



Work Session Agenda

281 James D. Nabors Drive
Council Chambers at the Municipal Complex
Monday, February 21, 2021 --- Meeting at 4:30 p.m.

Call to Order: Council President

Opening Prayer: Council President Colvin

Pledge of Allegiance: Councilman Hardy

New Business Discussion:

1. Board of Education: Negotiations Update
2. Crosswind Apartments, Elkahatchee Road
3. Adoption of Codes
4. Other Items

Executive Session:

1. Discuss Pending Litigation

Adjournment:



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CITY
ALABAMA

Development Committee Meeting

281 James D. Nabors Drive
Alexander City, Alabama 35010

MEMORANDUM

TO: City Council Members

FROM: Alexander City Development Committee

DATE: February 3, 2022

RE: Crosswind Apartments, Elkahatchee Road

Mr. Ballard approached the Development Committee in early 2021 with a general idea for a development adjacent to Elkahatchee Road. The property is east of Elkahatchee Road, south of Newman Drive, and north of the entrance to Wellborn Forest Products. The property is about 8.30 acres. Mr. Ballard's intention was to build several duplexes on this property. The discussion that day centered around how the Subdivision Regulations would affect his proposed development. Based on discussion that day, the Subdivision Regulations' requirement for 2 separate connections to City streets seemed to be the biggest hurdle for the development.

Because of the burden to the developer in trying to get 2 connections, the path for the project changed from subdividing the property to having all of the properties be contained within one property that would be owned by one person (Mr. Ballard). This would alleviate the need for the 2nd connection and it was, according to his statement, his intention to own all of the properties and rent them out. There was no plan to sell individual unit(s), which would *require* that the property be subdivided and thereby make the development subject to the Subdivision Regulations (public streets, public rights of way, utility easements, individual property lines, zoning setbacks, two street connections, etc.).

At the point that it was decided that the development would proceed under one owner and not be subdivided, the City discussed the implications of this new "unsubdivided, one-owner" configuration. Because the property would be owned by one owner, the following would be required:

- 1) There would be a master water meter from which all of the duplexes would be served. The City would read this one meter. This is consistent with other high-density (defined as more than one home per lot) development such as apartments, shopping centers, etc. All of the water lines as well as the backflow preventer (this is required explicitly by ADEM regulations at the interface between the private line and the public line—there are no exceptions) on the private property would be the responsibility of the owner.
- 2) All of the sewer and grease management would be the responsibility of the property owner as it is all on private property.
- 3) The streets and other improvements are on private property and would remain the responsibility of the owner.

After proposing these ideas to Mr. Ballard, he agreed with the above except the requirement for the master water meter. He wanted to have individual meters at each duplex to be read by, and individual accounts set up by, the City. Based on this new idea, we agreed as follows:

- 1) There would be no master water meter. Each unit would be individually metered. As before, all of the water lines as well as the backflow preventer on the private property would be the responsibility of the owner (as per our policy as well as ADEM Regulations).
- 2) All of the sewer and grease management would be the responsibility of the property owner as it is all on private property.
- 3) The streets and other improvements are on private property and would remain the responsibility of the owner.

The Mayor proposed to the Development Committee that we agree to, and approve plans, as outlined above. The Development Committee agreed to this and shortly thereafter we met with Mr. Ballard and his engineer, Steven Speaks, to discuss this. We discussed all of the details mentioned above and ended the meeting feeling that we had agreed on this.

At this point, the Development Committee thought that we had an agreement and were prepared to approve the plans as agreed upon. This was our thought until Mr. Ballard asked to speak to the Council.

To the best of the collective knowledge of the Development Committee (representatives from all affected departments, about 15 staffers) these standards have been consistently applied to every development based on the regulations at that time. We could not recall any inconsistencies.

City of Alexander City Water System Policy on backflow prevention

Backflow prevention measures are required by ADEM Administrative Code 335-7-9. In these regulations, ADEM explicitly requires a backflow prevention device. It is the intent of the Regulations that the backflow preventer be the responsibility of the property owner.

The City requires that the property owner install and maintain the backflow prevention device, as well as provide inspection records to the city, for all backflow prevention devices except for 1-inch diameter services. For 1-inch and below, the City has determined that it is in the general public's interest to provide and install the backflow prevention device, and to receive reimbursement through the tap fee.

**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
WATER DIVISION - WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM**

**CHAPTER 335-7-9
CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL REQUIREMENTS**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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- 335-7-9-.05 Discontinuance of Service**

335-7-9-.01 Applicability. These regulations apply to all community water systems and, where indicated, to NTNC water systems.

Author: Joe Alan Power, Edgar K. Hughes, Dennis D. Harrison.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-23-33, 22-23-49, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6.

History: May 23, 1977; Repealed and readopted: January 4, 1989; October 31, 1990.
Effective: December 5, 1990.

Amended: December 12, 2005; January 22, 2008.

335-7-9-.02 Cross Connections Prohibited. A public water system shall be designed, installed, maintained, and operated in such a manner as to prevent contamination from being introduced through any water service connection in the system.

(a) The installation or continued use of a water service connection to any premises where cross connections may exist is prohibited unless such cross connections are properly controlled.

(b) Any connection with a facility or system whereby unapproved water may enter the public water system must be approved by the Department.

Author: Joe Alan Power, Edgar K. Hughes.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-23-33, 22-23-49, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6.

History: May 23, 1977; Repealed and readopted: January 4, 1989; October 31, 1990.
Effective: December 5, 1990.

Amended: December 12, 2005.

335-7-9-.03 Protection Required. A suitable backflow prevention device shall be installed on each new water service connection and on each customer water service connection replaced after January 1, 2006. Replacement of a water service

335-7-9-.05

connection is defined as the removal and installation of the existing customer meter and service line.

Author: Joe Alan Power, Edgar K. Hughes, Dennis D. Harrison.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-23-33, 22-23-49, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6.

History: May 23, 1977; Repealed and readopted: January 4, 1989; October 31, 1990. Effective: December 5, 1990.

Amended: December 12, 2005; January 22, 2008.

335-7-9-.04 Responsibility of the Supplier of Water.

(1) Community systems must have a formally adopted written cross connection control policy. This policy must meet the provisions of this chapter and shall be provided to customers on request.

(2) This policy shall include an inspection program, with records of health hazards found and corrective action taken kept at the water office for a minimum of five years. These records shall be made available to the Department upon request.

Author: Joe Alan Power, Edgar K. Hughes.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-23-33, 22-23-49, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6.

History: May 23, 1977; Repealed and readopted: January 4, 1989; October 31, 1990. Effective: December 5, 1990.

Amended: December 12, 2005.

335-7-9-.05 Discontinuance of Service. The supplier of water shall deny or discontinue water service to a customer if a required backflow prevention device is not installed or properly maintained. Water service shall not be restored to such premises until the deficiencies have been corrected or eliminated to the satisfaction of the supplier and the Department.

Author: Joe Alan Power, Edgar K. Hughes.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-23-33, 22-23-49, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6.

History: May 23, 1977; Repealed and readopted: January 4, 1989; October 31, 1990. Effective: December 5, 1990.

Amended: December 12, 2005.

5.2 Size of Fire Mains.

5.2.1 Private Fire Service Mains. Pipe smaller than 6 in. (152 mm) in diameter shall not be installed as a private service main supplying hydrants.

5.2.2 Mains Not Supplying Hydrants. For mains that do not supply hydrants, sizes smaller than 6 in. (152 mm) shall be permitted to be used subject to the following restrictions:

- (1) The main shall supply only the following types of systems:
 - (a) Automatic sprinkler systems
 - (b) Open sprinkler systems
 - (c) Water spray fixed systems
 - (d) Foam systems
 - (e) Standpipe systems
- (2) Hydraulic calculations shall show that the main is able to supply the total demand at the appropriate pressure.
- (3) Systems that are not hydraulically calculated shall have a main at least as large as the riser.

5.3 Pressure-Regulating Devices and Meters.

5.3.1 No pressure-regulating valve shall be used in the water supply, except by special permission of the authority having jurisdiction.

5.3.2 Where meters are required by other authorities, they shall be listed.

5.4* Connection from Waterworks Systems.

5.4.1 The requirements of the public health authority having jurisdiction shall be determined and followed.

5.4.2 Where equipment is installed to guard against possible contamination of the public water system, such equipment and devices shall be listed for fire protection service.

5.5 Connections to Public Water Systems. Connections to public water systems shall be arranged to be isolated by one of the methods permitted in 6.2.11.

5.6* Pumps. A single, automatically controlled fire pump installed in accordance with NFPA 20 shall be an acceptable water supply source.

5.7 Tanks. Tanks shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 22.

5.8 Penstocks, Flumes, Rivers, Lakes, or Reservoirs. Water supply connections from penstocks, flumes, rivers, lakes, or reservoirs shall be arranged to avoid mud and sediment and shall be provided with approved, double, removable screens or approved strainers installed in an approved manner.

5.9* Fire Department Connections.

5.9.1 General. Where the authority having jurisdiction requires a remote fire department connection, for systems requiring one by another standard, a fire department connection shall be provided as described in Section 5.9.

5.9.1.1 Fire department connections shall not be required where approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

5.9.1.2 Fire department connections shall be supported.

5.9.1.3 Fire department connections shall be of an approved type.

5.9.1.4 Fire department connections shall be equipped with listed plugs or caps that are secured and arranged for easy removal by fire departments.

5.9.1.5 Fire department connections shall be protected where subject to mechanical damage.

5.9.2 Couplings.

5.9.2.1 The fire department connection(s) shall use an NH internal threaded swivel fitting(s) with an NH standard thread(s).

5.9.2.2 At least one of the connections shall be the 2.5 to 7.5 NH standard thread specified in NFPA 1963.

5.9.2.3 Where local fire department connections do not conform to NFPA 1963, the authority having jurisdiction shall designate the connection to be used.

5.9.2.4 The use of threadless couplings shall be permitted where required by the authority having jurisdiction and where listed for such use.

5.9.3 Valves.

5.9.3.1 A listed check valve shall be installed in each fire department connection.

5.9.3.2 No shutoff valve shall be permitted in the piping from the fire department connection piping to the point that the fire department connection piping connects to the system piping.

5.9.4 Drainage.

5.9.4.1 The pipe between the check valve and the outside hose coupling shall be equipped with an approved automatic drip.

5.9.4.2 The automatic drip shall be installed in a location that permits inspection and testing as required by NFPA 25 and reduces the likelihood of freezing.

5.9.4.3 An automatic drip shall not be required in areas not subject to freezing.

5.9.5 Location and Signage.

5.9.5.1* Fire department connections shall be located at the nearest point of fire department apparatus accessibility or at a location approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

5.9.5.2* Fire department connections shall be located and arranged so that hose lines can be attached to the inlets without interference.

5.9.5.3* Each fire department connection shall be designated by a sign as follows:

- (1) The sign shall have raised or engraved letters at least 1 in. (25.4 mm) in height on a plate or fitting.
- (2)*The sign shall indicate the type of system for which the connection is intended.

5.9.5.4 Where the system demand pressure exceeds 150 psi (10.3 bar), the sign required by 5.9.5.3 shall indicate the required design pressure.

5.9.5.5 Where a fire department connection only supplies a portion(s) of the building, a sign shall be attached to indicate the portion(s) of the building supplied.

Chapter 6 Valves

6.1 Types of Valves.

6.1.1 All valves controlling connections to water supplies and to supply pipes to sprinklers shall be listed indicating valves.

6.1.2 Indicating valves shall not close in less than 5 seconds when operated at maximum possible speed from the fully open position.

6.1.3 A listed underground gate valve equipped with a listed indicator post shall be permitted.

6.1.4 A listed water control valve assembly with a reliable position indication connected to a remote supervisory station shall be permitted.

6.1.5* A nonindicating valve, such as an underground gate valve with approved roadway box, complete with T-wrench, and accepted by the authority having jurisdiction, shall be permitted.

6.2 Valves Controlling Water Supplies.

6.2.1 At least one valve shall be installed in each source of water supply.

6.2.2 No shutoff valve shall be permitted in the piping from the fire department connection to the point that the fire department connection piping connects to the system piping.

6.2.3 Where more than one source of water supply exists, a check valve shall be installed in each connection.

6.2.4 Where break tanks are used with automatic fire pumps, a check valve shall not be required in the break tank connection.

6.2.5* In a connection serving as one source of supply, listed indicating valves or post indicator valves shall be installed on both sides of all check valves required in 6.2.3.

6.2.6 In the discharge pipe from a pressure tank or a gravity tank of less than 15,000 gal (56.78 m³) capacity, a control valve shall not be required to be installed on the tank side of the check valve.

6.2.7* The following requirements shall apply where a gravity tank is located on a tower in the yard:

- (1) The control valve on the tank side of the check valve shall be an outside screw and yoke or a listed indicating valve.
- (2) The other control valve shall be either an outside screw and yoke, a listed indicating valve, or a listed valve having a post-type indicator.

6.2.8* The following requirements shall apply where a gravity tank is located on a building:

- (1) Both control valves shall be outside screw and yoke or listed indicating valves.
- (2) All fittings inside the building, except the drain tee and heater connections, shall be under the control of a listed valve.

6.2.9 One of the following requirements shall be met where a pump is located in a combustible pump house or exposed to danger from fire or falling walls, or where a tank discharges into a private fire service main fed by another supply:

- (1)*The check valve in the connection shall be located in a pit.
- (2) The control valve shall be of the post indicator type and located a safe distance outside buildings.

6.2.10* All control valves shall be located where accessible and free of obstructions.

6.2.11 All connections to private fire service mains for fire protection systems shall be arranged in accordance with one of the following so that they can be isolated:

- (1)*A post indicator valve installed not less than 40 ft (12 m) from the building
 - (a) For buildings less than 40 ft (12 m) in height, a post indicator valve shall be permitted to be installed closer than 40 ft (12 m) but at least as far from the building as the height of the wall facing the post indicator valve.
- (2) A wall post indicator valve
- (3) An indicating valve in a pit, installed in accordance with Section 6.4
- (4)*A backflow preventer with at least one indicating valve not less than 40 ft (12 m) from the building
 - (a) For buildings less than 40 ft (12 m) in height, a backflow preventer with at least one indicating valve shall be permitted to be installed closer than 40 ft (12 m) but at least as far from the building as the height of the wall facing the backflow preventer.
- (5)*A nonindicating valve, such as an underground gate valve with an approved roadway box, complete with T-wrench, located not less than 40 ft (12 m) from the building
 - (a) For buildings less than 40 ft (12 m) in height, a nonindicating valve, such as an underground gate valve with an approved roadway box, complete with T-wrench, shall be permitted to be installed closer than 40 ft (12 m) but at least as far from the building as the height of the wall facing the backflow preventer.
- (6) Control valves installed in a fire-rated room accessible from the exterior
- (7) Control valves in a fire-rated stair enclosure accessible from the exterior as permitted by the authority having jurisdiction

6.3 Post Indicator Valves.

6.3.1 Where post indicator valves are used, they shall be set so that the top of the post is 32 in. to 40 in. (0.8 m to 1.0 m) above the final grade.

6.3.2 Where post indicator valves are used, they shall be protected against mechanical damage where needed.

6.4 Valves in Pits.

6.4.1 Valve pits located at or near the base of the riser of an elevated tank shall be designed in accordance with Chapter 14 of NFPA 22.

6.4.2 Where used, valve pits shall be of adequate size and accessible for inspection, operation, testing, maintenance, and removal of equipment contained therein.

6.4.3 Valve pits shall be constructed and arranged to properly protect the installed equipment from movement of earth, freezing, and accumulation of water.

6.4.3.1 Depending on soil conditions and the size of the pit, valve pits shall be permitted to be constructed of any of the following materials:

- (1) Poured-in-place or precast concrete, with or without reinforcement
- (2) Brick
- (3) Other approved materials



18.5 Fire Hydrants

18.5.1 Fire Hydrant Locations and Distribution. Fire hydrants shall be provided in accordance with Section 18.5 for all new buildings, or buildings relocated into the jurisdiction unless otherwise permitted by 18.5.1.1 or 18.5.1.2.

18.5.1.1 Fire hydrants shall not be required where the water distribution system is not capable of providing a fire flow of greater than 500 gpm (1893 L/min) at a residual pressure of 20 psi (139.9 kPa).

Where a water main system is incapable of supplying a theoretical flow of at least 500 gpm (1893 L/min) at a residual pressure of 20 psi (139.9 kPa), there is a risk of fire apparatus drawing a vacuum on the system, potentially resulting in damage to the underground piping and to the fire apparatus pump. Such a condition also has the potential of contaminating the public water supply.

18.5.1.2* Fire hydrants shall not be required where modification or extension of the water distribution system is deemed to be impractical by the AHJ.

A.18.5.1.2 The conditions where a local jurisdiction might determine that a modification or extension of the water distribution system is deemed to be impractical are varied and should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Conditions that should be considered in determining if an extension is impractical should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (1) Distance required to extend the water distribution system
- (2) Capability of the existing water distribution system to meet the fire flow demand
- (3) Density and occupancy of the proposed development
- (4) Potential additional future development in the area of the extension
- (5) Other codes and standards, which might warrant extension of the water distribution system
- (6) Future anticipated improvements to the water distribution system
- (7) Buildings within a previously approved development

If the AHJ determines that the current conditions to modify or extend the water distribution system might be impractical, the AHJ should consider requiring a developer to provide escrow funds that will facilitate the system modification or extension when it does become practical to provide the fire hydrants. In lieu of providing funding by the developer up front, AHJ should consider having the developer execute legal agreements to ensure that the fire hydrants and water are provided, at the developer's/owner's cost, when certain conditions are satisfied making the modification or extension of the water distribution system practical at a future date.

18.5.1.3 The provisions of 18.5.1.1 and 18.5.1.2 shall not eliminate the fire flow requirements of Section 18.4.

The developer is required to provide the needed fire flow under Section 18.4 even if it is impractical to extend or modify the water

distribution system to provide fire hydrants. The AHJ may have the authority to approve the methods that the developer proposes in lieu of providing the required fire flow via fire hydrants. See Section 18.3.

18.5.1.4* The distances specified in Section 18.5 shall be measured along fire department access roads in accordance with 18.5.1.4.

A.18.5.1.4 Fire department access roads are intended to be used for public streets provided they meet the requirements of 18.2.3.

18.5.1.5 Where fire department access roads are provided with median dividers incapable of being crossed by fire apparatus, and where fire department access roads have traffic counts of more than 30,000 vehicles per day, hydrants shall be placed on both sides of the fire department access road on an alternating basis, and the distances specified by Section 18.5 shall be measured independently of the hydrants on the opposite side of the fire department access road.

18.5.1.6 Fire hydrants shall be located not more than 12 ft (3.7 m) from the fire department access road.

Fire hydrants that are set back too far from the fire department access road are difficult to access because hose must be manually dragged from the fire apparatus to the fire hydrant. In addition, fire hydrants that are set back far from the fire department access road can be difficult to locate.

18.5.2 Detached One- and Two-Family Dwellings. Fire hydrants shall be provided for detached one- and two-family dwellings in accordance with both of the following:

- (1) The maximum distance to a fire hydrant from the closest point on the building shall not exceed 600 ft (183 m).
- (2) The maximum distance between fire hydrants shall not exceed 800 ft (244 m).

Fire hydrants serving one- and two-family dwellings must be arranged so that the distance between each building and the nearest hydrant does not exceed 600 ft (183 m). Additional hydrants might be required to limit the distance between hydrants to not more than 800 ft (244 m) along the fire department access road as stated in 18.5.1.4. Only those hydrants within 1000 ft (305 m) of a building are permitted to be given credit for supplying the building's required fire flow in accordance with 18.5.4.2. This criterion combined with the 600 ft (183 m) maximum building distance criterion might result in hydrants spaced less than 800 ft (244 m) apart.

The distance should be measured as the fire apparatus would lay hose out down the fire department access road to the subject building. The distance should not be measured across adjacent lots, through fences, gates or other obstructions that would prevent the normal movement of a fire apparatus performing a hose lay to a fire hydrant.

18.5.3 Buildings Other than Detached One- and Two-Family Dwellings. Fire hydrants shall be provided for buildings other

character shall be not less than 4 inches (102 mm) high with a minimum stroke width of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (12.7 mm). Where required by the *fire code official*, address identification shall be provided in additional *approved* locations to facilitate emergency response. Where access is by means of a private road and the building cannot be viewed from the *public way*, a monument, pole or other sign or means shall be used to identify the structure. Address identification shall be maintained.

505.2 Street or road signs. Streets and roads shall be identified with *approved* signs. Temporary signs shall be installed at each street intersection when construction of new roadways allows passage by vehicles. Signs shall be of an *approved* size, weather resistant and be maintained until replaced by permanent signs.

SECTION 506 KEY BOXES

506.1 Where required. Where access to or within a structure or an area is restricted because of secured openings or where immediate access is necessary for life-saving or fire-fighting purposes, the *fire code official* is authorized to require a key box to be installed in an *approved* location. The key box shall be of an *approved* type listed in accordance with UL 1037, and shall contain keys to gain necessary access as required by the *fire code official*.

506.1.1 Locks. An *approved* lock shall be installed on gates or similar barriers where required by the *fire code official*.

506.1.2 Key boxes for nonstandardized fire service elevator keys. Key boxes provided for nonstandardized fire service elevator keys shall comply with Section 506.1 and all of the following:

1. The key box shall be compatible with an existing rapid entry key box system in use in the jurisdiction and *approved* by the *fire code official*.
2. The front cover shall be permanently labeled with the words "Fire Department Use Only—Elevator Keys."
3. The key box shall be mounted at each elevator bank at the lobby nearest to the lowest level of fire department access.
4. The key box shall be mounted 5 feet 6 inches (1676 mm) above the finished floor to the right side of the elevator bank.
5. Contents of the key box are limited to fire service elevator keys. Additional elevator access tools, keys and information pertinent to emergency planning or elevator access shall be permitted where authorized by the *fire code official*.
6. In buildings with two or more elevator banks, a single key box shall be permitted to be used where such elevator banks are separated by not more than 30 feet (9144 mm). Additional key boxes shall be pro-

vided for each individual elevator or elevator bank separated by more than 30 feet (9144 mm).

Exception: A single key box shall be permitted to be located adjacent to a *fire command center* or the non-standard fire service elevator key shall be permitted to be secured in a key box used for other purposes and located in accordance with Section 506.1.

506.2 Key box maintenance. The operator of the building shall immediately notify the *fire code official* and provide the new key where a lock is changed or rekeyed. The key to such lock shall be secured in the key box.

SECTION 507 FIRE PROTECTION WATER SUPPLIES

507.1 Required water supply. An *approved* water supply capable of supplying the required fire flow for fire protection shall be provided to premises upon which facilities, buildings or portions of buildings are hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction.

507.2 Type of water supply. A water supply shall consist of reservoirs, pressure tanks, elevated tanks, water mains or other fixed systems capable of providing the required fire flow.

507.2.1 Private fire service mains. Private fire service mains and appurtenances shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 24.

507.2.2 Water tanks. Water tanks for private fire protection shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 22.

507.3 Fire flow. Fire flow requirements for buildings or portions of buildings and facilities shall be determined by an *approved* method.

507.4 Water supply test. The *fire code official* shall be notified prior to the water supply test. Water supply tests shall be witnessed by the *fire code official* or *approved* documentation of the test shall be provided to the *fire code official* prior to final approval of the water supply system.

507.5 Fire hydrant systems. Fire hydrant systems shall comply with Sections 507.5.1 through 507.5.6.

507.5.1 Where required. Where a portion of the facility or building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction is more than 400 feet (122 m) from a hydrant on a fire apparatus access road, as measured by an *approved* route around the exterior of the facility or building, on-site fire hydrants and mains shall be provided where required by the *fire code official*.

Exceptions:

1. For Group R-3 and Group U occupancies, the distance requirement shall be 600 feet (183 m).
2. For buildings equipped throughout with an *approved automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, the distance requirement shall be 600 feet (183 m).

care shall be classified as part of the primary occupancy.

[BG] Five or fewer occupants receiving care in a dwelling unit. A facility such as the above within a *dwelling unit* and having five or fewer persons receiving custodial care shall be classified as a Group R-3 occupancy or shall comply with the *International Residential Code*.

[BG] Mercantile Group M. Mercantile Group M occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure or a portion thereof, for the display and sale of merchandise, and involves stocks of goods, wares or merchandise incidental to such purposes and accessible to the public. Mercantile occupancies shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Department stores
- Drug stores
- Markets
- Motor fuel-dispensing facilities
- Retail or wholesale stores
- Sales rooms

[BG] Residential Group R. Residential Group R includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for sleeping purposes when not classified as an Institutional Group I or when not regulated by the *International Residential Code* in accordance with Section 101.2 of the *International Building Code*.

[BG] Residential Group R-1. Residential Group R-1 occupancies containing *sleeping units* where the occupants are primarily transient in nature, including:

- Boarding houses* (transient) with more than 10 occupants
- Congregate living facilities (transient) with more than 10 occupants
- Hotels (transient)
- Motels (transient)

[BG] Residential Group R-2. Residential Group R-2 occupancies containing *sleeping units* or more than two *dwelling units* where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature, including:

- Apartment houses
- Boarding houses* (nontransient) with more than 16 occupants
- Congregate living facilities (nontransient) with more than 16 occupants
- Convents
- Dormitories
- Fraternities and sororities
- Hotels (nontransient)
- Live/work units
- Monasteries
- Motels (nontransient)
- Vacation timeshare properties

[BG] Residential Group R-3. Residential Group R-3 occupancies where the occupants are primarily permanent

in nature and not classified as Group R-1, R-2, R-4 or I, including:

- Boarding houses (nontransient) with 16 or fewer occupants
- Boarding houses (transient) with 10 or fewer occupants
- Buildings that do not contain more than two *dwelling units*
- Care facilities that provide accommodations for five or fewer persons receiving care
- Congregate living facilities (nontransient) with 16 or fewer occupants
- Congregate living facilities (transient) with 10 or fewer occupants
- Lodging houses with five or fewer guest rooms

[BG] Care facilities within a dwelling. Care facilities for five or fewer persons receiving care that are within a single-family dwelling are permitted to comply with the *International Residential Code* provided an *automatic sprinkler system* is installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3 or Section P2904 of the *International Residential Code*.

[BG] Lodging houses. Owner-occupied *lodging houses* with five or fewer guest rooms shall be permitted to be constructed in accordance with the *International Residential Code*.

[BG] Residential Group R-4. Residential Group R-4 shall include buildings, structures or portions thereof for more than five but not more than 16 persons, excluding staff, who reside on a 24-hour basis in a supervised residential environment and receive custodial care. Buildings of Group R-4 shall be classified as one of the occupancy conditions indicated below. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Alcohol and drug centers
- Assisted living facilities
- Congregate care facilities
- Group homes
- Halfway houses
- Residential board and care facilities
- Social rehabilitation facilities

Group R-4 occupancies shall meet the requirements for construction as defined for Group R-3, except as otherwise provided for in the *International Building Code*.

[BG] Condition 1. This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which all persons receiving custodial care, without any assistance, are capable of responding to an emergency situation to complete building evacuation.

[BG] Condition 2. This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which there are any persons receiving custodial care who require limited verbal or physical assistance while responding to an emergency situation to complete building evacuation.

[BG] Storage Group S. Storage Group S occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure,

Curtis "Woody" Baird
Mayor
Amanda F. Thomas
City Clerk
Romy Stamps
Finance Director



CITY COUNCIL
Audrey "Buffy" Colvin
Council President
Scott Hardy
President Pro Tempore
Bobby L. Tapley
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Privately Owned High-Density Meters

- *Bradberry Pointe-Comer Street
- *Oakleigh Crossing-Hwy 22
- *Westpointe Town Homes-Washington Street
- *Oak Street West Apartments
- *Pamela Manor-County Road
- *Azalea Court-Mason Street
- *Bishop Hall-Bishop Street
- *Morris Trailer Park-Elkahatchee Road
- *Urgent Care-Hospital

WELL-BEING OF USERS. THE WORD "SEVERE" AS USED TO QUALIFY "HEALTH HAZARD" MEANS A HAZARD TO THE HEALTH OF THE USER THAT COULD REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT MORBIDITY OR DEATH. "SYSTEM HAZARD" MEANS A CONDITION POSING AN ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL THREAT OF DAMAGE TO THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM OR POTABLE CONSUMER'S WATER SYSTEM. "POLLUTIONAL HAZARD" MEANS A CONDITION THROUGH WHICH AN AESTHETICALLY OBJECTIONABLE OR DEGRADING MATERIAL NOT DANGEROUS TO HEALTH MAY ENTER THE PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM OR A POTABLE CONSUMER'S WATER SYSTEM.

***EXTERMINATING COMPANIES

ALL TANKS, TANK TRUCKS, AND SPRAYING APPARATUS USED TO CONVEY PESTICIDES IN AN EXTERMINATING PROCESS ARE REQUIRED TO USE ONLY DESIGNATED-PROTECTED POTABLE WATER FILL LOCATIONS. FILLING WITH POTABLE WATER AT UNSPECIFIED LOCATIONS OR PRIVATE RESIDENCED IS PROHIBITED. ALL FILLING LOCATIONS WILL CONSIST OF OVER-HEAD PIPING ARRANGEMENTS WITH CORRECTLY INSTALLED PRESSURE VACUUM BREAKERS. IF FOR ANY REASON AN OVERHEAD PIPING ARRANGEMENT CANNOT BE USED, A REDUCE PRESSURE ZONE BACKFLOW PREVENTER MUST BE INSTALLED ON THE FILL LINE. ALL FILLING LOCATIONS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE WATER SERVICES DIVISION.

NOTE: ANY DEVICE, EQUIPMENT OR SITUATION NOT COVERED BY THIS CROSS-CONNECTION POLICY WHERE WATER IS CONNECTED OR USED, WHICH MAY CONSTITUTE A POTENTIAL HEALTH HAZARD WILL BE HANDLED AT THE DISCRETION OF THE WATER PURVEYOR OR HIS AUTHORIZED AGENT.

SECTION 6 - FIRE SYSTEMS

TYPE OF BACKFLOW PROTECTION REQUIRED - FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES

AN APPROVED BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICE OF THE TYPE DESIGNATED SHALL BE INSTALLED ON EACH FIRE PROTECTION SERVICE TO ANY PREMISES WHERE THE FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM CONTAINS ANY OF THE FOLLOWING COMPONENTS UNLESS THE WATER SERVICES DIVISION DETERMINES THAT NO REAL OR POTENTIAL HEALTH, POLLUTIONAL, OR SYSTEM HAZARD TO THE PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM EXISTS. FIRE SYSTEMS MAY BE DIVIDED INTO SIX (6) GENERAL CLASSES. THE FOLLOWING ARE TYPICAL:

		MINIMUM TYPE OF PROTECTION
CLASS 1	a closed automatic fire system without pumper connection, i.e., a system having 20 heads or less;	NONE
CLASS 2	a closed automatic fire system with pumper connection;	DCVA
CLASS 3	a closed automatic fire system with pumper connection and an auxiliary water supply on or available to the premises: or an auxiliary water supply which may be located within 1700 feet of the pumper connection;	RP
CLASS 4	a closed automatic fire system with a closed pressure tank supply (this class may have a jockey pump inter-connected with the domestic water supply and/or an air compressor connection;	RP
CLASS 5	a closed automatic sprinkler system interconnect- ed with an auxiliary water supply.	RP

CLASS 6 fire system used for the combined purposes of supplying the automatic sprinklers, hose lines, fire hydrants and standpipes and of being used for industrial purposes.

- | | | |
|-----|---|------|
| (A) | Self-draining Fire Hydrants on premises presenting a health or system hazard, (i.e., Chemical Plants, Petroleum Storage Plants, Bulk Storage Yards, Sewer Plants, or similiar facilities where ground seepage of toxic materials may occur. | RP |
| (B) | Self-Draining Fire Hydrants on premises presenting a polluttional hazard (i.e., Apartment House, Office Complex, Fabricating Plants, or similiar facilities where ground seepage of polluttional but not toxic materials may occur. | DCVA |

6.01 - OTHER CROSS-CONNECTION HAZARDS

1. FIXTURE INLETS OR VALVED OUTLETS WITH HOSE ATTACHMENTS, WHICH MAY CONSTITUTE A CROSS-CONNECTION, SHALL BE PROTECTED BY THE PROPER APPROVED VACUUM BREAKER (AVB, HBVB, ETC.) INSTALLED AT LEAST SIX (6) INCHES ABOVE THE HIGHEST POINT OF USAGE AND LOCATED ON THE DISCHARGE SIDE OF THE LAST VALVE. FIXTURES WITH INTEGRAL VACUUM BREAKER MANUFACTURED AS A UNIT MAY BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR APPROVED REQUIREMENTS.
2. AIR CONDITION COOLING TOWER - POTABLE WATER INLET SHALL HAVE AN AG SEPARATION OF TWICE THE INSIDE DIAMETER OF THE INLET LINE OR A MINIMUM OF TWO INCHES ABOVE THE FLOOD LEVEL RIM.
3. ASPIRATORS AND EJECTORS - SHALL HAVE AN AVB OR PVB, DEPENDING UPON THE DEGREE OF HAZARD, ON THE FAUCET FROM WHICH THESE DEVICES ARE ATTACHED OR OPERATED.
4. BOOSTER PUMPS - ALL BOOSTER PUMPS SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH A LOW PRESSURE CUT-OFF UNLESS OTHER ACCEPTABLE PROVISIONS ARE MADE TO PREVENT THE CREATION OF LOW OR NEGATIVE PRESSURES IN THE PIPING SYSTEM.
5. PRIVATE WELLS - SHALL NOT BE INTERCONNECTED UNLESS THE PUBLIC SUPPLY IS PROTECTED BY AN RP AT THE SERVICE CONNECTION, AND APPROVAL IS GIVEN BY THE MANAGER OF THE CITY'S WATER SERVICE DIVISION.
6. PORTABLE SPRAY AND CLEANING EQUIP - ANY PORTABLE PRESSURE SPRAY OR CLEANING UNITS THAT HAVE THE CAPABILITY OF CONNECTING TO ANY POTABLE WATER SUPPLY AND DO NOT CONTAIN A BUILT-IN APPROVED AIR GAP, SHOULD BE FITTED WITH A REDUCED PRESSURE BACKFLOW DEVICE OR DOUBLE CHECK VALVE ASSEMBLY DEPENDING ON THE DEGREE OF HAZARD.
7. MISCELLANEOUS USES OF WATER FROM FIRE HYDRANTS - THE OPERATION OF FIRE HYDRANTS BY OTHER THAN AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL IS PROHIBITED. THE DEPARTMENT MAY PERMIT THE USE OF WATER FROM A FIRE HYDRANT FOR