

9-16-13

ORDINANCE NO. 29165

An ordinance amending Chapter 60, "Dallas Fuel Gas Code," of the Dallas City Code, as amended; adopting with certain changes the 2012 Edition of International Fuel Gas Code of the International Code Council, Inc.; regulating the construction, enlargement, alteration, repair, use, and maintenance of fuel gas work in the city; providing a penalty not to exceed \$2,000; providing a saving clause; providing a severability clause; and providing an effective date.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DALLAS:

SECTION 1. That Chapter 60, "Dallas Fuel Gas Code," of the Dallas City Code, as amended, is amended by adopting the 2012 Edition of the International Fuel Gas Code of the International Code Council, Inc. (which is attached as Exhibit A and made a part of this ordinance), with the following amendments:

1. Page ix, "Legislation," is deleted.
2. Chapter 1, "Scope and Administration," of the 2012 International Fuel Gas Code is deleted and replaced with a new Chapter 1, "Administration," to read as follows:

**"CHAPTER 1
ADMINISTRATION**

**SECTION 101
GENERAL**

101.1 Title. These regulations are known as the *Dallas Fuel Gas Code*, hereinafter referred to as "this code."

101.2 Scope. This code applies to the installation of fuel-gas *pipng* systems, fuel gas appliances, gaseous hydrogen systems and related accessories.

101.2.1 Piping systems. These regulations cover *piping* systems for natural gas with an operating pressure of 125 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) (862 kPa gauge) or less, and for LP-gas with an operating pressure of 20 psig (140 kPa gauge) or less, except as provided in Section 402.6. Coverage must extend from the *point of delivery* to the outlet of the *appliance* shutoff valves. *Piping* system requirements must include design, materials, components, fabrication, assembly, installation, testing, inspection, operation and maintenance.

101.2.2 Gas appliances. Requirements for gas appliances and related accessories must include installation, combustion and ventilation air and venting and connections to *piping* systems.

101.2.3 Exclusions. This code does not apply to the following:

1. Portable LP-gas appliances and *equipment* of all types that is not connected to a fixed fuel *piping* system.
2. Installation of farm appliances and *equipment* such as brooders, dehydrators, dryers and irrigation *equipment*.
3. Raw material (feedstock) applications except for *piping* to special atmosphere generators.
4. Oxygen-fuel gas cutting and welding systems.
5. Industrial gas applications using gases such as acetylene and acetylenic compounds, hydrogen, ammonia, carbon monoxide, oxygen and nitrogen.
6. Petroleum refineries, pipeline compressor or pumping stations, loading terminals, compounding plants, refinery tank farms and natural gas processing plants.
7. Integrated chemical plants or portions of such plants where flammable or combustible liquids or gases are produced by, or used in, chemical reactions.
8. LP-gas installations at utility gas plants.
9. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) installations.
10. Fuel gas *piping* in power and atomic energy plants.
11. Proprietary items of *equipment*, apparatus or instruments such as gas-generating sets, compressors and calorimeters.
12. LP-gas *equipment* for vaporization, gas mixing and gas manufacturing.

13. Temporary LP-gas *pipng* for buildings under construction or renovation that is not to become part of the permanent *pipng* system.
14. Installation of LP-gas systems for railroad switch heating.
15. Installation of hydrogen gas, LP-gas and compressed natural gas (CNG) systems on vehicles.
16. Except as provided in Section 401.1.1, gas *pipng*, meters, gas pressure regulators and other appurtenances used by the serving gas supplier in the distribution of gas, other than undiluted LP-gas.
17. Building design and construction, except as specified herein.
18. *Pipng* systems for mixtures of gas and air within the flammable range with an operating pressure greater than 10 psig (69 kPa gauge).
19. Portable fuel cell appliances that are neither connected to a fixed *pipng* system nor interconnected to a power grid.

101.2.4 Other fuels. The requirements for the design, installation, maintenance, *alteration* and inspection of mechanical systems operating with fuels other than fuel gas shall be regulated by the *Dallas Mechanical Code*.

101.3 Administrative procedures. Except as otherwise specified in this code, all provisions of Chapter 52, "Administrative Procedures for the Construction Codes," of the *Dallas City Code* apply to this code.

101.4 Referenced codes and standards. The codes and standards referenced in this code are considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference only when such codes and standards have been specifically adopted by the city of Dallas. Whenever amendments have been adopted to the referenced codes and standards, each reference to the codes and standards is considered to reference the amendments as well. Any reference made to NFPA 70 or the *ICC Electrical Code* means the *Dallas Electrical Code*, as amended. References made to the *International Mechanical Code*, the *International Plumbing Code*, the *International Fire Code*, the *International Energy Conservation Code*, the *International Building Code*, the *International Existing Building Code* and the *International Residential Code* respectively mean the *Dallas Mechanical Code*, the *Dallas Plumbing Code*, the *Dallas Fire Code*, the *Dallas Energy Conservation Code*, the *Dallas Building Code*, the *Dallas Existing Building Code* and the *Dallas One- and Two-Family Dwelling Code*, as amended. Where differences occur between provisions of this code and the referenced codes and standards, the provisions of this code apply.

Exception: Where enforcement of a code provision would violate the conditions of the listing of the equipment or appliance, the conditions of the listing and the manufacturer's installation instructions apply.

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101.5 Unsafe installations. An installation that is unsafe, constitutes a fire or health hazard, or is otherwise dangerous to human life, as regulated by this code, is hereby declared an unsafe installation. Use of an installation regulated by this code constituting a hazard to health, safety or welfare by reason of inadequate maintenance, dilapidation, fire hazard, disaster, damage or abandonment is hereby declared to be a public nuisance and must be abated by repair, rehabilitation, demolition or removal.”

3. Paragraph 304.6.2, “One-Permanent-Opening Method,” of Subsection 304.6, “Outdoor Combustion Air,” of Section 304 (IFGS), “Combustion, Ventilation and Dilution Air,” of Chapter 3, “General Regulations,” of the 2012 International Fuel Gas Code is deleted.

4. Subsection 304.10, “Louvers and Grilles,” of Section 304 (IFGS), “Combustion, Ventilation and Dilution Air,” of Chapter 3, “General Regulations,” of the 2012 International Fuel Gas Code is amended to read as follows:

“304.10 Louvers and grilles. The required size of openings for combustion, ventilation and dilution air shall be based on the net free area of each opening. Where the free area through a design of louver, grille or screen is known, it shall be used in calculating the size opening required to provide the free area specified. Where the design and free area of louvers and grilles are not known, it shall be assumed that wood louvers will have 25-percent free area and metal louvers and grilles will have 50 [~~75~~]-percent free area. Screens shall have a mesh size not smaller than ¼ inch (6.4 mm). Nonmotorized louvers and grilles shall be fixed in the open position. Motorized louvers shall be interlocked with the *appliance* so that they are proven to be in the full open position prior to main burner ignition and during main burner operation. Means shall be provided to prevent the main burner from igniting if the louvers fail to open during burner start-up and to shut down the main burner if the louvers close during operation.”

5. Subsection 304.11, “Combustion Air Ducts,” of Section 304 (IFGS), “Combustion, Ventilation and Dilution Air,” of Chapter 3, “General Regulations,” of the 2012 International Fuel Gas Code is amended to read as follows:

“304.11 Combustion air ducts. *Combustion air* ducts shall comply with all of the following:

1. Ducts shall be constructed of galvanized steel complying with Chapter 6 of the *Dallas* [~~International~~] *Mechanical Code* or of a material having equivalent corrosion resistance, strength and rigidity.

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Exception: Within dwelling[s] units, unobstructed stud and joist spaces shall not be prohibited from conveying *combustion air*, provided that not more than one required fireblock is removed.

2. Ducts shall terminate in an unobstructed space allowing free movement of *combustion air* to the appliances.
3. Ducts shall serve a single enclosure.
4. Ducts shall not serve both upper and lower *combustion air* openings where both such openings are used. The separation between ducts serving upper and lower *combustion air* openings shall be maintained to the source of *combustion air*.
5. Ducts shall not be screened where terminating in an attic space.
6. Horizontal upper *combustion air* ducts shall not slope downward toward the source of *combustion air*.
7. The remaining space surrounding a chimney liner, gas vent, special gas vent or plastic *pipng* installed within a masonry, metal or factory-built chimney shall not be used to supply *combustion air*.

Exception: Direct-vent gas-fired appliances designed for installation in a solid fuel-burning *fireplace* where installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

8. *Combustion air* intake openings located on the exterior of a building shall have the lowest side of such openings located not less than 12 inches (305 mm) vertically from the adjoining finished ground level or the manufacturer's recommendations whichever is more stringent."

6. Subsection 305.3, "Elevation of Ignition Source," of Section 305 (IFGC), "Installation," of Chapter 3, "General Regulations," of the 2012 International Fuel Gas Code is amended to read as follows:

305.3 Elevation of ignition source. *Equipment* and appliances having an *ignition source* shall be elevated such that the source of ignition is not less than 18 inches (457 mm) above the floor in hazardous locations and public garages, private garages, repair garages, motor fuel-dispensing facilities and parking garages. For the purpose of this section, rooms or spaces that are not part of the *living space* of a *dwelling unit* and that communicate directly with a private garage through openings shall be considered to be part of the private garage.

Exception: Elevation of the *ignition source* is not required for appliances or water heaters that are *listed* as flammable vapor ignition resistant.

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305.3.1 (IFGS) Installation in residential garages. In residential garages where appliances are installed in a separate, enclosed space having *access* only from outside of the garage, such appliances shall be permitted to be installed at floor level, provided that the required *combustion air* is taken from the exterior of the garage.

305.3.2 Parking garages. Connection of a parking garage with any room in which there is a fuel-fired *appliance* shall be by means of a vestibule providing a two-doorway separation, except that a single door is permitted where the sources of ignition in the *appliance* are elevated in accordance with Section 305.3.

Exception: This section shall not apply to *appliance* installations complying with Section 305.4.”

7. Subsection 305.5, “Private Garages,” of Section 305 (IFGC), “Installation,” of Chapter 3, “General Regulations,” of the 2012 International Fuel Gas Code is deleted.

8. Subsection [M] 306.3, “Appliances in Attics,” of Section 306 (IFGC), “Access and Service Space,” of Chapter 3, “General Regulations,” of the 2012 International Fuel Gas Code is amended to read as follows:

“[M] **306.3 Appliances in attics.** Attics containing appliances requiring access shall be provided with an opening and unobstructed passageway large enough to allow removal of the largest *appliance*. The passageway shall not be less than 30 inches (762 mm) high and 22 inches (559 mm) wide and not more than 20 feet (6096 mm) in length measured along the centerline of the passageway from the opening to the *appliance*. The passageway shall have continuous solid flooring not less than 24 inches (610 mm) wide. A level service space not less than 30 inches (762 mm) deep and 30 inches (762 mm) wide shall be present at the front or service side of the *appliance*. The clear *access* opening dimensions shall be a minimum of 20 inches by 30 inches (508 mm by 762 mm), or larger where such dimensions are not [and] large enough to allow removal of the largest *appliance*. A walkway to an *appliance* must be rated as a floor as approved by the building official. Access to the attic space must, at a minimum, be provided by one of the following:

1. A permanent stair.
2. A pull down stair with a minimum 300 lb (136 kg) capacity.
3. An access door from an upper floor level.

Exceptions:

1. The passageway and level service space are not required where the *appliance* is capable of being serviced and removed through the required opening.

2. Where the passageway is not less than 6 feet (1829 mm) high for its entire length, the passageway shall be not greater than 50 feet (15,250 mm) in length.
3. An access panel may be used in lieu of a permanent or pull down stair or an access door due to structural constraints with the prior approval of the building official.

[M] 306.3.1 Electrical requirements. A luminaire controlled by a switch located at the required passageway opening and a receptacle outlet shall be provided at or near the *appliance* location in accordance with the Dallas Electrical Code [NFPA 70].”

9. Subsection [M] 306.5, “Equipment and Appliances on Roofs or Elevated Structures,” of Section 306 (IFGC), “Access and Service Space,” of Chapter 3, “General Regulations,” of the 2012 International Fuel Gas Code is amended to read as follows:

“[M] 306.5 Equipment and appliances on roofs or elevated structures. Where equipment requiring access or appliances are located on an elevated structure or the roof of a building such that personnel will have to climb higher than 16 feet (4877 mm) above grade to access a permanent ~~[such equipment or appliances, an]~~ interior or exterior means of access shall be provided. Permanent exterior ladders providing roof access need not extend closer than 12 feet (2438 mm) to the finish grade or floor level below and must extend to the equipment and appliance’s level service space. Such access shall not require climbing over obstructions greater than 30 inches (762 mm) in height or walking on roofs having a slope greater than 4 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33-percent slope). Such access shall not require the use of portable ladders.

Permanent ladders installed to provide the required *access* shall comply with the following minimum design criteria:

1. The side railing shall extend above the parapet or roof edge not less than 30 inches (762 mm).
2. Ladders shall have rung spacing not to exceed 14 inches (356 mm) on center. The uppermost rung shall be a maximum of 24 inches (610 mm) below the upper edge of the roof hatch, roof or parapet, as applicable.
3. Ladders shall have a toe spacing not less than 6 inches (152 mm) deep.
4. There shall be a minimum of 18 inches (457 mm) between rails.
5. Rungs shall have a minimum 0.75-inch (19 mm) diameter and be capable of withstanding a 300-pound (136.1 kg) load.

6. Ladders over 30 feet (9144 mm) in height shall be provided with offset sections and landings capable of withstanding 100 pounds per square foot (488.2 kg/m²). Landing dimensions shall be not less than 18 inches (457 mm) and not less than the width of the ladder served. A guard rail shall be provided on all open sides of the landing.
7. Climbing clearance. The distance from the centerline of the rungs to the nearest permanent object on the climbing side of the ladder shall be a minimum of 30 inches (762 mm) measured perpendicular to the rungs. This distance shall be maintained from the point of ladder access to the bottom of the roof hatch. A minimum clear width of 15 inches (381 mm) shall be provided on both sides of the ladder measured from the midpoint of and parallel with the rungs except where cages or wells are installed.
8. Landing required. The ladder shall be provided with a clear and unobstructed bottom landing area having a minimum dimension of 30 inches (762 mm) by 30 inches (762 mm) centered in front of the ladder.
9. Ladders shall be protected against corrosion by *approved* means.
10. Access to ladders shall be provided at all times.

Catwalks installed to provide the required *access* shall be not less than 24 inches (610 mm) wide and shall have railings as required for service platforms.

Exception: This section shall not apply to Group R-3 occupancies.

[M] 306.5.1 Sloped roofs. Where appliances, *equipment*, fans or other components that require service are installed on [a] roofs having [a] slopes greater than 4 [øf-3] units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33[25]-percent slope) [øf-greater] and having an edge more than 30 inches (762 mm) above grade at such edge, a catwalk at least 16 inches in width with substantial cleats spaced not more than 16 inches apart must be provided from the roof access to a level platform at the appliance. The level platform shall be provided on each side of the *appliance* or *equipment* to which *access* is required for service, repair or maintenance. The platform shall be not less than 30 inches (762 mm) in any dimension and shall be provided with guards. The guards shall extend not less than 42 inches (1067 mm) above the platform, shall be constructed so as to prevent the passage of a 21-inch-diameter (533 mm) sphere and shall comply with the loading requirements for guards specified in the *Dallas [International] Building Code*. *Access* shall not require walking on roofs having a slope greater than 4 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33-percent slope). Where *access* involves obstructions greater than 30 inches (762 mm) in height, such obstructions shall be provided with ladders installed in accordance with Section 306.5 or stairs installed in accordance with the requirements specified in the *Dallas [International] Building Code* in the path of travel to and from appliances, fans or *equipment* requiring service.

[M] 306.5.2 Electrical requirements. A receptacle outlet shall be provided at or near the *equipment* or *appliance* location in accordance with the Dallas Electrical Code [NFPA-70].”

10. Section 306 (IFGC), “Access and Service Space,” of Chapter 3, “General Regulations,” of the 2012 International Fuel Gas Code is amended by adding a new Subsection 306.7, “Water Heaters Above Ground or Floor,” to read as follows:

“306.7 Water heaters above ground or floor. When the attic, roof, mezzanine or platform in which a water heater is installed is more than 8 feet (2438 mm) above the ground or floor level, it must be made accessible by a stairway or permanent ladder fastened to the building.

Exception: A water heater may be reached by portable ladder if the water heater has a capacity of no more than 10 gallons (or larger with prior approval), it is capable of being accessed through a lay-in ceiling, and it is installed not more than 10 feet (3048 mm) above the ground or floor level.

306.7.1 Illumination and convenience outlet. Whenever the attic, roof, mezzanine or platform is not adequately lighted or access to a receptacle outlet is not obtainable from the main level, lighting and a receptacle outlet must be provided in accordance with Section 306.3.1.”

11. Subsection 401.5, “Identification,” of Section 401 (IFGC), “General,” of Chapter 4, “Gas Piping Installations,” of the 2012 International Fuel Gas Code is amended to read as follows:

“401.5 Identification. For other than black steel pipe, exposed *pip*ing shall be identified by a yellow label marked “Gas” in black letters. The marking shall be spaced at intervals not exceeding 5 feet (1524 mm). The marking shall not be required on pipe located in the same room as the *appliance* served.

Both ends of each section of medium pressure corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST) must identify its operating gas pressure with an approved permanently attached tag. The tags must be composed of aluminum or stainless steel and the following wording must be stamped into the tag:

“WARNING
½ TO 5 psi gas pressure
Do Not Remove.””

12. Subsection 402.3, “Sizing,” of Section 402 (IFGS), “Pipe Sizing,” of Chapter 4, “Gas Piping Installations,” of the 2012 International Fuel Gas Code is amended to read as follows:

“**402.3 Sizing.** Gas *pip*ing shall be sized in accordance with one of the following:

1. Pipe sizing tables or sizing equations in accordance with Section 402.4.
2. The sizing tables included in a *listed piping* system’s manufacturer’s installation instructions.
3. Other *approved* engineering methods.

Exception: Corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST) must be a minimum of ½ inch (18 EHD).”

13. Subsection 404.12, “Minimum Burial Depth,” of Section 404 (IFGC), “Piping System Installation,” of Chapter 4, “Gas Piping Installations,” of the 2012 International Fuel Gas Code is amended to read as follows:

“**404.12 Minimum burial depth.** Underground *pip*ing systems shall be installed a minimum depth of 18 [±2] inches (458 [±305] mm), measured from the top of the pipe to the existing [below] grade[~~, except as provided for in Section 404.12.1~~].

~~“**404.12.1 Individual outside appliances.** Individual lines to outside lights, grills or other *appliances* shall be installed a minimum of 8 inches (203 mm) below finished grade, provided that such installation is *approved* and is installed in locations not susceptible to physical damage.”~~”

14. Subsection 406.1, “General,” of Section 406 (IFGS), “Inspection, Testing and Purging,” of Chapter 4, “Gas Piping Installations,” of the 2012 International Fuel Gas Code is amended to read as follows:

“**406.1 General.** Prior to acceptance and initial operation, all *pip*ing installations shall be visually inspected and pressure tested to determine that the materials, design, fabrication and installation practices comply with the requirements of this code. The permit holder shall make the applicable tests prescribed by Sections 406.1.1 through 406.1.5 to determine compliance with the provisions of the code. The permit holder shall give reasonable advance notice to the building official when the piping system is ready for testing. The equipment, material, power and labor necessary for the inspection and test must be furnished by the permit holder and the permit holder shall be responsible for determining that the work will withstand the test pressure prescribed in the following tests.

406.1.1 Inspections. Inspection shall consist of visual examination, during or after manufacture, fabrication, assembly or pressure tests.

406.1.2 Repairs and additions. In the event repairs or additions are made after the pressure test, the affected *pipng* shall be tested.

Minor repairs and additions are not required to be pressure tested provided that the work is inspected and connections are tested with a noncorrosive leak-detecting fluid or other *approved* leak-detecting methods.

406.1.3 New branches. Where new branches are installed to new *appliances*, only the newly installed branches shall be required to be pressure tested. Connections between the new *pipng* and the existing *pipng* shall be tested with a noncorrosive leak-detecting fluid or other *approved* leak-detecting methods.

406.1.4 Section testing. A *pipng* system shall be permitted to be tested as a complete unit or in sections. Under no circumstances shall a valve in a line be used as a bulkhead between gas in one section of the *pipng* system and test medium in an adjacent section, unless two valves are installed in series with a valved “telltale” located between these valves. A valve shall not be subjected to the test pressure unless it can be determined that the valve, including the valve-closing mechanism, is designed to safely withstand the test pressure.

406.1.5 Regulators and valve assemblies. Regulator and valve assemblies fabricated independently of the *pipng* system in which they are to be installed shall be permitted to be tested with inert gas or air at the time of fabrication.

406.1.6 Pipe clearing. Prior to testing, the interior of the pipe shall be cleared of all foreign material.”

15. Subsection 406.4, “Test Pressure Measurement,” of Section 406 (IFGS), “Inspection, Testing and Purging,” of Chapter 4, “Gas Piping Installations,” of the 2012 International Fuel Gas Code is amended to read as follows:

“406.4 Test pressure measurement. Test pressure shall be measured with a [~~manometer or with~~ a] pressure-measuring device designed and calibrated to read, record or indicate a pressure loss caused by leakage during the pressure test period. The source of pressure shall be isolated before the pressure tests are made. [~~Mechanical gauges used to measure test pressures shall have a range such that the highest end of the scale is not greater than five times the test pressure.~~]

406.4.1 Test pressure. The test pressure to be used shall be no less than [~~1½ times the proposed maximum working pressure, but not less than~~] 3 psig (20 kPa gauge). For tests requiring a pressure of 3 psig, diaphragm gauges must utilize a dial with a minimum diameter of 3 ½ inches, a set hand, 1/10 pound incrementation and pressure range not to exceed 6 psi for tests requiring a pressure of 3 psig. For tests requiring a pressure of 10 psig, diaphragm gauges must utilize a dial with a minimum diameter of 3 ½ inches, a set hand, a minimum of 2/10 pound incrementation and a pressure range not to exceed 20 psi. For welded piping, and for piping carrying gas at pressures in excess of 14 inches water column pressure (3.48 kPa)

(1/2 psi) and less than 200 inches of water column pressure (52.2 kPa) (7.5 psi), the test pressure must not be less than 10 pounds per square inch (69.6 kPa). For piping carrying gas at a pressure that exceeds 200 inches of water column (52.2 kPa) (7.5 psi), the test pressure must be not less than one and one-half times the proposed maximum working pressure.

Diaphragm gauges used for testing must display a current calibration and be in good working condition. The appropriate test must be applied to the diaphragm gauge used for testing. [~~irrespective of design pressure. Where the test pressure exceeds 125 psig (862 kPa gauge), the test pressure shall not exceed a value that produces a hoop stress in the piping greater than 50 percent of the specified minimum yield strength of the pipe.~~]

406.4.2 Test duration. Test duration shall be held for a length of time satisfactory to the building official, but in no case for less than 15 minutes. For welded piping, and for piping carrying gas at pressures in excess of 14 inches water column pressure (3.48 kPa), the test duration must be held for a length of time satisfactory to the building official, but in no case for less than 30 minutes. [~~not less than ½ hour for each 500 cubic feet (14 m³) of pipe volume or fraction thereof. When testing a system having a volume less than 10 cubic feet (0.28 m³) or a system in a single family dwelling, the test duration shall be not less than 10 minutes. The duration of the test shall not be required to exceed 24 hours.]~~

16. Subsection 409.1, “General,” of Section 409 (IFGC), “Shutoff Valves,” of Chapter 4, “Gas Piping Installations,” of the 2012 International Fuel Gas Code is amended by adding a new Paragraph 409.1.4, “Valves in CSST Installations,” to read as follows:

“409.1.4 Valves in CSST installations. Shutoff valves installed with corrugated stainless steel (CSST) piping systems must be supported with an *approved* termination fitting, or equivalent support, suitable for the size of the valves, of adequate strength and quality, and located at intervals so as to prevent or damp out excessive vibration but in no case greater than 12 inches from the center of the valve. Supports must be installed so as not to interfere with the free expansion and contraction of the system's piping, fittings, and valves between anchors. All valves and supports must be designed and installed so they will not be disengaged by movement of the supporting piping.”

17. Paragraph 409.5.1, “Located Within Same Room,” of Subsection 409.5, “Appliance Shutoff Valve,” of Section 409 (IFGC), “Shutoff Valves,” of Chapter 4, “Gas Piping Installations,” of the 2012 International Fuel Gas Code is amended to read as follows:

“409.5.1 Located within same room. The shutoff valve shall be located in the same room as the *appliance*. The shutoff valve shall be within 6 feet (1829 mm) of the *appliance*, and shall be installed upstream of the union, connector or quick disconnect device it serves. Such shutoff valves shall be provided with *access*. *Appliance* shut-off valves located in the firebox of a *fireplace* shall be installed in accordance with the *appliance* manufacturer’s instructions. A secondary shutoff valve must be installed within 3 feet (914 mm) of the firebox if appliance shutoff is located in the firebox.”

18. Subsection 410.1, “Pressure Regulators,” of Section 410 (IFGC), “Flow Controls,” of Chapter 4, “Gas Piping Installations,” of the 2012 International Fuel Gas Code is amended to read as follows:

“410.1 Pressure regulators. A line pressure regulator shall be installed where the *appliance* is designed to operate at a lower pressure than the supply pressure. Line gas pressure regulators shall be *listed* as complying with ANSI Z21.80. *Access* shall be provided to pressure regulators. Pressure regulators shall be protected from physical damage. Regulators installed on the exterior of the building shall be *approved* for outdoor installation. *Access to regulators must comply with the requirements for access to appliances as specified in Section 306.*

Exception: A passageway or level service space is not required when the regulator is capable of being serviced and removed through the required attic opening.”

19. Subparagraph 411.1.3.3, “Prohibited Locations and Penetrations,” of Paragraph 411.1.3, “Connector Installation,” of Subsection 411.1, “Connecting Appliances,” of Section 411 (IFGC), “Appliance and Manufactured Home Connections,” of Chapter 4, “Gas Piping Installations,” of the 2012 International Fuel Gas Code is amended to read as follows:

“411.1.3.3 Prohibited locations and penetrations. Connectors shall not be concealed within, or extended through, walls, floors, partitions, ceilings or *appliance* housings unless such installation is allowed by the manufacturer’s installation instructions.

Exception[s]:

~~[1. Connectors constructed of materials allowed for *pipng* systems in accordance with Section 403 shall be permitted to pass through walls, floors, partitions and ceilings where installed in accordance with Section 409.5.2 or 409.5.3.~~

2.] Rigid black steel pipe connectors shall be permitted to extend through openings in *appliance* housings.

- ~~[3. Fireplace inserts that are factory equipped with grommets, sleeves or other means of protection in accordance with the listing of the appliance.~~
- ~~4. Semirigid tubing and listed connectors shall be permitted to extend through an opening in an appliance housing, cabinet or casing where the tubing or connector is protected against damage.]”~~

20. Subsection 621.2, “Prohibited Use,” of Section 621 (IFGC), “Unvented Room Heaters,” of Chapter 6, “Specific Appliances,” of the 2012 International Fuel Gas Code is amended to read as follows:

“621.2 Prohibited use. One or more unvented room heaters shall not be used as the sole source of comfort heating in a *dwelling unit*.

Exception: Existing approved unvented heaters may continue to be used in dwelling units, in accordance with the code provisions in effect when installed, when approved by the building official, unless an unsafe condition is determined to exist as described in Section 101.5.”

21. Paragraph 624.1.1, “Installation Requirements,” of Subsection 624.1, “General,” of Section 624 (IFGC), “Water Heaters,” of Chapter 6, “Specific Appliances,” of the 2012 International Fuel Gas Code is amended to read as follows:

“624.1.1 Installation requirements. The requirements for water heaters relative to access, sizing, relief valves, drain pans and scald protection shall be in accordance with the Dallas [International] Plumbing Code.”

22. None of the appendices of the 2012 International Fuel Gas Code are adopted.

23. All chapters of the 2012 International Fuel Gas Code adopted by this ordinance are subchapters of Chapter 60 of the Dallas City Code, as amended.

24. All references in the 2012 International Fuel Gas Code to the fire code, building code, plumbing code, mechanical code, electrical code, residential code, existing building code, and energy conservation code refer, respectively, to Chapters 16, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, and 59 of the Dallas City Code.

SECTION 2. That a person violating a provision of this ordinance, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$2,000. No offense committed and no liability, penalty, or forfeiture, either civil or criminal, incurred prior to the effective date of this ordinance will be discharged or affected by this ordinance. Prosecutions and suits for such offenses, liabilities, penalties, and forfeitures may be instituted, and causes of action pending on the effective date of this ordinance may proceed, as if the former laws applicable at the time the offense, liability, penalty, or forfeiture was committed or incurred had not been amended, repealed, reenacted, or superseded, and all former laws will continue in effect for these purposes.

SECTION 3. That Chapter 60 of the Dallas City Code, as amended, will remain in full force and effect, save and except as amended by this ordinance. If any provision contained in Chapters 16, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, or 59 relating to fuel gas work in the city is in conflict with any provision of Chapter 60, as adopted by this ordinance, the provisions of Chapter 60 will prevail, except that any existing structure, system, development project, or registration that is not required to come into compliance with a requirement of this ordinance will be governed by the requirement as it existed in the former law last applicable to the structure, system, development project, or registration, and all former laws will continue in effect for this purpose.

SECTION 4. That the terms and provisions of this ordinance are severable and are governed by Section 1-4 of Chapter 1 of the Dallas City Code, as amended.

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SECTION 5. That this ordinance will take effect on November 1, 2013, and it is accordingly so ordained.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

WARREN M. S. ERNST, Interim City Attorney

By Cady Byrnes
Assistant City Attorney

Passed SEP 25 2013

For a Copy of the exhibit
Please contact
The City Secretary's Office