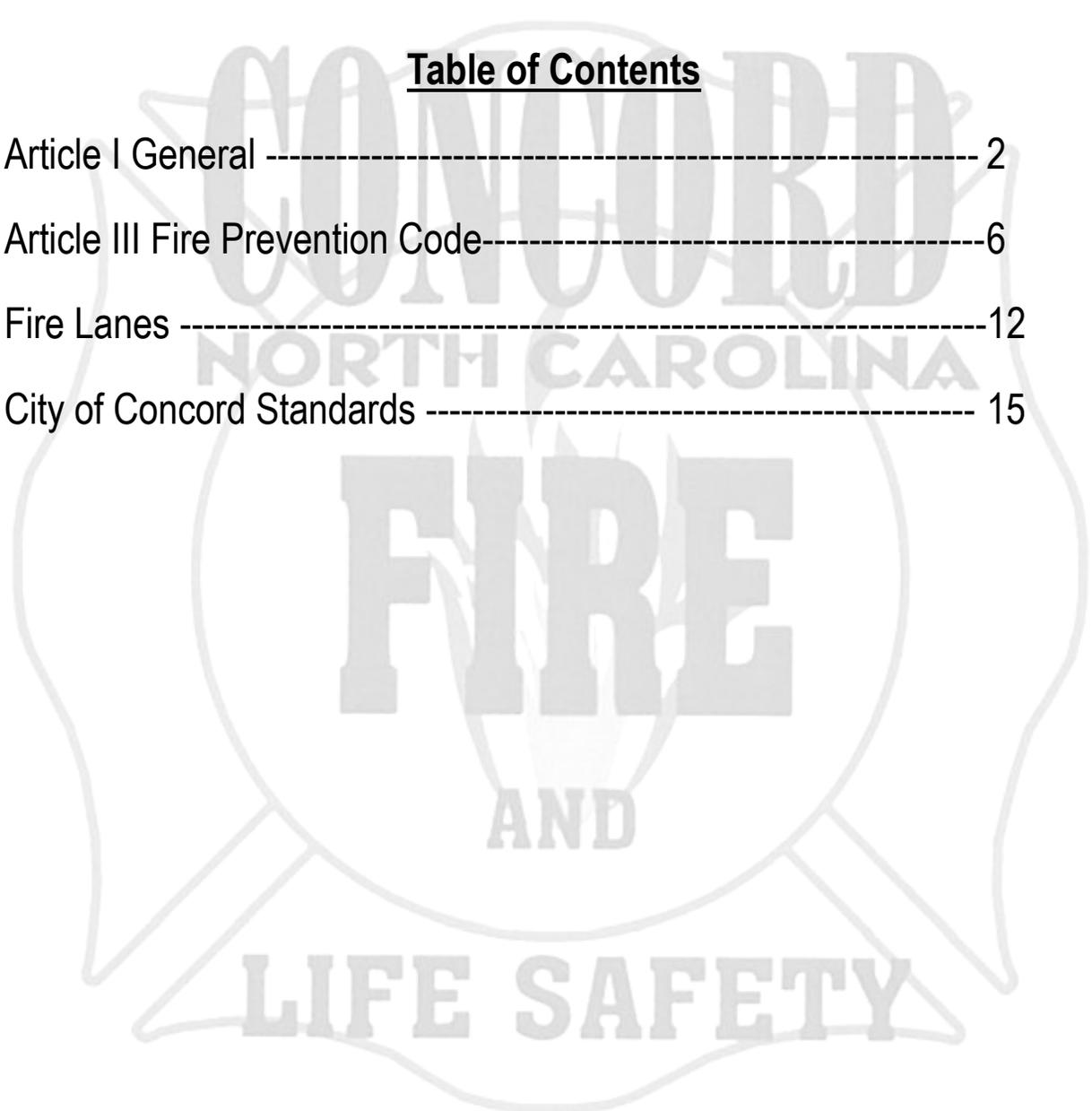


II. City of Concord Ordinances & Standards

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ARTICLE I. GENERAL

02.01

Sec. 34-1. Disposal of hot ashes.

No person shall empty hot ashes on or near any sweepings, shavings or inflammable material of any kind within the city limits.

(Code 1987, § 6-1; Ord. No. 06-85, § 1, 9-14-2006)

Sec. 34-2. Fireworks.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to possess, store, offer for sale or sell at retail, any kind or type of fireworks of any description within the corporate limits of the city.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge in any manner any kind or type of fireworks of any description within the corporate limits of the city, except this subsection shall not apply to a public display of fireworks as permitted by the state fire prevention code.

(c) Fireworks of any kind found within the city limits are hereby declared to be contraband and subject to seizure by any member of the fire prevention bureau of the fire department or a law enforcement officer unless possessed by a permittee for a public display of fireworks as permitted by the state fire prevention code.

(d) Any person who shall violate the provisions of subsections (a) or (b) of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by imprisonment up to 30 days or a fine of \$500.00, or both. Violators may be subject to a \$500.00 civil penalty to be recovered in the nature of a debt.

(Code 1987, § 6-3; Ord. No. 06-85, § 1, 9-14-2006)

State law references: Regulation of explosives, G.S. 160A-183; pyrotechnics, G.S. 14-410 et seq.

Sec. 34-3. Lock boxes.

(a) *Required.*

(1) All commercial enterprises or industries in the city which use, store or manufacture on-site hazardous materials that must be reported under state right-to-know laws, G.S. § 95-173 et seq., or under Title III of the Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder, must have an approved on-site hazardous materials data storage box at each facility where hazardous materials may be found.

(2) All facilities which have a system which transmits off-site alarms for fire detection or suppression systems must have an approved on-site lock box which contains keys to provide fire department access in an emergency or alarm activation.

(3) Keys in boxes must be kept up-to-date. When locks are changed the fire marshal's office (FMO) must be notified and new keys provided for the box.

(b) *Contents, types and location of data storage box.*

(1) This data storage box may contain keys providing access to secured portions of the facility. The box shall contain current specific information to assist fire departments and hazardous materials teams responding to emergencies at the facility including, but not limited to, facility maps or plans showing the type and location of hazardous materials, Tier II forms, lists of chemicals with CAS numbers, telephone numbers for facility employees and other persons to be contacted in case of such emergencies.

(2) All information requested on the city fire department data storage sheets must be provided on the forms provided by the city fire department, or in a substantially similar format, and must be placed in the data storage box. Such information must be updated continuously to ensure its accuracy.

(3) The data storage box itself shall be of the type designated and approved by the city fire department and shall be located at or near the primary entrance to the facility and installed in accordance with directives of the chief of the fire department.

(c) *Violations; enforcement.*

(1) Violations of this section shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a \$500.00 fine as provided under G. S. §§ 160A-175 and 14-4. Violators may be subject to a \$500.00 civil penalty to be recovered in the nature of a debt. Each day's continuing violation shall constitute a separate offense as provided by G.S. § 160A-175(g).

(2) The municipality may also secure injunctive and other appropriate equitable remedies to ensure compliance with this chapter, as provided by G.S. § 160A-175.

(3) Enforcement actions may be initiated by the inspectors of the city fire department, bureau chief or chief of the fire department.

(d) *Exceptions.*

(1) Whereas the city recognizes that certain commercial enterprises maintain 24-hour security and emergency responses, such enterprises may propose measures which will provide immediate access to vital information on a 24-hour basis, 365 days per year. This information must meet the criterion of information stored in the lock boxes and be available to initial arriving emergency response vehicles.

(2) The duplicate copies of the proposal must be sent to the city fire department. Each proposal must specify the means by which the commercial enterprise will provide services equal to that of the lock box program.

(3) All proposals will be reviewed on an individual basis. Proposals must be renewed on a yearly basis.

(Code 1987, § 6-5; Ord. No. 06-85, § 1, 9-14-2006)

Sec. 34-4. Open burning.

(a) *Definitions.* The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this section, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this subsection, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Open burning means the burning of any matter in such a manner that the products of combustion resulting from the burning are emitted directly into the atmosphere without passing through a chimney, or a permitted air pollution control device.

Pile means a quantity of objects or materials stacked or thrown together in a heap, three feet (914 mm) or less in diameter and two feet (610 mm) or less in height.

Stack means a usually conical shaped pile of debris or material, three feet (914 mm) or less in diameter and two feet (610 mm) or less in height.

(b) *Prohibited acts.* No person shall ignite, cause to be ignited, permit to be ignited, allow or maintain, kindle or maintain within the corporate limits of the city any open burning fire.

(c) *Exceptions.* Exceptions shall include only the following:

(1) Training fires set for the purpose of instruction and training of public and industrial employees in the methods of firefighting. Prior to commencement of open burning, the fire department shall be notified. All open burning for this purpose shall meet the requirements of all state regulations.

(2) Open fires for cooking, heating, religious and ceremonial fires shall be allowed when such fire is not composed, in whole or substantial part, of leaves or yard waste, and the location of such fire, and the items necessary for its containment, and provided that the emission of

of smoke and fumes do not irritate, annoy or constitute a nuisance to others. Such fires shall be conducted in accordance with the North Carolina Fire Prevention Code, be contained in a campfire pit meeting the requirements of pile and/or stack, confined to a container no larger than a 55-gallon drum or other device designed for such use. Fuels for such fires must be naturally cut wood, charcoal, propane or natural gas; no construction materials or building materials shall be permitted.

(3) Bonfires, public or private, shall require a permit and are subject to approval of the fire department. Approval will be granted on the sole discretion of the fire department based upon:

- a. The proximity of the proposed fire to dwellings, trees, woods and other structures.
- b. Facilities available for fire management.
- c. Atmospheric conditions.
- d. Type of material to be burnt: must be naturally cut wood, three inches in diameter or smaller; no construction materials or building materials.
- e. The bonfire shall be no more than five feet by five feet by five feet in dimension and shall burn no longer than three hours.
- f. Any other consideration judged by the fire department to be required to ensure safe burning.
- g. Such fires shall be maintained in accordance with the North Carolina Fire Prevention Code. Failure to maintain bonfires in accordance with this section shall constitute fire extinguishment and revocation of the permit.

(4) Fires set for the purpose of disposing of waste propellants, explosives or pyrotechnics, including associated contaminated wastes. The fires must be necessary and the waste not able to be disposed of by any other means than burning. No materials shall be imported from off-site for disposal. A permit must be obtained for fires used for this purpose.

(5) On the sole discretion of the fire department when there exists an extreme or emergency circumstance which lacks any other reasonable means of disposing of items which need to be disposed of, and not addressed in this section, the fire department may issue a permit to burn. These fires shall be limited to the disposal of material generated during a natural disaster, such as a tornado, hurricane or flood.

(6) Fires set as part of commercial film or video production activities for motion pictures and television or fires set as part of a planned civic event designed to educate or otherwise benefit the public.

a. The use of fireworks, pyrotechnic or flame effect devices used in conjunction with or to initiate such fires shall meet the following codes and standards:

1. NFPA 106--Standard for flame effects before an audience.
2. NFPA 1123--Code for fireworks display.
3. NFPA 1126--Standard for the use of pyrotechnics before a proximate audience.
4. North Carolina State Building Code Volume V--Fire Prevention chapter 20.

b. Any person seeking to conduct a fire for such reasons shall obtain a permit and submit a plan in writing at least 15 working days prior to the burn to the fire department with the following information:

1. The name of the person, group, or organization responsible for the production;
2. The date and time of the production;
3. The location of the production;

4. The duration of the burn;
5. A narrative description of the burn;
6. A site plan showing the following:
 - i. The location of the audience;
 - ii. The area affected by the burn;
 - iii. Means of egress;
 - iv. Fire protection features and locations.

(d) *Violations and enforcement.*

(1) The fire official shall have the authority to summarily abate any condition that is in violation of this section and that presents an immediate fire hazard to life or property.

(2) Any open burning in violation of this section shall be extinguished by the responsible party or the fire department.

(3) All costs incurred by the city for enforcement of this section will be the responsibility of the party in violation of this section and will be added to the fine.

(4) A civil fine shall be issued to any person or company violating the provisions of this section. The civil fine for residential violations shall be \$50.00 and \$100.00 for any repeat violation. The civil fine for commercial violations of this section shall be \$500.00 per stack or pile and \$1,000.00 per stack or pile for any repeat violation by the same person or company.

(5) Violations of this section shall be a misdemeanor as provided under G.S. §§ 160A-175 and 14-4. Each day's continuing violation shall constitute a separate offense as provided by G.S. §§ 160A-175(g).

(Ord. No. 00-49, § 1, 6-28-2000; Ord. No. 01-16, §§ 2(3)(f), 2(4)(d), 4-12-2001; Ord. No. 06-85, § 1, 9-14-2006)

Secs. 34-5--34-40. Reserved.

ARTICLE III. FIRE PREVENTION CODE

02.02

Sec. 34-81. Adoption.

(a) There is hereby adopted by reference that code known as the North Carolina International Building Code and all subsequent volumes, amendments, appendices and revisions. The provisions of such code shall be controlling within the limits of the city.

(b) The permits required by the FMO shall be listed on the fire department inspection fee schedule.

(Code 1987, § 6-46; Ord. No. 02-03, § 1, 1-10-2002; Ord. No. 06-85, § 1, 9-14-2006)

Sec. 34-82. Fire marshal's office; establishment and duties.

The North Carolina Fire Code of the state building code shall be enforced by the FMO in the fire department of the city, which is hereby established and which shall be operated under the supervision of the bureau chief.

(Code 1987, § 6-47; Ord. No. 02-03, § 1, 1-10-2002; Ord. No. 06-85, § 1, 9-14-2006)

Sec. 34-83. Bureau chief; appointment.

The bureau chief in charge of the bureau of fire prevention shall be appointed by the chief of the fire department.

(Code 1987, § 6-48; Ord. No. 06-85, § 1, 9-14-2006)

Cross references: Administration, ch. 2.

Sec. 34-84. Inspectors.

The fire chief may detail such members of the department as inspectors as shall from time to time be necessary.

(Code 1987, § 6-49; Ord. No. 06-85, § 1, 9-14-2006)

Cross references: Administration, ch. 2.

Sec. 34-85. Periodic inspections.

(a) Subject to the limitations and conditions stated in the state building code, it shall be the duty of the fire marshal to inspect or cause to be inspected all buildings, structures and premises within his jurisdiction for the purposes of ascertaining and causing to be corrected any condition which may cause fire or explosion, endanger life from fire or explosion, or any violations of the provisions of the code, or any other ordinances pertaining to fire or explosion hazards in accordance with the minimum periodic inspection schedule for occupancies approved by the state building code council, or upon complaint by interested parties or if there is given probable cause for such inspection.

(b) Fire inspections shall be conducted on all occupancies, except one- and two-family dwellings and town homes, at a frequency not less than the schedule listed in Section 106 of the North Carolina Fire Code.

Nothing in this section shall prevent inspection from being conducted at more frequent intervals than listed in the schedule.

(Code 1987, § 6-50; Ord. No. 06-85, § 1, 9-14-2006)

Sec. 34-86. Penalties.

(a) Any person who shall violate or fail to comply with any provisions of this article or of the state fire code, as adopted, amended or augmented by this article, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any order made under this article or the fire code, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted under this article or the state fire code, or any certificate or permit issued under such code, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$500.00 or imprisoned not more than 30 days. The imposition of one penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue, and all such violations shall be corrected within the time specified pursuant to section 34-87(b).

(b) Violations of this code shall constitute either a misdemeanor or, at the election of the city, shall subject the offender to a civil penalty of \$500.00 upon the issuance of a citation for such violation as provided in this section. Each day's continuing violation shall constitute a separate offense as provided by G.S. § 160A-175(g).

(c) In addition to the civil penalties set out in subsections (a) and (b) of this section, any provision of this code may be enforced by an appropriate equitable remedy issuing from a court of competent jurisdiction. In such case, the general court of justice shall have jurisdiction to issue such orders as may be appropriate, and it shall not be a defense to the application of the city for equitable relief that there is an adequate remedy at law.

(d) In addition to the civil penalties, any provision of this code that makes unlawful a condition existing upon or use made of real property may be enforced by injunction and order of abatement by the general court of justice. When a violation of such a provision occurs, the city may apply to the appropriate division of the general court of justice for a mandatory or prohibitory injunction and/or order of abatement commanding the defendant to correct the unlawful condition upon or cease the unlawful use of the property. The action shall be governed in all respects by the laws and rules governing civil proceedings, including the Rules of Civil Procedure in general and rule 65 in particular.

(e) An order of abatement may direct that buildings or other structures on the property be closed, demolished or removed; that fixtures, furniture or other movable property be removed from buildings on the property; that abandoned or junked vehicles be removed; that improvements or repairs be made; or that any other action be taken that is necessary to bring the property into compliance with the state fire code. If the defendant fails or refuses to comply with an injunction or with an order to abatement within the time allowed by the court, he may be cited for contempt, and the city may execute the order of abatement. The city shall have a lien on the property for the cost of executing an order of abatement in the nature of a mechanic and materialman's lien. The defendant may secure cancellation of an order of abatement by paying all cost of the proceedings and posting a bond for compliance with the order. The bond shall be given with sureties approved by the clerk of superior court in an amount approved by the judge before whom the matter is heard and shall be conditioned on the defendant's full compliance with the terms of the order of abatement within a time fixed by judicial order. Cancellation of an order of abatement shall not suspend or cancel an injunction issued in conjunction therewith. (Code 1987, § 6-51; Ord. No. 02-03, § 1, 1-10-2002; Ord. No. 06-85, § 1, 9-14-2006)

Sec. 34-87. Issuance of notice of violation by fire inspectors.

(a) Fire inspectors of the FMO are empowered to issue notices of violation when such fire inspectors have reasonable cause to believe that any person has violated any provision of the state fire and building code.

(b) The service of orders or notices for the correction of violations of the code shall be made upon the owner, occupant or other person responsible for the conditions, either by personally delivering a copy of the same to such person or by delivering the same to and leaving it with any person in charge of the premises or by sending a copy of the order or notice by certified or registered mail to the owner's last known address.

(c) When buildings or other premises are occupied by one other than the owner under a lease or other agreement, the orders or notices issued to correct violations of the code shall apply to the occupant; provided, however, that where the order or notices require the making of additions to or changes in the premises themselves which may become part of the real property of the owner, then, in such cases, the orders or notices shall also be issued to the owner of the premises or real property. Failure to deliver an order or notice to the owner, if other than the occupant, shall not invalidate such order or notice.

(d) The notice of violation shall specify the penalty to be imposed on the violator and shall direct the violator to appear before the city's finance department within 15 days to pay the penalty or, alternatively, to pay the penalty by mail. The penalty imposed shall be \$100.00 for violations for the fire code. However, violations of chapter 10 shall be deemed life safety violations, which shall subject the offender to a penalty of \$500.00, instead of \$100.00. Each day's continuing violation shall constitute as separate offense. Penalties for violations of the fire code shall be as provided in this subsection (d) unless otherwise stated in this chapter:

- (1) Exit door or exit obstruction violations shall be fined \$500.00 for the first offense and \$1,000.00 for any recurring violation.
- (2) Fire detection system, fire protective signaling system, standpipe systems, fire extinguishing system or any other fire protection device violations shall be fined \$250.00 per day for the first offense and \$500.00 per day for any recurring violation.
- (3) Access to buildings under construction by fire apparatus violations shall be fined \$1,000.00 per day.
- (4) Occupancy of a structure prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy shall be fined \$1,000.00 per day.
- (5) The subsection of any authorized fire inspector physical abuse during an inspection shall be fined \$1,000.00 and/or a criminal offense of assault of \$1,000.00.
- (6) Any other violation of the fire code or this chapter not described in this subsection shall be fined \$250.00.
- (7) False alarms from automatic fire alarm systems in excess of three in any 90-day rolling period shall be fined \$250.00.

(e) The notice of violation may specify a period during which the violator must correct the violation. If the violation is not corrected within the specified time, the violator shall be guilty of a new and separate offense.

(f) If the violator does not pay the penalty within 15 days after issuance of the notice of violation, a delinquency charge as set from time to time and on file at the city clerk's office shall be added to the amount specified in the notice of violation, and notice of the delinquency charge shall be mailed to the violator. The delinquency notice shall also inform the violator that a criminal summons will be issued against him if the specified penalty and delinquency charge are not paid within five days after the date of the delinquency notice.

(g) If the penalty and delinquency charge are not paid within the time allowed, the fire marshal may have a criminal summons issued against the violator for the violation of the state fire code. Upon conviction, the violator shall be subject, in addition to any criminal penalty the court may impose pursuant to the provisions contained in the state fire code or pursuant to section 34-86, to the penalty specified in the notice of violation and the delinquency charge.

(Code 1987, § 6-52; Ord. No. 02-03, § 1, 1-10-2002; Ord. No. 06-85, § 1, 9-14-2006)

Sec. 34-88. Permits.

(a) It shall be the duty of the FMO to evaluate applications and issue, if approved, all special use permits as listed on the fire inspection fee schedule. This schedule may be revised upon approval of the city council. Applications for special use permits shall be made on forms provided by the city.

(b) Fees for inspections, special use permits and other fire department services shall be set out in a fee schedule. Printed schedules of the fees shall be available to the public at the FMO, fire chief's office and the city clerk's office. A billing statement for charges listed on the schedule may be sent to the owner/ occupant by the city finance department.

(c) Applications for permits required pursuant to the North Carolina Fire Code shall be made to the bureau chief on forms provided by the city. The applicable permit fee as established by the city shall accompany all applications. The required permit fees shall be set out in a fee schedule. Printed schedules of the permit fees shall be available to the public at the bureau chief's, fire chief's and be on file at the city clerk's office. The bureau chief is authorized to waive the permit fee for governmental, religious or charitable organizations.

(d) The following optional permits as listed in section 105.6 of the North Carolina Fire Code are adopted as mandatory within the City of Concord: Hazardous materials 105.6.21, hazardous materials facilities 105.6.22, storage of scrap tires and tire byproducts 105.6.42.

(Code 1987, § 6-53; Ord. No. 02-03, § 1, 1-10-2002; Ord. No. 06-85, § 1, 9-14-2006)

Sec. 34-89. Water supply.

(a) *Required fire flow.* The required fire flow for new occupancies and additions shall be determined by the fire official using the insurance services office, Guide for Required Fire Flow, 1980 edition. Construction alternatives shall be required if the available water supply is insufficient for firefighting operations.

(b) *Fire hydrants.* Fire hydrant coverage shall not exceed 500 feet to the most remote point of any building covered by the state fire prevention code. The distance shall be measured along an approved path of travel for the fire apparatus.

(c) *Modification of distance requirements.* Where warranted, the fire official shall have the authority to modify the distance requirements in subsection (b) of this section based on the nature, construction and square footage of the occupancy.

(Code 1987, § 6-54; Ord. No. 06-85, § 1, 9-14-2006)

Sec. 34-90. Code requirements for fire service water mains, fire hydrants and fire connections on private property.

(a) *Fire service water mains.*

(1) Fire service water mains shall be installed in accordance with approved plans and the city engineering and water resources department requirements and specifications for water main construction. Fire service mains shall also be installed in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association standard for the installation of private fire service mains and their appurtenances, NFPA 24, 1992 edition. Conflicting provisions of the city engineering and water resources department specifications and NFPA 24 requirements should be reported to the city FMO.

(2) Fire service water mains, water meters and other appurtenances shall be designed to provide at least 80 percent of the minimum required fire flow at 20 pounds per square inch residual pressure at the hydraulically most difficult fire hydrant.

a. It is assumed that other fire hydrants, if provided, will provide a greater quantity of water at the same residual pressure.

b. When all residential buildings in a multifamily complex are provided with approved residential fire sprinklers, the required fire flow will be reduced 65 percent.

(3) The required fire flow will be determined utilizing the insurance services office publication, Guide for Determination of Required Fire Flow, 1980 edition.

(b) *Fire hydrants.* Fire hydrant coverage shall not exceed 400 feet to the most remote point of any buildings.

(1) For proper measurement, start at the fire hydrant and measure along the same path of travel as a fire truck would use. Do not measure according to the term "as the crow flies."

(2) Fire hydrants should not be placed at more than 800 foot intervals.

(3) The approach route of firefighting apparatus should be kept in mind as fire hydrant locations are determined. Fire hydrants should be located so that the fire apparatus will not have to go past the fire to catch a fire hydrant, then double back to the fire.

(4) Fire hydrants shall be installed and painted according to the city engineering and water resources department specifications.

(5) Each fire hydrant must be readily visible and within six feet of the curblin. No obstructions are permitted between the hydrant and the curblin.

(6) All obstructions, such as fences, trees, shrubs, signs, etc., shall be at least three feet from the fire hydrant in all directions. The city shall have the right to cut, trim or remove obstructions to the extent and for the purpose of correcting such hazards.

- (7) The 4 1/2-inch connection of the fire hydrant shall always face the curb.
- (8) The nut of the 4 1/2-inch hydrant cap shall be no less than 18 inches nor more than four feet above grade.
- (c) *Fire department connections.* The fire department connections for standpipe or sprinkler systems are important supplements to normal water supplies. Under fire conditions, these devices permit the fire department to increase the water supply and pressure to fire protection systems which may be materially reduced by a larger number of sprinklers operating or by the use of hose streams from standpipe risers.
- (1) Minimum size pipe shall be four-inch diameter.
- (2) All fire department inlet pumper connections shall have, at least, one 2 1/2-inch female Siamese swivel connection with National Standard threads and protective caps.
- (3) The fire department connections at buildings provided with more than two standpipe risers shall have one 2 1/2-inch female siamese-swivel connection with National Standard threads, for each additional standpipe riser.
- (4) Fire department connection on residential structures with residential sprinkler systems shall have one single 2 1/2-inch National Standard threads swivel connection.
- (5) All fire department connections shall be located not less than 18 inches, nor more than five feet above finished grade.
- (6) All fire department connections shall be provided a clear space of ten feet horizontally and vertically in all directions.
- (7) All fire department connections shall be readily visible and not more than 50 feet from a street, fire lane or similar area providing access to fire department apparatus. The area between the connection and vehicular access shall be free of obstructions.
- (8) There shall be an approved pumper fire hydrant within 200 feet of the fire department connection measured along an approved path of travel for the fire apparatus.
(Code 1987, § 6-55; Ord. No. 06-85, § 1, 9-14-2006)

Sec. 34-91. Inspection of private hydrants.

The city fire department may conduct tests and inspections on the owner's private hydrants as part of the fire department's fire hydrant maintenance program. The owner of the property or the authorized representative shall be allowed to sign a hydrant maintenance release form. Credit will be given to the owner/water customer through the engineering and water resources department for water used during the fire department-conducted inspection and testing activities.

(Code 1987, § 6-56; Ord. No. 06-85, § 1, 9-14-2006)

Sec. 34-92. Airport fire protection.

All structures built on city airport property 1,000 square feet or greater shall be equipped with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system designed and installed in accordance with the applicable NFPA Standards.

(Code 1987, § 6-57; Ord. No. 06-85, § 1, 9-14-2006)

Sec. 34-93. Fire lanes.

(a) Fire lanes shall be designated at all locations within the authority and jurisdiction of the city in accordance with the North Carolina Fire Code and as approved by the fire code official.

(b) Fire lanes installed shall conform to the requirements of the North Carolina Fire Code and shall be approved by the fire code official prior to installation.

(c) Fire lanes shall be installed in accordance with the specifications on file at the FMO.

(d) Roadways, driveways and access ways shall not be marked as fire lanes without first obtaining approval from the fire department. Detailed plans showing the location of the lanes may be required to determine whether or not any proposed markings meet specifications established and on file at the fire prevention office.

(Ord. No. 03-81, §§ 1, 2, 9-11-03; Ord. No. 06-85, § 1, 9-14-2006)



Sec. 34-94. Signs and marking.



(a) All fire lanes and access roads must be marked with signs indicating "No Parking Fire Lane" as described in the specifications on file at the FMO

(b) Existing fire lanes shall continue in effect as installed until such time as they are in need of restriping due to wear or re-paving. When re-striped, existing fire lanes shall be installed to current specifications.

(Ord. No. 03-81, §§ 1, 2, 9-11-03; Ord. No. 06-85, § 1, 9-14-2006)

Sec. 34-95. Violations and enforcement.

(a) Any person who parks a vehicle in, obstructs, or allows the obstruction of a designated fire lane shall be liable for a civil penalty of \$100.00 upon receipt of a citation issued by the fire or police chief or any designee of either.

(b) Any vehicle or object obstructing a designated fire lane, whether public or private, may be towed or removed without prior notification of the owner, and at the owner's expense.

(c) The registered owner of the vehicle parked in the fire lane shall be responsible for all civil penalties issued and any towing or related charges accruing hereunder.

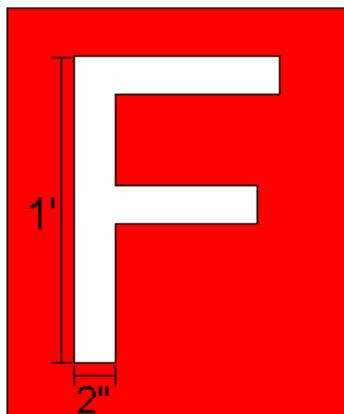
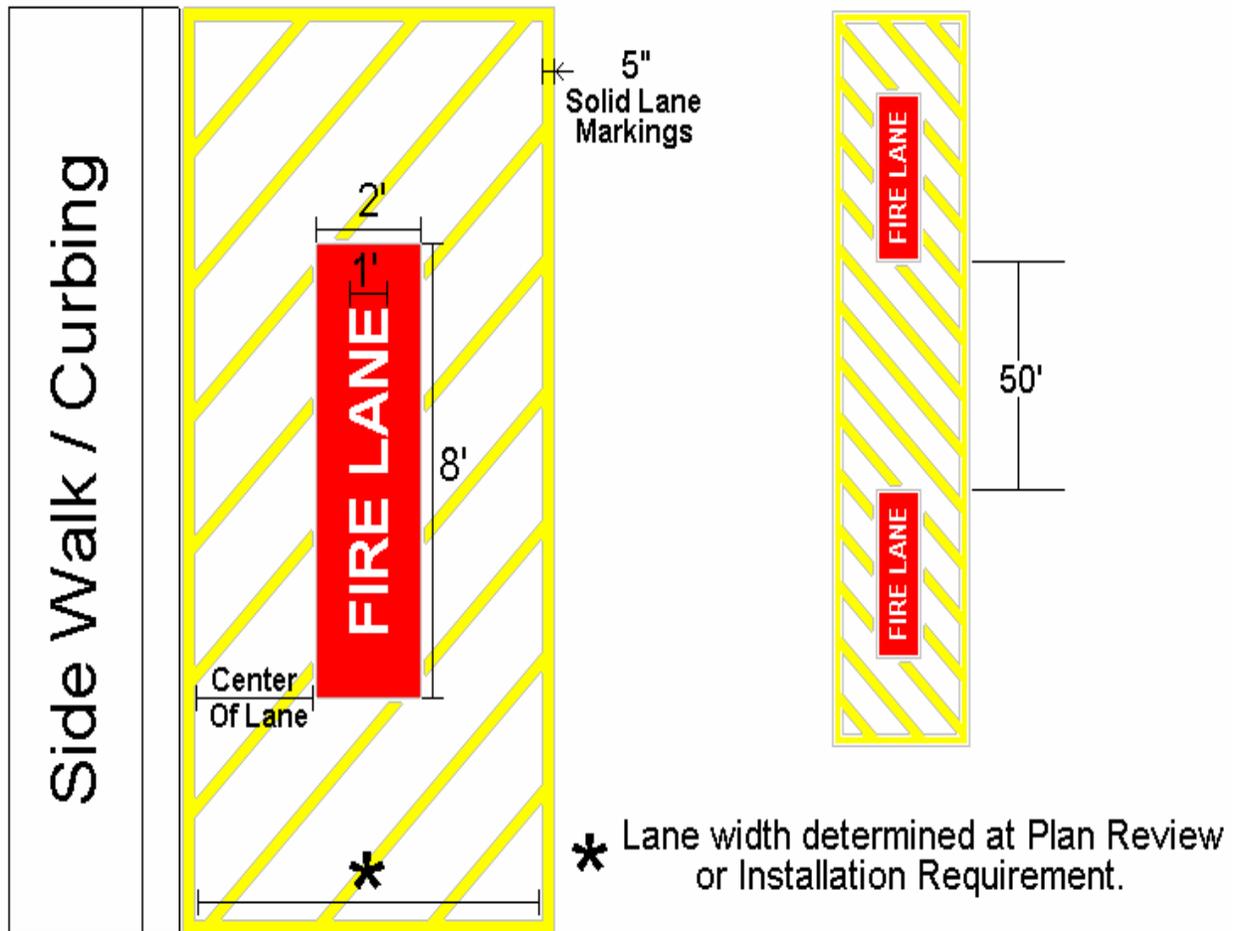
(d) Civil penalties due hereunder shall be collected under the provisions set forth in section 1-6.

(Ord. No. 03-81, §§ 1, 2, 9-11-03; Ord. No. 06-85, § 1, 9-14-2006)



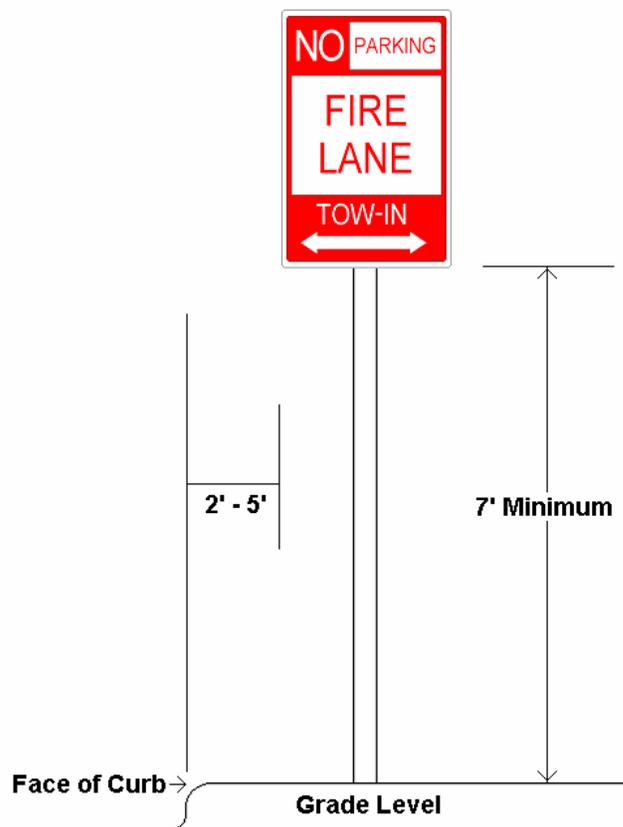
See following pages for specifications.

Fire Lane Specifications



Marking: All designated fire lanes shall be marked accordingly. The perimeter of the fire lanes shall be designated by the Fire Official. All stripes shall be 5" in with. The interior of this area shall be marked with 5" yellow stripes at 45 degree angles to the perimeter strip and be 4-feet on center. All Letters shall be 1' tall and have a 2" stroke.

Sign Specification



The following are City of Concord Standards pertaining to various local Code opinions. These standards are derived from Section 102.7 (Subjects not regulated by this Code) and 102.8 (Matters not provided for) of the North Carolina Fire Prevention Code (2006).

102.7 Subjects not regulated by this code.

Where no applicable standards or requirements are set forth in this code, or are contained within other laws, codes, regulations, ordinances or bylaws adopted by the jurisdiction, compliance with applicable standards of the National Fire Protection Association or other nationally recognized fire safety standards as are approved shall be deemed as prima facie evidence of compliance with the intent of this code. Nothing herein shall derogate from the authority of the code official to determine compliance with codes or standards for those activities or installations within the code official's jurisdiction or responsibility.

102.8 Matters not provided for.

Requirements that are essential for the public safety of an existing or proposed activity, building or structure, or for the safety of the occupants thereof, which are not specifically provided for by this code shall be determined by the code official.

I. Installation of Non-Required Fire Protection/Fire Suppression Systems.

1. Any non-required fire protection system installed voluntarily into a building shall be installed as if it were required by the Code. This applies equally to Fire alarm systems, fire sprinkler systems, fire suppression systems and any other system regulated by the Code.
2. Partial coverage fire protection/fire suppression systems are not permitted.

II. Fire Alarm System Installation in Strip Malls or Similar Occupancies

Fire alarm systems installed in Strip Malls or Similar Occupancies shall be installed to the following guidelines:

1. The fire alarm panel shall be installed in a central location approved by the Fire Official.
 - Examples of approved locations include but not limited to are; House electrical panel locations. Central HVAC rooms, central electrical rooms, etc...
 - Examples of non-approved locations include but not limited to are; Individual tenant spaces, exterior common areas, etc...
2. A remote annunciator capable of resetting the entire fire alarm system shall be installed at a location approved by the Fire Official.
 - Examples of approved locations include but are not limited to are; Public common areas, interior public spaces, etc...

3. The fire alarm panel shall have a street address capable of alerting the fire department to the fire alarm panel or annunciator panel location(s). The address of the system shall be approved by the Fire Official.
4. Approved/listed audible/visible alerting devices meeting NFPA 72 and the North Carolina Accessibility Code shall be provided throughout the building. Device type and locations shall be approved by the Fire Official.
5. Any additional detection or alerting devices added by the individual tenant or occupant shall be connected to the building fire alarm panel. NO stand alone systems or devices shall be installed or maintained.
6. The fire alarm system shall be monitored by an approved Central Station Monitoring Company.
7. A Knox Box shall be installed on the building as per City Ordinance (Sec. 34-3. Lock boxes).
8. Additional safeguards or requirements concerning the installation of Fire Alarm System Installation in Strip Malls or Similar Occupancies may be implemented by the Code Official based upon a case-by-case basis.