

**2014 FIRE CODE AMENDMENTS
HIGHLIGHT SUMMARY**

This document highlights the 2014 Fire Code amendments enacted by Local Law No. 148 of 2013 that the Fire Department deems to be the most significant and/or likely to be of interest.

**CHAPTER 1
ADMINISTRATION**

1. “Grandfathering” provisions (FC 102.3, 102.4 and 102.5)

Clarify what constitutes a “lawfully existing” condition under the new 2013 Fire Code, consistent with the current Fire Code provision defining conditions lawfully existing as of July 1, 2008. (FC102.3, FC102.4 and 102.5)

2. Coordination of plan review with the Department of Buildings (FC104.1.2)

Provide that the Fire Department can authorize the Department of Buildings to review construction documents filed with that agency for compliance with Fire Code design and installation requirements for battery systems, fire apparatus access roads, and rooftop access and obstructions

3. Citywide permits (FC105.1.2)

Clarify that citywide permits are only valid for temporary storage, handling and/or use of hazardous materials citywide, and are not valid for overnight storage

4. Design and installation documents. Add the following to the list requiring Fire Department submission and approval (FC105.4)

Life safety systems in fixed guideway and passenger rail systems (Chapter 3)

Life safety systems in vehicle tunnels and bridges (Chapter 3)

Marina fire protection systems (Chapter 3)

In-building auxiliary radio communication systems (Chapter 5)

Yard hydrant systems (Chapters 5 and 34)

Aerosol fire extinguishing systems (Chapter 9)

Detection and alarm systems for flammable gases systems and facilities (Chapters 9 and 22)

Detection and alarm systems for highly toxic and toxic materials systems and facilities (Chapters 9 and 37)

Combustible spraying, dipping or powder-coating systems and facilities (Chapter 15)

Limited spraying spaces (Chapter 15)

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Stationary installations in which a fumigant or insecticidal fogger is used (Chapter 17)

Hydrogen motor fuel-dispensing facility (Chapter 22)

Compressing of a flammable gas, including piped natural gas, to a pressure exceeding 6 psig (FC Chapter 35)

Natural gas distribution piping systems operating at 15 psig or higher (Fuel Gas Code)

5. New permits (FC105.6)

Fire department in-building auxiliary radio communication systems (FC511)

6. Permits eliminated (FC105.6)

Seaplane base operations (regulated by Department of Small Business Services)

Fuel oil stored in stationary storage tanks in 1 and 2 family homes for use in stationary fuel oil burning equipment (longstanding agency practice)

Oxygen containers in residential dwelling units and residential health care dwelling units (to facilitate home health care use of medical oxygen)

Oxygen containers handled and used at any premises by trained and knowledgeable medical personnel engaged in providing licensed health care on a citywide response basis (to facilitate use of portable medical oxygen in provision of medical services)

Oxygen containers stored at any premises by trained and knowledgeable medical personnel for use in the provision of licensed health care on a citywide response basis (to facilitate use of portable medical oxygen in provision of medical services)

Transportation by motor vehicle of oxygen containers by trained and knowledgeable medical personnel engaged in providing licensed health care on a citywide response basis (to facilitate use of portable medical oxygen in provision of medical services)

**CHAPTER 2
DEFINITIONS**

7. Rooftop overcrowding (FC202)

Amend overcrowding definition to include rooftop place of assembly or place of public gathering

8. Liquid oxygen ambulatory care container/ liquid oxygen home care container (FC4002)

New definitions in connection with allowed use of medical oxygen for home health care purposes

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9. Provide/amend definitions for the following terms:

Alcohol-blended motor fuel, alteration, automatic emergency shutoff valve, emergency shutoff valve, manual emergency shutoff valve, fail-safe, and inert gas

**CHAPTER 3
GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE**

10. Barbecue regulations (FC307)

Allow charcoal, electric, piped natural gas (not LPG) barbecues on commercial premises

Clarify that LPG containers are allowed on private residential and apartment balconies and rooftops, but are limited to 4 small, hibachi-style (16.4 ounce) containers per dwelling unit

11. Coke-fueled salamanders at construction sites (FC307)

Restore use of coke-fueled salamanders for drying operations at construction sites as was allowed by the Fire Prevention Code, subject to permit and certificate of fitness requirements

12. Candles and burning incense (FC308)

Prohibit in college dormitories

13. Portable fueled equipment (FC313)

Clarify that the indoor storage of snow blowers and portable generators are regulated in the same manner as lawn-care equipment and other portable fueled equipment

Add fire safety requirements for the use of piped natural gas portable heaters

14. Automotive salvage and wrecking facilities (FC317)

Require torch operations to be conducted at least 35 feet (increased from 25 feet) from combustible waste, other motor vehicles, stacks of motor vehicles or other combustible material

15. Rooftop gardens and landscaping (FC318)

Require rooftop gardens or landscaping exceeding 250 square feet to be provided with a rooftop garden hose connected to an approved water supply (consistent with 2013 Building Code rooftop garden regulations)

16. Marinas (FC319)

Adopt national standard (National Fire Protection Association Standard 303) for marinas, with the incorporation of certain Fire Department rule requirements

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17. Fixed guideway transit and passenger rail systems (FC321)

Adopt national standard (National Fire Protection Association Standard 130), with Fire Department modifications, with respect to emergency ventilation, emergency voice communication, standpipe systems, fire protection systems, means of egress and emergency procedures requirements

18. Road tunnels (FC322)

Adopt national standard (National Fire Protection Association Standard 502), with Fire Department modifications, with respect to emergency ventilation, emergency voice communication, standpipe systems, fire protection systems, means of egress and emergency response plan requirements

19. Wastewater treatment facilities (FC323)

Adopt national standard (National Fire Protection Association Standard 820) with respect to fire protection systems and other fire safety measures in wastewater treatment facilities

20. Electric generating plants (FC324)

Adopt national standard (National Fire Protection Association Standard 850) with respect to fire protection systems and other fire safety measures in electric generating plants

**CHAPTER 4
EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS**

The entire chapter has been comprehensively revised and reorganized

21. Eliminates one-size-fits-all emergency preparedness plan

Eliminate current Fire Code requirement of office building-type fire safety plans in favor of a simpler plan, except for largest office, assembly, educational and mercantile buildings and occupancies, for which such a plan is warranted by their greater size, complexity and/or risk vulnerability

22. Non-fire emergencies

Expand all plans to address non-fire emergencies, including coordination of EMS and volunteer response to CPR medical emergencies

23. Coordination of plan, staffing and communications

Coordinate type of plan with staffing requirements and voice communication capability

24. General (FC401)

Sets forth the plan elements and staffing requirements for three types of emergency preparedness plans, two with staffing. The three types of plans are as follows:

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Level 1: Comprehensive fire/safety and emergency action plan

Same as present fire safety/emergency action plan (with inclusion of medical emergencies) Fire and Life Safety (FLS) Director (equivalent to FS/EAP Director), with full staffing

Requires a building information card

Requires a building maintenance program

Fire Department review of plan

Level 2: Fire and emergency preparedness plan

New simplified plan that provides for fire safety and non-fire emergency preparedness in buildings or occupancies of a lesser size, complexity, and/or risk vulnerability than those requiring a comprehensive fire safety and emergency preparedness action plan

Identification of fire prevention measures appropriate to the occupancy

Fire Department review of plans only for high-rise and large-area buildings

Level 3: Fire and emergency preparedness guide and notices

Equivalent to current residential (apartment building) guide and notices, but addressing non-fire emergencies, and including lessons learned

Extend to dormitories, with new content addressing evacuation or non-evacuation to be established by rule

Hotel room notices to be reviewed and revised

25. Definitions (FC402)

Incorporate from Fire Department rules the definitions for assembly area, building occupants, in-building relocation, in-building relocation area and shelter in place

Provide definitions for the following terms: emergency shelter, evacuation, FEP, FEP staff, FLS, FLS staff, high-rise building, high-rise floor, large-area building, mixed-occupancy building, non-fire emergency, non-fire emergency drill and voice communication capability

Eliminate the following terms and their definitions: EAP drill, EAP staff, emergency action plan, fire safety and evacuation plan, FSP staff and underground building

Clarify the definition of regular business hours

26. Occupancy-Specific Plan Requirements (FC403 through FC415)

Sets forth, for each type of occupancy, the type of plan required, depending on size of building, occupancy load and other considerations

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27. Office buildings and occupancies (FC404)

Level 1 plan required

High-rise or large-area office buildings and high-rise office floors occupied by more than 500 persons, or more than 100 persons above or below the street level

Group B office occupancy occupied or designed to be occupied by a total of more than 100 persons on one or more high-rise floors

Group B office building or office occupancy occupied by more than 500 persons, or more than 100 persons above or below the street level, that were required to have a fire safety director under the New York City Fire Prevention Code or the 2008 Fire Code

Level 2 plan required

Group B office building or occupancy occupied or designed to be occupied by more than 500 persons, or more than 100 persons above or below street level, other than buildings and occupancies required to prepare a Level 1 plan

28. Hotel/transient buildings and occupancies (FC405)

Level 1 plan required

High-rise hotel buildings

Large hotel building or occupancy (more than 50 sleeping rooms/lodgers above street level) with voice communication capability

High-rise Group R-1 homeless shelters

Group R-1 homeless shelter, with a total of more than 50 rooms/lodgers above street level provided with voice communication capability

Level 2 plan required

Smaller hotel building or occupancy with more than 30 sleeping rooms, or more than 15 sleeping rooms above street level (other than those requiring a Level 1 plan)

Smaller hotels with voice communication capability that were required under the New York City Fire Prevention Code or the 2008 Fire Code to have a fire safety director on duty at all times must retain such staffing

Homeless shelters (other than those required to prepare a Level 1 plan) and emergency shelters

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29. Assembly buildings and occupancies (FC407)

Level 1 plan required

Stadium or very large place of assembly (5,000 or more persons), or building with combined assembly occupancies of 5,000 or more persons

Level 2 plan required

Public assembly building and occupancy or public gathering place (other than those required to prepare a Level 1 plan) that:

1. Are occupied by 300 or more persons,
2. Are provided with voice communication capability,
3. Have a stage or in which entertainment or other activities that are the focus of attention are regularly conducted,
4. Are occupied as a ballroom, dance hall or night club, or
5. Are occupied as a bar, catering hall, restaurant or similar establishment, on one or more high-rise floors, including any rooftop area

30. Assisted living facilities and similar occupancies (FC408)

Level 2 plan required

Assisted living (Group I-1) buildings and occupancies with more than 25 persons above or below street level

31. Correctional and other secured facilities (FC409)

Comply with regulations set forth by the New York State Department of Correctional Services

32. Educational buildings and occupancies (FC410)

Level 1 plan required

High-rise college or university (Group B) educational building, with voice communication capability

College or university (Group B) occupancy on high-rise floors (more than 100 persons), with voice communication capability

Level 2 plan required

High-rise college or university (Group B) educational building, with no voice communication capability

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College or university (Group B) occupancy on high-rise floors (more than 100 persons), with no voice communication capability

High-rise K-12 (Group E) educational building.

K-12 (Group E) occupancy on high-rise floors (more than 100 persons)

High-rise Group R-1 dormitory buildings

Group R-1 dormitory buildings and occupancies, with more than 50 sleeping rooms/lodgers above street level

33. Factory buildings and occupancies (FC411)

Comply with NYS Labor Law. If labor law requirements are not applicable then a Level 2 plan is required for a Group F buildings and occupancies with more than 25 persons above or below street level during regular business hours

34. High-hazard buildings and occupancies (FC412)

Comply with OSHA, DEC or DEP plan requirements. If not required to comply with such requirements then a Level 2 plan is required for Group H buildings and occupancies with more than 25 persons above or below street level during regular business hours

35. Hospitals, nursing homes and other patient and residential care facilities (FC413)

Level 2 plan required

Hospitals, nursing homes, ambulatory care facilities or other Group I-2 buildings or occupancies

36. Mercantile buildings and occupancies and covered malls (FC414)

Level 1 plan required

High-rise mercantile buildings

Buildings with one or more mercantile occupancies with an aggregate area of more than 300,000 sq ft on high-rise floors

Covered malls of more than 300,000 sq ft

Level 2 plan required

Mercantile occupancies with more than 30,000 sq ft (other than those required to prepare a Level 1 plan) and more than 25 persons employed during regular business hours

Buildings with one or more mercantile occupancies with an aggregate area of more than 30,000 sq ft, and more than 25 persons employed during regular business hours

Covered malls more than 30,000 sq ft (other than those required to prepare a Level 1 plan)

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37. Group S storage buildings and occupancies (FC415)

Level 2 plan required

High-rise or large area Group S building with more than 25 persons employed during regular business hours

Non-high-rise Group S building with an aggregate of more than 20,000 sq ft of high-piled combustible storage

38. Mixed occupancy building requirements (FC416)

Single plan option: buildings with multiple occupancies may prepare single plan

Coordination of plans: requires coordination of plans with respect to use of stairwells and relocation and assembly areas

Coordination of drills: requires building-wide drills on a periodic basis

Coordination of communications: requires coordination of communications between emergency preparedness staff in multiple occupancies

Notification of other occupancies of fires and emergencies: requires notification of emergency preparedness staff in other occupancies in the event of a fire or other emergency

**CHAPTER 5
FIRE OPERATIONS FEATURES**

39. General requirements (FC501)

Allow required fire apparatus access roads, frontage space and hydrants for large developments to be provided as work progresses at a site, rather than requiring such features at the start of construction

Incorporate Frequently Asked Question interpretation of alterations with respect to obligation to comply with Chapter 5 requirements for buildings on substandard width streets

40. Fire apparatus access (FC503)

Reduce required fire apparatus access road width from 38 feet to 34 feet (with reductions to 30 feet in special zoning districts)

Require sprinkler protection for all new and substantially altered buildings on substandard width public streets and fire apparatus access roads

Clarify issue of buildings set back from street more than 40 feet (incorporating Frequently Asked Question interpretations):

1. Relationship of fire apparatus access road and residential driveways for one and two family homes

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2. Require sprinkler system protection for all buildings set back more than 100 feet from street (incorporating Frequently Asked Question interpretation)

Increase size of dead-end turnarounds (from 70 to 76 feet, with option of 90 foot turnaround with 15 foot island)

Require that vehicles yield to fire apparatus in fire lanes, and prohibit parking

Authorize Fire Department to impose parking restrictions and require roadway markings on a private road used as a fire apparatus access road where the angle of approach, curvature of the road, or other roadway configuration or site conditions impede the ability of fire apparatus to make turns or otherwise navigate the private road

Eliminate Fire Code parking lot lanes requirements in favor of referencing Building Code and Zoning Resolution parking lot lane requirements, except for parking lot lanes that serve as the fire apparatus access road to the main front entrances of buildings situated in parking lots, which must comply with the fire apparatus access road requirements

41. Building and rooftop access (FC504)

Frontage space

Incorporate Frequently Asked Question interpretation to clarify definition of main front entrance and location of unobstructed area for firefighting operation

Rooftop access

Revised to require that awnings, sun control devices and solar panels affixed to a building exterior wall below the roof line, scaffolding and perimeter fences, not obstruct fire apparatus aerial ladder access to the rooftop perimeter access locations

Require exterior building markings to indicate location of rooftop access landings, when safety requires it

Clear path

Require additional clear path for each 100 feet of rooftop width or depth

Authorize the Fire Department to require additional clear paths for “H” shaped buildings or other building whose irregular configuration renders a single clear path inadequate

Require gates for fences obstructing clear path

Require ship’s ladder between multi-level roofs (one story only)

Require protective railing on shafts and building perimeter adjoining the clear path when the height differential exceeds 6 feet

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Rooftop clearances

Performance standard for placement of rooftop conduits and piping (avoid obstruction of required access, clear path and required clearances)

Require three-foot clearance around skylights and scuttles on three sides

Require reasonable access from clear path to bulkhead doors, fire escapes, access ladders, cockloft vents, skylights, scuttles and shafts

Rooftop gardens and landscaping

Allow landscaping on clear path if securely contained and compacted to form stable continuous path without tripping hazards and without increasing slope of roof

Vegetation limited to 12 inches in height in areas requiring access and clear path

42. Identification of apartment and guest rooms (FC505)

Require apartment numbers to be posted on entrance doors in hotels and apartment buildings

Post hotel room and apartment number signs in public entry and corridor opposite stairwell entrance when there are more than 8 units per floor

Provide fire emergency markings on the door jamb of entrance doors on hotel and apartment doors in buildings not protected by sprinklers when there are more than 8 units per floor

Mark multi-floor dwelling unit entrance door jambs with directional arrows

43. Keys and key access (FC506)

Clarify types of Fire Code-related keys and key access requirements

Restrict possession of citywide standard (2642) key and prohibit possession of fire department standard (1620) key by non-Fire Department personnel

Require locks installed on gates or similar barriers obstructing fire department access or fire apparatus access to a premises, to be of an approved type and operable by a citywide standard key

44. In-Building auxiliary radio communication system (FC511)

Provide installation testing criteria, and operational and maintenance requirements for in-building auxiliary radio communication systems that are voluntarily installed or required to be installed in accordance with the Building Code. The design and installation requirements for such systems will be set forth in the Building Code and in the Electrical Code.

Require such systems to be operated and maintained in accordance with rules to be promulgated by the Fire Department

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45. Rooftop solar panel installations (FC512)

Flat roofs subject to rooftop access requirements

Clarify that solar panels may not obstruct any rooftop area access

Allow obstruction of clear path if solar panels are installed with a listed FDNY-approved hinged mechanism, or otherwise readily movable by one person without use of a tool

Allow permanent building service equipment obstructions that encroach upon and thereby reduce the clear path when solar panels are installed on any building with a rooftop width or depth of 25 feet or less

Pitched roof buildings (pitch more than 20 degrees)

Require 3 feet wide clear access area along the ridge on each roof slope where panels are installed

Locate conduits along hips and valleys away from the ridge

Mark conduits with warning indicating electrical current

**CHAPTER 6
BUILDING SERVICES AND SYSTEMS**

46. Electrical equipment, wiring and hazards (FC605)

Portable electric space heaters

Establish safety standards, precautions and prohibitions in connection with the use of portable electric space heaters

Halogen lamps

Establish safety standards, precautions and prohibitions in connection with the use of portable halogen floor lamps

47. Stationary storage battery systems (FC608)

Provide design, installation, operation and maintenance requirements for additional types of batteries typically used for back-up power, including flooded lead acid, nickel cadmium, valve-regulated lead acid, lithium ion and lithium metal polymer battery systems

48. Commercial cooking portable fire extinguishers (FC609)

Clarify the size of the Type K portable fire extinguisher required for deep fat fryer commercial cooking equipment

CHAPTER 7

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FIRE-RESISTANCE-RATED CONSTRUCTION

49. Fire-resistance-rated construction (FC703)

Require all openings protected with approved smoke barrier doors or smoke dampers to be maintained in accordance with national standard (National Fire Protection Association Standard 105)

Require fire walls, fire barriers and fire partitions to be maintained to prevent the passage of fire, and to require that all openings protected with approved doors or fire dampers be maintained in accordance with national standard (National Fire Protection Association Standard 80)

**CHAPTER 8
INTERIOR FURNISHINGS, DECORATIONS AND SCENERY**

50. Upholstered furniture and mattresses (FC803)

Extend to dormitories the requirement that newly-introduced upholstered furniture and mattresses be fire-resistant. The current Fire Code makes this requirement applicable to institutional occupancies only.

**CHAPTER 9
FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS**

51. Sprinkler/standpipe system maintenance (FC901)

Clarify qualifications required for persons testing and servicing sprinkler and standpipe systems consistent with Building Code licensing requirements, which require that certain work be performed by master fire suppression contractors or master plumbers

52. Out-of-service fire protection systems (FC901)

Fire Watch

Clarify requirements for maintaining a fire watch when a standpipe system, sprinkler system, or fire alarm system is out of service, including the following:

1. Approved means for notification of the Fire Department
2. Notification of emergency preparedness staff on the premises
3. Training in the use of portable fire extinguishers, and responsibility to extinguish a fire that can be readily extinguished by portable fire extinguishers
4. Required recordkeeping
5. Allow, under certain circumstances, fire watch by a trained and knowledgeable building employee during first 4 hours that a fire protection system is out of service

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Fire Guards

Clarify when fire guards are required for out-of-service standpipe systems, sprinkler systems, or fire alarm systems

Establish the maximum area that a single fire guard may patrol when a fire protection system is out of service and require that such areas be patrolled at least once an hour

Reporting Requirements

Clarify when notification to the Fire Department is required when a fire protection system is out of service

53. Recalled fire protection system components (FC901)

Require that components of a fire protection system that are subject to a voluntary or mandatory federal recall be replaced in accordance with the applicable Referenced Standard

54. Aerosol fire extinguishing system (FC904)

Adopt national standard (National Fire Protection Association Standard 2010) for design, installation, operation and maintenance of aerosol fire extinguishing systems

55. Halon fire extinguishing system (FC904)

Prohibit installation of new halon fire extinguishing systems, consistent with Building Code Section 904.9

56. Electronic monitoring of portable fire extinguishers (FC906)

Allow remote continuous electronic monitoring of portable fire extinguishers in lieu of the visual check and tag requirement

57. Emergency alarm systems (FC908)

Adopt national standard (National Fire Protection Association Standard 720) for the installation of carbon monoxide detection and warning equipment

**CHAPTER 10
MEANS OF EGRESS**

58. Hallway storage (FC1027)

Clarify restrictions on residential hallway furnishings, decorations, personal property and other combustible materials in building hallway corridors and elevator lobbies (incorporating Frequently Asked Question interpretation)

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Prohibit storage of household rubbish, including trash cans and recycling containers, in building hallway corridors, and require that all such items be stored in compactor rooms or other lawful storage areas (incorporating Frequently Asked Question interpretation)

59. Maintenance of fire escapes (FC 1027)

Clarify that fire escapes must be maintained in good working order and unobstructed

Clarify the circumstances under which window air conditioning units may be installed in a window leading to a fire escape

Incorporate Frequently Asked Question interpretation clarifying that the operation of fire escape ladders shall not be obstructed by awnings, stationary furniture, portable fueled space heaters, parked cars or other obstructions

**CHAPTER 14
FIRE SAFETY DURING CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION AND DEMOLITION**

60. Portable fueled space heaters (FC1403)

Restrict use of portable oil-fueled space heaters, and portable gas-fueled space heaters, at a construction site to cold weather season (October 15 to May 30), except as otherwise authorized by permit

61. Prohibition against smoking at construction sites (FC1404)

Incorporate Frequently Asked Question interpretation specifying areas where smoking is prohibited and where No Smoking signs are required

62. Construction site oxygen/acetylene storage (FC1406)

Incorporate Frequently Asked Question interpretation clarifying requirements for storage of oxygen/acetylene containers at a construction site, including storage of containers on the work floor

63. Construction site fire safety manager (FC1408)

Require that a separate fire safety manager be designated for a building under construction when the building reaches a height of 20 stories or more than 250 feet, has a lot coverage of 200,000 square feet or greater, or as otherwise prescribed by rule

Incorporate Frequently Asked Question interpretation that a construction site fire safety manager is not required for construction project involving only facade work and no hot work

64. Construction site first responder box (FC1419)

Authorize the Fire Department to require locked "first responder box" at a construction site to securely store keys, the pre-fire plans, permits, logbooks and such other documents for emergency responder use. Require that such box must be in an approved location and, if locked, must be openable by use of a citywide standard key.

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**CHAPTER 15
FLAMMABLE FINISHES**

65. Spray finishing operations (FC1504)

Clarify that limited spraying space for flammables may be used only if frequency of spraying is not of a continuous nature and only when incidental to the operation of the facility

Prohibit locating spray rooms and spray booths in basements, cellars or other below grade areas

**CHAPTER 22
MOTOR FUEL-DISPENSING FACILITIES AND REPAIR GARAGES**

66. Defueling of motor vehicles (FC 2201 & 2210)

Require that defueling of liquid motor fuel from the fuel tank of a motor vehicle be conducted by or under the personal supervision of a person holding a certificate of fitness

67. Fleet fueling (FC2204)

Require all personnel whose duties involve fueling at fleet fueling facilities to be trained and knowledgeable

68. Liquid motor fuel dispensing facilities (FC2206)

Require cargo tanks making delivery to flammable liquid storage tanks using a pump to be positioned a minimum of 25 feet from the tank. Currently a separation of 15 feet is required for certain tanks.

Increase from 5 feet to 15 feet the minimum distance of aboveground tanks at fleet motor fuel-dispensing facilities from a public street or private road

Require periodic leak detection test once every two years for aboveground motor fuel storage systems provided with a leak detection system

69. Compressed natural gas motor fuel-dispensing facilities (FC2208)

Require all personnel whose duties involve fueling at CNG fueling facilities to be trained and knowledgeable

70. Hydrogen motor fuel dispensing (FC2209)

Establish requirements for the installation and operation of an outdoor full service and fleet hydrogen motor fuel-dispensing facility. Self-service hydrogen motor fuel-dispensing facilities remain prohibited.

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**CHAPTER 23
HIGH-PILED COMBUSTIBLE STORAGE**

71. Automated storage (FC2309)

Require that high-piled storage areas with automated rack storage to be provided with a manually activated emergency shutdown switch for use by firefighters and other emergency response personnel

**CHAPTER 26
WELDING AND OTHER HOT WORK**

72. General requirements (FC2603)

Allow in a dental laboratory torch operations using oxygen and piped natural gas to be performed under the personal supervision of a certificate of fitness holder. Currently, each operator must have an individual certificate of fitness. This amendment would regulate dental labs in the same manner as jewelry manufacturers.

73. Hot work operations (FC2604)

Fire guards

Streamline fire guard requirements for torch work at construction sites, including the following:

1. Allow a single fire guard to conduct a fire watch for more than one torch operation on the same floor or level if each torch operation is not more than 50 feet distant from the fire guard (the 2008 Fire Code requires a separate torch operator for each torch in operation)
2. Establish fire safety criteria that would eliminate the need to post fire guards on the floors below torch operations

Clearance to combustible materials

Allow hot work operations, other than cutting and welding, to be conducted 25 feet from combustible material, reduced from 35 feet, consistent with OSHA requirements

**CHAPTER 27
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS—GENERAL PROVISIONS**

74. General requirements (FC2703)

Clarify that the maximum allowable quantities of hazardous materials per control area do not apply to a construction site provided such site is an unoccupied building for which no prior certificate of occupancy has been issued

75. Emergency alarm (FC2705)

Eliminate the existing requirement of an emergency alarm system for storage of hazardous materials in any amount, and require an alarm system only for the storage of hazardous materials in quantities above the maximum allowable quantity (MAQ), consistent with national standards

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76. Passenger vehicle transport of LPG (FC2707)

Prohibit the transportation of LPG containers in the trunk of a passenger motor vehicle, or other area of such vehicle not readily visible to emergency responders

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77. Fire Department escort (FC2707)

Clarify that the transport of explosives and fireworks through the city of New York requires an escort only when the quantities of such materials being transported require that the vehicle be placarded in accordance with USDOT requirements

**CHAPTER 33
EXPLOSIVES, FIREWORKS AND SPECIAL EFFECTS**

78. Small arms ammunition, powder actuated tools, and black powder (FC 3306)

Reduce the maximum allowable quantities of cartridges that may be stored from 2.5 million to 1 million, establish 1 million as the maximum allowable number of powder actuated tool loads that may be stored, and reduce the maximum quantities of black powder and smokeless propellant that may be stored from 250 to 50 pounds

**CHAPTER 34
FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS**

79. General (FC3401)

Partially restore Certificate of Fitness requirements from Fire Prevention Code with respect to quantities of flammable and combustible liquids that require supervision by a Certificate of Fitness holder, as follows:

1. Flammable/combustible liquid in a closed system when more than 275 gallons
2. Alcohol-based hand rubs more than 275 gallons
2. Combustible liquid in portable containers when more than 20 gallons
3. Flammable liquid in portable containers (except alcohol-based hand rubs and gasoline) when more than 10 gallons
4. Gasoline when more than 2.5 gallons

**CHAPTER 35
FLAMMABLE GASES**

80. Metal hydride storage (FC3507)

Provide design, installation, operation and maintenance requirements for metal hydride storage systems for use on industrial trucks, and restrict use of such systems for motive power

81. Microturbines (FC3510)

Incorporate from Department of Buildings rules certificate of fitness, signage, security and maintenance requirements for microturbine installations

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**CHAPTER 38
LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES**

82. General (FC3803)

Limit the storage of LPG containers in Group R-2 and R-3 occupancies to not more than 4 containers per dwelling unit, with each container having a capacity not exceeding 16.4 ounces of LPG, and prohibiting their storage in a basement, cellar or other below grade area

83. Storage of LPG containers (FC3809)

Eliminate the requirement that LPG containers with a capacity of 20 pounds of LPG be provided with a transportation plug. Modern LPG container design eliminates the need for such a plug

**CHAPTER 40
OXIDIZERS, OXIDIZING GASES AND OXIDIZING CRYOGENIC FLUIDS**

84. Liquid oxygen ambulatory and home care containers (FC4006)

Facilitate use of medical oxygen in residential and residential health care facilities (I-1, I-4 and R occupancies)

**CHAPTER 45
REFERENCED STANDARDS**

85. General (FC4501)

Adopt updated editions of 85 Referenced Standards incorporated by reference in the Fire Code