

**ADOPTED REGULATION OF THE  
STATE FIRE MARSHAL**

**LCB File No. R205-24**

EXPLANATION – Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [~~omitted material~~] is material to be omitted.

**AUTHORITY:** §§ 1-10, 12, 13, 16, 20-30, 32-37 and 39-46, NRS 477.030; § 11, NRS 459.773 and 477.030; § 14, NRS 477.030, 477.031 and 477.045; § 15, NRS 477.030, 477.031 and 477.033; §§ 17-19, 31 and 38, NRS 477.030 and 477.033.

A REGULATION relating to fire protection; revising certain definitions; updating information relating to certain publications adopted by reference; revising the deadline for an application for renewal of a license or certificate of registration; revising provisions relating to inspections of certain systems relating to fire protection; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

**Legislative Counsel's Digest:**

Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to adopt regulations relating to the prevention of fire. (NRS 477.030) Existing regulations adopt by reference certain nationally recognized codes, subject to certain additions and deletions. (NAC 477.281, 477.283) **Section 9** of this regulation updates certain publications adopted by reference to include the 2024 editions of the *International Fire Code*, the *International Building Code*, the *International Existing Building Code*, the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*, the *Uniform Mechanical Code* and the *Uniform Plumbing Code* and certain editions of various codes and standards of the National Fire Protection Association. **Section 10** of this regulation sets forth various changes to those publications adopted by reference. **Sections 12, 14, 15 and 17-45** of this regulation make conforming changes to references to these publications.

Existing regulations adopt by reference the 2016 *Emergency Response Guidebook* and any subsequent revision of the publication that has been approved by the State Fire Marshal for use in this State as a reference guide for responding to accidents and incidents involving hazardous materials. (NAC 477.2833) **Section 11** of this regulation instead adopts by reference the 2024 *Emergency Response Guidebook* and any subsequent revision of the publication that has been approved by the State Fire Marshal for use in this State.

Subject to certain exceptions, existing regulations provide that all original licenses and certificates of registration expire on December 31 of the year in which they are issued, and require that an application and the appropriate fee for the renewal of a license or certificate of registration be received by the State Fire Marshal on or before the date specified for renewal, or

the firm or registrant holding the license or certificate of registration is required to cease performing those services authorized by the license or certificate of registration. (NAC 477.310) **Section 13** of this regulation revises this deadline to instead require the application and appropriate fee to be received on or before 5 p.m. on the date specified for renewal.

Existing regulations require that certain systems relating to fire protection be inspected by a licensed or certified person or firm, as applicable, and as required by the appropriate adopted standards published by the National Fire Protection Association. (NAC 477.335, 477.460) **Sections 16 and 25** of this regulation also require that the person or firm, as applicable, conducting the inspection be capable of making any necessary repairs.

**Sections 1-8** of this regulation revise the definitions of various terms applicable to provisions of the Nevada Administrative Code relating to fire protection.

**Section 46** of this regulation repeals an obsolete definition no longer applicable in the chapter of the Nevada Administrative Code relating to fire protection.

**Section 1.** NAC 477.025 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.025 “Alarm signal” means a signal indicating an emergency requiring immediate action such as ~~an alarm off~~ *a signal indicating a fire* . ~~from a manual box, a water flow alarm, an alarm from an automatic fire alarm system or other emergency signal.~~

**Sec. 2.** NAC 477.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.030 “Alter” and “alteration” mean any change, modification or deviation in construction ~~for occupancy.~~ , *including, without limitation, any renovation to an existing structure. The term does not include a repair or addition to an existing structure.*

**Sec. 3.** NAC 477.055 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.055 “Building” means any structure ~~erected for the support, shelter or enclosure of persons, animals or property.~~ *used or intended to be used to support or shelter any occupancy.*

**Sec. 4.** NAC 477.060 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.060 “Building official” means the official of the State, ~~or~~ a political subdivision **or other designated authority or a designee thereof** charged with the administration **and enforcement** of ~~a building code.~~ **the International Building Code.**

**Sec. 5.** NAC 477.095 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.095 “Dwelling” means ~~any structure~~ **a building** which contains one or two dwelling units ~~intended to be~~ used ~~for human occupancy.~~ **or designed or intended to be used, rented or leased for occupancy.**

**Sec. 6.** NAC 477.100 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.100 “Dwelling unit” means a single unit which has provisions for **complete and independent** living ~~and facilities for one or more persons, including, without limitation, permanent provisions for living,~~ sleeping ~~and which may provide for~~, **eating**, cooking and sanitation.

**Sec. 7.** NAC 477.230 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.230 “Supervisory signal” means a signal indicating the need of action in connection with the supervision of ~~watchmen or of sprinkler and other extinguishing~~ **security guards, protective** systems or equipment or with the maintenance features of ~~other protective~~ **related** systems.

**Sec. 8.** NAC 477.240 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.240 “Trouble signal” means a signal ~~indicating trouble of any nature, such as a~~ **initiated by a fire system or device indicating a fault in a monitored** circuit ~~break~~ or ~~ground, occurring in the devices or wiring associated with a protective signaling system.~~ **component of the fire system or device.**

**Sec. 9.** NAC 477.281 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.281 1. The State Fire Marshal hereby adopts by reference the following nationally recognized codes with additions and deletions as noted in NAC 477.283:

(a) *International Fire Code*, ~~2018~~ **2024** edition, including appendices B, C, D, F and H. A copy is available from the International Code Council by mail at 25442 Network Place, Chicago, Illinois 60673-1254, or at the Internet address <http://https://www.iccsafe.org>, at the price of ~~\$119~~ **\$123** for members and ~~\$159~~ **\$164** for nonmembers.

(b) *International Building Code*, ~~2018~~ **2024** edition. A copy is available from the International Code Council by mail at 25442 Network Place, Chicago, Illinois 60673-1254, or at the Internet address <http://https://www.iccsafe.org>, at the price of ~~\$148~~ **\$152** for members and ~~\$197~~ **\$203** for nonmembers.

(c) *International Existing Building Code*, ~~2018~~ **2024** edition. A copy is available from the International Code Council by mail at 25442 Network Place, Chicago, Illinois 60673-1254, or at the Internet address <http://https://www.iccsafe.org>, at the price of ~~\$95~~ **\$84** for members and ~~\$126~~ **\$112** for nonmembers.

(d) *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*, ~~2018~~ **2024** edition, including Appendices A and B. A copy is available from the International Code Council by mail at 25442 Network Place, Chicago, Illinois 60673-1254, or at the Internet address <http://https://www.iccsafe.org>, at the price of ~~\$59~~ **\$61** for members and ~~\$79~~ **\$81** for nonmembers.

(e) *Uniform Mechanical Code*, ~~2018~~ **2024** edition. A copy is available from the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials by mail at 4755 E. Philadelphia

Street, Ontario, California 91761, or at the Internet address <https://iapmostore.org>, at the price of ~~\$128.~~ **\$144.**

(f) *Uniform Plumbing Code*, ~~2018~~ **2024** edition. A copy is available from the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, by mail at 4755 E. Philadelphia Street, Ontario, California 91761, or at the Internet address <https://iapmostore.org>, at the price of ~~\$128.~~ **\$144.**

2. In addition to the codes adopted pursuant to subsection 1, the State Fire Marshal hereby adopts by reference the following codes and standards of the *National Fire Codes* to supplement other codes adopted in this chapter:

- (a) NFPA 10, ~~2018~~ **2022** edition;
- (b) NFPA 11, ~~2016~~ **2021** edition;
- (c) NFPA 12, ~~2015~~ **2022** edition;
- (d) NFPA 12A, ~~2015~~ **2022** edition;
- (e) NFPA 13, ~~2016~~ **2022** edition;
- (f) NFPA 13D, ~~2016~~ **2022** edition;
- (g) NFPA 13R, ~~2016~~ **2022** edition;
- (h) NFPA 14, ~~2016~~ **2024** edition;
- (i) NFPA 15, ~~2017~~ **2022** edition;
- (j) NFPA 16, ~~2015~~ **2019** edition;
- (k) NFPA 17, ~~2017~~ **2021** edition;
- (l) NFPA 17A, ~~2017~~ **2021** edition;
- (m) NFPA 18, ~~2017~~ **2021** edition;

- (n) NFPA 20, ~~2016~~ **2022** edition;
- (o) NFPA 22, ~~2018~~ **2023** edition;
- (p) NFPA 24, ~~2016~~ **2022** edition;
- (q) NFPA 25, ~~2017~~ **2023** edition;
- (r) NFPA 30, ~~2018~~ **2024** edition;
- (s) NFPA 30B, ~~2015~~ **2023** edition;
- (t) NFPA 45, ~~2015~~ **2024** edition;
- (u) NFPA 52, ~~2016~~ **2026** edition;
- (v) NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1, National Fuel Gas Code, ~~2018~~ **2024** edition, or the most current version adopted by reference by the Board for the Regulation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas in NAC 590.610;
- (w) NFPA 55, ~~2016~~ **2023** edition;
- (x) NFPA 58, ~~2017~~ **2024** edition, or the most current version adopted by reference by the Board for the Regulation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas in NAC 590.600;
- (y) NFPA 72, ~~2016~~ **2022** edition;
- (z) NFPA 80, ~~2016~~ **2022** edition;
- (aa) NFPA 85, ~~2015~~ **2023** edition;
- (bb) NFPA 86, ~~2015~~ **2023** edition;
- (cc) NFPA 90A, ~~2018~~ **2024** edition;
- (dd) NFPA 90B, ~~2018~~ **2024** edition;
- (ee) NFPA 92, ~~2018~~ **2021** edition;
- (ff) NFPA 96, ~~2017~~ **2024** edition;

- (gg) NFPA 99, ~~2018~~ **2024** edition;
- (hh) NFPA 99B, ~~2018~~ **2024** edition;
- (ii) Section 18.3.4.5 of NFPA 101, ~~2018~~ **2024** edition;
- (jj) NFPA 102, ~~2016~~ **2021** edition;
- (kk) NFPA 110, ~~2016~~ **2022** edition;
- (ll) NFPA 111, ~~2013~~ **2022** edition;
- (mm) NFPA 122, ~~2015~~ **2023** edition;
- (nn) NFPA 130, ~~2017~~ **2023** edition;
- (oo) NFPA 140, ~~2018~~ **2024** edition;
- (pp) NFPA 150, ~~2019~~ **2022** edition;
- (qq) NFPA 160, ~~2016~~ **2021** edition, or the most current version adopted by reference by the Board for the Regulation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas in NAC 590.615;
- (rr) NFPA 385, ~~2017~~ **2022** edition;
- (ss) NFPA 400, ~~2016~~ **2022** edition;
- (tt) NFPA 403, 2018 edition;
- (uu) NFPA 407, ~~2017~~ **2022** edition;
- (vv) NFPA 409, ~~2016~~ **2022** edition;
- (ww) NFPA 410, ~~2015~~ **2020** edition;
- (xx) NFPA 415, ~~2016~~ **2022** edition;
- (yy) NFPA 418, ~~2016~~ **2024** edition;
- (zz) NFPA 472, 2018 edition;
- (aaa) NFPA 495, ~~2018~~ **2023** edition;

(bbb) NFPA 501A, ~~2017~~ **2025** edition, or the most current version adopted by reference by the Board for the Regulation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas in NAC 590.620;

(ccc) NFPA 600, ~~2015~~ **2025** edition;

(ddd) NFPA 704, ~~2017~~ **2022** edition;

(eee) NFPA 730, ~~2018~~ **2023** edition;

(fff) NFPA 731, ~~2017~~ **2023** edition;

(ggg) NFPA 750, ~~2015~~ **2023** edition;

(hhh) NFPA 853, ~~2015~~ **2020** edition;

(iii) NFPA 901, ~~2016~~ **2024** edition;

(jjj) NFPA 909, ~~2017~~ **2025** edition;

(kkk) NFPA 914, ~~2015~~ **2023** edition;

(lll) NFPA 1001, 2019 edition;

(mmm) NFPA 1003, 2019 edition;

(nnn) NFPA 1051, ~~2016~~ **2020** edition;

(ooo) NFPA 1072, ~~2017~~ **2022** edition;

(ppp) NFPA 1081, ~~2018~~ **2024** edition;

(qqq) NFPA 1122, ~~2018~~ **2026** edition;

(rrr) NFPA 1123, ~~2018~~ **2022** edition;

(sss) NFPA 1124, ~~2017~~ **2022** edition;

(ttt) NFPA 1126, ~~2016~~ **2021** edition;

(uuu) NFPA 1127, ~~2018~~ **2026** edition;

(vvv) NFPA 1141, 2017 edition;

(www) NFPA 1142, ~~2017~~ **2022** edition;

(xxx) NFPA 1143, ~~2018~~ **2018** edition;

(yyy) NFPA 1144, 2018 edition;

(zzz) NFPA 1192, ~~2018~~ **2026** edition, or the most current version adopted by reference by the Board for the Regulation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas in NAC 590.640;

(aaaa) NFPA 1194, ~~2018~~ **2026** edition;

(bbbb) NFPA 1221, ~~2016~~ **2019** edition;

(cccc) NFPA 1402, 2019 edition;

(dddd) NFPA 1403, 2018 edition;

(eeee) NFPA 1452, ~~2015~~ **2020** edition;

(ffff) NFPA 1600, 2019 edition;

(gggg) NFPA 1616, ~~2017~~ **2020** edition;

(hhhh) ~~NFPA 1710, 2016 edition;~~

~~(iiii) NFPA 1720, 2014 edition;~~

~~(jjjj) NFPA 1851, ~~2014~~ **2020** edition;~~

~~(kkkk) (iii) NFPA 1852, 2019 edition;~~

~~(llll) (jjj) NFPA 1855, 2018 edition;~~

~~(mmmm) (kkk) NFPA 1858, 2018 edition;~~

~~(nnnn) (lll) NFPA 1961, ~~2013~~ **2020** edition;~~

~~(oooo) (mmmm) NFPA 1962, 2018 edition;~~

~~(pppp) (nnnn) NFPA 1963, 2019 edition;~~

~~(qqqq) (oooo) NFPA 1965, 2014 edition;~~

{(ffff)} **(pppp)** NFPA 1971, 2018 edition;  
{(ssss)} **(qqqq)** NFPA 1977, **[2016] 2022** edition;  
{(ttt)} **(rrrr)** NFPA 2001, **[2015] 2022** edition;  
{(uuuu)} **(ssss)** NFPA 2010, **[2015] 2020** edition;  
{(vvvv)} **(tttt)** NFPA 2400, **[2019] 2024** edition; and  
{(wwww)} **(uuuu)** NFPA 3000, **[2018] 2024** edition.

→ A copy of each of the codes and standards is available *to view* free of charge at the Internet address <http://https://www.nfpa.org> **[or, to purchase, at the price of \$141.30 for members or \$157 for nonmembers.**

3. Where no specific codes or standards are specified in the *International Fire Code*, **[2018] 2024** edition, the applicable standards of the NFPA may be used.

**Sec. 10.** NAC 477.283 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.283 1. The following changes are made to the **[2018] 2024** edition of the *International Fire Code* as adopted by reference in NAC 477.281:  
(a) “International Fuel Gas Code” is deleted and replaced with “NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1, National Fuel Gas Code, **[2018] 2024** edition, or the most current version adopted by the Board for the Regulation of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas in NAC 590.610.”

(b) “International Mechanical Code” is deleted and replaced with **[“2018] “2024** Uniform Mechanical Code.”

(c) “International Plumbing Code” is deleted and replaced with **[“2018] “2024** Uniform Plumbing Code.”

(d) Section ~~105.6.20~~ **105.5.22** is revised by adding a new paragraph to read as follows:

“When a permit is required to be obtained for hazardous material, the Nevada Combined Agency Hazardous Material Facility Report must be completed and the appropriate fees paid.”

(e) Section ~~109~~ **112** is deleted.

(f) In section 202, in the definition of “High-Rise Building,” “75 feet (22 860 mm)” is deleted and replaced with “55 feet (16 764 mm).”

(g) In section ~~202, under “Occupancy Classification”:~~

~~(1) The~~ **203.7.2, the** definition of “Institutional Group I-2” is revised by adding: “All portions of a care facility which houses patients or residents which are classified by the State Board of Health as a ‘Category 2 resident’ and which has an occupant load of more than 10 residents, is classified as an ‘I-2’ occupancy classification.”

~~(2) (h)~~ In **section 203.7.4**, the definition of “Institutional Group I-4, day care facilities,” “five” is deleted and replaced with “six.”

~~(3) The~~ **(i) In section 203.9.1, the** definition of “Residential Group R-1” is revised by adding “Brothel” to the list.

~~(4) (j)~~ In compliance with NRS 449.1865, in **section 203.9.3**, the definition of “Residential Group R-3,” “for five or fewer persons receiving care” is deleted and replaced with “for three or more persons receiving care.”

~~(5) The~~ **(k) In section 203.9.4, the** definition of “Residential Group R-4” is revised by adding:

~~(1)~~ **(1)** “Reintegration facilities”; and

~~(2)~~ **(2)** “Transitional living facilities.”

~~(h) Section 308.1.4 is deleted.~~

(i) ~~(l)~~ In section ~~308.1.6.3,~~ **308.1.7**, “an untethered sky lantern” is deleted and replaced with “a sky lantern or similar device with an open flame fuel source.”

~~(m)~~ **(m)** In section 503.2.3, “surfaced so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities” is deleted and replaced with “surfaced and paved so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities that are acceptable to and approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

*Exception:* Temporary access roads serving only buildings under construction are not required to be paved.”

~~(k)~~ **(n)** Section 505.1 is deleted and replaced with: “New and existing buildings must be provided with approved address numbers, building numbers or address identification. The address numbers, building numbers or address identification must be legible and placed in a position that is visible from the street or road fronting the property. The characters in address numbers, building numbers or address identification must contrast with their background. Address numbers, building numbers or address identification must be Arabic numbers or alphabetical letters. Each number, character and letter must be a minimum of 6 inches (152.4 mm) high for buildings that are within 50 feet of the street, 12 inches high for buildings that are within 51 to 100 feet of the street and 18 inches high for buildings that are over 100 feet from the street. Each number, character and letter must be a minimum stroke width of 0.5 inch (12.7 mm). Where access is by means of a private road or driveway and the building cannot be viewed from the public way, a monument, pole or other sign or means must be used to identify the structure. The requirements of this paragraph can be adjusted to allow large Arabic numbers or

alphabetical letters as required by the fire code official for the needs of campuses and complexes for planning and coordination as listed under NFPA 3000, ~~2018~~ **2024** edition.”

~~(n)~~ **(o)** Section 507.3 is revised by adding a new paragraph to read as follows: “Subject to the approval of the fire authority, if the required fire flow is not available for adequate fire protection, an approved automatic fire sprinkler system must be installed throughout the building or buildings. The sprinkler system must meet the requirements of the appropriate NFPA standard. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply if a fire sprinkler system is otherwise required by this chapter or the adopted codes.”

~~(m)~~ **(p)** Section 510.1 is deleted and replaced with: “Emergency responder radio coverage systems must be provided throughout any building that meets one of the following standards:

1. *High-rise buildings*: Buildings with a floor used for human occupancy that is located more than 55 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.
2. *Underground and below-grade buildings*: Buildings with a floor level that is below the finished floor of the lowest level of the exit discharge of any level.
3. *Other buildings*: The fire code official is authorized to require a technical opinion and report, in accordance with section ~~104.7.2~~ **104.2.2**, for buildings whose design, due to location, size, construction type or other factors, could impede radio coverage as required by section 510.4.1. The report shall make a recommendation regarding the need for an emergency responder radio coverage system.”

~~(n)~~ **(q)** Section 510.2 is deleted and replaced with: “Existing buildings, other than buildings with an occupational classification of Residential Group R-3, which do not have approved radio coverage for emergency responders in the building based on existing coverage levels of the

public safety communications systems, must be equipped with such coverage according to one of the following conditions:

1. Existing buildings that do not have approved radio coverage, as determined by the Fire Chief, in accordance with section 510.4.1.
2. Where an existing wired communication system cannot be repaired or is being replaced.
3. Within a time frame established by the adopting authority.

*Exception:* An existing building is not required to be equipped with such coverage where the fire code official determines that the radio coverage for emergency responders is not needed.”

~~¶(r)~~ **(r)** Section 903.2.1.2 is revised by adding a new paragraph to read as follows: “Occupancies containing a casino, regardless of occupancy classification, must be designed and built with a sprinkler system classified as an ordinary Hazard Group 2.”

~~¶(p)~~ **(p)** Section 903.2.3 is revised by adding a new paragraph to read as follows: “In high schools where automatic sprinkler systems are provided, the automatic sprinkler systems for the automotive and woodworking shops must be designed to meet ordinary hazard group 1 criteria.”

~~¶(q)~~ **(s)** Section 903.2 is revised by adding a new paragraph to read as follows: “In all occupancies except group R-3 and U occupancies, a building that is more than two stories in height, including any height added by usable floor space, must have an automatic sprinkler system throughout. Any open parking garage and any airport control tower is exempt from this requirement to install an automatic sprinkler system.”

~~¶(r)~~ **(t)** Section 906.2 is revised by adding new sentences following the first sentence to read as follows: “The internal components of carbon dioxide, wet chemical, halogenated agent, aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) and film-forming fluoroprotein (FFFP) portable fire

extinguishers shall be examined in accordance with NFPA 10, ~~2018~~ **2022** edition, table 7.3.3.1.

The internal components of all other portable fire extinguishers shall be examined annually.”

~~(s)~~ **(u)** Section 907.5.2.1.1 is revised by adding a new paragraph to read as follows: “The minimum sound pressure levels of audible alarm notification appliances shall be 90 dBA in mechanical equipment rooms and 80 dBA in all other occupancies.”

~~(t)~~ **(v)** Section 907.5.2.3 is revised by adding the following exceptions following exception ~~4.5~~ 5:

~~(s)~~ **6.** Visible alarm notification appliances are not required in storage rooms, electrical rooms and mechanical rooms that are not normally occupied and are less than 400 square feet.

~~(t)~~ **7.** Visible alarm notification appliances are not required in janitor closets.”

~~(u)~~ **(w)** Section 907.10 is revised by adding: “The provisions of this section apply when any work that requires a permit is conducted on a new or existing building or structure.”

~~(v)~~ **(x)** In section ~~915.1.1, 915.2~~, “occupancies and” is deleted and replaced with “occupancies, including, without limitation, Residential Group R-3 occupancies ~~used~~ for transient occupancy of less than 30 days.” ~~, and.~~”

~~(w)~~ **(y)** Chapter 11 is deleted.

~~(x)~~ **(z) Section 4104.2 is deleted.**

**(aa)** Section 5601.1.3 is revised by deleting the first sentence and adding a new sentence to read as follows: “Except as otherwise provided in this section, the possession, manufacture,

storage, sale, use and handling of Class 1.3 and Class 1.4 pyrotechnics are only allowed in jurisdictions where specifically approved by local ordinance.”

~~(y)~~ **(bb)** Section 6101.1 is revised by adding a new paragraph to read as follows: “In the event of a conflict between any provision in this chapter and the regulations of the Board for the Regulation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas, the regulations of the Board take precedence.”

~~(z)~~ **(cc)** In table B105.2 of Appendix B, “25 percent” is deleted and replaced with “50 percent.”

2. The following changes are made to the ~~2018~~ **2024** edition of the *International Building Code* as adopted by reference in NAC 477.281:

(a) “International Fuel Gas Code” is deleted and replaced with “NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1, National Fuel Gas Code, ~~2018~~ **2024** edition, or the most current version adopted by the Board for the Regulation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas in NAC 590.610.”

(b) “International Mechanical Code” is deleted and replaced with ~~“2018~~ **2024** Uniform Mechanical Code.”

(c) “International Plumbing Code” is deleted and replaced with ~~“2018~~ **2024** Uniform Plumbing Code.”

(d) Section 113 is deleted.

(e) In section 202, in the definition of “High-Rise Building,” “75 feet (22 860 mm)” is replaced with “55 feet (16 764 mm).”

(f) Section 308.3 is revised by adding a new paragraph to read as follows: “All portions of a care facility which houses patients or residents which are classified by the State Board of Health

as a ‘Category 2 resident’ and which has an occupant load of more than 10 residents, is classified as an ‘I-2’ occupancy classification.”

- (g) In section 308.5, “five” is deleted and replaced with “three.”
- (h) Section 310.2 is revised by adding “Brothel” to the list.
- (i) In compliance with NRS 449.1865, in section 310.4, “for five or fewer persons receiving care” is deleted and replaced with “for three or more persons receiving care.”
- (j) In section 310.5, the following are added:
  - (1) “Reintegration facilities”; and
  - (2) “Transitional living facilities.”
- (k) To section 403.5.3 at the end of the last sentence, is added: “or an activation of any fire alarm initiating device within the building or a failure of both the primary and backup power supplies.”
- (l) In section 403.5.4, “75 feet (22 860 mm)” is deleted and replaced with “55 feet (16 764 mm).”
- (m) Section 903.2.1.2 is revised by adding a new paragraph to read as follows: “Occupancies containing a casino, regardless of occupancy classification, must be designed and built with a sprinkler system classified as an ordinary Hazard Group 2.”
- (n) Section 903.2.3 is revised by adding a new paragraph to read as follows: “In high schools where automatic sprinkler systems are provided, the automatic sprinkler systems for the automotive and woodworking shops must be designed to meet ordinary hazard group 1 criteria.”
- (o) Section 903.2 is revised by adding a new paragraph to read as follows: “In all occupancies except group R-3 and U occupancies, a building that is more than two stories in

height, including any height added by usable floor space, must have an automatic sprinkler system throughout. Any open parking garage and any airport control tower is exempt from this requirement to install an automatic sprinkler system.”

(p) Section 907.5.2.1.1 is revised by adding a new paragraph to read as follows: “The minimum sound pressure level of audible alarm notification appliances shall be 90 dBA in mechanical equipment rooms and 80 dBA in all other occupancies.”

(q) Section 907.5.2.3 is revised by adding the following exceptions following exception ~~4~~<sup>4</sup>:

5:

~~1~~<sup>5</sup> **6.** Visible alarm notification appliances are not required in storage rooms, electrical rooms and mechanical rooms that are not normally occupied and are less than 400 square feet.

~~1~~<sup>6</sup> **7.** Visible alarm notification appliances are not required in janitor closets.”

(r) In section ~~1010.1.9.12~~<sup>1010.2.6</sup>, exception 3 is revised to read as follows: “In stairways serving buildings other than high-rise buildings, doors are permitted to be locked on the side opposite the egress side, provided that the doors can be opened from the egress side. Doors must automatically unlock upon the activation of a fire alarm system or a fire sprinkler waterflow alarm, or for a power failure. Exit discharge doors must remain unlocked.”

3. The following changes are made to the ~~2018~~<sup>2024</sup> edition of the *International Existing Building Code* as adopted by reference in NAC 477.281:

- (a) “International Fuel Gas Code” is deleted and replaced with “NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1, National Fuel Gas Code, ~~2018~~ **2024** edition, or the most current version adopted by the Board for the Regulation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas in NAC 590.610.”
- (b) “International Mechanical Code” is deleted and replaced with ~~“2018”~~ **“2024”** Uniform Mechanical Code.”
- (c) “International Plumbing Code” is deleted and replaced with ~~“2018”~~ **“2024”** Uniform Plumbing Code.”

4. The following changes are made to the ~~2018~~ **2024** edition of the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* as adopted by reference in NAC 477.281:

- (a) ~~Section 106 is deleted.~~  
—~~(b)~~ In section ~~108.4,~~ **106.4**, “pursuant to Section 502” is deleted.
- (b) **Section 112 is deleted.**
- (c) In section 302.3, “on a three-year basis or more frequently as deemed necessary by the legislative body” is deleted and replaced with “as deemed necessary by the code official.”
- (d) Section 404.1 is revised by deleting “provided in order to qualify as a conforming water supply for the purpose of Table 503.1 or as.”
- (e) Chapter 5 is deleted.
- (f) Section 602.1 is deleted.
- (g) Section 603.2 is revised by deleting “Building or structures, constructed in compliance with the conforming defensible space category of table 503.1, shall comply with the fuel modification distance contained in table 603.2.”

(h) Section B101.1 is revised to read as follows: “Where required, vegetation management plans must be submitted to the code official and the State Forester Firewarden for review and approval as part of the plans required for a permit.”

5. The following changes are made to the ~~2018~~ 2024 edition of the *Uniform Mechanical Code* as adopted by reference in NAC 477.281:

- (a) “International Fuel Gas Code” is deleted and replaced with “NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1, National Fuel Gas Code, ~~2018~~ 2024 edition, or the most current version adopted by the Board for the Regulation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas in NAC 590.610.”
- (b) “International Plumbing Code” is deleted and replaced with ~~“2018~~ “2024 Uniform Plumbing Code.”

6. As used in this section, “casino” means any room in which gaming is conducted, including, without limitation, any bar, cocktail lounge or other facility housed therein as well as the area occupied by the games. The term does not include any establishment that is operated pursuant to a restricted license as defined in NRS 463.0189.

**Sec. 11.** NAC 477.2833 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.2833 1. The State Fire Marshal hereby adopts by reference the ~~2016~~ 2024 *Emergency Response Guidebook* published by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration of the United States Department of Transportation and any subsequent revision of the publication that has been approved by the State Fire Marshal for use in this State. Each revision of the publication shall be deemed approved by the State Fire Marshal unless the State Fire Marshal disapproves of the revision within 180 days after the date of publication of the revision.

2. The most recent publication of the *Emergency Response Guidebook* that has been approved by the State Fire Marshal will be available for inspection at the ~~Office of the Division~~ *Office* of Emergency Management ~~for~~ *within* the ~~Department of Public Safety, the~~ *Office of the Governor*, 2478 Fairview Drive, Carson City, Nevada 89701, or may be obtained, free of charge, from the United States Department of Transportation at the Internet address <https://www.phmsa.dot.gov>.

3. The State Fire Marshal will:

- Review each revision of the publication described in subsection 1 to ensure its suitability for this State; and
- File a copy of each revision of the publication described in subsection 1 that the State Fire Marshal approves with the Secretary of State and the State Library, Archives and Public Records Administrator.

**Sec. 12.** NAC 477.2835 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.2835 1. Fire departments that provide training to firefighters using techniques or exercises which involve the use of fire or any device that produces or may be used to produce fire must follow the requirements set forth in NFPA 1403, as adopted by reference in NAC 477.281, on live fire-training evolutions.

2. Each person directly supervising a live fire-training evolution and each person managing a training program involving live fire-training evolutions must hold a certification from the State Fire Marshal as a Fire Service Instructor II or higher, as described in NFPA 1041, as adopted by reference in subsection 5.

3. The construction of each structure used for a live fire-training evolution must comply with the requirements set forth in NFPA 1403, as adopted by reference in NAC 477.281, including, without limitation, design oversight and periodic inspection conducted by a person licensed in accordance with the provisions of chapter 625 of NRS who is working within his or her area of expertise.

4. Any evaluation, inspection or modification of an acquired structure that is to be used for a live fire-training evolution must comply with the requirements set forth in NFPA 1403, as adopted by reference in NAC 477.281.

5. The State Fire Marshal hereby adopts by reference NFPA 1041, 2019 edition, of the *National Fire Code* and any subsequent revision of the publication that has been approved by the State Fire Marshal for use in this State. Each revision of the publication shall be deemed approved by the State Fire Marshal unless the State Fire Marshal disapproves of the revision within 180 days after the date of publication of the revision. A copy of the most recent publication of the standard will be available for inspection at the main office of the State Fire Marshal and ~~[may be obtained, free of charge,]~~ at the Internet address <http://https://www.nfpa.org> ~~[, to view free of charge or to purchase at the price of \$141.30 for members or \$157 for nonmembers.~~

6. The State Fire Marshal will:

(a) Review each revision of the publication described in subsection 5 to ensure its suitability for this State; and

(b) File a copy of each revision of the publication described in subsection 5 that the State Fire Marshal approves with the Secretary of State and the State Library, Archives and Public Records Administrator.

7. A local government, city, town, county or district which establishes a paid full-time or part-time fire department that has been given the responsibility of organizing and deploying fire suppression operations, emergency medical operations and special operations to the public shall follow the minimum training requirements of personnel as set forth in NFPA 1001, as adopted by reference in NAC 477.281.

8. ~~A local government, city, town, county or district which establishes a volunteer fire department that has been given the responsibility of organizing and deploying fire suppression operations, emergency medical operations and special operations to the public shall follow the minimum training requirements of personnel as set forth in NFPA 1720, as adopted by reference in NAC 477.281.~~

~~—9.~~ The owner or operator of an industrial, commercial, institutional or similar property which establishes a facility fire brigade shall follow the minimum training requirements of personnel as set forth in NFPA 600, as adopted by reference in NAC 477.281, and the minimum job performance requirements for industrial fire brigade personnel as set forth in NFPA 1081, as adopted by reference in NAC 477.281.

~~10.~~ 9. A state or local government, city, town, county or district which establishes a fire protection organization on the management of wildland fire suppression or which, through an agreement, responds to wildland fires shall follow the minimum training requirements of

personnel as set forth in NFPA 1051 and 1143, as adopted by reference in NAC 477.281, or as set forth by the National Wildfire Coordinating Group.

**Sec. 13.** NAC 477.310 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.310 1. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter and chapter 477 of NRS, all original licenses and certificates of registration expire on December 31 of the year in which they are issued.

2. Application for renewal must be made annually. The application must be accompanied by the appropriate fee. The State Fire Marshal will accept applications for renewal from October 1 through December 31.

3. If an application and the appropriate fee for renewal of a license or certificate of registration is not received by the State Fire Marshal on or before **5 p.m. on** the date specified for renewal, then the firm or registrant holding the license or certificate of registration shall cease to perform those services authorized by the license or certificate of registration.

4. If a certificate of registration has expired and the registrant desires to continue to perform the acts requiring a certificate of registration, the registrant must apply to the State Fire Marshal for an original certificate of registration and pay the full fee for certification. The State Fire Marshal may require the applicant to be retested.

5. Any change of information on the license or certificate of registration must be reported to the State Fire Marshal in writing within 7 days after the change. A new license or certificate of registration will be issued upon notification and payment of the prescribed fee.

6. Initial fees for a new license must be paid in full unless the fees are paid in the final quarter of the licensing year. Initial fees which are paid in the final quarter will be reduced by 50 percent.

7. If a fee for a licensed firm is not paid by the time it is due, a late charge of 12 percent per month will be assessed as an administrative fee for processing. The charge will be assessed beginning at the end of the first business day after the fee is due. A licensed firm may not engage in any work authorized by this chapter or chapter 477 of NRS until the fee is paid.

8. Within 7 calendar days after employing a registrant or a new employee, a licensed firm shall report that fact and the name of the registrant or new employee to the State Fire Marshal. A licensed firm shall report any termination by a registrant within 7 calendar days after the termination.

**Sec. 14.** NAC 477.323 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.323 1. A person shall not store a hazardous material in excess of the amount set forth in the *International Fire Code*, ~~2018~~ 2024 edition, as adopted by reference pursuant to NAC 477.281, unless he or she has been issued an operational permit by the State Fire Marshal to store that material. A permit must be renewed annually.

2. Permits may be revoked or suspended when, after investigation, the State Fire Marshal determines that:

- (a) The permit is being used by a person other than the person to whom it was issued.
- (b) The permit is being used for a location other than that for which it was issued.
- (c) Any of the conditions or limitations set forth in the permit have been violated.

(d) The holder of the permit has failed, refused or neglected to comply with any order or notice served upon him or her under the provisions of this chapter within the time provided therein.

(e) A false statement or misrepresentation as to a material fact was made in the application for the permit or the plans on which the permit was based.

3. The State Fire Marshal may suspend or revoke any permit if an inspection or investigation reveals a hazardous condition that endangers the safety of any person, or if the holder of the permit is not in compliance with this section. The State Fire Marshal may reinstate a suspended permit after the holder of the permit has paid the annual fee and corrected all deficiencies identified. A permit that has been revoked will not be reissued. A suspension will not exceed 24 months, after which the permit will be reissued or revoked.

4. A permit may be issued to store, transport on-site, dispense, use or handle hazardous materials in excess of the amount listed in the *International Fire Code*, ~~2018~~ <sup>2024</sup> edition, section ~~105.6.20,~~ <sup>105.5.22,</sup> for a fee of \$150.

5. The State Fire Marshal will issue an operational permit for the manufacture, storage, sale and handling of explosives, blasting agents or fireworks for a fee of \$1,100 and, in addition thereto, may charge a fee of \$110 for each building or structure at the facility and an amount equal to the actual expenses incurred for travel, salaries and administrative expenses.

6. The \$60 surcharge required by NRS 477.045 will be collected on all permits to store hazardous materials, in addition to any other fees.

7. A permit expires on March 1 of each year and must be renewed annually on or before March 1 by paying the appropriate fee. If a fee for a permit is not paid by the time it is due, a late

charge of 12 percent per month will be assessed as an administrative fee for processing. The charge will be assessed beginning at the end of the first business day after the fee is due. A holder of a permit may not engage in any work authorized by this chapter or chapter 477 of NRS until the fee is paid.

8. Revocation or suspension of a permit does not preclude the State Fire Marshal from proceeding with a criminal investigation. Evidence from a criminal investigation may be used as evidence in an administrative hearing for the revocation or suspension of a permit.

9. If a holder of a permit or an applicant for a permit intends to terminate the storage, dispensing, handling or use of hazardous materials at a facility, the holder or applicant must submit a plan to the State Fire Marshal outlining the proposed termination of the storage, dispensing, handling or use of the hazardous materials at least 30 days before the date on which the facility is to be closed. The plan must demonstrate that the reported quantities of materials have been or will be transported, disposed of or removed in a manner that presents no hazardous conditions to any person or property.

10. If a person is required to report hazardous materials to the State Emergency Response Commission, the person must obtain a permit from the State Fire Marshal for such hazardous materials.

**Sec. 15.** NAC 477.325 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.325 1. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the schedule of fees for:

(a) A license to install or maintain portable fire extinguishers and fixed systems and a blaster's certificate of registration is as follows:

(1) Type A for full service of portable fire extinguishers .....	\$528
(2) Type B for portable fire extinguishers without hydrostatic service .....	429
(3) Type B-C or B-D for Type B with hydrostatic service (C is low pressure, D is high pressure hydro).....	450
(4) Type E for fixed fire extinguishing systems:	
(I) E-1 for pre-engineered systems .....	165
(II) E-2 for all other engineered systems .....	165
(III) Both E-1 and E-2 .....	330
(5) Type F for fire alarm .....	528
(6) Type G for automatic sprinkler systems, except those covered by NFPA 13D and 13R, <del>2016</del> <b>2022</b> editions.....	528
(7) Type G-U for all underground private fire service mains and their appurtenances.....	297
(8) Type G-U for private hydrant repair, installation and maintenance .....	297
(9) Type G-U for the testing of backflow devices .....	297
(10) Type H for hood and duct cleaning .....	528
(11) Type I for standpipe systems .....	528
(12) Type J for systems classified pursuant to NFPA 13D and 13R, <del>2016</del> <b>2022</b> editions.....	528
(13) A new blaster's certificate of registration.....	66
(14) Annual renewal of a blaster's certificate .....	66

(15) Type MG license to install medical gas systems .....	297
(16) Type EWD (Early Warning Device) license to sell or install heat detectors .....	132
(b) A new certificate of registration (each class) .....	85
(c) Renewal of a certificate of registration.....	40
(d) Issuance of a duplicate license or certificate .....	14
(e) Change of information on a certificate or license.....	14
(f) An annual license for the sale at retail of all types of fire extinguishers .....	31
(g) Retaking an examination or any part of an examination.....	25
(h) A certificate of registration and license for codes and regulations in interior design .....	120
(i) Renewal of a certificate of registration and license for codes and regulations in interior design .....	56

2. The fees for a license do not apply to this State or its political subdivisions. The fees for certificates of registration apply in all cases. A certificate of registration operates as a license for a person to perform a specific job for a company licensed pursuant to this chapter and chapter 477 of NRS.

3. The State Fire Marshal will refund the fee for a license, less an administrative fee of \$38.50, if a written request for a refund, stating that the licensee has not, after being licensed, engaged in any of the activities for which the license is issued, is received by the State Fire Marshal within 30 days after the date of the issuance of the license.

4. The following fees are established for the administrative and regulatory services of the State Fire Marshal Division:

(a) All copy service will be at the rate of 50 cents for each page.

(b) Fees for investigative services are as follows:

(1) For expert testimony rendered by the Division in a civil proceeding, the fee of \$110 for each hour of testimony or research will be charged.

(2) The actual costs for an investigation must be paid by the person investigated if the person is found guilty.

(3) Investigative and hearing costs must be paid by the person investigated, if the hearing officer finds in favor of the State Fire Marshal.

(c) The State Fire Marshal may charge a fee for the following services based on an hourly cost sufficient to cover the salaries and administrative expenses for:

(1) Requests for an immediate review of plans to expedite a project. The State Fire Marshal will calculate the hourly costs based on the average amount the State Fire Marshal pays for the position of employment which is applicable to the service being provided, including, without limitation, inspectors and plan checkers.

(2) Additional reviews of plans or specifications required by changes, additions or alterations to the plans or specifications.

(3) Reviews of requests to use alternate materials, designs, methods of construction or equipment.

(d) The fee for witnessing any test for acceptance is \$27 for each test requiring a separate fee for certification.

(e) A fee may be charged for the costs associated with providing training programs. The State Fire Marshal may waive this fee if a reasonable justification for doing so is provided.

(f) Instructional supplies and materials will be supplied at the approximate cost of providing them.

(g) Fees for instructors are \$55.30 per hour, or as set by contract for specific classes, plus per diem and travel expenses.

(h) Any additional costs for service will be added, as well as an administrative fee of 5.5 percent of the total cost of each program.

(i) Costs of certification are based upon hours of training, but will not exceed \$50. Fees will be charged for any certification other than:

(1) Initial firefighter certification I and II for a member of a volunteer fire department; or  
(2) Certification for hazardous materials awareness and operations for all first responders for a governmental agency.

(j) Additional fees equal to those charged for initial testing will be charged for retesting those who fail.

(k) The State Fire Marshal will not collect fees pursuant to this section from a person if a third party, such as the employer of the person, pays that fee.

(l) Any service provided by the State Fire Marshal Division may be billed at the rate of \$38.50 per hour or the actual cost of providing the service, whichever is greater.

(m) Any service performed by a special deputy on behalf of the State Fire Marshal may be billed, pursuant to an interagency agreement, at the rate of \$38.50 per hour, the actual cost of providing the service or any other rate specified by this chapter. The State Fire Marshal may

allow such fees or any part thereof to be collected and used by the agency supporting the special deputy.

(n) Approval for equipment or materials which are not on a list published by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, inspection agency or other organization concerned with product evaluation will be issued annually for a fee of \$610 per product, \$38.50 per hour of research and actual expenses incurred in evaluating the product. If a product or material is not approved, there will be charged a fee of \$38.50 per hour of research and actual expenses incurred in evaluating the product, except that the minimum fee is \$184. Approval of a product lapses if the:

- (1) Product is modified;
- (2) Name of the product or person manufacturing the product is changed;
- (3) Ownership of the company is changed;
- (4) Use of the product is changed; or
- (5) Annual fee is not paid.

(o) Requests for statistical information received before the publication of the annual report will be supplied as available. The administrative cost to receive such statistical information will be calculated and assessed in accordance with this section.

5. The State Fire Marshal may establish a fee for supplying copies of the annual report to persons and agencies other than fire, legislative and state agencies. The fee will be limited to the actual cost of the publication and distribution of the report, plus an administrative fee of \$38.50.

6. The State Fire Marshal may refund all or part of any fee if he or she deems it appropriate. To be eligible for a training refund, a registrant must give not less than 72 hours' notice before

removing his or her name from the registration list. The State Fire Marshal may require the registrant to provide written documentation of the notice.

7. For a plan review, the State Fire Marshal will collect a fee in accordance with section 109 of the *International Building Code*, ~~2018~~ 2024 edition.

**Sec. 16.** NAC 477.335 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.335 1. All pre-engineered or engineered fixed fire extinguishing systems, fire alarm systems, standpipe systems, sprinkler systems, fire extinguishers, fixed hood systems, fire hydrants and underground fire sprinkler systems, and any appurtenance thereof, must be:

(a) Inspected as required by the appropriate adopted standards as published by the NFPA, including, without limitation, in accordance with the schedules required by those adopted standards. The inspections must be conducted by a person *who is* licensed or certified by the State Fire Marshal to conduct such inspections ~~and capable of making any necessary repairs.~~

(b) Visually inspected on a quarterly basis. The visual inspections may be conducted by any person, including an employee of a firm, who, in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction, has sufficient knowledge of the system to conduct a visual inspection and who will maintain an accurate record of such inspections of the system in the designated place for each system.

2. The authority having jurisdiction may visually inspect a fire protection system at any time. All work must comply with the standards adopted for the system being installed. The methods or equipment used in the installation must not vary from those required by the plans pursuant to which the fire protection system is being installed and the applicable standard for that fire protection system.

**Sec. 17.** NAC 477.345 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.345 1. Any firm that holds a license to service or install any fire alarm system, standpipe system, residential sprinkler system, automatic sprinkler system or any other type of extinguishing system must be properly equipped and shall employ personnel who are qualified to install and perform service on fire alarm systems, standpipe systems, assemblies for the prevention of backflow, residential sprinkler systems, automatic sprinkler systems, fire hydrants and underground fire sprinkler systems, and any appurtenance thereof, and must possess a state contractor's license which is pertinent to the work being performed. Licenses will be issued in five basic classifications:

- (a) Type E: Authorizes the holder to design the placement of, install, maintain and service engineered or pre-engineered fixed fire extinguishing systems.
- (b) Type F: Authorizes the holder to design the placement of, install, maintain and service fire alarm systems.
- (c) Type G: Authorizes the holder to design the placement of, install, maintain and service automatic sprinkler systems.
- (d) Type I: Authorizes the holder to design the placement of, install, maintain and service fire standpipe systems.
- (e) Type J: Authorizes the holder to design the placement of, install, maintain and service residential sprinkler systems which are classified as systems pursuant to NFPA 13D or 13R, **[2016] 2022** editions.

2. Each application must be accompanied by the required fee and contain the following information:

- (a) The name, address and telephone number of the firm.

- (b) Fictitious name used, if any.
- (c) The type of work performed.
- (d) The business identification number or other unique identification number assigned to the firm by the Secretary of State.
- (e) Other pertinent information required by the State Fire Marshal.

3. Any firm that holds a license shall report, in writing, to the State Fire Marshal on or before December 31 of each year the name and certificate number of each registrant employed by the firm.

**Sec. 18.** NAC 477.385 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.385 1. A firm that is licensed to install or maintain a portable fire extinguisher or fixed fire extinguishing system or sell at retail or provide as a part of other sales at retail a portable fire extinguisher or fixed fire extinguishing system for use within this State:

- (a) Must be properly equipped and qualified to perform the service authorized by the type of license issued;
- (b) Must provide a shop or a vehicle as a place of business, properly equipped and subject to inspection by the authority having jurisdiction; and
- (c) If the firm is engaged in the installation or maintenance of fixed fire extinguishing systems, must possess a state contractor's license appropriate to the work performed as issued by the State Contractors' Board.

2. Any advertisement that the services of selling, installing, charging or testing or other maintenance of portable fire extinguishers or fixed fire extinguishing systems are available

constitutes prima facie evidence that the premises, business, building, room or establishment in or upon which the advertisement appears or to which it refers is a separate location for business.

3. Licenses are classified and defined as follows:

(a) License for a public agency - Any type of license which is issued to the State or any of its agencies or political subdivisions for work to be performed by the State or that agency or political subdivision upon its own properties and for its own use. All requirements set forth in NAC 477.300 to 477.435, inclusive, except the requirement for a license issued by the State Contractors' Board, must be met.

(b) Restricted license - A license which authorizes the holder to perform work covered by the license only upon his or her own properties and for his or her own use. All fees must be paid. Unless otherwise exempted, a valid license issued by the State Contractors' Board is required.

(c) License - A license which is required by NRS 477.033 but is issued to a business and is not restricted.

4. Licenses for the sale at retail of portable fire extinguishers must conform to NFPA 10, ~~2018~~ 2022 edition, and meet the requirements for testing and listing of a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

**Sec. 19.** NAC 477.395 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.395 1. Application for a license or a certificate of registration must be made on forms prescribed by the State Fire Marshal.

2. Each application must be accompanied by the required fee and contain the following information:

(a) The name, address and telephone number of the applicant.

- (b) Fictitious names used, if any.
- (c) Proof of insurance.
- (d) The type of work performed.
- (e) The business identification number or other unique identification number assigned to the applicant by the Secretary of State, if any.
- (f) Other pertinent information required by the State Fire Marshal.

3. Upon passage of the written examination and any required practical tests or demonstrations, a certificate of registration endorsed with the type of qualification will be issued to each qualified person.

4. Information needed to pass the examination on portable fire extinguishers is found in:

- (a) NFPA 10, ~~2018~~ 2022 edition, “Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers”; and
- (b) NAC 477.380 to 477.435, inclusive.

5. Information needed to pass the examination on fixed fire extinguishing systems is found in:

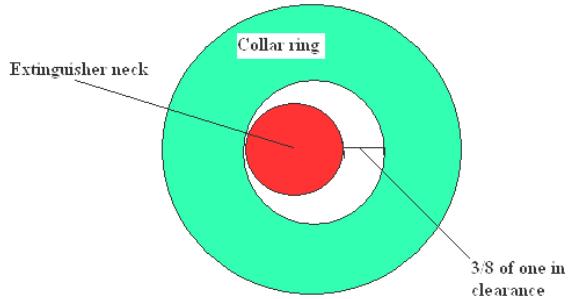
- (a) NFPA 12, ~~2015~~ 2022 edition, “Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems”;
- (b) NFPA 12A, ~~2015~~ 2022 edition, “Standard on Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems”;
- (c) NFPA 17, ~~2017~~ 2021 edition, “Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems”;
- (d) NFPA 17A, ~~2017~~ 2021 edition, “Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems”;
- (e) NFPA 96, ~~2017~~ 2024 edition, “Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations”; and
- (f) NFPA 2001, ~~2015~~ 2022 edition, “Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems.”

**Sec. 20.** NAC 477.410 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.410 1. All installation, inspection, maintenance and repair of portable fire extinguishers and fixed fire extinguishing systems must be performed in accordance with NFPA 10, ~~2018~~ 2022 edition, NFPA 17 and 17A, ~~2017~~ 2021 editions, and the regulations of and statutes enforced by the State Fire Marshal.

2. Regardless of exceptions contained in the NFPA's applicable standards, the internal components of all portable fire extinguishers except carbon dioxide, wet chemical, halogenated agent, aqueous film forming foams (AFFF) and film forming fluoroprotein foam (FFFP) portable fire extinguishers must be examined at least annually and whenever the service seal has been broken or an inspection indicates that the extinguisher might fail to function.

3. For the recharging of any dry chemical type of extinguishment cylinder to be valid, the serviceperson must date and initial with a permanent marking pen on the topmost exposed portion of the pick-up tube before reassembly and recharging. The date on the pick-up tube must correspond to the date on the exterior service tag. Failure to date and initial the pick-up tube is grounds for the immediate suspension or revocation of a certificate of registration. If possible, a collar tag ring as required by NFPA 10, ~~2018~~ 2022 edition, or an alternate collar tag ring that is approved by the State Fire Marshal must be installed at the time the extinguisher is recharged or serviced in the following manner:

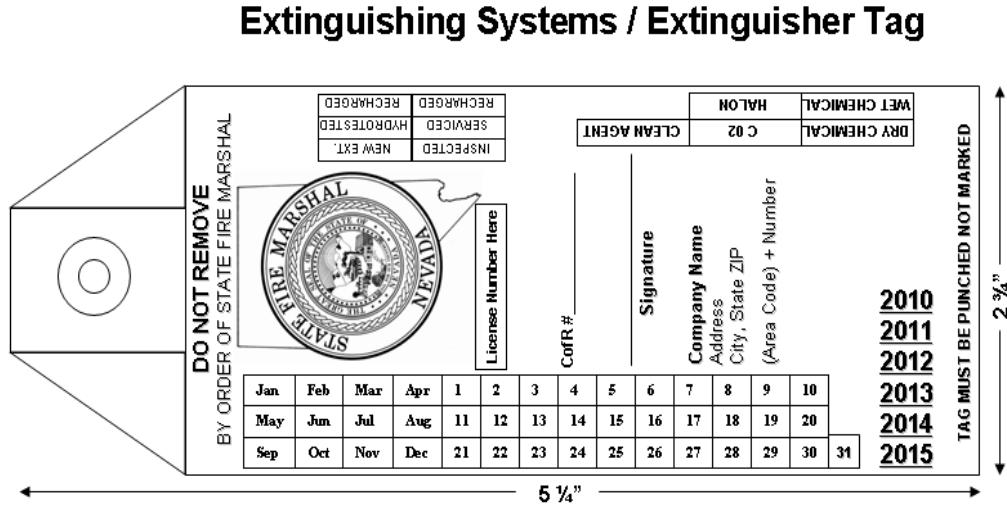


4. Nitrogen or approved dry air must be used as expellant when recharging dry chemical type extinguishers unless the manufacturer recommends otherwise.
5. Before a fire extinguishing system using a clean agent is accepted, a test as referenced in NFPA 12A, ~~2015~~ **2022** edition, must be performed and recorded.
6. Within 30 days before the date on which an extinguisher must be serviced, the owner of a portable fire extinguisher may enter into a verbal service agreement for the service of that extinguisher.
7. When servicing portable fire extinguishers, the practice of swapping out a portable fire extinguisher is prohibited. This subsection does not prohibit a serviceperson from removing a portable fire extinguisher to make an off-site repair or to perform hydrostatic testing if the original portable fire extinguisher is returned within 3 business days after the date of removal.
8. Failure to comply with the provisions of this section by a person who holds a certificate of registration is a ground for the immediate suspension or revocation of the certificate of registration, and the person who holds the certificate of registration may be criminally or civilly liable for fraud.
9. As used in this section, “practice of swapping out” means the practice of:

- (a) Replacing a new portable fire extinguisher with an older or used portable fire extinguisher; and
- (b) Representing that the older or used portable fire extinguisher is a new portable fire extinguisher.

**Sec. 21.** NAC 477.425 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.425 1. The tags used as records of service performed on portable fire extinguishers or fixed fire extinguishing systems must be at least 4 inches long and 2 inches wide and must be in the following form:



2. The tag must be punched to indicate the type of service which was performed on the extinguisher or system and the date on which the service was performed. Each tag must be signed with a legible signature by the holder of a certificate of registration and must be:

- (a) Attached to the extinguisher or system by wire, string or a plastic tie; or

(b) A self-adhesive tag approved by the State Fire Marshal which is so attached as to be readily visible for inspection, ➔ and such information must remain permanently on the tag. A number stamp or date stamp must not be used on the tag.

3. A label of suitable Mylar or equally durable material must be affixed by a heatless method to each shell of an extinguisher which is not listed by the United States Department of Transportation and which has passed a hydrostatic test. The label must show:

(a) The date on which the hydrostatic test was performed;  
(b) The test pressure used; and  
(c) The name of the person licensed or certified by the State Fire Marshal which performed the test.

4. Only those labels described in NFPA 10, ~~2018~~ 2022 edition, and in the regulations of and statutes enforced by the State Fire Marshal may be affixed to a portable fire extinguisher.

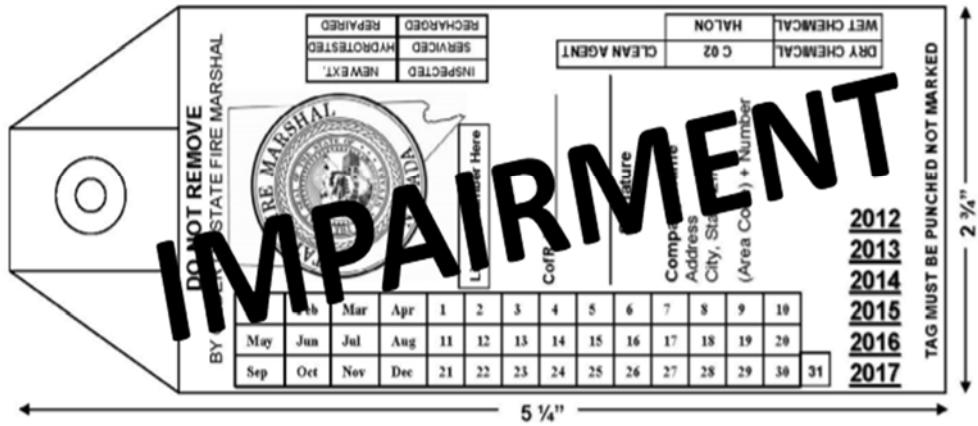
5. A sample of the tag and the label must be on file with the State Fire Marshal before they are used in the field.

6. The tag must be printed by a printing company and include the following information:  
(a) The date when the system was last serviced.  
(b) The name, address and telephone number of the company;  
(c) The number of the license issued by the State Fire Marshal; and  
(d) The name and certificate number of the person who last serviced the system.

7. If a fixed fire extinguishing system remains impaired and the licensee does not have the authority to correct the impairment, the word "impairment" must be written across the tag in

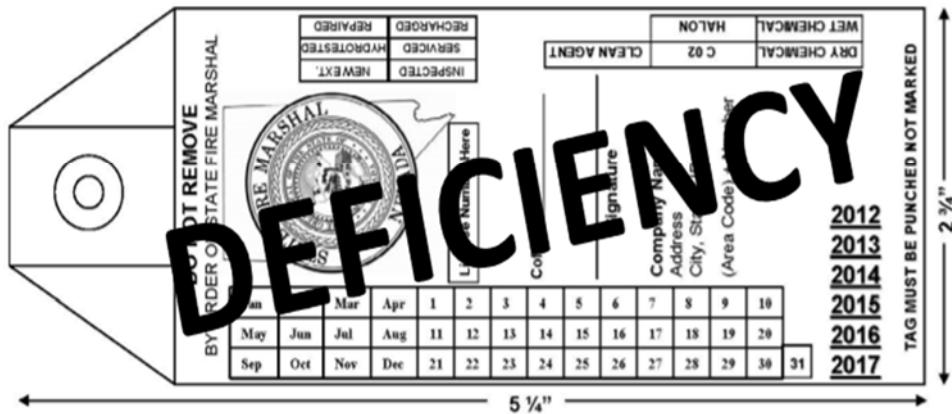
black letters that are bold. The licensee shall notify the property owner and the authority having jurisdiction of the impairment in writing not later than the next business day after completing the work. The tag with the word “impairment” must be at least 4 inches long and 2 inches wide and must be in the following form:

### Extinguishing Systems / Extinguisher Tag



8. If a deficiency is discovered in the fixed fire extinguishing system, the licensee shall notify the property owner of the deficiency in writing. The word “deficiency” must be written across the tag in black letters that are bold. Upon receiving a notice of deficiency, the property owner shall correct the deficiency within 30 calendar days of such receipt. If the property owner fails to correct the deficiency within 30 calendar days after receiving the notice of deficiency, the licensee shall submit the notice of deficiency to a fire code official within 2 business days after the 30 calendar days expire. The tag with the word “deficiency” must be at least 4 inches long and 2 inches wide and must be in the following form:

## Extinguishing Systems / Extinguisher Tag



**Sec. 22.** NAC 477.441 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.441 1. A new or relocated portable building must:

(a) Be placed on a surface which is:

- (1) Paved or composed of dirt or any other material which is noncombustible; and
- (2) Free of combustible material.

(b) Have a skirt that is noncombustible or fire-resistant and which extends from the bottom of the portable building to ground level.

(c) Have a zone of at least 5 feet that extends outward from the bottom of the skirt and which is free of trash, debris, plants or any other combustible material in accordance with section 304 of the *International Fire Code*, ~~2018~~ <sup>2024</sup> edition.

(d) Be in compliance with section 503.1.2 of the *International Building Code*, ~~2018~~ <sup>2024</sup> edition.

- (e) Have at least two means of egress, as that term is defined by the *International Building Code*, ~~2018~~ *2024* edition.
- (f) Provide illumination for each egress.
- (g) Be equipped with a fire extinguisher which has a minimum rating of 2A-10BC.
- (h) Be provided with a fire alarm system, as required by the *International Fire Code*, ~~2018~~ *2024* edition. If the portable building is designated for occupancy as a “Group B occupancy used for educational purposes” or as a “Group E occupancy,” the portable building must have an automatic and a manual fire alarm system, which is integrated with the fire alarm system in the primary building.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if two or more portable buildings are placed next to each other, there must be no empty spaces between the buildings. If it is physically impossible to place portable buildings next to each other so that there are no spaces between the portable buildings, the space between the portable buildings must have a barrier to prevent combustible materials or debris from entering that space.

- 3. Flammable or combustible material may not be stored beneath a portable building.
- 4. Portable buildings may not be joined if there are windows or other openings on the joined wall other than doors that are designed and used as access between the buildings.
- 5. Portable buildings which abut or are grouped together must not exceed the total area allowed by the *International Building Code*, ~~2018~~ *2024* edition, for occupancies which are designated as “Type V-B.”

**Sec. 23.** NAC 477.442 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.442 1. An existing portable building which has only one door to the exterior must be equipped with:

- (a) A system for emergency lighting.
- (b) An automatic fire sprinkler system as required by NFPA 13, ~~2016~~ 2022 edition, if:
  - (1) The maximum legal occupancy of the building exceeds 50 persons; or
  - (2) More than two portable buildings are joined together to be used for classrooms or assembly.

2. All other portable buildings must:

- (a) Be in compliance with the codes for building, fire and life safety as adopted by this chapter or by the authority having jurisdiction, whichever are more restrictive.
- (b) Be equipped with a fire extinguisher which has a minimum rating of 2A-10BC.
- (c) Have an automatic and a manual fire alarm system if:
  - (1) The maximum legal occupancy of the joined portable buildings exceeds 50 persons; or
  - (2) Three or more portable buildings are joined together.
- (d) Have all alarm signals installed and connected to a main alarm system as required by NFPA 72, ~~2016~~ 2022 edition.
- (e) If the portable building is part of a campus or complex for which the main alarm system is equipped with a voice evacuation system, have each alarm signal described in paragraph (d) equipped with a voice evacuation system.
- (f) If smoke detectors are required, have those detectors interconnected with the fire alarm system.

(g) If the portable building is used as a classroom or for any other purpose relating to education, have and maintain plans for fire drills and evacuation, which must be posted as prescribed by NRS 392.450 or 394.170, as applicable.

3. Portable buildings discussed in subsection 2 may have an optional key controlled manual fire alarm to reduce the risk of a person operating the manual fire alarm in a manner that the State Fire Marshal determines to be illicit.

4. No change in the use of a portable building described in subsection 2 may be made until the proposed change is reviewed and approved by the authority having jurisdiction for compliance with the adopted codes or this section.

5. A system for heating, ventilating or air-conditioning which:

- (a) Is in a portable building described in subsection 2;
- (b) Can circulate more than 2,000 cubic feet of air per minute; and
- (c) Shuts down automatically,

→ must be serviced quarterly. Records of the service must be maintained for 2 years for review by the authority having jurisdiction.

**Sec. 24.** NAC 477.455 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.455 1. No component or device of an automatic sprinkler system may be sold, leased or installed in this State unless it has been approved, labeled or listed by Underwriters Laboratories Inc., Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada, FM Global or any other testing laboratory approved by the State Fire Marshal as qualified to test such a component or device.

2. Automatic sprinkler systems must comply with the *International Fire Code*, I2018 2024 edition, and the following standards of the NFPA:

- (a) "Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems," Standard 13, ~~2016~~ **2022** edition.
- (b) "Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes," Standard 13D, ~~2016~~ **2022** edition.
- (c) "Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies," Standard 13R, ~~2016~~ **2022** edition.
- (d) "Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems," Standard 14, ~~2016~~ **2024** edition.
- (e) "Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection," Standard 15, ~~2017~~ **2022** edition.
- (f) "Standard for the Installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems," Standard 16, ~~2015~~ **2019** edition.
- (g) "Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection," Standard 20, ~~2016~~ **2022** edition.
- (h) "Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection," Standard 22, ~~2018~~ **2023** edition.
- (i) "Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances," Standard 24, ~~2016~~ **2022** edition.
- (j) "Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems," Standard 25, ~~2017~~ **2023** edition.
- (k) "Standard on Water Mist Fire Protection Systems" Standard 750, ~~2015~~ **2023** edition.

**Sec. 25.** NAC 477.460 is hereby amended to read as follows:

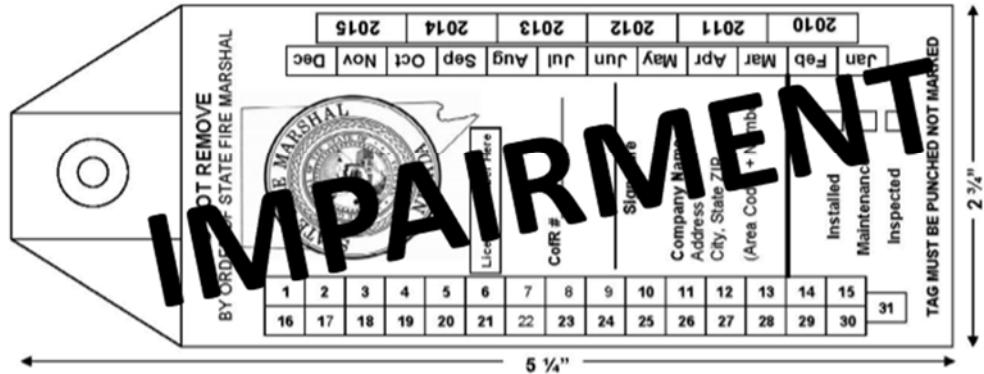
477.460 1. Each automatic fire sprinkler system must be inspected quarterly. One of the quarterly inspections must be termed an annual inspection and be conducted in accordance with

the provisions of subsection 2. The other quarterly visual inspections may be conducted by any responsible person, including an employee of a licensed firm, who, in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction, has sufficient knowledge of the system to conduct such inspections. The quarterly inspections must conform to the requirements of NFPA 13, ~~2016~~ <sup>2022</sup> edition, and NFPA 25, ~~2017~~ <sup>2023</sup> edition. Records of inspection must be kept on-site for review by the State Fire Marshal and the authority having jurisdiction.

2. The annual inspection must be made by a qualified registrant who is an employee of a licensed firm for automatic fire sprinkler systems ~~and who is capable of making any necessary repairs~~. The annual inspection must comply with the standards and publications described in subsection 1.

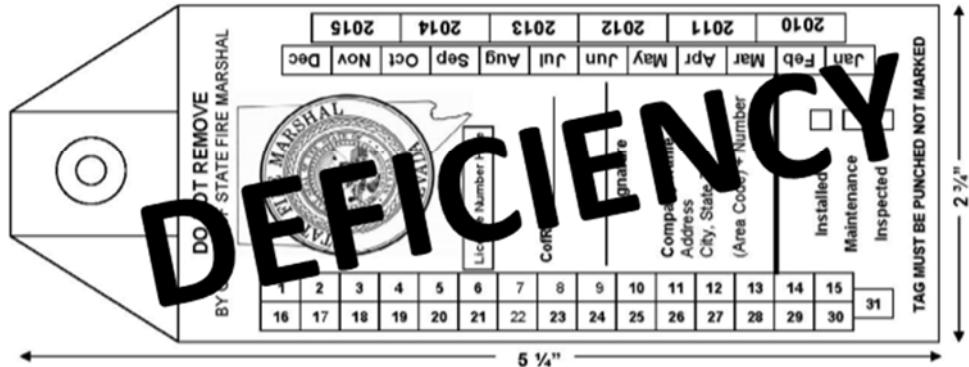
3. If a fire sprinkler system remains impaired and the licensed firm does not have the authority to correct the impairment, the word “impairment” must be written across the tag in black letters that are bold. The licensed firm must notify the property owner and the authority having jurisdiction of the impairment in writing not later than the next business day after completing the work. A tag with the word “impairment” must be at least 4 inches long and 2 inches wide and must be in the following form:

## F, G, I, J - Alarm / Sprinkler Tag



4. If a deficiency is discovered in the fire sprinkler system, the licensed firm must notify the property owner of the deficiency in writing. The word "deficiency" must be written across the tag in black letters that are bold. Upon receiving a notice of deficiency, the property owner shall correct the deficiency within 30 calendar days of such receipt. If the property owner fails to correct the deficiency within 30 calendar days after receiving notice of the deficiency, the licensed firm must submit the notice of deficiency to the authority having jurisdiction within 2 business days after the 30 calendar days expire. The tag with the word "deficiency" must be at least 4 inches long and 2 inches wide and must be in the following form:

### F, G, I, J - Alarm / Sprinkler Tag



5. A licensed firm must give 30 calendar days' written notice to the owner, the occupant and the authority having jurisdiction before it may discontinue service to the owner or the occupant, or both.

**Sec. 26.** NAC 477.465 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.465 1. The distributor, installer or agency to provide service to customers must submit evidence of its capability to repair and restore an automatic sprinkler system within 24 hours after notification of a fire or fault in the system and must repair a system within 24 hours after being notified by the owner that a system requires service. The evidence of that capability is subject to approval by the State Fire Marshal or the authority having jurisdiction. The evidence must demonstrate that the licensee has:

- (a) The necessary equipment and personnel appropriately certified by the State Fire Marshal;
- (b) The necessary stock of parts and devices;
- (c) A valid license issued by the State Contractors' Board;
- (d) If applicable, a valid state business license issued by the Secretary of State; and

(e) A certification and approval by the manufacturer from whom the equipment is purchased.

2. Where automatic sprinkler systems are installed for any reason, a satisfactory written agreement for the maintenance of the system must be provided. All systems must be under the supervision of qualified persons. No work may be performed on an automatic sprinkler system unless a holder of a certificate of registration is present to supervise the work. Proper tests and inspections must be made at prescribed intervals, and qualified persons must have general charge of all alterations and additions to the systems under their supervision. A copy of the agreement for maintenance, along with proof that the firm or company which will provide the maintenance is adequately covered by liability insurance, must be submitted by the firm or company to the State Fire Marshal or the authority having jurisdiction.

3. Detailed plans, with the appropriate fees, must be submitted to the State Fire Marshal or the authority having jurisdiction for approval. The specifications must state that the installation will conform to the applicable standards and be approved by the State Fire Marshal or the authority having jurisdiction before the sprinkler system is installed. The specifications must include the specific tests required by the NFPA's standards and the standards required for the approval of the State Fire Marshal or the authority having jurisdiction. Plans must be drawn to an indicated scale or be suitably dimensioned and must be made so that they can be easily reproduced. Plans must contain sufficient detail to enable the State Fire Marshal or the authority having jurisdiction to evaluate the effectiveness of the system. Plans must be submitted to the State Fire Marshal or the authority having jurisdiction before work starts. Where field conditions necessitate any substantial change from the approved plan, the corrected plan showing the system as installed, with the appropriate fees, must be submitted to the State Fire Marshal or the

authority having jurisdiction for approval. The State Fire Marshal or the authority having jurisdiction must inspect and approve any substantial changes before the job is completed. Plans must be on the job site when work is being done pursuant to the plan at that site.

4. Calculations must be established from the applicable design curve for sprinkler systems as shown in NFPA 13 and 13R, ~~2016~~ 2022 editions. There must be not less than 10 psi additional water pressure above the system demand.

5. All hydrostatic tests of systems and flushing of underground systems must be witnessed by a representative of the State Fire Marshal or the authority having jurisdiction. All portions of the automatic fire sprinkler system, including the underground service from the gate valve, road box or check valve to the riser, must be installed, tested and flushed by a company licensed by the State Fire Marshal to perform this work. A company which holds a current Type G-U license for:

(a) Underground private fire service mains and their appurtenances may provide only the underground private fire service mains and their appurtenances from the gate valve, road box or check valve to the base of the riser or stubbed 5 feet from the base of a building. The company shall provide certification of the contractors' materials and testing to the State Fire Marshal or the authority having jurisdiction upon the completion of the work. The underground services provided and the certification to be provided to the State Fire Marshal or the authority having jurisdiction must meet the requirements of NAC 477.340 to 477.350, inclusive, and the standards of the NFPA for automatic fire sprinkler systems or private fire service mains and their appurtenances, as applicable.

(b) Privately owned fire hydrants may provide only the installation, maintenance, repair and servicing of privately owned fire hydrants. The licensee must also hold a valid license appropriate to the work performed, as issued by the State Contractors' Board, if the licensee installs any new privately owned fire hydrants or performs any maintenance or repair below the first 90-degree flange of a privately owned fire hydrant.

(c) Backflow may provide only the testing on backflow assemblies. The licensee must also hold a certification from the American Water Works Association or another nationally recognized certificate recognized by the State Fire Marshal.

6. Upon completing the installation of an automatic sprinkler system, the licensee shall issue a letter of certification to the authority having jurisdiction. The letter must certify that the system has been installed in accordance with the approved plans and all applicable national, state and local codes. The installer shall properly identify all hydraulically designed automatic sprinkler systems with a permanently attached placard. The placard must show the location and number of sprinkler heads and the density of discharge over the designed area.

**Sec. 27.** NAC 477.560 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.560 In all medical facilities, custodial care facilities and restrained care facilities, a device for detection of the products of combustion, other than by detecting heat, must be installed pursuant to section 18.3.4.5 of NFPA 101, ~~2018~~ **2024** edition.

**Sec. 28.** NAC 477.562 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.562 1. The following requirements apply to child care facilities that require inspection and a certificate of compliance to be issued by the State Fire Marshal:

(a) Plans for the construction of new facilities or the remodeling of existing facilities, including, without limitation, plans to construct or remodel fire systems, must be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction for approval before the construction or remodeling begins.

(b) Each facility must be inspected for compliance with applicable fire and safety regulations by the State Fire Marshal before a license to operate the facility is issued. The facility must be inspected annually thereafter and have a current certificate of compliance issued by the State Fire Marshal.

(c) Smoke alarms, or if they are part of a fire alarm system, smoke detectors, approved by the State Fire Marshal must be installed pursuant to the manufacturer's instructions. In newly constructed buildings, smoke alarms or smoke detectors, as applicable, must receive their primary power from the building's wiring, with provision made for the detection of smoke during a power failure. If a smoke alarm or smoke detector powered by a battery is currently installed and it fails, the smoke alarm or smoke detector must be replaced by a smoke alarm or smoke detector which receives its primary power from the wiring of the building and has a battery as a backup source of power.

(d) The State Fire Marshal will calculate the maximum number of occupants permitted in:

- (1) A child care center based on an occupancy classification of I-4 or E.
- (2) A child care facility based on an occupancy classification of I-4 for children less than 2 1/2 years of age and R-4 for children 2 1/2 years of age or older.
- (3) A child care institution based on an occupancy classification of I-4 or E.
- (4) A family home based on an occupancy classification of R-3.

(5) A group home based on an occupancy classification of I-4 for children less than 2 1/2 years of age and R-4 for children 2 1/2 years of age or older.

(e) Smoking is prohibited in any area designated as an "E" occupancy area unless the area has specifically been designated as a smoking area by the authority having jurisdiction. Where smoking is allowed, ashtrays must be provided.

(f) All stairs must be free of obstacles and stored combustible materials. Handrails with turns must be provided if there are two or more steps in any stairway.

(g) Bathroom and closet doors must open from the inside without the need for a key or any special knowledge or effort and must be able to be immediately opened from the outside with the use of an appropriate device hung or placed above or near the door.

(h) Basements in R-3 occupancies used for child care must have at least two unobstructed exits which lead directly to the outside, one of which must open directly at ground level.

(i) Portable fire extinguishers must have a minimum rating of 2A-10BC and must be mounted pursuant to the requirements of:

(1) NFPA 10, ~~2018~~ 2022 edition, and the requirements of the *International Fire Code*, ~~2018~~ 2024 edition; or

(2) The authority having jurisdiction.

(j) Heaters, fireplaces or other similar devices in rooms used for child care must be protected from contact with children by a sturdy, noncombustible partition, wire screen or protective metal guard. No portable heating devices are allowed.

(k) All heating equipment and hot water heaters must be:

(1) Enclosed in a manner which prevents children from coming into contact with them; and

(2) Secured as required by the codes and standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal.

(l) Child-resistant covers must be installed on all electrical outlets accessible to children.

(m) Wastebaskets, garbage cans and other containers used to store garbage, waste, rubbish and other combustible materials must be constructed of noncombustible materials and have a tight-fitting lid of the same material. Wastebaskets or other trash containers placed in the designated smoking areas must be constructed of noncombustible materials with a tight-fitting lid of the same material.

(n) No more than 10 gallons of flammable liquid may be stored in any area designated as an "E" area. This flammable liquid must be stored in an approved metal container and out of the reach of children.

(o) Rooms in which equipment is used or where flammable liquids, combustible dust or similar hazardous materials are handled must be separated from other portions of the building by a material which has a rating of at least 1-hour fire barrier and must conform to the requirements of the *International Building Code*, ~~2018~~ *2024* edition.

2. As used in this section:

(a) "Child care center" has the meaning ascribed to it in NAC 432A.050.

(b) "Child care facility" has the meaning ascribed to it in NAC 432A.060.

(c) "Child care institution" has the meaning ascribed to it in NAC 432A.070.

(d) "Family home" has the meaning ascribed to it in NAC 432A.100.

(e) "Group home" has the meaning ascribed to it in NAC 432A.110.

**Sec. 29.** NAC 477.566 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.566 Devices for the detection of the products of combustion, other than heat, must be installed in every building which is used for the care of children. The devices must be installed in accordance with section ~~1907.2.10~~ **907.2.11** of the *International Building Code*, ~~12018~~ **2024** edition, and NFPA 72, ~~12016~~ **2022** edition, if so required by the authority having jurisdiction.

**Sec. 30.** NAC 477.568 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.568 Child care facilities which are used for child care between the hours of 12 a.m. and 6 a.m. and care for seven or more children must have an automatic sprinkler system installed which conforms to NFPA 13, 13D or 13R, ~~12016~~ **2022** editions, as applicable, and the requirements of the *International Building Code*, ~~12018~~ **2024** edition. The automatic sprinkler system must be connected to the fire alarm system so that activation of any portion of the automatic sprinkler system will activate the fire alarm system.

**Sec. 31.** NAC 477.616 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.616 1. Licenses will be issued to companies in one or more of the following categories:

- (a) A general license permits the licensee to produce commercial displays of fireworks in one or more of the following categories:
  - (1) Alcohol;
  - (2) Indoor stage;
  - (3) Liquid, other than alcohol;
  - (4) Gel;
  - (5) Natural gas;

- (6) Outdoor aerial;
- (7) Propane;
- (8) Solid fuels;
- (9) Special effects; or
- (10) Show specific.

→ A general license is valid on May 1 or the date on which it is issued, whichever is later. If a licensee does not submit the renewal application and pay the renewal fee on or before April 30 of the following year, the license expires and the licensee must apply to the State Fire Marshal for an original license. If a fee for a license is not paid by the time it is due, a late charge of 12 percent per month will be assessed as an administrative fee for processing. The charge will be assessed beginning at the end of the first business day after the fee is due. A licensee may not engage in any work authorized by this chapter or chapter 477 of NRS until the fee is paid.

(b) A limited event license permits a nonprofit organization to produce a specific display of fireworks or series of displays at the time or times and location specified by the license subject to local requirements for a permit. A limited license is valid for the single event or series of events which it specifies.

(c) A nonprofit organization must obtain a limited event license (exempt) from the State Fire Marshal Division before producing a display of fireworks. The limited event license (exempt) must include a description of the event to be held which specifies the location and date of the event. The license will be issued without payment of a fee. The nonprofit organization must:

- (1) Show evidence of valid insurance which covers the event or series of events;

(2) Require that all persons who participate in producing the display or series of displays complete a written test approved by the State Fire Marshal or work under the direct supervision of a certified pyrotechnic operator; and

(3) Obtain a certificate of registration for the person who will be responsible for the show and the safety of the participants and spectators.

2. A license issued in one of these categories does not permit the licensee to engage in activities permitted by another, more general, category.

3. In producing a commercial display of fireworks or flame effects, a licensee must:

- (a) Obtain any permit or permits required by local authority;
- (b) Employ only pyrotechnic operators who are registered with the State Fire Marshal to conduct the display or discharge of the fireworks or flame effects; and
- (c) Wear proper safety attire at all times pursuant to NFPA 1123, ~~2018~~ 2022 edition.

**Sec. 32.** NAC 477.622 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.622 1. Before a person may act as an assistant pyrotechnic operator, the person must obtain a certificate of registration as an assistant pyrotechnic operator from the State Fire Marshal. To receive a certificate of registration as an assistant pyrotechnic operator, an applicant must:

- (a) Be a natural person who is at least 21 years of age;
- (b) Make an application for such a certificate of registration to the State Fire Marshal on a form provided by the State Fire Marshal;
- (c) Pass a written test based on the content of this chapter and NFPA 1123, ~~2018~~ 2022 edition, NFPA 1124, ~~2017~~ 2022 edition, NFPA 1126, ~~2016~~ 2021 edition;

- (d) Submit to the State Fire Marshal:
  - (1) Letters of endorsement from two persons who hold certificates of registration as a pyrotechnic operator issued by the State Fire Marshal; and
  - (2) A letter from the company which employs the applicant stating that the applicant has worked for the company for at least 90 days or is licensed or certified as an assistant pyrotechnic operator in good standing by another state recognized by the State Fire Marshal; and
- (e) Pay an initial fee of \$31.

2. A person who holds a certificate of registration as an assistant pyrotechnic operator may load, build and pack any product used in pyrotechnic effects only under the direct supervision of a holder of a certificate of registration as a pyrotechnic operator.

3. A certificate of registration is valid on May 1 or the date on which it is issued, whichever is later. If the holder of a certificate of registration does not submit the renewal application and pay the renewal fee on or before April 30 of the following year, the certificate of registration expires and the person must apply to the State Fire Marshal for an original certificate of registration.

**Sec. 33.** NAC 477.624 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.624 1. Before a person may act as a pyrotechnic operator, the person must obtain a certificate of registration as a pyrotechnic operator from the State Fire Marshal. To receive a certificate of registration as a pyrotechnic operator, an applicant must:

- (a) Be a natural person who is at least 21 years of age;
- (b) Make an application for such a certificate of registration to the State Fire Marshal on a form provided by the State Fire Marshal and pay a fee of \$55;

- (c) Hold a certificate of registration as an assistant pyrotechnic operator issued by the State Fire Marshal, or be licensed or certified in good standing as a pyrotechnic operator by another state, as approved by the State Fire Marshal;
- (d) Pass, with a score of at least 75 percent, a written examination that is based on the content of this chapter, NFPA 1123, ~~2018~~ 2022 edition, NFPA 1124, ~~2017~~ 2022 edition, and NFPA 1126, ~~2016~~ 2021 edition; and
- (e) Submit to the State Fire Marshal:
  - (1) A log which demonstrates that the applicant has worked on at least 15 different shows during the 3 years immediately preceding the date on which he or she applies for the certificate of registration as a pyrotechnic operator;
  - (2) Letters of endorsement from two persons who hold certificates of registration as a pyrotechnic operator issued by the State Fire Marshal; and
  - (3) A letter from the company which employs the applicant stating that the applicant has worked for the company for at least 90 days or is licensed or certified as a pyrotechnic operator in good standing by another state recognized by the State Fire Marshal.

2. A certificate of registration is valid on May 1 or the date on which it is issued, whichever is later. If the holder of a certificate of registration does not submit the renewal application and pay the renewal fee on or before April 30 of the following year, the certificate of registration expires and the person must apply to the State Fire Marshal for an original certificate of registration.

**Sec. 34.** NAC 477.631 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.631 1. Before a person may act as a flame effects assistant to provide flame effects before an audience, the person must obtain a certificate of registration as a flame effects assistant from the State Fire Marshal.

2. An applicant for a certificate of registration as a flame effects assistant must:

- (a) Be a natural person who is at least 21 years of age;
- (b) Make an application on the form provided, including the application fee of \$31;
- (c) Indicate on the application which category of certificate the applicant wishes to obtain, such as natural gas, propane, alcohol, liquid other than alcohol, solids or gel, and include the appropriate fee for that category;
- (d) Successfully pass, with a score of at least 75 percent, a preliminary written examination which includes questions concerning basic safety from NFPA 160, ~~2016~~ 2021 edition, and this chapter;
- (e) Include with the application letters of endorsement from two persons who hold a certificate of registration as a flame effects operator issued by the State Fire Marshal; and
- (f) Include with the application a letter from the company which employs the applicant stating that the applicant has worked for the company for at least 90 days or is licensed or certified as a flame effects assistant in good standing by another state recognized by the State Fire Marshal.

3. A certificate of registration is valid on May 1 or the date on which it is issued, whichever is later. If the holder of a certificate of registration does not submit the renewal application and pay the renewal fee on or before April 30 of the following year, the certificate of registration

expires and the person must apply to the State Fire Marshal for an original certificate of registration.

**Sec. 35.** NAC 477.661 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.661 1. No person may:

(a) Use or discharge:

(1) A special effect or firework unless the person is a pyrotechnic operator certified by the State Fire Marshal.

(2) A firework of any class or type within 100 feet of stored gasoline or other flammable liquid which is listed as Class I in NFPA 30, ~~2018~~ 2024 edition, or any other combustible material.

(b) Display or discharge a firework or display flame effects at a commercial display of fireworks or flame effects in such a manner as to endanger any person or in a county where such commercial displays are prohibited.

(c) Discharge fireworks of any class in a county where the discharge of the fireworks is prohibited.

2. If the authority having jurisdiction believes that fireworks or flame effects which create an imminent danger to life or property will be discharged or displayed in violation of this section, the authority having jurisdiction may, without notice, seize the fireworks or materials, devices, equipment and systems used with the flame effects.

3. The authority having jurisdiction will take and retain possession of fireworks seized in accordance with this section and materials, devices, equipment and systems used with the flame effects seized in accordance with this section during any judicial or administrative proceedings

involving the fireworks, materials, devices, equipment or systems and will, upon conclusion of the proceedings, destroy them or return them to the person from whom they were seized as directed in such proceedings.

4. Any person whose fireworks or materials, devices, equipment and systems used with the flame effects are adjudged in any judicial or administrative proceeding to be hazardous will be charged with the expenses incurred in the seizure, transportation, storage and disposal of those fireworks, materials, devices, equipment or systems. This charge constitutes a debt and is collectible by any agency of the State or any of its political subdivisions incurring any such expense in the same manner as if it is an obligation under an express or implied contract.

**Sec. 36.** NAC 477.663 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.663 1. No person may maintain or permit the existence of a fire hazard at any location under the person's control where fireworks, flame effects or pyrotechnic compositions are displayed, discharged or stored.

2. A permit issued by the State Fire Marshal is required for the storage of fireworks classified as Division 1.3G, Division 1.4G or Division 1.4S by 18 U.S.C. §§ 841 et seq. and NFPA 1124, **[2017] 2022** edition, except for:

(a) Fireworks classified as consumer fireworks that are stored at a retail outlet building for sale as approved by the State Fire Marshal or pursuant to a permit issued by the State Fire Marshal after an inspection of the site is made. As used in this paragraph, "building" means any structure utilized or intended for supporting or sheltering any occupancy.

(b) Fireworks for public display or special effects stored at the site of firing for immediate use.

(c) Storage of material for special effects which weighs less than 10 pounds.

3. Fees for permits for storage that are required pursuant to subsection 2 are as follows:

(a) A building for permanent or temporary storage .....	\$250
(b) Type 1 magazine.....	250
(c) Type 2, 3 or 4 magazine .....	132

4. Fireworks must be stored in compliance with the requirements of the *International Building Code*, ~~2018~~ *2024* edition, the *International Fire Code*, ~~2018~~ *2024* edition, NFPA 1124, ~~2017~~ *2022* edition. Material for special effects which weighs less than 750 pounds may be stored in a single-story structure which is fully equipped with fire sprinklers and which otherwise conforms to the requirements for a Type V-A rated building as described in the *International Building Code*, ~~2018~~ *2024* edition. Material for special effects which weighs 750 pounds or more must be stored in a magazine approved for that purpose.

5. The State Fire Marshal will, as he or she determines necessary, inspect each site used for storage of fireworks to determine if the fireworks are stored properly according to their class or type.

**Sec. 37.** NAC 477.680 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.680 No person may sell or offer for sale any portable container for use in the storage or transportation of Class I or Class II flammable or combustible liquids unless the container complies with NFPA 30, ~~2018~~ *2024* edition.

**Sec. 38.** NAC 477.710 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.710 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, no person may use explosives in blasting operations for commercial construction unless he or she has a certificate of registration

for blasting issued by the State Fire Marshal or is under the direct supervision of a person holding such a certificate. An applicant for a certificate of registration for blasting must:

- (a) Meet the criteria outlined in section 5601.4 of the *International Fire Code*, **[2018] 2024** edition;
- (b) Pass a written examination, with a score of at least 75 percent, as determined by the State Fire Marshal;
- (c) Pay the applicable fee at the time the applicant submits his or her application;
- (d) Submit the following information with the application:
  - (1) A letter from his or her employer which:
    - (I) States that the applicant is employed by the employer;
    - (II) States that the applicant has knowledge of blasting and the safety requirements relating to blasting; and
    - (III) Requests that the State Fire Marshal issue a certificate of registration for blasting to the applicant;
  - (2) A current resume;
  - (3) A copy of each license that is issued by another state and approved by the State Fire Marshal; and
  - (4) Any other information required by the State Fire Marshal; and
- (e) Possess a letter of clearance as a responsible person or possessor of explosives from the United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.

2. The certificate of registration for blasting must be in the possession of the registrant while he or she is performing blasting operations. A registrant must pay the same fee as for an address change for a duplicate of a certificate that has been lost or destroyed.

3. This section does not apply to the use of pyrotechnics governed by other provisions of this chapter or the use of explosives:

- (a) By a person engaged in agriculture or ranching for occasional use on his or her property;
- (b) By an employee of the State, a local government or the Federal Government who uses explosives for construction in the proper performance of his or her duties; or
- (c) In flammable or combustible liquid, in fertilizer and in tools or other devices which are actuated by a propellant.

4. A certificate of registration for blasting must be renewed annually. An applicant for renewal must pay a fee of \$66 before the certificate of registration for blasting may be renewed.

**Sec. 39.** NAC 477.770 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.770 1. A license must be obtained from the State Fire Marshal to service and clean Type 1 exhaust system grease ducts. A Type 1 exhaust system grease duct has the meaning ascribed to it in the National Fire Codes.

2. To obtain a license to service and clean a Type 1 exhaust system grease duct, an applicant must:

- (a) Submit an application;
- (b) Provide a sample stick-on label to be approved by the State Fire Marshal Division pursuant to NAC 477.790; and
- (c) Pay the applicable fee.

3. To obtain a certificate of registration to service and clean a Type 1 exhaust system grease duct an applicant must:

- (a) Pass an examination administered by the State Fire Marshal, with a score of at least 75 percent;
- (b) Submit an application;
- (c) Pay the applicable fee;
- (d) Submit a letter from the company which employs the applicant stating that the applicant works for the company and has knowledge of cleaning a hood and duct system; and
- (e) Establish that the applicant has read and understands NFPA 96, ~~2017~~ **2024** edition, section 11.4, and the applicable provisions of this chapter, and is properly equipped to service and clean Type 1 exhaust system grease ducts.

4. A licensed firm that has obtained a license from the State Fire Marshal to service and clean Type 1 exhaust system grease ducts must also be licensed to do business in the city or county in which it is providing this service.

5. Employees of the licensed firm who are not certified may be allowed to assist in the servicing and cleaning of Type 1 exhaust systems if a person certified by the State Fire Marshal is on the premises and directly supervises such work at all times and the certificate of inspection and maintenance is filled out by that certified person who will accept responsibility for the work.

**Sec. 40.** NAC 477.780 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.780 1. A copy of the cleaning contract and cleaning reports for a Type 1 exhaust system must be maintained at the site where the exhaust system is located and made available to the authority having jurisdiction upon request.

2. After inspecting or cleaning a Type 1 exhaust system, a copy of a report describing any deficiencies found in the system or a notice that service was refused or was extended beyond the limitations of the contract must be sent to the authority having jurisdiction by the close of business the next business day. A report describing any deficiencies must specify all deficiencies that were not corrected during the servicing of the system, including, but not limited to:

- (a) Excessive grease;
- (b) Inaccessible areas;
- (c) Access panels which do not comply with code specifications;
- (d) Fans that are not commercial or cleanable; and
- (e) Missing filters.

→ The report must be signed by a person representing the owner of the system.

3. When grease or other residues are present within the hood, ducts or devices for the removal of grease, the system must be cleaned in accordance with NFPA 96, ~~2017~~ 2024 edition, section 11.4.

4. If a cleaning contract expires or if a company chooses not to extend a cleaning contract, the licensee must provide written notice to the authority having jurisdiction not later than the close of business the next business day after the contract expires or is not extended.

**Sec. 41.** NAC 477.810 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.810 1. Fire standpipe systems must be inspected annually by a person certified by the State Fire Marshal for fire standpipe systems who works for a firm licensed by the State Fire Marshal to service fire standpipe systems. The annual inspection must conform to the requirements of NFPA 25, ~~2017~~ 2023 edition.

2. A copy of the annual inspection report must be maintained on-site or electronically and sent to the owner.
3. If an inspection indicates that additional work is required on a fire standpipe system in order to have the system conform to code requirements, the licensed firm must notify the owner and the authority having jurisdiction of the impairment in writing not later than the next business day after the day of the inspection. A tag must be properly signed, punched and attached. The word "impairment" must be written across the bottom of the tag in black letters that are bold.
4. If an inspection discovers a deficiency in the fire standpipe system, the licensed firm must notify the owner of the deficiency in writing. Upon receiving a notice of deficiency, the owner shall correct the deficiency within 30 calendar days of such receipt. If the owner fails to correct the deficiency within 30 calendar days after receiving notice of the deficiency, the licensed firm must notify the owner and the authority having jurisdiction in writing not later than the next business day after the day the person conducting the inspection determines that the deficiency was not corrected as required.
5. Before hydrostatic tests may be conducted on a fire standpipe system, the installer of the fire standpipe system must notify the authority having jurisdiction in such a manner as to provide the authority having jurisdiction with sufficient time to schedule an appointment so that the authority having jurisdiction can be present when the hydrostatic tests are conducted on the fire standpipe system. Tests must be certified by the licensee as meeting code requirements and a copy of that certification must be maintained on-site. A copy of a report describing any deficiencies in the systems found during the testing must be sent to the authority having jurisdiction.

6. The installer of a fire standpipe system shall place a metal tag on the control valve for the system which states the name of the installing company and the date of the installation.

7. Any work done on the system must be done under the supervision of a person who has a certificate of registration for that work. At the conclusion of the service, test, inspection or installation, the person holding a certificate of registration shall sign and place an approved tag on the system control riser. The tag must be punched in an approved manner to indicate the type of service performed on the system and the date it was performed.

**Sec. 42.** NAC 477.910 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.910 1. Every new building constructed by or for the State of Nevada must meet or exceed the minimum requirements of this chapter and the codes adopted by the State Fire Marshal.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, a new building owned by the State must be equipped with an automatic fire suppression system if the building is:

- (a) More than 5,000 square feet in size;
- (b) Used for sleeping purposes; or
- (c) Otherwise required to be equipped with an automatic fire suppression system pursuant to the *International Fire Code, 2018 2024* edition.

→ Rooms in such a new building which are to be used for sleeping purposes must be equipped with smoke detectors. The smoke detectors must receive their primary power from the building's wiring, with provision made for the detection of smoke during a power failure.

3. The provisions of subsection 2 do not apply to:

- (a) A noncombustible open parking garage as defined in the building and fire codes and standards adopted by reference in NAC 477.281;
- (b) A detached noncombustible shade structure; or
- (c) Any structure upon which solar power panels are placed if the structure is erected over a parking lot.

**Sec. 43.** NAC 477.915 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.915 1. Every existing state-owned building must:

- (a) Comply with the provisions of NRS 477.100 to 477.170, inclusive;
- (b) Meet the requirements of the building code in effect when the building was constructed;
- (c) If the building:
  - (1) Regardless of occupancy designation, has a floor area which exceeds 12,000 square feet on any floor or 24,000 square feet on all floors, including any mezzanines; or
  - (2) Is designated as an R occupancy,
    - be scheduled for installation of an automatic fire suppression system during the next remodeling of or addition to the building unless the existing building is included in a designated group of buildings, a compound or a campus which has a long-term fire protection improvement plan that has been approved by the State Fire Marshal for the installation of automatic fire suppression systems over an agreed period of time;
- (d) Meet the requirements for fire flows contained in this chapter and the *International Fire Code*, ~~2018~~ 2024 edition; and
- (e) Be equipped with noncombustible containers for the disposal of smoking materials in designated smoking areas.

2. Every fire in a state-owned or state-occupied building or area of such a building must be reported immediately to the local fire department, which shall notify the State Fire Marshal of the fire as soon as practicable. A written report of the incident must be filed with the State Fire Marshal Division within 24 hours after the fire. The report must be filed by the state agency affected with the State Fire Marshal, 107 Jacobsen Way, Carson City, Nevada 89711.

3. Upon the failure of a smoke detector which is powered by a battery and installed in a state-owned or state-occupied building, the smoke detector must be replaced by a smoke detector which is connected to the wiring of the building and has a battery as a backup source of power.

4. A person who knowingly violates the provisions of this section is subject to prosecution for a misdemeanor in accordance with NRS 477.250.

**Sec. 44.** NAC 477.917 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.917 1. The *International Existing Building Code*, ~~2018~~ 2024 edition, will be used to determine whether an alteration, repair, addition or change of occupancy of an existing building or structure must comply with the requirements for a new building or structure.

2. Structures existing before November 1, 1994, must comply with the requirements set forth in section ~~1301.2~~ 1302.1 of the *International Existing Building Code*, ~~2018~~ 2024 edition.

**Sec. 45.** NAC 477.920 is hereby amended to read as follows:

477.920 1. Unless otherwise required by state statute or regulation or local ordinance, a new commercial building that has more than 5,000 square feet of floor space must be equipped with an automatic fire suppression system if:

- (a) The community or area where the building is located is not served by a water system or utility or cannot produce the required fire flow;
- (b) The community or area is not served by an organized fire department that is capable of responding to the report of an alarm at the building within 10 minutes;
- (c) The building is not served by a fire apparatus access road; or
- (d) The community or area does not meet the requirements of chapter 445A of NAC.

2. An increase in floor space area that is allowed by section 503 of the *International Building Code, 2018 2024* edition, must be approved by the authority having jurisdiction when a system is installed in compliance with this section.

3. As used in this section:

- (a) “Fire apparatus access road” has the meaning ascribed to it in section 503.1 of the *International Fire Code, 2018 2024* edition.
- (b) “Organized fire department” means a fire department that is capable of producing a fire flow of not less than 500 gallons per minute for 30 minutes using pumper tanker operations.

**Sec. 46.** NAC 477.045 is hereby repealed.

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## **TEXT OF REPEALED SECTION**

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**477.045 “Approved” defined. (NRS 477.030)** “Approved” means that the State Fire Marshal has approved a practice or piece of equipment as the result of investigation and tests conducted under his or her supervision or by reason of accepted principles or tests by national authorities or technical or scientific organizations recognized by the State Fire Marshal.