any of the elements, associated with the businesses, and to collect any State mandated fees. Said Schedule shall be no higher than necessary to recover such costs. The Board may amend the Schedule based upon changes in City costs at any time during the fiscal year.

120.6.2.2 Upon adoption of the Schedule. Upon adoption of the Schedule, or any amendment thereto, the Board shall transmit the Board order to the Mayor and the City Council for consideration. The review and approval or disapproval of the Schedule or any amendment thereto shall be accomplished in the same manner as the review and approval of fees by Mayor and Council under the provisions of Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 113.6.3, provided, however, that approval shall require a majority vote of the City Council and such Schedule or any amendment thereto shall not be deemed approved by the passage of 60 days from the date of delivery to the Council without disapproval thereof, and provided further that such Schedule or any amendment thereto shall be deemed disapproved if disapproved in writing by the Mayor within 60 days from date of delivery and prior to any vote of approval by the Council.

120.6.3 Failure to pay. The failure to pay any fee as required by this section shall cause that fee to become delinquent and an additional sum equal to 50 percent of the fee so required shall be imposed for such delinquency and become a part of the fee required, provided however that the Department, with the approval of the City Attorney, shall waive any or all of said 50 percent to the extent such exceeds any extra costs caused by said delinquency. The City Attorney may approve waiver of penalty for good cause, based upon information supplied by the business and by the Fire Department. Good cause shall include any adequately documented circumstance of extreme financial hardship arising from the requirement that the 50 percent penalty be paid. Minor discrepancies in payments, charges for duplicates of Permits, and refunds of fees paid shall be administered for purposes of this section in the same manner as provided for Permits under 113.6.7, 113.6.10 and 113.6.11.

120.6.4 The fees charged to recover City costs. The fees charged to recover City costs in connection with the inspection and enforcement activities, and the administration of the provisions of this section, associated with the businesses, shall be computed as established in 120.6.4.1 through 120.6.4.5.

120.6.4.1 Hazardous Waste Generators and Hazardous Waste Onsite Treatment Activities. The fees for the Hazardous Waste Generators and Hazardous Waste Onsite Treatment Activities program element will be established by the Los Angeles County Fire Department Health

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Hazardous Materials Division, and reviewed and approved by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, for the inspection and enforcement activities associated with that program element. The Los Angeles County Fire Department is a Participating Agency to the City of Los Angeles Fire Department for the inspection and enforcement activities associated with this program element. An additional administrative charge may be applied by the Department for oversight activities relative to this program element.

120.6.4.2 Underground Storage Tanks. In addition to the establishment of an annual Permit fee for each underground storage tank and the administration of Chapter 27, an hourly rate shall be established for the plan check and inspection activities associated with the installation, modification, abandonment, and site mitigation of underground storage tanks and facilities.

120.6.4.3 Hazardous Materials Release Response Plan and Inventory Program. The fees charged to recover City costs in connection with the administration of the Hazardous Materials Release Response and Inventory Program, and the provisions of Section 120 of the Code, shall be computed based on verifiable costs to the City and specified in the "Schedule" adopted under Section 120.6.2 of this Code.

120.6.4.3.1 Total volume. If the total volume of each type of lubricating oil handled at a single business facility is below 55 gallons, but the total volume of all types of lubricating oil handled at that facility exceeds 275 gallons at anyone time, each type of lubricating oil shall be subject to disclosure and business plan requirements. For the purposes of this paragraph, "lubricating oil" means any oil intended for the use in an internal combustion crankcase, or the transmission, gearbox, differential, or hydraulic system of an automobile, bus, truck, vessel, plane, heavy equipment, or other machinery powered by an internal combustion or electric powered engine. The term "lubricating oil" does not include used oil, as defined in Subdivision (a) of Section 25250.1 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California.

120.6.4.3.1 Physicians, dentists, podiatrists, veterinarians or pharmacists. Physicians, dentists, podiatrists, veterinarians or pharmacists who maintain oxygen or nitrous oxide at their offices or places of business in quantities of not more than 1,000 cubic feet of each substance at anyone time shall be exempt from fee calculations with respect to such substances.

120.6.4.4 California Accidental Release Prevention Program. The fees charged to recover City costs in connection with the administration of the California Accidental Release Prevention Program, shall include an annual administrative fee, a risk factor fee, and an hourly inspection and review fee to be charged as the service is provided.

120.6.4.5 Aboveground Petroleum Storage Program In addition to the establishment of an annual Permit fee for each aboveground storage tank and the administration of Chapter 27 and other applicable sections of this Code commencing with Section 120.7, an hourly rate shall be established for the plan check and inspection activities associated with the installation, modification, abandonment and site mitigation of aboveground storage tanks and facilities.

120.6.4.6 Service Charges. Additional State service charges for individual program elements as established by the Secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency shall be collected from unified program facilities and forwarded to the State.

120.7 Implementation of Title 23. Pursuant to Chapter 6.11., and Chapter 6.7., Section 25299.1., of the California Health and Safety Code (CHSC), the City of Los Angeles assumes enforcement responsibility for the implementation of Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 16 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) and Chapter 6.7 of the CHSC. Chapter 16 CCR and 6.7 CHSC relate to the underground storage of hazardous materials.

Pursuant to Chapter 6.7, Section 25299.2 of the CHSC the Los Angeles Fire Department executes its right to adopt and enforce underground tank regulations, requirements, or standards of performance that are more stringent than regulations requirements, or standards of performance in effect under Chapter 6.7 with respect to underground storage tanks, if the regulation, requirement, or standard of performance is consistent with Chapter 6.7 CHSC.

EXCEPTION:

The provisions of these sections shall not include structures such as clarifiers, sumps, separators, storm drains, catch basins, oil field gathering lines, refinery pipelines, intrastate pipelines, lagoons, evaporation ponds, well cellars, separation sumps, lined or unlined pits, aboveground storage tank spill containment areas, or final interceptors in industrial waste pretreatment systems.

SECTION 121
Disclosure of Hazardous Substances

121.1 Definitions. The following words or group of words, when used in this Section, shall be defined as follows:

Act - Chapter 6.95, Article 1, commencing with Sections 25500 through 25520, of Division 20 of the California Health and Safety Code, setting forth the State provisions enacting Business Plans.

Business Plan - A separate Hazardous Materials Release Response Plan (HMRRP) and Inventory for each facility, site, or branch of a business which meets the requirements of Section 25504 of the Act.

Certification Statement - A statement signed by the business owner, operator, or officially designated representative that attests to all of the following:

1. The information contained in the annual inventory form most recently submitted to the administering agency is complete, accurate, and up to date.
2. There has been no change in the quantity of any hazardous material as reported in the most recently submitted annual inventory form.

3. No hazardous materials subject to the inventory requirements of this chapter are being handled that are not listed on the most recently submitted annual inventory form.

4. The most recently submitted annual inventory form contains the information required by Section 11022 of Title 42 of the United States Code.

Common Name – The designation or identification commonly used to identify a substance other than by its chemical name including, but not limited to, a code name, code number, trade name, or brand name.

Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) - Any chemical designated an extremely hazardous substance as listed in Appendix A of Part 355 of Subchapter J of Chapter I of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Handle – Includes generate, sell, possess, process, store, discharge, dispose or use.

Handler - Includes any business which handles a hazardous material.

Owner of Business – includes any officer, director, supervisor, or other person having discretionary, as distinguished from ministerial, responsibility for a business at the address set forth in the Permit.

On-site Manager – The person or persons who directs or controls a business at a particular location or site.

Property Owner - Includes any person, association, partnership, firm, corporation, or public entity appearing as the holder of title on any property as shown on the records of the City Clerk or on the last property assessment roll of the County of Los Angeles.

Release - Includes any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment, unless permitted or authorized by a regulatory agency.

SIC Code - The identification number assigned by the Standard Industrial Classification Code to specific types of businesses.

Threatened Release - Includes, but is not limited to, any condition creating a substantial probability of harm, when the probability and potential extent of harm make it reasonably necessary to take immediate action to prevent, reduce, or mitigate damages to persons, property, or to the environment.

Trade Secret – Includes, but is not limited to, any formula, plan, pattern, process, tool, mechanism, compound, procedure, production data, or compilation of information which is not patented, which is known only to certain individuals within a commercial concern who are using it to fabricate, produce, or compound an article of trade or a service having commercial value, and which gives its user an opportunity to obtain a business advantage over competitors who do not know or use it.

121.2 Duty of each on-site manager and the owner of a business. It shall be the duty of each on-site manager and the owner of a business, as well as the property owner, to assure compliance with the following provisions:

121.2.1 Unified Program Facility Permit. Each business that handles or intends to handle a hazardous material or a mixture containing a hazardous material in the City which has a quantity at any one time during the reporting year equal to, or greater than, a total weight of 500 pounds, or a total volume of 55 gallons, or 200 cubic feet at standard temperature and pressure for a compressed gas; or exceeds the applicable federal threshold planning quantity for an Extremely Hazardous Substance specified in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 355, Appendix A; or exceeds the Permit amounts for hazardous materials in Table 121.2.1, shall file an application for, and obtain a Section 120 Unified Program Facility Permit with the proper authorization listed for the Hazardous Materials Release Response Plan (HMRRP) and Inventory Program element as required by this section. Existing unified program facilities with existing authorizations for other unified program elements, shall file an application to amend their existing Section 120 Unified Program Facility Permit to include the HMRRP authorization. Section 120 Unified Program Facility Permits with HMRRP authorizations shall be obtained on or before the first day the business starts handling such substance and shall be renewed annually.

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This table is referenced as Requirement 68 in current code.

Table 121.2.1 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION AND PERMIT AMOUNTS

Hazardous Materials Categories		CUPA PERMIT AMOUNT
P H Y S I C A L H A Z A R D S	1. Explosives and Blasting Agents: i. High Explosives, ii. Low Explosives, iii. Blasting Agents	Any amount
	2. Compressed Gases i. Flammable ii. Oxidizing iii. Corrosive iv. Highly Toxic v. Toxic vi. Inert (Chemically Unreactive) vii. Pyrophoric viii. Unstable (Reactive)	200 Cu Feet 200 Cu Feet Any Amount Any Amount Any Amount 200 Cu Feet Any Amount Any Amount
	3. Flammable and combustible liquids i. Flammable liquids Class I-A, Class I-B, Class I-C ii. Combustible Liquids Class II, Class III-A, Class III-B	*5/10 Gallons *25/55 Gallons
	4. Flammable Solids i. Organic solids, ii. Inorganic solids, iii. Combustible metals (except dusts and powders), iv. Combustibles dusts and powders (including metals)	100 Pounds
	5. Oxidizers ii. Liquids (Gal), iii. Solids (Lbs) Class 4 Class 3 Class 2 Class 1	Any Amount 1 Gallon/50 Pounds 10 Gallons/100 Pounds 55 Gallons/500 Pounds
	6. Organic Peroxides i. Liquids (Gal), ii. Pastes, iii. Solids (Lbs) Unclassified Class I Class II Class III. Class IV. Class V.	Any Amount Any Amount Any Amount 1 Gallons/10 Pounds 2 Gallons/20 Pounds 55 Gallons/500 Pounds
	7. Pyrophoric Materials: i. Liquids, ii. Solids	Any Amount
	8. Unstable (Reactive) Liquids (Gal); Solids (Lbs) i. Class 4 ii. Class 3 iii. Class 2 iv. Class 1	Any Any 10Gallons/100 Pounds 55Gallons/500 Pounds
	9. Water-reactive Liquids (Gal); Solids (Lbs) i. Class 3 ii. Class 2 iii. Class 1	Any 10 Gallons/100 Pounds 55 Gallons/500 Pounds
	10. Cryogenic Fluids i. Flammable ii. Oxidizing iii. Corrosive iv. Inert v. Highly toxic	*1/55 Gallons *55/55 Gallons *1/1 Gallon *55 /500 Gallons *1/1 Gallon
H E A L T H H A Z A R D S	1.Highly toxic and Toxic Materials i. Highly toxic Liquids (Gal), Solids (Lbs) ii. Toxic Liquids (Gal), Solids (Lbs)	Any Amount Any Amount
	2. Radioactive Materials i. Common radiation source materials ii. Fissile Materials	Any Amount
	3. Corrosive Liquids (Gal); Solids (Lbs) i. Acids, ii. Bases (alkalis), iii. Other corrosives	55 Gallons/500 Pounds
	4. Other Health Hazards Liquids (Gal); Solids (Lbs) i. Carcinogens or Supect carcinogens, ii. Target organ toxins, iii. Irritants, iv. Sensitizers	55 Gallons/55 Pounds

*/: indoor/outdoor

121.2.2 Authorization. A Section 120 Unified Program Facility Permit with the HMRRP authorization shall be valid only for the business designated on the Permit by the City. A separate Permit shall be required for each business location having a separate street address.

121.2.3 Affect on other laws. The issuance of a Section 120 Unified Program Facility Permit with the HMRRP authorization required by this Chapter does not authorize or permit the handling of hazardous substances, nor does it except or exempt the holder from compliance with, or affect in any way the applicability of, any other federal, state, or local law, rule, or regulation governing hazardous substances.

121.3 Requirements for Business Plans and Inventories. In addition to the requirements of Section 120.4 of this Code, each business shall prepare and submit a business plan as required by Section 121 or the Act.

121.3.1 Business plans shall include. Business plans shall include, but not be limited to, the information listed in 121.3.1.1 through 121.3.1.3

121.3.1.1 Inventory. The annual inventory form shall include, but shall not be limited to, information on all of the following which are handled in quantities equal to or greater than the quantities specified in this section or the Act:

1. A listing of the chemical name and common names of every hazardous substance or chemical product handled by the business.
2. The category of waste, including the general chemical and mineral composition of the waste listed by probable maximum and minimum concentrations, of every hazardous waste handled by the business.
3. A listing of the chemical name and common names of every other hazardous material or mixture containing a hazardous material handled by the business which is not otherwise listed pursuant to Paragraph (1) or (2).
4. The maximum amount of each hazardous material or mixture containing a hazardous material disclosed in Paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) which is handled at any one time by the business over the course of the year.
5. Sufficient information on how and where the hazardous materials disclosed in Paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) are handled by the business to allow fire, safety, health, and other appropriate personnel to prepare adequate emergency responses to potential releases of the hazardous materials.
6. The SIC Code number of the business if applicable.
7. The name and phone number of the person representing the business and able to assist emergency personnel in the event of an emergency involving the business during nonbusiness hours.

121.3.1.2 Emergency Response Plans and Procedures. The business plan shall include the following emergency response procedures for a release or threatened release of hazardous materials, which shall be reasonable and appropriate for the size and nature of the business, the nature of the damage potential of the hazardous materials handled, and the proximity of the business to residential areas and other populations:

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1. immediate notification of:
 2. local emergency response personnel;
 3. the Department and the State OES;
 4. persons within the facility who are necessary to respond to an incident;
 5. identification of local emergency medical assistance appropriate for potential accident scenarios;
 6. mitigation, prevention, or abatement of hazards to persons, property, or the environment;
 7. immediate notification and evacuation of the facility; and
 8. identification of areas of the facility and mechanical or other systems that require immediate inspection or isolation because of their vulnerability to earthquake related ground motion.

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121.3.1.3 Training. The business plan shall include a training program which shall be reasonable and appropriate for the size of the business and the nature of the hazardous materials handled. The training program shall take into consideration the responsibilities of the employees to be trained. The training program shall, at a minimum, include:

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1. Methods for safe handling of hazardous materials;
 2. Procedures for coordination with local emergency response organizations;
 3. Use of emergency response equipment and supplies under the control of the handler, and
 4. The business plan shall include provisions for ensuring that appropriate personnel receive initial and refresher training.

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121.3.2 Requirement to submit a hazardous materials inventory. Businesses which are required to comply with the Permit requirements set forth in Section 121.2.1 shall be required to submit a hazardous materials inventory as indicated in Section 121.3.1.1.

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121.3.2.1 Requirement to submit a hazardous materials inventory. Businesses which are required to comply with the Permit requirements set forth in Section 121.2.1 may be required to submit a business plan as indicated in Section 121.3.1.2.

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121.3.3 Notification. Initial submission of the Business Plan shall be within 30 days of notification by the Department or within 30 days of the establishment of the business, whichever is sooner.

121.3.4 Submission of business plan. When it is determined by the Department that a business is subject to requirements of this Section or the provisions of the Act, the business shall be so notified by the Department. Upon notification, the business shall transmit to the Department a complete business plan and any other documentation required under the Act, as directed by the Department, in a format prescribed by the Department, for review and approval by the Department. The handler shall review the business plan as required by the Act, and shall certify to the Department that the review was made and that any necessary changes were made to the plan. Whenever a substantial change in the handler's operations occurs which requires a

modification of its business plan, the handler shall submit a copy of the plan revisions to the Department within 30 days of the operational change.

121.4 Amendments to the Hazardous Materials Inventory Form. A business which has filed a hazardous materials inventory form shall file an amendment to the Form with the Department before:

1. The business handles a hazardous substance not previously listed on the Form on file with the Department; or
2. The business handles quantities of a hazardous substance which exceed the maximum quantities previously indicated on the Form on file with the Department; or
3. There is a change in the mode or place of storage of hazardous substances from that indicated on the Form on file with the Department such that continued reliance on the information already contained in the Form on file could pose a threat to the environment or to the health or safety of individuals.

In addition to the above requirement, all businesses which are required to submit a hazardous materials inventory form shall submit an annual inventory or a certification statement. An amendment submitted during the year to report changes in inventory fulfills the annual submittal requirement provided that the amendment contains the entire inventory, including those items which have not changed.

121.5 Special Inspection. In the event of an emergency, or if a business refuses or fails to disclose in a timely manner all information required by Section 120.4, and by Section 121.3 or Section 121.4 the Chief may conduct a special inspection at a business site to obtain information deemed necessary by the Chief with respect to the existence and handling of hazardous substances as permitted by law.

121.6 Recovery of Costs for Special Inspections. A nuisance exists when a business handles a hazardous substance that has not been disclosed on a Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Inventory Form or as otherwise required by Section 121. If a business is not in compliance and a special inspection is needed to obtain information required by Section 121 concerning hazardous substances handled by the business, the City, after due notice, may conduct a special inspection and may thereafter recover the costs of the inspection, together with any administrative costs and the fee for issuance of a Permit. All costs incurred pursuant to this section shall be a personal obligation against the owner of the business and the owner of the property, jointly and severally, and shall be recoverable by the City in an action before any court of competent jurisdiction. In addition to this personal obligation and all other remedies provided by law, the City may collect any judgment, fee, cost, or charge, including any permit fees, fines, late charges, or interest, incurred in relation to the provisions of this section as provided in Los Angeles Administrative Code Sections 7.35.1 through 7.35.8.

121.7 Inspection by the Department. At the discretion of the Chief, inspections may be conducted for the purpose of determining compliance with this section and to cause to be corrected any information which is discovered to be either different from information in the application for a Permit or HMRRP authorization or any amendment to the Hazardous Materials

and Hazardous Waste Inventory Form filed with the City, or inaccurate, concerning the handling of hazardous substances at a business site.

121.8 Permit and Form Requirements. Copies of all hazardous materials inventory forms shall be maintained at the business site for a period of not less than three years and shall be made available to the Chief upon request.

121.9 Public Disclosure. Information provided in an application for HMRRP authorizations shall be deemed a public record subject to public inspection and copying pursuant to the California Public Records Act, Section 6250 et seq. of the Government Code of the State of California, and Division 12 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code, except where the information involved is a trade secret or is otherwise excepted under law from requirement of public disclosure.

Chapter 2

Above Ground Storage Tanks Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan. See Section 120.2.

Access Driveway “Outdoor storage reference”– See Section 302.1.

Aircraft Fueling Station – That portion of a premises where flammable or combustible liquids are dispensed into the fuel tanks of aircraft.

Airport Fueling System – An arrangement of aviation fuel storage tanks, pumps, piping, and associated equipment installed at an airport and designed to service aircraft at fixed positions.

Aircraft Loading Walkway – An aboveground device which is essentially mobile in nature and which folds, telescopes or pivots from a fixed point at the finger of the airport terminal building and is used to provide a means of ingress and/or egress between a point in a finger of an airport terminal building and an aircraft.

Aircraft Fuel Servicing Tank Vehicle – Any tank vehicle used for the transferring of flammable or combustible liquids to or from fuel tanks or compartments of aircraft.

Alter or Alteration – Any change, addition, or modification of any approved appliance, device, system, equipment, process, occupancy, or building. “Alter” shall not be deemed to include replacement of existing approved parts.

Alternate Floor Warden. See Section 402.

Approved Testing Agency – An established and recognized agency or laboratory regularly conducting tests or furnishing inspection services when such agency has been approved by the Department. Agencies shall include, but not be limited to Underwriter’s Laboratories, Factory Mutual Laboratories, National Bureau of Standards, and the American Gas Association Laboratory.

Assembly Occupancy – also see **Place of Assemblage** – A building, portion of a building, or premises used or intended to be used for the following the gathering together of 50 or more persons for amusement, entertainment, education, instruction, deliberation, worship, drinking or dining, awaiting transportation, or activities of a similar nature or the showing of motion pictures when an admission fee is charged and when such building or premises is open to the public and has a capacity of 10 or more persons. Any tent or membrane structure with a capacity of 10 or more persons.

Assistant Fire Safety Director. See Section 402.

Atmospheric Tank – Any tank designed to operate at or above atmospheric pressure, but not more than 0.5 psig.

Authorization. See Section 120.2.

Blasting – The use of explosives for the purpose of removing or demolishing buildings or structures, or portions thereof, rock or earth dislocations, object fragmentation, tree or stump removal or other authorized uses but excepting tunneling operations where the face of the tunnel is 25 feet or more from the tunnel mouth, and mining operations where the foot of the shaft is 25 feet or more below ground level.

Delete and replace existing definition

Blasting Agent – Any material or mixture consisting of a fuel and oxidizer, intended for blasting, not otherwise classified as an explosive, in which none of the ingredients are classified as an explosive, provided that the finished product, as mixed and packaged for use or shipment, cannot be detonated by means of a No. 8 blasting cap when unconfined.

Board – The Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles.

Building Department – The City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety.

Building Inventory Form. See Section 402.

Bulk Distributing Station – Any distributing station for hazardous materials with a loading rack which is not an integral part of a refined natural gasoline plant, marine oil terminal, or crude petroleum producing or pipeline operation.

Business. See Section 120.2.

California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP). See Section 120.2.

Cellulose Nitrate Film – Motion picture, X-ray, and sound recording film coated on a base consisting essentially of cellulose nitrate. The terms “**Cellulose Nitrate Film**,” “**Nitrate Film**,” or “**Nitro-Cellulose Film**” shall be synonymous. This film may be in the form of unexposed film positives, negatives, leaders, scrap or used film.

Central Station Signaling System – A system consisting of electrically operated circuits and equipment, which transmits alarms from buildings and structures equipped with a fire protection system to a central station which is controlled and operated by a Department-approved person or firm whose business is the furnishing and maintaining of such a system and where qualified personnel are in attendance at all times to notify the Fire Department of any alarm received.

Certificate of Fitness – A written document issued by authority of the Chief to any person for the purpose of granting permission to such person to conduct or engage in any operation or act for which approval of the Department is required by Chapter 1 of this article.

Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). See Section 120.2.

Chief – The Fire Chief of the Los Angeles Fire Department or his or her authorized representative. The Fire Code Official.

Christmas Tree Area – Any premises where Christmas trees are sold, offered for sale, displayed for sale, or stored pending sale or disposal of such trees.

Church – Any building or premises used as a place of assemblage for public worship or meditation.

Combustible Metal – See Section 3602.1

Common Area. See Section 105.9.1

Cylinder Filling Plant – Any lot or parcel of land or portion thereof used for the purpose of filling portable pressure vessels with liquefied flammable gas, flammable gas or other gas which is defined as a toxic material, oxidizing material or unstable material.

Department – The Los Angeles Fire Department.

Display – A fabrication forming a screen, a backdrop, a flat, a curtain, a wall covering, a hanging, or other decorative effect, placed to advertise, attract attention, instruct, give direction to, entertain, or to cover or hide unsightly background; but which is not an architectural part of a room or building, nor a permanent part of a premises, vehicle or marine vessel.

Drying Oven – Any heated enclosure operating at atmospheric pressure and at a temperature of over 125° F. which is used for drying or processing flammable or combustible materials.

Emergency - An unexpected situation requiring immediate action or the response of public safety resources to preserve life, health, or property or any condition which constitutes an immediate threat to public safety.

Emergency Assistance Center. See Section 402

Emergency Helicopter Landing Facility – A heliport on high-rise buildings or elsewhere for Fire Department emergency use only.

Essential Building Personnel. See Section 402.

Etiologic Agent – A toxic material that is a viable microorganism which causes or may cause human disease as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 49, Section 173,386.

Exhibit– An item or presentation to attract notice of the public to what is interesting, instructive, entertaining or of value; a show of talent in the arts; the displaying and demonstrating of merchandise to attract buyers; a show of comparison for competitive reasons in order to judge competition among persons, pets, horses, livestock, poultry and birds but not including motion pictures, legitimate theater, opera or such other presentations or productions held in occupancies constructed and equipped for such use.

Delete “**Explosive**”

Delete and replace “**Explosive Material**”

Explosive Material – Any chemical compound, mixture or device, the primary and common purpose of which is to function by explosion with substantially simultaneous release of gas and heat, the resultant pressure being capable of producing destructive effects. Explosive materials shall be divided into three classes as follows:

Class A – Explosive Materials which function by detonation, including, but not limited to dynamite, nitroglycerine, picric acid, lead azide, fulminate of mercury, black powder, blasting caps, and detonating primers.

Class B – Explosive Materials which in general function by rapid combustion rather than by detonation, including, but not limited to propellant explosives (including some smokeless powders, photographic flash powders, some special fireworks, and some pyrotechnic signal devices.

Class C – Manufactured articles which contain Class A or B Explosive Materials, or both, as components but in restricted quantities.

Field Test . See Section 806.1.4.4.

Firebreak – Any area which is cleared of combustible vegetation to control the spread of fire.

Delete and replace

Fire Code Official. The Fire Chief of the Los Angeles Fire Department or one of his/her representatives as provided in this code.

Fire District – All fire districts established by law.

Fire Escape – A secondary exit attached to the exterior wall of a building that is two or more stories in height and which provides emergency egress from the building. Fire escapes may include, but are not limited to, stairs, railings, landings, and ladders.

Fire-flow – See Section 502.1.

Fire Hazard – Any condition, arrangement, or act which increases the likelihood of fire to a greater degree than is recognized as acceptable practice by the Department or which may provide a ready fuel supply to augment the spread or intensity of a fire, or which may obstruct, delay, hinder, or interfere with the operations of the Department or the egress of occupants in the event of fire.

Fire Protection Equipment – Any appliance, device, or system provided or installed for use on a premises in the event of fire. It may include, but is not limited to, fire assemblies, fire hydrants, Fire Department connections and fire protection systems.

Fire protective signaling systems. A system of electrical devices and circuits, or mechanical devices, installed, arranged, and maintained to form, transmit, or emit signals indicating an emergency requiring immediate action to safeguard life and property from fire.

Fire Safety Director. See Section 402.

Fire Safety Director Certificate. See Section 402.

Fire Safety Officer – A Uniformed or a Certified Fire Safety Officer as stated below:

A. Uniformed Fire Safety Officer – A uniformed member of the Department assigned to the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety.

B. Certified Fire Safety Officer - A person approved and assigned by the Chief to perform the duties of a Fire Safety Officer.

Delete and replace

Fireworks – Any toy pistols, toy cannons, toy canes or toy guns in which explosive materials are used, fire balloons (Balloons of a type which have burning material of any kind attached thereto or which require fire underneath to propel them), firecrackers, torpedoes, skyrockets, rockets, roman candles, dago bombs, sparklers, or other devices containing any combustible or explosive substance for the purpose of producing a visible or audible effect by combustion, explosion, deflagration, or detonation, but not to include toy pistols, toy canes, toy guns, or other similar devices in which paper caps containing not more than twenty-five hundredths (.25) grain of explosive compound per cap are used.

Delete “Firework display”

Flame Thrower – Any portable device which is designed to throw, toss, fling, project, or propel flammable material, ignited with an igniter, intended to be ignited or otherwise toward or to an aiming point or auxiliary aiming point.

Flame Retardant/Flame Resistant – A characteristic of certain fabrics or materials which renders them resistant to flame or fire to the extent that it will successfully withstand standard flame resistance tests adopted by the State Fire Marshal.

Floor Area See Section 105.9.1

Floor Warden. See Section 402.

Floor Warden Certificate. See Section 402.

Gas Detection System– (Refer to LA Building Code Section 91.7102).

General Approval – A written document issued by authority of the Chief which constitutes Department approval of the type, design, and construction of any appliance, device, equipment, or system.

Guest Room – Any room or rooms used or intended to be used by a guest for sleeping purposes only. Every 100 square feet of gross floor area in a dormitory shall be considered to be a guest room.

Hazardous Atmosphere – Any concentration of flammable gases, vapors, or dust (in air) which exceeds 25% of the lower flammable limit.

Hazardous Materials Cabinet – A Cabinet constructed in accordance with the provisions of L.A.F.D. Standard No. 40.

Hazardous Materials Release Response Plan (HMRRP) and Inventory Program. See Section 120.2.

Hazardous Waste Generators and Hazardous Waste Onsite Treatment Programs. See Section 120.2.

Hazardous Refuse – Any combustible material including but not limited to, rubbish, trash, debris, litter, scrap lumber, or sweepings that could provide a ready fuel supply to augment the spread or intensity of a fire.

Health Care Facility Instructor – A person who conducts training classes as approved by the Department, for hospitals and/or sanitariums, and who issues, on behalf of the Department, certificates for completion of “Fire/Life Safety” training in the City of Los Angeles.

High-Rise Life Safety Service – A person or firm in the business of developing and/or conducting training in emergency planning, evacuation procedures, and the use of first-aid fire equipment in high-rise buildings in the City of Los Angeles which has obtained a Certificate of Fitness or otherwise been approved by the Department.

Hotel – Any building containing six or more guest rooms intended or designed to be used, rented, or occupied for sleeping purposes by guests.

Hydrant Cart – A portable system of pipes, hoses, valves, meters filters and other appurtenances for controlling the transfer of fuel from fixed piping systems into the fuel tanks of aircraft.

Laboratory – A building, room, or other designated area, either inside or outside a building, devoted to experimental studies in science, or to testing, analysis, inspection, research, or process control and development. Laboratories may contain one or more separate laboratory work areas which involve the use of hazardous materials. Laboratories shall be divided into two classes:

Laboratory Class A – Any laboratory which uses or processes any hazardous material on the premises in a quantity over the exempt amount as set forth in Table 105.6.1.4 of this article.

Laboratory Class B – Any laboratory which uses or processes hazardous materials on the premises within the quantities which are within the exempt amounts as set forth in Table 105.6.1.4 of this article.

Little Theater – Any room, hall, auditorium or premises having a stage, platform or area designed or used for entertainment and adapted to the presentation of plays, musicals, operas, pageants, or similar forms of entertainment, such stage, platform or area not requiring a fire resistive curtain, automatic sprinkler system, or automatic vents.

Live Theatrical Production – Any live theatrical performance in any motion picture theater, theater, or little theater, including, but not limited to, plays, dramas, pageants, musicals, operas, circuses, performances, and similar presentations utilizing scenery and/or settings, lighting, or other stage dressing or paraphernalia.

Loading Rack – Any system, piping, or other appurtenances maintained and used for transferring hazardous materials between pipe lines or tanks and tank vehicles, tank cars, tank vessels, or containers on vehicles.

Marine Oil Terminal – Any plant, station, premises, or equipment used in connection therewith, located on the harbor or ocean front, which is designed and intended to deliver to or receive from oceangoing vessels liquefied or gaseous hazardous materials or flammable or combustible liquids.

Marine Service Station – Any station, plant, premises or equipment used in connection therewith, where flammable or combustible liquids used as motor fuels are dispensed from

equipment, on shore, piers or wharves to floating craft for fuel, except bunkering facilities for oceangoing vessels.

Main Aisle “Indoor storage reference” – See Section 302.1.

Main Aisle “Outdoor storage reference”– See Section 302.1.

Motel – Shall mean Hotel as defined in this article.

Motion Picture Theater – Any building or premises or portion thereof designed or used for the showing of motion pictures, when an admission fee is charged and when such building or premises is open to the public and has a capacity of 10 or more persons.

Municipal Code – The Los Angeles Municipal Code.

Native Brush or Shrub – All vegetation which is indigenous to and found within the City of Los Angeles.

Natural Gasoline Plant – Any facility in which gasoline is extracted from petroleum vapors produced at the well.

Net Acre – An area of ground surface consisting of 43,560 square feet exclusive of any public street, alley, parkway, sidewalk, easement or other public right-of-way.

Non-storage Area “Outdoor storage reference” – See Section 302.1.

Normal Working Hours. See Section 402.

Add to Chapter 2 as LA additional definition

Occupant Load – The total number of persons that may occupy a building, portion of a building or premises at any one time. Also see Section 1002.1

Oil Drilling District – A district described in Section 13.01 of the L.A.M.C.

Oil Well – Any well or hole already drilled, being drilled or to be drilled into the surface of the earth which is used or intended to be used in connection with coring, or the drilling for, prospecting for, or producing petroleum, natural gas, or other hydrocarbon substances; or is used or intended to be used for the subsurface injection into the earth of oil field waste, gases, water or liquid substances; including any such existing hole, well or casing which has not been abandoned in accordance with the requirements of this article, except that “Oil Well” shall not include “Temporary Geological Exploratory Core Hole”.

Operating Unit . See Section 3406.3.1.6.

Overcrowded – A condition that results from more persons occupying a room, building, or premises than are approved by the Chief.

Partially Vacant Building. See Section 105.9.1

Participating Agency or PA. See Section 120.2.

Permit – A written document issued by authority of the Chief to any person for the purpose of granting permission to such person to conduct or engage in any business, operation, or act for which approval of the Department is required.

Place of Assemblage – also see Assembly Occupancy – A building, portion of a building, or premises used or intended to be used for the following the gathering together of 50 or more persons for amusement, entertainment, education, instruction, deliberation, worship, drinking or dining, awaiting transportation, or activities of a similar nature or the showing of motion pictures when an admission fee is charged and when such building or premises is open to the public and has a capacity of 10 or more persons. Any tent or membrane structure with a capacity of 10 or more persons.

Portable Container See Section 2702.1

Portable Magazine – A stout box constructed in accordance with the provisions of L.A.F.D. Standard No. 40 for the transportation or temporary storage of not more than one hundred pounds of explosive materials.

Premises – Any parcel of land, regardless of the number of contiguous lots, occupied by or under the control of the same person or firm and including all buildings, structures, and improvements thereon.

Private Fire Hydrant – An approved fire hydrant which is located on private property and is connected to and serviced by the public water system.

Private First Responder. See Section 402.

Process – The manufacturing, handling, blending, conversion, purification, recovery, separation, synthesis or use of any commodity or material regulated by this article.

Representative – A duly sworn member of the Department.

Responsible Resident – A person who has charge of an apartment house or hotel in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 50 of this article and who maintains primary residence therein.

School – A building, premises, or portion thereof used for education, training, or instruction through the twelfth grade for more than six persons for more than 12 hours per week or four hours in any one day.

Side Aisle “Indoor storage reference” – See Section 302.1.

Side Aisle “Outdoor storage reference” – See Section 302.1.

Single Storage Area “Indoor storage reference” – See Section 302.1.

Single Storage Area “Outdoor storage reference” – See Section 302.1.

Delete and replace

Small Arm Ammunition – Ammunition consisting of a metal, plastic or paper cartridge case, and a primer and propelling charge, with without a projectile, designed to be fired from a pistol, rifle, shotgun or automatic weapon not exceeding .75 caliber in size, including but not limited to signaling devices and explosive rivets.

Spark Arrester - For Chimneys: Any device for arresting burning carbon or sparks, constructed of minimum 12 gauge woven wire metal, stainless steel, aluminum, copper or brass, with one-half inch maximum openings, or cast iron plate, three-sixteenths inch minimum thickness and having one-half inch perforations spaced one- inch apart, measured center to center.

Special Permit – A written document issued by authority of the Chief for the purpose of granting permission to and stating the conditions under which a person or company may conduct or engage in any operation or act, not specified in Chapter 1 of this article, for which approval of the Department may be required by this article.

Special School – Any building, premises, or portion thereof used for education, training, or instruction of more than six students, 16 years of age or under, for more than eight hours per week and which is not subject to the provisions of Part 2, Division 9, Chapter 6, Articles 1 and 2 of the Education Code of California.

Special Vessel – Any pressure vessel, low-pressure tank, or atmospheric tank that requires venting, insulation, refrigeration, or a combination of these in order to maintain the operating pressure within the design pressure, and the contents in the liquid phase at temperatures below ambient.

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A
F
D
Specimen Native Shrub – An individual shrub which is within the definition of “Native Brush” and which is trimmed up to one-third, its height above ground, and from the vicinity of which has been removed all dead wood, duff, and combustible litter.

Standing Concert Attendance - A standing gathering of persons, within a place of assemblage, in an area where seating is not provided, where the principal attraction is the viewing of live, on stage entertainment. (This is sometimes inaccurately referred to as festival seating.)

Standpipe, Combined – A system of water piping which serves two and one-half inch hose outlets for use by the Fire Department and also supplies water to automatic sprinkler systems.

Storage Pile “Indoor storage reference” – See Section 302.1.

Storage Pile “Outdoor storage reference” – See Section 302.1.

Supplemental Fire Protection – See section 502.1

Tank Car - Any railway car equipped with a cargo tank mounted thereon, used for the transportation of commodities by rail.

Theater – Any room, hall, auditorium or premises having a stage designed or used for entertainment and adapted to the presentation of plays, musicals, operas, pageants, or similar forms of entertainment.

Total Building Evacuation. See Section 402.

Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program. See Section 120.2.

Unified Program Facility . See Section 120.2.

Unified Program Facility Permit . See Section 120.2.

Uniform Fire Code Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP). See Section 120.2.

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F
T
Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone – Any area within the City of Los Angeles that poses a significant threat of fire from adjoining natural brush hillside areas and which is determined by the following factors: topography, infrastructure, fire protection, population density, types of construction, weather, existing fire codes and ordinances, and fire history.

Weeds – Plants which are defined as follows:

1. Plants which bear seeds of a downy or wingy nature.
2. Plants which are noxious or dangerous.
3. Poison oak when the conditions of its growth are such as to constitute a menace to public health.
4. Annual grasses or other flammable vegetation which endangers public safety by creating a fire hazard.

Work Area – That space within a building occupied by one working person including the bench, machines, or other operating equipment and the supply of hazardous materials or plastics which are in process, awaiting process, or finished.

Chapter 3 (Amend)

Delete and replace

301.2 Permits. Permits shall be required as set forth in Chapter 1 for activities or uses regulated by Sections 306, 307, 308, and 315.

Add to 302.1 Definitions

Single Storage Area “Indoor storage reference”– An area of a building separated from other areas by fire walls or fire barrier and containing one or more storage piles.

Storage Pile “Indoor storage reference”– A floor area within a Single Storage Area separated from other storage piles within that area by Main Aisles and Side Aisles and limited to 3,000 square feet.

Main Aisle “Indoor storage reference”– An unobstructed way of egress at least eight feet in width.

Side Aisle “Indoor storage reference”– An unobstructed secondary way of egress not less than four feet in width and transecting Main Aisles.

Access Driveway “Outdoor storage reference”– An all-weather hard-surface roadway of not less than 20 feet in width and capable of supporting Fire Department apparatus.

Main Aisle “Outdoor storage reference”– An unobstructed way of egress not less than 10 feet in width.

Non-storage Area “Outdoor storage reference”– An area separated from storage areas by a distance of at least 10 feet and used for the servicing, repair, and storing of material-handling equipment, the repairing of crates, boxes, and other containers, and for repacking operations.

Side Aisle “Outdoor storage reference”– An unobstructed secondary way of egress not less than five feet in width and transecting a main aisle.

Single Storage Area “Outdoor storage reference”– An outside storage area limited to 30,000 square feet.

Storage Pile “Outdoor storage reference”– An outside ground area limited to 1,500 square feet within a Single Storage Area.

303.8.1 Roofing Kettles on Trucks. Ground kettles shall not be fired or used while mounted on the bed of trucks, except if the truck body is all metal construction, and the kettle is securely attached to the bed by adequate bolts or by welding of the legs to body of truck. Patch kettles shall not be permitted for use while mounted on the bed of the truck.

303.8.2 Street Protection. All improved streets shall be protected from damage by use of sand or other noncombustible materials under roofing kettles. Streets shall be cleaned of all excess tar and other debris upon completion of work.

303.8.3 Piping to Roof. Piping to Roof shall conform to the following:

1. Piping or tubing used to transfer heated material to the roof shall be Schedule 40 or equivalent. Flexible steel piping shall be of an approved type. Flexible piping shall not be used anywhere in the system except at the connection immediately adjacent to the pump or kettle and shall not exceed six feet in length.
2. Remote operated bypass valves used in a single supply line system shall be of a fail-safe type which opens automatically if the control line or lanyard fails.
3. All piping shall be firmly supported at not more than 12-foot intervals.

Delete and replace 304.1.2

304.1.2 Vegetation. Weeds, grass, vines or other growth that is capable of being ignited and endangering property, shall be cut down and removed by the owner or occupant of the premises. Vegetation clearance requirements shall be in accordance with Section 322.

304.1.4 Removal Hazardous refuse received from outside sources or generated as a result of a process or activity shall be removed from the working area and safely stored or otherwise safely processed as often as necessary to prevent a fire hazard.

304.1.5 Drifting Waste No person owning or having charge or control of any premises shall allow hazardous refuse to drift, blow, or otherwise be dispersed into or onto adjoining property or public ways.

304.1.6 Hazard. No person owning or having control of any premises shall allow any hazardous refuse to be present thereon which, by reason of its proximity to buildings or structures, would constitute a fire hazard to life or property.

304.2.1 Properly stored or disposed. Hazardous refuse shall be properly stored or disposed of at the end of each working day and before vacating a building or premises and whenever necessary to prevent unsafe accumulations.

304.2.2 Approved Storage of Hazardous Refuse and Recycling Materials. Hazardous refuse, recycling materials shall be stored as follows:

1. In approved noncombustible containers or bins equipped with tightly fitting cover.
2. In approved noncombustible outdoor storage bins located a minimum of 10 feet from any building or building opening.

EXCEPTION:

Approved noncombustible storage bins may be located adjacent to a minimum one-hour wall and a minimum of 10 feet from any building opening.

3. In rubbish rooms, recycling room, constructed of minimum of one hour fire barrier. Rubbish rooms shall be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system.

4. In isolated areas acceptable to the Chief. Every industrial, commercial, residential, institutional, educational, and assembly occupancy shall provide a specifically designated room or area, in or on the premises, where approved hazardous refuse storage facilities are maintained awaiting disposal, removal, or approved processing.

304.2.3 Storing and Disposing Prohibitions. Hazardous refuse and recycling materials shall not be stored as follows:

1. The storing or disposing of hazardous refuse and recycling materials on any public street, alley, sidewalk, parkway, park recreation area, easement, firebreak, fire road, walkway, or freeway, except in those authorized areas, bins, or containers posted or marked for such use, is prohibited.

2. The storing or disposing of hazardous refuse and recycling materials on any parcel of land or premises which is not owned, rented, leased, or otherwise legally controlled by the person, party, or firm responsible for the storing or disposing, is prohibited.

3. The dumping, disposing, or littering of hazardous refuse and recycling materials onto any premises, except an authorized Waste Material Processing Plant, licensed Public Dump, or Sanitary Fill, is prohibited.

4. The use of a room or suite of rooms for the storage of hazardous refuse and recycling materials in any occupancy, except as provided for in Section 304.2.1 for the specific purpose is prohibited.

5. The use of rubbish chutes for the storage of hazardous refuse and recycling materials is prohibited. Every rubbish chute shall terminate in a rubbish room or approved noncombustible container outside of a building of sufficient capacity to receive the entire volume of hazardous refuse being dumped in the chute.

6. The use of combustible containers to receive hazardous refuse and recycling materials from rubbish chutes in lieu of rubbish rooms is prohibited.

7. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to waive any of the requirements in Chapter 6 of the L.A.M.C. Public Works and Property Code, or regulation of the Department of Public Works which regulates the hours of the day in which garbage receptacles are permitted on public streets.

305.5 FIRES DUE TO CARELESSNESS OR NEGLIGENCE. Sections 305.5.1 through 305.5.3 shall apply to institutional or residential Occupancies.

305.5.1 Hostile Fire For the purpose of Section 305.5, the term “fire” shall mean a hostile fire which is not confined to a place intended for the confinement of fire, or which has escaped from such place of confinement.

305.5.2 Fires in institutional or residential Occupancies Any person who, in any residential or institutional occupancy, by any means whatsoever, through carelessness or negligence, sets fire to or causes the burning of any bedding, furniture, rug, curtain, drape, or other house or household furnishings or fittings or any part of such residential or institutional occupancy, in

such manner as to endanger the safety of any person or property, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

305.5.3 Fire Regulations Posted The owner, manager, or person in control of each residential or institutional occupancy shall post or cause to be posted conspicuously in the lobby of each establishment a printed notice with the wording "FIRE REGULATIONS" in not less than 14 point bold face type, and the text of Section 305.5.2 in not less than 12 point bold face type, and shall also post such notice, or cause such notice to be posted, in each unit of occupancy within such establishment designed or intended for the use of, or used by transients, and at such other locations as may be directed by the Chief.

305.5.4 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 305.5 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

306.2.1 Use of Cellulose Nitrate Film. Use of cellulose nitrate film shall be in accordance with NFPA 40.

Delete and replace

307.2 Permit required. A permit shall be obtained from the fire code official in accordance with Section 105.8 prior to kindling a fire for recognized silvicultural or range or wildlife management practices, prevention or control of disease or pests, or a bonfire. Application for such approval shall only be presented by and permits issued to the owner of the land upon which the fire is to be kindled.

307.6 OUTDOOR BURNING REQUIREMENTS. The Chief may issue a Special Permit pursuant to Section 105.8 of this article to allow outdoor burning for the following purposes only:

1. The instruction of public employees in the methods of fighting fires.
2. On property used for industrial purposes for the instruction of employees in methods of fire fighting.
3. For public gatherings under legitimate sponsorship of civic, fraternal, religious, or other similar organizations.
4. For cooking in or upon the ground.

307.6.1 OUTDOOR BURNING DEVICES. No exterior fireplace, barbeque device, or other fuel burning device intended for use for cooking or entertainment shall be deemed to be restricted by the terms of Section 307.6 of this article. The use of such outdoor fireplaces, barbeques, and other similar type devices for the burning or disposal of combustible waste or other unwanted combustible material is prohibited.

307.6.2 LOCATION OF OUTDOOR BURNING DEVICES. The location of every permanently installed outdoor burning device which is a separate structure to be used for cooking, decoration, or entertainment, and within 10 feet of a building shall be approved by the Chief.

307.7 EXERCISE OF CAUTION WITH FIRE. No person shall construct, erect, install, locate, equip, maintain, or use any incinerator, exterior fireplace or barbeque device, or burn any combustible material so as to constitute or occasion a fire hazard by the use, or burning thereof, or as to endanger the life or property of any person thereby.

Delete and Reserve

308.1.4

308.2.1 Special Permit. Open flame devices such as exposed candles shall not be permitted in any Group A, E or I, occupancy except by authority of a Special Permit from the chief pursuant to Section 105.8 of this article.

308.6 Hazardous Atmosphere. No open flame or flame-producing device shall be located, maintained, or used in any hazardous atmosphere unless specifically approved by authority of a Special Permit from the chief pursuant to Section 105.8 of this article.

308.7 FLAME THROWERS. Flame Throwers and artisan use of flame producing devices shall be in compliance with Section 308.7.1 through 308.7.3

308.7.1 Sale of Flame Throwers. No person shall sell or offer for sale, or rent or offer for rent, or use, operate, demonstrate, or discharge any flame thrower anywhere or at anytime within the Municipality, except as approved by the Chief.

308.7.2 Throwing Flammable Material. No person shall throw, toss, fling, project, or propel any flammable material when ignited, with an igniter, or intended to be ignited toward or to any aiming point or auxiliary aiming point, except by express permission of the Chief.

308.7.3 Artisan use of flame producing devices. The provisions of this section shall not be deemed to apply to flame producing or heating devices normally used by artisans in the pursuit of their trade.

309.7 Sources of Ignition. No person shall operate an industrial truck in areas where flammable liquids or Class II combustible liquids are used, stored, or processed without the vehicle being equipped and maintained in accordance with *NFPA 505*.

310.9 Designation of Smoking Areas. Where conditions exist which are found to make smoking a hazard in any area on piers, wharves, industrial plants, or in open spaces where combustible materials are stored or handled, the Chief shall direct the owner or occupant, in writing, to post "NO SMOKING" signs on each building, structure, room, or place in which smoking shall be prohibited. The Chief shall designate specific safe locations, if necessary, in any place in which smoking may be permitted. Such signs shall be in contrasting color, with lettering not less than three inches in height.

311.1.3 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 311.1 through 311.1.2 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

311.2.4 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 311.2 through 311.2.3 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

311.3.1 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 311.3 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

311.4.1 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 311.4 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

313.3 Exhaust Protection For Internal Combustion Engines. Exhaust Protection For Internal Combustion Engines shall comply with Sections 313.3.1 and 313.3.2.

313.3.1 Spark Arrestors. No person shall use or operate an internal combustion engine on or near grain, hay, grass, or brush-covered land, or where flammable fibers are stored, manufactured, or processed, unless the engine is equipped with an approved spark arrester that complies with the requirements of United States Forest Service "Standard for Spark Arresters for Internal Combustion Engines" (Standard 5100-1B, July 1991).

313.3.2 Exhaust System Maintenance. Spark arresters and the exhaust systems of engines or vehicles subject to this section shall be maintained in effective working order and not be affixed or mounted in such a manner as to allow flames or heat from the exhaust system to ignite any flammable material

314.4.1 Special Permit. No person shall exhibit, store or use any motor vehicle, marine craft or aircraft engine in any assembly occupancy except by authority of a Special Permit from the Chief pursuant to Section 105.8 of this article.

315.2.5 Area Divisions: Every building used for storing combustibles shall be divided into Storage Piles within Single Storage Areas by providing Main Aisles and Side Aisles.

EXCEPTION:

Storage Piles within a Single Storage Area of 5,000 square feet or less may be divided by Side Aisles, provided no Storage Pile is greater than 15,000 cubic feet.

315.2.6 Area Separations: There shall be no materials stored within a Storage Pile more than 50 feet from a Main Aisle and not more than 15 feet from a Side Aisle; and further, any Storage Pile over 50 feet in length shall be bordered on at least two sides by Main Aisles. Any Storage Pile shall be limited to a maximum length of 100 feet.

315.2.7 Height Limitations. Height Limitations shall comply with Sections 315.2.7.1 through 315.2.7.3.

315.2.7.1 Shelving or racks. Storage shelving or racks more than five feet nine inches in height shall be designed and constructed in accordance with Chapter 9 of the L.A.M.C. (Building Code) and the requirements of this article.

315.2.7.2 Ratio to the width. The height of piles of materials, tiers of shelving, or racks shall be maintained in ratio to the width of the aisles. With minimum Main or Side Aisle width, the height shall not exceed 15 feet. When the height is increased, the Main and Side Aisles shall be increased in width three inches for each foot of increased height.

315.2.7.3 Wood pallets and/or non-expanded polyethylene solid deck pallets. Wood pallets and/or non-expanded polyethylene solid deck pallets shall be stored no higher than six feet. Each pallet pile (four individual stacks of pallets) shall be separated from other pallet piles by a minimum distance of eight feet and from the storage of other commodities by 25 feet.

315.2.8 Clearance From Exposures. Clearance From Exposures shall comply Sections 315.2.8.1 through 315.2.8.4.

315.2.8.1 Stored materials and lighting fixtures. A clearance of at least 18 inches shall be maintained between stored materials and lighting fixtures.

315.2.8.2 Materials which may swell or expand. An unobstructed clearance of at least two feet shall be maintained between stored materials, which may swell or expand with the absorption of water, and building walls.

315.2.8.3 Materials susceptible to water damage. Materials which are particularly susceptible to water damage shall be stored on skids, dunnage, pallets, or elevated platforms, maintaining at least four inches of clearance from the floor.

315.2.8.4 Drainage of floor. Stored materials shall be arranged so as to allow drainage of floor areas through floor drains or wall scuppers.

315.2.9 Material-Handling Equipment: Motorized material-handling equipment shall be of a type designed for use in accordance with the hazards of the location in which it is used in compliance with NFPA 505. It shall be serviced, repaired, and stored in other than Single Storage Areas.

315.2.10 Related Activities: An area used for non-storage activities shall be separated from the Storage Area by a minimum distance of 10 feet when non-storage activities include repairing of crates, boxes, and containers and repacking operations.

315.2.11 Aisle Maintenance . Aisle maintenance shall conform to the following:

1. Aisles and entrances shall be kept free of storage and equipment not being handled or operated.
2. Storage piling and blocking shall be maintained to prevent materials from accidentally falling into aisles or clearance areas.
3. Stored materials shall not be piled so as to create overhanging or bridging of Main Aisles or Side Aisles.
4. Hazardous refuse shall be removed from aisles and properly stored or disposed of in accordance with Section 304 of this article.

315.2.12 Storage Area Prohibitions. Storage Area Prohibitions shall comply with Sections 315.2.13.1 through 315.2.13.7

315.2.12.1 Storage on Roofs. The use of a building roof for the storing, processing, producing, packing, or packaging of any type of materials is prohibited.

EXCEPTION:

Buildings which have been specifically planned and constructed in accordance with Chapter 9 of the L.A.M.C. (Building Code) to utilize roof areas for such purposes.

315.2.12.2 Prohibited storage. The storing or keeping of any combustible merchandise, materials, or equipment in any subfloor area, attic, boiler room, mechanical room, heating equipment room, water heater closet or electrical panel room in a manner which would create or constitute a fire hazard is prohibited.

315.2.12.3 Space under stairways. There shall be no enclosed usable space under stairways in an exit enclosure (enclosed stairshafts serving three or more stories), nor shall the open space under such stairways be used for any, purpose.

EXCEPTION:

Space under exterior stairways and interior stairways shall not be used for any purpose except when the usable space under stairs is enclosed and walls and soffits are protected on the enclosed side as required for one-hour fire-resistive construction in accordance with Chapter 9 of the L.A.M.C. (Building Code).

315.2.12.4 Spontaneous Heating. The placing or arranging of any combustible materials in any Single Storage Area in a manner which may cause or contribute to spontaneous heating of the material is prohibited.

315.2.12.5 Incompatible Materials. The placing or arranging together in any Single Storage Area of materials having incompatible characteristics is prohibited.

315.2.12.6 Basement Storage. The storage of combustible material in basements shall be prohibited except in those basements which are protected by an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Chapter 9 of the L.A.M.C. (Plumbing Code). Such material shall not be stored in a manner which creates a fire hazard.

315.3.3 Yards. All yards required by Chapter 9 of the L.A.M.C. (Building Code) shall be maintained unoccupied and unobstructed by the storage of combustible materials.

315.3.4 Single Storage Areas Single Storage Areas shall be regulated as follows:

1. Areas shall be separated from property lines, streets, alleys, or public way by Side Aisles.

Areas shall be separated from other Single Storage Areas by an Access Driveway.

Single storage areas shall be divided into storage piles by means of Access Driveways, Main Aisles, and Side Aisles

Each single storage area shall have access to a public street and the width of such access shall not be less than 20 feet

5. Storage Piles within Single Storage Areas shall be not more than 1,500 square feet in ground area.
6. All Storage Piles shall be within 150 feet of travel to Access Driveways.
7. Storage Piles shall be within 65 feet of a Main Aisle.
8. Storage Piles shall be a minimum of 15 feet from openings in buildings.
9. Main Aisles shall be accessible to Access Driveways.
10. Storage Piles shall be a minimum of 15 feet from buildings having exterior walls of less than two-hour fire-resistive construction.

315.3.5 Drainage Stored material shall be arranged to facilitate and promote drainage away from such stored materials and buildings.

315.3.6 Maintenance and Housekeeping. Maintenance and Housekeeping in outside storage areas shall conform to the following:

1. Material-handling equipment shall be serviced, repaired, and stored in non-storage areas.
2. No person shall smoke, throw or deposit any lighted or smoldering substance in any place where “NO SMOKING” signs are posted or in any other place where smoking would occasion or constitute a fire hazard. The owner or operator or person in charge or control shall be responsible for the control of smoking. Areas shall be designated where smoking is permitted and equipped with receptacles for smoking refuse. “NO SMOKING” and “SMOKING PERMITTED” signs shall be posted where appropriate.
3. Aisles, driveways, and entrances shall be kept free of storage and equipment not being handled or operated.
4. Stored or piled materials shall be maintained in such a manner as to prevent displacement into aisles or adjacent areas.
5. Stored materials shall not be piled so as to create overhanging or bridging of driveways, Main Aisles or Side Aisles.

318 GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR CORRECTION OF HAZARDS

318.1 CORRECTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS. No person owning or having charge or control of any device, appliance, apparatus, equipment, tank, vehicle, vessel, building, structure, business, or premises which is in such condition as to cause a fire, explosion or life hazard, shall after having been notified in writing by the Chief that he or she must forthwith eliminate or remedy such condition or make changes, alterations, or repairs as may be necessary to render the same safe and to eliminate such dangerous condition of fire, explosion or life hazard, maintain or use any such device, appliance, apparatus, equipment, tank, vehicle, vessel, building, structure, business or premises until he has complied with the terms of such notice.

318.2 Notice Notice that a building, structure, or premises is closed to entry by reason of any fire, explosion or fire hazard may be posted thereon by the Chief. When so posted, and so long as the hazardous condition exists, no person shall enter, occupy, or use such building, structure, or premises except under Special Permit from the Chief pursuant to Section 105.8 of this article.

319 HEATING AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT.

319.1 Open Flame in No Smoking Areas No person shall possess or use any open flame or unprotected portable electric light in any hangar, public garage, barn, tank, floating craft, or any other place where highly flammable or explosive material is kept or where “NO SMOKING” signs are posted. Any portable electric light used in such places shall be well secured in a glass globe, wire mesh cage, or similar approved device, and be equipped with a non-conductive handle.

319.2 Heating Or Lighting Apparatus No heating or lighting apparatus or equipment capable of igniting flammable materials of the types stored or handled shall be used in the storage areas of any warehouse storing rags, cotton, hay, excelsior, hair, or other flammable or combustible material; or in the work areas of any shop or factory used for the manufacture, repair or renovating of mattresses or bedding; or in the work areas of any establishment used for the upholstering of furniture.

319.3 Open Flame for Lighting and Decor The location and installation of open flame lighting and decorating fixtures for interior or exterior of any building shall be approved by the Chief. They shall not be installed in any area where smoking is prohibited, within five feet of any combustible material such as drapes, curtains, hangings, decorative screens and foliage, or in any location where the flame or heat there from would present a hazard to persons or property.

Section 320 ASBESTOS ABATEMENT

320.1 Scope. This Section sets forth the minimum fire and life safety requirements for the removal of asbestos containing materials, including, but not limited to, fire protective coatings.

320.2 Definitions. The following words or group of words, when used in this Section, shall be defined as follows:

ASBESTOS ABATEMENT - Removal of any asbestos containing material.

ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIAL (ACM) - Any material containing .1 percent or more dry weight asbestos.

CLEAN ROOM - The room immediately adjacent to the work area from which the work area is accessed.

CONTAINMENT AREA - Any area where critical barriers are taped and access is not possible without respiratory protection.

CONTRACTOR - The licensed contractor performing the asbestos abatement.

JOB START - The abatement job begins with the taping of critical barriers.

HEPA FILTER - High Efficiency Particulate Air Filters.

NEGATIVE AIR MACHINE - A filtering machine whose primary purpose is to maintain a negative atmosphere in the containment area during the asbestos abatement process.

RESPRAY - Reapplication of an approved fire protective coating.

SCAQMD - South Coast Air Quality Management District.

VAT - Vinyl Asbestos Floor Tile.

320.3 Inspections. The Fire Department and Department of Building and Safety will, at their discretion, inspect the work sites for compliance with the requirements contained in this Section. All approvals are subject to field inspection.

320.4 Permits Required. A Fire Department specific action or project permit listed in 105.7 is required to conduct any asbestos removal which reduces the fire resistiveness of any building, or results in the removal of 100 square feet or more of Asbestos Containing Material (ACM). Residential dwelling structures of four units or less shall be exempt. For the purpose of this regulation, ACM which is expressed in linear feet shall be computed and reported as a total equivalent surface area in square feet.

320.4.1 License required. The licensed contractor performing the asbestos abatement shall obtain the required permit and shall pay all required fees.

320.4.2 Duration of permit. A permit for asbestos abatement is good for 180 days from the date of issuance and only for the specific project for which it is issued. Any project which is not completed within that period of time shall require a new permit.

320.4.3 Collection of fee. Permit fees shall be collected by the Fire Department upon application for a permit.

320.4.4 Plans required. Three 8-1/2" x 11" copies of a plot plan depicting all areas undergoing abatement, drawn to scale, shall be provided by the contractor at the time of permit application.

The following shall be included in the drawing:

1. Each drawing must show the entire floor area, with north indicated at the top, and clearly indicate the area(s) undergoing abatement by outlining in red.
2. All entrances and exits for each containment area must be shown. Any exit which is blocked by the containment shall have the word "BLOCKED" printed next to it.
3. Location of each negative air machine shall be indicated.
4. Location of the negative air machine emergency shut-off switch shall be shown.
5. Location of emergency Fire Department protective entry clothing shall be shown.

320.4.5 Permits obtained. Permits for asbestos abatement shall be obtained at the Engineering counter of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety at least ten-calendar days prior to the beginning of the job.

320.4.6 Fees. Before accepting an application for any permit required by Section 320, the Department will collect the fees established by the most current cost-recovery schedule published as provided by Section 113.6.3 and applicable thereto. Fees established by the procedure set forth in Section 113.6.3 of this article shall apply to permits for all occupancies at the rate of, a flat rate \$300, plus nine cents per square foot of ACM abated over 1,000 square feet.

320.5 Notification and Maintenance of Information. Notification and Maintenance of Information shall be in accordance with 320.5.1 through 320.5.3.1.1.

320.5.1 SCAQMD Rule 1403 Notification Form. The licensed contractor performing the abatement process shall submit to the Los Angeles Fire Department three properly completed copies of the SCAQMD Rule 1403 Notification Form or separate sheets containing the same information at the time of application for the permit to remove the ACM.

320.5.2 Completion of permitted work. A separate letter shall be mailed by the contractor to the Fire Department within 48 hours of the completion of permitted work stating that the removal of asbestos is complete and that all removed fireproofing has been replaced, including all required respray, in a manner approved by the Department of Building and Safety. This letter shall be signed by the contractor or by any subcontractor performing the respray. If the contractor does not perform the respray, or cause the respray to be performed by a subcontractor, the contractor shall forward a letter to the Fire Department within 48 hours of the completion of the work stating that the removal of the asbestos is complete, that all required fireproofing has been replaced, if applicable, excluding respray, and stating the name of the contractor hired to do the respray. If the name of the contractor hired to do the respray is unavailable, the letter shall so state.

320.5.3 Maintenance of plans. Plans described in Section 320.4 shall be kept by the contractor in a clearly identified three-ring loose-leaf binder located in the building's Fire Control Room, at the building's staffed security desk if no Fire Control Room exists, or if neither of these locations exists, at a location approved by the Fire Department.

320.5.3.1 Emergency information. The loose leaf binder shall be updated daily and used exclusively to provide the Fire Department with accurate emergency information. The binder shall also contain an introduction page stating:

320.5.3.1.1 Introduction page. The name, address, and business and emergency phone numbers for the:

1. Asbestos Contractor.
2. Respray Contractor.
3. Project Consultant.

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4. Job Superintendent.
 5. Start and completion dates for the abatement project, including respray.
 6. Regular working days and working hours.
 7. Job site and phone number.

320.6 Fire Retardant / Non Combustible Materials. All plastics, spray-on strippable coatings, and structural materials used in the asbestos abatement process must be certified as fire retardant or non-combustible. This includes, but is not limited to, plastic sheeting, temporary structures, separations, supports, and scaffolding. Wood which is pressure impregnated and certified as fire retardant is acceptable. All pressure impregnated wood used shall be stamped by the approved applicator (CCR Title 19, Division 1, Chapter 8, Article 5) as being fire retardant, and the stamp on the wood shall be visible upon inspection. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) provided by the manufacturer shall be maintained at the job site for all fire retardant plastics and shall be made available upon request by the Fire Department.

EXCEPTION:

Tape used to hang poly and to tape critical barriers need not be fire retardant. Plexiglas used for viewing ports into the work area need not be fire retardant provided the ports are not larger than four square feet and have a total aggregate area of less than 40 square feet.

320.7 Exits. The asbestos abatement process shall not cause a building to have an amount of exiting less than that required for the existing occupant load. In all cases where the required exiting must be obstructed, an alternate means of exiting must be provided which is approved by the Fire Department and the Department of Building and Safety.

320.7.1 Minimum exits. A minimum of two clearly marked exits shall be maintained from each floor during the abatement process. The second exit from a containment area may be covered with plastic upon approval of the Fire Department and the Department of Building and Safety. The covered exit shall be outlined with RED duct-type tape, and a cutting device shall be kept immediately adjacent to the door in an obvious and readily accessible location. The cutting device shall also be surrounded by a square of red duct-type tape as described above.

320.7.2 Obstruction of exit. At no time shall the asbestos abatement process involve, block, impede, or obstruct any stairwell in a multistory building. Any asbestos abatement plan involving any stairwell must be approved by the field inspector before commencing work on that stairwell.

320.7.3 Non-contaminated area. At least one stairwell door shall open into a non-contaminated area of a floor under containment, regardless of the size of containment.

320.8 Allowable Locations. Allowable locations shall comply with 320.8.1 through 320.8.3.

320.8.1 Multistory buildings. In multistory buildings where more than 25 percent of the floor area is undergoing abatement, or under demolition in preparation for abatement, the following shall apply:

1. Asbestos abatement is permitted on a floor-by-floor basis, provided that no two consecutive floors are undergoing active abatement simultaneously. A maximum of every other floor, up to a total of three floors out of five, is permitted.
2. A minimum of five clean buffer floors must separate each group from the next five-floor group undergoing abatement.
3. Buffer floors must have all required fire and life safety equipment and fire protective coatings in place.

320.8.2 Single-story buildings. In single-story buildings, a maximum of 50 percent of the total floor space may be under active abatement at any one time. Required legal exiting shall be maintained.

320.8.3 Unoccupied buildings. Unoccupied buildings may be allowed greater latitude during the abatement process. Any variance from the provisions of this section will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

320.9 Signage. In addition to the warning signs mandated by other regulatory agencies, the following asbestos abatement signs are required:

320.9.1 Multistory Buildings. Additional asbestos abatement signs are required

320.9.1.1 Fire Control Room/Fire Command Center. A standard 20" x 14" red, black, and white asbestos abatement warning sign placed in the Fire Control Room/Fire Command Center adjacent to the fire alarm annunciator panel.

320.9.1.1.1 Floors involved. A 12" x 12" sign with a minimum 3" high x 1/2" wide lettering on a contrasting background indicating which floors are involved in the abatement process. This sign shall be placed in the Fire Control Room/Fire Command Center adjacent to the fire alarm annunciator panel.

320.9.1.2 No Fire Control Room/Fire Command Center. If no Fire Control Room/Fire Command Center exists, the warning signs required and described in Sections 320.9.1.1 and 320.9.1.1.1 above shall be placed adjacent to the building's fire alarm annunciator panel, or in a location approved by the Fire Department.

320.9.1.3 Stairway Landings. An additional set of signs as described in both Sections 320.9.1.1 and 320.9.1.1.1 shall be placed on each landing in each stairwell which leads to any floors undergoing abatement:

Beginning two floors below the affected floor.
On the floor above the affected floor.

320.9.2 Single-Story Buildings. Additional asbestos abatement signs are required.

320.9.2.1 Fire Control Room/Fire Command Center. A standard 20" x 14" red, black, and white asbestos abatement warning sign placed in the Fire Control Room/Fire Command Center adjacent to the fire alarm annunciator panel.

320.9.2.2 No Fire Control Room. If no Fire Control Room exists, the warning signs required and described in Subsections B1 and B2 above shall be placed adjacent to the building's fire alarm annunciator panel or in an alternate location approved by the Fire Department.

320.10 Fire Protection Equipment. Fire Protective equipment shall be maintained in compliance with Sections 320.10.1 through 320.10.3.4

320.10.1 Extinguishers. A minimum of one 4A/60BC dry chemical extinguisher shall be maintained at each of the following locations:

1. At each electrical panel.
2. At each corner of the work area. Where no clear corners exist, four extinguishers shall be placed around the outermost wall of the work area so that they are evenly spread around the perimeter of the outermost wall.
3. Within 5 feet of the external entry to the shower room from the work area.
4. Within 5 feet of the external entry to the shower room from the clean room.
5. The maximum distance of travel to an extinguisher shall be no greater than 75 feet.

EXCEPTION:

Where the total abatement containment area is less than 1,000 square feet, one 4A/60BC extinguisher shall be provided maximum distance of travel to an extinguisher shall be no greater than 75 feet.

320.10.1.1 Signage. All extinguisher locations shall be clearly identified with appropriate signage.

320.10.2 Fire Suppression Systems All existing sprinkler systems shall remain active and unobstructed. Sprinkler heads may be covered with a thin, .003" or less, plastic bag during abatement to avoid their contamination.

320.10.3 Fire Detection and Signaling Systems. All existing fire detection and alarm systems shall remain in place and active. Any alteration to this equipment must be approved by both the Fire Department and the Department of Building and Safety. If a permit is granted for work that requires the system to be disabled, a Fire Watch meeting all the requirements listed in Section 915.5 of the Fire Code must be maintained at all times as described in Section 320.18

320.10.3.1 Manual Fire Alarm Boxes, Communication Jacks, and Signaling Systems. Existing fire alarm manual fire alarm boxes, Fire Department communication jacks, and signaling systems shall be maintained in place and active. The foregoing items shall be clearly marked with signs containing lettering which is a minimum of 3" high x 1/2" wide on a contrasting background. If the foregoing items are covered by plastic, each device shall be surrounded by a square of red duct-type tape. In addition, a cutting device, also surrounded by a square of red duct-type tape, shall be kept immediately adjacent to the device.

320.10.3.2 Systems Disconnected. All fire and life safety systems which have been disconnected require joint acceptance by the Fire Department and the Department of Building and Safety upon their reconnection.

320.10.3.3 Fire-rated partitions, doors. Fire-rated partitions, doors, and other fire cutoffs shall not be temporarily or permanently modified without the joint approval of the Fire Department and the Department of Building and Safety.

320.10.3.4 Elevator smoke detector. In the event that a containment area impedes the normal operation of any existing elevator smoke detector, an additional temporary elevator recall smoke detector shall be installed in the containment area under permit from the Department of Building and Safety. Any such detector must be tested by the Fire Department before any abatement work begins in that area.

320.11 Communications. Communications shall be provided as required in Section 320.11.1 through 320.11.3

320.11.1 Telephone required. A minimum of one telephone shall be provided for contacting emergency personnel in containment areas greater than 1,000 square feet. The telephone shall be located in the clean room adjacent to the exit from the decontamination area.

320.11.1.1 Alternative locations. If it is not practical to install a phone in the clean room, a telephone on the same floor or level is acceptable provided that there are no doors between the telephone and the clean room that have any type of locking mechanism on them or impede access to the phone in any manner. This phone shall not be more than 100 lineal feet along the path of travel from the clean room.

320.11.1.2 In lieu of a telephone. In lieu of a telephone in the clean room, radio communications may be provided with personnel who have immediate access to a telephone. Radios shall be located as described in Section 320.11.1 above. A complete set of charged spare radio batteries shall be provided.

320.11.1.3 Alternate means of communication. All alternate means of communication other than a telephone are subject to field inspector approval.

320.12 Emergency Protective Equipment Protective entry suits shall be provided as required in Section 320.12.1 and 320.12..1.1.

320.12.1 Protective entry suits. In all containment areas greater than 1,000 square feet, five “Tyvek” type protective entry suits, rated for use in an asbestos containment area, shall be provided in the clean room.

320.12.1.1 Suits requirement. All suits shall be extra large and shall be kept in a red box clearly identified with white 3” letters stating, “Fire Department Emergency Use Only.” The box shall be readily accessible at all times.

320.13 Viewing ports. All areas of any containment site shall be visible by use of viewing ports from an uncontaminated area.

320.13.1 Viewing port size. Viewing ports shall be at least 18” x 18” in size and shall be of clear Plexiglas or other similar clear material. Opaque material is not acceptable for use as viewing ports.

320.14 Emergency Shutdown of Negative Air Equipment. Emergency shutdown of negative air equipment shall comply with Sections 320.14.1 through 320.14.2.

320.14.1. Emergency shutdown A single switch or set of switches shall be provided for the emergency shutdown of all negative air equipment located in the containment area. This switch or set of switches:

1. Shall be for emergency use by Fire Department personnel.
2. Shall be located in a non contaminated area near the exit from the decontamination station and shall be clearly identified using a sign with minimum 3" high x 1/2" wide lettering on a contrasting background. The sign shall read “NEGATIVE AIR MASTER SHUT-OFF.”

320.14.2 Temporary power All temporary power for the negative air equipment from the building shall be installed and inspected under permit from the Department of Building and Safety.

320.15 Rubbish and Debris. All combustible rubbish and debris, including, but not limited to, properly bagged asbestos, shall be removed and properly disposed of at the end of each working day, or 24-hour period if work is continuous 24 hours a day.

320.16 Respray of Fire Protective Coatings.

1. Respray of fire protective coatings shall be completed within 15 days after receipt of the final air-monitoring clearance. All areas where fire protective coatings have been removed, including areas that have been cored or spot abated to facilitate the placement of pipe hangers, etc., shall be returned to the degree of fire resistiveness as prescribed by the Department of Building and Safety.
2. The building owner shall cause the respray of all fire protective coatings to be accomplished under permit from the Department of Building and Safety within 15 days of the contractor receiving final air-monitoring clearance.

320.17 Fire Safety Coordinator. In all asbestos abatement projects, regardless of size, one on-site supervisor selected by the contractor shall be designated as the Safety Coordinator and shall be responsible for the following:

1. Educating on-site personnel in general safety procedures.
2. Insuring that on-site personnel are aware of the location and proper use of all extinguishers and other fire and life safety equipment.

320.18 Fire Safety Watch. Where the abatement project is 1,000 square feet or more, or whenever any of the fire protective coating of the building's structural members is removed, the following shall apply:

1. A person shall be selected by the contractor to function as a Fire Watch. The Fire Watch may perform only duties which are specifically related to the security and fire safety of the overall work area.
2. The Fire Watch must inspect every area of the work site every 30 minutes during working hours for fire and life safety problems and shall continue such inspections a minimum of 30 minutes after the cessation of work.

320.18.1 Log. A fire and life safety log must be maintained by the designated Fire Watch as follows:

1. The log must be maintained from the beginning of the abatement process until the final clean air certification is received.
2. When fire protective coating has been removed from structural members, the log shall be maintained until all respray is complete.
3. The log shall be used solely for the recording of fire and life safety information and shall be kept at the work site in the clean room at all times. It shall be available for review by Fire Department representatives.
4. The log shall be a bound notebook or three-ring binder and shall contain the following information for each working day:

320.18.1.1 Information contained in the log.

1. The date.
2. The name and title of the assigned Fire Watch.
3. The area assigned to each Fire Watch.
4. The actual start and stop time of each patrol and the name of the Fire Watch person conducting that patrol.
5. Entries describing any fire or life safety problem that was found and how it was corrected.
6. A brief account of any fire incident, regardless of size, including all facts, names of individuals involved, including witnesses, how it was extinguished, and the probable cause. Included shall be the time and method of Fire Department notification.
7. A statement at the conclusion of each work day, signed by the on-site Safety Coordinator, confirming that a survey of the work site has been made and any unsafe fire and life safety conditions have been rectified.

320.18.2 Absence of approved automatic fire detection system. In the absence of a functioning, approved automatic fire detection system connected to the building's Central Alarm System in the area undergoing abatement or respray, a Fire Watch shall be maintained on a 24-hour basis. For this purpose, elevator smoke detectors shall not be considered an approved fire detection system.

320.18.3 Duration. The Fire Watch shall continue until the final clean air certification is received and all respray is completed in buildings where fire protective coatings have been removed.

320.18.4 Fire Watch Discontinued. In abatement areas protected by a functioning, approved automatic fire detection system connected to the building's Central Alarm System, the Fire Watch may be discontinued 30 minutes after the completion of each work day under the following conditions:

1. The building's Central Alarm System must be monitored on a 24-hour basis either by building security personnel or by an alarm company at a remote location.
2. No structure, separation, or barriers set up for containment or other purposes shall impede the proper operation of any detection device or limit the intended area the device was installed to monitor.
3. Alternate fire alarm equipment requires the approval of the Fire Department and the Department of Building and Safety.

320.18.5 Open Flame. Any work requiring the use of open flame shall require a Fire Watch standing by with a 4A/60BC extinguisher until the completion of the project.

320.19 Smoking. Smoking shall not be permitted inside any asbestos abatement area or within 25 feet of any asbestos abatement area. Approved "NO SMOKING" signs shall be conspicuously posted in accordance 310.3. It shall be the responsibility of the asbestos abatement contractor to enforce this prohibition.

SECTION 321 PARADE FLOATS

321.1 General. Parade floats using decorative materials attached to vehicles shall be constructed of noncombustible or flame-retardant materials and shall be safeguarded against open flame in accordance with the *following* provisions of this section:

All float decorations that are 1/8 inch thickness or less shall be flame retardant, flame retardant treated, or noncombustible. The use of materials treated with tar or petroleum base flammable products or surfaced or covered with lacquers, highly flammable paints, cellophane, and similar materials is prohibited. Paper, cloth, textiles and vegetation which may occasion or constitute a fire hazard shall be rendered flame retardant.

The use of open flame devices is prohibited unless approved in writing by the Chief. Smoke producing devices must be of the non-heating type.

Exhaust pipes shall be extended beyond the display area and shall be properly protected.

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All parade floats shall be provided with a portable fire extinguisher with a minimum 2A,10B:C rating. The extinguisher shall be readily accessible to the operator.

SECTION 322

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS VEGETATION

322.1. General Brush Clearance. No person who has any ownership or possessory interest in, or control of a parcel of land shall allow to exist thereon any hazardous refuse or hazardous weeds, trees, or other vegetation, which, by reason of proximity to a building or structure, constitutes a fire hazard. For purposes of this Section hazardous weeds, trees, or other vegetation are defined as weeds, trees, or other vegetation which are in such condition and location as to provide a ready fuel supply to augment the spread or intensity of a fire. Nothing contained in this subsection shall be deemed to preclude the Chief from requiring more than the minimum specific requirements set forth above when the Chief determines that conditions exist which necessitate greater fire protection measures.

322.1.1 Specific requirements. Each person who has any ownership or possessory interest in, or control of, a parcel of land shall comply with the requirements set forth in Sections 322.1.1.1 through 322.1.1.9.

322.1.1.1 Vegetation within 100 feet of buildings. Remove from the property all dead trees, and maintain all weeds and other vegetation at a height of no more than three inches, except as otherwise provided therein, if such weeds or other vegetation are within 100 feet of a building or structure located on such property or on adjacent property. This requirement does not apply to the maintenance of trees, ornamental shrubbery or plants which are used as ground cover provided such do not provide a ready fuel supply to augment the spread or intensity of a fire; nor does it apply to a native shrub provided such shrub is trimmed up from the ground to one-third of its height, does not exceed 216 cubic feet in volume, is spaced at a distance of not less than three times its maximum diameter but not less than 18 feet from the edge of any other native shrub, building or structure, and all dead wood and other combustible material within 18 feet of such shrub is removed except as provided above.

322.1.1.2 Trees within 100 feet of buildings. Maintain trees which are 18 feet or more in height and are within 100 feet of any building or structure or within 10 feet of that portion of any highway, street, alley or driveway which is improved or used for vehicle travel or other vehicular purposes, so that no leafy foliage, twigs, or branches are within six feet of the ground. Trees and shrubs less than 18 feet shall be trimmed up 1/3 their height.

322.1.1.3 Chimney clearance. Remove any portion of a tree which extends within 10 feet of the outlet of a chimney or stovepipe.

322.1.1.4 Overhanging branches. Keep all trees, shrubs, and other growing vegetation or portions thereof adjacent to or overhanging any building or structure free of dead limbs, branches and other combustible matter. Maintain five feet of vertical clearance between roof surfaces and portions of trees overhanging any building or structure.

322.1.1.5 Roof maintenance. Maintain the roofs of all buildings or structures free of leaves, needles, twigs and other combustible matter.

322.1.1.6 Road and fence clearance. Maintain all weeds and other vegetation located within 10 feet of any combustible fence or an edge of that portion of any highway, street, alley or driveway improved or used for vehicular travel or for other vehicular purposes at a height of not more than three inches. This shall not require the removal of trees, ornamental shrubbery or plants which are used as ground cover, provided such do not provide a ready fuel supply to augment the spread or intensity of a fire, nor require the removal of native shrubs which meet the requirements set forth in a. above.

322.1.1.7 Second 100 foot modification. Clear all hazardous vegetation and other combustible growth within the first 100 feet surrounding structures as required by this Section. Reduce the amount and/or modify the arrangement of hazardous vegetation within the area comprising the second 100 feet for a total distance of 200 feet from any structure unless otherwise specified by the Chief. The work required shall be set forth in the Notice of Noncompliance.

322.1.1.8 Landscape Vegetation. Maintain all landscape vegetation, including, but not limited to, conifers (e.g., cedar, cypress, fir, juniper, and pine), eucalyptus, acacia, palm and pampas grass in such a condition as not to provide an available fuel supply to augment the spread or intensity of a fire. The Notice of Noncompliance citing violations of this subsection will specify that such landscape vegetation poses a threat to buildings or structures in the vicinity and may cause them to be indefensible, and shall describe the work required to be done.

322.1.1.9 Greater fire protection measures. Nothing contained in this subsection shall be deemed to preclude the Chief from requiring more than the minimum specific requirements set forth above when the Chief determines that conditions exist which necessitate greater fire protection measures.

322.2 Inspection and Fees. A fee shall be charged for the inspection of properties in the City of Los Angeles to determine whether a violation of this section exists. The fee shall be determined and established in the same manner as provided for in Section 114. Provided, however, that prior to any inspection occurring, the owner of record of each property proposed to be inspected shall receive a notice advising the owner of the intended inspection, the cost thereof, that penalties will be imposed for nonpayment within the time period specified, and that the owner will not be billed if the owner elects to follow the procedure, or any of the procedures, described in the notice within the period of time specified in the notice. Any procedure which the property owner may elect to follow must be determined by the Fire Department to be one which will provide adequate assurance to the department that the property does not contain hazardous vegetation as defined in Section 322, a copy of which definition shall also be set forth in the notice, and which would not be unduly burdensome upon the property owner to accomplish. In the event an inspection occurs and the property owner is billed the cost of inspection, a penalty shall be imposed if the fee is not paid within the period of time specified in the billing document. Such penalty shall be two hundred percent of the fee imposed, or the cost of rebilling, whichever is greater.

322.2.1 Public Nuisance. The Council finds that uncontrolled or high weeds, brush, plant material or other items prohibited under Section 322.1 through 322.1.1.9 of this section increase the danger of fire and thus constitute a public nuisance. If such condition exists, the Los Angeles Fire Department shall give notice to the owner of record to abate the nuisance within 15 days. The notice shall be either posted on the parcel or mailed to the owner or both.

322.2.1.1 Notice to Owner. The notice shall state that the owner is required to abate the nuisance and that if the nuisance is not abated by the date specified therein the City, or its contractor, may enter upon the parcel of land and remove or otherwise eliminate or abate the nuisance, that upon completion of such work and cost thereof, including administrative costs, shall become a special assessment against that parcel, and that upon City Council confirmation of the assessment and recordation of that order, a lien shall attach to the parcel to be collected on the next regular property tax bill levied against the parcel.

322.2.1.2 City Abatement of Nuisance. In the event the nuisance is not removed or otherwise eliminated or abated by the date specified in the notice, the City, or its contractor, may enter upon the parcel and remove or eliminate the nuisance. The City department which causes the nuisance to be abated shall bill the owner of record for the cost of removal, or other elimination or abatement thereof, including administrative costs. Such administrative costs shall be determined and established in the same manner as provided for in Section 114 of this Code. An itemized written report showing the date and cost of abatement work done by the City or its contractor, together with a proposed assessment with respect to the parcel involved, shall be submitted by said department to the Board of Fire Commissioners, hereinafter sometimes referred to as the “Board”, for its consideration.

322.2.1.3 Report of Nuisance Abatement. The Board shall thereupon cause a written notice to be mailed to each owner of record. The notice shall identify the property in question and shall state that:

1. A nuisance, as identified in the notice, has been abated on the property;
2. A bill setting forth the cost of abatement has been mailed to the owner and a copy of the report setting forth the cost of abatement will be available for inspection at a specified location;
3. The City proposes to assess the owner for the cost of abatement;
4. There will be a public hearing with respect to the proposed assessment and the amount thereof at the time, date and location designated in the notice.

322.2.1.4 Public Hearing Request. The owner may appear before a hearing examiner at the time, date and location specified in the notice, or may request to appear at an alternate later time and/or date and may appear at that alternate time and/or date if so designated by the hearing examiner. Upon any such appearance the owner will be given the opportunity to present evidence to show cause why the property should not be assessed for the cost of abatement or not be assessed in the amount specified in the bill.

322.2.1.4.1 Written Objections. Any written objections to the proposed assessment, and/or requests for an alternate hearing date submitted to the hearing examiner must identify therein the

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parcel of property proposed to be assessed. The notice, or copy thereof, may, but need not, be used for that purpose and in the event the hearing examiner agrees to an alternate time or date for the owner's appearance, the Department will notify the owner as to that alternate time and/or date. Written objections to the proposed assessment may be submitted to the hearing examiner but must be submitted prior to the commencement of the scheduled hearing.

322.2.1.4.2 **Hearing Procedures.** On the date specified in the notice or on any date thereafter to which continued, the Board of Fire Commissioners, or its designee, shall act as the City's hearing examiner and shall conduct a hearing, consider the report setting forth the cost of abatement, receive testimony from departmental personnel and others with respect to the existence of a nuisance and cost of abatement, and consider the testimony and other evidence of property owners who appear at the hearing.

322.2.4.3 **Hearing Report Preparation** After the hearing has been closed, the hearing examiner shall prepare a report and proposed decision to be presented to the City Council based upon all of the evidence presented at the hearing. The report shall identify and include the name and mailing address of the owner of each parcel from which a nuisance was abated and for which a notice of hearing and proposed assessment had been given. The hearing examiner shall include its findings, conclusions, recommendations and proposed decision in its report to the Council with respect to each parcel, and whether the proposed assessment should be

- (1) confirmed in the amount set forth in the notice,
- (2) disallowed, or
- (3) confirmed in an amount less than that set forth in the notice.

In each event, the hearing examiner shall include the reasons for its recommendations. The report shall fairly and accurately represent the hearing proceedings, including the objections and other testimony of each party who appeared at the hearing and the hearing examiner's evaluation thereof. Upon adoption of the report by the Board, as hearing examiner, or concurrence in the report by the Board if the duly appointed hearing examiner was other than the Board, the report and proposed decision with respect to contested proposed assessments as well as the Board's recommendations and report with respect to all other proposed assessments shall be transmitted to the City Clerk's office for placement upon the Council calendar not less than 15 days after its receipt. The proposed decision in each such event shall be in such form that it may be adopted as the decision of the City Council. If the hearing was conducted by other than the Board, and after a review of the report the Board does not concur with the recommendations therein, the Board may refer the matter back to the hearing examiner for further review, and a hearing if necessary, or the Board may conduct a hearing de novo as the hearing examiner, after due notice, and prepare its own decision and recommendations for Council consideration.

322.2.4.3.1 **Contested Assessment Review by City Council.** Where there has been a contested proposed assessment, the Board, on behalf of and in the name of the City Council, shall concurrently cause a copy of the hearing examiner's proposed decision in the matter to be transmitted to each property owner that appeared at the hearing, along with a Fire Department telephone number and location where a copy of the hearing examiner's complete report is available for inspection. The Board shall include in its transmittal to property owners a notice of the alternate actions available to the City Council as set forth herein below and a notice that they may submit in writing to the City Clerk any information of newly discovered or additional

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evidence within 15 days from the transmittal date shown on the copy of the proposed decision. The City Council shall review the report and proposed uncontested assessments transmitted by the Board and shall also review the report, evidence, and proposed decision received from the hearing examiner and shall by motion or resolution:

1. Adopt the findings and proposed decision and confirm the assessment; or
2. Adopt findings and reduce the assessment set forth in the proposed decision and confirm the assessment as modified; or
3. Determine to hear and decide the case upon the record, and any newly discovered or additional evidence offered by the property owner, afford the property owner the opportunity to present, at a date certain, either oral or written argument before the Council, adopt findings, and based upon evidence presented, determine and confirm the amount of any assessment in the matter; or
4. Refer the matter back to the hearing examiner if the Council is satisfied that information of any material newly discovered or additional evidence has been received, or that additional evidence or review is needed before a final decision is made. If the matter is so referred, the City Clerk shall return the complete file on that parcel and proposed assessment to the hearing examiner. Upon receipt thereof, the hearing examiner shall reset the matter for hearing any additional evidence, give due notice thereof, and conduct the hearing for that purpose, and shall thereafter submit another report and proposed decision to the City Council for its review and decision in the same manner as heretofore described.

Whenever a report and proposed assessment decision provided for by this code section has been calendared for Council consideration, the City Clerk shall retain a copy of the report and have it available for public inspection prior to and during the course of Council deliberation in the assessment proceedings.

322.2.4.3.2 Final Decision The action of the City Council adopting a proposed decision or a modified proposed decision and an order confirming an assessment shall be final.

The cost of removal, or other elimination or abatement of a nuisance from in front of or on a parcel of land shall constitute a special assessment against that parcel. After an assessment is made and confirmed by the City Council pursuant to Section 322.3, a lien shall attach to the parcel upon recordation in the office of the County Recorder of a copy of the order confirming the assessment. The connection of such assessment and enforcement of the lien shall be in the manner provided in Sections 39578 through 39588 of the Government Code, incorporated herein by reference as set forth on the effective date of this section or as said provisions may be amended or otherwise appear in the law.

As an alternative method for the collection of the cost of abatement the City may maintain an action of law thereof against the owner of the premises upon which the nuisance was maintained in any court of competent jurisdiction. Such cost shall be deemed a personal obligation of such owner.

Nothing contained in this subsection shall be deemed to preclude the Chief from requiring more than the minimum distances for firebreaks when the Chief determines that hazardous conditions exist that necessitate greater fire protection measures.

Under un-codified, a moratorium has been imposed until January 1, 2000, on the collection of any penalty imposed by the City for late payment of the fee charged pursuant to

Section 322.2. of this code for inspection of properties to determine the existence of a violation of Section 322 of the this code.

322.3 Additional Authority to Recover Costs. A fire on a parcel of land that is not in compliance with Section 322 is a public nuisance. If the City incurs costs either in fighting a fire on a parcel of land that was not in compliance with Section 322 at the time of the fire, or in fighting a fire that spread from that parcel, then the City shall recover the costs of abatement.

The costs of abatement shall include the costs of fighting the fire, providing rescue or emergency medical services and providing support services, including services from the Los Angeles Police Department and the Department of Water and Power. These abatement costs shall also include any costs incurred by the City in using City and non-City personnel.

All costs incurred pursuant to this section shall be a personal obligation against the person or persons, including mortgagees, who have an obligation to comply with Section 322, recoverable by the City in an action before any court of competent jurisdiction. These costs shall include an amount equal to 40 percent of the cost to perform the actual work, but not less than the sum of \$100.00, to cover the City's costs for administering any contract and supervising the work required. In addition to this personal obligation and all other remedies provided by law, the City may collect any judgment, fee, cost, or charge, including any permit fees, fines, late charges, or interest, incurred in relation to the provisions of this section as provided in Los Angeles Administrative Code Sections 7.35.1 through 7.35.8.

EXCEPTION: If costs are incurred by the City for or arising out of fighting a fire resulting from an event or course of events that prompted a declaration of a state of emergency, local emergency, war emergency or major disaster by the Mayor, the Governor, or the President of the United States, then no lien shall be recorded against a parcel of land pursuant to this section.

SECTION 323 MATCHES

323.1 General This section shall regulate the storage, handling, manufacturing, and packaging of matches. Matches shall conform to all other applicable requirements of this article as well as the following provisions.

323.2 Packaging and Labeling Matches shall be labeled and packaged in conformance with the provisions of Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Regulations.

323.3 General Storage Requirements Matches in excess of 50 pounds including the containers shall not be stored within 10 feet of any open elevator shaft, elevator shaft opening, open stairway, or other vertical opening. Matches in excess of 50 pounds including the containers, shall not be stored within 10 feet of any boiler, furnace, stove, open flame, or similar source of ignition.

323.3.1 Wholesale Storage At wholesale establishments and other locations where containers of matches are stored in piles exceeding 100 cubic feet, such containers shall be arranged so as not to exceed 10 feet in height nor 1,500 cubic feet in volume with aisles at least eight feet wide.

323.3.2 Mixed Storage When matches are stored in the same room with other materials or commodities, they shall be separated by a clear space of not less than eight feet.

323.4 Prohibited Types No person shall manufacture, distribute, sell, offer for sale, or possess any exploding match, “trick” match, blazer or wind type match, or any type of match which will ignite spontaneously when subjected for eight consecutive hours to a temperature of 200°F. in a standard laboratory test.

323.5 Fire Protection In buildings or portions of buildings where matches are manufactured, packaged, or stored, portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in accordance with Table 906.3(1).

324 GENERAL DUTIES OF PERSONS

324.1 Fire Spread No person shall permit any fire to spread so as to endanger the person or property of another, or use or operate a welding torch, tar pot, internal combustion engine, or any other device which may cause a fire unless proper removal of flammable material surrounding the operation is accomplished or such other reasonable precautions are taken which are necessary to insure against the starting and spreading of fires.

324.2 Duties When a Fire Occurs Whenever a fire occurs in any building, or on any premises, vessel, or aircraft, or in any vehicle, apparatus, process, or equipment, it shall be the duty of the owner, manager, operator, or person in control, upon notification or discovery of such fire and/or smoke to immediately notify the Department and furnish all required information relative to the incident This requirement shall not be construed to forbid the owner, manager, operator, or person in control of the building, premises, vessel, aircraft, vehicle, apparatus, process, or equipment from using all diligence necessary to extinguish such fire prior to the arrival of the Department.

324.3 Notifications Any person upon discovering evidence of spontaneous heating or other abnormal heating of any merchandise, commodity, cargo, shipment, or other material of any kind in any building, vessel, aircraft, vehicle, appliance, apparatus, tank, or open stack or pile, or any person upon discovering or being apprised of an uncontrolled hazardous gas leak or hazardous material or substance spill shall immediately notify the Department.

324.4 Hazardous Release No person owning, operating, or having charge or control of any device, appliance, apparatus, equipment, tank, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, building, structure, business, premises or other place or thing shall:

1. Release or transfer any flammable liquid, combustible liquid, liquefied flammable gas, or any other hazardous material or substance in such a manner as to give rise to a fire, explosion, panic, or other hazardous condition.

2. Use any tank, tank vehicle, cargo tank, tank trailer, tank car, and any device, appliance, apparatus, or equipment used in conjunction therewith, when leaking or in such state of disrepair as to cause a leak

324.5 Transfer Under Permit When the transfer of any flammable liquid, combustible liquid, liquefied flammable gas, or any other hazardous material or substance is deemed necessary by the Department to safeguard life and property from fire, explosion, panic, or other hazardous condition, the transfer shall be performed under Special Permit obtained from the Department pursuant to Section 105.8 of this article.

324.6 Fire Alarm Notification Whenever alarm signals initiated by manual pull stations, smoke or heat detectors, automatic fire extinguishing systems, or other fire protection systems are transmitted to any location on or off the premises, they shall be treated as a fire alarm and the owner, operator, or person in charge or control of the building or premises shall immediately relay the alarm signal to the Fire Department.

Chapter 4

Add to existing list of definitions

402.1

Alternate Floor Warden - A responsible person, holding a valid Floor Warden Certificate, designated on each floor of every high-rise building, prepared to assume the Floor Warden's duties when necessary.

Assistant Fire Safety Director - A responsible person, who is an employee of the building owner or manager or a resident designated by the building owner, holding a valid Fire Safety Director Certificate, prepared to assume the Fire Safety Director's duties when necessary.

Building Inventory Form - A form, provided by the Fire Department and completed by the Fire Safety Director, that contains information about a building's features, contents, systems, or any other pertinent facts that could be used by emergency responders in mitigating an emergency incident in the building.

Emergency Assistance Center - A location (Fire Control Room/Fire Command Center, Main Lobby, or a similar location) designated by the Fire Safety Director or Assistant Fire Safety Director

where they and other selected personnel report during an emergency incident to manage the emergency evacuation or fire drill.

Essential Building Personnel - Personnel employed by the building who possess special knowledge of the building and its systems such as, but not limited to:

- Building Manager
- Building Engineer
- Security Personnel

Fire Safety Director - An employee of the owner or manager or resident of the building and designated as the Fire Safety Director by the owner, administrator, or manager of a high-rise building, health care facility, institution or other occupancy. The Fire Safety Director must have a valid Fire Safety Director Certificate and be responsible for the establishment, implementation, and maintenance of a Department approved Emergency Plan for that occupancy, and provide training in the use of first aid, fire equipment and building evacuation procedures which are approved by the Fire code official.

Fire Safety Director Certificate - A written document approved by the Fire code official authorizing an employee/resident of a high rise building, health care facility or institution, to be the Fire Safety Director. The Certificate is site specific and shall only apply to that high-rise building, health care facility, institution or other occupancy.

Floor Warden - A responsible person, holding a valid Floor Warden Certificate, designated on each floor of every high-rise building, and charged with the responsibility of overseeing and ensuring the safe and complete evacuation or relocation of occupants during an emergency or fire drill.

Floor Warden Certificate - A written document approved by the Fire code official authorizing an employee/resident of a high-rise building to be the Floor Warden. The Certificate is site specific and shall only apply to that high-rise building.

Normal working hours - The hours between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. of any day except Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays.

Private First Responder - Personnel incorporated into the Emergency Plan, trained to handle an emergency incident by providing direction and assistance prior to the arrival

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of emergency responders. All Private First Responders must be approved by the Fire Department. EXCEPTION: Paramedics and Emergency Medical Technicians are approved by the California Emergency Medical Services Authority. Private First Responders include, but are not limited to:

- Fire Safety Director
- Floor Warden
- Paramedic
- Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)
- Civilian Emergency Response Team (CERT)

Total Building Evacuation - Evacuation of all of the occupants of a building and portions thereof during a single event to a predetermined outside safe refuge area.

404.2 Delete and mark Reserved

404.3 Delete and mark Reserved

404.3.1 Delete and mark Reserved

404.3.2 Delete and mark Reserved

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408.2 Delete and replace

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404.3.3.2 **Training frequency.** The training frequency shall be included in the lockdown plan. The lockdown drills shall not substitute for any of the fire and evacuation drills required.

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405 Delete and mark Reserved

406.3.1 Delete and mark Reserved

406.3.2 Delete and mark Reserved

406.3.4 Delete and mark Reserved

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408.2 Delete and replace

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408.2 **Announcements of exits and posting of exit plans in Group A occupancies.** Group A occupancies shall comply with the requirements of Section 408.2.2 through 408.2.2.4 and Sections 401 through 403.

408.2.1 Delete and mark Reserved

408.2.2 Delete and replace

408.2.2 **Announcements.** An announcement shall be made in the main area of the event at the beginning of each public assemblage. It shall include the locations and number of the exits. For those assemblages extending over two hours in length and not having a definite ending time, the announcement shall be made at the beginning and at least every two hours thereafter.

408.2.3 **Exit locations.** The exit locations must be visible to the occupants as the announcement is being made. This may be accomplished by highlighting the exits using spotlights, flashlights, security officers or event personnel to point out the exits, lowering the houselights to highlight the exit signs, or a large visual screen showing all exits or by using other appropriate measures.

408.2.4 Posting of an Emergency Exit Plan. These occupancies will be required to post an emergency exit floor plan on a diagram demonstrating a person's present location (*i.e.*, "You Are Here"), exit locations and locations of exit corridors. These plans must be posted in the restrooms, main lobby areas adjacent to food and gift venues, entrances and other areas where the public congregates.

408.3 through 408.10 Delete and mark Reserved

409 EMERGENCY PLANNING AND EVACUATION REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS.

409.1 Emergency planning and evacuation requirements for High-Rise buildings. Emergency planning and evacuation requirements for High-Rise buildings shall be in compliance with Sections 402 through 409.11.

409.2 Creation and Filing of Emergency Plan. Every owner, manager, operator, administrator, and tenant of a new or existing high-rise building shall, in cooperation with the Fire Department, establish, implement, maintain and update an Emergency Plan for the building that complies with, but is not necessarily limited to, the following:

409.2.1 Submission of plans. The owner shall electronically submit the Emergency Plan annually to the Fire Department and maintain a current hard copy on the premises. Prior to each annual submittal, the owner shall also review the Emergency Plan and as a result of that review shall update the Emergency Plan as necessary to ensure that it is accurate and complete. All emergency Plan transactions shall be electronically submitted by means of a Fire Department approved method. The updated Emergency Plan shall be submitted to the Fire Department within ten days of its completion. If the owner determines after an annual review, that the Emergency Plan does not require updating, the owner shall so inform the Fire Department in writing as soon as that determination is made. This requirement does not preclude an owner from reviewing and updating the Emergency Plan more frequently than annually.

409.2.2 Changes to the lists of Private First Responders. Any changes to the lists of Private First Responders, Essential Building Personnel, or emergency contact telephone numbers shall be submitted to the Fire Department within ten days of the date of the change.

409.2.3 Emergency Plan availability. The Emergency Plan shall be made available upon request to personnel of the Fire Department. Upon any change of ownership or management of a high-rise building, the previous owner shall provide all copies of the Emergency Plan required by this chapter to the new owners within ten days of the change of ownership. The new owner shall, after receiving the Emergency Plan submit any required updates within ten days.

409.2.4 Hotel Guest Exemption. Hotel guests are exempt from the requirements set forth in this Section, building staff and employees shall participate in the requirements as set forth in this Section.

409.3 Fire Department Approval Required. All Emergency Plans, procedures and evacuation signs shall be completed and submitted to the Fire Department for inspection and approval prior to their implementation. All plans, signs, procedures and training programs formulated by, or purchased from, a "High-Rise Life/Safety Service" shall also be submitted for approval. All persons engaging in the business of "High-Rise Life/Safety Service" shall be required to obtain a Certificate of Fitness in accordance with Section 117 of this Article. The Fire Department may deny approval of any "High-Rise Life/Safety Service" which fails to meet minimum standards set by the Fire code official.

409.4 Building Inventory Form. A Building Inventory on a form provided by the Fire Department shall be completed and submitted as part of the Emergency Plan and be subject to approval by the Fire Department.

409.5 Required Designated Personnel. Each Emergency Plan shall include the personnel as designated in 409.5.1 through 409.5.4.

409.5.1 Fire Safety Director. The Fire Safety Director and Assistant Fire Safety Director shall be employees of the building owner or manager or reside on the premises or be otherwise approved by the Fire Department.

409.5.1 Responsibility for Fire Safety Director. The responsibility of the Fire Safety Director shall be established in 409.5.1.1 through 409.5.1.4.

409.5.1.1 Fire Safety Director responsibility for Emergency Plan. The Fire Safety Director shall be responsible for the establishment, implementation and maintenance of the Emergency Plan, the annual emergency evacuation drills, training and all documentation required by the Emergency Plan.

409.5.1.2 Fire Safety Director responsibility for security personnel. The Fire Safety Director shall also verify that all security personnel have a valid State certification. The Fire Safety Director and the Assistant Fire Safety Director shall obtain and maintain a valid Fire Safety Director Certificate approved by the Fire Department, and shall present their certificate for inspection upon request to Fire Department personnel.

409.5.1.3 Fire Safety Director responsibility for renewal of their Certificate. The Fire Safety Director shall be responsible for renewing their Certificate at least once a year in order to maintain a valid certificate. The Assistant Fire Safety Director shall be prepared to assume the Fire Safety Director's duties when necessary.

409.5.1.4 Responsibility for payment of the fees. The building owner shall be responsible for payment of the fees associated with the issuance of the Fire Safety Director Certificate by the Fire Department as described in Section 409.10.1.1.

409.5.2 Floor Wardens. A minimum of one Floor Warden per floor shall be designated to perform the duties required by this Section. Additional Floor Wardens shall be required if the occupant load of a floor exceeds 500 people. The Floor Warden shall obtain and maintain a valid Floor Warden Certificate, approved by the Fire Department, and shall present their certificate for inspection upon request by Fire Department personnel. Alternate Floor Wardens shall also obtain a certificate as Floor Warden and be designated for each floor, and be prepared to assume the Floor Warden duties when necessary. In a residential building, the Floor Warden shall be a resident on that floor or an employee of that building owner or manager. In a non-residential building, the Floor Wardens shall be employees on that floor. The Floor Wardens shall receive training at least once each year in order to maintain a valid certificate. Exemptions to this regulation may be granted only upon a written request approved by the Fire code official. The building owner shall be responsible for payment of the annual fee associated with the issuance of the required number of Floor Warden Certificates by the Fire Department.

409.5.3 Private First Responders. The operational portion of the Emergency Plan shall identify and incorporate all Private First Responders for the building.

409.5.4 Essential Building Personnel. The operational portion of the Emergency Plan shall also identify and incorporate all Essential Building Personnel who are employees of the owner or manager in the building.

409.6 Required Designated Personnel - On-Site Presence.

With regard to non-residential high-rise buildings, the Fire Safety Director or Assistant Fire Safety Director shall be present on-site during normal business hours.

409.7 Emergency Response Duties of Designated Personnel. Emergency Response Duties of Designated Personnel shall comply with Section 409.7.1.

409.7.1 Minimum duties. The designated personnel required by 409.5 shall have, at a minimum, the duties listed in 409.7.1.1 through 409.7.1.4

409.7.1.1 The Fire Safety Director or Assistant Fire Safety Director The Fire Safety Director or Assistant Fire Safety Director shall:

- (1) During an emergency, call 911 or designate someone to place the call; report to the building's Emergency Assistance Center; direct, evacuation operations in the building including disabled personnel in the designated refuge or rescue locations who have identified the need for assistance; and report the current conditions to the Fire Department.
- (2) Conduct monthly building safety inspections to identify hazards and obstructions in the egress pathways.
- (3) Develop procedures for implementation of the Emergency Plan and direct emergency evacuations and drills.
- (4) Assign Wardens for each floor, selected from the occupants on that floor.
- (5) Incorporate Private First Responders for each occupied floor if identified by the Emergency Plan.

409.7.1.2 Floor Wardens. Floor Wardens shall:

- (1) Know the locations of all exits leading from occupied areas of the building and carry out the requirements in the Emergency Plan.
- (2) Direct emergency evacuations and drills for their respective assigned floors in accordance with the Emergency Plan.

409.7.1.3 Private First Responders. Private First Responders shall:

- (1) Know the location of all exits leading from occupied areas and carry out the requirements in the Emergency Plan.
- (2) Assist the Floor Wardens in the emergency evacuations and drills in accordance to the Emergency Plan.

409.7.1.4 Essential Building Personnel. Essential Building Personnel shall:

- (1) Assist the Fire Safety Director during emergency evacuation operations in accordance with the Emergency Plan.
- (2) Assist the Fire Department and other emergency responders during emergency operations as described in the Emergency Plan.

409.8 Emergency Plan - Minimum Requirements. The provisions of Sections 409.8.1 through 409.8.8. reflect minimum requirements and are not intended to restrict owners from implementing any additional measures.

409.8.1 Procedures. Each Emergency Plan shall contain a description of the procedures all occupants should follow in an emergency evacuation or drill during the regular business hours and non-business hours of the building. Each Emergency Plan shall also have a procedure for total building evacuations.

409.8.2 Evacuation roles and duties. Each Emergency Plan shall specify in detail the evacuation roles and duties of the designated personnel, including the names of the Fire Safety Director and Assistant Fire Safety Director, their pagers, in-house, and cellular telephone numbers.

409.8.3 Signs. Each Emergency Plan shall require that emergency evacuation signs be posted in elevator lobbies and adjacent to the doorway leading to the exit stairs. The signs shall include, but not be limited to, the high-rise building's core floor plan describing all corridors, stairways, elevator lobbies, and interior evacuation routes for each floor.

409.8.4 Emergency Assistance Center. The Fire Safety Director, with the approval of the Fire Department, shall establish as part of every Emergency Plan an Emergency Assistance Center where the Fire Safety Director or Assistant Fire Safety Director and other selected personnel report during an emergency incident. The Fire Safety Director shall also assign a responsible person to meet and direct the Fire Department to the location of the emergency incident. The Emergency Assistance Center may include a fire control room, lobby or safe refuge area

outside of the building.

409.8.5 Special Needs Requirements. Special Needs Requirements shall be incorporated in the Emergency Plan and shall include the current list of the names and usual floor locations of each occupant who has voluntarily, in writing, self-identified their need for assistance and the type of aid required to exit the building during an emergency. One or more places of refuge or rescue shall be designated in the Emergency Plan including a method to safely remove these occupants from the building. The Emergency Plan shall include the appropriate number of personnel designated to assist each of these occupants during an emergency evacuation or fire drill.

409.8.6 Occupant Instruction and Training. All high-rise building occupants shall be instructed annually on the procedures to be followed in the event of fire, earthquake, or other emergency and participate in the mandatory fire drill. Documentation of the occupant instructions shall be maintained by the Fire Safety Director and be made available for inspection by Fire Department personnel. These instructions shall also be made available to all new occupants within 14 days of their assuming occupancy in the building.

409.8.7 Emergency Evacuation Plans, Signs, and Procedures. The proposed emergency exit plans, procedures, and evacuation signs shall be posted after approval by the Fire Department. Evacuation signs shall be located in every elevator lobby above and below the ground floor, adjacent to the doorway leading to the exit stairs, and in other conspicuous floor locations as required by the Department. Each dwelling unit, guest room, and office area shall be provided with the fire safety and evacuation information, as required in Section 5004.4. All plans, procedures, and signs shall be properly maintained.

409.8.8 Filing of the Emergency Plan. Each Emergency Plan, after approval by the Fire Department, shall be filed:

- (1) In the office of the high-rise building;
- (2) At the security desk; and
- (3) In the vicinity of the Fire Department annunciator/control panel or, as to residential buildings, in an identifiable location approved by the Fire code official. The Emergency Plan shall be made readily available to the building staff and to the designated personnel required by 409.5 at all times.

409.9 Fire Drills. Fire Drills shall comply with Sections 409.9.1 through 409.9.6.

409.9.1 Commercial high-rise buildings less than 35 stories in height. Commercial high-rise buildings, less than 35 stories in height, are required to conduct mandatory fire drills at least annually under the direction of the Fire Safety Director.

409.9.1.1 Mandatory drill. A mandatory minimum of one fire drill shall be conducted annually on individual floors and when practical, shall include at least five floors at a time.

409.9.1.2 During the annual fire drill. During the annual fire drill the occupants shall proceed to the safest stairwell and relocate to a predetermined floor or outside safe refuge area.

409.9.2 Commercial high-rise buildings, 35 or more stories in height. Commercial high-rise buildings, 35 or more stories in height, are required to conduct a mandatory fire drill at least annually under the direction of the Fire Safety Director

409.9.2.1 Mandatory drill. A mandatory minimum of one fire drill shall be conducted annually on individual floors, and when practical, shall include at least five floors at a time.

409.9.2.2 During the annual fire drill. During the annual fire drill the occupants shall proceed to the safest stairwell and relocate to a predetermined floor or outside safe refuge area.

409.9.2.3 Total building evacuation. Every three years there shall be a total building evacuation fire drill, wherein every occupant of the building proceeds to the safest stairwell and evacuates directly to a predetermined outside safe refuge area.

409.9.3 Residential high-rise buildings. Residential high-rise buildings are required to conduct mandatory fire drills at least annually under the direction of the Fire Safety Director:

409.9.3.1 Mandatory drill. A mandatory minimum of one fire drill shall be conducted annually on individual floors and when practical shall include at least five floors at a time.

409.9.3.2 During the annual fire drill. During the annual fire drill the occupants shall proceed to the safest stairwell and relocate to a predetermined floor or outside safe refuge area.

409.9.4 Buildings that have stair shaft doors locked. Buildings that have stair shaft doors locked for security reasons shall include a method in the Emergency Plan that allows for safe horizontal egress from the stair shaft during a fire drill or emergency evacuation.

409.9.5 Coordination of total building evacuation. The Fire Safety Director of the building or their designee shall coordinate the date of the total building evacuation drill for buildings 35 or more stories in height with the Fire Department during normal working hours. A Fire Safety Officer shall be present to witness the total building evacuation drill.

409.9.6 Documentation of all fire drills. The Fire Safety Director shall maintain documentation of all fire drills on Fire Department approved forms and make it available for inspection by the Department. Fire drills may be scheduled in advance, with a notice posted to all tenants. All building occupants shall participate in the fire drills and emergency evacuations.

409.10 Fees. Fees shall be charged and collected in compliance with 409.10.1 through 409.10.4.

409.10.1.1 Responsibility for fees. The building owner shall be responsible for the following fees.

1. Fire Safety Director Certificate Fee. The owner of the building shall be

responsible for paying the fee based on one Fire Safety Director Certificate Fee per building.

2. Floor Warden Certificate Fee. The owner of the building shall be responsible for paying the fees based on one Floor Warden Certificate Fee per floor.

3. Total Building Evacuation Oversight Fee. The owner of the building shall be responsible for paying the Total Building Evacuation Oversight Fee.

409.10.2 Due Dates. Due dates shall be established by 409.10.2.1 through 409.10.2.4.

409.10.2.1. Initial Payment. The permit fee shall initially be due, and shall accompany the filing of an initial permit application, on the 1st of January following the date of construction, as that term is defined in Section 105.9.4 For buildings constructed prior to the effective date of these provisions, the initial payment shall be due on the 1st of January following that effective date.

409.10.2.2 Annual Renewal. Annual Renewal of certificates and payment of fees for. renewal of those existing certificates shall be due and payable each year on the first day of January of the calendar year and shall be submitted with the renewal application.

409.10.2.3 Total Building Evacuation Payment. The Total Building Evacuation Oversight Fee shall be due and payable each year on the first day of January of the calendar year and shall be submitted with the renewal application.

409.10.2.4 Delinquency. Fees, whether initial or renewal, which are not paid within 60 days after the due date shall be deemed delinquent and subject to a 50% penalty.

409.10.3 Computation-Manner of Determining Cost. The Board, with the concurrence of the Office of the City Administrative Officer, shall determine on a regular basis, not less frequently than once every two years, the verifiable cost to the City for the certificate fees and the fees for the evacuation oversight for high-rise buildings. These costs shall be the actual costs incurred as determined by the Board. The costs shall include both direct and indirect costs to the City. The Board shall use these costs to develop a cost recovery schedule of applicable charges. The Board shall adopt such costs as fees at any time during each fiscal year. The cost recovery schedule shall recover the verifiable annual costs of administering the certificates for Fire Safety Directors and Floor Wardens, as well as the administration of the total evacuation oversight for high-rise buildings, which shall include the cost of collection of any fees due and owing in connection with these fees. It shall take into consideration the number of certificates issued that are subject to the fees. Upon adoption of a schedule of verifiable costs by the Board, as provided herein, the Board shall transmit the Board order to the Mayor and to the City Council for approval.

409.10.4 Manner of Assessing Fees. The cost recovery schedule adopted herein shall impose a charge per certificate and set forth the applicable charges for total evacuation oversight.

409.11 Violations. Violations shall be punishable as provided in this Fire Code as listed below.

1. Each person, owner, manager, tenant, or other responsible party shall be guilty

of a separate offense for each and every day during any portion of which any violation of any provision of this Section is committed, continued or permitted by that person, and shall be punishable as provided in the Fire Code and as set forth below.

2. In addition, any condition caused or permitted to exist in violation of any of the provisions of this Section shall be deemed a public nuisance and may be summarily abated as such by the City. Each day that such a condition continues shall be deemed to be a new and separate offense.

409.11.1 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 409, including refusal to participate in a mandatory fire drill required by this Section, shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4

Chapter 5

501.1.1 Los Angeles City Scope

This Chapter regulates Fire Department access, fire hydrants, and fire-flow. Fire hydrant and fire-flow requirements are based upon land use. Also included are minimum requirements for Supplemental Fire Protection based on Fire Department response time capabilities, personnel, apparatus availability, and fire-flow.

502.1 Definitions

Fire-flow – The quantity of water available or needed for fire protection in a given area. Fire-flow is normally measured both in gallons per minute (G.P.M.) at a specified pressure and durational flow.

Supplemental Fire Protection – Equipment and systems, and the arrangement and alterations of such equipment and systems not otherwise required in the Los Angeles Municipal Code which are accepted in lieu of or are required in addition to compliance with the specific requirements of this chapter as determined by the Chief.

503.1.4 Building structure more than 150 feet from the edge of the roadway. If any portion of the first story exterior walls of any building structure is more than 150 feet from the edge of the roadway of an approved street, an approved fire lane shall be provided so that such portion is within 150 feet of the edge of the fire lane.

EXCEPTION: An entrance to any dwelling unit or guest room shall not be more than 150 feet in distance of horizontal travel from the edge of roadway of an improved street or approved fire lane.

503.1.5 Dead-end in access. When required access is provided by an improved street, fire lane or combination of both which results in a dead-end in access of 700 feet in length from the nearest cross street, at least one additional ingress-egress roadway shall be provided in such a manner that an alternative means of ingress-egress is accomplished.

503.1.6 Easements. Where fire lanes are required under 503.1.4 of this section to provide access for Fire Department emergency vehicles, and such fire lanes are other than access roads, they shall be granted to the City without cost as easements from a public street or alley to the required terminal point. Provided, however, that the easement requirement may be waived, unless otherwise required by the General Plan of the City of Los Angeles, where the Department determines that the acquisition of an easement is not necessary for the protection of the public safety and welfare. Fire lanes shall be designated and maintained as follows:

1. Fire lanes shall have a minimum clear roadway width of 20 feet when no parking is allowed on either side.
2. Those portions of a fire lane which must accommodate the operation of Fire Department aerial ladder apparatus shall have a minimum clear roadway width of 28 feet when no parking is allowed on either side.

3. Those portions of a fire lane 30 feet on either side of a private fire hydrant shall have a minimum clear roadway width of 28 feet. No parking shall be permitted within those portions of the roadway which are within 30 feet of and on the same side of the roadway as a private fire hydrant.

4. Where parking is allowed on only one side of a required fire lane parking shall be on the same side of the roadway as the hydrants.

5. Where parallel parking is allowed on either side of a fire lane, the roadway width shall be increased eight feet for each parking lane.

6. Where access requires accommodate of Fire Department apparatus, overhead clearance shall not be less than 14 feet.

7. Deadend fire lanes shall terminate in cul-de-sacs or other approved turning areas consistent with the Department of Public Works Standard Street Dimension Plan D-22549.

8. Fire lanes shall be paved to the City Engineer's standards for public alleys.

503.4.1 FIRE LANE MAINTENANCE. Any person owning or having control of any facility, structure, group of structures or premises, shall maintain all fire lanes in an unobstructed manner. EXCEPTION:

Gates and Gate Devices approved by the Department.

503.4.2 OBSTRUCTIONS ON FIRE ROADS AND FIREBREAKS. No person shall install or maintain a radio or television aerial, or the guy wires thereto, on any fire road or firebreak. Antenna wire shall be not less than 16 feet above a fire road or firebreak.

503.5.3 TAMPERING WITH ESTABLISHED LOCKS OR BARRIERS. No person, except when authorized by the Chief, or an officer or employee of the City acting within the scope of his or her public duties, shall unlock, or tamper with, or cause to be unlocked or tampered with in any manner, any lock, gate, door, seal, barrier, or enclosure which is installed by or under control of the Fire Department of the City of Los Angeles.

505.1.1 Size. Additional requirements of address size shall be as follows:

1. The height in inches of any number or letter therein shall be the sum of one-tenth (1/10) of the distance in feet of the number from the boundary of the property (upon which the building, structure, or parking lot is situated) abutting the street, plus two (2), providing that every number shall not be less than four inches in height.

2. The overall width of any figure in or comprising the number or letter shall be one-half (1/2) of its height. The width of any portion of a figure in or comprising the number or letter shall be one-tenth (1/10) of its height.

505.1.2 Location. Design (including shape and style) as well as location of the street address numbers shall be such that they are legible and easily readable. Irrespective of whether the street address number was established before or after June 1, 1973, the Chief shall have the authority to prescribe a street address number larger in size than the dimensions stated in 505.1.1 when it is determined that due to lighting conditions, building location, shadows, background, or other reasons, street address numbers of minimum dimensions will not be easily readable from the

street or approach to the entrance. A street address number of unusual design or placement may not be employed without prior written approval of the Chief.

507.3 Delete and replace

507.3 Fire flow. Fire flow requirements for buildings or portions of buildings and facilities shall be determined by an approved method as set forth in Section 507.3.1 through 507.3.3.

507.3.1 Fire-flow requirements. Fire-flows shall comply with Table 507.3.1 for any structures, group of structures or facilities by the type of land development, or as otherwise determined by the Chief.

1. Where street alignments mandate the installation of dead-end mains, the fire-flow in gallons per minute may be adjusted downward, depending on the type of land development.
2. A minimum residual water pressure of 20 pounds per square inch is to remain in the system with the required gallons per minute flowing.

TABLE 507.3.1

FIRE-FLOW BY TYPE OF LAND DEVELOPMENT

Type of Land Development	Fire-Flow in Gallons Per Minute
Low Density Residential	2,000 G.P.M. from three adjacent fire hydrants flowing simultaneously
High Density Residential and Neighborhood Commercial	4,000 G.P.M. from four adjacent fire hydrants flowing simultaneously
Industrial and Commercial	6,000 to 9,000 G.P.M. from four to six fire hydrants flowing simultaneously
High Density Industrial and Commercial (Principal Business Districts or Centers)	12,000 G.P.M. available to any block (where local conditions indicate that consideration must be given to simultaneous fires, and additional 2,000 to 8,000 G.P.M. will be required).

507.3.2 Fire hydrant spacing. Fire hydrant spacing and type of hydrant, by type of land development see table 308.3.2.

1. Every first story dwelling unit, first story guest room, and all first story portions of any commercial or industrial building must be within 300 feet of an approved fire hydrant.
2. All fire hydrants shall have 2 1/2" x 4" outlets or 4" x 4" outlets and conform to the minimum standards of the American Water Works Association for wet barrel hydrants. A minimum of one fire hydrant is to be provided at each intersection. "Built-up" type single 2-1/2" outlet hydrants (6" pipe surmounted by an angle valve) shall be used in areas having a static water pressure of 210 P.S.I. or more.
3. Streets with raised median center dividers, excessive traffic loads, or more than 80 feet in dedicated width require the installation of hydrants on both sides of the street. Additional intermediate hydrants are required in areas where restricted access, depth of lots, or blocks exceeding the maximum hydrant spacing intervals exist.

TABLE 507.3.2 FIRE HYDRANT SPACING

Type of Land	Net Land Area	Distance Between	Type of Hydrant
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Development	Served Per Hydrant	Hydrants on Roads and Fire Lanes	
Low Density Residential	*150,000 Sq. Ft.	600 Ft.	2 1/2" x 4" Double Fire Hydrant
High Density Residential & Neighborhood Commercial	*100,000 Sq. Ft.	300-450 Ft.	2 1/2" x 4" Double Fire Hydrant
Industrial & Commercial	*80,000 Sq. Ft.	300 Ft.	2 1/2" x 4" Double Fire Hydrant or 4" x 4" Double Fire Hydrant
High Density Industrial & Commercial	*40,000 Sq. Ft.	300 Ft.	4" x 4" Double Fire Hydrant

* This figure will be systematically reduced where greater fire- flow is required due to restricted access, depth of lots, length of blocks, or additional hazards.

507.3.3 Land use. Land use and required fire flow. See table 507.3.3.

TABLE 507.3.3
RESPONSE DISTANCES THAT IF EXCEEDED REQUIRE THE
INSTALLATION OF AN AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLERS SYSTEM

* Land Use	Required Fire Flow	Maximum Response Distance **	
		Engine Co.	Truck Co.
Low Density Residential	2,000 g.p.m. from three adjacent hydrants flowing simultaneously	1-1/2 miles	2 mile
High Density Residential and Commercial Neighborhood	4,000 g.p.m. from four adjacent hydrants flowing simultaneously	1-1/2 miles	2 mile
Industrial and Commercial	6,000 to 9,000 g.p.m. from four hydrants flowing simultaneously	1 mile	1-1/2 miles
High Density Industrial and Commercial or Industrial (Principal Business Districts or Centers)	12,000 g.p.m. available to any block (where local conditions indicate that consideration must be given to simultaneous fires, an additional 2,000 to 8,000 g.p.m. will be required)	3/4 mile	1 mile

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* Land use designations are contained in the community plan elements of the General Plan for the City of Los Angeles.

** The maximum response distances for both LAFD fire suppression companies (engine and truck) must be satisfied.

507.5.4.1 Obstructions of fire protective equipment. No person shall erect, construct, maintain, or build, or cause to be erected, constructed, or built, any structure, screen, or fence in such a location as to prohibit or restrict the ready operation and use of any fire hydrant, fire department connection to sprinkler system, exterior or combination standpipe system, or other installed fire protection equipment, nor plant or allow the growth of any vegetation which will hide or obscure said installed fire protection equipment.

507.5.4.2 Obstruction by Vehicle. No person shall park or place any vehicle or other mobile equipment in such a manner or position which would hinder or restrict the immediate and complete use, by the Department, of any fire hydrant, fire department connection to a sprinkler system, exterior or combination standpipe system, or any other fire protection equipment which is installed for fire department use.

507.5.4.3 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 507.5.4.1 through 507.5.4.2 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

507.5.7 Fire Hydrant Identification The Department shall have the authority to identify any fire hydrant by installing a blue reflector on the street or access road adjacent to the hydrant.

508.1.1.1 Fire command center sign. The entrance to the fire command center shall be identified by a sign reading, "Fire Control Room," or "Fire Command Center" in letters not less than one and one-half inches in height.

508.1.5.1 Other uses. The fire command center shall not be used for any other purpose.

509.3 Fire Protection equipment access Sprinkler Valves, Standpipes, and Other Fire Protection Equipment: Access to sprinkler valves, standpipes, and other fire protection equipment provided in storage areas shall be served by either a Main Aisle, Side Aisle, or an aisle with a minimum width of three feet.
(903.3.8 Access Aisles and Operating Clearances)

511 HEARINGS TO BE HELD IN CONNECTION WITH CONSTRUCTION OF FIREROADS.

511.1 Duties of the Chief It shall be the duty of the Chief to make a report to the Board concerning any plans for the construction or widening of fire roads, firebreaks, and fuelbreaks.

511.2 Public Hearings Prior to the performance of any work of construction or widening of fire roads, firebreaks, and fuelbreaks, the Board shall hold a public hearing on the plans therefor.

511.3 Notice of the time, place, and purpose Notice of the time, place, and purpose of a public hearing shall be given in the following manner:

1. By at least one publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the City, designated for the purpose of the City Clerk, not less than 10 days prior to the date of the hearing.

2. By mailing written notice not less than 10 days prior to the date of such hearing, to the owners of all property within 300 feet of the boundaries of the proposed fire roads, firebreaks, and fuelbreaks, or in those instances where existing fire roads, firebreaks, and fuelbreaks are proposed to be widened within 300 feet of the new boundaries. Where all property within the 300-foot radius is under the same ownership as the property upon which the construction is proposed to be performed, the owners of all property adjoining that property in the same ownership as that involved in the proposed construction, or separated only by a street, alley, public right-of-way or other easement, shall also be notified in the same manner.

511.4 Firebreaks. The provisions of this section shall not be applicable to firebreaks authorized to be constructed pursuant to Section 104.11.4 of this article.

Section 512 RESPONSE DISTANCES THAT IF EXCEEDED REQUIRE THE INSTALLATION OF AN AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM.

512.1 Response distances. Response distances based on land use and fire flow requirements shall comply with Table 507.3.3. These requirements pertain to all buildings and structures, groups of structures, or facilities unless otherwise determined by the Chief.

512.2 Automatic fire sprinkler systems required. Where a response distance is greater than that shown in Table 507.3.3, all structures shall be constructed with automatic fire sprinkler systems. Additional fire protection shall be provided as required by the Chief.

513 SUPPLEMENTAL FIRE PROTECTION

513.1 Where required. Where the Chief determines that any or all of the supplemental fire protection equipment or systems described in this section may be substituted in lieu of the requirements of this chapter with respect to any facility, structure, group of structures or premises, the person owning or having control thereof shall either conform to the requirements of this chapter or shall install such supplemental equipment or systems. Where the Chief determines that any or all of such equipment or systems is necessary in addition to the requirements of this chapter as to any facility, structure, group of structures or premises, the owner thereof shall install such required equipment or systems.

513.2 Supplemental fire protection equipment or systems. Supplemental fire protection equipment or systems shall consist of:

1. Fire protective signaling systems which shall be installed in accordance with Chapter 9 of this article.

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2. Fire hydrants which shall be installed in accordance with Section 507.3.1 of this chapter, or as required by the Chief.
3. Automatic fire extinguishing systems which shall be installed in accordance with, but not limited to, Chapter 9 of this article.
4. Smoke removal systems which shall be designed for the hazard to be protected and shall be approved by the Chief.
5. Standpipe systems which shall be installed in accordance with Chapter 9 of the L.A.M.C. (Plumbing Code).
6. Systems or equipment not specified: The installation, arrangement of, or alteration thereto, of other fire protection equipment or systems which are deemed necessary to provide minimum fire protection as may be required by the Chief.

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SECTION 514 – OBSTRUCTIONS TO ROOFS AND ALL OPENINGS

514.1 Building roofs. Obstructions on building roof, parapet walls and wall openings, which are determined by the Chief to be a fire/life safety hazard, shall comply with sections 514.1 through 514.4. Exception: fences over 6 feet high, tanks and towers.

514.2 Obstructions. No person shall install or maintain any wire, barbed wire, razor ribbon, fence, cable, aerial, antenna, or other obstruction on any building roof, parapet wall, or openings in an exterior wall required for Fire Department access, in such a manner as to obstruct access or egress, or cause a hazardous condition in the event of fire or other emergency.

Exceptions:

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Guy wires, rods, aerial or antenna masts may be attached to a roof structure having a slope of less than 30 degrees provided there is full clearance of seven feet or more between the roof and said obstruction.

Guy wires or rods required to support aerial or antenna masts may be attached to a roof structure a lateral distance from the mast not in excess of one-sixth the height of the mast.

Metal bars, grills, grates, or similar products manufactured to restrict entry through windows or exterior doors may be installed in accordance with Chapter 9 of the L.A.M.C. (Building Code). Buildings located within eight feet of utility poles or similar structures which could otherwise be used to gain access to the building's roof, balcony or similar surfaces. Such obstruction may extend to where the surfaces are more than eight feet from the pole or access structure but shall extend no farther.

514.2.1 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 514.2 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

514.3 Storage on Roofs. No person shall cause to be placed, stored, or maintained upon any roof or balcony any hazardous materials or any material or object which may interfere with egress or Fire Department operations in case of fire or other emergency.

514.4 Passageways on Roofs. No person shall obstruct required access passageways on the roof surface. An unobstructed passageway for use by the Fire Department shall be provided through or around any approved structures or equipment installations on the roof surface. One access passageway shall be provided for every 50-feet length or fraction thereof of roof surface. Passageways shall be at least three feet wide and have at least seven feet of overhead clearance.

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Chapter 6

603.5.3 HEATING APPLIANCES. All stoves, space heaters, water heaters, ovens, furnaces, boilers, and similar heating appliances shall be constructed, installed, maintained, and located in such a manner as not to create a fire hazard.

603.5.3.1 Location: Every stove, space heater, water heater, or similar heating appliance shall be so located, insulated, or shielded, that it will not raise the temperature of any adjacent combustible materials, or any construction containing combustible materials, above 160° F.

603.5.3.2 Guarding: Every space heating appliance located in any institutional or assembly occupancy, or place where the public is admitted shall have exposed surfaces sufficiently insulated or shielded to prevent the outside surface or shield temperature from exceeding 160° F.

604.1.1.1 Engine fuel tank. Every pump which supplies any engine fuel tank shall be provided with an interlock device so that the pump may operate only when the engine being supplied is in operation.

604.2.14.1.3.1 Window washing equipment. Standby power shall be provided to exterior window washing equipment for use on high-rise buildings.

605.5.5 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 605.5 through 605.5.4 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

Chapter 7

703.2.4 Obstructions to Fire Assemblies. No person shall wedge, block, obstruct, or otherwise cause or allow the impairment of the operation of a fire assembly.

703.2.5 Removing Wedges Any person in charge or control of a building shall remove any block, wedge, or other device which is known by such person to be causing a self-closing fire assembly door to remain in an open position.

703.2.6 Fire Assembly Labels. All fire assembly doors shall have a label or other identification showing the fire protection rating. Labels shall be approved and shall be permanently affixed at the factory. No person shall remove or otherwise obliterate the label or other identification showing the fire protection rating.

703.2.7 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 703.2.4 through 703.2.6 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

Chapter 8

801.2 General Use of Combustible Decorations and Restrictions on Wearing Apparel. The general use of combustible decorations and restrictions on wearing apparel shall be in accordance with Section 801.2.1 through 801.2.2.2.

801.2.1 Prohibited use of decorative material. No person shall install, maintain, or use for the purpose of decoration any drape, hanging curtain, drop, vegetation, bunting, cotton batting, plastic cloth, textile, excelsior, paper, or other combustible material that would tend to increase the fire and panic hazard in any building or premises to which the public is admitted or invited. Decorative materials shall be noncombustible, flame-retardant, or shall be treated and maintained in a flame-retardant condition by means of a flame-retardant process approved by the State Fire Marshal in accordance with Title 19, C.C.R.

801.2.2 Sale of Combustible Decorations and Wearing Apparel. The sale of combustible decorations and wearing apparel shall be in accordance with Sections 801.2.2.1 and 801.2.2.2.

801.2.2.1 Rendered flame-retardant. No person shall sell or offer for sale any bunting, crepe paper, paper lanterns, paper light shades, plastic cloth, or other combustible decorative materials or objects intended to be used for decorative purposes which may occasion or constitute a fire hazard, unless such materials have been rendered flame-retardant and are so maintained in accordance with the provisions of Title 19, C.C.R.

801.2.2.2 Prohibited sell, rent, lease, or give away of wearing apparel. No person shall sell, rent, lease, or give away any wearing apparel that is composed of vegetation, bunting, cotton batting, plastic cloth, excelsior, paper, or other combustible material which constitutes a fire hazard.

806.1.4 Christmas Trees and Decorations. In buildings, tents, premises, or portions thereof, to which the public is admitted or invited, Christmas trees and decorations shall comply with the provisions of this subsection.

806.1.4.1 Christmas Trees. The base of cut natural trees shall be kept in water or wet sand.

806.1.4.2 Flame-retardant. Cut natural trees shall be flame-retardant treated in accordance with Title 19, C.C.R., and a State Fire Marshal Certificate of Flame Resistance Tag shall be attached near the base.

806.1.4.3 Decorations. All decorations used on Christmas trees shall be non-combustible or flame-retardant and shall meet the requirements of Title 19, C.C.R.

806.1.4.4 Field Test for Fire Resistance. The Chief may, at any time, take samples from any Christmas tree or decoration and field test the specimen in accordance with NFPA 705, Chapter 4. The field test shall be performed in a safe location, using a common flame applied for 12 seconds of exposure to the sample. During the exposure, flaming shall not spread over the complete length of the sample, or in excess of four inches from the bottom of the sample for larger sample sizes. After flame shall not be more than two seconds. Materials which break and drip flaming particles shall be considered hazardous. Christmas trees or any decorations determined by the Chief to be a fire hazard shall be immediately removed from the building.

806.1.4.5 Location. Christmas trees shall be located clear of exits and aisles and in an area separated from ordinary combustibles by a distance not less than the height of the tree.

806.1.4.6 Permit. A Special Permit, from the chief pursuant to section 105.8 of this article, shall be required for any storage, display, sale, or other use of Christmas trees within buildings where more than 10 trees are located.

806.1.5 Christmas Tree Sales. Every person conducting, managing or operating a Christmas tree sales business, whether exclusively or in conjunction with the sale of other goods, wares or merchandise, shall attach, or cause to be attached, a Fire Safety Tag to each tree greater than two feet tall and having a base greater than one inch in diameter prior to the sale of such tree. The tag shall be securely affixed to the tree and shall have the following statements, as a minimum, printed on it:

1. Make a fresh cut on the bottom of the tree; place in a reservoir tree stand filled with water.
2. Water Christmas tree daily.
3. Test your smoke detectors.
4. Never use lights with frayed cords or empty sockets.
5. Mini-lights are safest; they produce less heat.
6. Do not use candles on or near tree.
7. Turn off all Christmas lights prior to leaving your home or going to bed.
8. Safely dispose of your tree before it becomes dangerously dry.
9. Never burn your tree or any part of it in a fireplace.
10. Pick-up/drop-off disposal services offered by the Bureau of Sanitation, Phone No. _____.

The above-referenced telephone number shall be obtained from the Fire Department. All statements shall be on one side of the tag. In the event a language other than English is the primary language of the majority of persons residing within one-half mile of the location of the business, the same statements shall be printed on the reverse side of the tag in that language. Tags shall have a minimum width of 3 inches and a minimum length of 7 inches. The text of the tag shall be at least 12 points in size in conventional font. Tags must be made of 30 lb. weight stock paper or equivalent. Each tag shall have a hole at the top to receive a wire-tie, plastic tie or other material that can be used to attach the tag securely to the tree.

Chapter 9

901.4.1.1 Testing. Any required testing in accordance with Section 105.7 upon completion of the installation of all new systems or after the alteration of any existing system, a performance test shall be conducted in the presence of representatives of the Fire Department.

901.6.3 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 901.6 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

901.8.1.1 Systems and equipment. No person shall willfully and maliciously tamper with, damage, break, or remove any fire protection equipment, fire assembly, fire protective signaling system, or smoke detector.

901.8.2 False alarm. No person shall willfully and maliciously send, give, transmit, or sound any false alarm of fire by means of a fire protective signaling system or by any other means or method.

901.8.3 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 901.8 or 901.8.2 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

903.1.2 Spare sprinklers heads. Automatic sprinkler systems shall be provided with spare sprinklers heads as follows:

1. For systems with not over 300 sprinklers, provide six spare sprinkler heads.
2. For systems with 301 to 1,000 sprinklers, provide 12 spare sprinkler heads.
3. For systems with over 1,000 sprinklers, provide 24 spare sprinkler heads.

These spare sprinkler heads shall correspond to the type and temperature ratings of the sprinkler heads in the system. These sprinkler heads shall be kept in a cabinet mounted in the vicinity of the sprinkler control valve or other approved location if the control valve is outside the building. A wrench suitable for the removal and installation of all sprinkler heads used shall be kept in the cabinet.

903.1.2.1 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 903.1.2 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

903.3.9 Access Aisles and Operating Clearances A minimum operating clearance of 18 inches shall be provided around automatic sprinkler and standpipe control valves and Fire Department inlet connections.

903.3.9.1 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 903.3.9 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

903.3.10 Sprinkler Piping Sprinkler piping shall not be used to support ladders, stock, ropes, guy wires, electrical wires, extension cords, decorative material, or any other type of material.

903.3.11 Inlet connection signs. All Fire Department sprinkler and standpipe inlet connections shall be provided with approved signs indicating the type of system and the area served. Signs shall be securely attached to the building adjacent to the inlet connections. Signs shall be not less than eight inches in width and four inches in height.

903.3.11.1 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 903.3.11 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

903.3.12 System identification signs Automatic sprinkler systems, standpipe systems, fire pumps, and risers shall be provided and maintained with identification signs for all control, drain, test, and alarm valves. Signs shall be of the standard design approved by the Chief. Directional arrows shall be provided to indicate water flow on fire pumps and risers.

903.3.12.1 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 903.3.12 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

903.4.4 Security Automatic sprinkler and standpipe supply valves shall be of the indicating type and shall be secured in the open position to prevent tampering. Only tamper switches and/or non-hardened chains and locks approved by the Chief shall be used.

903.4.4.1 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 903.4.4 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

903.5.1 Damaged heads. Sprinkler heads shall be replaced if painted, corroded, damaged, or otherwise determined to be ineffective.

903.5.2 Use of sprinkler system to hang. Sprinkler heads shall not be used to hang or support anything from them.

903.5.3 Sprinkler guards required. Sprinkler heads which are in a location where they may be damaged shall be protected with approved sprinkler guards.

903.5.4 Sprinkler heads in spraying areas. Sprinkler heads located in spray rooms, spray booths, spray tunnels, or in spraying areas shall be clean and protected from overspray residue. Polyethylene or cellophane bags having a thickness of .003 inch or less or paper bags of a similar thickness may be used to protect heads from overspray. Such bags shall be replaced periodically to prevent the excessive buildup of overspray.

903.5.5 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 903.5.1 through 903.5.4 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

904.1.1 Permits Required. No person shall construct or install an automatic fire extinguishing system unless a Permit for such installation or construction has first been granted by the Chief in accordance with the provisions Section 105.7.

904.1.2 Use prior to final inspection. No person shall operate, maintain, or use any automatic fire extinguishing system until a final inspection tag of approval has been issued by the Chief in accordance with the provisions of Section 105.7.

905.2.1 Standpipe hose outlets. Standpipe hose outlets shall be subject to testing and approval by the Chief and any modification granted thereto shall be subject to Fire Dept concurrence.

906.1.1 Portable fire extinguishers for assembly occupancies. In Group A, Occupancies, one additional Class 2A portable fire extinguisher shall be provided as follows:

1. On each side of every stage or platform having an area greater than 1,000 square feet. Stages or platforms having an area of 1,000 square feet or less shall be provided with one extinguisher.
2. On each side of every fly gallery.
3. In basements beneath the stage or platform.
4. In every hallway or passageway leading to a dressing room.
5. In every property room, carpenter shop, or similar room.

906.1.2 Additional Class 10B:C extinguisher. One additional class 10BC extinguisher shall be provided as follows

1. In each kitchen.
2. In each electrical room.
3. Adjacent to each switchboard on any stage or platform.

For each motion picture machine in projection rooms. Minimum combined rating for any projection room shall be 20B:C.

906.1.3 Fire Extinguishers for Institutional Occupancies

Operating rooms in institutional occupancies shall have at least one class 10 BC extinguisher.

906.2.1 Maintained ready for use. Portable fire extinguishers shall be maintained in a fully charged and operable condition and kept in their approved locations when not in use.

906.2.2. Accessibility. Portable fire extinguishers shall be conspicuously located where they will be readily accessible and immediately available at all times. When it is not practical to install extinguishers in a plainly visible location, signs or other approved identification shall be provided to indicate the location.

906.2.3 Installation. Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed on hangers, in approved brackets, or set in cabinets unless the extinguishers are of the wheeled type.

906.2.4 Mounting height. Portable fire extinguishers having a gross weight not exceeding 40 pounds shall be installed so that the top of the extinguisher is not more than five feet above the floor. Extinguishers having a gross weight greater than 40 pounds (except wheeled type) shall be so installed that the top of the extinguisher is not more than three and one-half feet above the floor. In no case shall the clearance between the bottom of the extinguisher and the floor be less than four inches.

906.2.5 Temperature. Portable fire extinguishers should not be located where ambient temperatures exceed 120°F. unless otherwise noted on the nameplate of the extinguisher.

906.2.6 Service required. Fire extinguishers shall be subject to annual maintenance inspections and subject to internal inspection as required in Title 19 section 575.

906.2.7 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 906.2 through 906.2.6 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

Add to list 907.1.2

15. Electrical schematics showing the fire alarm system and all other information necessary to determine the correct methods of installation. Prior to the commencement of installation, the manufacturer and State Fire Marshal listing shall be included for all components of the system.

16. Written sequence of operation describing, in detail, what is to occur upon activation of a system or device and how the system or device interfaces with other systems. Included in this written sequence of operation shall be all other information necessary to determine the operation which would be required for the type of occupancy.

907.2.8.4 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 907.2.8 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

907.2.9.4 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 907.2.9 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

907.2.10.4 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 907.2.10 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

907.2.11.5 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 907.2.11 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

907.2.13.2.1 Fire Department Voice Communication System. A sound-powered telephone communication system capable of communication between all required locations and between such locations and the building control station shall be provided as follows:

907.2.13.2.1.1 Phone jacks. Phone jacks shall be located in the following locations:

1. At every floor level in each enclosed exit stairway.
2. At every exterior location where an enclosed exit stairway exits to a public way.
3. At the exterior of each enclosed exit stairway located on the roof.

4. In each elevator car, elevator machine room, elevator lobby, and each lobby which exits to a public way.

907.2.13.2.1.2 Exterior phone jacks. All exterior phone jacks shall be weather protected.

907.2.13.2.1.3 Approval. Sound-powered phone equipment, including communication panel, phone sets, and location of phone jacks are subject to Fire Department approval.

907.2.13.2.1.4 Design. Sound-powered phone jacks shall be designed to preclude tampering and be approved by the Chief.

907.2.13.2.1.5 Minimum number. A minimum of six handheld phone sets with cords six feet in length shall be maintained at the building control station. One handheld phone set shall be permanently installed and shall have a cord long enough to reach all areas of the building control station.

907.6.2.1.4 Audibility. Every alarm signaling device within an occupancy or building shall be of the same basic type (bells, horns, or speakers) throughout the facility.

Delete and replace

907.6.2.2.3 Alternate uses. The emergency voice/ alarm communication system shall not be allowed to be used for other announcements.

Delete and replace

907.7.1 Wiring. Wiring shall comply with the requirements of California Electrical Code and NFPA 72.

EXCEPTION:

Exposed conductors or cables shall not be permitted.

Wireless protection systems utilizing radio-frequency transmitting devices shall comply with the special requirements for supervision of low-power wireless systems in NFPA 72.

907.7.5.3 . Permits Required. No person shall maintain, operate, conduct, or contract with others to engage in the operation of any central station signaling system, supervising station unless a valid Permit as required by 105.6 of this article has been issued and the operation of such system is done in compliance with the provisions of Section 907.7.

907.9.6 Maintenance of equipment. All fire protective signaling systems required by this division shall be maintained in an operable condition at all times. Upon disruption or diminishment of the fire protective qualities of such equipment, materials, or systems, immediate action shall be instituted to effect a reestablishment of such equipment, material, or systems to their original, normal, and operational condition. Systems shall be tested annually and in accordance with approved written test procedures in a manner satisfactory to the Chief. An accurate record of

such tests shall be kept by the owner of the property and such records shall be open to examination by the Chief.

907.9.6.1 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 907.9.6 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

SECTION 915 – FIRE WATCH

915.1. Scope. This section shall set forth the requirements of a fire watch when the Chief determines that a building or premises presents a hazard to life or property as the result of a fire or other emergency, or when it is determined that any fire protection equipment or system is inoperable, defective, or has been taken out of service.

915.2. Authority to Require Fire Watch.

The Chief may require implementation of a fire watch whenever it is deemed necessary by the Chief to assure minimum fire/life safety as regulated by this article. The Chief shall specify the number of fire watch personnel and duties to be performed.

915.2.1 Authority of the Chief to assign Department members Whenever the owner or person in charge does not provide fire watch personnel as required, the Chief shall have the authority to assign uniformed Department members until such time as required fire watch personnel are provided.

915.2.2 Fire watch maintained until safe. A fire watch shall be maintained until such time that the Chief determines that the building or premises is safe from hazard to life or property, or when fire protection equipment or systems are restored to service.

915.2.3 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 915.2 through 915.2.2 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

915.3. Responsibility for Instruction. The owner, manager, or person in charge or control of the building or premises shall assign to the fire watch as many personnel as are required by the Chief and shall instruct fire watch personnel as to:

1. The procedure for notifying the Fire Department.
2. The area to be patrolled.
3. A method of alerting building occupants and an evacuation procedure. Note: When two or more fire watch personnel are required, two-way radios may be required by the Fire Department to facilitate communication and evacuation.
4. A procedure shall be provided for reactivating sprinkler valves in the event of fire when the sprinkler system has been taken out of service and any other instruction required by the Chief.

915.4. Log Book

The owner, manager, or person in charge or control of the premises shall provide a log book which contains a directory of names, telephone numbers, and other information to assist in

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making emergency calls and calls to key management personnel, and which shall be used to record a history of patrol rounds.

The log book shall be maintained on the premises and be available for inspection by the Department.

915.5 Specific Duty Requirements. Assigned fire watch personnel shall:

Be thoroughly familiar with the area they are patrolling. Perform patrol operations according to instructions from management. Patrol their designated area at least once each half hour.

Make reports as instructed. A written record of patrol rounds and any significant information shall be recorded in a logbook provided by management. Relay any special orders or pertinent information to relief personnel. Remain on duty until properly relieved.

Chapter 10

1004.1.2 Determination of Occupant Load. The maximum occupant load for the use of any occupancy shall be determined by the following Sections 1004.1.2.1 through 1004.1.2.3.

1004.1.2.1 Chiefs' approval required. The Chief shall determine the maximum occupant load permitted for any assembly occupancy, or any portion of other occupancies used for assembly purposes, based upon the provisions of this chapter. The maximum occupant load shall not exceed the maximum occupant load designated in the Certificate of Occupancy issued by the Department of Building and Safety, or in the absence of such certificate, the maximum occupant load approved by the Chief.

1004.1.2.2 Plans required. To determine occupant load and exit requirements, floor plans shall be submitted to the Chief for the proposed occupancy. Such plans shall be drawn to scale and shall show all seats, tables, furnishings, equipment, and all aisles, cross aisles, and exit doorways in accordance with this chapter. An approved floor plan for the occupancy shall be on the premises and available for inspection by the Chief. The approval date on the floor plan shall coincide with the approval date on the posted occupant load sign.

1004.1.2.3 Seats. The number of seats provided in any assembly occupancy or portion thereof shall not exceed the maximum occupant load as determined by the Chief.

1004.1.3 Occupant Load Responsibility. No manager or person in control thereof shall admit to any assembly occupancy or premises a greater number of persons than that for which the exit facilities are designed or maintained or a greater number than the maximum occupant load stated as a condition of any Permit required by Section 105.6.

1004.3.1 Multiple uses. Areas within a place of assemblage having multiple uses shall have the maximum number of occupants for each use posted.

1004.3.2 Maintaining the occupant load signs. The manager or person in control of any place of assemblage shall be responsible for maintaining the occupant load signs and floor plans required by chapter 10.

1004.3.3 Compliance with occupant load. The manager or person in control of any place of assemblage shall not permit more persons in attendance than that number of occupants shown on the approved occupant load sign.

1004.3.4 Provided by. A sign entitled "Occupant Load" shall be provided by the owner, manager, or person in control, or by the Department, subject to approval by the Chief, and shall contain the following information:

In accordance with section 1004.3 through 1004.3.4, of Chapter 5 Article 7 of the LAMC.
This assembly room or area is approved for the following use(s) and the maximum number of occupants shall not exceed that shown.

Use

Number of Occupants
Address of Occupancy
Assembly Room Designation
Date approved

1004.3.5 Size of letters. The words on the sign designating occupant load, the use, and the number of occupants shall be in letters not less than 1/2 inch in height.

1004.10 Overcrowding. No manager or person in control of any assembly occupancy or premises shall allow an overcrowded condition to exist in that assembly occupancy or premises.

1004.10.1 Overcrowded condition. No person shall remain in any building or premises that is overcrowded when told to leave by the manager or person in control thereof or by any authorized enforcement officer.

1004.11 Exits. No manager or person in control thereof shall allow the use of any room, building or premises without providing the exits required by this article, Title 19 and 24, C.C.R., and Chapter 9 of the L.A.M.C. (Building Code).

1006.5 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 1006.1 through 1006.4 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

1008.1.2.1 Double-acting Doors. Double-acting doors shall not be used as exits when any of the following conditions exist:

1. The occupant load served by the door is 100 or more.
2. The door is part of a fire assembly.
3. The door is part of a smoke and draft-control assembly.
4. Panic hardware is required or provided on the door.

1008.1.2.1.1 View panel. A double-acting door shall be provided with a view panel of not less than 200 square inches.

1008.1.9.10.1 Locks on Penthouse Doors. No person shall install, maintain, or use any lock or latch on any door providing access from a penthouse or stairway to the roof of a building except a lock or latch which is openable from the inside without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort, as determined by the Chief.

1008.1.11 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Sections 1008.1.1, 1008.1.2, 1008.1.2.1, 1008.1.9, 1008.1.9.3, or 1008.1.9.10.1 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

1011.1.1 Location. Exit signs, or directional exit signs, or both, shall be provided at every exit door, at the intersection of corridors, at exit stairways or ramps and at such other locations and

intervals as are necessary to provide the occupants with knowledge of at least two means of egress.

1011.1.1.1 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 1011.1.1 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

1014.4.4 Displays. In areas used for display of equipment, booths, or similar uses, aisles shall be provided as follows:

1. Areas containing less than 5,000 square feet of usable floor space shall be provided with six feet wide aisles arranged so as not to exceed the distance of travel requirements of this section.
2. Areas containing 5,000 to 30,000 square feet of usable floor space shall be provided with eight feet wide aisles arranged so as to not exceed the distance of travel requirements of this section.
3. Areas containing more than 30,000 square feet of usable floor space shall be provided with 10 feet wide aisles arranged so as to not exceed the distance of travel requirements of this section.
4. Aisles that are provided for the convenience of persons in attendance and are not required for exit purposes may be reduced below the required aisle width by two feet.

1017.4.4 Spacing of Tables. Tables shall be arranged so that the seating edges of adjacent tables are not less than 54 inches apart. Rectangular tables arranged to accommodate seating on one side only shall have not less than 36 inches between adjacent table edges.

1022.8.2 Stairway Identification System. The Chief shall have the authority to determine the floor level number placed on the sign so as to standardize the signs installed in stairways. Floor level numbers placed on such signs shall conform to the Chief's specifications.

1022.8.3 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 1022.8 through 1022.8.2 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

1030.2.1 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Sections 1030.2 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

1030.3.1 Use. No part of a stairway, whether interior or exterior, nor of a smoke-proof enclosure, hallway, corridor, vestibule, balcony, or bridge leading to a stairway or exit of any kind, shall be used in any way that will obstruct its use as an exit or that will present a fire hazard.

1030.3.2 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Sections 1030.3 or 1030.3.1 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

Chapter 11

1101.2.1 Standard. Any activity pertaining to airports, heliports and aircraft fuel servicing not specifically regulated by this chapter shall comply with NFPA 407.

1101.3.1 Permits Required A valid Permit from the Department is required in accordance with Section 105.6 of this article, when a building or premises is used as an aircraft fueling station, private airport, or heliport. Further, a valid Permit and General Approval is required, in accordance with Sections 105.6, 105.7 and 119 of this article, for an aircraft fuel servicing tank vehicle designed and operated for the purpose of fueling aircraft on the grounds of an airport or heliport.

1103.1.1 Welding and cutting operations. Whenever welding and cutting operations are conducted on an airport or in an aircraft factory or hangar, a Special Permit in accordance with Section 105.8 shall be obtained from the Chief and shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 26.

1103.6.1 Combustible Storage No person shall store combustible materials, flammable liquids, flammable or liquefied compressed gas cylinders (other than fire protection equipment) or other hazardous materials in an aircraft factory or hangar, except in Hazardous Materials storage rooms or as otherwise permitted by this article.

1103.8 Drip pans. Every aircraft factory and hangar shall be equipped and maintained with metal drip pans under the engines of all aircraft stored therein.

1103.9 Pesticides. No person shall store, mix or transport a pesticide or insecticide at any airport except in connection with the application of such pesticide or insecticide within the limits of airport facilities, or when such pesticide or insecticide constitutes air freight and is stored and transported in conformance with all applicable State and Federal regulations.

1104.7 Aircraft Fuel System Maintenance. Maintenance of Aircraft Fuel Systems shall comply with Sections 1104.7.1 through 1104.7.6.

1104.7.1 Fuel Tank Atmosphere Any person conducting aircraft servicing, maintenance, or testing of the fuel system using the air ventilation procedures, shall reduce the fuel tank atmosphere to below 20 percent of the lower flammable limit of the fuel vapors. Air ventilation, as used herein, means to pass undiluted air (air not containing flammable vapors) through an aircraft fuel tank to render the atmosphere of the tank below the lower flammable limit of the fuel vapors involved. Before any inspection or work is performed, tests by a qualified person shall be conducted to determine that the presence of flammable vapors in or around the fuel tank does not constitute a fire or explosion hazard. This condition shall be maintained throughout the period of inspection or work.

1104.7.2 Open Flame. All open flame and spark producing devices within flammable vapor areas shall be shut down and shall not be operated while air ventilation is occurring.

1104.7.3 Electrical Equipment. Electrical equipment used in the flammable vapor areas shall be approved for use in Class I, Group D, Division 1 Hazardous Locations, as defined in Chapter 9 of the L.A.M.C. (Electrical Code).

1104.7.4 Grounding and Bonding. To guard against static spark hazard, exhaust equipment and the aircraft to be ventilated shall be electrically bonded and adequately grounded. If ducting is used, a static bonding wire shall be connected from each exhaust hose nozzle to the aircraft wing before opening the fuel tank.

1104.7.5 Electrical Circuits. Aircraft electrical circuits which are in flammable vapor areas shall be de-energized.

1104.7.6 Warning Signs. Suitable warning signs shall be placed in conspicuous locations around the aircraft to indicate that tank ventilation is in progress.

Chapter 13

1303.2.1 Housekeeping and Maintenance

No person shall permit the accumulation of any flammable or explosive dust in quantities sufficient to create a fire or explosion hazard on floors, walls, ledges, or other exposed building structural members, piping, conduit, electrical equipment, or on the roof of any building on which dust may settle. Metallic dust shall be stored in tightly covered metal containers in a cool, dry place.

1303.2.2 Dust-tight Enclosures

All dust producing or dust agitating machinery, such as grinding mills and separators, and all elevators, elevator legs, spouts, hoppers, and other conveyors shall be provided with casings or enclosures maintained as nearly dust-tight as possible.

1303.3 Dust Collection Systems for Rooms or Buildings

Every plant, factory, workshop, or other premises in which dust is produced, or is a by-product, in such quantities as to create a hazard, shall be equipped with an approved pneumatic or mechanical dust collection system designed, maintained, and operated to keep all hazardous accumulations of dust from such premises, including all enclosed and inaccessible areas, and spaces.

Chapter 15

1501.3.1 Special Permit. Temporary electrostatic spraying and powder coating locations which are not required to have a Permit under Section 105.7 shall be regulated under Special Permit from the Chief pursuant to section 105.8 of this article.

1503.3.5.3 Cleaning Solvents. The use of flammable solvents for cleaning operations is prohibited. Solvents for cleaning operations shall have flash points above 100°F. All cleaning operations inside the spray booth shall be conducted with the ventilation system in operation.

1503.3.7 Handling of Class I, II and IIIA Liquids. Original closed containers, approved portable tanks, safety cans, or properly arranged and constructed piping systems shall be used for bringing Class I, II and IIIA liquids into the spray area. Open or glass containers are prohibited.

1503.4.5 Repair. No person shall make any alterations or repairs thereon or thereto, nor permit them to be made, before any such rooms, booths or tunnels and all equipment, ducts and pipes in connection therewith have been thoroughly cleaned of residue and made gas and vapor free.

1504.3.2.3.1 Floor Covering. All combustible flooring under and adjacent to spray booths or spray tunnels shall be protected with a covering of noncombustible material so installed as to prevent the combustible flooring from coming into contact with the flammable liquids used in the spraying process, and of such a nature as to facilitate the safe cleaning and removal of residues.

1504.6.3 Heating Spray Booths and Spray Rooms. No heating device shall be located, installed, maintained or used in any spray room. For comfort of persons working within the spray room or spray booth, heating appliances of indirect type may be installed on the outside of such booths or rooms for the purpose of introducing heat inside thereof, provided the temperature does not exceed 120°F. at the warm air inlet to the booth or tunnel and that location and arrangement of the heating appliance and the method of heat introduction into said room is first approved.

1504.7.9 Exhaust Ducts. Exhaust ducts shall be in accordance with Sections 1504.7.9.1 through 1504.7.9.6.

1504.7.9.1 Gauge of Metal. Every duct or pipe shall be constructed of galvanized metal sheets in accordance with the provisions of Table 1504.7.9.1.

TABLE 1504.7.9.1

SPRAY EXHAUST DUCTS – GAUGE OF METAL

Duct Cross-Sectional Dimension in Inches	Gauge of Duct Metal
Up to 8	24
Over 8 inches to 18	22
Over 18 inches to 30	20
Over 30	18

1504.7.9.2 Seams. All seams in any duct or pipe shall be made tight by crimping or other equally efficient manner without the use of solder or combustible materials, and all sections shall be securely joined.

1504.7.9.3 Insulating. Exhaust ducts shall have a clearance from unprotected combustible construction or other combustible material of not less than 18 inches. This distance may be reduced if protection is provided for all combustible surfaces within 18 inches according to the following schedule:

1. 28 gauge sheet metal on one-fourth inch insulating millboard 12 inches
2. 28 gauge sheet metal on one-eighth inch insulating millboard spaced out one inch on noncombustible spacers 9 inches
3. 22 gauge sheet metal on one-inch rockwool bats reinforced with wire mesh or the equivalent 3 inches
4. Any other approved material of equal or greater fire-resistance.

1504.7.9.4 Separation from combustible material. Ducts or pipes may be separated from combustible material by a ventilated collar which provides a clear air space equal to one-half the diameter of the duct but in no event shall such collar provide less than three inch air space, and such collar shall extend not less than 12 inches above and below such combustible material.

1504.7.9.5 Branch Ducts. Every branch duct or pipe shall be connected to the main duct or pipe at an angle not exceeding 45 degrees measured from the centerline of the main duct or pipe. Every bend, turn or elbow in any duct or pipe shall be constructed as not to reduce the cross sectional area of the duct or pipe. Every change in cross section of any such duct or pipe shall be by means of a transition fitting having a slope or taper of not more than one inch for each four inches in length of the said duct or pipe.

1504.7.9.6 Duct Velocity. Exhaust ducts shall be designed to provide sufficient air transport velocity to prevent the over-spray from settling in the duct.

1505.2.1 Location. No dip tank shall be located, installed, maintained, or used in any building or room except in an approved location. Tanks in excess of 500 gallons shall not be located in or above basements.

1505.12 Protection of Floors. Dip tanks exceeding 20 gallons capacity shall not be used or maintained on any combustible floor. Dip tanks of 20 gallons capacity or less shall not be used or maintained on combustible flooring unless the floor under such tanks, and for a distance of five feet on all sides of dip tanks, drain boards, and objects which have been dipped is protected with a covering of noncombustible material in such a manner as to prevent the floor from becoming saturated or covered with flammable or combustible liquids used in the dipping process.

Chapter 17

1703.1.1 Warning Agent. Fumigation or pest-control operations involving any structure, ship, or tarpaulin-covered area in which a chemical is used which does not give adequate warning of dangerous and lethal concentrations, shall require the use of Chloropicrin in conjunction with such operations. The Chloropicrin shall be applied at the rate of one ounce per 15,000 cubic feet of space or portion thereof. The Chloropicrin shall be so used as to permit penetration to all spaces under fumigation. This shall be done at least 30 minutes prior to application of the fumigant. A California licensed fumigator shall supervise all fumigation operations, and shall determine that all areas under fumigation have been so permeated by Chloropicrin as to render them humanly untenable before leaving the premises.

1703.3.4 Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety. At least 24 hours prior to conducting any fumigation, written notice shall be given to the Los Angeles Fire Department Operation Control Division, of the date, place, and name of fumigator, extent or duration of fumigation, name of fumigant, and sealing method used, except that notification is not required where fumigation is to be done in approved chambers, nor in the case of tarpaulin fumigation of structures or trees.

Chapter 19

1903.8 Yard Storage Lumber shall not be stored within 10 feet of any building on adjacent property or within 15 feet of an unprotected opening in any building.

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Chapter 22

2205.8 Transfer Between Tanks Transfer of Class I or II liquids from one tank to another shall be in accordance with methods approved by the Chief and shall only be done using approved transfer apparatus and equipment.

2207.8 Filling of Mobile Fuel Tanks. Mobile fuel tanks shall be filled only at an Auto Fueling Station having a valid Permit issued by the Chief. Mobile fuel tanks shall be filled only by the permittee or persons instructed in methods of proper use and operation and who are qualified to use liquefied flammable gas dispensing apparatus. Each qualified operator shall be required to carry on his person an identification card issued by the permittee verifying his competence.

EXCEPTION:

The transfer of liquefied flammable gas from a tank vehicle into mobile fuel tanks of motor vehicles or equipment may be performed under Permit from the Department pursuant to Chapter 1 Section 105.6 and 105.7, provided:

1. The transfer operation is not performed where the public is invited or where there is unusual exposure to life and property.
2. The tank vehicles are approved by the Chief.

2210.6.1.1 Standpipes required intervals. Approved standpipes and hose shall be provided and located in weather-resistant cabinets at every Marine Service Station, and not to exceed 200 foot intervals on other piers and wharves. Hose stations shall provide protection to all portions of docks, piers, wharves or floating craft.

Chapter 24

2404.14.1 Responsibility of owner manager. The owner or manager of any tent or membrane structure shall be responsible for limiting the occupant load in that tent or membrane structure in accordance with Section 2404.14.

2404.20.3 Fire Safety Officer. A Fire Safety Officer shall be provided in accordance with Section 104.18 of this article and the following conditions:

1. Occupant loads of 500 or more shall require a minimum of (1) Fire Safety Officer.
2. Each additional 1,000 occupants, or fraction thereof, shall require (1) additional Fire Safety Officer.
3. Filming inside tents requires Fire Safety Officers.

EXCEPTION:

The Chief may modify or approve an alternate method of compliance with this section if minimum life safety requirements are met.

Chapter 26

Delete and replace

2601.2 Permits. A Special Permit For welding or hot work shall be required as set forth in Section 105.8.

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Chapter 27

Delete and replace.

2701.5 Permits. Permits shall be required as set forth in Sections 105.6, 105.7, 120 and 121

Add to Section 2702.1

PORTABLE CONTAINER Any portable tank, container, or pressure vessel, capable of being readily moved from place to place, and not fixed in place.

2703.2.2.1 Design and construction this is a CFC heading 7, 8, 9 are added to the existing list.

7. Gravity distribution systems are prohibited unless specifically approved by the Chief.
8. When such lines lead into buildings, anti-siphon valves shall be installed at the highest point in the supply line where it leaves the top of the tank. Approved substitute protection may be provided for highly volatile liquids.
9. Where necessary for public safety, valves shall be provided to permit proper emergency control for piping systems at each independent element of use therein. The Chief may require piping systems to be equipped with block valves at such locations as may be deemed essential for public safety.

2703.2.2.3 Hazardous materials storage tanks inside buildings. Tanks for the storage of hazardous materials in liquid form inside buildings shall be provided with either of the following:

1. A normally closed remotely-activated valve.
2. An automatic-closing heat-activated valve.
3. An approved device on each liquid transfer connection below the liquid level that shall provide a quick cut-off of flow in the event of fire.

2703.2.4.1.1 Secondary Containment. When there is a possibility of water intruding into the space between the primary tank and secondary containment by precipitation, infiltration, or other means, the facility shall be designed and constructed with the capability to monitor and remove such water intrusion. Secondary containment systems shall have a nationally recognized testing laboratory listing or a L.A.F.D. Equipment Approval.

2703.2.4.1.2. Underground piping. All underground piping in connection with underground tanks shall comply with the following:

1. Piping shall lead out of the top.
2. Piping shall be covered with at least one foot of earth or four inches of earth and four inches of concrete except for necessary riser pipes.
3. Piping shall be equipped with means for disconnection.

4. At any point of change from the vertical to the horizontal or from the horizontal to the vertical, there shall be installed an approved flex connector assembly.

2703.2.4.1.3. Fill pipes. Fill pipes of underground tanks shall not exceed eight inches inside diameter and shall be kept closed with a tight-fitting cap. Every fill opening shall be located in a fill box outside of buildings except openings for underground waste oil tanks used in connection with public garages or auto fueling stations inside buildings. Fill openings inside buildings shall be equipped in a manner to prevent escape of vapors to the inside of the buildings.

2703.2.4.2.2 Insulation. Atmospheric tanks containing hazardous materials may be insulated by the application of insulating material approved by the Chief. Insulating materials shall be fire resistant and shall not decompose rapidly if exposed to fire.

Heading title for Stationary container systems (Note)

2703.2.4.3 Pressures above ambient. Tanks, pressure vessels, vaporizers, and associated equipment used in conjunction with liquid or gaseous hazardous materials at ambient temperatures and pressures in excess of 0.5 psig shall be in accordance with Sections 2703.2.4.3.1 through 2703.2.4.3.6.

2703.2.4.3.1 Installation of aboveground containers. Aboveground tanks and pressure vessels used to store liquid or gaseous hazardous materials at ambient temperatures and pressures in excess of 0.5 psig shall be in accordance with the following:

1. Tanks and pressure vessels installed aboveground shall be provided with substantial masonry or noncombustible structural supports so installed as to prevent accidental movement.
2. Horizontal, aboveground tanks and pressure vessels shall be mounted on saddles in such a manner as to permit expansion and contraction, not only of the container but also of the connected piping. Only two such saddles shall be used and every container shall be supported to prevent the concentration of excessive loads on the supporting portion of the shell.

2703.2.4.3.2 Installation of underground storage containers. Underground tanks and pressure vessels used to store liquid or gaseous hazardous materials at ambient temperatures and pressures in excess of 0.5 psig shall be in accordance with Sections 2703.2.4.3.2.1 through 2703.2.4.3.2.8.

2703.2.4.3.2.1 Buried containers. Storage containers or regulating equipment shall not be buried below ground unless written approval is first obtained from the Chief.

2703.2.4.3.2.2 Burial Depth. Every storage container installed underground shall be buried not less than six inches below the surface of the natural grade level except where the container might be subject to abrasive action or physical damage due to vehicular traffic or other causes in which case it shall be:

Installed not less than two feet below the surface of the natural grade level; or otherwise protected against physical damage.

2703.2.4.3.2.3 Corrosion resistance. The exterior surfaces of every such container shall be covered with an approved corrosion resistant coating material applied in an approved manner.

2703.2.4.3.2.4. Installation Every such vessel shall be set on a six-inch thick bedding of water-washed sand (beach sand shall not be used) free from soil, rock, or gravel. Before any back filling is done, the position of the vessel and the sand bedding shall be approved by the Chief. After such approval, the excavation shall be back filled with the same quality water-washed sand in such a manner that the sand back fill on the sides, ends, and the top of such vessel shall be at least six inches thick.

2703.2.4.3.2.5 Piping connections. Every opening for the attachment of piping and appurtenant equipment shall be in the top of such vessel. No pipe or equipment connection to any such vessel shall be buried underground, but shall be aboveground, connected to a dome or manway which is an integral part of the vessel, or shall be in a valve pit constructed as provided in Section 2703.2.4.3.2.6.

2703.2.4.3.2.6 Pits. No pit shall be used or maintained in connection with any underground vessel which is greater than two feet in depth or contains in excess of 18 cubic feet of space.

2703.2.4.3.2.7 Collision Barriers. A collision barrier and a security fence, constructed as provided in Section 312, shall be installed and maintained to provide a minimum clearance of five feet from the outer portion of every pit, vaporizer, pump, valve, or pipe riser.

2703.2.4.3.2.8 Inspection. All buried containers shall be completely uncovered for an inspection of all external surfaces at least once every three years. The intervals may be changed at the discretion of the Chief if a test plate is buried adjacent to the container and shows no appreciable corrosion on inspection by the Department after three years of service; provided, however, that every container shall be uncovered at least every 15 years. The test plates shall be of the same material as the shell of the tank and shall be at least one-fourth of the container diameter in length and six inches wide, and shall be buried in the water-washed sand at least as deep as the lowest surface of the container and shall not be coated. Test plates shall be provided in accordance with the following:

1. Containers 10 feet or less in length, one test plate.
2. Containers more than 10 feet but less than 20 feet in length, two test plates, one on each side near opposite ends.
3. Containers 20 feet or more in length, one test plate for each 10 feet of length, placed on alternate sides at 10-foot intervals.

2703.2.4.3.3 Filling terminals. The filling pipe inlet connections for tanks filled on consumer's premises shall not be located less than 15 feet from any opening into or under a building where such opening is below the level of the filling connections; and in no case shall the filling pipe inlet connection be located less than 10 feet from any building, street, or alley.

2703.2.4.3.4 Indirect fired vaporizers. Indirect fired vaporizers shall be equipped with the following safeguards:

1. The device that supplies the necessary heat for producing steam, hot water, or other heating medium shall be separated from all rooms containing vaporizers, pumps, and central gas mixing devices by a vapor-tight one-hour fire-resistive separation.
2. Gas-fired heating systems supplying heat exclusively for vaporization purposes shall be equipped with automatic safety devices to shut off the flow of gas to main burners, if pilot light should fail.
3. A shut-off valve shall be installed on the liquid line to the vaporizer unit outside of any vaporizer room or building.

2703.2.4.3.5 Direct fired vaporizers. Direct fired vaporizers shall be equipped with the following safeguards:

1. Every direct fired vaporizer shall be marked with the name of the manufacturer, the rated B.T.U. input to the burners, the area of the heat exchange surface of the vaporizer in square feet, the outside surface area in square feet, and the maximum vaporizing capacity in gallons per hour.
2. Direct fired vaporizers shall be separated from storage vessels, buildings, streets, and adjacent property lines that may be built upon in accordance with Table 2703.2.4.3.5.
3. Every direct fired vaporizer shall be located not less than 50 feet from filling connections.
4. Direct fired vaporizers shall be provided with a means for shutting off the fuel to the main burner and pilot from outside the vaporizer housing.

TABLE 2703.2.4.3.5 REQUIRED SEPARATIONS FOR VAPORIZERS

Vaporizing Capacity In Gallons Per Hour	Buildings, Streets, & Adjacent Property Lines That May Be Built Upon	Storage Vessels
Less Than 25	25 Feet	5 Feet
25 – 100	40 Feet	5 Feet
More Than 100	50 Feet	5 Feet

2703.2.4.3.6 Operations of process vessels. Where the relief of excess pressure from process vessels might result in undue hazard to persons or property through excessive release of flammable or toxic materials, the Chief may require the operating pressure of process vessels to be a suitable margin below the design pressure. In determining the required margin, due consideration shall be given to the operating characteristics of the processes and of the facilities for relieving excess pressure. As an alternate thereto, the Chief may permit a system for safe disposal of materials vented from the facilities for relieving excess pressure.

2703.2.6.3. Manifold systems and piping. Each manifold system and the piping connected to systems utilizing hazardous materials, shall be inspected yearly by a qualified installer or representative of the gas supplier and certified free of defects. Such certification shall be in writing, and these records shall be open to examination by the Chief.

2703.2.10. Repair of Underground Tanks. Underground tanks may be repaired in a method approved by the Chief and in accordance with the following provisions:

1. Before such repair, a soils investigation shall be conducted to determine if an unauthorized release has occurred.
2. A Permit shall be issued in accordance with Section 105.7 of this article.
3. After such repair, the tank shall be tested in a method approved by the Chief.

2703.3.1.5 Reporting. Any person who has knowledge of an unauthorized release of a hazardous substance shall notify the Chief immediately. A written report shall be submitted by the owner, operator, or permittee within 10 days after the escape of a hazardous substance from a primary container when the unauthorized release:

1. Has occurred or has the potential to enter groundwater.
2. Could endanger life, property, or the environment.
3. Is contained by secondary containment.

The written report shall provide information to the Department relating to the ability of the permittee to contain and dispose of the hazardous substance, the estimated time it will take to achieve this, and the degree of hazard created. The Chief may verify that the hazardous substance is being contained and appropriately disposed of. If at any time it is determined that the permittee is not adequately containing and disposing of such hazardous substance, the Chief shall have the power and authority to initiate and direct an emergency response in order to protect the public safety, health and welfare, public and private property, wildlife, marine fisheries, wet lands or ocean resources, or natural environment. The permittee shall be liable for reimbursement to the Department for all emergency response costs incurred.

2703.5.2 Additional signage. In addition to the signage required in 2703.5 additional signage shall be provided in accordance with Sections 2703.5.2.1 through 2703.5.2.2

2703.5.2.1 Warning Placards and Signs. Wherever corrosive materials are stored or processed, signs with letters not less than three inches high on contrasting background stating “WARNING – CORROSIVE MATERIALS” shall be posted at any location within a building and at any location within an area outside a building where such materials are processed or stored, and at such other locations as may be required by the Chief.

2703.5.2.2 Warning Placards and Signs. Whenever hazardous materials (water-reactive materials, acid-reactive materials, and air-reactive materials), are processed or stored signs with letters not less than three inches high on contrasting background stating, “WATER-REACTIVE MATERIAL”, “ACID-REACTIVE MATERIAL”, and/or “AIR-REACTIVE MATERIAL”, appropriately identifying that type of hazard or hazards involved, shall be posted at any location inside a building and at any location within an area outside a building where such materials are stored or processed, and at such other locations as may be required by the Chief.

Delete and replace

2703.9 General safety precautions. General precautions for the safe storage, handling or care of hazardous materials shall be in accordance with Sections 2703.9.1 through 2703.9.11

2703.9.11 Handling. No person shall handle *hazardous* materials in a manner that will give rise to an unreasonable danger to life or property by reason of chemical action, fire or explosion.

2703.13 Harbor Facilities

Hazardous materials falling within the scope of “Dangerous Cargo” as defined by Coast Guard regulations shall comply with Harbor and Fire Department regulations for their handling in the Los Angeles Harbor Area.

2703.14 Transferring by pumps. The transferring of hazardous materials by pumps shall be in accordance with the following


1. The transfer of flammable or combustible liquids shall be through piping by means of approved pumps, inert gas, or water displacement. Except as required in process equipment, gravity flow shall not be used. The use of compressed air as a transferring medium shall be prohibited.
2. Pumps shall be of a type approved for pressure, temperature, and compatibility of materials transferred.
3. Positive displacement pumps shall be provided with pressure relief discharging back to the tank or to pump suction.
4. Equipment shall be designed and arranged to prevent the unintentional escape of liquids and vapors and to minimize the quantity escaping in the event of an accidental release.
5. Pumps shall be safely located and housed in the open or in fire resistive or noncombustible structures. Motors used to pump contents from tanks shall not be located beneath such tanks.

2703.15 Tank Vehicles. Tank Vehicles shall be in accordance with Sections 2703.15.1 through 2703.15.2 when used for the transportation of any of the following hazardous materials:

1. Liquefied Flammable Gasses.
2. Flammable Gasses.
3. Gaseous Toxic Materials or Gaseous Oxidizing Materials when transported at pressures in excess of 0.5 psig.
4. Liquefied Toxic Materials or Liquefied Oxidizing Materials having a vapor pressure in excess of 14.7 psia at a temperature of 100 °F.

2703.15.1. Prohibited Locations. No tank vehicle shall be driven into, stored, or parked on any premises occupied by or used as an assembly, institutional, educational or residential occupancy, trailer camp, auto park or similar occupancy, except by Special Permit from the Chief pursuant to Section 105.8 of this article.

2703.15.2 Transfer Hoses. Transfer hoses shall be in accordance with the following:

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1. Transfer hoses or manifold outlets for hose connections used with cargo tanks shall not exceed two in number. The connection between the tank and the meter shall not be considered as one of these outlets. Transfer hoses shall not be longer than 100 feet.
 2. Each transfer hose shall be equipped with a shutoff valve at the discharge end. Hose used for the transfer of liquid shall be equipped with an approved safety relief valve.
 3. Bleeding of piping systems and transfer hoses in other than approved locations is prohibited.

2705.1.12 Filling or transferring hazardous materials in portable containers. The filling or transferring of liquid or gaseous hazardous materials stored at ambient temperatures and pressures in excess of 0.5 psig shall be in accordance with the following:

1. No person shall fill any portable container with any material for which it was not designed, nor shall any person fill any portable container beyond its rated capacity, nor fill any unapproved portable container.
2. The transferring or dispensing of liquid or gas into any portable container shall be performed only in a Hazardous Materials Room, in Occupancies approved for such use, or entirely outside of any building.
3. The transferring or dispensing of materials from a tank truck to a portable container on any public street, sidewalk, alley or public way, is prohibited.
4. A qualified attendant or operator shall be in constant attendance at the transfer connections between a transportation tank truck, containing hazardous materials, and the portable vessels to be filled, from the time connections are made until connections are finally broken.
5. The transferring or dispensing of materials from one portable container to another is prohibited.



Chapter 29

2903.7 Automotive Equipment: Trucks or automobiles, other than approved industrial trucks and mechanical handling equipment, shall not enter any fiber storage room or building, but may be used in connection with approved loading platforms.

2903.8 Open Flame: No smoking or open flame shall be permitted in any area where flammable fibers are handled or stored, nor within 25 feet of any uncovered pile of such fibers. Conspicuous signs calling attention to smoking regulations shall be posted at suitable locations.

Chapter 30

Delete and replace

3101.2 Permits. Permits shall be required as set forth in Sections 105.6 and 105.7.

3001.2.1 Design and Installation Permit required. Permits shall be required for design and installation of nonflammable medical gas systems in non-institutional facilities as set forth in Section 105.7 for installation of pressure vessels or liquefied gas manifold systems.

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Chapter 31

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3101.2 Permits. Permits shall be required as set forth in Sections 105.6 and 105.7.

3103.3 Warning Placards and Signs. Wherever corrosive materials are stored or processed, signs with letters not less than three inches high on contrasting background stating “WARNING – CORROSIVE MATERIALS” shall be posted at any location within a building and at any location within an area outside a building where such materials are processed or stored, and at such other locations as may be required by the Chief.

3103.4 Water Shields. Tanks containing corrosive materials which react with water shall be of closed type, or shall be equipped with a lid which shall be kept closed during intervals of non-use and at the end of each working shift. A hood or shield shall be provided over open tanks containing corrosive materials which react with water, if located beneath automatic sprinklers.

3103.5 Open Tanks and Vats. Open tanks and vats shall comply with 3103.5.1 through 3103.5.3.

3103.5.1 Heat or agitate. Where steam is used to heat or agitate corrosive materials in tanks, vats or pans or where compressed air is used to agitate such liquids and such steam or air is supplied from a line in which the pressure is higher than that which may be safely used to heat or agitate the liquids, a spring loaded relief valve or other effective means shall be provided in the line to prevent the delivery of excessive pressures of steam or air to the tanks.

3103.5.2 Controls. Such tanks and vats in which corrosive materials are agitated by compressed air, steam or mechanical means, or are heated, shall have controls so located that any employee operating them will not be exposed to splashes or boil-overs. Where such location is impracticable, equivalent protection shall be provided by means of shelter, and safe means of escape from shelter shall be provided.

3103.5.3 Gauges. Tubular gauges on stationary tanks, vats, or containers which contain corrosive materials shall be shielded to prevent liquid spray from endangering employees should the gauge break. All such gauges shall be guarded when exposed to the hazard of being broken by accidental impact and in all cases when located less than seven feet above or three feet laterally from working levels or passageways. All such gauges shall be provided with valves which can be readily closed in case of breakage. When practicable, ball-check or other self-closing valves shall be used.

3103.6 Dikes and Drains. Impounding basins or drainage facilities shall be provided where, in the opinion of the Chief, accidental spillage or rupture of the container might endanger lives or property.

3103.7 Dilution and Neutralization. Areas used for the storage or processing of corrosive materials shall be equipped with at least one of the following:

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1. Water outlets, with attached hose, for adequate dilution and flushing of spills to a safe location.
 2. A covered and labeled container of absorbent-neutralizer mixture suitable for the neutralization and absorption of corrosive materials spills. There shall not be less than one such container holding 50 pounds of an absorbent-neutralizer mixture.

3103.8 Special Equipment. A deluge water-shower and eye flusher, with the water piping carrying a pressure not exceeding 25 pounds, shall be provided near each area where corrosive materials which may burn, irritate, or otherwise be harmful to persons, are stored, processed, or used. Shower and eye flusher shall be connected to a potable water supply line.

3103.9 Tank Cars. Tank cars shall be unloaded as soon as possible after their arrival at point of delivery and shall not be used as storage tanks. Tank cars containing corrosive materials shall not be allowed to remain at point of delivery for more than 24 hours while being unloaded. A qualified person shall supervise the transfer operations.

3104.3 Drum and Carboy Storage. The storage of corrosive materials in drums or carboys shall conform to the following:

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1. Drums or carboys shall not be stacked more than two containers high unless on pallets. Maximum height shall be 12 feet.
 2. Unless otherwise specifically authorized by the Chief, drum or carboys shall be stored in rows not more than two containers in width, or the width of the pallet, if stored on pallets. The aisles between such rows shall be of sufficient width to permit inspection and removal of leaking drums or carboys.
 3. Drums and carboys shall be stored in an upright position with a bung or plug uppermost.
 4. Excess pressure which may have developed from high temperature hydrogen formation in drums or carboys equipped with non-porous or non-venting stoppers, plugs, or caps, shall be vented when containers are placed in storage. Drums shall be opened at frequent intervals to prevent excessive pressure developing from hydrogen formation.

3104.4 Tank Storage. Tanks used for the storage of corrosive materials shall comply with the *following* provisions of this section:

1. Tanks shall be equipped with manual shut-off valves which may be operated without going beneath the tank.
2. Tanks having a capacity in excess of 120 gallons and located within or upon buildings shall be equipped with heat-actuated, automatic-closing shutoff valves approved by the Chief.

EXCEPTION:

1. The Chief may permit the use of a remote control valve which is clearly labeled and located where easily accessible in the event of fire or other emergency.
2. Tanks not resting upon the ground or floor and located within a building or within ten feet of a combustible structure, shall rest on supports of at least one-hour fire-resistive construction.
3. When tanks are located outside of a building and are connected to piping entering a building, conspicuously labeled emergency shutoff valves shall be installed at a readily available place outside of the building.

3105.3 Working Supply. Corrosive materials stored in reserve in work areas shall be limited to a sufficient supply for one eight-hour shift.

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Chapter 33

3301.1.1 Additional Scope. In addition to the explosives requirements provided in 3301.1 the provisions of Chapter 33 shall be adhered to.

3308.1.1.1 Additional General. In addition to the requirements for outdoor fireworks displays, use of pyrotechnics before a proximate audience and pyrotechnic special effects in theatrical and group entertainment productions provided in 3308.1. the provisions of Chapter 33 shall be adhered to.

3308.1.1.2 . Additional Scope. In addition to the requirements for outdoor fireworks displays, use of pyrotechnics before a proximate audience and pyrotechnic special effects in theatrical and group entertainment productions provided in 3308.1. the provisions of Chapter 33 shall be adhered to.

3308.1.2 Fireworks It shall be unlawful for any person to use, give, possess, sell, or discharge any fireworks in the City of Los Angeles.

EXCEPTION:

Patriotic, civic, and religious organizations may conduct fireworks displays under permit by the Chief and in accordance with the provisions of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California.

3308.1.2.1 Control and supervision. Every display shall be under the control and supervision of a Pyrotechnic Operator licensed by the State Fire Marshal and shall be conducted under conditions as required by the Chief. The fireworks in public displays shall be located, discharged and of such character so as not to be hazardous to persons or property.

3308.1.2.2 Fireworks Display – Additional Requirement. Every applicant for a permit to conduct a fireworks display shall submit evidence of having a Fireworks Public Display License or a Fireworks General Public Display License granted by the State Fire Marshal.

3309 Fireworks Storage and shipping

3309.1 Shipping Fireworks Fireworks may be shipped, delivered or sold for delivery, to points outside this City where the sale or use thereof is lawful, by any wholesaler, retailer, jobber, warehousemen, or a manufacturer, or manufactured for such sale or distribution only, or kept in storage in a safe and secure place pending the lawful disposal thereof; but no fireworks shall be handled, manufactured or stored hereunder without the express written approval of the Chief. Such approval shall be revocable for cause and shall be granted only upon application therefor, setting forth a description of the place of storage or manufacture and such other information as the Chief shall require.

3309.2 Storage Prior to Shipping or Legal Display Fireworks shall be stored in accordance with Sections 3309.2 through 3309.2.2

3309.2.1 Storage in Portable Magazines A maximum of 500 pounds may be stored in approved portable magazines complying with the provisions of L.A.F.D. Standard No. 40 and in a location approved by the Chief.

3309.2.2 Storage in Explosive Rooms Quantities in excess of 500 pounds shall be stored in a room of one-hour fire-resistive construction. Door openings therein shall be protected by one-hour fire assemblies. Such rooms shall be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system.

SECTION 3310 Smokeless Powder

3310.1 Storage of Smokeless Powder. Storage of smokeless powder shall comply with Sections 3310.1.1 through 3310.2

3310.1.1 Containers. All smokeless powder shall be stored in shipping containers approved by the D.O.T.

3310.1.2 Display of smokeless powder. Display of smokeless powder shall be limited to one pound of each type and shall not be accessible to the public. Total quantity of smokeless powder not in an approved portable magazine shall be limited to 20 pounds.

3310.1.2.1 Quantities of more than 20 pounds. Quantities of more than 20 pounds and not more than 100 pounds shall be stored in approved portable magazines constructed in accordance with L.A.F.D. Standard No. 40.

3310.2 Storage of Smokeless Powder in a Building Quantities of more than 100 pounds and not more than 5,000 pounds may be stored inside a building if the following requirements are met:

1. The warehouse or storage room shall not be accessible to unauthorized personnel or members of the general public, and shall be separated from the retail sales areas by a one-hour fire resistive separation.
2. Smokeless powder shall be stored in non-portable storage cabinets having wooden walls at least one inch thick and not more than a three foot vertical separation between shelves.
3. Not more than 400 pounds shall be permitted in any one storage cabinet.
4. Storage cabinets shall be located only against walls of the warehouse or storage room with a minimum distance of 40 feet between cabinets.
5. Separation distance between cabinets may be reduced to 20 feet if barricades are attached to the wall and are at least twice the height of the cabinets or floor to ceiling. Barricades shall be centered between cabinets and shall extend at least 10 feet perpendicular from the wall. Barricades are to be constructed of either brick, concrete block, wood at least two inches thick, boiler plate at least 1/4 inch thick, or of equivalent materials. Barricades shall be firmly attached to the building structure at both ends.
6. Smokeless powder shall be separated from flammable liquids, flammable solids, and oxidizing materials by a one-hour fire-resistive separation. Smokeless powder shall be

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separated from small arms primers or other explosives by a minimum distance of 25 feet or by a one-hour fire-resistive separation.

7. Buildings in which smokeless powder is stored shall be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Chapter 9 of the L.A.M.C. (Building Code).

SECTION 3311

Small Arms Primers

3311.1 Storage of Small Arms Primers Storage of small arms primers shall comply with Sections 3311.1.1 through 3311.1.5.

3311.1.1 Containers. Small arms primers shall not be transported or stored except in the original shipping containers approved by the D.O.T. Commercial stocks of small arms primers not in the original shipping containers shall be stored in a portable magazine constructed in accordance with L.A.F.D. Standard No. 40.

3311.1.2 Separation. Small arms primers shall be separated from flammable liquids, flammable solids and oxidizing materials by a one-hour fire-resistive separation. Small arms primers shall be separated from smokeless powder or other explosives by a minimum distance of 25 feet or by a one-hour fire resistive separation.

3311.1.3 Storage of Small Arms Primers of up to 750,000. Quantities of up to 750,000 small arms primers may be stored in a building if not more than 100,000 are stored in any one pile, and piles are at least 15 feet apart.

3311.1.4 Storage of Small Arms Primers in excess of 750,000. Small arms primers in excess of 750,000, stored in a building, shall not be accessible to unauthorized personnel or members of the general public, and shall be stored in storage cabinets, not to exceed 200,000 primers in each cabinet.

3311.1.4.1 Shelves of storage cabinets. Shelves of storage cabinets shall not have less than a two-foot vertical separation.

3311.1.4.2 Storage cabinets. Storage cabinets shall be located only against walls of the storage area with a minimum distance of 40 feet between cabinets.

3311.1.4.3 Separation distance between cabinets. Separation distance between cabinets may be reduced to 20 feet if barricades are attached to the wall and are at least twice the height of the cabinets or floor to ceiling. Barricades shall be centered between cabinets and shall extend at least 10 feet perpendicular to the wall. Barricades are to be constructed of either brick, concrete block, wood at least two inches thick, boiler plate at least 1/4 inch thick, or of equivalent materials. Barricades shall be firmly attached to the building structure at both ends.

3311.1.5 Automatic sprinkler system. The building shall be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Chapter 9 of the L.A.M.C. (Building Code).

SECTION 3312

Small Arms Ammunition

3312.1 Small Arms Ammunition In addition to the applicable requirements of Chapter 33, 3312.2 through 3312.7 shall apply.

3312.2 Incendiary or Signaling Ammunition: No person shall discharge any ammunition which contains, in addition to the primer and explosive charge provided for necessary propulsion of the projectile, any explosive, flammable or signaling substance which is capable of igniting any material, except by written permission of the Chief.

3312.3 Storage of Small Arms Ammunition Storage of small arms ammunition shall conform to the following provisions

1. Amounts not to exceed 500 pounds may be stored in any safe and secured location.
2. Amounts in excess of 500 pounds shall be stored in a location and in a manner approved by the Chief.
3. Not more than 1,000 pounds may be stored in a basement equipped with automatic sprinklers.
4. Over 5,000 pounds shall be stored in a room complying with Section 3308.3.1.2 for fireworks storage.

3312.4 Separation. Small arms ammunition shall be separated from flammable liquids, flammable solids, and oxidizing materials by an one-hour fire resistive separation or by a distance of 25 feet.

3312.5 Approval. Small arms ammunition shall not be stored with Class A or Class B explosives unless the storage facility is approved by the Chief.

3313 Sources of Ignition and Vegetation

3313.1 Sources of Ignition Smoking, matches, open flames, spark-producing devices, and other sources of ignition shall not be permitted inside of or within 50 feet of any facility used for the storage of fireworks, smokeless powder, small arms ammunition, or small arms primers.

3313.2 Vegetation Any open storage area around a portable magazine shall be kept clear of brush, dried grass, weeds, and other combustible materials for a distance of at least 50 feet. Persons owning or having charge or control of the magazine shall be responsible for maintaining required clearance.

3314 Explosive Materials general provisions

3314.1 Explosive Materials Sales Report . In addition to the provisions of this chapter, every person dealing in the sale of explosive materials in any amounts, shall comply with the applicable provisions of the California Health and Safety Code.

3314.2 Blasting Agents general. The storage, processing, use or transportation of blasting agents shall be regulated in the same manner as explosive materials.

3315 Storage of explosive materials

3315.1 General provisions Storage of explosive materials shall be in accordance with 3315.1.1 through 3315.1.5.

3315.1.1 Enclosed and encased. No person shall possess, keep or store any explosive material which is not completely enclosed and encased in a tight metal, wooden, or fiber container, except at one of the following locations:

1. A plant for the processing of explosive materials.
2. A laboratory.
3. During blasting operations.

3315.1.2 Outside of, or about, the containers. No person having any explosive materials in his or her possession or control shall under any circumstances permit or allow any grains or particles of explosives to be or remain on the outside of, or about, the containers in which the explosive materials are kept.

3315.1.3 Storage while not being transported. Except while being transported, containers of explosive materials shall be kept or stored in an explosive vault or in an explosives magazine.

3315.1.4 Cut off of escape. No explosive material shall be kept at any place where its accidental discharge would cut off the escape of persons working therein.

3315.1.5 Storage of Black blasting powder. Black blasting powder shall not be stored with other Class "A" explosive materials except in an explosives vault.

3315.2 Explosive vaults. Storage in explosive vaults shall be in accordance with 3315.2.1 through 3315.2.10.

3315.2.1 When stored. Explosive materials shall be stored in an explosives vault.

EXCEPTION:

Explosive materials in temporary storage for immediate use may be stored in a portable magazine.

3315.2.2 Maximum quantity. Not more than 500 pounds of explosive materials shall be stored in any one explosives vault.

3315.2.3 Construction and isolation. Every explosives vault used for the storage of explosive materials shall be constructed and isolated as set forth in Chapter 9 of the L.A.M.C. (Building Code), and located in accordance with the provisions of Chapter I of the L.A.M.C. (Zoning Code).

3315.2.4 Signage. A legible printed sign with the words “EXPLOSIVES VAULT – DANGEROUS” in letters not less than six inches high shall be posted in conspicuous locations on each side of the entrance to any aboveground explosives vault and at the entrance to any underground explosives vault.

3315.2.5 Source of ignition. No match, fire, or lighting device of any kind except an electric flashlight or electric lantern shall at any time be taken into an explosives vault.

3315.2.6 Opening of package or container. No package or container of explosives shall at any time be opened in any explosives vault.

3315.2.7 Igniters. Igniters, detonators, fuzes, boosters, or other initiating devices shall not be stored in the same explosives vault with explosive materials.

3315.2.8 Removed first. When explosive materials or initiating devices (igniters, detonators, fuzes, etc.) are removed from an explosives vault, those which have been longest in the vault shall be removed first.

3315.2.9 Kept clean and free from rubbish. Explosives vaults shall be kept clean and free from rubbish. They shall not be used for the storage of any material except explosive materials.

3315.2.10 Keys or combinations. Keys or combinations for explosives vault locks shall be kept in a safe place. No unauthorized person shall unlock or remove explosive materials from an explosives vault.

3315.3 Portable Magazines. Storage in Portable Magazines shall be in accordance with 3315.3.1 through 3315.3.7.

3315.3.1 Use. Portable magazines may be used for the transportation or temporary storage of explosive materials.

3315.3.2 Maximum material. Not more than 100 pounds of explosive materials shall be stored or transported in any one portable magazine.

3315.3.3 Magazine color and signage. Portable magazines shall be painted red and shall bear lettering in white, on all sides and top, at least three inches in height and having a one-half inch stroke which reads: “EXPLOSIVES”.

EXCEPTION:

Smaller lettering may be approved when the size of the magazine prohibits the use of the larger lettering.

3315.3.4 Location. Portable magazines shall be so located and so protected as to prevent accidental impact from vehicles or falling objects.

3315.3.5 Igniters, detonators, fuzes, boosters. Igniters, detonators, fuzes, boosters, or other initiating devices shall not be stored or transported in the same portable magazine with other explosive materials.

3315.3.6 Not in constant attendance. Portable magazines left at locations where no persons is in constant attendance shall be secured in place.

3315.3.7 Kept closed and securely locked. Except when necessarily opened for use by authorized persons, portable magazines shall be kept closed and securely locked at all times.

3315.4 Black Sporting Powder. The storage and display of black sporting powder shall be in accordance with 3315.4.1 through 3315.4.3.

3315.4.1 Containers. Black sporting powder shall be stored in shipping containers approved by the D.O.T.

3315.4.2 Storage Requirements. Storage requirements shall be set forth in section 3315.4.2

1. Commercial stocks of black sporting powder shall be stored indoors.
2. Quantities of more than one pound and not more than 20 pounds shall be stored in

an approved portable magazine constructed in accordance with L.A.F.D. Standard No. 40.

3. Quantities of more than 20 pounds and not more than 500 pounds shall be stored inside an explosives vault that conforms to the requirements of Chapter 9 of the L.A.M.C. (Building Code).

3315.4.3 Product Display. Display shall not be accessible to the public and shall be limited to one pound maximum.

3317 Transportation of explosive materials

3317.1 Scope. The transportation of explosive materials in any amounts unless specifically exempted hereby shall be in compliance with Sections 3317.1 through 3317.9.2.5

3317.1.1 Exceptions. The transportation of explosive materials specifically exempted are listed as 3317.1.1.1 through 3317.1.1.8.

3317.1.1.1 Rail common carriers. Rail common carriers transporting dangerous cargo in compliance with the provisions of D.O.T; and aircraft complying with applicable regulations of the Federal Aviation Administration.

3317.1.1.2 Within a building. Transportation within the confines of a room, building or plant.

3317.1.1.3 Signaling devices. Signaling devices, such as flares, colored lights, fusees or other devices customarily used by railroads, public carriers, aircraft, and motor vehicles, or torpedoes customarily used by railroads for signaling purposes.

3317.1.1.4 Small arms ammunition. Small arms ammunition (Under .75 calibre).

3317.1.1.5 Chemicals in the form of medicine. Chemicals in the form of medicine when such chemicals are securely packed in containers not exceeding four ounces in one outside package and are prepared in accordance with U.S. Pharmacopoeia Standards.

3317.1.1.6 U.S. Department of Defense, or by Police or Fire Departments. Transportation of explosive materials by the U.S. Department of Defense, or by Police or Fire Departments in the performance of duty.

3317.1.1.7 Common carriers. Common carriers for hire shall be permitted to transport not more than 100 pounds of smokeless powder packaged in original United States Department of Transportation containers, not exceeding 20 pounds in any single package, upon any public highway not designated in regulations adopted by the California Highway Patrol as a route for the transportation of explosives.

3317.1.1.8 California Vehicle Code and the California Health and Safety Code. Any vehicle regularly or temporarily used in carrying or transporting explosive materials shall, in addition to the above provisions, be regulated by the applicable provisions of the California Vehicle Code and the California Health and Safety Code, and is required to comply therewith.

3317.2 Permits and Fees. Permits and fees shall be required as set forth in section 105.7 of this article except for vehicles operating under valid permit from the California Highway Patrol as required by the California Vehicle Code.

3317.3 Vehicles for Transporting Explosives. The use of passenger vehicles for the transporting of explosive materials is prohibited, except for the transporting of samples and other small quantities not to exceed a total of five pounds.

3317.3.1 Vehicles used for the transportation. Vehicles used for the transportation of explosive materials shall be equipped with springs, and have a solid floor with well-maintained interior surfaces. Such vehicle shall have a sturdy wooden body with wooden sides and ends and with no exposed ferrous metal on the inside thereof where explosive materials are carried, except that portable magazines may be transported in vehicles having exposed metal parts. The body shall be completely enclosed, or shall be provided with a flame-resistant moisture-resistant tarpaulin for total covering of all explosive materials carried.

3317.4 Equipment Required. Vehicles used for the transportation of explosive materials shall comply with sections 3317.4.1 through 3317.4.3.

3317.4.1 Securely lashing. Facilities shall be provided for securely lashing or bracing the load in place.

3317.4.2 Warning placards. Warning placards designed and constructed as specified by D.O.T shall be displayed on each side, and at the front and rear of vehicles carrying explosive materials.

3317.4.3 Portable fire extinguishers. At least two approved portable fire extinguishers shall be carried in accessible locations on every vehicle. One extinguisher shall have a Class 2A rating and the other shall have a Class 10BC rating.

3317.5 Maintenance of Vehicles. Vehicles used for the transportation of explosive materials shall be properly maintained, including brakes, headlights, warning devices, and other parts thereof. The chassis, motor, body, and all other parts of the vehicle shall be clean and free from surplus oil and grease. Gasoline tank and piping shall be secure and without leaks. Electric wiring shall be completely insulated and properly secured.

3317.6 Prohibited Acts. Acts listed in 3317.6.1 through 3317.6.5 shall be prohibited.

3317.6.1 flame-producing device. No person shall carry matches, or any other flame-producing device, firearms or loaded cartridges while on or near a vehicle loaded with explosive materials.

3317.6.2 Trailers. Explosives shall not be transported in a trailer, nor shall any trailer be attached to any vehicle transporting explosives.

3317.6.3 Smoking or use of matches. No person in, upon, or near any vehicle carrying explosive materials shall smoke or light any match or otherwise have or produce any fire.

3317.6.4 Blasting caps, or detonators. Blasting caps, or detonators, shall not be transported on the same vehicle with other explosives.

3317.6.5 Unattended vehicle. No motor vehicle transporting explosive materials shall be left unattended upon any street or highway except in extreme emergency. Such vehicle shall be deemed attended whenever the person in charge thereof is in or upon the vehicle, or is in a position to observe the vehicle at all times.

3317.7 Special Operating Requirements. Special Operating Requirements shall comply with 3317.7.1 through 3317.7.6

3317.7.1 Routes of Travel. Every vehicle transporting explosive materials shall follow the routes of travel designated in regulations adopted by the California Highway Patrol and pursuant to the California Vehicle Code.

3317.7.2 Hours of Transportation. Explosive materials shall not be transported during the hours from 7:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M., nor from 4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.

3317.7.3 Parking or Stopping. Except in emergency or as may be required by traffic regulations, vehicles carrying explosive materials shall not be stopped or parked during the course of transit until the point of delivery has been reached.

3317.7.4 Constant Attendance. All vehicles or group of vehicles transporting explosive materials shall be attended by at least one competent person.

3317.7.5 Load Limit. Explosive materials shall not be piled above the level of the sideboards or tailgate of the body of the vehicle in which they are carried.

3317.7.6 Repairs. Vehicles loaded with explosive materials shall not be taken into a garage or other repair shop for repairs or storage.

3317.8 Emergency Action. In the event of an accident involving any vehicle transporting explosives on any public street or highway, the driver of the vehicle or other person in charge shall immediately take action to safeguard and warn all persons who may be endangered thereby, and notify the Department as soon as possible.

3317.9 Packing and Labeling. Packing and Labeling shall comply with 3317.9.1 through 3317.9.2.5.

3317.9.1 Labeling. Every container of explosive materials offered for transportation shall bear a label which complies with D.O.T.

3317.9.2 Packing. Packing shall comply with 3317.9.2.1 through 3317.9.2.5.

3317.9.2.1 Reasonable care. Every carrier of explosive materials shall exercise reasonable care to make certain that all materials are safely and securely packed.

3317.9.2.2 Unsafe containers. No person shall transport, or offer for transportation, explosive materials which are not in safe containers and securely packed.

3317.9.2.3 Statement signed by the shipper. With each cargo of explosive materials offered for shipment there shall be a statement signed by the shipper, that all applicable requirements have been complied with.

Exception this requirement shall not apply to cargo in the shipper's own vehicle.

3317.9.2.4 Closed or sealed. No explosive materials shall be offered for shipment or transported unless the containers are securely closed or sealed.

3317.9.2.5 Other materials. Other than the explosive materials themselves, which may have such characteristics, there shall not be included in any flammable liquids, acids, corrosive liquids, oxidizers or combustible materials.

Section 3318 Fire Protection Portable fire extinguishers

3318.1 Fire Protection Portable fire extinguishers Fire Protection Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided as required by Chapter 9 of this article wherever fireworks, smokeless powder, small arms ammunition or small arms primers are stored, manufactured, or handled.

Section 3319

Warning Placards and Signs

3319.1 Warning Placards and Signs Wherever fireworks, smokeless powder, small arms ammunition, or small arms primers are stored in quantities over the exempt amounts as listed in Table 105.6.14. of this article, warning placards designed and constructed as specified in NFPA 704 shall be conspicuously posted in the following locations:

1. At the entrance to any building where such materials are stored, and at such other locations as may be required by the Chief.
2. At the main entrance to any area outside a building where such materials are stored, or within such area, if no entrance is clearly defined.
3. At such locations as required by the chief.

3319.2 Posting. Wherever fireworks, smokeless powder, small arms ammunition, or small arms primers are stored, signs with letters at least three inches high on a contrasting background stating “FIREWORKS,” “SMOKELESS POWDER,” “AMMUNITION,” and/or “SMALL ARMS PRIMERS” appropriately identifying that type of material or materials involved, shall be conspicuously posted at any location within a building and at any location within an area outside a building where such materials are stored, and also at such other locations as may be required by the Chief.


3320 MANUFACTURE OF ARTICLES CONTAINING EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS

3320.1 Manufacturing of explosive materials prohibited. The manufacture of explosive materials is prohibited.

3320.2 Manufacturing, processing, assembling, or fabricating articles. Every person manufacturing, processing, assembling, or fabricating articles or devices containing explosive materials shall comply with the provisions of this article, the Comprehensive Zoning Plan of the City of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Building Code, the Los Angeles Municipal Code, and all other applicable laws.

3320.3 Manufacture of Articles. Every person manufacturing, processing, assembling, or fabricating articles containing explosive materials shall comply with all of the provisions of 3320.3.1 through 3320.3.4.

3320.3.1 General Requirements.

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1. No unit or separate article of any manufactured or assembled explosive material shall contain more than one-half pound of explosive material.
 2. Emergency procedures shall be formulated for each plant and building. Fire and disaster drills shall be conducted and records of such drills kept at the plant office.
 3. Employees who handle explosive materials shall be trained in the hazards of the materials involved and processes in which they are to engage; and shall be made familiar with the rules governing such materials and processes.
 4. Smoking is prohibited in locations where explosive materials are present. Matches, lighters, smoking material and other sources of ignition are not permitted in such locations.
 5. Instructions for operators shall be posted at or near each working area. Such instructions shall include amounts of explosive materials permissible at the working area; number of persons permitted in the area at one time; bonding of metal containers before pouring out contents; locking of machinery in off position before working on it; cleaning agents to be used (if any); and any other precautions deemed necessary due to characteristics of the materials.
 6. The quantity of explosive materials present in a work room shall not exceed the amount necessary for current operations and in no case shall the amount exceed a one-half day supply of explosive materials. Provided, however, if in the opinion of the Chief a one-half day supply of explosive materials would introduce an undue hazard, the maximum quantity may be limited to lesser amounts.
 7. The maximum amount of explosive materials contained at any one time in any one building used for the manufacture or assembly of products utilizing or containing explosive materials shall be limited to 80 pounds, not more than 20 pounds of which shall be contained in the building in other than partially completed or completed product units.
 8. The maximum permissible quantities of explosive materials allowed by Subdivisions 6 and 7 of Section 3320.3.1 of this section shall be clearly indicated with suitable signs with letters not less than three inches high. No person shall allow the amount of explosive materials in any one room or building to exceed the amount set forth upon the posted sign for that room or building.
 9. Explosive materials shall be kept in covered containers except when being used or processed.
 10. Waste receptacles with tight fitting covers shall be provided at or just outside of each working area for the disposal of waste material, cleaning rags, and other combustible waste and debris. Waste receptacles shall be emptied and cleaned as often as necessary but at least at the end of each shift or the end of each day.
 11. Spilled or dropped explosives shall be cleaned up at once before other operations are continued. Damaged or waste explosive materials, shipping containers, cleaning rags, and other materials contaminated with explosive materials shall be disposed of in accordance with the recommended practices established by the manufacturer of the explosive materials used.

3320.3.2 Processing Safeguards:

1. Work areas shall be separated by distances, barriers, or other means so that a fire at one area will not ignite material at another area.
2. Ventilation and dust-control equipment shall be of such type and so installed and operated as not to endanger employees by possible ignition of explosives. Ducts shall be

grounded and as short and straight as possible with no capped outlets, pockets, or other dead-end spaces where explosives might accumulate.

3. Benches and other fixtures shall be of noncombustible materials provided, however, that static proof (conductive) coverings may be used.

4. Hydraulic and pneumatic presses, including hand jacks, shall be provided with pressure relief valves so arranged and set that material in process will not be subjected to pressures likely to cause it to explode. Dies and plugged press equipment shall not be cleared by striking blows that may cause the material to detonate or burn.

5. Mechanical screening, mixing, or blending operations involving explosive materials shall only be carried on in isolated areas or buildings used exclusively for such purposes, and, wherever practicable, such operations shall be carried on with no personnel present during the period the machinery is operating. At least one set of power controls shall be remotely located at a safe point from the screening, mixing, or blending area. If the operation requires the presence of employees, only the least practicable number of employees shall be present, except that additional employees may be present for purposes of instruction.

6. Means shall be provided whereby accumulated static electricity is removed from hand trucks, buggies, and similar devices before they enter a building or work area.

7. Wet processes shall be used wherever practicable in mixing explosive materials.

8. Maintenance or repair work on machines shall not be done while explosive materials are present in a building or work area, provided however, that this shall not prohibit minor adjustments or repairs where it would not be practicable to clear the building or work area, nor shall it prohibit emergency maintenance necessary to secure immediate safety.

9. Suitable exterior barricades, either natural or artificial, shall be provided on pressure relief sides of building. Due consideration shall be given to the effects of probable flying missiles with particular attention to the safety of personnel.

3320.3.3 Test Areas:

1. Areas where explosive materials are detonated or burned shall be fenced and posted with adequate warning signs.

2. Audible and visible warning devices shall be utilized to give suitable warning to nearby personnel before detonating or burning any explosive materials.

3. When tests are being conducted or explosive materials are being detonated or burned for any purpose, only authorized personnel shall be permitted within the test area enclosure.

3320.3.4 Special Requirements. All operations or activity on a site within which explosive materials are used, stored, or handled shall be subject to such further additional or more restrictive requirements or conditions as the Department may determine; these may include requirements or conditions as to arrangements within buildings, including requirements for protective structures or devices, rules and regulations respecting smoking, fires, combustion of any kind, amounts and arrangements of material number and qualifications of employees or other persons on the premises, or any other condition, requirement, rule, or regulation determined by the Department to be necessary or appropriate for the protection of persons or property. Any such determination may be modified, amended, or enlarged, or superseded as the Department may at any time determine. The effective date and time of each determination shall be stated therein and any determination which effects a change in one previously fixed may be effective in 24 hours after service thereof, or later, as allowed by the Department. Failure to comply with or

obey any determination shall result in the revocation of any Permit held by the person to whom such determination is addressed.

3321 BLASTING

3321.1 Blasting Blasting operations shall be in compliance with Sections 3321.1 through 3321.5.1.

3321.1.1 Permit Required. No person shall use any explosive materials for the purpose of blasting unless a valid Permit has been issued therefore as set forth in section 105.7 of this article except members of the Police or Fire Departments acting within their official capacity and in the proper performance of their duties.

3321.2 Certificate of Fitness Required. No blasting operation requiring a Permit under this article shall be performed except under the direct supervision of a Blasting Operator holding a valid Certificate of Fitness authorizing such person to conduct and supervise blasting operations within the City of Los Angeles.

3321.3 Blasting General Precautions. General Precautions for blasting operation shall comply with 3321.3.1 through 3321.3.10.

3321.3.1 Source of ignition. There shall be no smoking, open lights, or fire of any kind or radio transmission in or near any posted area where explosive materials are being handled. No source of ignition, except necessary means to light fuses or fire electric detonators, shall be permitted in any posted area containing loaded holes.

3321.3.2 Storage. Explosive materials shall be stored in an explosive magazine until such time as they are required for use.

3321.3.3 Opening tools. No explosive material container shall be opened with metallic tools, except that knives, metallic slitters, or similar tools may be used to open cardboard cartons containing explosive materials.

3321.3.4 Rubbish. Paper cartons, sawdust, and other rubbish from explosive material containers shall be removed to a safe place and burned.

3321.3.5 Electric lights or power circuits. Explosive materials shall not be placed or left within 25 feet of any electric light or power circuit except during transportation.

3321.3.6 Electrical storms. No blasting or preparation for blasting shall be done during the approach or progress of an electrical storm.

3321.3.7 Blasting operators' notification of blasting. The Blasting Operator shall set the time for all blasting. Before firing any charge, the Blasting Operator shall give adequate warning in all directions and shall make sure that all persons are out of the blasting area. No person shall return

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to the blasting area until permitted to do so by the Blasting Operator as announced by audible or visual signal.

3321.3.8 After each blast. After each blast, the blast area shall be examined for misfired holes. If any are found, or are suspected to exist, they shall be reported to the Blasting Operator. If it is not certain that all charges have been detonated, no person shall enter the blast area until at least 45 minutes after the firing.

3321.3.9 Blasting in proximity of loaded hole. No hole for blasting shall be fired within 100 feet of any other hole which is loaded and not intended to be fired at the same time.

3321.3.10 Materials left over after loading. All detonators, fuzes, and explosive materials left over after loading operations are completed shall be promptly returned to their explosive magazines.

3321.4 Loading Explosive Materials – General Loading Explosive Materials for blasting operation shall comply with 3321.4.1 through 3321.4.15.

3321.4.1 Machines and metal tools. Machines and all metal tools not used for loading explosive materials into bore holes shall be removed from the immediate location of bore holes before explosive materials are delivered.

3321.4.2 Number of persons present. Blasting operations shall be carried on with the smallest practical number of persons present and no one but authorized personnel shall be allowed in the blast area.

3321.4.3 Amount estimated by the Blasting Operator. Under no circumstances shall the amount of explosive materials taken into a blast area exceed the amount estimated by the Blasting Operator as necessary for the blast.

3321.4.4 Explosive materials shall be stacked in piles. Explosive materials shall be stacked in piles not less than 25 feet from the nearest holes being loaded and so spaced and distributed as to prevent propagation of an explosion between any two piles in the event of a premature detonation in any portion of the blast area.

3321.4.5 Explosive materials containers. The explosive materials containers, if any, shall be opened at the pile and carried up to the hole one case or unit at a time for immediate loading, or placed at a loading station not less than six feet from the hole except that not more than 100 pounds of explosive materials shall be allowed at the loading station at any one time.

3321.4.6 Drilling and loading. When drilling and loading are being performed simultaneously in the same area, the two operations shall be separated as widely as practicable and in no case shall drilling be conducted closer to a loaded hole than a distance equal to the deepest blast hole in the area.

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3321.4.7 Power lines and portable electric cables. Power lines and portable electric cables to equipment shall be kept a safe distance away from explosive materials and loaded holes. Cables within 100 feet of any hole which is loaded or being loaded shall be de-energized.

3321.4.8 drill holes checked. All drill holes shall be checked with a loading stick, dolly, or mirror before loading operations are started, to make sure the hole is opened for the full depth.

3321.4.9 Detonators used in firing blasts. Detonators, when used in firing blasts, shall have a strength of at least a number six.

3321.4.10 Detonators encased. The detonators shall be encased in explosive materials when inserted into a drill hole, unless a safety primer is used.

3321.4.11 Funnel. A funnel made of wood, nonferrous metal, or heavy paper shall be used to load free-flowing or bulk explosive materials down a hole. The explosive material shall be poured directly from its container through the funnel into the hole.

3321.4.12 Wooden rods used for tamping. Only wooden rods shall be used for tamping explosive materials and such rods shall have no metal tips or parts other than non-ferrous metal ferrules for extending the length of the wooden rod. The end of the tamping stick shall be kept square and of such minimum diameter that the tamping stick will not by-pass the cartridges in the hole.

3321.4.13 Tamping shall be by pressure or light blows. When loading explosive materials in a bore hole, tamping shall be by pressure or light blows only and never by excessive ramming.

3321.4.14 Stemmed to the collar. All blast holes shall be stemmed to the collar or to a point to sufficiently confine the charge and minimize the chance of injury to personnel by flying material.

3321.4.15 Mechanical tamping devices. Mechanical tamping devices shall be so constructed that no metal parts will enter the bore hole unless such parts are so effectively insulated that no metal can come in contact with the explosive material being tamped.

3321.5 Blasting Inspection The Chief shall inspect the proposed blasting operation prior to the detonation of any explosive charge to be used in blasting. No detonation shall be performed until the proposed blasting operation has been inspected and approved by the Chief.

3321.5.1 Notify the Department. Every person in charge of a blasting operation shall notify the Department of the estimated time of detonation. Such notification shall be made not later than 4:00 P.M. of the last working day prior to the proposed date of detonation, and in no case less than 24 hours prior to the estimated time of detonation.

3403.7 Transporting Class I or II Liquids Within Buildings. Transportation of Class I or II liquids from storage rooms in buildings shall be in approved containers not in excess of 60 gallons capacity. The handling or use of Class I or II liquids in open containers is prohibited.

EXCEPTION: The above restrictions shall not apply to locations conforming to Group H-1 and H-2 Occupancy requirements.

3403.8 Special Limitations. The Chief may impose reductions or prohibitions on the amounts of flammable or combustible liquids in storage or use when he finds that an unusual risk involved by reason of undue hazards to life, a hazardous storage or operation, unusual exposure, or multiple occupancy.

3403.9 Other Emergency Features. Every building or portion of a building where flammable or combustible liquids are used, processed, or stored in such a manner as to give rise to undue hazard of fire or explosion from flammable liquids or vapors, the Department may require that such areas be provided with approved local exhaust ventilation or general room ventilation, explosion venting, emergency drains, curbs, warning systems, or approved fire extinguishing systems.

3404.3.1.2 Maximum Allowable Container Size. The maximum allowable size of containers, intermediate bulk containers, and portable tanks shall be in accordance with Table 3404.3.1.2.

Table 3404.3.1.2 Maximum Allowable Container Size.

Type	Flammable Liquids			Combustible Liquids	
	Class IA	Class IB	Class IC	Class II	Class III
Glass	NP	1 L (1.05 qt)	5 L (1.3 gal)	5 L (1.3 gal)	20 L (5.3 gal)
Metal (other than drums) or approved plastic	5 L (1.3 gal)	20 L (5.3 gal)	20 L (5.3 gal)	20 L (5.3 gal)	20 L (5.3 gal)
Safety cans	10 L (2.6 gal)	20 L (5.3 gal)	20 L (5.3 gal)	20 L (5.3 gal)	20 L (5.3 gal)
Metal drum (e.g., UN1A1 or 1A2)	450 L (119 gal)	450 L (119 gal)	450 L (119 gal)	450 L (119 gal)	450 L (119 gal)
Approved metal portable tanks and IBCs	3000L (793 gal)	3000L (793 gal)	3000L (793 gal)	3000L (793 gal)	3000L (793 gal)
Rigid plastic IBCs (UN 31H1 or 31H2) and composite IBCs with rigid inner receptacle (UN31HZ1)	NP	NP	NP	3000L (793 gal)	3000L (793 gal)
Composite IBCs with	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP

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flexible inner receptacle (UN31HZ2) and flexible IBCs (UN13H, UN13L, and UN13M)					
Bag-in-Box Nonbulk	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP
Polyethylene UN 1H1, or as authorized by DOT exemption	5 L (1.3 gal)	20 L (5.3 gal) τ	20 L (5.3 gal) τ	450 L (119 gal)	450 L (119 gal)
Fiber drum NMFC or UFC Type 2ZA; Types 3A,3B-H, or 3B-L; or Type 4A	NP	NP	NP	450 L (119 gal)	450 L (119 gal)

Note: NP-Not permitted

τ For Class 1B and 1C water-miscible liquids, the maximum allowable size of plastic container is 230 L (60 gal), if stored and protected in accordance with NFPA 30 table 6.8.2(g)

Delete and Replace 3404.3.5.1

3404.3.5.1 Basement storage. Class I liquids shall not be stored in basements.

3404.5 Separation of Storage. Manufacturing, processing, or any other use of Class I, II, or IIIA flammable or combustible liquids shall not be carried on in the same room or area where Class I, II, or IIIA flammable or combustible liquids are stored.

3405.6 Class I or II Liquids at Point of Use. The amount of flammable or combustible liquids maintained for use in any operating or processing area shall not exceed a supply sufficient for one working day, unless greater quantity is permitted by Special Permit issued by the Department pursuant to Section 105.8 of this article.

3405.6.1 Safety cans. Safety cans shall be used for the handling or temporary storage of Class I or II liquids in any operating or processing area, unless otherwise approved by the Department.

3406.3.1.4 Bulk Distribution Stations

The center of the oil well casing shall not be closer than 200 feet from every loading rack located on a bulk distributing station.

3406.3.1.5 Hazardous Materials

The center of the oil well casing shall not be closer than 200 feet from every tank or vessel containing hazardous materials, except tanks used exclusively for production and shipping in connection with such oil wells.

3406.3.1.6 Operating Unit defined. Operating Unit shall be defined as: All of the contiguous lands lying within any portion of the City in which drilling is permitted, and which lands are

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included in the terms of the lease, permit or other agreement pursuant to which the well in question is drilled or authorized to be drilled, whether such lands are in one ownership or in different ownerships, and whether such lands are described in said lease, permit or agreement as one parcel or as several parcels. If there are separate units of non-contiguous lands containing at least one net acre included in the terms of such lease, permit, or agreement, each such unit shall be deemed a separate operating unit.

3406.3.1.6.1 Operating Unit

Every operating unit shall consist of at least one acre of contiguous land. Parcels of land interrupted by a street shall not be deemed to be contiguous. Where a parcel of land consists of less than one net acre and is completely surrounded by streets, and where all other provisions of this article with reference to location of oil wells can be complied with, such parcel of land may be deemed an operating unit and one oil well permitted thereon. Only one oil well shall be drilled for each net acre in the operating unit.

NOTE: For the purposes of this section an alley shall not be considered as being included in the definition of "Street."

3406.3.7.1 Identification Signs

An approved legible sign bearing the name of the oil well, the operator thereof, and his emergency telephone number shall be located and maintained on every oil well in a place where it will be fully visible. There shall also be located and maintained on every oil well a sign or plate as may be required by the Chief, showing such registration serial number as may be assigned to the oil well by the Chief.

3406.3.9 Oil Well Cellars

Oil well cellars shall be provided and comply with Sections 3406.3.9.1 through 3406.3.9.4

3406.3.9.1 Construction

Oil well cellars shall be provided and shall be constructed of noncombustible material.

3406.3.9.2 Two or More

When two or more oil wells share a common cellar, such cellar shall be provided with a fire protection system approved by the Chief.

3406.3.9.3 Stairs and Ladders

Cellars more than five feet below grade shall be provided with noncombustible stairs or ladders. Distance of travel to a stair or ladder shall not be more than 25 feet. Aisles shall be a minimum of three feet in width to all ladders or stairs.

3406.3.9.4 Guardrails

Cellars shall be safeguarded by noncombustible guardrails not less than 30 inches above grade or other adequate barrier approved by the Chief.

3406.3.10 Rubbish, Junk, and Combustible Waste

No person shall store or accumulate any dry weeds, grass, rubbish, or other combustible materials or any waste, rubbish, or junk whether combustible or not, within a radius of 50 feet from any oil well, derrick or tank, or any building, machinery, or equipment used in the development, production, or storage of petroleum. When any oil well is placed on production, all combustible materials of any kind, except those necessary for the production or operation, shall be removed.

3406.3.11 Extraordinary Fire Hazard

When an extraordinary fire hazard exists in relation to the operation of any oil well or its attendant equipment and appurtenances, all operations incidental to the drilling for, production, treating, or storage of Class I, II, and IIIA liquids shall cease until it is safe to resume such operations. Under such conditions, the Chief may require the removal of Class I, II, and IIIA liquids which constitute such a hazard from any tank or ground depression to a safe location.

3406.3.12 Fire Protection for Oil Wells

At all times when conducting drilling operations at an oil well, there shall be available within 100 feet of such well not less than two portable fire extinguishers, each having a 20B:C classification in accordance Section 906 of this article.

3406.3.13 Security Fences

No person owning or having possession or control of any oil well within the City shall maintain or allow to exist thereon any moving parts or machinery-in-use or intended to be used at such oil well, unless such machinery or moving parts are securely enclosed by an adequate noncombustible ventilated type security fence, screen, or housing sufficient to prevent the entry of unauthorized persons. Such security fence or screen shall be not less than five feet high, and if equipped with gates, such gates must not be less than five feet high and equipped with adequate hardware to prevent the entry of unauthorized persons. A single adequate security fence, screen, or housing may be used to enclose more than one oil well. Security fences, screens, or housings required by this subsection shall be approved by the Chief.

EXCEPTION:

This subsection shall not apply if a competent person is in constant attendance, 24 hours a day, at each oil well.

3406.3.14 Collision Barriers

Where wells are located in an area accessible to vehicular traffic, in addition to a security fence there shall be a collision barrier. The collision barrier shall be constructed of posts spaced a maximum of four feet on center and shall be set in concrete or in steel sleeves which are encased in concrete. Such posts shall be at least five feet in length, with two feet below ground and shall not be less than four-inch diameter, Schedule 40 iron pipe filled with concrete. Collision barriers

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T shall be located outside the security fence and shall not be less than 10 feet from the center of the oil well casing.

EXCEPTION:

The Chief may approve the omission of all or part of both the security fence and collision barrier when, by such omission, the well head and appurtenances will not be exposed to damage from moving vehicles, other heavy objects, or will not be accessible to any unauthorized persons. The terms of any such approval shall be in writing and shall become a condition of the Permit authorizing the installation, maintenance, and use of such well head and appurtenances.

3406.3.15 Safeguarding Non-operating Oil Wells

Every oil well which has not been operated or which has ceased to produce petroleum or natural gas for a continuous period of 90 days shall be safeguarded in compliance with the provisions of this Sections 3406.3.15.1 through 3406.3.15.3.

3406.3.15.1 Storage

All storage of material, whether combustible or not, shall be removed from the oil well site. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to approved tanks, boilers, pumps, piping, valves, or other equipment, machinery, and facilities which are connected together in a fixed position and form the operating equipment and arrangement for normal oil production procedure.

3406.3.15.2 Gas Free

Above-ground tanks, pipe line, oil and gas separators, dehydrating plants, or pump suction pits, and other appurtenant equipment shall be freed of flammable vapors or otherwise rendered safe by a qualified person.

3406.3.15.3 Well Head

Every such oil well shall be properly equipped with a head fitting and shut-off valve capable of withstanding any pressure, which may develop in the well. The shutoff valve shall be maintained in a closed position and secured against unauthorized tampering. Adequate provision shall be provided to allow the installation of a pressure gauge in connection with vapor space of the well.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. The provisions of this section shall not apply to oil wells which are under regular surveillance or the substantial equivalent thereto, such as by reason of drilling or producing of wells or similar operational activities on the same premises.

2. For the purpose of this section, any oil well used or intended to be used solely for subsurface injection into the earth of oil field waste, gas or liquid substances shall be deemed to be in operation when such well is physically connected by means of a suitably employable manifold or piping system, to any oil well or wells or to any other operating equipment wherein the oil well used or intended to be used solely for subsurface injection into the earth of oil field waste, gas or liquid substances is used as an integrated operational part thereof.

3406.3.16 Abandonment of Oil Wells. Oil well abandonments shall comply with sections 3406.3.16.1 through 3406.3.16.4.3.

3406.3.16.1 Non Operating Oil Wells

Any oil well which has not been secured in compliance with the provisions of 3406.3.15, or which, for a continuous period of one year has not been in operation or has ceased to produce petroleum or natural gas shall be abandoned or reactivated within 30 days after notice has been given by the Chief.

3406.3.16.2 Written Notice

Written notice to abandon or restore the oil well to use shall be directed to the owner of the oil well, the permittee, the owner of the premises, or the person having control or possession thereof, and may be given in the manner set forth in Section 11.00 of the Municipal Code.

3406.3.16.3 Failure to Abandon Wells

It shall be unlawful for any permittee or owner, lessee, or trustee or any other person having control or possession of any oil well, to fail, refuse, or neglect to abandon same after notice has been given to such person within the time provided in this section.

3406.3.16.4 Method of Abandonment

For the purpose of abandoning an oil well, the following shall apply to the person to whom the notice is directed:

3406.3.16.4.1 Plug and Cap

In addition to being plugged in accordance with the laws of the State of California, every such oil well and the space between the surface casing and any water string which is not removed from the well shall be filled with a good grade rotary mud weighing not less than 70 pounds per cubic foot. Filling shall begin at the uppermost sealing plug required by laws or regulations of the State of California and shall be capped with at least 100 lineal feet of cement downward from the floor level of the cellar but not less than six feet below grade. Such cement cap shall be inside the casing and the water string and shall be covered at the cellar floor level by a steel plate of the same thickness and with the same inside diameter as the casing. Such plate shall be welded throughout its entire circumference to the casing with at least three welding passes and the LAFD number of the oil well shall be arc welded on the plate using non-corrosive welding rod. All such welding shall be performed by a certified welder. Cement caps shall be composed of one part cement to not more than two and one-half parts sand and not more than three and one half parts gravel or crushed rock. The derricks, including all derrick parts, shall be dismantled and removed from the premises immediately after the well hole has been plugged and sealed.

EXCEPTION:

Neat cement may be used for the surface plug when installed by an approved cementing company.

3406.3.16.4.2 Site Restoration

Every gravity tank, still, retort, blowdown stack, boiler, pump, gas lift, pipe line, and all other appurtenances and machinery used in connection with any such oil well, shall be dismantled and removed from the premises. All foundations and dikes shall be demolished and removed. All pump suction pits, reservoirs, cellars, and catch basins shall be filled with a good grade of earth or sand, and all such premises shall be restored to their natural surface conditions.

3406.3.16.4.3 Notice of Abandonment.

The permittee or owner, lessee or trustee, or other person having control of any oil well which is to be abandoned, or the agent designated by such person to perform the abandonment work, shall notify the Chief of the time and place of such abandonment at least 24 hours in advance of the time thereof, provided that when any Saturday and Sunday or legal holiday, severally or collectively, precedes the intended abandonment date, the Chief shall be notified on the last preceding working day his office is open for business. No abandonment work required by this article shall be performed except in the presence of the Chief.

3406.3.17 Oil Well Venting

Abandoned oil wells under structures or within ten feet of a structure shall be vented to the atmosphere in a manner approved by the Chief.

3406.3.18 Natural Gasoline Plants and Refineries

Natural gasoline plants and refineries shall be regulated in accordance with sections 3406.3.18.1 through 3406.3.18.2.

3406.3.18.1 Location

No permit shall be issued for the erection or construction of or addition to any Refinery or Natural Gasoline Plant unless the location thereof has first been approved in writing by the Chief.

3406.3.18.2 Process Units

Process units shall be so located that they are accessible from at least one side for the purposes of fire control. Where topographical conditions are such that oil may flow from a processing area into another area so as to constitute a fire hazard, provision shall be made to divert or contain such flow.

Delete and replace

3406.4 Bulk plants or terminals.

Portions of properties where flammable and combustible liquids are received by tank vessels, pipelines, tank cars or tank vehicles and which are stored or blended in bulk for the purpose of distributing such liquids by tank vessels, pipelines, tanks cars, tank vehicles or containers shall be in accordance with Sections 3406.4.1 through 3406.4.38.

3406.4.1.1 Permit Required. A Permit, in accordance with Section 105.6 of this article, shall be required to operate or maintain a Bulk Distributing Station.

3406.4.7.6 ADD # 10 & 11 to list

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10. Oil pipe lines on petroleum wharfs shall be steel or wrought iron pipe of a grade suitable for service, shall be reasonably protected against mechanical injury, and shall be installed, supported, and maintained as necessary to safely withstand the stresses imposed by internal and external loads and by contraction, expansion, vibration, or subsidence.

11. Pipelines from the pump to the wharf shall be tested annually for tightness at a pressure not less than 150 percent of the maximum pumping pressure. The Terminal Operator shall certify in writing to the Chief, when and at what pressure the pipelines were tested. All piping installed, renewed, or rearranged between shore and petroleum wharfs of timber construction shall be provided with approved means to permit independent movement of the wharf or shore piping without excessive strain on the pipe.

3406.4.7.6 ADD #12 to list

12. Each cargo hose shall be provided with a means of support which will prevent chafing or kinking during transfer operations. All cargo hose shall be capable of withstanding a pressure equal to the maximum working pressure of the system on which it is used. Cargo hose shall be tested at least once each year at a pressure at least as great as the pressure of the relief valve setting (or maximum pump pressure when no relief valve is installed,) plus any static heat pressure of the system in which the hose is used, and a record of such tests shall be maintained at the terminal.

3406.4.7.6 ADD #13 to list

13. Pans or buckets shall be placed under all hose couplings when in use. Ends of pipelines on wharf and vessel shall be blind flanged.

3406.4.7.8.1 Repairs to Vessel or Wharf. Repairs to tank vessels and wharfs during transfer of (flammable liquids, combustible liquids), or liquefied petroleum products shall be limited to minor repairs. No repairs shall be undertaken without the specific approval of the tank vessel officer and the Terminal Superintendent.

1. Electrical Repairs - Repairs to electrical equipment may be undertaken, provided all switches controlling the circuits are opened prior to starting the repairs. Open switches must be locked or otherwise secured in an open position, and must be marked against closure by a proper warning sign.

2. Engine Repairs – Emergency repairs to main engines shall be performed continuously until completion, if possible, so that engines may be operative at the earliest possible time. During such repairs, a tug boat shall be on standby call to move the vessel in an emergency. The Terminal Superintendent shall notify the Department of the circumstances by telephone as soon as possible prior to the start of repair operations.

3. Hot Work – No emergency repairs involving the use of electrically arcing, heat or flame-producing tools, or similar equipment shall be undertaken on the open deck or in any

space within the ship until and unless such space is gas-free, and is kept gas-free. The Department shall be notified of such repairs in advance of the beginning of any work.

3406.4.8.1 Smoking and Open Flame Aboard Vessels Smoking, use of matches, lighters, or open flames and operation of arcing or heat-producing electrical appliances and equipment shall be prohibited when transferring (flammable liquids), or liquefied petroleum products, except that the Master may permit use of such appliances, boiler fires, galley fires, and smoking in enclosed locations where the same will not constitute a hazard. Smoking on deck shall be prohibited at all times.

3406.4.10.5 Standpipe Locations Sufficient standpipe outlets shall be located and installed so as to permit not less than two hose streams to protect any point on the wharf when each said outlet is equipped with not more than 350 feet of one and one-half inch fire hose. All standpipe outlets and fire hose shall have National Standard threads.

3406.4.10.6 Standpipe Water Supply. The capacity of the water main supplying the required Class II standpipe outlets shall be capable of supplying sufficient water to support the use of the two outlets simultaneously, each having a discharge satisfactory to the Chief, through not less than a five-eighths inch nozzle tip for the one and one-half inch fire hose attached to not less than 100 feet of one and one-half inch fire hose. The Chief may permit the use of a nozzle tip one-eighth inch less than specified. Dual purpose, fog and straight stream nozzles in standard sizes may be used when approved by the Chief. Nozzle stream horizontal reach of 50 feet shall be deemed satisfactory for straight stream nozzles.

3406.4.10.7 Fire Equipment Arrangement. Any one of the following means of providing approved fire protection equipment may be considered a minimum requirement for the use of Marine Oil Terminal docks or wharfs:

1. Hose cabinets or houses shall be provided at each required Class II standpipe outlet location. Each hose cabinet or house shall be provided with not more than 350 feet of one and one-half inch or two and one-half inch hose equipped with a nozzle tip with a minimum bore of five-eighths inch or one inch. Except as provided in Section 3406.4.10.6 the hose shall be coupled in a continuous line and shall be attached to the outlets at all times for immediate use. Each hose cabinet or house shall be equipped with a hose and a combination hydrant spanner.
2. At all times when tank vessels are at any Marine Oil Terminal wharf, there shall be an approved hose reel equipped with not less than 350 feet of one and one-half inch hose, and a five-eighths inch nozzle tip, stationed on the wharf as near as practical to the stern and bow of the tank vessel.

EXCEPTION:

Where Class II standpipe outlets are so spaced it will only be necessary to provide hose on reels as to permit two hose streams to be brought together at any point on the wharf and operated simultaneously. Approved hose reels shall be stored in a location approved by the Chief, when such equipment is not in use during operations. Each hose reel shall be equipped with a suitable hose and combination hydrant spanner attached to the female end of hose.

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3 Where protection set forth in 1 or 2 is not in use, each hydrant or Class II standpipe outlet over the full length of the vessel shall have not more than 350 feet of hose connected and ready for use. The hose shall be flaked out on the wharf with nozzle tip attached. Each hydrant so equipped shall be provided with a suitable spanner in place on the hydrant stem.

4 Other equivalent fire protection arrangements approved by the Chief.

3406.4.10.8 **Fire Protection on the Vessel.** Sufficient serviceable fire hose with suitable nozzles attached to reach all parts of the vessel shall be connected to the fire main on the vessel and made ready for immediate use at all times the vessel is at a wharf. If adequate water pressure is not available on board ship, connections shall be made to shore lines to obtain adequate pressure. All outlets or shore connections shall be provided with approved anti-contamination or backflow preventing devices acceptable to the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.

3406.4.11 **Terminal Superintendent Certified.** The operator of each Marine Oil Terminal located in the Los Angeles Harbor shall certify in writing to the Chief, the name of the Terminal Superintendent designated to be in direct charge of the operation of such marine terminal.

3406.4.12 **Competent Assistant.** When the Terminal Superintendent departs from the premises, he shall be relieved by a foreman or other competent employee, designated to then be in active charge of and responsible for the operation of the marine terminal.

3406.4.13 **Competence of Persons.** It is the intent of this article that all persons performing duties and coordinating operations therein regulated shall be sufficiently experienced and capable to perform with competence and understanding in the interests of public safety. When any person is incompetent by reason of intoxication, disorderly conduct, obvious inexperience or a language barrier, the Chief shall summarily require operations to be discontinued.

3406.4.14 **Refusal.** In the event of the refusal of Master or responsible tank vessel officer to comply with this article, the Terminal Superintendent shall discontinue all transfer operations and notify the Department of the conditions.

3406.4.15 **Mooring and Cargo Connections.** Loading or discharging is not to commence until both Terminal Superintendent and officer in charge of tank vessel are satisfied that tank vessel is properly moored and all connections are properly made. At all times when a tank vessel is lying at a wharf, it shall have lines of such length and tightness as to prevent a surge of the vessel from placing stress on the hose.

3406.4.16 **Starting to Transfer.** After inspection has been completed by ship's officer and Terminal Representative, proper connections have been made, and an effective means of communication has been established, and the vessel is in all respects ready, the transfer of cargo shall be started at a low rate. After operating conditions have been checked and found satisfactory, the Terminal Representative or ship's officer may be notified to proceed at a safe rate. When pressure is being built up on hose, joints shall be carefully watched for leaks. Pumping pressure shall not exceed allowable pressure on hose.

3406.4.17 Transfer Across Deck. Transferring of products (flammable liquids) across the deck of another vessel shall not be permitted at any time.

3406.4.18 Hatches and Ullage Holes. When transferring products (flammable liquids), all hatch covers shall be closed. Ullage plugs shall only be removed from such tanks as are being loaded or discharged. All such ullage plugs removed shall be replaced with approved flame screen. Such ullage screen covers shall be in place while transferring when not being used to take samples, check tanks, or when topping off. Unless the vessel is gas-free, tank tops and ullage plugs of tank vessels shall be closed while any towboat or other vessel is alongside and shall not be opened until any such towboat or vessel has left the tank and there is no longer any danger of sparks or other sources of ignition therefrom.

3406.4.19 Ports and Doors to Quarters. When loading products, all ports facing the wharf and cargo decks shall be closed; all offshore ports shall be closed or screened, and all doors shall be kept closed except for necessary passage of personnel.

3406.4.20 Miscellaneous Hazards.

1. When two or more ships are moored at adjacent berths at a terminal and a hazardous vapor condition develops at any one of these ships, all transfer operations involving all ships shall be stopped and all sources of ignition such as smoking, use of matches, lighters, and open flame (except boiler fires) shall be eliminated on all ships.
2. The Master or responsible officer of any vessel which is transferring ballast, bunkering, standing by or lying at the wharf of any Marine Oil Terminal shall prohibit smoking, the use of matches, open flame devices, and arcing or heat-producing electrical appliances on all open decks of said vessel and no person shall smoke or use any such device or appliance. The Terminal Superintendent shall notify such officer of these requirements.

3406.4.21 Gas Free Inspection. Before loading or discharging package goods or other dry freight cargo, holds on vessels shall be inspected and such holds shall be gas-free before handling of freight will be permitted.

3406.4.22 Obstructions. Bulk cargo transfer operations shall not be obstructed by equipment stores, freight and other materials not essential to cargo operations being performed. Ship stores or supplies shall not be loaded or discharged while transferring (flammable liquids), or liquefied petroleum products, except when the Terminal Superintendent and officer in charge of the vessel shall agree that such handling of stores will not obstruct transfer operations nor create a fire hazard.

3406.4.23 Hazard Abatement. If unsafe conditions exist, the officer of the tank vessel shall cooperate with the Terminal Superintendent to remove the hazard, but if not eliminated, loading or discharging shall be discontinued by the responsible supervisor who has control of the pressure.

3406.4.24 Conditions Requiring Summary Action. Cargo transfer operations shall not be started, or if started shall be discontinued immediately by either the officer of the vessel or the Terminal Superintendent when any of the following conditions come to his attention:

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1. During severe electrical storm.
 2. If a fire occurs on the wharf, or on tank vessel or in the vicinity.
 3. If there is not sufficient competent personnel aboard the vessel or on the wharf to safety handle cargo operations in progress.
 4. If it is necessary for any vessel to come along side or pass within an unsafe distance from any tank vessel transferring (flammable liquids), liquefied petroleum products, or should any condition develop which represents a hazard to the tank vessel or terminal facilities.
 5. If a spill occurs aboard the vessel or on the wharf; or if cargo hose fails, or leaks at hose joints cannot be stopped by tightening hose connection.
 6. If a serious vapor condition develops aboard or around the vessel or wharf due to abnormal dissipation.
 7. When ordered to do so by the Chief.
 8. If any emergency occurs which in the opinion of the tank vessel officer or the Terminal Superintendent constitutes a potential hazard to the ship or facilities.

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3406.4.25 Duties of the Terminal Superintendent The duties of the Terminal Superintendent shall in accordance with the following:

1. Prior to the starting of cargo pumps for transferring operations, confer with the tank vessel officer, inspect the wharf and the vessel if necessary, as set forth in Sections 3406.4.37 and 3406.4.38.
2. Be responsible to see that not less than two qualified employees are in attendance, one of whom shall be on the wharf, and performing required duties in connection with transfer operations at all times when such operations are in progress between any tank vessel or terminal. One additional wharf man shall be provided for each additional ship or tank vessel.
3. Be responsible for the observance of all safety precautions prescribed, and shall instruct all terminal employees in the proper use of all firefighting equipment provided for the protection of terminal facilities and tank vessels in connection therewith.
4. Ascertain that signals and placards are displayed as required.
5. Not permit fires or open flame in any location in violation of this article.
6. Cause cargo hose to be properly connected and control valves properly manned.
7. See that the terminal crew is properly stationed and sufficiently instructed to perform transfer operations.
8. See that no cargo is transferred to any tank vessel where in his opinion a competent ship's crew is not present, or where in his opinion unsafe conditions prevail aboard the vessel.
9. See that all tank vessel loading connections are through the vessel's pipe lines and not through an open hose in a hatch.
10. Before giving approval to start transfer operations, obtain from the Master or responsible tank vessel officer a signed statement that all safety requirements for which the Master is responsible, have been complied with as specified elsewhere in this chapter. The Terminal Superintendent shall review the statement of the tank vessel officer and certify thereon that he has noted the same. This statement shall be available for inspection by the Chief.
11. Prohibit unauthorized or apparently intoxicated or disorderly persons from entering the dock or wharf or boarding the vessel. When the transfer of petroleum to or from the vessel has been discontinued, and when the vessel is ready for sea, the Terminal Superintendent

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shall supervise the movement of any such person to the vessel on which he is assigned taking such precautions as are warranted under the circumstances to assure safe conduct.

12. Prohibit operation of automotive equipment within a distance of 100 feet of any tank vessel transferring liquefied petroleum gases or (flammable liquids, combustible liquids), products when tanks have previously contained (flammable liquids, combustible liquids), products and have not been purged of such vapors, except electrically operated automotive equipment approved for use in hazardous locations. In the event of a vapor emergency, he shall prohibit entrance of all vehicles except Fire Department equipment to the terminal property and shall prohibit the starting or operation of all vehicles already parked on the terminal property, except on his approval or if the Fire Department is present, on approval of officer in command.

13. Have on file a correct list of all products being loaded or discharged. Such list shall include the name, flash point, and United States Coast Guard classification of the commodity.

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3406.4.26 Docking. Tank vessels shall not be moored at other than marine oil terminals or other specially designated places except when gas-free. Whenever practicable, tankships will berth headed out or to seaward.

EXCEPTION:

By permission of the Los Angeles Fire Department and concurrence of Harbor Department authority.

3406.4.27 Scuppers and Sea Valves. Tank vessel officer shall see that all scuppers are effectively plugged before transferring is commenced and that they so remain during the entire time the cargo is being transferred except on tank vessels using water for deck cooling or during rain storms. Pump room sea valves shall be closed and lashed to indicate that they should not be open during all cargo transfer operations.

3406.4.28 Responsibility for Handling Valves. Terminal Superintendent shall be responsible for handling wharf valves. Tank vessel officer shall be responsible for handling ship's valves.

3406.4.29 Responsibility for Personnel. The officer in charge of the vessel shall be held responsible that a sufficient number of qualified persons are provided for the safe handling and transfer of all cargo while loading or discharging.

3406.4.30 Signals. When vessel is transferring bulk petroleum products, signals as required by law shall be displayed.

3406.4.31 Signs at the Gangplank. During loading and discharging of tank vessels, a warning placard carrying letters not less than two inches high on a contrasting background shall be displayed near the gangway. This placard shall state as follows:

1. WARNING
2. NO OPEN LIGHTS - NO SMOKING
3. NO VISITORS

3406.4.32 Warning for Small Craft. At least two placards reading “DANGER – KEEP AWAY” in letters not less than six inches in height on a contrasting background shall be located on offshore side of vessel transferring (flammable liquids, combustible liquids), products or Class 1 and 2 liquefied petroleum gases, in such a position that placards may be readily seen by approaching craft. Only one such sign shall be required for barges. Such signs shall be furnished by the Terminal at which the vessel is moored.

3406.4.33 Manned Barges. At least one member of the crew of a manned tank vessel barge shall be on board at all times except when the vessel is gas-free or is moored at a dock or terminal at which watchman service is provided, or unless reasonable precautions are taken to prevent unauthorized persons from boarding the barge.

3406.4.34 Unmanned Barges. On unmanned barges, a licensed deck officer or certified tankerman may be supplied by the Terminal Superintendent.

3406.4.35 Gangway. Safe access between ship and shore shall be provided. Gangway shall be properly rigged and maintained with handrails, adequate illumination, and with a climbing angle not to exceed forty degrees from horizontal.

3406.4.36 Marine Oil Terminals and Transfers. Marine oil transfer operations and marine oil terminals shall also be in accordance with CFR Title 33 Part 151,154,155, and 156, CFR Title 46 Part 34,35, and 153, and CCR Title 2 Division 3, Chapter 1, Article 5.

3406.4.37 Notification by Terminal Superintendent. The Terminal Superintendent shall cause the Appropriate Fire Station of the Los Angeles Fire Department to be notified by telephone that the Terminal and Vessel have complied with all the regulations of the Declaration of Inspection and both are ready to be inspected for commencement of transfer operations. Operations shall not begin without specific permission from the Chief. Prior to starting pumps for transfer operations, the Master or the responsible tank vessel officer and the Terminal Superintendent shall confer together to determine that all requirements have been met for safe transfer operations aboard the vessel and on the terminal premises.

3406.4.38 Masters Certification. Before beginning any transfer operations, the Master or responsible tank vessel officer shall certify in writing to the Terminal Superintendent on forms provided by the Chief that:

- 1 The tank vessel carries a valid certificate as required by Federal Law for tank vessels engaged in transportation of petroleum products;
- 2 The requirements of this article relating to the operation and maintenance of tank vessels while in the Los Angeles Harbor have been complied with; and,
3. The Master or responsible tank vessel officer will on request give the Terminal Superintendent the opportunity to satisfy himself that the condition of the vessel is as stated in the certification.

3406.5.1.6.1 Fire protection system. An approved fire protection system shall be provided in every Bulk Distributing Station building in which Class I or II liquids are handled outside of closed systems.

3406.5.1.6.2 Portable fire extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers shall be maintained and distributed at every Bulk Distributing Station as specified in Section 906 of this article. At least one extinguisher with a minimum classification of 20B:C shall be provided at each loading or unloading facility.

3406.5.1.19 Backing Vehicles Prohibited. No vehicles containing Class I or II liquids, except railroad cars, shall be propelled backward from any Bulk Distributing Station onto any street.

3406.5.4.6 Transferring of flammable and combustible liquids: Flammable and combustible liquids shall not be transferred from any tank vehicle except into aircraft fuel tanks, approved atmospheric tanks, or portable tanks and carboys.

EXCEPTION:

Transfer of flammable and combustible liquids from a tank vehicle into fuel tanks of marine craft (for purposes of auxiliary power only), motor vehicles, or motor equipment may be performed under Permit from the Department pursuant to Section 105.7 of this article, provided:

1. The transfer operation is not performed where the public is invited or where there is unusual exposure to life and property.
2. The tank vehicles are approved by the Department.
3. The tank vehicle's specific function is that of supplying fuel to fuel tanks.
4. The dispensing hose does not exceed 50 feet in length.
5. The dispensing nozzle is an approved automatic closing type.

3406.6.1.6.1 Dome Covers. Dome covers shall be closed and latched while the tank vehicle is in transit.

3406.6.1.10.2 Discharge Hoses. All hose fittings shall be liquid-tight. When multiple hoses are used, the tank vehicle shall not be stationed on any public street, alley, walk or other public thoroughfare. Multiple hoses are permitted for gravity discharge only.

3406.6.5. Time Limit. Tank cars shall be unloaded as soon as possible after their arrival at point of delivery, and shall not be used as storage tanks except by Permit as set forth in Section 105.7 of chapter 1. Unless otherwise specified by such Permit, no tank car containing Class I, II or IIIA liquids shall be allowed to remain on siding at point of delivery for more than 24 hours while connected for transfer operations. During such transfer operations, a qualified person shall be in constant attendance.

3406.6.6. Unloading Procedure. The use of air pressure is prohibited. Dispensing from tank cars into drums or other portable containers is prohibited unless facilities have been approved for

such operations. Dispensing from tank cars to tank vehicles shall be done only at approved loading racks.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. When a tank car is disabled through accident or mechanical failure and it is necessary to remove the cargo at other than an approved loading rack, such cargo may be transferred to a tank vehicle.

2. When a tank car to tank vehicle unloading operation is performed under Permit from the Chief pursuant to Section 105.7 of chapter 1.

3406.6.7. Asphalt Tank Vehicles. Asphalt tank vehicles and all integral working parts, valves, safety relief devices, burners, pressure tanks, and overflow basins shall be in good working condition and shall be maintained free of excessive asphalt residue.

3406.6.7.1. Overflow Protection. Overflow protection for asphalt tank vehicles shall be provided in the form of reservoirs or flashing around fill and vent pipes. These shall be designed and maintained so that hot asphalt will not spill onto tires, brakes, burner equipment, or exhaust system.

3406.6.7.2. Piping above grade. Piping or tubing used to transfer heated asphalt to the roof or above grade level shall be a minimum of Schedule No. 40 metal pipe or equal. Flexible piping shall only be used adjacent to the pump or kettle and shall not exceed six feet in length. All piping shall be firmly supported at intervals of not more than 12 feet.

3406.6.7.3. Access to public way. When asphalt tank vehicles or piping interfere with the use of or access to the public way, barriers shall be provided at a minimum of 25 feet on either side of the operation and shall clearly indicate that the enclosed area is restricted to use by authorized persons only.

Chapter 36

3601.1.1 Combustible Metals. The storage, handling, and use of combustible metals shall be in accordance with this Chapter and NFPA 484.

[Add Definition to Section 3602](#)

COMBUSTIBLE METAL. A metal, including but not limited to magnesium, titanium, sodium, potassium, calcium, lithium, hafnium, zirconium, zinc, thorium, uranium, plutonium or other similar metals, which ignite easily when in the form of fine particles or molten metal.

SECTION 3607

TITANIUM AND ZIRCONIUM

3607.1 General Storage Requirements. The storage, handling, and use of Titanium and Zirconium shall comply with the following:

1. Titanium and zirconium chips, turnings, and fines shall be stored in covered steel containers and limited to 50 pounds per container.
2. Titanium and zirconium chips, turnings, and fines shall be stored in an approved outside location, or in a detached scrap-storage building, or in a special scrap-storage room of fire-resistive construction. Such rooms or buildings shall be constructed in accordance with Chapter 9 of the L.A.M.C. (Building Code).
3. Titanium and zirconium chips, turnings, and fines shall be stored in piles one container high with a total of 500 pounds maximum per pile.
4. Every pile shall be separated from every other pile by an aisle at least five feet wide to facilitate the removal of containers.
5. Storage areas shall be separated from other occupancies by appropriate fire-resistive construction without openings or by an open space of at least 50 feet.
6. All chips, turnings, and fines shall be separated from all combustible storage, flammable solids, flammable and combustible liquids, dangerous chemicals, and corrosive liquids.
7. No open flame or spark-producing device shall be permitted in operating, storage, or disposal areas. The above areas shall be clearly posted with 'NO SMOKING' signs in accordance with Section 310 of this article.
8. A Permit is required in accordance with Section 105.6 of this article when the quantities exceed the exempt amount of combustible metals in Table 105.6.14.

Chapter 38

3801.2.1 Filling Without Permits. No person shall fill any pressure vessel with liquefied flammable gas on any premises where such pressure vessel is installed, unless there is a valid Permit pursuant to the provisions of this article for the maintenance and use of such pressure vessel.

3806.4 Filling Cylinders or Tanks. The transferring or dispensing of liquefied flammable gas into any cylinder or tank on the premises where consumed shall be accomplished only by a cargo tank equipped with approved transfer apparatus. The dispensing of liquefied flammable gas into any cylinders or tank by a cargo tank on any premises where not consumed is prohibited.

3806.5. Transferring on Public Thoroughfare. The transferring of liquefied flammable gas from a cylinder, tank, cargo tank or mobile fuel tank to another on any public street, sidewalk, alley, or public way is prohibited, except by Special Permit from the Chief pursuant to Section 105.8 of this article, or in an accident or emergency, by verbal permission of the Fire Department officer in command at the location.

3806.6. Attendance During Transfer Operations. The attendant or operator shall remain at the transfer connections continuously while transferring liquefied flammable gas from the time that connections are first made until connections are finally broken. During such period, both ends of the transfer or dispensing hose and the cargo tank vehicle shall be frequently observed by the attendant or operator.

SECTION 3812

BULK DISTRIBUTION STATIONS

3812.1 Fences Required Every liquefied flammable gas Bulk Distributing Station shall be entirely surrounded by a substantial fence at least five feet high with adequate gates. No tank vehicle or railroad liquefied flammable gas tank car shall be loaded or unloaded at any Bulk Distributing Station, unless it is completely within such fenced enclosure.

3812.2 Backing Vehicles Prohibited. No tank vehicle shall be propelled backwards from such enclosure into any street, alley or public way. All driveways used in connection with any such liquefied flammable gas Bulk Distributing Station shall be so arranged that vehicles other than railroad cars can travel into or out of the fenced enclosure of such Bulk Distributing Station only in a forward direction.

3812.3 Filling Transportation Tanks. Tank vehicles shall be filled only at a liquefied flammable gas Bulk Distributing Station.

3812.4 Remote Control Switch. An electrical power control switch shall be located at every transfer apparatus where electric power is used in connection with any such transfer apparatus pump for loading or unloading. In addition thereto, a control switch shall be located at a remote

point. Both power control switches shall be conspicuously labeled with a legible sign indicating the location and function thereof.

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Chapter 39

3903.3 General Requirements. Organic peroxides shall be subject to the following requirements:

1. Acetones shall not be used as an extender for ketone peroxides or for cleaning equipment in which ketone peroxides have been used.
2. Containers used to hold organic peroxides, when completely emptied, shall be removed to an outside storage area for disposal. Empty containers shall not be used for any other purpose.
3. Spilled liquid and paste forms of peroxides shall be absorbed by a noncombustible material such as vermiculite or perlite, swept up immediately, and removed to an outside storage area for disposal.
4. Organic peroxides shall be separated from all sources of heat including steam pipes, radiators, open flames or sparks, and solar radiation.

3904.1.12 Storage of Organic Peroxides. Organic peroxides shall not be stored in the same cabinet, room, or area with metallic salts, acids, bases, amines, oxidizing or reducing agents of any type, accelerators such as Cobalt Naphthenates and Cobalt Tertiary Amine, or with flammable or combustible liquids.

3904.1.13 Hazardous Materials Cabinet – Construction and Use. Hazardous materials cabinets shall be constructed in accordance with LAFD Standard No. 40, and shall be used in accordance with the following:

1. Not more than 50 pounds of solid or 20 gallons of liquid organic peroxides shall be stored in a Hazardous Materials Cabinet.
2. Not more than one Hazardous Materials Cabinet containing organic peroxides shall be allowed within a building and such cabinet shall be used exclusively for the storage of organic peroxides.
3. The location of Hazardous Materials Cabinets shall be determined by the Chief.

3904.1.14 Refrigerators and Freezers. Refrigerators and freezers may be used for the storage of small quantities of organic peroxides only under the following conditions:

1. The refrigerator or freezer shall be approved for the storage of hazardous materials and all electrical equipment shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 9 of L.A.M.C. (Electrical Code) for hazardous locations.
2. Organic peroxides shall not be allowed to contact the interior surfaces of the refrigerator or freezer.
3. The location of the refrigerator or freezer shall be approved by the Chief and shall comply with other applicable sections of this chapter.
4. Not more than 50 pounds of solid or 20 gallons of liquid organic peroxides shall be stored in a refrigerator or freezer, and only one such appliance shall be allowed within a building for the exclusive storage of organic peroxides.

3905.2 Handling and Use of Organic Peroxides. The handling and use of organic peroxides shall be in accordance with the following:

1. Organic peroxides in mixing areas shall be limited to the quantity needed for one eight-hour shift.
2. Dispensing or weighing of organic peroxides shall not take place in the storage area.
3. A section of the manufacturing area near the point of use shall be set aside for dispensing and weighing of peroxides. This section shall be clean and procedures shall be established to eliminate contamination with promoters or chemicals of any type.
4. Where Class 1, 2, or 3 peroxides are handled, there shall be provided electrical wiring and equipment in accordance with Chapter 9 of the L.A.M.C. (Electrical Code).
5. All tanks, metal containers, and pipelines shall be grounded or bonded in an approved manner to prevent the accumulation of static electricity.
6. All supplies of organic peroxides shall be returned to proper storage locations at the end of each workday.

Chapter 41

4101.3 General Storage Requirements. *Pyrophoric* materials shall, unless otherwise approved by the Chief, be handled in an inert gas, or within a closed system or under a suitable fluid, which will prevent exposure to air or other oxidizing gases.

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Chapter 43

4303.3 Stabilization. Unstable materials which require stabilization by the use of inhibitors shall not be stored, processed, or handled without such inhibitors, except that where a particular process required the use of an unstable material without such additives, the Chief may waive the above prohibition under specifically prescribed conditions.

4303.4 Inert Gas. Liquid unstable materials shall be blanketed with inert gas when subject to the conditions in 4303.4.1 and 4303.4.2.

4303.4.1 Decomposition Liquid unstable materials which are subject to violent or dangerous decomposition in the vapor phase shall be blanketed with an approved inert gas when stored in tanks or vessels, unless other approved control methods are provided.

4303.4.2 Polymerization. Liquid unstable materials which are subject to violent or dangerous polymerization in the vapor phase shall be blanketed with an approved inert gas when stored in tanks or vessels, unless other approved control methods are provided.

Chapter 44

4404.3 Container Covers. Tanks or lines containing water-reactive materials which are open at the top in such a manner that water streams could be directed into them during fire conditions shall be covered at the close of each working day and during extended periods of non-use with an approved lid or cover.

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Chapter 46

4603.3 Delete and reserve

4603.3.1-4603.3.7 Delete and reserve

4603.4 Delete and reserve

4603.5 Delete and reserve

4603.6.1 Delete and reserve

4603.6.2 Delete and reserve

4603.6.4 –4603.6.7 Delete and reserve

Delete and replace 4604.17

4604.17 Fire escape stairs. Fire escape stairs shall comply with Sections 4604.17.1 through 4604.17.8.

Delete and replace 4604.17.4

4604.17.4 Access. Access to fire escapes shall be any one of the following:

1. Through a room between the corridor and the fire escape if the door to the room is openable from the corridor side without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort, or by an alternate method of access, as determined by the Chief.

2. By a door openable to a fire escape from the interior without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort, as determined by the Chief.

3. By a window openable from the interior without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort, as determined by the Chief. Such window shall have a minimum dimension of 29 inches when open. The sill shall be not more than 30 inches above the floor and landing.

4604.17.7.1 Use of fire escape. No person shall attach or fasten, or cause to be fastened, to any part of any fire escape, any rope, wire cable or similar device, except approved standard equipment, nor shall any person store or maintain anything upon any part of any fire escape.

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4604.17.8 Protection of Exterior Openings. When a fire escape is designated as one of the required exits from a building, the openings onto the fire escape landing and other openings within five feet horizontally of the landing shall be protected in a manner acceptable to the Chief.

4604.17.9 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Sections 4604.17 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

Chapter 47

Add the following standards to chapter 47

L.A.F.D. Standard No. 40. Specifications for construction of Hazardous Materials cabinets and Portable Magazines.....3309.2.1, 3310.1.2.1, 3311.1.1, 3317.4.2, 4404.3

FAA ***United States Department of Transportation***
Federal Aviation Administration

FAA Advisory Circular 150/5390 2B 2004 doc. Heliport Design.....5005.6,5005.6.2

CFR Code of Federal Regulation

CFR Title 33 Part 151 ,154, 155, and 156, CFR Title 46 Part 34, 35, and 153, and CCR Title 2 Division 3, Chapter 1, Article 5.3406.4.3.6

USFS United States Forest Service

"Standard for Spark Arresters for Internal Combustion Engines" (Standard 5100-1B, July 1991).
.....313.3.1

NFPA 40

Add reference 306.2.1

NFPA 407

NFPA 505

NFPA 705

Add reference 1101.2.1

Add reference 309.7, 315.2.9

Add reference 806.1.4.4

Chapter 48

4811.1.1 MOTION PICTURE LOCATIONS – TELEVISION REMOTES. No person shall operate any television broadcasting, videotaping equipment, or motion picture photographic equipment for commercial or professional purposes, or commercial still-photographic equipment outside of an approved studio unless notice of such operation shall have been given to the Fire Department at least 24 hours prior to the commencement of such operation. Spontaneous news coverage activities are exempt from this provision.

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Chapter 49

SECTION 4908 Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIC TO LOS ANGELES

4908.1 Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone Established. The Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone shall be established as set forth in sections 4908.1.1 through 4908.1.3.

4908.1.1 Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone Ordinance and Map. The Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones are hereby established and declared to be those districts and areas included within the boundary described and set forth in the most current map adopted by Ordinance which is incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes and shall be available at the Fire Marshals office.

4908.1.2 Modified Boundary Lines. When in the course of improvement of undeveloped areas of the City, new streets, lots and building sites are created where none existed before, and such new streets, lots and building sites overlap the existing boundary line of the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, the boundary line of such zone shall be deemed to be relocated to coincide with the property boundary or along the center line of such newly created streets that lie closest to the original boundary line location.

4908.1.3 Legal Description The Fire code official shall by regulation establish a legal description of the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. Such regulation shall be amended from time to time to reflect changes necessitated by Section 4908.1.2. hereof or for other necessary purposes. Every such regulation of the Fire code official shall be established according to the requirements of Section 104.1.1 of this Article.

4908.2 Posting of Signs Prohibiting Smoking and Burning There shall be no open burning or smoking in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. The Chief shall cause such districts to be posted at all times by suitable signs giving notice thereof.

4908.3 Authority to Construct, Maintain and Close Fire Roads, Fire Trails and Firebreaks. The Chief shall have authority to construct fire roads and firebreaks in or upon any undeveloped lands in any mountain or hill area, whether or not such lands are public or private, with the consent of the owner thereof, and to maintain the same on a permanent basis when the Chief determines that such fire roads and firebreak are necessary for the protection of life and property against fire or panic.

4908.3.1 Authority to Secure. The Chief may install gates or cables, and securely lock the same, to prevent the use by unauthorized persons of any fire road, truck trail or other road which is not a public highway and over which the Fire Department has the right to pass, whether by easement, license, City ownership or otherwise, for purposes relating to fire protection or control.

4908.4 Authority in State and Federal Forests All lands within the limits of the City of Los Angeles and lying within the boundaries of any State or Federal Forest lands, whether public or private, may be closed to the public by the Chief or by any authorized State or Federal officer,

provided such closure is not in conflict with any State or Federal law. No person shall enter upon any lands so closed except by valid Special Permit from the Chief pursuant to section 105.8 of this article. Such land shall be properly posted by either the United States Forest Service or the Department.

EXCEPTION:

Closure of private lands shall not prohibit the use or entry upon such lands by the owner, his guests or invitees, provided such guests or invitees have written permission of the owner of such private lands to enter upon the same.

4908.5 Open Flame Prohibited. There shall be no open flame or self-contained device capable of producing flame permitted or located upon any road, street or fire road within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone.

4908.6 Smoking Prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person to light, ignite or smoke any cigar, cigarette, tobacco in a pipe or other form of smoldering substance within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone.

4908.7 Clearance of Vegetative Growth from Electrical Transmission Lines. Any person owning, leasing, controlling, operating or maintaining any electrical transmission line over any mountainous forest, brush, or hazardous vegetation covered land shall at all times Cut, trim, or otherwise remove all forked, dead, decadent, rotten, diseased, or weakened branches of trees, or trees that may contact or fall upon any transmission line. Live trees shall remain pruned and trimmed to prevent exposure to electrical transmission or branch lines.

4908.8 Restricted Entry in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. No person, other than those expressly exempted, shall enter into or be in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone except upon public roadways, inhabited areas or established trails and campsites which are open to the public, when said Zone has been posted pursuant to Section 4908.2 of this article.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. This subsection shall not prohibit residents or owners of private property or their invitees or guests from going to or from such private property, provided that such invitees or guests have the permission of the owner or resident to be in or upon such private property.

2. This subsection shall not restrict any public officer in the pursuit of his duty.

4908.8.1 Posted Property. No person shall enter into, upon or across any "posted" property without the permission of the owner. "Posted property" shall mean any property in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone which is marked with a substantial sign at the entrance, at each corner and at intervals of 600 feet along the boundary thereof, bearing the words "TRESPASSING AND LOITERING FORBIDDEN BY LAW" in letters not less than three inches in height.

4908.8.2 Trespass. No person shall travel or trespass upon any firebreak or fire road.

4908.8.3 Special Permit. No person shall operate, drive or park any motorcycle, motor scooter or other vehicle within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, except upon clearly established public or private roads, without first having secured a Special Permit from the Chief pursuant to section 105.8 of this article.

4908.8.4 Unauthorized Parking. No unauthorized person shall park any vehicle so as to obstruct the entrance to any fire road, fire trail or firebreak.

4908.9 Tampering with Established Locks, Signs, Barriers or Water Tanks. No person, except one authorized and acting within the scope of his official duties, shall unlock, open, damage, or tamper with or cause to be unlocked, opened, damaged, or tampered with any lock, gate, door, barrier, seal, water tank enclosure, water valve, hydrant, or other fire protection equipment or facility installed by or under control of the Department or the Federal Division of Forestry.

4908.9.1 Defacing Signs. No person, except one authorized and acting within the scope of his official duties, shall remove, deface, mar, mutilate, or change the position of any sign, installed by the Chief pursuant to this article, designating "CLOSED AREA," "NO SMOKING," "NO OPEN FIRES," "RESTRICTED ENTRY," or other sign or device installed to give warning and to regulate persons' actions within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone.

Need to Provide Map

4908.1.1 Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map

Chapter 50
OCCUPANCY BASED REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 5001
ASSEMBLAGE OCCUPANCIES

5001.1 General. The provisions of this Section and applicable provisions of Titles 19 and 24, C.C.R. shall regulate fire and life safety requirements for assembly occupancies. Such provisions apply to all assembly occupancies requiring a Fire Permit and define who shall be responsible for providing the fire and life safety within. The provisions recognize that life safety consists of more than exit requirements alone and address the proper use of decorative materials, open flame, flammable liquids and gases, and the operation of motion picture theatres and projection rooms. The provisions do not address building construction features that are regulated by Chapter 9 of the L.A.M.C. (Building Code).

5001.2 Permit required. When a building or portion of a building is used for a place of assemblage, a valid Permit from the Chief is required in accordance with Section 105.6 of this article.

5001.3 Management Responsibility. The owner, manager, or person in control of any assembly occupancy shall be responsible for compliance with the fire and life safety provisions of this chapter. The person in control of any assembly occupancy shall, upon request of the Chief provide the name, address, and telephone number of the owner, manager, representative, or lessee. Every place of assemblage shall be under the constant supervision of the owner, manager, or a person in control who shall be on the premises during the time that the occupancy is open to the public.

5001.4 Exit & Access Facilities. The person in control of any assembly occupancy shall provide and maintain exits, seating arrangements, exit signs, occupant loads, and access facilities in accordance with Chapter 10 of this article.

5001.4.1 Obstruction of Exit Facilities. In addition to the exiting requirements found in Chapter 10, assemblage occupancies shall also comply with Sections 5001.4.1.1 through 5001.4.1.4.

5001.4.1.1 Obstruction of Exits. No person shall maintain or place any chair, table, stool sofa, settee, booth, easel, cameras, microphone, cable, false front, rope barrier, or other obstruction except a breakaway rope necessary to control and maintain order in any exit of any assembly occupancy while the same is open for business or while there are persons other than employees therein.

5001.4.1.2 Obstruction of Lobbies and Foyers. No person shall maintain or place any chair, table, stool sofa, settee, booth, easel, cameras, microphone, cable, false front, rope barrier, or other obstruction which will reduce the required exit width in any lobby, foyer, mezzanine, or other public area of any assembly occupancy while the same is open for business or while there are persons other than employees therein, except by written permission by the Chief.

5001.4.1.3 Obstruction of Exits by Persons. No person shall block, impede, or obstruct any exit to a public way or any access to a building, structure or premises, in such manner as to prevent or interfere with the use of such exits or access by any person who is exiting or entering said occupied assembly occupancy.

5001.4.1.4 Waiting Spaces. In theaters, restaurants, and similar places of assemblage where persons are admitted to the occupancy at times when seats are not available for them and are allowed to wait in a lobby or similar space until seats are available, such use of the lobby or similar space shall not encroach upon the required clear width of exits. Such waiting shall be restricted to areas other than the required exit way. Maximum occupant load for waiting spaces shall be one person for each five square feet of waiting space. Exits shall be provided in addition to the exits specified for the main assembly area and shall conform in arrangement with Chapter 10 of this article.

5001.5 Open Flame. No person shall use an open flame upon any stage or platform, inside any dressing room, or within the public area of any assembly occupancy, except by authority of a Special Permit from the Chief pursuant to Section 105.8 of this article.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Approved heating appliances.
2. Smoking in any area where smoking is permitted.
3. The use of candles as part of a religious ritual, ceremony, or service, provided that such candles are located in a portion of a room, building, or premises not normally occupied by any persons except those charged with ministration duties, and provided that such candles are safely supported in a manner approved by the Chief.

5001.6 Live Theatrical Productions. When the occupant load is 100 or more, no person shall operate or maintain any live theatrical production utilizing scenery and/or settings, lighting, or other stage dressing or paraphernalia, in any motion picture theater, theater or little theater except by authority of a Permit in accordance with Section 105.7 of this article.

5001.7 Unvented Portable Heaters. No person shall operate, maintain, or allow to exist any unvented portable fuel-burning heater in any assembly occupancy except by Special Permit from the Chief pursuant to Section 105.8 of this article.

5001.8 Compressed Gases and Liquefied Flammable Gases. Compressed gases or liquefied gases shall comply with Sections 5001.8.1 through 5001.8.3.

5001.8.1 Special permit required. No person shall, without a Special Permit from the Chief, pursuant to Section 105.8 of this article, use or store compressed gases or liquefied flammable gases within any assembly occupancy for demonstrations, exhibitions, trade shows, lectures or any other purpose which in the opinion of the Chief would create a fire, life, or panic hazard.

5001.8.1.1 Conditions. Special Permits from the Chief, pursuant to Section 105.8 of this article, shall specify the following conditions for the proper use or display of compressed gases or liquefied flammable gases within any assembly occupancy:

1. Cylinders and their appurtenances shall be designed, fabricated, tested, and maintained in accordance with Chapter 30 and Chapter 38 of this article.
2. Cylinders shall be stored in a place and manner approved by the Chief.
- The use or display of compressed gases or liquefied flammable gases shall not exceed 30 consecutive days.
3. Liquefied flammable gas cylinders shall be installed in an upright position and be secured to prevent movement.
4. Cylinders shall not be exposed to any heat above ambient temperature.
5. Cylinders equipped with protective caps shall, except when in use, have the caps in place.
6. Cylinder valves shall be closed at any time the demand for gas ceases so that pressure will not be maintained on any attached equipment.
7. The amount of gas and number of cylinders shall not exceed the amount and number approved by the Chief for a specific location.
8. Not less than one 10B:C portable fire extinguisher shall be provided and accessible at each location where open flame is used.
9. Liquefied flammable gas cylinders shall not exceed 5.76 gallons water capacity in size.
10. Liquefied flammable gas cylinders shall not be filled with more than 50 percent of nominal charging capacity.
11. The total amount of liquefied flammable gas cylinders on the premises shall not exceed 60 gallons at any time.
12. Liquefied flammable gas used for the preparation or warming of food for retail sale is prohibited.

5001.8.2 Liquefied Flammable Gases Liquefied flammable gas used for space heating shall be supplied from a fuel cylinder located outside of and at least 10 feet from any assembly occupancy. An approved heater and piping system shall be used. Flexible hose in length up to 36 inches may be used if it is designed for a minimum bursting pressure of 1,750 PSIG, and such hose shall be marked with "L.P.-GAS" or "LPG" labeling.

5001.8.3 Regulating devices. Cylinder pressure regulating devices shall be located adjacent to the cylinder. Cylinders and regulating devices shall be located and protected to prevent physical damage.

5001.9 Standing Concert Attendance Inside Structures. No person shall conduct, operate, maintain or allow standing concert attendance inside a structure.

EXCEPTION:

Public assembly occupancies with occupant loads below 1,000 may utilize standing concert attendance under the provisions of a Special Permit from the Chief pursuant to Section 105.8 of this article. Such permit shall be issued only if it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Chief that the physical layout of the event and the proposed security measures are adequate

to insure that the audience will neither rush the stage, nor gather at the stage in such a manner as to create a dangerous level of crowd density.

In evaluating the adequacy of such layout and security, the Chief shall consider the anticipated size, volatility, and behavior of the audience as demonstrated by the past history of like audiences.

5001.10 Standing Concert Attendance Not in Structures. No person shall conduct, operate, maintain or allow standing concert attendance at a public assemblage not in a structure except by authority of a Special Permit from the Chief pursuant to Section 105.8 of this article. Such permit shall be issued only if it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Chief that the physical layout of the event and the proposed security measures are adequate to insure that the audience will neither rush the stage, nor gather at the stage in such a manner as to create a dangerous level of crowd density.

In evaluating the adequacy of such layout and security, the Chief shall consider the anticipated size, volatility, and behavior of the audience as demonstrated by the past history of like audiences.

SECTION 5002 DAY CARE AND EDUCATIONAL OCCUPANCIES

5002.1 Permit Required. A valid Permit in accordance with 105.6 of this article is required when a building or portion of a building is used as a day care or educational occupancy.

5002.2 Management Responsibility. The owner, manager, or person in control of any private day care or educational occupancy shall be responsible for providing and controlling the fire and life safety provisions of this section. The person in control of any private day care or educational occupancy shall, upon request of the Department, furnish the name, address, and telephone number of the owner, manager, representative, or lessee. Every private day care or educational occupancy shall be under the constant supervision of the owner, manager, or person in control. Either the owner, manager, or person in control shall be on the premises of the occupancy during the hours the facility is open for educational or day care purposes.

5002.3 Space Heating Appliance Location. Any fuel burning heating appliance in day care or educational occupancies shall not be located closer than 10 feet from any required exit where only one exit is provided. Space heating appliances shall be properly vented in accordance with Chapter 9 of the L.A.M.C. (Mechanical Code) and applicable provisions of Part 4, Title 24, C.C.R. Any heater located in an area occupied by children shall have protective features incorporated into its design or a protective guard, screen, or other means to eliminate accidental contact with the heating appliance.

5002.4 Classroom Aisles and Seats. A building or portion of a building used for educational purposes shall provide seating arrangements and aisles leading to the required exits as specified in Title 19, C.C.R. This provision shall apply to every elementary and secondary school, high school, and every State-owned or State-occupied community college, college, and university.

5002.4.1 Not regulated by Title 19, C.C.R. All educational occupancies not regulated by Title 19, C.C.R. including privately owned vocational or trade schools, colleges, universities and educational facilities provided by firms or companies for employees shall adhere to the following seating requirements:

1. Aisles: Aisles adjacent to rows of seats shall be not less than 22 inches in width. The width of the aisle on the corridor side of the room adjacent to the exit door and leading from the front to the rear of the room shall be a minimum width of three feet. The aisle along the window side of the room shall be not less than 22 inches in width if there are no exit doors on that side of the room. If exit doors are on each side of the room, an aisle with a minimum width of three feet shall be maintained adjacent to each exit door.

2. Seats: In rooms having a seating capacity of 100 or more, loose seats, folding chairs, or similar seating facilities that are not fixed to the floor shall be bonded together in groups of not less than three nor more than seven. The spacing and arrangement of seats shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 10 of this article.

5003 INSTITUTIONAL OCCUPANCIES

5003.1 Permit Required. A valid permit from the Department is required in accordance with Section 105.6 of this article when a building or portion of a building is used as an institutional occupancy.

5003.2 Management Responsibility. The owner, manager, or person in charge of any institutional occupancy shall be responsible for providing and controlling the fire and life safety provisions of this section. The person in charge of any institutional occupancy shall, upon request by the Chief, furnish the name, address, and telephone number of the owner, manager, owner's representative, or lessee. Every institutional occupancy shall be under the constant supervision of the owner, manager, or person in charge.

5003.3 Fire/Life Safety Program. Every institution as required by the Chief shall implement a written and approved Fire/Life Safety Program which includes procedures for notifying the Fire Department, procedures for the use of fire protection equipment, and an emergency evacuation plan.

5003.3.1 Emergency plans, procedures, and evacuation signs. All emergency plans, procedures, and evacuation signs shall be submitted to the Fire Department for approval prior to implementation. The approved copy of the Fire/Life Safety Program shall be available for review by the Chief.

5003.3.2 Fire drills. Fire drills shall be scheduled and performed quarterly for each shift implementing the fire/life safety emergency procedures. A written record shall be kept on forms

approved by the Chief of all such drills. Records shall give the date and time of each drill held. Records shall be maintained for a period of three years and be available for review by the Chief.

5003.3.3 Evacuation plan posted. The evacuation plan shall be posted throughout the facility and shall include the following minimum requirements:

1. Evacuation routes, including locations of exits.
2. *The location of fire alarm pull stations.*
3. *The location of portable fire extinguishers and other fire protection equipment.*
4. The phone number of the Fire Department.
5. Designation of outside refuge areas where guests or patients are to assemble after evacuation of the building.
6. Assignment of a responsible person to call the Fire Department upon notification of any fire or upon the activation of any fire protection system.

5003.3.4 Emergency Planning. The Fire/Life Safety Program shall be updated and approved annually. All personnel shall receive approved training conducted by the Department or by a health care facility instructor who is certified in accordance with Section 117 of this article. New employees shall receive such training within 30 days of employment.

5003.4 Heating Appliances. Heating appliances in institutional occupancies shall be in accordance with 5003.1 through 5003.4.

5003.4.1 Approval required. Portable electrical heating appliances shall not be used in any institutional occupancy without the approval of the Chief. All gas fired heating devices shall be connected to the gas supply by means of approved rigid or semi-rigid piping. All heating appliances shall be provided with guards that will provide protection against ignition of clothing and other combustible material.

5003.4.2 Metallic guards required. Appliances employing open flame radiated heat shall have fixed and substantially constructed metallic guards located not less than 10 inches from the radiating flame, with guard members spaced not more than two inches apart.

5003.4.2.1 Cabinet type appliances. Cabinet type appliances that are not provided with an inner combustion chamber and an air circulating space between the combustion chamber and the outer shell shall have fixed and substantially constructed metallic guards located not less than three inches from the shell and spaced not more than two inches apart.

5003.4.3 Portable unvented heaters. No person shall operate, maintain, or allow to exist any portable unvented fuel-burning heater in any institutional occupancy.

5003.5 Lamp Guards. All lights protruding from any wall or ceiling shall be provided with suitable guards to prevent their accidental breakage or contact with readily ignitable materials.

5003.6 Grounding Safeguards. Portable electric appliances shall not be placed closer than five feet to wash basins, bath tubs, showers, or other grounded surfaces.

5003.7 Fire Clearance Safety Inspections. Fire Clearance Safety Inspections shall in accordance with 5003.7.1 and 5003.7.2.

5003.7.1 Pre-inspection As provided by Health and Safety Code Section 13235, a prospective state licensee of a community care facility, as defined by Section 1502 of the State Health and Safety Code or a residential care facility for the elderly, as defined by Section 1569.2 of the State Health and Safety Code, may request a pre-inspection of the facility prior to final clearance approval in connection with the issuance of such state license. A fee of \$50.00 shall be charged for the pre-inspection of a facility serving 25 or fewer persons and a fee of \$100.00 for a facility serving more than 25 persons. Such fee shall be paid to the Department prior to final clearance approval by the Department.

5003.7.2 Final clearance. The Department shall charge and collect a fee for any final clearance approval inspection in connection with the issuance of a state license to operate a residential care facility housing non-ambulatory elderly persons. The fee shall be established in the same manner as is provided for the establishment of fees under Section 113.6.3 of this Code, but shall not exceed any fee for such inspection established by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to Section 13131.5(f) of the State Health and Safety Code.

5004 Residential Occupancies

5004.1 Permit Required. A valid Permit is required in accordance with Section 105.6 of this article to operate or maintain a hotel three or more stories in height or containing 20 or more guest rooms.

5004.2 Management Responsibility. The owner, manager, or person in charge of any residential occupancy shall be responsible for providing and controlling the fire and life safety provisions of this section. The person in charge of any residential occupancy shall, upon request of the Chief, furnish the name, address, and telephone number of the owner, manager, representative, or lessee.

5004.3 Responsible Resident Required. Responsible resident requirements shall comply with Sections 5004.3.1 through 5004.3.3

5004.3.1 Resident on the Premises. In the event an apartment house has 16 or more dwelling units or a hotel has 20 or more guest rooms, either the owner or a responsible resident having charge thereof shall reside on the premises.

5004.3.2 Manager Contact Information. The owner or manager of every apartment house in which there are 16 or more dwelling units and every hotel in which there are 20 or more guest rooms, shall, upon request of the Chief, furnish in writing both the name, unit number, and telephone number of the current responsible resident and the name, address, and telephone

number of the owner or manager. Such statement shall be signed by at least two of the following owner, manager, or responsible resident.

5004.3.3 Owner Contact Information. If the owner does not reside upon the premises of any apartment house in which there are less than 16 dwelling units or any hotel in which there are less than 20 guest rooms, a notice stating the name, address, and telephone number of both the owner and the owner's agent in charge of the occupancy shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises.

5004.3.4 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 5004.3 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

5004.4 Posting or Distribution of Fire Safety Information. Posting or distribution of fire safety information shall comply with 5004.4.1 through 5004.4.7

5004.4.1 Posting in Guest Rooms in Hotels and Motels. Every owner, responsible resident, administrator, or manager of a hotel or motel located in a building which is three or more stories in height, shall cause the fire safety information specified in Section 5004.4.3 of this section to be posted and maintained in a clear and legible condition affixed as a notice separate and apart from any other notice at a conspicuous location on the inside surface of the main exit door or adjacent building surface from each guest room. The information shall be printed on a durable material and permanently affixed so as to be easily readable to the occupant of that guest room.

5004.4.2 Distribution in Dwelling Units in Apartment Houses and Condominiums. Every owner, responsible resident, administrator, manager, lessor or sublessor of an apartment house or condominium. any portion of which is three or more stories in height, shall cause the fire safety information specified in Section 5004.4.3 of this section to be distributed. The distribution shall be to each occupant, tenant, buyer, lessee, or sublessee thereof, and shall be accomplished prior to or at the time that person first occupies or enters into possession of the premises. Each distribution shall be accomplished in such a manner to attract the attention of the occupant to the fire safety information and to stress its importance in the event of a fire.

5004.4.3 Fire Safety Information Required. Fire safety information shall be printed in a clear, non-ornamental style of type which is 12 points or larger in size. The fire safety information shall provide the reader with the following instructions on actions to be taken in case of fire:

1. How to call the Fire Department.
2. How to alert others and where to activate the fire alarm system.
3. How to be protected inside a room threatened by fire.
4. How to evacuate the building.

5004.4.3.1 Smoke detector information. Smoke detector information shall be included in fire safety information and shall state the following: "SMOKE DETECTORS ARE PROVIDED FOR YOUR PERSONAL SAFETY. ANYONE WHO WILLFULLY AND MALICIOUSLY TAMPERS WITH, DAMAGES, BREAKS, OR REMOVES ANY REQUIRED SMOKE DETECTOR SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR. ANY PERSON WHO

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WILLFULLY AND MALICIOUSLY SENDS, GIVES, TRANSMITS, OR SOUNDS ANY FALSE ALARM OF FIRE IS GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR.”

5004.4.4 Modification: The Chief shall have the authority to provide for and approve slight modifications in the fire safety information required to be posted or distributed pursuant to this section. No modification shall be made without prior approval of the Chief.

5004.4.5 Format: A sample format of the fire safety information required by this section shall be available for inspection at the Fire Prevention Bureau and at locations designated by the Chief.

5004.4.6 Language: In the event a substantial number of the patrons and occupants of any occupancy regulated by this section do not read or comprehend the English language, the required fire safety information shall be printed in both English and the language understood by the patrons and occupants.

5004.4.7 Removal: No person shall remove or deface any fire safety information required in this Section except to repair or replace the notice or the surface upon which it is affixed.

5004.4.8 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 5004.4 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

5004.5 Smoke Detector Maintenance. Smoke detector maintenance shall comply with Sections 5004.5.1 through 5004.5.5

5004.5.1 Testing Smoke detectors required by Chapter 9 of the L.A.M.C. (Building Code) shall be maintained in dependable operating condition and tested every six months or as required by the Chief. An accurate record of such tests shall be kept by the owner, manager, or person in charge of the property, and such records shall be open to examination by the Chief.

5004.5.2 Notification Every tenant, including every person occupying a dwelling unit or guest room, shall notify in writing the owner or the owner’s designated agent as soon as possible of a known defect or malfunction in a smoke detector required by Chapter 9 of the L.A.M.C. (Building Code). After an occupant has so notified the owner or agent, that occupant’s duty will cease.

5004.5.3 Entry. Any owner or owner’s agent may enter any dwelling unit or guest room owned by such owner for the purpose of inspecting, repairing, testing, and maintaining smoke detectors required by Chapter 9 of the L.A.M.C. (Building Code). Except in cases of emergency, the owner or owner’s agent shall give the tenant reasonable notice in writing of the intention to enter and shall enter only during normal business hours. A period of 24 hours shall be considered to be reasonable notice in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

5004.5.4 No refusal No tenant, after reasonable notice has been given as herein provided, shall refuse to permit the owner or owner’s agent to enter the premises for any of the purposes enumerated in Section 5004.5.3.

5004.5.5 Tampering No person shall remove or render inoperable any required smoke detector except to repair or replace such smoke detector.

5004.5.6 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 5004.5 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

5004.6 Flammable and Combustible Liquids. Flammable and Combustible Liquids in dwelling units and guest rooms shall comply with Sections 5004.6.1 through 5004.6.5.

5004.6.1 Class 1A The storage, handling, and use of Class IA liquids in any dwelling unit or guest room, or in any room, building, or premises accessory to a dwelling unit or guest room, except as otherwise regulated by this article is prohibited.

5004.6.2 Class IB, IC, or Class II. Class IB, IC or Class II liquids with a flashpoint below 110°F shall not be used in any dwelling unit or guest room for any of the following purposes:

1. The cleaning by dipping or submerging of any clothing, drapes, bedding, or similar material.
2. The cleaning or polishing of floors, walls, ceilings, windows, furniture, equipment, or similar surfaces.
3. Insecticides, pest sprays, or rodent exterminators.
4. Washing parts or removing grease or dirt.

5004.6.3 Approved Uses. The storage, handling, and use of Class IB, IC, or combustible liquids in hotels or apartment houses shall be only for the purpose of maintenance and operation of maintenance equipment. Storage shall be in approved containers and in hazardous material cabinets in locations approved by the Chief.

5004.6.4 Maximum quantities. Maximum quantities in hotels or apartment houses for Class IB, IC, and Class II liquids combined shall not exceed 10 gallons and for Class III liquids shall not exceed 60 gallons.

EXCEPTION:

Storage in excess of these amounts may be approved by the Chief if stored in a Hazardous Material Room or an H-1, H-2, or H-3 occupancy that has no openings into portions of the building used by the public.

5004.6.5 Basement storage. Flammable liquids shall not be stored, handled, or used in basements of any residential occupancy.

5004.6.5.1 Class II or Class III liquids. Class II or Class III liquids in quantities not exceeding those in Section 5004.6.4 may be stored in basements with approval and Special Permit from the Chief pursuant to Section 105.8 of this article, provided the basement is protected by an automatic fire extinguishing system in accordance with Chapter 9 of the L.A.M.C. (Plumbing Code).

5004.7 Flammable and Combustible Liquids in Dwellings. Flammable and Combustible Liquids in Dwellings shall comply with 5004.7.1 through 5004.7.2. Storage of flammable and/or combustible liquids in dwellings shall be in approved containers and shall be restricted to private garages, carports, or other locations approved by the chief.

5004.7.1 Class IA in dwellings

The storage and use of Class IA liquids in dwellings is prohibited.

EXCEPTION:

Not more than two gallons of flammable aerosol containers.

5004.7.2 Maximum quantities

The maximum quantities stored in dwellings shall not exceed 10 gallons for Class IB or IC liquids, 15 gallons for Class II liquids, and 60 gallons for Class III liquids.

5004.8 Unvented Portable Heaters No person shall use, maintain, or allow to exist any portable, fuel-burning, unvented room heater in any residential occupancy.

5004.8.1 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 5004.8 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

5004.9 Compressed Gases and Liquefied Flammable Gases

No person shall store or use compressed gases or liquefied flammable gases within a residential occupancy.

EXCEPTION:

Permanent outside installations of containers and equipment when installed in compliance with Chapter 27 of this Article.

5004.10 Spark Arresters Spark Arresters shall comply with 5004.10.1 through 5004.10.2

5004.10.1 Installation. Every residential occupancy in which is installed any chimney, flue, or stovepipe attached to any fireplace, stove, barbeque, or other device that burns any solid or liquid fuel shall have such chimney, flue, or stovepipe equipped with an approved spark arrester installed in such a manner as to be visible for the purposes of inspection and maintenance.

5004.10.2 Fire hazard. No person shall maintain any chimney, flue, or stovepipe in such a manner as to create a fire hazard.

**SECTION 5005
NEW HIGH-RISE**

5005.1 Elevator System. Elevator System shall comply with the general requirements of 5005.1.1 through 5005.1.8.

5005.1.1 Construction. Except for the designated main floor, all elevators shall open into elevator vestibules which are constructed with walls, floors, and ceilings having a fire-resistive rating of not less than one hour.

5005.1.2 Vestibule Openings. All vestibule openings other than those for elevator doors and stairway enclosures shall be protected with automatic-closing fire assemblies having not less than a 45-minute fire-resistive rating, actuated by “combustion products” type smoke detectors.

5005.1.3 Smoke Detector. Each elevator vestibule shall be provided with an approved smoke detector located on the lobby ceiling. The elevator controls shall be designed so that the activation of a lobby smoke detector will cause all elevators serving that landing or floor to return non-stop to the designated main floor and be under manual control only.

5005.1.3.1 Alternate floor recall. Elevators with an alternate floor recall feature shall also have an approved smoke detector in the designated main floor elevator lobby. Activation of this smoke detector would recall the elevator to an alternate floor designated by the Chief.

5005.1.4 Elevator Keys. There shall be provided for Fire Department use in case of any emergency, a key for the main floor switch and for each fire control elevator and emergency elevator. These keys shall be readily accessible and in a location approved by the Chief.

5005.1.5 Sign. A permanent sign shall be installed adjacent to the elevator call station on each floor reading “IN CASE OF FIRE USE STAIRWAY FOR EXIT. DO NOT USE ELEVATOR.”

5005.1.6 Fire Control Elevator. At least one elevator in each bank of elevators shall be available for fire emergency service and shall have its controls designed so that key switches located in the building control station/fire command center will recall said elevator or elevators to the designated main floor. The elevator or elevators shall be interconnected with the standby power. This standby power shall be transferable to any other elevator in the bank and shall be capable of operating the elevator with a full load.

5005.1.7 Emergency Elevator. At least one elevator car serving all building levels shall be made available for emergency use and shall contain the following:

1. A minimum inside car platform of four feet three inches deep by six feet eight inches wide with a minimum clear opening width of 42 inches, unless otherwise designed and approved to provide equivalent utility to accommodate an ambulance stretcher having a minimum size of 24 inches by 84 inches in its horizontal position.
2. The elevator shall be subject to control from the building control station.
3. The elevator shall be interconnected with the standby power system.

4. The elevator shall be identified with a permanent sign installed adjacent to the elevator control panel in the building control station.

5005.1.8 Permit. Installation, alteration, and major repair of the items listed in 5005.1.1 through 5005.1.3 of this section shall be performed under Permit of the Department of Building and Safety, when such Permit is required.

5005.2 Special Requirements. Except as provided herein, elevators shall conform to the requirements of Article 51, Part 2, Title 24, C.C.R.

5005.3 Vertical Exit Enclosure. There shall be provided for Fire Department use at least two access doors to two vertical exit enclosures that serve all building levels and the roof at the main entrance level, one of which is inside the building.

5005.4 Emergency Helicopter Landing Facility. Each building shall have a rooftop emergency helicopter landing facility in a location approved by the Chief. A heliport as classified in FAA Advisory Circular 150/5390 2B may be accepted in lieu of the emergency helicopter landing facility. Facilities shall be installed under Permit of Chapter 9 of the L.A.M.C. (Building and Plumbing Code) and should also be in accordance with the guidelines of FAA Advisory Circular 150/5390 2B.

5005.4.1 Definitions. The following words or group of words, when used in this Section, shall be defined as follows:

Approach-Departure Path – The flight path of the helicopter as it approaches or departs from the emergency helicopter landing facility designated take off and landing area. The approach-departure path is measured from the edge of the takeoff and landing area and is a rising slope determined by a ratio of eight feet horizontal distance for every one foot of vertical height.

Peripheral Area – An obstruction free (i.e. no intrusions into the approach-departure path) area adjacent to the takeoff and landing area serving as a safety zone.

Takeoff and Landing Area – The designated area on the emergency helicopter landing facility from which helicopter departures and approaches are intended to originate or terminate.

Touchdown Pad – The load bearing portion of the emergency helicopter landing facility designated takeoff and landing area on which a helicopter may land.

5005.4.2 Minimum requirements. An emergency helicopter landing facility shall meet the following minimum requirements:

1. **Approach-Departure Path:** The facility shall have two approach-departure paths with a 90-degree arc of separation between the two.
2. **Touchdown Pad:** The touchdown pad shall have a dimension of 50 feet by 50 feet.
NOTE: The touchdown pad is the same size as the takeoff and landing area.

3. Peripheral Area: The peripheral area (obstruction free safety zone) surrounding the takeoff and landing area/touchdown pad shall be 25 feet from the edge of the takeoff and landing area.

4. Safety Net: If the touchdown pad is elevated more than 30 inches above the adjoining roof level, a horizontally attached safety net shall be installed around the perimeter. The safety net shall be located in such a manner that it will not penetrate the approach-departure paths.

5. A wind-indicating device shall be provided.

6. Fire Protection: One Class H standpipe in accordance with Chapter 9 of the L.A.M.C. (Plumbing Code) shall be provided. A weather resistant cabinet for fire hose shall be provided with 100 feet of rubber-lined, single-jacketed, one and one-half inch fire hose equipped with a fog nozzle.

7. The emergency helicopter landing facility shall be marked as indicated in Figure 5005.4

EXCEPTION:

Heliport marking as defined in FAA Advisory Circular 150/5390 2B for private use or public use may be accepted.

FIGURE 5005.4

MARKINGS UTILIZING A SQUARE FOR A ROOF-TOP EMERGENCY HELICOPTER LANDING FACILITY.

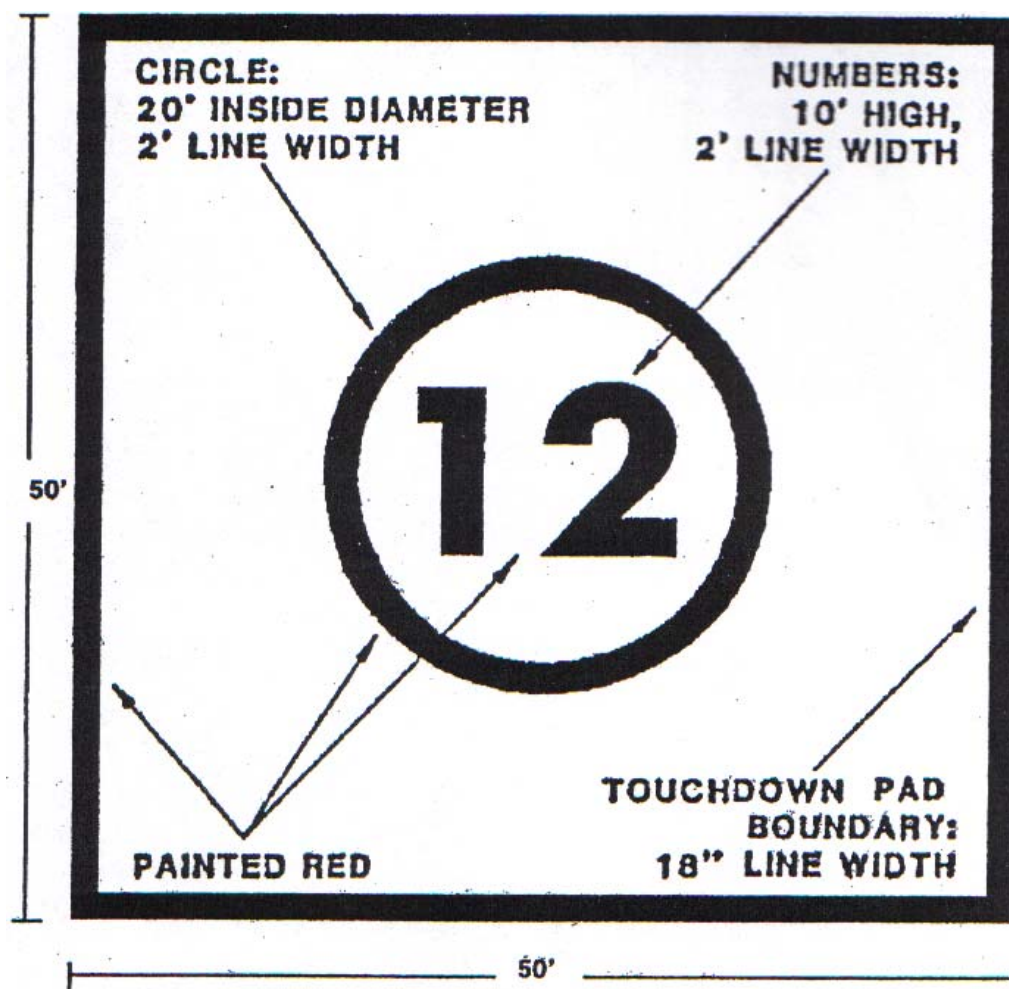
NOTES:

1. The preferred touchdown pad background color is white.
2. The red numeral indicates the allowable weight, in thousands of pounds, that the facility is capable of supporting.

3. The numeral shall be oriented toward magnetic north.

4. Allowable weight shall not be in metric units.

Figure 5005.4



5005.5 Portable fire extinguisher required. At least one Class 2A10BC portable fire extinguisher shall be provided in each high-rise residential occupancy unit in such a manner that the extinguisher is immediately accessible and mounted adjacent to the main exit.

EXCEPTION:

High-rise residential occupancy units which are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system throughout.

5005.5.1 Penalties and minimum fines. Violation of Section 5005.5 shall be subject to penalties and minimum fines as prescribed in section 109.4.

5005.6 Standby power for window washing equipment. See 604.2.14.1.3.1 requirement for standby power to exterior window washing equipment for use on high-rise buildings.

Appendix

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<u>Appendix Chapter 4</u>	<u>Adopt</u>
<u>Appendix A</u>	<u>Do not Adopt</u>
<u>Appendix B</u>	<u>Do not Adopt</u>
<u>Appendix BB</u>	<u>Do not Adopt</u>
<u>Appendix C</u>	<u>Do not Adopt</u>
<u>Appendix CC</u>	<u>Do not Adopt</u>
<u>Appendix D</u>	<u>Adopt</u>
<u>Appendix E</u>	<u>Do not Adopt</u>
<u>Appendix F</u>	<u>Do not Adopt</u>
<u>Appendix G</u>	<u>Do not Adopt</u>
<u>Appendix H</u>	<u>Adopt</u>
<u>Appendix I</u>	<u>Do not Adopt</u>
<u>Appendix J</u>	<u>Adopt</u>