

AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING THE FIRE PREVENTION CODE, 1965 EDITION; PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDITIONS HAZARDOUS TO LIFE AND PROPERTY FROM FIRE OR EXPLOSION; PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION; PROVIDING OFFICERS THEREFOR AND DEFINING THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES; PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR THE VIOLATION THEREOF; PROVIDING OTHER MATTERS PROPERLY RELATED THERETO AND REPEALING TITLE VII, CHAPTER 3 OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE OF THE CITY OF LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, 1960 EDITION, AND ALL ORDINANCES OR PARTS OF ORDINANCES IN CONFLICT HEREWITH.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF LAS VEGAS DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That a certain document, three (3) copies of which are on file in the Office of the City Clerk of the City of Las Vegas, Nevada, being marked and designated as "FIRE PREVENTION CODE, 1965 EDITION" with Appendix B and C, printed and recommended by the American Insurance Association, save and except such portions as are hereinafter deleted, modified or amended, be and the same is referred to and adopted as the "FIRE PREVENTION CODE OF THE CITY OF LAS VEGAS, NEVADA" and by said reference and adoption made a part of this ordinance, the same as if it were fully set forth herein.

SECTION 2. The Fire Prevention Code shall be enforced by the Fire Prevention Bureau in the Fire Department of the City of Las Vegas, which is hereby established and which shall be operated under the supervision of the Chief of the Fire Department.

SECTION 3. Certain sections of said Fire Prevention Code, as adopted by this ordinance, are hereby deleted, modified and amended as follows, to-wit:

(A) ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS. Section 1.08. Fire Records, is hereby amended by adding a new sentence to the existing paragraph to read as follows:

The charge for the reproduction of reports will be one dollar (\$1.00) for the first page and twenty-five cents (25¢) for each additional page.

(B) ARTICLE 12. EXPLOSIVES, AMMUNITION AND BLASTING AGENTS. Section 12.3. Permits Required. Item (6) of paragraph 12.3 is hereby amended to read as follows:

(6) To transport blasting caps or electric blasting caps on the same vehicle with explosives. Such a permit will be issued only if certain specific requirements have first been met by the person, firm or corporation seeking such permit. Such requirements shall include:

- (a) Substantial reasons for the necessity of carrying caps and explosives on the same vehicle.
- (b) Evidence that separate insulated approved containers will be used for carrying the caps and explosives.

- (c) A statement from the permittee that only such amounts of caps and explosives as are approved by the Fire Prevention Bureau will be carried at any one time.
- (d) Specific locations on the vehicle will be utilized for the carrying of the separate containers.

(C) ARTICLE 13. FIREWORKS. Section 13.6. Seizure of Fireworks is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 13.6. Seizure of Fireworks. The City Fire Marshall or his representative shall seize, take, remove or cause to be removed at the expense of the owner all stocks of fireworks offered or exposed for sale, stored or held in violation of this Article.

(D) ARTICLE 14. FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT is hereby amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE 14. FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Section 14.1. Scope. This article shall apply to new and existing conditions.

Section 14.2. Survey of Premises and Specification of Equipment. The Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau shall survey each commercial and industrial establishment, mercantile, educational and institutional occupancy, place of assembly, hotel, multi-family house and trailer camp and shall specify suitable fire detecting devices or extinguishing appliances which shall be provided in or near boiler rooms, kitchens of restaurants, clubs and like establishments, storage rooms involving considerable combustible material, rooms in which hazardous manufacturing processes are involved, repair garages and other places of generally hazardous nature. Such devices or appliances may consist of automatic fire alarm systems, automatic sprinkler or water spray systems, standpipe and hose, fixed or portable fire extinguishers of a type suitable for the probable class of fire, or suitable asbestos blankets, manual or automatic covers or carbon dioxide or other special fire extinguishing systems. In special hazardous processes or storage, appliances of more than one type or special systems may be required.

Section 14.3. Maintenance of Equipment. Sprinkler systems, standpipe systems, fire alarm systems and other fire protective or extinguishing

systems or appliances which have been installed in compliance with any permit or order, or because of any law or ordinance, shall be maintained in operative condition at all times, and it shall be unlawful for any owner or occupant to reduce the effectiveness of the protection so required, except this shall not prohibit the owner or occupant from temporarily reducing or discontinuing the protection where necessary to make tests, repairs, alterations or additions. The Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau shall be notified before such tests, repairs, alterations or additions are started unless the work is to be continuous until completion.

SECTION 14.4. All fire-extinguishing systems required in this Code shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of this Section.

All hose threads used in connection with fire-extinguishing systems shall comply with the standards of the Fire Department.

a. All fire-extinguishing systems including automatic sprinklers, combination standpipe, dry and wet standpipes, special automatic extinguishing systems, and basement pipe inlets shall meet the approval of the Fire Department for installation and location, and shall be subject to such periodic tests as may be required.

b. For the purpose of this Chapter, certain terms are defined as follows:
COMBINATION STANDPIPE is a fire line system with a constant water supply and installed for the use of the Fire Department and the occupants of the building.

DRY STANDPIPE is a fire line system without a constant water supply and equipped with Fire Department inlet and outlet connections and installed exclusively for the use of the Fire Department.

FIRE DEPARTMENT HOSE CONNECTION is a hose connection at grade or street level for use by the Fire Department only.

WET STANDPIPE is an auxiliary fire line system with a constant water supply installed primarily for emergency fire use by the occupants of the building.

SECTION 14.5. Automatic fire-extinguishing system shall comply with the provisions of this Section.

a. Standard automatic fire-extinguishing systems shall be installed and maintained in operable condition as specified in this Chapter in the following locations:

1. In every story, basement or cellar of all buildings except Group I Occupancies when the floor area exceeds fifteen hundred square feet (1500 sq. ft.) and there is not provided at least twenty square feet (20 sq. ft.) of opening entirely above the adjoining ground level in each fifty lineal feet (50 lin. ft.) or fraction thereof of exterior wall in the story, basement or cellar on at least one side of the building. Openings shall have a minimum dimension of not less than thirty inches (30 in.). Such openings shall be maintained readily accessible to the Fire Department and shall not be obstructed in a manner that fire fighting or rescue cannot be accomplished from the exterior.

When openings in a story, basement, or cellar are provided too much on only one side and the opposite wall of such story, basement, or cellar is more than seventy-five feet (75 ft.) from such openings, the story, basement, or cellar shall be provided with an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system or openings as specified above shall be provided on at least two sides of the exterior walls of the story, basement, or cellar.

If any portion of a basement or cellar is located more than seventy-five feet (75 ft.) from openings required in this Section, the basement or cellar shall be provided with an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system.

2. Under the roof and gridiron, in the tie and fly galleries and in all places behind the proscenium wall of stages, over enclosed platforms in excess of five hundred square feet (500 sq. ft.) in area; and in dressing rooms, workshops and storerooms accessory to such stages or enclosed platforms.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Stages or enclosed platforms open to the auditorium room on three or more sides.

2. Altars, pulpits, or similar platforms and their accessory rooms.

3. Stage gridirons when side wall sprinklers with 135° F. rated heads with heat-baffle plates are installed around the entire perimeter of the stage at points not more than thirty inches (30 in.) below the gridiron, nor more than six inches (6 in) below the baffle plate.

4. Understage areas less than four feet (4 ft.) in clear height used exclusively for chair or table storage and lined on the inside with materials approved for one-hour fire-resistive construction.

3. In any enclosed, usable space below or over a stairway in Groups B, C, and D Occupancies.

4. In basements or cellars larger than fifteen hundred square feet (1500 sq. ft.) in floor area of Groups A, B, C and D. Occupancies.

5. In Group E, Divisions 1 and 2 Occupancies having an area of more than fifteen hundred square feet (1500 sq. ft.); in Group E Division 3 Occupancies having an area of more than three thousand square feet (3000 sq. ft.); and in Group E, Division 4 Occupancies more than one story in height.

6. At the top of rubbish and linen chutes and in their terminal room in other than Group 1 Occupancies. Chutes extending through three or more floors shall have additional sprinkler heads installed within such chutes at alternate floors.

Sprinkler heads shall be accessible for servicing.

(c) DETAILED REQUIREMENTS. Automatic fire-extinguishing systems shall be installed in accordance with Section 14.4 (d).

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Automatic fire-extinguishing systems shall have at least one automatic water supply of adequate pressure, capacity and reliability.

2. Automatic fire-sprinkling systems may be connected to the domestic water supply main when approved by the Building Official provided the domestic water supply is of adequate pressure, capacity and sizing for the combined domestic and fire sprinkler requirements. In such case, the fire-sprinkler connection shall be made between the public water main or meter and the building shutoff valve and there shall not be intervening valves or connections.

The Fire Department connection may be omitted when approved by the Fire Department.

3. The sprinkler alarm valve for an automatic fire-sprinkling system may be omitted when the sprinkler system serves less than six heads or where the system is connected to an approved fire alarm system.

DRY STANDPIPES

SECTION 14.6. (a) General. Dry standpipes shall comply with the requirements of this Section.

(b) Where required. All buildings, four or more stories in height, shall be equipped with one or more dry standpipes.

(c) Location. There shall be one dry standpipe outlet connection located at every floor level landing of every required enclosed stairway or smokeproof enclosure. No point within a building requiring dry standpipes shall be more than one hundred and thirty feet (130 ft.) travel distance from a dry standpipe outlet connection.

Portion of dry standpipe systems not located within enclosed stairway or smokeproof enclosure shall be protected by a degree of fire resistance resistance equal to that required for vertical enclosures in the building in which they are located.

(d) Detailed requirements. 1. Construction. Fittings and connections shall be of sufficient strength to withstand 300 pounds per square inch of water pressure when ready for service. All dry standpipes shall be tested hydrostatically to withstand not less than 300 pounds per square inch of pressure for two hours, but in no case shall the pressure be less than 50 pounds per square inch above the maximum working pressure.

2. Piping. All horizontal runs of dry standpipe systems shall be pitched at the rate of one-fourth inch (1/4 in.) to ten feet (10 ft.) for purposes of draining.

Where pipe traps occur in such standpipe systems including Fire Department connections, they shall be provided with drains.

3. Size. The size of the standpipe shall be not less than four inches (4 in.) in buildings in which the highest outlet is seventy-five feet (75 ft.) or less above the Fire Department connection and shall be not less than six inches (6 in.) where the highest outlet is higher than seventy-five feet (75 ft.) above the Fire Department connection.

4. Fire Department connections. All four-inch (4 in.) dry standpipes shall be equipped with a two-way Fire Department connection. All six-inch (6 in.) dry standpipes shall be equipped with a four-way Fire Department connection. All Fire Department connections shall be located on a street front, not less than eighteen inches (18 in.) nor more than four feet (4 ft.) above grade and shall be equipped with an approved straightway check valve and substantial plugs or caps. All Fire Department connections shall be protected against mechanical injury and shall be visible and accessible. More than one Fire Department connection may be required.

5. Outlets. Each standpipe shall be equipped with an approved two and one-half-inch (2-1/2 in.) outlet not less than two feet (2 ft.) nor more than four feet (4 ft.) above the floor level of each story. All dry standpipes shall be equipped with a two-way, two and one-half-inch (2-1/2 in.) outlet above the roof line of the building when the roof has a pitch of less than four inches (4 in.) in twelve inches (12 in.). All outlets shall be installed so that a twelve-inch (12 in.) long wrench may be used in connecting the hose with clearance for the wrench on all sides of the outlet. Standpipes located in smokeproof enclosures shall have outlets located in the vestibule or on the balcony. Standpipe outlets in stairway enclosures or smoke towers shall be so located that the exit doors do not interfere with the use of the outlet.

6. Signs. An approved, durable sign with raised letters of at least one inch (1 in.) in height shall be permanently attached adjacent to all Fire Department street connections. Such sign shall read "DRY STANDPIPE".

WET STANDPIPES

SECTION 14.7. (a) General. Wet standpipes shall comply with the requirements of this Section.

(b) Where Required. Wet standpipes extending from the cellar or basement into the topmost story shall be provided in Group A and Group B, Divisions 1 and 2, Occupancies with an occupant load exceeding 1000; in Groups C, D, E, F, G and H Occupancies four or more stories in height; and in Groups E and F Occupancies having a floor area exceeding twenty thousand square feet (20,000 sq. ft.) per floor.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Wet standpipes are not required in buildings equipped throughout with a complete automatic fire-extinguishing system.

2. Wet standpipes are not required in basements or cellars equipped with a complete automatic fire-extinguishing system.

3. Wet standpipes shall not be required in assembly areas used solely for worship.

(c) Location. Wet standpipes shall be located so that all portions of the building are within twenty feet (20 ft.) of a nozzle attached to seventy-five feet (75 ft.) of hose.

In Group A, Group B, Division 1 and Group B, Division 2, Occupancies when the occupant load is more than 1000, outlets shall be located on each side of any stage, on each side of the rear of the auditorium and on each side of the balcony.

(d) Detailed Requirements. 1. Construction. Wet standpipes shall be installed and tested as required for the water distribution system within the building.

2. Size. The size of the standpipe shall be not less than two and one-half inches (2-1/2 in.) in diameter when the height of the riser is fifty feet (50 ft.) or more above the source and shall be not less than two inches (2 in.) in diameter when the height of the riser is less than fifty feet (50 ft.) above the source.

3. Outlets. All interior wet standpipes shall be equipped with a one and one-half-inch (1-1/2 in.) valve in each story, including the basement or cellar of the building and located not less than three feet (3 ft.) nor more than six feet (6 ft.) above the floor.

4. Water supply. The wet standpipe system shall deliver not less than 35 gallons of water per minute at not less than 25 pounds per square inch residual pressure from each of any two outlets flowing simultaneously for 30 minutes. When more than one interior wet standpipe is required in the building such standpipes may be connected at their bases or highest points by pipes of equal size. Where combination standpipes are installed, the one and one-half-inch (1-1/2 in.) outlet system may be supplied from the combination system with a two-inch (2 in.) connecting line.

5. Pressure and gravity tanks. Pressure or gravity tanks shall have a capacity sufficient to furnish at least 70 gallons of water per minute for 30 minutes. Other such tanks shall be located so as to provide not less than 25 pounds per square inch residual pressure from each of two outlets flowing simultaneously for 30 minutes. Discharge pipes from pressure tanks shall extend two inches (2 in.) from and into the bottom of such tanks. All tanks shall be equipped with a manhole, ladder and platform, drainpipe, water and pressure gauges, and a pressure relief valve. Each pressure tank shall be tested in place after installation and proved tight at a hydrostatic pressure 50 per cent (50%) in excess of the working pressure required, but not less than 150 pounds per square inch. Where such tanks are used also for domestic purposes, the supply take-off for such purposes shall be located above the required capacity of such tanks. Supply tanks shall be supported on incombustible construction with not less than three-foot (3 ft.) clearances over the top and under the bottom to adjacent construction. Approved pressure gauges shall be provided at pressure tanks and at the air pump.

6. Fire Pumps. Fire pumps shall be approved and shall deliver not less than the required fire flow and pressure. Such pumps shall be supplied

with adequate power source and shall be automatic in operation. Where the wet standpipe system is supplied with water from the domestic supply of the building, approved fire pumps shall not be required provided the domestic pump used delivers the required fire flow.

7. Hose and hose reels. Each wet standpipe outlet shall be supplied with a hose not less than one and one-half inches (1-1/2 in.) in diameter. Such hose shall be equipped with a suitable brass or bronze nozzle. An approved hose reel rack or cabinet shall be provided and shall be located so as to make the hose accessible. The hose reel rack or cabinet shall be recessed in the wall or protected by suitable cabinets.

8. Connection to fire-extinguishing systems. Wet standpipe systems may be supplied from a fire-extinguishing system complying with N.F.P.A. Bulletin No. 13, and shall be connected as required in Section 14.7.

9. Pressure reduction. Where the static pressure at any standpipe outlet exceeds 100 pounds per square inch, an approved pressure reduction device shall be permanently installed at the outlet to reduce the water flow so that the nozzle pressure does not exceed 80 pounds per square inch in accordance with Table No. 38-A.

COMBINATION STANDPIPES

SECTION 14.8. (a) General. All combination standpipes shall comply with the requirements of this Section. Where a combination standpipe system is installed in accordance with this Section, a separate dry standpipe system need not be installed.

(b) Where required: One combination standpipe shall be required for every stairway or smokeproof enclosure that extends from the ground floor to the roof in buildings exceeding one hundred and fifty feet (150 ft.) in height.

(c) Location. Combination standpipe systems shall have connections for dry standpipes located as required in Section 14.6 (4) and shall have wet standpipe outlets as required in Section 14.7.

Portions of combination standpipe systems, including extensions for

wet standpipe outlets, not within an enclosed stairway or smokeproof enclosure shall be protected by a degree of fire resistance equal to that required for vertical enclosures in the building in which they are located.

In buildings where more than one combination standpipe system is provided, they shall be cross connected at the bottom.

(d) Detailed Requirements. 1. Construction. Combination standpipe systems shall be installed and tested as required for dry standpipe systems in accordance with Section 14.6 (d) -1.

2. Size. Combination standpipe systems shall be not less than six inches (6 in.) in diameter.

3. Riser shutoff valve and drain. Each individual riser must be equipped with an OS and Y valve at its base and an approved valve for draining.

4. Fire Department connections. All combination standpipe systems shall be equipped with a four-way Fire Department connection. Combination standpipe systems with three or more standpipes shall be provided with not less than two four-way Fire Department inlet connections.

All Fire Department connections shall be located on a street front not less than eighteen inches (18 in.) nor more than four feet (4 ft.) above grade and shall be equipped with an approved straightway check valve and substantial plugs or caps. All Fire Department connections shall be protected against mechanical injury and shall be visible and accessible. The number of Fire Department connections shall be determined by the Fire Department.

5. Outlets. Every standpipe shall be equipped with a two and one-half-inch (2-1/2 in.) outlet not less than two feet (2 ft.) nor more than four feet (4 ft.) above the floor level at each story. All standpipes shall be equipped with a three-way two and one-half-inch (2-1/2 in.) outlet above the roof line when the roof has a pitch of less than four inches (4 in.) in twelve inches (12 in.) Roof outlets are not required for roofs with a pitch greater than four inches (4 in.) in twelve inches (12 in.). All outlets shall be installed so that a twelve-inch (12 in.) long wrench may be used in connecting the hose with wrench clearance on all sides of the outlet. Standpipes located in smokeproof enclosures shall have outlets at the vestibule or balcony. Outlets above the fourth floor above

grade shall be provided with one hundred feet (100 ft.) of two and one-half-inch (2-1/2 in.) approved unlined fabric hose with one inch (1 in.) orifice, straight-tipped brass nozzle without a shutoff at the nozzle unless waived by the Fire Department. Such outlets shall be identified with a sign having three-inch (3 in.) high letters reading: "FIRE DEPARTMENT USE ONLY."

The hose and nozzle shall be installed in an approved hose cabinet. An approved drip cock or drain connection shall be located between the standpipe outlet and the hose. Roof outlets need not be provided with hoses. In areas subject to freezing wet standpipe systems shall be protected from freezing.

6. Signs. An approved durable sign with raised letters at least one inch (1 in.) high shall be permanently attached to all Fire Department street connections and test connections, and such sign shall read: "COMBINATION STANDPIPE AND TEST CONNECTIONS."

BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

SECTION 14.9. (a) General. During the construction of a building and until the permanent fire-extinguishing system has been installed and is in service, fire protection shall be provided in accordance with this Section.

(b) Where required. Every building, six stories or more in height, shall be provided with not less than one standpipe for Fire Department use during construction. Such standpipes shall be installed when the progress of construction is not more than fifty feet (50 ft.) in height above grade. Such standpipe shall be provided with Fire Department inlet connections at accessible locations adjacent to usable stairs. Such standpipe systems shall be extended as construction progresses to within one floor of the highest point of construction having secured decking or flooring.

In each floor there shall be provided a two and one-half-inch (2-1/2 in.) valve outlet for Fire Department use. Where construction height requires installation of a combination standpipe, fire pumps and water main connections shall be provided to serve the standpipe.

(c) Temporary Standpipes. Temporary standpipes may be provided in place of permanent systems if they are designed to furnish 75 gallons of water

per minute at 50 pounds per square inch pressure with a standpipe size of not less than four inches (4 in.). All outlets shall be not less than two and one-half inches (2-1/2 in.). Pumping equipment sufficient to provide this pressure and volume shall be available at all times when a combination system is required.

(d) Detailed requirements. Standpipe systems for building under construction shall be installed as required for permanent standpipe systems.

REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 14.10

BASEMENT PIPE INLETS (a) General. All basement pipe shall be installed in accordance with requirements of this Section.

(b) Where required. Basement pipe inlets shall be installed in the first floor of every story, warehouse, or factory having cellars or basements.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Where the cellar or basement is equipped with an automatic fire-extinguishing system as specified in Section 14.5.

2. Where the cellar or basement is used for the storage of permanent archives or valuables such as safe deposit vaults or similar uses adversely affected by water.

(c) Location. The location of basement pipe inlets shall be as required by the Fire Department in accordance with Section 14.4 (b).

(d) Detailed requirements. All basement pipe inlets shall be of cast iron, steel, brass, or bronze with lids of cast brass or bronze.

The basement pipe inlet shall consist of a sleeve not less than eight inches (8in.) inside diameter extending through the floor and terminating flush with or through the basement or cellar ceiling and shall have a top flange recessed with an inside shoulder to receive the lid. The top flange shall be installed flush with finish floor surface. The lid shall be a solid casting and have a lift recessed in the top. This lid shall be provided with a cast-in sign reading: "FIRE DEPARTMENT ONLY - DO NOT COVER." The lid shall be installed in such a manner to permit its easy removal from the flange shoulder.

SECTION 14.11. Approvals. All fire extinguishing systems, including automatic sprinklers, wet and dry standpipes, automatic chemical extinguishers, basement pipe inlets and the appurtenances thereto shall meet the approval of the Fire Department as to installation and location and shall be subject to such periodic tests as it may require.

SECTION 14.12. Sprinkler and Alarm Systems Required. Any and all sprinkler systems or fire alarm systems installed within buildings from the date of adoption of this Ordinance shall be connected to the fire alarm system of the City of Las Vegas if within two hundred feet (200 ft.) of the system. All sprinkler systems and alarm systems now in existence and not connected to the fire alarm system where available, must be connected within one (1) year of the adoption date of this Ordinance.

SECTION 14.13. Flue Extinguishers Required. Exhaust ducts and hoods used for the purpose of exhausting vapors over commercial ranges shall be equipped with an approved type automatic fire extinguishing system. All exhaust ducts not equipped with systems shall have one (1) year from notification to comply with this Section.

(E) ARTICLE 16. Flammable and Combustible Liquids, Division 1, General Provisions.

SECTION 16.13. Permits Required is hereby amended by adding two additional paragraphs to be designated "e" and "f" to read as follows:

e. Whenever it is deemed necessary to change the existing flammable liquid lines from tank to disbursing unit, a permit must be obtained from the Fire Prevention Bureau and Sections 16.45 and 16.47 shall be complied with.

f. Plans must be submitted to the Fire Prevention Bureau three (3) days prior to commencement of excavation, showing depth of burial, anchorage method, size of anchorage straps, thickness of concrete

slab, and type of back fill to be used, before such permit is issued for installation.

(F) ARTICLE 16. FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS - DIVISION II - TANK STORAGE, Section 16.25. Supports, Foundations and Anchorage for All-Tank Locations, paragraph "f" is hereby amended to read as follows:

f. Anchorage of Underground Tanks. All underground tanks for the storage of flammable liquids shall be anchored in place to prevent their floating or becoming dislodged in the following manner:

- (1) A concrete slab, reinforced with 6" x 6" #10 wire mesh or equal, shall be poured on the floor of the excavation of sufficient size and weight to equal or exceed the displacement of the tanks to be used. The size of the slab shall exceed in horizontal dimensions the size of the tank or tanks by one foot (1') in all directions.
- (2) Straps of steel one-fourth inch by two inches (1/4" x 2") shall be used to anchor the tank or tanks to the concrete slab in the following manner:
 - (a) Straps may be continuous and placed under the reinforcement in the slab and be of sufficient length to completely encircle the tank with a minimum of one foot (1') overlap at the top of the tank.
 - (b) Straps can be provided with a one foot (1') "T" welded to one end, said "T" to be placed under the reinforcement in the concrete.
 - (c) A minimum of two such straps to each tank shall be provided, and when in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction that more straps are necessary due to the size of the tank, more shall be provided.
 - (d) The overlap of the straps shall be welded. Bolts or other means of fastening shall not be used.
- (3) Tanks should be placed when the concrete is soft so that full bearing on the tank is obtained, or a cushion of blow sand shall be placed on the hardened concrete to accomplish

the same. If a sand cushion is used it shall be as thin as possible to accomplish its purpose.

- (4) Tanks shall be so placed that a minimum of one foot (1 ft.) of space is maintained between tanks.
- (5) Back-filling of the excavation shall not proceed until approval has been given by the Fire Prevention Bureau. Back-fill shall be blow sand or other fine aggregate material.

(G) ARTICLE 16 - FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS - DIVISION II -
TANK STORAGE

SECTION 16.27. Testing shall be amended by adding a new paragraph to be designated "f" to read as follows:

- f. Tanks which have been removed from underground and are to be moved and installed in another location, shall be tested before installation by an approved testing lab, approved by the Fire Prevention Bureau.

(H) ARTICLE 16 - FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS - DIVISION IV -
PIPING, VALVES AND FITTINGS, Section 16.45. Protection Against Corrosion shall be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 16.45. Protection Against Corrosion. All piping for flammable liquids for underground use shall be protected against corrosion by factory-wrapped pipe. All tanks installed for under-ground use shall be protected by wrapped and asphalt covering.

(I) ARTICLE 16 - FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS - DIVISION IV -
PIPING, VALVES AND FITTINGS, Section 16.47. Testing shall be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 16.47. Testing. Before being covered or placed in use, piping connected thereto shall pass a test for tightness. When the pump exerts positive pressure on the dispensing device, the piping shall be hydrostatically tested for fifty pounds (50 lbs.). Where the dispensing device has a pump which creates suction on the pipe, the piping shall have a fifteen

pound (15 lb.) hydrostatic test. The hydrostatic tests applied to piping need not be checked against the check valve installed in tanks. The pipe may be disconnected from the tank and capped. In special cases where the aforementioned conditions do not apply, the hydrostatic test pressure shall be specified by the Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau. The Fire Prevention Bureau, City of Las Vegas, shall be notified when pipes are installed and ready for test inspection.

(j) ARTICLE 16 - FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS - DIVISION VI - SERVICE STATIONS. Section 16.63, Storage and Handling, paragraph "e" is hereby amended to read as follows:

e. Dispensing Containers. No delivery of any Class I liquids shall be made into portable containers unless the container is metal and has a tight closure with screwed or spring cover and is fitted with a spout or so designed that the contents can be poured without spilling. The container must have the words "FLAMMABLE" on the exterior and must be clearly visible.

d. Paragraph d., Automatic Dispensing Units, of Section 16.64 is deleted in its entirety and the following paragraph is added:

d. Automatic Dispensing Units. The installation of unattended coin-operated, card operated and remote pre-set types of dispensing devices for Class I liquids is prohibited. The delivery of Class I liquids shall be under the observation and control of a competent attendant at all times. This Section does not prohibit the use of automatic latch type delivery nozzles.

(K) ARTICLE 16 - FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS - DIVISION X - TANK VEHICLES, Section 16.1012. Operation of Tank Vehicles is hereby amended by adding a new paragraph to be designated "i" and to read as follows

i. When cargo tanks are constructed of aluminum, they shall be empty or contain not less than eighty per cent (80%) volume of the cargo tank while in transportation over the City streets and provided further that when loaded or unloaded within the City of Las Vegas, the loading or unloading shall be performed at one location.

(L) ARTICLE 16 - FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS - DIVISION X - TANK VEHICLES is hereby amended by adding a new section to be entitled Section 16.1016. Service Vehicles to read as follows:

SECTION 16.1016 - SERVICE VEHICLES.

a. Definition. Service vehicles shall mean a vehicle used for the purpose of carrying fuel, oil and grease to equipment used on construction which ordinarily would not be serviced in service stations. All service vehicles shall obtain a permit and be inspected by the Fire Prevention Bureau.

b. Service vehicles shall be governed by the following:

(1) A twenty-pound (20 lb.) dry powder extinguisher shall be provided for each vehicle and shall be placed in a readily accessible location.

2. Tanks used for transporting of Class I, II and III flammable liquids shall be constructed of steel and

shall not exceed one thousand two hundred fifty gallons (1,250 gal.). When the tanks exceed fifty gallons (50 gal.) in capacity, they must be equipped with baffles.

- (3) When fifty gallon (50 gal.) drums are used, they shall be anchored to the truck with iron straps or chains (fiber rope will not be used).
- (4) Oxygen tanks will not be carried on the same vehicle transporting petroleum products.
- (5) All tanks shall conform to Article 16 of this Code.
- (6) All service trucks transporting Class I, II and III flammable liquids shall carry markings to meet with Section 16.1010.

c. Precaution against ignition shall meet with Section 16.1014.

Smoking by the operator in or on the service vehicle transporting Class I, II or III flammable liquids shall be prohibited. Portable air compressors using small gasoline engines shall have the exhaust equipped with a spark arrestor or insulated in such a manner that coming in contact with flammable liquids or rags will be impossible.

(M) ARTICLE 21 - LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES is hereby repealed in its entirety and a pamphlet known as A.I.A. Bulletin No. 58 entitled "STORAGE AND HANDLING OF LIQUID PETROLEUM GASES" adopted under separate ordinance to be known as the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code.

(N) ARTICLE 28 - PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE - GENERAL, Section 28.1. Bonfires and Outdoor Rubbish Fires is hereby amended by adding two new paragraphs to be designated "e" and "f" to read as follows:

e. When a person receives a bonfire permit, he shall abide by the following rules:

- (1) The Air Pollution Board of Clark County must be called before burning to obtain the burning starting time.
- (2) All fires must be out two hours (2 Hrs.) before sundown.
- (3) No burning while wind is blowing.

- (4) No burning in open cans or containers.
- (5) No burning within ten feet (10 ft.) of any building or other combustible materials.
- (6) An attendant must remain at the fire at all times until the fire is completely out. A hose line with suitable water pressure must be at the fire at all times while burning.

f. All contractors obtaining a permit shall abide by the above regulations as well as the following:

- (1) When the structure being built is wrapped with asphalt paper, all burning in the area will be discontinued until such time the stucco is applied. Any violations of the above will constitute reason for revoking the permit.

(O) ARTICLE 28 - PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE - GENERAL, Section 28.7, Handling Readily Combustible Materials is hereby amended by adding an additional paragraph to be designated "b" and to read as follows:

- b. All commercial businesses shall provide a trash enclosure for the purpose of housing trash cans. The trash enclosure shall be constructed of incombustible material and shall be of suitable size as to house the number of required trash cans.

(P) ARTICLE 28 - PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE - GENERAL is hereby amended by adding three additional Sections to read as follows:

Section 28.15. It shall be unlawful for the owner, lessee, manager or any other person in charge of any motel, hotel, lodging house, rooming house, theatre, auditorium or any other like occupancy to fail to notify the Fire Department in the event of any fire occurring on or in the premises of which said person is the owner, lessee, manager or in charge. This Section shall apply regardless of how insidious the fire may be.

Section 28.16. Every person is guilty of a misdemeanor who throws or places any lighted cigarette, cigar, ashes or other flaming or glowing substance or any substance or thing which may cause a fire in any place where it may directly or indirectly start a fire.

Section 28.17. Incinerators. Before any incinerator shall be placed in use within the city, a permit to do so must be first obtained from the Fire Prevention Bureau. Only incinerators of the multiple chamber gas-fired type shall be permitted in Fire Zones 1 and 2, and they shall emit no visible products of combustion when in use. Incinerators approved by the Air Pollution Control District, County of Clark, Nevada, shall be deemed as meeting this requirement. The location, height of stack, clearance, construction and operation of incinerators shall be as specified by the Fire Prevention Bureau. Accumulations of combustible materials shall not be allowed in the vicinity of any incinerator unless in an approved room, bin or vault. At all times when an incinerator is in use, a competent person shall be in charge of such incinerator and shall be responsible for the safe operation of such incinerator. Whenever the operation of any incinerator shall cause the uncontrolled burning of any material, the owner of such incinerator shall be deemed guilty of violating the provisions of this Code and upon conviction thereof will be subject to the penalties provided elsewhere in this Code. Incinerators in existence at the time of the passage of this ordinance shall be made to meet the requirements of this Section within one (1) year from the effective date of this ordinance.

(Q) ARTICLE 30 - WELDING OR CUTTING, ACETYLENE GENERATORS AND CALCIUM CARBIDE, Section 30.1. Scope, paragraph (2) is hereby amended and an additional paragraph to be numbered (3) is hereby added to read as follows:

- (2) Storage of calcium carbide and gases used in welding, cutting or heat treating, or
- (3) The soldering of copper tubing.

(R) ARTICLE 30 - WELDING OR CUTTING, ACETYLENE GENERATORS AND CALCIUM CARBIDE, Section 30.2. Definitions is hereby amended by adding a new paragraph to be designated "m" and to read as follows:

- m. Welding shall mean the process of joining two pieces of metal together, whether by arc, acetylene or soldering.

(S) There shall be added an additional Article, numbered 32, entitled "ROOFING KETTLES" to read as follows:

ARTICLE 32
ROOFING KETTLES

Section 32.1. Scope. The provisions of this Article shall apply to roofing kettles used for preheating tar, asphalt, pitch, or similar substances for roofs, streets, floors, pipes and similar objects.

Section 32.2. Definitions. The following words, whenever used in this Article, shall be construed as defined in this Section.

Bottom-fired Kettle. Type of roofing kettle whereby the heat transfer is accomplished through the bottom of the kettle.

Burner Well. That portion of the submersible tube that contains the burner.

Burner Well Front Wall. That portion of the burner well through which the center tube is attached.

Burner Tube. That portion of submersible tube assembly housing the initial flame.

Door. That portion of the roofing kettle that provides for access to the kettle.

Fire Box. That portion of a bottom-fired roofing kettle that communicates with the flame cavity, except the kettle or the top.

Fire Box Door. The door of the fire box which protects the burner well from exposure.

Flue Sheet. That portion of the submersible tube assembly forming a portion of the top and through which the burner well and riser flue extend.

Kettle. That portion of a roofing kettle which contains the asphalt, pitch or similar substance while the same is being heated.

Latch. The locking device for securing the door in the closed position.

Manifold Tube. That portion of the submersible tube assembly connecting the return flues to the burner tube.

Return Tube. That portion of a submersible tube assembly other than the center flue or manifold roughly paralleling the center tube.

Slop Trough. That portion of the kettle when applied with the door shall make the kettle slop proof when the kettle is in transit.

Top. That portion of the roofing kettle that forms the top of the kettle, except the door.

Submersible Tube. The heat transfer unit whereby the flame is contained entirely within the unit.

Semi-Tube. Type of kettle whereby the heat transfer is accomplished by means of a tube entirely through the kettle.

Section 32.3. General Provisions.

- a. Roofing kettles shall not be placed within fifteen feet (15 ft.) of any openings in any occupied building except on a public street.
- b. Roofing kettles shall not be placed in such a location as to block exits, means of egress, gates, roadways or entrances.
- c. In institutions, schools and assembly occupancies, when buildings are occupied, the roofing kettles shall be enclosed by a substantial barrier. The barrier shall be at least twenty-five feet (25 ft.) away from the kettle. The barrier shall clearly indicate that the enclosed area is restricted to use by authorized persons only.
- d. A responsible person shall be in the immediate job vicinity being served by the kettle while it is in operation.
- e. Suitable supports shall be provided for all piping at not more than intervals of twelve feet (12 ft.).
- f. Roofing kettles and all integral working parts, valves, safety relief devices, burners, pressure tanks and slop trough shall be in good working condition and shall be maintained free of excessive residue.
- g. No person shall maintain an open flame in a roofing kettle during transportation thereof or while same is in any public garage or premises where flammable liquids are dispensed. The tar pitch shall not exceed 300° F. while the kettle is being transported.
- h. The tar kettle will be equipped with a thermometer to register the temperature of the material within the kettle at all times. Tar and tar pitch asphalt shall not be heated to exceed its flash point.
- i. 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 the body of the truck. Pitch kettles shall not be permitted for use while mounted on the bed of the truck.

- j. Before any roofing kettle is used on the roof of any building the Fire Prevention Bureau must be notified and a special permit secured to do so. The following minimum equipment must be on hand before burners are ignited:
 - (1) At least one fire extinguisher having 16-B, C classification
 - (2) At least two sacks of dry sand.
- k. There shall be at least one approved fire extinguisher of a 16-B, C classification or larger within thirty feet (30 ft.) of every roofing kettle during the period said roofing kettle is in use.
- l. All kettle doors must be closed and latched when in transit.
- m. All trailers used for transporting kettles or trailer units must be equipped with a safety chain and when in transit the safety chain must be attached to the towing vehicle.

Section 32.4. Permit Required. A permit shall be required for each company, corporation, co-partnership or owner-operator performing roofing operations within the Las Vegas City Limits. Before such permit is issued, it is the responsibility of the owner of the kettles and appurtenances thereto to have them inspected by the Fire Prevention Bureau of the City of Las Vegas.

Section 32.5. Materials. All kettles shall be constructed of mild steel of at least SAE 10-10 quality.

Section 32.6. Construction.

- a. Bottom-fired roofing kettles shall be constructed of materials having a thickness of not less than those set forth in Table 1.
- b. Semi-tube type roofing kettles shall be constructed of materials having a thickness of not less than those set forth in Table 1.

TABLE 1
BOTTOM-FIRED AND SEMI-TUBE ROOFING KETTLES

	Capacity in Gallons	
	0 to 84	Over 84
Fire Box	12	10
Kettle	10	3/16 in.
Top	14	14
Slop Trough	10	10

- c. Submersible tube type roofing kettles shall be constructed of materials having a thickness of not less than those set forth in Table 2.

TABLE 2

SUBMERSIBLE TUBE ROOFING KETTLES

	CAPACITY IN GALLONS				
	0 to 80	80 to 180	180 to 250	250 to 350	350 to 500
Kettle	16	14	12	12	10
Flue Sheet	10	10	10	10	10
Burner Tube	10	10	10	10	10
Manifold Tube	10	10	10	10	10
Return Tube	12	12	12	12	10
Burner Well	12	12	12	12	12
Front Wall	10	10	10	10	10
Fire Box Door	16	16	16	16	16
Slop Trough	14	14	14	14	14
Insulation Thickness	2 in.	2 in.	2 in.	2 in.	2 in.

- d. Tops for roofing kettles shall be constructed of not less than 14 gauge steel, shall be flanged on all sides, clamped on and returned to the main body of the kettle. Tops shall be mounted on the kettle in such a manner so that the kettle shall be leak-proof while in transit.
- e. Roofing kettles shall be of welded construction throughout.
- (1) Anchor Bolts. There shall be at least four bolts or other suitable anchor tie-down devices capable of securing the tube assembly to the kettle in a workmanlike manner.
 - (2) Gasket. There shall be a suitable gasket between the tube or kettle to prevent heated material from slopping out when the kettle is moved.
 - (3) Latch. All kettles shall be equipped with a suitable latch capable of effectively holding the door closed.
 - (4) Slop Trough. All portable kettles shall be equipped with a slop trough.
 - (5) Chassis. The chassis of all portable roofing kettles shall be substantially constructed and equipped with springs and steel wheels and, in addition, shall conform to any applicable requirements of the Vehicle Code of the State of Nevada including but not limited to such things as lights, fenders and attachments for towing.

- (6) Approval Plate. All roofing kettles must be equipped with non-ferrous plate bearing the manufacturer's name and the model number.
- (7) Hose. The hose shall be suitable for use with the commodity with which it is used and shall have a burst pressure of at least one thousand two hundred fifty pounds (1250 lbs.) or at least five times the working pressure of the vessel to which it is attached but in no case shall the bursting pressure be less than one thousand two hundred fifty pounds (1250 lbs.).
- (8) Draw-off Cock. Draw-off cock shall be either
 - (a) 150 lb. ASA rating plug-type valve with handle permanently attached, or
 - (b) Internal closing valve which, if sheared off, will fail safe.
- (9) Fuel Containers.
 - (a) L.P.G. containers shall conform to Ordinance No. 780, entitled "Liquefied Petroleum Gas," Code of the City of Las Vegas, and carry an I.C.C. stamp.
 - (b) If the container is a pressurized vessel using kerosene, it shall be the responsibility of the owner to supply test data on the pressurized tank showing that it has been manufactured to be safe or carry an I.C.C. stamp.
 - (c) Type of fuel. L.P.G. fuel may be used provided all safety measures are used. Kerosene may be used, but flammable liquids carrying a flash point lower than kerosene shall not be used.
- (10) Location of Fuel Containers. When attached to the kettle, fuel containers shall be protected from flame impingement. Baffles of steel or the burner well may be considered as meeting this requirement, provided an air space of at least two inches (2") is provided between the fuel tank and the

baffle. The baffle must extend at least four inches (4") beyond the shell of the tank.

(11) Support Leg. Support leg shall be constructed of at least one and one-fourth inch (1-1/4") standard steel pipe and shall have a steel foot or pad of at least four inches by four inches by one-fourth inch (4" x 4" x 1/4"). The pin or adjustment rod shall be at least one-fourth inch (1/4") steel. Support leg shall be constructed in a workmanlike manner and shall be adequate to support the kettle while standing.

(12) Hinge. All roofing kettles must have doors permanently attached. Doors shall be installed in a workmanlike manner and shall be provided with handles to provide opening without the operator having to stand in front of same.

(13) Door Construction. Flat doors - 10 gauge. Doors or lids rolled or arched at least an average of four inches (4") to the foot or otherwise reinforced as approved by the Chief of the Fire Department. Any dimension up to, but not more than:

2'0" to 4'0" = 14 Gauge
4'0" to 5'0" = 12 Gauge
5' and over = 10 Gauge

(14) Piping. All piping installed for pumping heated material to the roof shall be installed in a workmanlike manner.

(a) Piping used to transfer heated material shall be at least Schedule No. 40 or equal in strength to that afforded in 1 3/4 inch O.D., .065 inch wall thickness, mechanical weld steel tubing.

(b) Flexible steel piping shall be limited to those connections which are immediately adjacent to the pump or kettle. No single length of flexible piping shall exceed six feet (6 ft.) in length.

(c) Flexible steel piping shall not be used on the vertical extension of piping systems.

(S) There shall be added an additional Article, numbered 33, entitled "HELIPORTS" to read as follows:

ARTICLE 33

HELIPORTS

Section 33.1. Scope. Heliports shall conform with all other requirements as well as the following provisions.

Section 33.2. Permit Required. A permit shall be required for heliports. The permit is to be issued by the Fire Prevention Bureau after the following requirements have been complied with.

Section 33.3. Definitions.

Heliport - A heliport is an area of land or water or a structural surface which is used, or intended for use, for the landing and take-off of helicopters and any appurtenant areas which are used or intended for use for heliport buildings and other heliport facilities.

Helistop - A helistop is the same as a heliport, except that no refueling, maintenance, repairs, or storage of helicopters is permitted.

Section 33.4. General Requirements. Where the heliport or helistop is to be situated on a rooftop, the following shall be required.

- a. Smoking shall be prohibited on the roof operating areas during landing and take-off operations.
- b. Persons other than heliport personnel shall be restricted to designated, protected waiting areas during aircraft landing and take-off operations.
- c. The waiting area shall be enclosed with a substantial metal fence or "skirt."
- d. Roof construction shall be incombustible, not less than four-hour fire resistive, and no loose material such as gravel, etc., shall be used as roof covering.
- e. All construction on the roof shall be of non-combustible material.
- f. Openings in the roof shall not be permitted in the immediate landing area. Openings outside the immediate landing area shall be curbed with incombustible material, at least six inches (6") high, and protected from flammable liquid spillage and impact.
- g. Provisions shall be made to drain flammable liquid spillage from the landing area.

- h. No repair or maintenance operations shall be permitted on the roof, except in cases of emergency and with the approval of the Director of Building and Safety for the City of Las Vegas and the Fire Department.
- i. Communication facilities shall be provided from the roof area to allow notification of the Fire Department. A pull station shall be installed and connected to the Central Fire Alarm Headquarters.
- j. Heliport personnel shall be properly trained by the Fire Department in the use of communication facilities and fire extinguishing equipment.
- k. Lighting shall be provided as required by the Director of Building and Safety.
- l. Rooftop heliports shall be divided into three classes according to the gross weight of the largest helicopter to be accommodated:
 - (1) Class I. Up to 6,000 pounds. (Upper limit under Civil Air Regulations Part 6) (45J, 47G-2, 47H-1, CH-1B, 12-C, 12-D, LZ-5-2)
 - (2) Class II. 6,000 to 12,500 pounds. (Upper limit used by Civil Aeronautics Board in its economic regulations.) (K-600, S-55A)
 - (3) Class III. 12,500 pounds to 20,000 pounds. (Upper limit in Civil Air Regulations Part 7, for single engine helicopters.) (S-58 and Vertol 44)
- m. Egress and fire extinguishing facilities shall be provided according to class of heliport, as follows:
 - (1) Class I.
 - (a) At least one exit from the rooftop shall be provided, said exit to be in accordance with the Building Code of the City of Las Vegas.
 - (b) At least one 150 lb. dry chemical extinguisher shall be provided.
 - (c) At least two 15 lb. portable dry chemical extinguishers shall be located on the rooftop and in proximity to the

exit. At least one extinguisher shall be manned during operation.

(2) Class II.

- (a) At least one exit from the rooftop shall be provided, said exit to be in accordance with the Building Code of the City of Las Vegas and as approved by the Las Vegas Fire Department.
- (b) At least two 150 lb. dry chemical extinguishers shall be provided.
- (c) At least two 25 lb. dry chemical portable extinguishers shall be provided on the rooftop and in proximity to the exit. At least one extinguisher shall be manned during operations.

(3) Class III.

- (a) At least two approved means of egress, remote from each other, shall be provided from each landing area and rooftop. The exit from the roof shall lead into the building stairway. In the case of a built-up landing platform, one stairway from the landing area may be an approved portable emergency escape stairway which could be readily relocated to provide access to the landing area in an emergency. Exits shall be marked as approved by the Las Vegas Fire Department.
- (b) At least two hose stations, remote from each other, and connected to the rooftop outlets of the building standpipes or other source of water supply, shall be provided. Hose shall be one and one-half inches (1 1/2") in size, and provided with appropriate nozzles and related equipment for dispensing mechanical foam to protect all portions of the roof.
- (c) Building standpipe systems or other source of water supply, such as pressure tanks, shall be capable of supplying two hose streams simultaneously, which

will afford foam application at a total water rate of at least 60 gallons per minute, at a nozzle pressure of at least 75 pounds per square inch for a period of at least ten minutes.

(d) Supplementary extinguishing equipment, consisting of at least two 150 lb. units of dry chemical or four 100 lb. units of carbon dioxide shall be provided.

(e) At least two 25 lb. portable dry chemical extinguishers shall be provided on the roof top and in proximity to the exits. At least one extinguisher shall be manned during landing and take-off operations.

SECTION 4. It shall be unlawful for any person to open or use or cause to be opened and used any fire hydrants within the City of Las Vegas except such person or persons as may be thereunto authorized and directed by the Chief of the Fire Department of the City of Las Vegas.

SECTION 5. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Code, or fail to comply herewith or who shall violate or fail to comply with any order made hereunder, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted and approved hereunder, or any certificate or permit issued hereunder, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$500.00 and/or not more than six (6) months in the City Jail. The imposition of one penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue, but each day of said violation shall constitute a separate offense. Any penalty above provided shall not be held to prevent the enforced removal of prohibited conditions.

SECTION 6. The Board of Commissioners hereby declares that should any section, paragraph, sentence or word of this ordinance or of the Code hereby adopted be declared for any reason to be invalid, it is the intent of the Board that it would have passed all other portions of this ordinance independent of the elimination herefrom of any such portion as may be declared invalid.

SECTION 7. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, but it is specifically provided that neither this ordinance nor any repeal hereby provided shall in any way affect the prosecution for the violation of any ordinance heretofore passed pending at the time of the adoption of this ordinance.

PASSED, ADOPTED AND APPROVED this 21st day of December, 1966.

Oran K. Gragson
/s/ Oran K. Gragson

MAYOR

ATTEST: Edwina M. Cole

/s/ Edwina M. Cole
City Clerk

The above and foregoing ordinance was first proposed and read by title to the Board of Commissioners on the 17th day of August, 1966, and referred to the following committee composed of Commissioners Fountain and Mirabelli for recommendation; thereafter the said committee reported favorably on said ordinance on the 21st day of December, 1966, which was a regular meeting of said Board; that at said regular meeting the proposed ordinance was read by title to the Board of Commissioners as amended and adopted by the following vote:

VOTING "AYE": Commissioners Whipple, Fountain, Mirabelli and Mayor Gragson

VOTING "NAY": None ABSENT: Commissioner Stewart

APPROVED:

Oran K. Gragson
/s/ Oran K. Gragson

MAYOR

ATTEST: Edwina M. Cole

/s/ Edwina M. Cole
City Clerk

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF NEVADA, }
COUNTY OF CLARK } ss.

Charles M. Blair

, being first duly sworn,

deposes and says: That he is Foreman of the
LAS VEGAS SUN, a daily newspaper of general circulation, printed and published
at Las Vegas, in the County of Clark, State of Nevada, and that the attached was
continuously published in said newspaper for a period of

2 times in 1 week

from Jan. 19, 1967

to Jan. 26, 1967

inclusive, being the issues of said newspaper for the following dates, to-wit:

January 19, 26, 1967

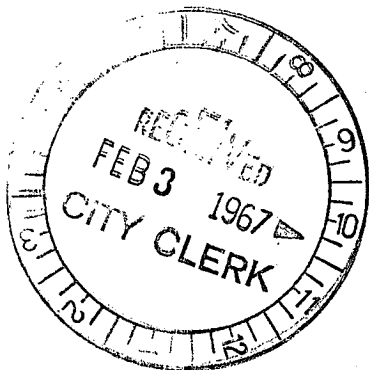
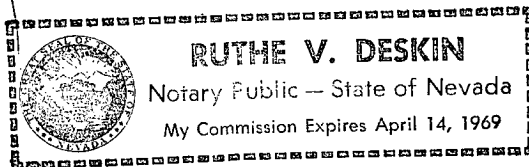
That said newspaper was regularly issued and circulated on each of the dates
above named.

Signed

Charles M. Blair

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th
day of January, 1967

Ruthe V. Deskin
Notary Public in and for Clark County, Nevada



City of Las Vegas

Ordinance No. 1258

Legal Notices

ORDINANCE NO. 1258

Second Amendment

AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING THE FIRE PREVENTION CODE, 1965 EDITION; PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDITIONS HAZARDOUS TO LIFE AND PROPERTY FROM FIRE OR EXPLOSION; PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION; PROVIDING OFFICERS THEREFOR AND DEFINING THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES; PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR THE VIOLATION THEREOF; PROVIDING OTHER MATTERS RELATED THERETO AND REPEALING TITLE VII, CHAPTER 3 OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE OF THE CITY OF LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, 1960 EDITION, AND ALL ORDINANCES OR PARTS OF ORDINANCES IN CONFLICT HERewith. THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF LAS VEGAS DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That a certain document, three (3) copies of which are on file in the Office of the City Clerk of the City of Las Vegas, Nevada, being marked and designated as "FIRE PREVENTION CODE, 1965 EDITION" with Appendix B and C, printed and recommended by the American Insurance Association, save and except such portions as are hereinafter deleted, modified or amended, be and the same is referred to and adopted as the "FIRE PREVENTION CODE OF THE CITY OF LAS VEGAS, NEVADA" and by said reference and adoption made a part of this ordinance, the same as if it were fully set forth herein.

SECTION 2. The Fire Prevention Code shall be enforced by the Fire Prevention Bureau in the Fire Department of the City of Las Vegas, which is hereby established and which shall be operated under the supervision of the Chief of the Fire Department.

SECTION 3. Certain sections of said Fire Prevention Code, as adopted by this ordinance, are hereby deleted, modified and amended as follows, to-wit:

(A) ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS. Section 1.08, Fire Records, is hereby amended by adding a new sentence to the existing paragraph to read as follows:

The charge for the reproduction of reports will be one dollar (\$1.00) for the first page and twenty-five cents (25c) for each additional page.

(B) ARTICLE 12. EXPLOSIVES, AMMUNITION AND BLASTING AGENTS. Section 12.3, Permits Required. Item (6) of paragraph "a" is hereby amended to read as follows:

(6) To transport blasting caps or electric blasting caps on the same vehicle with explosives. Such a permit will be issued only if certain specific requirements have first been met by the person firm or corporation seeking such permit. Such requirements shall include:

- Substantial reasons for the necessity of carrying caps and explosives on the same vehicle.
- Evidence that separate insulated approved containers will be used for carrying the caps and explosives.
- A statement from the permittee that only such amounts of caps and explosives as are approved by the Fire Prevention Bureau will be carried at any one time.
- Specific locations on the vehicle will be utilized for the carrying of the separate containers.

(C) ARTICLE 13. FIREWORKS.

Section 13.6. Seizure of fireworks is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 13.6. SEIZURE OF FIREWORKS. The City Fire Marshall or his representative shall seize, take, remove or cause to be removed at the expense of the owner all stocks of fireworks offered or exposed for sale, stored or held in violation of this Article.

(D) ARTICLE 14. FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT is hereby amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE 14. FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Section 14.1. SCOPE. This article shall apply to new and existing conditions.

Section 14.2. SURVEY OF PREMISES AND SPECIFICATION OF EQUIPMENT. The Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau shall survey each commercial and industrial establishment, mercantile, educational and institutional occupancy, place of assembly, hotel, multi-family house and trailer camp and shall specify suitable fire detecting devices or extinguishing appliances which shall be provided in or near boiler rooms, kitchens or restaurants, clubs and like establishments, storage rooms involving considerable combustible material, rooms in which hazardous manufacturing processes are involved, repair garages and other places of generally hazardous nature. Such devices or appliances may consist of automatic fire alarm systems, automatic sprinkler or water spray systems, standpipe and hose, fixed or portable fire extinguishers of a type suitable for the probable class of fire, or suitable asbestos blankets, manual or automatic covers or carbon dioxide or other special fire extinguishing systems. In special hazardous processes or storage, appliances of more than one type or special systems may be required.

Section 14.3. MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT. Sprinkler systems, standpipe systems, fire alarm systems and other fire protective or extinguishing systems or appliances which have been installed in compliance with any permit or order, or because of any law or ordinance, shall be maintained in operative condition at all times, and it shall be unlawful for any owner or occupant to reduce the effectiveness of the protection so required, except this shall not prohibit the owner or occupant from temporarily reducing or discontinuing the protection where necessary to make tests, repairs, alterations or additions. The Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau shall be notified before such tests, repairs, alterations or additions are started unless the work is to be continuous until completion.

SECTION 14.4. All fire-extinguishing systems required in this Code shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of this Section.

All hose threads used in connection with fire-extinguishing systems shall comply with the standards of the Fire Department.

a. All fire-extinguishing systems including automatic sprinklers, combination standpipe, dry and wet standpipes, special automatic extinguishing systems, and basement pipe inlets shall meet the approval of the Fire Department for installation and location, and shall be subject to such periodic tests as may be required.

b. For the purpose of this Chapter, certain terms are defined as follows: COMBINATION STANDPIPE is a fire system with a constant water supply and installed for the use of the Fire Department and the occupants of the building.

DRY STANDPIPE is a fire line system without a constant water supply and equipped with Fire Department inlet and outlet connections and installed exclusively for the use of the Fire Department.

FIRE DEPARTMENT HOSE CONNECTION is a hose connection at grade or street level for use by the Fire Department only.

WET STANDPIPE is an auxiliary fire line system with a constant water supply installed primarily for emergency fire use by the occupants of the building.

SECTION 14.5. Automatic fire-extinguishing system shall comply with the provisions of this Section.

a. Standard automatic fire-extinguishing systems shall be installed and maintained in operable condition as specified in this Chapter in the following locations:

1. In every story, basement or cellar of all buildings except Group 1. Occupancies when the floor area exceeds fifteen hundred square feet (1500 sq. ft.) and there is not provided at least twenty square feet (20 sq. ft.) of opening entirely above the adjoining ground level in each fifty lineal feet (50 lin. ft.) or fraction thereof of exterior wall in the story, basement or cellar on at least one side of the building. Openings shall have a minimum dimension of not less than thirty inches (30 in.). Such openings shall be maintained readily accessible to the Fire Department and shall not be obstructed in a manner that fire fighting or rescue cannot be accomplished from the exterior.

When openings in a story, basement, or cellar are provided too much on only one side and the op-

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positive wall of such story, basement, or cellar is more than seventy-five (75 ft.) from such openings, the story, basement, or cellar shall be provided with an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system or openings as specified above shall be provided on at least two sides of the exterior walls of the story, basement, or cellar.

If any portion of a basement or cellar is located more than seventy-five feet (75 ft.) from openings required in this Section, the basement or cellar shall be provided with an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system.

2. Under the roof and gridiron, in the file and fly galleries and in all places behind the proscenium wall of stages, over enclosed platforms in excess of five hundred square feet (500 sq. ft.) in area; and in dressing rooms, workshops and store-rooms accessory to such stages or enclosed platforms.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Stages or enclosed platforms open to the auditorium room on three or more sides.

2. Altars, pulpits, or similar platforms and their accessory rooms.

3. Stage gridirons when side wall sprinklers with 135° F. rated heads with heat-baffle plates are installed around the entire perimeter of the stage at points not more than thirty inches (30 in.) below the gridiron, nor more than six inches (6 in.) below the baffle plate.

4. Understage areas less than four feet (4 ft.) in clear height used exclusively for chair or table storage and lined on the inside with materials approved for one-hour fire-resistant construction.

3. In any enclosed, usable space below or over a stairway in Groups B, C, and D Occupancies.

4. In basements or cellars larger than fifteen hundred square feet (1500 sq. ft.) in floor area of Groups A, B, C and D Occupancies.

5. In Group E, Divisions 1 and 2 Occupancies having an area of more than fifteen hundred square feet (1500 sq. ft.); in Group E Division 3 Occupancies having an area of more than three thousands square feet (3000 sq. ft.); and in Group E, Division 4 Occupancies more than one story in height.

6. At the top of rubbish and linen chutes and in their terminal room in other than Group 1 Occupancies. Chutes extending through three or more floors shall have additional sprinkler heads installed within such chutes at alternate floors. Sprinkler heads shall be accessible for servicing.

(c) DETAILED REQUIREMENTS. Automatic fire-extinguishing systems shall be installed in accordance with Section 14.4 (d).

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Automatic fire-extinguishing systems shall have at least one automatic water supply of adequate pressure, capacity and reliability.

2. Automatic fire-sprinkling systems may be connected to the domestic water supply main when approved by the Building Official provided the domestic water supply is of adequate pressure, capacity and sizing for the combined domestic and fire sprinkler requirements. In such case, the fire-sprinkler connection shall be made between the public water main or meter and the building shutoff valve and there shall not be intervening valves or connections. The Fire Department connection may be omitted when approved by the Fire Department.

3. The sprinkler alarm valve for an automatic fire-sprinkling system may be omitted when the sprinkler system serves less than six heads or where the system is connected to an approved fire alarm system.

DRY STANDPIPES
SECTION 14.6. (a) General. Dry standpipes shall comply with the requirements of this Section.

(b) Where required. All buildings, four or more stories in height, shall be equipped with one or more dry standpipes.

(c) Location. There shall be one dry standpipe outlet connection located at every floor landing of every required enclosed stairway or smokeproof enclosure. No point within a building requiring dry standpipes shall be more than one hundred and thirty feet (130 ft.) travel distance from a dry standpipe outlet connection.

Portion of dry standpipe systems not located within enclosed stairway or smokeproof enclosure shall be protected by a degree of fire resistance resistance equal to that required for vertical enclosures in the building in which they are located.

(d) Detailed requirements. 1. Construction. Fittings and connections shall be of sufficient strength to withstand 300 pounds per square inch of water pressure when ready for service. All dry standpipes shall be tested hydrostatically to withstand not less than 300 pounds per square inch of pressure for two hours, but in no case shall the pressure be less than 50 pounds per square inch above the maximum working pressure.

2. Piping. All horizontal runs of dry standpipe systems shall be pitched at the rate of one-fourth inch (1/4 in.) to ten feet (10 ft.) for purposes of draining.

Where pipe traps occur in such standpipe systems including Fire Department connections, they shall be provided with drains.

3. Size. The size of the standpipe shall be not less than four inches (4 in.) in buildings in which the highest outlet is seventy-five (75 ft.) or less above the Fire Department connection and shall be not less than six inches (6 in.) where the highest outlet is higher than seventy-five feet (75 ft.) above the Fire Department connection.

4. Fire Department connections. All four-inch (4 in.) dry standpipes shall be equipped with a two-way Fire Department connection. All six-inch (6 in.) dry standpipes shall be equipped with a four-way Fire Department connection. All Fire Department connections shall be located on a street front, not less than eighteen inches (18 in.) nor more than four feet (4 ft.) above grade and shall be equipped with an approved straightway check valve and substantial plugs or caps. All Fire Department connections shall be protected against mechanical injury and shall be visible and accessible. More than one Fire Department connection may be required.

5. Outlets. Each standpipe shall be equipped with an approved two and one-half-inch (2½ in.) outlet not less than two feet (2 ft.) nor more than four feet (4 ft.) above the floor level of each story. All dry standpipes shall be equipped with a two-way, two and one-half-inch (2½ in.) outlet above the roof line of the building when the roof has a pitch of less than four inches (4 in.) in twelve inches (12 in.). All outlets shall be installed so that a twelve-inch (12 in.) long wrench may be used in connecting the hose with clearance for the wrench on all sides of the outlet. Standpipes located in smokeproof enclosures shall have outlets located in the vestibule or on the balcony. Standpipe outlets in stairway enclosures or smoke towers shall be so located that the exit doors do not interfere with the use of the outlet.

6. Signs. An approved, durable sign with raised letters of at least one inch (1 in.) in height shall be permanently attached adjacent to all Fire Department street connections. Such sign shall read "DRY STANDPIPE".

WET STANDPIPES
SECTION 14.7. (a) General. Wet standpipes shall comply with the requirements of this Section.

(b) Where Required. Wet standpipes extending from the cellar or basement into the topmost story shall be provided in Group A and Group B, Divisions 1 and 2, Occupancies with an occupant load exceeding 1000; in Groups C, D, E, F, G and H Occupancies four or more stories in height; and in Groups E and F Occupancies having a floor area exceeding twenty thousand square feet (20,000 sq. ft.) per floor.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Wet standpipes are not required in buildings equipped throughout with a complete automatic fire-extinguishing system.

2. Wet standpipes are not required in basements or cellars equipped with a complete automatic fire-extinguishing system.

3. Wet standpipes shall not be required in assembly areas used solely for worship.

(c) Location. Wet standpipes shall be located so that all portions of the building are within twenty feet (20 ft.) of a nozzle attached to seventy-five feet (75 ft.) of hose.

In Group A, Group B, Division 1 and Group B, Division 2, Occupancies when the occupant load is more than 1000, outlets shall be located

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on each side of any stage, on each side of the rear of the auditorium and on each side of the balcony.

(d) Detailed Requirements. 1. Construction. Wet standpipes shall be installed and tested as required for the water distribution system within the building.

2. Size. The size of the standpipe shall be not less than two and one-half inches (2½ in.) in diameter when the height of the riser is fifty feet (50 ft.) or more above the source and shall be not less than two inches (2 in.) in diameter when the height of the riser is less than fifty feet (50 ft.) above the source.

3. Outlets. All interior wet standpipes shall be equipped with a one and one-half-inch (1½ in.) valve in each story, including the basement or cellar of the building and located not less than three feet (3 ft.) nor more than six feet (6 ft.) above the floor.

4. Water supply. The wet standpipe system shall deliver not less than 35 gallons of water per minute at not less than 25 pounds per square inch residual pressure from each of any two outlets flowing simultaneously for 30 minutes. When more than one interior wet standpipe is required in the building such standpipes may be connected at their bases or highest points by pipes of equal size. Where combination standpipes are installed, the one and one-half-inch (1½ in.) outlet system may be supplied from the combination system with a two-inch (2 in.) connecting line.

5. Pressure and gravity tanks. Pressure or gravity tanks shall have a capacity sufficient to furnish at least 70 gallons of water per minute for 30 minutes. Other such tanks shall be located so as to provide not less than 25 pounds per square inch residual pressure from each of two outlets flowing simultaneously for 30 minutes. Discharge pipes from pressure tanks shall extend two inches (2 in.) from and into the bottom of such tanks. All tanks shall be equipped with a manhole, ladder and platform, drainpipe, water and pressure gauges, and a pressure relief valve. Each pressure tank shall be tested in place after installation and proved tight at a hydrostatic pressure 50 per cent (50%) in excess of the working pressure required, but not less than 150 pounds per square inch. Where such tanks are used also for domestic purposes, the supply take-off for such purposes shall be located above the required capacity of such tanks. Supply tanks shall be supported on incombustible construction with not less than three-foot (3 ft.) clearances over the top and under the bottom to adjacent construction. Approved pressure gauges shall be provided at pressure tanks and at the air pump.

6. Fire Pumps. Fire pumps shall be approved and shall deliver not less than the required fire flow and pressure. Such pumps shall be supplied with adequate power source and shall be automatic in operation. Where the wet standpipe system is supplied with water from the domestic supply of the building, approved fire pumps shall not be required provided the domestic pump used delivers the required fire flow.

7. Hose and hose reels. Each wet standpipe outlet shall be supplied with a hose not less than one and one-half inches (1½ in.) in diameter. Such hose shall be equipped with a suitable brass or bronze nozzle. An approved hose reel rack or cabinet shall be provided and shall be located so as to make the hose accessible. The hose reel rack or cabinet shall be recessed in the wall or protected by suitable cabinets.

8. Connection to fire-extinguishing systems. Wet standpipe systems may be supplied from a fire-extinguishing system complying with N.F.P.A. Bulletin No. 13, and shall be connected as required in Section 14.7.

9. Pressure reduction. Where the static pressure at any standpipe outlet exceeds 100 pounds per square inch, an approved pressure reduction device shall be permanently installed at the outlet to reduce the water flow so that the nozzle pressure does not exceed 80 pounds per square inch in accordance with Table No. 38-A.

COMBINATION STANDPIPES

SECTION 14.8. (a) General. All combination standpipes shall comply with the requirements of this Section. Where a combination standpipe system is installed in accordance with this Section, a separate dry standpipe system need not be installed.

(b) Where required. One combination standpipe shall be required for every stairway or smokeproof enclosure that extends from the ground floor to the roof in buildings exceeding one hundred and fifty feet (150 ft.) in height.

(c) Location. Combination standpipe systems shall have connections for dry standpipes located as required in Section 14.6 (4) and shall have wet standpipe outlets as required in Section 14.7.

Portions of combination standpipe systems, including extensions for wet standpipe outlets, not within an enclosed stairway or smokeproof enclosure shall be protected by a degree of fire resistance equal to that required for vertical enclosures in the building in which they are located.

In buildings where more than one combination standpipe system is provided, they shall be cross connected at the bottom.

(d) Detailed Requirements. 1. Construction. Combination standpipe systems shall be installed and tested as required for dry standpipe systems in accordance with Section 14.6 (d)-1.

2. Size. Combination standpipe systems shall be not less than six inches (6 in.) in diameter.

3. Riser shutoff valve and drain. Each individual riser must be equipped with an OS and Y valve at its base and an approved valve for draining.

4. Fire Department connections. All combination standpipe systems shall be equipped with a four-way Fire Department connection. Combination standpipe systems with three or more standpipes shall be provided with not less than two four-way Fire Department inlet connections.

All Fire Department connections shall be located on a street front not less than eighteen inches (18 in.) nor more than four feet (4 ft.) above grade and shall be equipped with an approved straightway check valve and substantial plugs or caps. All Fire Department connections shall be protected against mechanical injury and shall be visible and accessible. The number of Fire Department connections shall be determined by the Fire Department.

5. Outlets. Every standpipe shall be equipped with a two and one-half-inch (2½ in.) outlet not less than (2 ft.) nor more than four feet (4 ft.) above the floor level at each story. All standpipes shall be equipped with a three-way two and one-half-inch (2½ in.) outlet above the roof line when the roof has a pitch of less than four inches (4 in.) in twelve inches (12 in.). Roof outlets are not required for roofs with a pitch greater than four inches (4 in.) in twelve inches (12 in.). All outlets shall be installed so that a twelve-inch (12 in.) long wrench may be used in connecting the hose with wrench clearance on all sides of the outlet. Standpipes located in smokeproof enclosures shall have outlets at the vestibule or balcony. Outlets above the fourth floor above grade shall be provided with one hundred (100 ft.) of two and one-half-inch (2½ in.) approved unlined fabric hose with one inch (1 in.) orifice, straight-tipped brass nozzle without a shutoff at the nozzle unless waived by the Fire Department. Such outlets shall be identified with a sign having three-inch (3 in.) high letter reading: "FIRE DEPARTMENT USE ONLY." The hose and nozzle shall be installed in an approved hose cabinet. An approved drip cock or drain connection shall be located between the standpipe outlet and the hose. Roof outlets need not be provided with hoses. In areas subject to freezing wet standpipe systems shall be protected from freezing.

6. Signs. An approved durable sign with raised letters at least one inch (1 in.) high shall be permanently attached to all Fire Department street connections and test connections, and such sign shall read: "COMBINATION STANDPIPE AND TEST CONNECTIONS."

BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

SECTION 14.9. (a) General. During the construction of a building and until the permanent fire-extinguishing system has been installed and is in service, fire protection shall be provided in accordance with this Section.

(b) Where required. Every building, six stories or more in height, shall be provided with not less than

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one standpipe for Fire Department use during construction. Such standpipes shall be installed when the progress of construction is not more than fifty feet (50 ft.) in height above grade. Such standpipe shall be provided with Fire Department inlet connections at accessible locations adjacent to usable stairs. Such standpipe systems shall be extended as construction progresses to within one floor of the highest point of construction having secured decking or flooring.

In each floor there shall be provided a two and one-half-inch (2-1/2 in.) valve outlet for Fire Department use. Where construction height requires installation of a combination standpipe, fire pumps and water main connections shall be provided to serve the standpipe.

(c) Temporary Standpipes. Temporary standpipes may be provided in place of permanent systems if they are designed to furnish 75 gallons of water per minute at 50 pounds per square inch pressure with a standpipe size of not less than four inches (4 in.). All outlets shall be not less than two and one-half inches (2-1/2 in.). Pumping equipment sufficient to provide this pressure and volume shall be available at all times when a combination system is required.

(d) Detailed requirements. Standpipe systems for building under construction shall be installed as required for permanent standpipe systems.

SECTION 14.10

BASEMENT PIPE INLETS (a) General. All basement pipe shall be installed in accordance with requirements of this Section.

(b) Where required. Basement pipe inlets shall be installed in the first floor of every story, warehouse, or factory having cellars or basements. **EXCEPTIONS:** 1. Where the cellar or basement is equipped with an automatic fire-extinguishing system as specified in Section 14.5.

2. Where the cellar or basement is used for the storage of permanent archives or valuables such as safe deposit vaults or similar uses adversely affected by water.

(c) Location. The location of basement pipe inlets shall be as required by the Fire Department in accordance with Section 14.4 (b).

(d) Detailed requirements. All basement pipe inlets shall be of cast iron, steel, brass, or bronze with lids of cast brass or bronze.

The basement pipe inlet shall consist of a sleeve not less than eight inches (8 in.) inside diameter extending through the floor and terminating flush with or through the basement or cellar ceiling and shall have a top flange recessed with an inside shoulder to receive the lid. The top flange shall be installed flush with finish floor surface. The lid shall be a solid casing and have a lift recessed in the top. This lid shall be provided with a cast-in sign reading: "FIRE DEPARTMENT ONLY — DO NOT COVER." The lid shall be installed in such a manner to permit its easy removal from the flange shoulder.

SECTION 14.11. Approvals. All fire extinguishing systems, including automatic sprinklers, wet and dry standpipes, automatic chemical extinguishers, basement pipe inlets and the appurtenances thereto shall meet the approval of the Fire Department as to installation and location and shall be subject to such periodic tests as it may require.

SECTION 14.12. Sprinkler and Alarm Systems Required. Any and all sprinkler systems or fire alarm systems installed within buildings from the date of adoption of this Ordinance shall be connected to the fire alarm system of the City of Las Vegas if within two hundred feet (200 ft.) of the system. All sprinkler systems and alarm systems now in existence and not connected to the fire alarm system where available, must be connected within one (1) year of the adoption date of this Ordinance.

SECTION 14.13. Five Extinguishers Required. Exhaust ducts and hoods used for the purpose of exhausting vapors over commercial ranges shall be equipped with an approved type automatic fire extinguishing system. All exhaust ducts not equipped shall have one (1) year from notification to comply with this Section.

(E) **ARTICLE 16. Flammable and Combustible Liquids — Division General Provisions.**

SECTION 16.13. Permits Required is hereby amended by adding two additional paragraphs to be designated "e" and "f" to read as follows:

e. Whenever it is deemed necessary to change the existing flammable liquid lines from tank to discharging unit, a permit must be obtained from the Fire Prevention Bureau and Sections 16.45 and 16.47 shall be complied with.

f. Plans must be submitted to the Fire Prevention Bureau three (3) days prior to commencement of excavation, showing depth of burial, anchorage method, size of anchorage straps, thickness of concrete slab, and type of back fill to be used, before such permit is issued for installation.

(F) **ARTICLE 16. FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS — DIVISION II — TANK STORAGE, Section 16.25. Supports, Foundations and Anchorage for All-Tank Locations,** paragraph "g" is hereby amended to read as follows:

g. **Anchorage of Underground Tanks.** All underground tanks for the storage of flammable liquids shall be anchored in place to prevent their floating or becoming dislodged in the following manner:

(1) A concrete slab, reinforced with a 6"x6" #10 wire mesh or equal, shall be poured on the floor of the excavation of sufficient size and weight to equal or exceed the displacement of the tanks to be used. The size of the slab shall exceed in horizontal dimensions the size of the tank or tanks by one foot (1') in all directions.

(2) Straps of steel one-fourth inch by two inches (1/4" x 2") shall be used to anchor the tank or tanks to the concrete slab in the following manner:

(a) Straps may be continuous and placed under the reinforcement in the slab and be of sufficient length to completely encircle the tank with a minimum of one foot (1') overlap at the top of the tank.

(b) Straps can be provided with a one foot (1') "T" welded to one end, said "T" to be placed under the reinforcement in the concrete.

(c) A minimum of two such straps to each tank shall be provided, and when in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction that more straps are necessary due to the size of the tank, more shall be provided.

(d) The overlap of the straps will be welded. Bolts or other means of fastening shall not be used.

(3) Tanks should be placed when the concrete is soft so that full bearing on the tank is obtained, or a cushion or blow sand shall be placed on the hardened concrete to accomplish the same. If a sand cushion is used it shall be as thin as possible to accomplish its purpose.

(4) Tanks shall be so placed that a minimum of one foot (1 ft.) of space is maintained between tanks.

(5) Back-filling of the excavation shall not proceed until approval has been given by the Fire Prevention Bureau. Back-fill shall be blow sand or other fine aggregate material.

(G) **ARTICLE 16 — FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS — DIVISION II — TANK STORAGE**

SECTION 16.27. Testing shall be amended by adding a new paragraph to be designated "f" to read as follows:

f. Tanks which have been removed from underground and are to be moved and installed in another location, shall be tested before installation by an approved testing lab, approved by the Fire Prevention Bureau.

(H) **ARTICLE 16 — FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS — DIVISION IV — PIPING, VALVES AND FITTINGS, Section 16.45. Protection Against Corrosion** shall be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 16.45. Protection Against Corrosion. All piping for flammable liquids for underground use shall be protected against corrosion by factory-wrapped pipe. All tanks installed for underground use shall be pro-

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ected by wrapped and asphalt covering.

(I) ARTICLE 16 — FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS — DIVISION IV — PIPING, VALVES AND FITTINGS, Section 16.47. Testing shall be amended to read as follows:

Section 16.47. Testing. Before being covered or placed in use, piping connected thereto shall pass a test for tightness. When the pump exerts positive pressure on the dispensing device, the piping shall be hydrostatically tested for fifty pounds (50 lbs.). Where the dispensing device has a pump which creates suction on the pipe, the piping shall have a fifteen pound (15 lb.) hydrostatic test. The hydrostatic tests applied to piping need not be checked against the check valve installed in tanks. The pipe may be disconnected from the tank and capped. In special cases where the aforementioned conditions do not apply, the hydrostatic test pressure shall be specified by the Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau. The Fire Prevention Bureau, City of Las Vegas, shall be notified when pipes are installed and ready for test inspection.

(J) ARTICLE 16 — FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS — DIVISION VI — SERVICE STATIONS, Section 16.63, Storage and Handling, paragraph "e" is hereby amended to read as follows:

e. Dispensing Containers. No delivery of any Class I liquids shall be made into portable containers unless the container is metal and has a tight closure with screwed or spring cover and is fitted with a spout or so designed that the contents can be poured without spilling. The container must have the words "FLAMMABLE" on the exterior and must be clearly visible. d. Paragraph d., Automatic Dispensing Units, of Section 16.64 is deleted in its entirety and the following paragraph is added:

d. Automatic Dispensing Units. The installation of unattended coin-operated, card operated and remote preset types of dispensing devices for Class I liquids is prohibited. The delivery of Class I liquids shall be under the observation and control of a competent attendant at all times. This Section does not prohibit the use of automatic latch type delivery nozzles.

(K) ARTICLE 16 — FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS — DIVISION X — TANK VEHICLES, Section 16.1012. Operation of Tank Vehicles is hereby amended by adding a new paragraph to be designated "i" and to read as follows: i. When cargo tanks are constructed of aluminum, they shall be empty or contain not less than eighty per cent (80%) volume of the cargo tank while in transportation over the City streets and provided further that when loaded or unloaded within the City of Las Vegas, the loading or unloading shall be performed at one location.

(L) ARTICLE 16 — FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS — DIVISION X — TANK VEHICLES is hereby amended by adding a new section to be entitled Section 16.1016. Service Vehicles to read as follows: SECTION 16.1016 — SERVICE VEHICLES.

a. Definition. Service vehicles shall mean a vehicle used for the purpose of carrying fuel, oil and grease to equipment used on construction which ordinarily would not be serviced in service stations. All service vehicles shall obtain a permit and be inspected by the Fire Prevention Bureau.

b. Service vehicles shall be governed by the following:

(1) A Twenty-pound (20 lb.) dry powder extinguisher shall be provided for each vehicle and shall be placed in a readily accessible location.

(2) Tanks used for transporting of Class I, II and III flammable liquids shall be constructed of steel and shall not exceed one thousand two hundred fifty gallons (1,250 gal.). When the tanks exceed fifty gallons (50 gal.) in capacity, they must be equipped with baffles.

(3) When fifty gallon (50 gal.) drums are used, they shall be anchored to the truck with iron straps or chains (fibre rope will not be used).

(4) Oxygen tanks will not be carried on the same vehicle transporting petroleum products.

(5) All tanks shall conform to Article 16 of this Code.

(6) All service trucks transporting Class I, II and III flammable liquids shall carry markings to meet with Section 16.1010.

c. Precaution against ignition shall meet with Section 16.1014. Smoking by the operator in or on the service vehicle transporting Class I, II or III flammable liquids shall be prohibited. Portable air compressors using small gasoline engines shall have the exhaust equipped with a spark arrestor or insulated in such a manner that coming in contact with flammable liquids or rags will be impossible.

(M) ARTICLE 21 — LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES is hereby repealed in its entirety and a pamphlet known as A. I. A. Bulletin No. 58 entitled "STORAGE AND HANDLING OF LIQUID PETROLEUM GASES" adopted under separate ordinance known as the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code.

(N) ARTICLE 28 — PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE — GENERAL, Section 28.1, Bonfires and Outdoor Rubbish Fires is hereby amended by adding two new paragraphs to be designated "e" and "f" to read as follows:

e. When a person receives a bonfire permit, he shall abide by the following rules:

- (1) The Air Pollution Board of Clark County must be called before burning to obtain the burning starting time.
- (2) All fires must be out two hours (2 Hrs.) before sundown.
- (3) No burning while wind is blowing.
- (4) No burning in open cans or containers.
- (5) No burning within ten feet (10 ft.) of any building or other combustible materials.
- (6) An attendant must remain at the fire at all times until the fire is completely out. A hose line with suitable water pressure must be at the fire at all times while burning.

f. All contractors obtaining a permit shall abide by the above regulations as well as the following:

- (1) When the structure being built is wrapped with asphalt paper, all burning in the area will be discontinued until such time the stucco is applied. Any violations of the above will constitute reason for revoking the permit.

(O) ARTICLE 28 — PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE — GENERAL, Section 28.7, Handling Readily Combustible Materials is hereby amended by adding an additional paragraph to be designated "b" and to read as follows:

- b. All commercial businesses shall provide a trash enclosure for the purpose of housing trash cans. The trash enclosure shall be constructed of incombustible material and shall be of suitable size as to house the number of required trash cans.

(P) ARTICLE 28 — PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE — GENERAL is hereby amended by adding three additional Sections to read as follows:

Section 28.15. It shall be unlawful for the owner, lessee, manager or any other person in charge of any motel, hotel, lodging house, rooming house, theatre, auditorium or any other like occupancy to fail to notify the Fire Department in the event of any fire occurring on or in the premises of which said person is the owner, lessee, manager or in charge. This Section shall apply regardless of how insidious the fire may be.

Section 28.16. Every person is guilty of a misdemeanor who throws or places any lighted cigarette, cigar, ashes or other flaming or glowing substance or any substance or thing which may cause a fire in any place where it may directly or indirectly start a fire.

Section 28.17 Incinerators. Before any incinerator shall be placed in use within the city, a permit to do so must be first obtained from the Fire Prevention Bureau. Only incinerators of the multiple chamber gas-fired type shall be permitted in Fire Zones 1 and 2, and they shall emit no visible products of combustion when in use. Incinerators approved by the Air Pollution Control District, County of Clark, Ne-

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vada, shall be deemed as meeting this requirement. The location, height of stack, clearance, construction and operation of incinerators shall be as specified by the Fire Prevention Bureau. Accumulations of combustible materials shall not be allowed in the vicinity of any incinerator unless in an approved room, bin or vault. At all times when an incinerator is in use, a competent person shall be in charge of such incinerator and shall be responsible for the safe operation of such incinerator. Whenever the operation of any incinerator shall cause the uncontrolled burning of any material, the owner of such incinerator shall be deemed guilty of violating the provisions of this Code and upon conviction thereof will be subject to the penalties provided elsewhere in this Code. Incinerators in existence at the time of the passage of this ordinance shall be made to meet the requirements of this Section within one (1) year from the effective date of this ordinance.

(Q) ARTICLE 30 — WELDING OR CUTTING, ACETYLENE GENERATORS AND CALCIUM CARBIDE, Section 30.1. Scope, paragraph (2) is hereby amended and an additional paragraph to be numbered (3) is hereby added to read as follows:

(2) Storage of calcium carbide and gases used in welding, cutting or heat treating, or

(3) The soldering of copper tubing.

(R) ARTICLE 30 — WELDING OR CUTTING, ACETYLENE GENERATORS AND CALCIUM CARBIDE, Section 30.2. Definitions is hereby amended by adding a new paragraph to be designated "m" and to read as follows:

m. Welding shall mean the process of joining two pieces of metal together, whether by arc, acetylene or soldering.

(S) There shall be added an additional Article, numbered 32, entitled "ROOFING KETTLES" to read as follows:

ARTICLE 32 ROOFING KETTLES

Section 32.1. Scope. The provisions of this Article shall apply to roofing kettles used in preheating tar, asphalt, pitch, or similar substances for roofs, streets, floors, pipes and similar objects.

Section 32.2. Definitions. The following words, whenever used in this Article, shall be construed as defined in this Section.

Bottom-fired Kettle. Type of roofing kettle whereby the heat transfer is accomplished through the bottom of the kettle.

Burner Well. That portion of the submersible tube that contains the burner.

Burner Well Front Wall. That portion of the burner well through which the center tube is attached.

Burner Tube. That portion of submersible tube assembly housing the initial flame.

Door. That portion of the roofing kettle that provides for access to the kettle.

Fire Box. That portion of a bottom-fired roofing kettle that communicates with the flame cavity, except the kettle or the top.

Fire Box Door. The door of the fire box which protects the burner well from exposure.

Flue Sheet. That portion of the submersible tube assembly forming a portion of the top and through which the burner well and riser flue extend.

Kettle. That portion of a roofing kettle which contains the asphalt, pitch or similar substance while the same is being heated.

Latch. The locking device for securing the door in the closed position.

Manifold Tube. That portion of the submersible tube assembly connecting the return flues of the burner tube.

Return Tube. That portion of a submersible tube assembly other than the center flue or manifold roughly paralleling the center tube.

Slop Trough. That portion of the kettle when applied with the door shall make the kettle slop proof when the kettle is in transit.

Top. That portion of the roofing kettle that forms the top of the kettle, except the door.

Submersible Tube. The heat transfer unit whereby the flame is contained entirely within the unit.

Semi-Tube. Type of kettle whereby the heat transfer is accomplished by means of a tube entirely through the kettle.

Section 32.3. General Provisions.

a. Roofing kettles shall not be placed within fifteen feet (15 ft.) of any openings in any occupied building except on a public street.

b. Roofing kettles shall not be placed in such a location as to block exits, means of egress, gates, roadways or entrances.

c. Institutions, schools and assembly occupancies, when buildings are occupied, the roofing kettles shall be enclosed by a substantial barrier. The barrier shall be at least twenty-five feet (25 ft.) away from the kettle. The barrier shall clearly indicate that the enclosed area is restricted to use by authorized persons only.

d. A responsible person shall be in the immediate job vicinity being served by the kettle while it is in operation.

e. Suitable supports shall be provided for all piping at not more than intervals of twelve feet (12 ft.).

f. Roofing kettles and all integral working parts, valves, safety relief devices, burners, pressure tanks and slop trough shall be in good working condition and shall be maintained free of excessive residue.

g. No person shall maintain an open flame in a roofing kettle during transportation thereof or while same is in any public garage or premises where flammable liquids are dispensed. The tar pitch shall not exceed 300° F. while the kettle is being transported.

h. The tar kettle will be equipped with a thermometer to register the temperature of the material within the kettle at all times. Tar and tar pitch asphalt shall not be heated to exceed its flash point.

i. 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 the body of the truck. Pitch kettles shall not be permitted for use while mounted on the bed of the truck.

j. Before any roofing kettle is used on the roof of any building the Fire Prevention Bureau must be notified and a special permit secured to do so. The following minimum equipment must be on hand before burners are ignited.

(1) At least one fire extinguisher having 16-B, C classification.

(2) At least two sacks of dry sand.

k. There shall be at least one approved fire extinguisher of a 16-B, C classification or larger within thirty feet (30 ft.) of every roofing kettle during the period said roofing kettle is in use.

l. All kettle doors must be closed and latched when in transit.

m. All trailers used for transporting kettles or trailer units must be equipped with a safety chain and when in transit the safety chain must be attached to the towing vehicle.

Section 32.4. Permit Required. A permit shall be required for each company, corporation, co-partnership or owner-operator performing roofing operations within the Las Vegas City Limits. Before such permit is issued, it is the responsibility of the owner of the kettles and appurtenances thereto to have them inspected by the Fire Prevention Bureau of the City of Las Vegas.

Section 32.5. Materials. All kettles shall be constructed of mild steel of at least SAE 10-10 quality.

Section 32.6. Construction.

a. Bottom-fired roofing kettles shall be constructed of materials having a thickness of not less than those set forth in Table 1.

b. Semi-tube type roofing kettles shall be constructed of materials having a thickness of not less than those set forth in Table 1.

TABLE 1
BOTTOM FIRED AND SEMI-TUBE
ROOFING KETTLES

	Capacity in Gallons	
	0 to 84	Over 84
Fire Box	12	10
Kettle	10	3/16 in.

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Top	14	14
Slop Trough	10	10
c. Submersible tube type roofing kettles shall be constructed of materials having a thickness of not less than those set forth in Table 2.		

**TABLE 2
SUBMERSIBLE TUBE ROOFING KETTLES**

	CAPACITY IN GALLONS				
	0 to 80	80 to 180	180 to 250	250 to 350	350 to 500
Kettle	14	12	12	10	
Flue Sheet	10	10	10	10	
Burner Tube	10	10	10	10	
Manifold Tube	10	10	10	10	
Return Tube	12	12	12	10	
Burner Well	12	12	12	12	
Front Wall	10	10	10	10	
Fire Box Door	16	16	16	16	
Slop Trough	14	14	14	14	
Insulation Thickness	2 in.	2 in.	2 in.	2 in.	2 in.

d. Tops for roofing kettles shall be constructed of not less than 14 gauge steel, shall be flanged on all sides, clamped on and returned to the main body of the kettle. Tops shall be mounted on the kettle in such a manner so that the kettle shall be leak-proof while in transit.

e. Roofing kettles shall be welded construction throughout.

(1) Anchor Bolts. There shall be at least four bolts or other suitable anchor tie-down devices capable of securing the tube assembly to the kettle in a workmanlike manner.

(2) Gasket. There shall be a suitable gasket between the tube or kettle to prevent heated material from slipping out when the kettle is moved.

(3) Latch. All kettles shall be equipped with a suitable latch capable of effectively holding the door closed.

(4) Slop Trough. All portable kettles shall be equipped with a slop trough.

(5) Chassis. The chassis of all portable roofing kettles shall be substantially constructed and equipped with springs and steel wheels and, in addition, shall conform to any applicable requirements of the Vehicle Code of the State of Nevada including but not limited to such things as lights, fenders and attachments for towing.

(6) Approval Plate. All roofing kettles must be equipped with non-ferrous plate bearing the manufacturer's name and the model number.

(7) Hose. The hose shall be suitable for use with the commodity with which it is used and shall have a burst pressure of at least one thousand two hundred fifty pounds (1250 lbs.) or at least five times the working pressure of the vessel to which it is attached but in no case shall the bursting pressure be less than one thousand two hundred fifty pounds (1250 lbs.).

(8) Draw-off Cock. Draw-off cock shall be either

(a) 150 lb. ASA rating plug-type valve with handle permanently attached, or

(b) Internal closing valve which, if sheared off, will fall safe.

(9) Fuel Containers.

(a) L. P. G. containers shall conform to Ordinance No. 780, entitled "Liquefied Petroleum Gas," Code of the City of Las Vegas, and carry an I. C. C. stamp.

(b) If the container is a pressurized vessel using kerosene, it shall be the responsibility of the owner to supply test data on the pressurized tank showing that it has been manufactured to be safe or carry an I. C. C. stamp.

(c) Type of fuel. L. P. G. fuel may be used provided all safety measures are used. Kerosene may be used, but flammable liquids carrying a flash point lower than kerosene shall not be used.

(10) Location of Fuel Containers. When attached to the kettle, fuel containers shall be protected from flame impingement. Baffles of steel or the burner well may be considered as meeting this requirement, provided an air space of at least two inches (2") is provided between the fuel tank and the baffle. The baffle must extend at least four inches (4") beyond the shell of the tank.

(11) Support Leg. Support leg shall be constructed of at least one and one-fourth inch (1-1/4") standard steel pipe and shall have a steel foot or pad of at least four inches by four inches by one-fourth inch (4" x 4" x 1/4"). The pin or adjustment rod shall be at least one-fourth inch (1/4") steel. Support leg shall be constructed in a workmanlike manner and shall be adequate to support the kettle while standing.

(12) Hinge. All roofing kettles must have doors permanently attached. Doors shall be installed in a workmanlike manner and shall be provided with handles to provide opening without the operator having to stand in front of same.

(13) Door Construction. Flat doors — 10 gauge. Doors or lids rolled or arched at least an average of four inches (4") to the foot or otherwise reinforced as approved by the Chief of the Fire Department. Any dimension up to, but not more than:
2'0" to 4'0" — 14 Gauge
4'0" to 5'0" — 12 Gauge
5' and over — 10 Gauge

(14) Piping. All piping installed for pumping heated material to the roof shall be installed in a workmanlike manner.

(a) Piping used to transfer heated material shall be at least Schedule No. 40 or equal in strength to that offered in 1 1/2 inch O. D., .065 inch wall thickness, mechanical weld steel tubing.

(b) Flexible steel piping shall be limited to those connections which are immediately adjacent to the pump or kettle. No single length of flexible piping shall exceed six feet (6 ft.) in length.

(c) Flexible steel piping shall not be used on the vertical extension of piping systems.

(S) There shall be added an additional Article, numbered 33, entitled "HELIPORTS" to read as follows:

ARTICLE 33 HELIPORTS

Section 33.1. Scope. Heliports shall conform with all other requirements as well as the following provisions.

Section 33.2. Permit Required. A permit shall be required for heliports. The permit is to be issued by the Fire Prevention Bureau after the following requirements have been complied with.

Section 33.3. Definitions.

Heliport — A heliport is an area of land or water or a structural surface which is used, or intended for use, for the landing and take-off of helicopters and any appurtenant areas which are used or intended for use for heliport buildings and other heliport facilities.

Helistop — A helistop is the same as a heliport, except that no refueling, maintenance, repairs, or storage of helicopters is permitted.

Section 33.4. General Requirements. Where the heliport or helistop is to be situated on a rooftop, the following shall be required.

a. Smoking shall be prohibited on the roof operating areas during landing and take-off operations.

b. Persons other than heliport personnel shall be restricted to designated protected waiting areas during aircraft landing and take-off operations.

c. The waiting area shall be enclosed with a substantial metal fence or "skirt."

d. Roof construction shall be non-combustible, not less than four-hour fire resistive, and no loose material such as gravel, etc., shall be used as roof covering.

e. All construction on the roof shall be of non-combustible material.

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- f. Openings in the roof shall not be permitted in the immediate landing area. Openings outside the immediate landing area shall be curbed with incombustible material, at least six inches (6") high, and protected from flammable liquid spillage and impact.
- g. Provisions shall be made to drain flammable liquid spillage from the landing area.
- h. No repair or maintenance operations shall be permitted on the roof, except in cases of emergency and with the approval of the Director of Building and Safety for the City of Las Vegas and the Fire Department.
- i. Communication facilities shall be provided from the roof area to allow notification of the Fire Department. A pull station shall be installed and connected to the Central Fire Alarm Headquarters.
- j. Helipart personnel shall be properly trained by the Fire Department in the use of communication facilities and fire extinguishing equipment.
- k. Lighting shall be provided as required by the Director of Building and Safety.
- l. Rooftop heliparts shall be divided into three classes according to the gross weight of the largest helicopter to be accommodated:
 - (1) Class I. Up to 6,000 pounds. (Upper limit under Civil Air Regulations Part 6) (45J, 47 G-2, 47 H-1, CH-1B, 12-C, 12-D, LZ-5-2)
 - (2) Class II. 6,000 to 12,500 pounds. (Upper limit used by Civil Aeronautics Board in its economic regulations.) (K-600, S-55A)
 - (3) Class III. 12,500 pounds to 20,000 pounds. (Upper limit in Civil Air Regulations Part 7, for single engine helicopters.) (S-58 and Vertol 44)
- m. Egress and fire extinguishing facilities shall be provided according to class of helipart, as follows:
 - (1) Class I.
 - (a) At least one exit from the rooftop shall be provided, said exit to be in accordance with the Building Code of the City of Las Vegas.
 - (b) At least one 150 lb. dry chemical extinguisher shall be provided.
 - (c) At least two 15 lb. portable dry chemical extinguishers shall be located on the rooftop and in proximity to the exit. At least one extinguisher shall be manned during operation.
 - (2) Class II.
 - (a) At least one exit from the rooftop shall be provided, said exit to be in accordance with the Building Code of the City of Las Vegas and as approved by the Las Vegas Fire Department.
 - (b) At least two 150 lb. dry chemical extinguishers shall be provided.
 - (c) At least two 25 lb. dry chemical portable extinguishers shall be provided on the rooftop and in proximity to the exit. At least one extinguisher shall be manned during operations.

(3) Class III.

- (a) At least two approved means of egress, remote from each other, shall be provided from each landing area and rooftop. The exit from the roof shall lead into the building stairway. In the case of a built-in landing platform, one stairway from the landing area may be an approved portable emergency escape stairway which could be readily relocated to provide access to the landing area in an emergency. Exits shall be marked as approved by the Las Vegas Fire Department.
- (b) At least two hose stations, remote from each other, and connected to the rooftop outlets of the building standpipes or other source of water supply, shall be provided. Hose shall be one and one-half inches (1½") in size and provided with appropriate nozzles and related equipment for dispensing mechanical foam to protect all portions of the roof.
- (c) Building standpipe systems or other source of water supply, such as pressure tanks, shall be capable of supplying two hose streams simultaneously, which will afford foam application at a total water rate of at least 60 gallons per minute, at a nozzle pressure of at least 75 pounds per square inch for a period of at least ten minutes.
- (d) Supplementary extinguishing equipment, consisting of at least two 150 lb. units of dry chemical or four 100 lb. units of carbon dioxide shall be provided.
- (e) At least two 25 lb. portable dry chemical extinguishers shall be provided on the rooftop and in proximity to the exits. At least one extinguisher shall be manned during landing and take-off operations.

SECTION 4. It shall be unlawful for any person to open or use or cause to be opened and used any fire hydrants within the City of Las Vegas except such person or persons as may be thereunto authorized and directed by the Chief of the Fire Department of the City of Las Vegas.

SECTION 5. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Code, or fail to comply herewith or who shall violate or fail to comply with any order made hereunder, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement or specifications or plans submitted and approved hereunder, or any certificate or permit issued hereunder, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$500.00 and/or not more than six (6) months in the City Jail. The imposition of one penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue, but each day of said violation shall constitute a separate offense. Any penalty above provided shall not be held to prevent the enforced removal of prohibited conditions.

SECTION 6. The Board of Commissioners hereby declares that should any section, paragraph, sentence or word of this ordinance or of the Code hereby adopted be declared for any reason to be invalid, it is the intent of the Board that it would have passed all other portions of this ordinance independent of the elimination herefrom of any such portion as may be declared invalid.

SECTION 7. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, but it is specifically provided that neither this ordinance nor any repeal hereby provided shall in any way affect the prosecution for the violation of any ordinance heretofore passed pending at the time of the adoption of this ordinance.

PASSED, ADOPTED AND APPROVED this 21st day of December, 1966.

/s/ Oran K. Gragson
MAYOR

ATTEST:

/s/ Edwina M. Cole
City Clerk

The above and foregoing ordinance was first proposed and read by title to the Board of Commissioners on the 17th day of August, 1966, and referred to the following committee composed of Commissioners Fountain and Mirabelli for recommendation; thereafter the said committee reported favorably on said ordinance on the 21st day of December, 1966, which was a regular meeting of said Board; that at said regular meeting the proposed ordinance was read by title to the Board of Commissioners as amended and adopted by the following vote:

VOTING "AYE": Commissioners Whipple, Fountain, Mirabelli and Mayor Gragson

VOTING "NAY": None

ABSENT: Commissioner Stewart

APPROVED:

/s/ Oran K. Gragson
MAYOR

ATTEST:

/s/ Edwina M. Cole
City Clerk

Pub. Jan. 19, 26, 1967