
Florida Fire Prevention Code

Seventh Edition



Effective December 31, 2020

Jimmy Patronis
Chief Financial Officer
State Fire Marshal



Based on
NFPA 1, *Fire Code*, 2018 edition
NFPA 101®, *Life Safety Code*®, 2018 edition



NFPA 101®
Life Safety Code®
2018 Edition

This edition of NFPA 101®, *Life Safety Code®*, was prepared by the Technical Committees on Assembly Occupancies; Board and Care Facilities; Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment; Detention and Correctional Occupancies; Educational and Day-Care Occupancies; Fire Protection Features; Fundamentals; Health Care Occupancies; Industrial, Storage, and Miscellaneous Occupancies; Interior Finish and Contents; Means of Egress; Mercantile and Business Occupancies; and Residential Occupancies; released by the Correlating Committee on Safety to Life; and acted on by the Standards Council at its June Association Technical Meeting held June 4-7, 2017, in Boston, MA. It was issued by the Standards Council on August 17, 2017, with an effective date of September 6, 2017, and supersedes all previous editions.

This document has been amended by one or more Tentative Interim Amendments (TIAs) and/or Errata. See "Codes & Standards" at www.nfpa.org for more information.

This edition of NFPA 101 was approved as an American National Standard on September 6, 2017.

Origin and Development of NFPA 101

The *Life Safety Code* had its origin in the work of the Committee on Safety to Life of the National Fire Protection Association, which was appointed in 1913. In 1912, a pamphlet titled *Exit Drills in Factories, Schools, Department Stores and Theaters* was published following its presentation by the late Committee member R. H. Newbern at the 1911 Annual Meeting of the Association. Although the pamphlet's publication antedated the organization of the Committee, it was considered a Committee publication.

For the first few years of its existence, the Committee on Safety to Life devoted its attention to a study of the notable fires involving loss of life and to analyzing the causes of this loss of life. This work led to the preparation of standards for the construction of stairways, fire escapes, and other egress routes for fire drills in various occupancies, and for the construction and arrangement of exit facilities for factories, schools, and other occupancies. These reports were adopted by the National Fire Protection Association and published in pamphlet form as *Outside Stairs for Fire Exits* (1916) and *Safeguarding Factory Workers from Fire* (1918). These pamphlets served as a groundwork for the present *Code*. These pamphlets were widely circulated and put into general use.

In 1921, the Committee on Safety to Life was enlarged to include representatives of certain interested groups not previously participating in the standard's development. The Committee then began to further develop and integrate previous Committee publications to provide a comprehensive guide to exits and related features of life safety from fire in all classes of occupancy. Known as the *Building Exits Code*, various drafts were published, circulated, and discussed over a period of years, and the first edition of the *Building Exits Code* was published by the National Fire Protection Association in 1927. Thereafter, the Committee continued its deliberations, adding new material on features not originally covered and revising various details in the light of fire experience and practical experience in the use of the *Code*. New editions were published in 1929, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1939, 1942, and 1946 to incorporate the amendments adopted by the National Fire Protection Association.

National attention was focused on the importance of adequate exits and related fire safety features after the Cocoanut Grove Nightclub fire in Boston in 1942 in which 492 lives were lost. Public attention to exit matters was further stimulated by the series of hotel fires in 1946 (LaSalle, Chicago — 61 dead; Canfield, Dubuque — 19 dead; and Winecoff, Atlanta — 119 dead). The *Building Exits Code*, thereafter, was used to an increasing extent for regulatory purposes. However, the *Code* was not written in language suitable for adoption into law, because it had been drafted as a reference document and contained advisory provisions that were useful to building designers but inappropriate for legal use. This led to a decision by the Committee to re-edit the entire *Code*, limiting the body of the text to requirements suitable for mandatory application and placing advisory and explanatory material in notes. The re-editing expanded *Code* provisions to cover additional occupancies and building features to produce a complete document. The *Code* expansion was carried on concurrently with development of the 1948, 1949, 1951, and 1952 editions. The results were incorporated into the 1956 edition and further refined in subsequent editions dated 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, and 1963.

In 1955, NFPA 101B, on nursing homes, and NFPA 101C, on interior finish, were published. NFPA 101C was revised in 1956. These publications have since been withdrawn.

In 1963, the Committee on Safety to Life was restructured to represent all interested factions and to include only those members with broad knowledge of fire matters. The Committee served as a review and correlating committee for seven sectional committees whose personnel included members having a special knowledge and interest in various portions of the *Code*.

Under the revised structure, the sectional committees, through the Committee on Safety to Life, prepared the 1966 edition of the *Code*, which was a complete revision of the 1963 edition. The *Code* title was changed from *Building Exits Code* to *Code for Safety to Life from Fire in Buildings and Structures*. The *Code* text was written in enforceable "code language," and all explanatory notes were placed in an appendix.

maximum overall diagonal dimension of the building or area to be served.

7.5.1.3.4* In other than high-rise buildings, where exit enclosures are provided as the required exits specified in 7.5.1.3.2 or 7.5.1.3.3 and are interconnected by not less than a 1-hour fire resistance-rated corridor, exit separation shall be measured along the shortest line of travel within the corridor.

7.5.1.3.5 In existing buildings, where more than one exit, exit access, or exit discharge is required, such exits, exit accesses, or exit discharges shall be exempt from the diagonal measurement separation distance criteria of 7.5.1.3.2 and 7.5.1.3.3, provided that such exits, exit accesses, or exit discharges are remotely located in accordance with 7.5.1.3.1.

7.5.1.3.6 In other than existing buildings, where more than two exits, exit accesses, or exit discharges are required, at least two of the required exits, exit accesses, or exit discharges shall be arranged to comply with the minimum separation distance requirement.

7.5.1.3.7 The balance of the exits, exit accesses, or exit discharges specified in 7.5.1.3.6 shall be located so that, if one becomes blocked, the others are available.

7.5.1.4 Interlocking or scissor stairs shall comply with 7.5.1.4.1 and 7.5.1.4.2.

7.5.1.4.1 New interlocking or scissor stairs shall be permitted to be considered only as a single exit.

7.5.1.4.2* Existing interlocking or scissor stairs shall be permitted to be considered separate exits, provided that they meet all of the following criteria:

- (1) They are enclosed in accordance with 7.1.3.2.
- (2) They are separated from each other by 2-hour fire resistance-rated noncombustible construction.
- (3) No protected or unprotected penetrations or communicating openings exist between the stair enclosures.

7.5.1.5* Exit access shall be arranged so that there are no dead ends in corridors, unless permitted by, and limited to the lengths specified in, Chapters 11 through 43.

7.5.1.6 Exit access from rooms or spaces shall be permitted to be through adjoining or intervening rooms or areas, provided that such rooms or areas are accessory to the area served. Foyers, lobbies, and reception rooms constructed as required for corridors shall not be construed as intervening rooms. Exit access shall be arranged so that it is not necessary to pass through any area identified under Protection from Hazards in Chapters 11 through 43.

7.5.2 Impediments to Egress. See also 7.1.9 and 7.2.1.5.

7.5.2.1* Access to an exit shall not be through kitchens, store-rooms other than as provided in Chapters 36 and 37, restrooms, closets, bedrooms or similar spaces, or other rooms or spaces subject to locking, unless passage through such rooms or spaces is permitted for the occupancy by Chapter 18, 19, 22, or 23.

7.5.2.2* Exit access and exit doors shall be designed and arranged to be clearly recognizable.

7.5.2.2.1 Hangings or draperies shall not be placed over exit doors or located so that they conceal or obscure any exit, unless otherwise provided in 7.5.2.2.2.

7.5.2.2.2 Curtains shall be permitted across means of egress openings in tent walls, provided that all of the following criteria are met:

- (1) They are distinctly marked in contrast to the tent wall so as to be recognizable as means of egress.
- (2) They are installed across an opening that is at least 6 ft (1830 mm) in width.
- (3) They are hung from slide rings or equivalent hardware so as to be readily moved to the side to create an unobstructed opening in the tent wall that is of the minimum width required for door openings.

7.5.2.3 Hurricane Protection Devices. The temporary installation or closure of storm shutters, panels, and other approved hurricane protection devices shall be permitted on emergency escape and rescue openings in residential occupancies during the threat of a storm. Such devices shall not be required to comply with the operational constraints of 7.2.1.5. While such protection is provided, at least one means of escape from each occupied unit shall be within the first floor of the unit and shall not be located within a garage. Occupants in any part of the unit shall be able to access the means of escape without passing through a lockable door not under their control.

7.5.3 Exterior Ways of Exit Access.

7.5.3.1 Exit access shall be permitted to be by means of any exterior balcony, porch, gallery, or roof that conforms to the requirements of this chapter.

7.5.3.2 The long side of the balcony, porch, gallery, or similar space shall be at least 50 percent open and shall be arranged to restrict the accumulation of smoke.

7.5.3.3 Exterior exit access balconies shall be separated from the interior of the building by walls and opening protectives as required for corridors, unless the exterior exit access balcony is served by at least two remote stairs that can be accessed without any occupant traveling past an unprotected opening to reach one of the stairs, or unless dead ends on the exterior exit access do not exceed 20 ft (6100 mm).

7.5.3.4 Exterior exit access shall be arranged so that there are no dead ends in excess of those permitted for dead-end corridors in Chapters 11 through 43.

7.5.4 Accessible Means of Egress.

7.5.4.1* Areas accessible to people with severe mobility impairment, other than in existing buildings, shall have not less than two accessible means of egress, unless otherwise provided in 7.5.4.1.2 through 7.5.4.1.4.

7.5.4.1.1 Access within the allowable travel distance shall be provided to not less than one accessible area of refuge or one accessible exit providing an accessible route to an exit discharge.

7.5.4.1.2 A single accessible means of egress shall be permitted from buildings or areas of buildings permitted to have a single exit.



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Suggested Draft Ordinance of Public Law

interFIRE VR offers this draft ordinance of a public law that, if enacted, would enable local officials to better control blighted buildings and vacant lots. This ordinance was modeled on the Anti-Blight Law in Bridgeport, CT, the vacant lot ordinance in Aberdeen, TX & a building security "mothball" procedure devised by HUD & FEMA.

Section 1 - Declaration of Policy

It is hereby found and declared that there exist within the City of ----- a large number of real properties which contain vacant, abandoned or blighted buildings and the existence of said vacant and blighted properties contributes to the decline of our neighborhoods. It is further found that the existence of vacant and blighted buildings affects the economic well being of this city and is inimical to the health, safety and welfare of the residents of said neighborhoods. It is further found that many of the vacant and blighted buildings can be rehabilitated and reconstructed so as to provide decent, safe and sanitary housing and ancillary commercial facilities, and that such rehabilitation, reconstruction and reuse would eliminated, remedy and prevent the adverse conditions described above.

Section 2 - Definitions

For the purpose of this ordinance, the following words and terms shall have the meanings respectively ascribed as follows:

A. Blighted Premises - shall mean any vacant building or structure or any portion of said property that is defined by one or more of the following definitions:

- (1) It is determined by the City that existing conditions pose a serious or immediate danger to the community; i.e. a life threatening condition or a condition which puts at risk the health or safety of citizens of the City.
- (2) It is not being maintained; the following factors may be considered in determining whether a structure or building is not being maintained; missing or boarded windows or doors; a collapsing or missing wall, sagging or collapsed roof or floor; siding that is seriously damaged or missing; fire damaged; a foundation that is seriously damaged or missing; a foundation that is structurally faulty; or garbage, trash or abandoned cars situated on the premises (unless the premises is a legal junk yard.)
- (3) It is becoming dilapidated;
- (4) It has attracted illegal activity;
- (5) It is a fire hazard;
- (6) It is a factor in materially depreciating property values in the immediate neighborhood because of its poorly maintained condition;
- (7) It is a factor creating a substantial and unreasonable interference with the reasonable and lawful use and enjoyment of other space within the building or of other premises within the neighborhood;
- (8) It constitutes a health or sanitary problem.

B. "Blighted" - shall mean deteriorated, in a state of ill repair, filthy, decaying.

C. "Administrator" - shall mean the Commissioner of Codes of the City.

D. "Dilapidated" - shall mean a state of decay or partial ruin.

E. "Vacant" - shall mean a building or structure which has been unoccupied for a period of sixty (60) days or longer during which the building or a portion thereof is not legally occupied. Under the provision of this ordinance enforcement action may proceed without regard to a period of vacancy whenever any unoccupied building attracts criminal activity, is a health risk because of trash disposal or other condition, is blighted, or otherwise falls under the condition generally described in Section 1, Declaration of Policy.

F. "Legal Occupancy" - shall mean occupancy that is legal by virtue of compliance with State Building codes, State Fire Safety codes, local zoning codes, housing codes, and all other pertinent codes, which must be substantiated by a ownership, a mortgage, a lease agreement, or a rent statement.

G. "Neighborhood" - shall mean an area of the City comprised of all premises or parcels of land any part of which is within a radius of 600 feet of any part of another parcel or lot within the City limits.

H. "Unit" - shall mean any space within a building that is or can be rented by or to a single person or entity for his or its sole use, and is intended to be a single and distinct space.

I. "Vacant Parcel" - shall mean a parcel of land with no structures thereon.

Section 3. Prohibition against creation or maintenance of a blighted premises.

Any owner, or tenant under contract to maintain the premises, of real property in the City shall not cause or allow blighted premises to be created, nor shall any owner allow the continued existence of blighted premises.

Section 4. Enforcement.

(1) The Commissioner of Codes shall cause regular inspections to be made of certain of the blighted premises for the purpose of documenting continuous blight and additionally, may cause to be imposed a penalty of not more than \$99.00 for each day that building or structure or unit or part thereof, is in violation of this ordinance.

(2) Each day that a building or structure or unit or part thereof, is in violation of this ordinance shall constitute a separate offense. The Administrator shall cause the imposition of said penalty by notifying the owner by certified mail at the start of the period in which fines are levied. All fines imposed for violations of this section shall be paid to a fund maintained by the City.

(3) If at a later date a State General Statute is amended or passed permitting the City to place a lien as a security for the penalty then the Commissioner of Codes may waive and release said penalties and liens in the event the City acquires the property or at the time of the sale of the blighted premises if, in his/her opinion, it is determined that the buyer has the financial ability, and the intention to immediately rehabilitate said blighted premises; and/or

(4) Violators of this ordinance shall have the right to appeal within fifteen days from the date of the imposition of the fines. Payment of fines shall be stayed until the appeal has been heard and ruled on by the hearing officer. If dissatisfied with the findings, the violator may appeal to the Superior Court.

(5) The Mayor shall appoint, with the approval of the Common Council, one (1) or more Hearing Officer(s) (the "Officer").

(6) Any department that comprises the Blighted Building Committee shall not employ the Hearing Officer(s). Officer(s) shall serve for a term of two (2) years or part thereof, which term shall commence from date of approval by the Common Council and shall end on December 31 of every even year. Officer(s) may be compensated by the city with the funds appropriated for this purpose as recommended by the Mayor and approved by the Common Council.

(7) Hearing Procedure.

(i) In scheduling formal appeal hearings, the violator shall be notified by mail of the place and time of the hearing. Such notice shall be provided at least

fifteen (15) days but not more than thirty (30) days prior to the scheduled hearing date.

(ii) The procedure for the hearing shall be informal as to the rules of evidence, but testimony shall be taken under oath or affirmation.

(iii) In considering an appeal, the Hearing Officer may consider all relevant facts and circumstances and may require personal appearance of the violator and the Administrator or his/her designee.

(8) Take the necessary steps to acquire the blighted premises pursuant to the Urban Homesteading Act, State General Statute Sections _____ et. Seq. As it may be amended from time to time.

(9) Take necessary steps to pursue tax foreclosure on those properties owing back taxes to the City.

Section 5: Anti-blight Administrative Procedures

(1) The Mayor shall convene a Blighted Building Committee consisting of the Commissioner of Codes, the Chief Building Inspector, the City Engineer, the Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, the Director of the Office of Urban & Economic Development, the Fire Marshal, and any other City staff as deemed appropriate and to include one or more member(s)-at-large from the neighborhood committees.

The Anti-Blight Commission shall convene in a regularly scheduled meetings every thirty days or sooner. The various Commissioners, or their designees, shall attend each session.

The City Engineer shall produce an annual list of vacant buildings. The Blighted Building Committee shall add any blighted buildings they are aware of to this list. The Blighted Building committee shall review the list of vacant and blighted buildings and select those buildings for which specific strategies may be developed.

Strategies may include:

(a) Fines for blight.

The Blighted Building Committee may refer buildings to be fined in accordance with the Anti-blight Ordinance to the City Attorney who will send a certified letter to the owner instituting daily fines as provided for in the Ordinance. The Commissioner of Codes shall conduct, or cause to be conducted, regular inspections to document that the blight persists. When fines are sufficient, the City Engineer shall work with City Attorney to convert the fines to liens and initiate foreclosure or institute legal proceedings to collect the fines.

Once foreclosure is complete, the Blighted Building Committee shall dispose of the properties in a timely manner through the City Urban & Economic Redevelopment Agency according to the law.

(b) Tax Foreclosure

The Committee may refer blighted buildings to be taken by the tax foreclosure to the City Attorney for assignment to an outside legal firm hired by the City to do tax foreclosures. The City Attorney shall keep the Blighted Building Committee informed on a quarterly basis as to the status of foreclosures of referred buildings.

Once foreclosure is complete, the Blighted Building Committee shall determine how to dispose of the properties in a timely manner.

Every avenue of recovery of all costs associated with enforcement of this ordinance shall be pursued against the property owner.

(c) Rehabilitation.

The Committee may refer blighted buildings to City Urban & Economic Redevelopment Agency for acquisition and rehabilitation through the Urban Homesteading Program or other appropriate rehabilitation programs as resources permit.

Section 6: Weed Control; Vacant Lots

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, partnership, association of persons, owner, agent, occupant or anyone having supervision or control of any lot, tract, parcel of land or portion thereof, occupied or unoccupied, improved or unimproved, within the corporate limits of the City to suffer or permit grass, weeds or brush that is uncultivated to grow to a greater height than twelve (12) inches on any lot, tract, parcel or land within the corporate limits of the city, five acres in size or less.

On tracts of land more than five (5) acres, it shall be unlawful to suffer or permit grass, weeds or brush in excess of twelve (12) inches in height to grow uncultivated within one hundred feet adjacent to and along any dedicated public way within the corporate limits of the City or within one hundred (100) feet on either side of any lot that is occupied by a residence or business.

(2) Notice to Property Owners; annual notice.

When any violation of this article is found to exist, a notice by letter will be addressed to the owner of the property in question; or if the address of the property owner is unknown, then notice may be given by publication one time in a local, daily newspaper of general circulation.

Annual notice may be given to property owners, as above provided, prior to the grass growing season. A notice published in a local newspaper with wide circulation shall suffice.

Upon the giving of said notice, no further notice shall be required pursuant to this article.

(3) Official Notice of violation

The notice of violation shall contain the following wording:

(a) You are required to maintain your property so as to keep grass, brush & weeds at a height of less than twelve (12) inches;

(b) In the event you fail to do so, the city will enter upon your property and mow it or have it mowed at thirty (30) day intervals during such annual growing season;

(c) You have ten (10) days from the date of this notice to correct the violation; and,

(d) Tall weeds are a breeding ground for rats & mice; and are a source of fuel for many fires. Help us clean up City.

(4) Action by city.

In addition to court action, the city may enter upon the property found in violation of this article and mow, or have said property mowed, at thirty-day intervals during such annual growing season in the event such owner fails to mow same.

(5) Assessment of city's expenses

Expenses incident to the action taken by the city to correct any condition coming under the provisions of this article which includes a service charge to cover administrative costs, plus a penalty charge of ten dollars (\$10.00) shall be assessed against the owners of all outstanding interests in the lot or parcel of land involved. An itemized bill of such costs shall be mailed by the city accountant to each such owner if his address is known.

(6) City's expenses declared a lien; recovery

If the bill for the city's expenses in correcting any condition coming under the provisions of this article, including the administrative and penalty charges, shall remain unpaid for a

period of thirty (30) days after the date of the mailing of such bill, the city accountant shall file a statement of such bill, and the reasons thereof with the city clerk.

From the date of such filing, the city shall have a lien on the lot or parcel upon which expenses are incurred second only to tax liens and liens for street improvements. The amount of such debt shall accumulate interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from the date on which payment was due. For any such debt and interest, suit may be instituted and recovery and foreclosure had in the name of the city. In such suits the aforementioned statement, or certified copy thereof, shall be deemed prima facie evidence of the debt and interest thereof.

Section 7 - Security for Vacant Buildings

This ordinance further defines security procedures designed to help property owners maintain the equity value of their properties and prevent blight by preventing damaging from theft, burglary, weather, garbage and other problems associated with improperly secured vacant buildings.

This Ordinance shall describe the only acceptable manner in which vacant buildings officially classified by said Anti-Blight Committee as blighted or which fall within the provisions of this Ordinance; Section 2 Definitions, sub-section A. Blighted Premises, shall be heretofore secured within the City. Securing buildings in any other less effective fashion shall constitute an unacceptable violation of this Ordinance. The Anti-Blight Committee shall have the authority to order building owners to fully comply or otherwise take whatever measures are necessary to bring said building into full compliance and attach a lien on the value of the parcel to recover all costs plus a penalty of 10% of the aggregate.

Section 8 - Requirement for the security of Vacant, blighted buildings:

I. Disconnect all utilities at the street

1. Turn off water at the street & drain the plumbing system at its lowest point. Open all faucets and put anti-freeze in all traps containing water.
2. Have the utility company disconnect electricity at the street and remove and cap meters.
3. Shut off LNG supply at the street. Disconnect and remove LPG tanks and heating oil tanks.

II. Remove all flammables and combustibles from inside and outside

1. Remove all upholstered furniture, combustible materials and trash from the building, including the basement and attic.
2. Remove trash and trash containers and combustible furniture from exterior stairwells, porches, fire escapes and outbuildings.
3. Remove shrubbery and vegetation adjacent to the building that could support or spread a fire.

III. Secure the building to prevent entry/vandalism/weather damage/fire.

1. Search the entire building to insure that it is unoccupied.
2. Remove doors and storm windows and place inside.
3. Post the building according to local law with "No Trespassing" signs.
4. Construct entrance barriers using the following materials & methods:

Materials Needed

- a. 1/2" (4 ply) plywood, exterior grade CDX and 2" by 4" by 8' construction grade lumber
- b. 3/8" (course thread) by 12" carriage bolts (rounded head on weather side)
- c. 3/8"(course thread) construction grade nuts

- d. 1/2" (USS Standard) Flat washers with an inside diameter large enough to bypass the wrench neck inside the carriage bolt head so no lift edge is available beneath an installed carriage bolt head.
- e. 3/8" (USS Standard) diameter flat washers for installation beneath the nut inside the building
- f. 1-5/8" (6d) galvanized or stainless steel ring-shank nails or comparable deck nails.

Security Measures

1. Openings in the basement, first floor doors and windows and any point of entry accessible from a porch, fire escape or other potential climbing point require additional security measures. These openings should be barricaded with plywood, 2x4s braces, carriage bolt sets and nails.
2. Openings that are at least 10' from ground level which are not accessible from a porch, fire escape, roof, or other climbing point can be secured with nails in each brace, and every 12" around the perimeter. For all openings the plywood should be fitted so that it rests snugly against the exterior frame, butting up to the siding on wood frame buildings and up to the brick molding edge on brick buildings. It may be necessary to remove the staff bead so this fit can be flush and tight. If possible carpenters should plywood & stub brace over the edge of the trimmer studs on each window and door casing and meeting the header board.

Barrier Procedure

1. Applying barriers is easiest with a inside & outside carpenter with appropriate tools & supplies. The inside carpenter will need a light. Exit is made over a ladder when the last window is boarded.
2. Cut plywood to fit over the window and door openings, flush with outside of the molding/trimmer stud. Avoid creating or leaving a lift surface if possible.
3. Cut the 2x4s to fit the horizontal dimension of the plywood. You will need two exterior and two interior 2x4 braces for each window and three sets for each door.
4. Drill two 3/8" holes in each brace, approximately 1/3 of the length of the brace from the outside edge of the door and window jams.
5. Prior to installation stack both 2x4 braces on the plywood as they will be installed & drilling through all for ease in installation.
6. The two window braces will be placed 1/3 of the distance from the top and the bottom of the window.
7. The three door braces will be placed: one in the center of the doorway and one 1/2 the distance from the center to the top and one 1/2 distance from the center to the bottom of the doorway.
8. Place the plywood over the exterior opening and nail every 12" along the perimeter to the window/door frame.
9. Place the 2x4 braces over the interior and exterior of the door or window.
10. Place the large washer over the carriage bolt and slide the bolt through the holes.
11. Place washer and nut inside and tighten securely. Torque the nut so that it slightly compresses the interior 2x4.
12. Paint said barriers the same color as the structure to minimize the appearance.

Section 9 - Severability

If any provision of this ordinance or the application thereof shall be held invalid or unenforceable. The reminder of this ordinance, or the application of such terms or provisions to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid or unenforceable, shall not be affected thereby, and each remaining term and provision thereof shall be deemed valid and be enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

This Ordinance shall take affect upon adoption.

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Jack Stevenson JStevenson@venicefl.gov

Subject: Special Tools or Knowledge

Date: April 23, 2021 at 10:51 AM

To: sdgraser1@gmail.com

JS

7.5.2.3 references *operational constraints* of 7.2.1.5

See 7.2.1.5 attached. 7.2.1.5.3 prohibits requiring "a tool or special knowledge".

Jack Stevenson, CFPS

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101-58

LIFE SAFETY CODE

- (2) Where the door assembly is used in an exit enclosure, unless the door opening serves an individual living unit that opens directly into an exit enclosure

- (3) Where the door opening serves a high-hazard contents area

7.2.1.4.3* Door Leaf Encroachment.

7.2.1.4.3.1 During its swing, any door leaf in a means of egress shall leave not less than one-half of the required width of an aisle, a corridor, a passageway, or a landing unobstructed, unless both of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The door opening provides access to a stair in an existing building.
- (2) The door opening meets the requirement of 7.2.1.4.3.2.

7.2.1.4.3.2 When fully open, any door leaf in a means of egress shall not project more than 7 in. (180 mm) into the required width of an aisle, a corridor, a passageway, or a landing, unless the door leaf is equipped with an approved self-closing device and is not required by the provisions of 7.2.1.4.2 to swing in the direction of egress travel.

7.2.1.4.3.3 Surface-mounted latch release hardware on the door leaf shall be exempt from being included in the maximum 7 in. (180 mm) projection requirement of 7.2.1.4.3.1, provided that both of the following criteria are met:

- (1) The hardware is mounted to the side of the door leaf that faces the aisle, corridor, passageway, or landing when the door leaf is in the open position.
- (2) The hardware is mounted not less than 34 in. (865 mm), and not more than 48 in. (1220 mm), above the floor.

7.2.1.4.4 Screen Door Assemblies and Storm Door Assemblies. Screen door assemblies and storm door assemblies used in a means of egress shall be subject to the requirements for direction of swing that are applicable to other door assemblies

7.2.1.5.2* The requirement of 7.2.1.5.1 shall not apply to door leaves of listed fire door assemblies after exposure to elevated temperature in accordance with the listing, based on laboratory fire test procedures.

7.2.1.5.3 Locks, if provided, shall not require the use of a key, a tool, or special knowledge or effort for operation from the egress side.

7.2.1.5.4 The requirements of 7.2.1.5.1 and 7.2.1.5.3 shall not apply where otherwise provided in Chapters 18 through 23.

7.2.1.5.5 Key-Operated Locks.

7.2.1.5.5.1* Exterior door assemblies shall be permitted to have key-operated locks from the egress side, provided that all of the following criteria are met:

- (1) This alternative is permitted in Chapters 11 through 48 for the specific occupancy.
- (2) A readily visible, durable sign in letters not less than 1 in. (25 mm) high on a contrasting background that reads as follows is located on or adjacent to the door leaf: **THIS DOOR TO REMAIN UNLOCKED WHEN THE BUILDING IS OCCUPIED.**
- (3) The locking device is of a type that is readily distinguishable as locked.
- (4) A key is immediately available to any occupant inside the building when it is locked.

7.2.1.5.5.2 The alternative provisions of 7.2.1.5.5.1 shall be permitted to be revoked by the authority having jurisdiction for cause.

7.2.1.5.6 Door Hardware Release of Electrically Locked Egress Door Assemblies. Door assemblies in the means of egress shall be permitted to be equipped with approved electrical locking systems released by the operation of door hardware provided

used in a means of egress.

7.2.1.4.5 Door Leaf Operating Forces.

7.2.1.4.5.1 The forces required to fully open any door leaf manually in a means of egress shall not exceed 15 lbf (67 N) to release the latch, 30 lbf (133 N) to set the leaf in motion, and 15 lbf (67 N) to open the leaf to the minimum required width, unless otherwise specified as follows:

- (1) The opening forces for interior side-hinged or pivoted-swinging door leaves without closers shall not exceed 5 lbf (22 N).
- (2) The opening forces for existing door leaves in existing buildings shall not exceed 60 lbf (222 N) applied to the latch stile.
- (3) The opening forces for horizontal-sliding door leaves in detention and correctional occupancies shall be as provided in Chapters 22 and 23.
- (4) The opening forces for power-operated door leaves shall be as provided in 7.2.1.3.

7.2.1.4.5.2 The forces specified in 7.2.1.4.5 shall be applied to the latch stile.

7.2.1.5 Locks, Latches, and Alarm Devices.

7.2.1.5.1 Door leaves shall be arranged to be opened readily from the egress side whenever the building is occupied.

that all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The hardware for egress-side occupant release of the electrical lock is affixed to the door leaf.
- (2) The hardware has an obvious method of operation that is readily operated in the direction of egress under all lighting conditions.
- (3) The hardware is capable of being operated with one hand in the direction of egress.
- (4) Operation of the hardware directly interrupts the power supply to the electric lock and unlocks the door assembly in the direction of egress.
- (5)* Loss of power to the listed releasing hardware automatically electrically unlocks the door assembly in the direction of egress.
- (6) Hardware for new installations is listed in accordance with ANSI/UL 294, *Standard for Access Control System Units*.

7.2.1.5.7 Where permitted in Chapters 11 through 22, key operation shall be permitted, provided that the key cannot be removed when the door leaf is locked from the side from which egress is to be made.

7.2.1.5.8* Every door assembly in a stair enclosure serving more than four stories, unless permitted by 7.2.1.5.8.2, shall meet one of the following conditions:

