

A HOTEL OR MOTEL NEED NOT INSTALL A FAST RESPONSE RESIDENTIAL FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM IF:

(1) THE HOTEL OR MOTEL IS A ONE OR TWO STORY BUILDING; AND

(2) ALL OCCUPANTS ARE ABLE TO EXIT DIRECTLY TO THE EXTERIOR OF THE BUILDING AND NOT ONLY TO A CENTRAL CORRIDOR THROUGH AN APPROVED EXIT DOOR, AS THOSE TERMS ARE USED IN THE MOST RECENT EDITION OF THE NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION LIFE SAFETY CODE ADOPTED BY THE STATE FIRE PREVENTION COMMISSION.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This section is new language derived without substantive change from former Art. 38A, § 47(a) and (b).

Subsection (a) of this section is revised to incorporate the substance of the former definition of "fast response residential fire sprinkler system" for clarity.

In subsection (a)(3) of this section, the former phrase "when sprinklered" is deleted as surplusage.

In subsection (b)(2) of this section, the reference to the "most recent edition" of the National Fire Protection Association Life Safety Code "adopted by the State Fire Prevention Commission" is substituted for the former obsolete reference to the "1985 Edition" for accuracy and to accommodate reference to future editions of the NFPA Life Safety Code.

9-304. REQUIREMENTS FOR SYSTEMS.

EACH FAST RESPONSE RESIDENTIAL FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM INSTALLED SHALL:

(1) BE DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACCEPTED ENGINEERING PRACTICES; AND

(2) COMPLY WITH STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS DEVELOPED AND ADOPTED BY:

(I) THE STATE FIRE PREVENTION COMMISSION;

(II) A COUNTY FIRE CHIEF;

(III) A FIRE ADMINISTRATOR WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CODE ENFORCEMENT; OR

(IV) IN BALTIMORE CITY, THE CHIEF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This section is new language derived without substantive change from former Art. 38A, § 47(c).

Defined term: "County" § 1-101