

# THE RED BOOK



**OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL**  
**Justin Frum, Fire Marshal**  
*January 2023*



# INTRODUCTION

In the interest of protecting life and property, the Pasco County Fire Rescue Department provided this Red Book to inform the public, designers, architects, engineers and contractors of our specific needs for both new and existing buildings. Areas covered include water supply, underground requirements, access to and around buildings being constructed or remodeled, change of use or other modifications, as well as information specific to the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).

The Florida Fire Prevention Code authorizes the Fire Chief, Fire Marshal or designee to make interpretations, render judgment and grant administrative relief in situations where the code and standards regarding site-specific issues conflict, are not clear, or do not provide for an acceptable level of life safety.

In the process of developing this book, the following documents were referenced:

- Current adopted edition of the National Fire Prevention Association code
- the Florida Fire Prevention Code
- Florida Statutes 633
- Florida Administrative Code 69A

The Pasco County Fire Rescue Department is one of several agencies that works directly with the Community Environmental Development Services Department, County Commission, Public Works and Traffic Engineering Division with regard to site development within Pasco County. We also consult with those interested in pursuing a development project through the Technical Review Committee of the Development Review Committee. The following information provides minimum standards and is designed to cover common issues and questions that may develop during the course of a project. These requirements are subject to change; therefore, any plans for construction and or renovations should be submitted for review and any questions forwarded to the Pasco County Fire Rescue Department, Office of the Fire Marshal.

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# **FIRE ACCESS AND WATER SUPPLY**

When fire or medical emergencies occur, ready access to the structures involved and to components of their fire suppression systems are essential for effective fire department operations.

Adequate design for ingress and egress of emergency vehicles and the designation and uniform marking of “Fire Lanes” help to ensure this objective is met.

The Fire Marshal is authorized by Florida Statutes, the Florida Fire Prevention Code, and Pasco County Code of Ordinances to designate fire lanes for use by emergency apparatus. The Office of the Fire Marshal (OFM) shall establish required fire access and fire lanes for all new construction projects during the Development Site Review phase for all new construction and renovation projects.



## **NEEDED FIRE FLOW**

Needed fire flow (NFF) is the flow rate of a water supply, measured at 20 psi residual pressure that is available for firefighting. Needed fire flow is used to determine the number, location and water supply of fire hydrants for a risk, or the required alternate protection where no water lines are provided.

The OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL shall require water supply and hydrant location to the site and/or structures to be protected.



## FIRE HYDRANTS

- 1** Fire lanes with appropriate signage, as noted previously, shall be provided at all fire hydrant locations.
- 2** Fire hydrants shall be located not more than 12 feet from the fire department access road.
- 3** A 36-inch clear space shall be maintained around the circumference of fire hydrants, except as otherwise required or approved.
- 4** A clear space of not less than 60 inches shall be provided in front of each hydrant connection having a diameter greater than 2 ½ inches.
- 5** Fire hydrants shall be located not less than 40 feet from buildings to be protected, unless approved by the AHJ (7.2.3 NFPA 24).
- 6** Where subject to vehicular damage fire hydrants shall be protected unless located within a public right of way.
- 7** Fire hydrants shall be color coded with an approved system indicating the available flow capacity as follows:



- i. Class AA – Light Blue (1500 gpm or greater)
- ii. Class A – Green (1000-1499 gpm)
- iii. Class B – Orange (500 – 999 gpm)
- iv. Class C – Red (less than 500 gpm)

- 8** The number and placement of required fire hydrants shall be in accordance with Chapter 18 of NFPA (FFPC).
- 9** Post Indicator Valves shall be located not less than 40 feet from the building (6.2.11 NFPA 24).

## FIRE ACCESS

**1** Fire access/fire lanes shall have an all-weather driving surface with not less than 20 feet of unobstructed width.

- a. Be able to withstand live loads of fire apparatus (a required minimum weight of 32 tons).
- b. And have a minimum of 13 feet, 6 inches of vertical clearance.

**2** An approved turnaround for fire apparatus shall be provided where an access road to a building is a dead end and in excess of 150 feet in length.

- a. Acceptable turnarounds can include cul-de-sac, T-turn, or Y-turn in accordance with the Florida Fire Prevention Code and acceptable as approved by the AHJ (see Exhibit 1, page 12).
- b. The AHJ or their designee shall approve the grade, surface and location of the fire access/fire lane.
- c. See exceptions as noted in the Florida Fire Prevention Code.

**3** **Building Access:** A fire department access road shall extend to within 50 feet of at least one exterior door that can be opened from the outside and that provides access to the interior of the building

**4** Fire lanes for fire department access to buildings shall be provided at the start of a project and shall be maintained and unobstructed throughout construction.

- a. Permanent markings are not required until the building is complete or occupied for use.
- b. During construction, a fire lane with a stabilized road surface acceptable to the Fire Marshal, or designee, shall be provided and maintained to all areas of the project.

**5** Unusual situations, such as those relating to access to fire hydrants, fire department connections and buildings may warrant deviation from this standard.

- a. Such situations will be evaluated and approved on an individual basis by the Fire Marshal, or designee.
- b. The Fire Marshal, or designee, may require the posting of additional signage to ensure adequate turning radius for fire apparatus is maintained where needed.

Existing fire access and fire lanes shall be evaluated during routine maintenance fire inspections to determine their need to comply with the current edition of this Standard. Fire lanes shall be established for existing buildings by the Fire Marshal, or designee, when it is determined that inadequate fire department access is provided.

# **FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS DESIGN**

## **Roadway Design**

**1.1** Public roadways shall be constructed to D.O.T, and Pasco County standards.

**1.2** Public alleys proposed for use for fire apparatus access must meet the following:

- Shall be constructed to D.O.T, and Pasco County standards.
- Minimum 20-foot unobstructed width
- Fire lane signs posted per Pasco County specifications.
- Unobstructed height clearance of 13 feet, 6 inches.

**1.3** All roadways proposed for fire department access shall be engineered and constructed of an all-weather driving surface of asphalt or concrete able to support the live weight of fire apparatus (32 tons).

**1.4** Alternative methods such as brick pavers, road base, gravel, etc. may be considered on a case-by-case basis. A State of Florida Certified Civil Engineer must approve the design and installation as meeting the requirements in writing.

**1.5** Access roadways designed to incorporate materials that allow grass to grow through or upon the surface such as Grass Rings, Geoblock, Grasstone or Grass Crete are generally not approved. It has been our experience that these types of alternatives are unacceptable surface areas because they tend to disappear with time and the limits are unknown to the driver of fire apparatus, causing it to be unreliable. These may be allowed on a case-by-case basis with permanent marking and delineation as approved by the AHJ.

## **Roadway Widths**

**2.1** Minimum widths for apparatus access shall be as follows: Widths are measured curb face to curb face or, where there are no curbs, edge of pavement to edge of pavement. These areas must be maintained unobstructed.

**2.2** Fire department access roads shall have an unobstructed width of not less than 20 ft (6.1 m). (Chapter 18 NFPA 1/FFPC).

**2.3** Access roadways with a width of 34 feet or more do not require fire lane signs. Parking is allowed on both sides of the roadway.

**2.4** Access roadway widths may be reduced to a minimum of 27 feet. Roadways 27 to 33 feet wide shall have fire lane signs posted on one side of the roadway. Parking is allowed on only one side of the street.

**2.5** Access roadway widths less than 27 feet shall have fire lane markings on both sides of the roadway. Parking is not allowed on either side of the street.

**2.6** An unobstructed vertical clearance of 13 feet - 6 inches shall be maintained above all fire department access ways. Obstructions include, but are not limited to, wires, tree limbs, awnings, etc.

**2.7** The PCFD acknowledges the occasional desire to reduce access roadway widths for installation purposes of devices such as gates, keypads, mailboxes and areas of parking lots where the roadway is not needed for access to a structure.

## Gates and Other Devices

**3.1** Gates and other devices designed to limit access are in most cases discouraged but may be allowed and sometimes required. The designs of these devices are approved on a case-by-case basis.

**3.2** Gates and other approved devices designed to limit access shall be provided with the approved 3M Opticom or siren operated entry system that is approved by the AHJ.

**3.3** Removable bollards designed to slide into the ground within the access ways are not permitted unless the design is approved by PCFD.

## 4. Fire Department Access

**4.1** Fire department access roads shall be provided such that any portion of the facility or any portion of an exterior wall of the first story of the building is located not more than 150 feet from fire department access roads as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building or facility.

**4.2** If the building/facility is equipped with an automatic fire sprinkler system, the distance is increased to 450 feet. Fire department access is essential to providing effective manual fire suppression operations. Remote sections of the building need to be limited in order to ensure that hose streams, aerial fire apparatus and fire fighters can access most portions of the building.

**4.3** A fire department access road shall extend to within feet of at least one exterior door that can be opened from the outside and that provides access to the interior of the building (Chapter 18 NFPA 1/FFPC).

**4.4** Grades shall not exceed 4%. The gradient for fire access road shall not exceed the maximum approved (Chapter 18 NFPA 1/FFPC).

**4.5** Private driveways for one- and two-family dwellings shall be provided with fire department access to within 50 feet of all first-story exterior portions of the structures upon the property (Chapter 18 NFPA 1/FFPC).

## 5. Turnarounds and Maneuvering

**5.1** A truck turning analysis for all Pasco County Fire emergency apparatuses (i.e., Ladder, Tower, and Pumper), shall be required. (typically, a 240 –inch wheelbase)

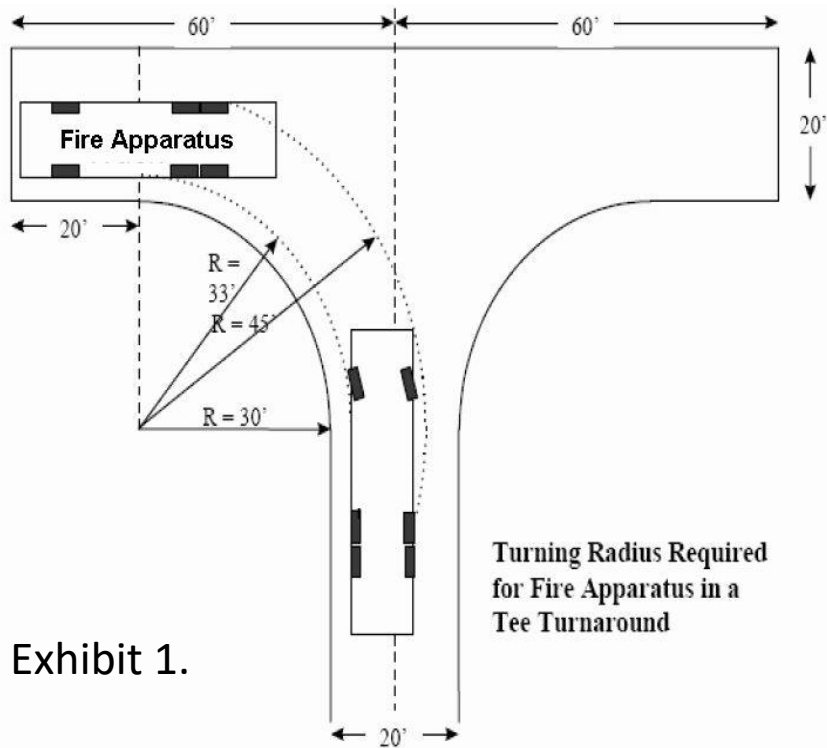
**5.2** Dead-end fire department access roadways in excess of 150 feet shall be provided with an approved turnaround. An approved turnaround shall be by the following means:

**5.3** A cul-de-sac with an appropriate turning radius approved by AHJ.

**5.4** A T-Turn or Y-Turn with an extension of the “T or Y” to be a minimum length of the largest fire department apparatus. (See Exhibit 1.)

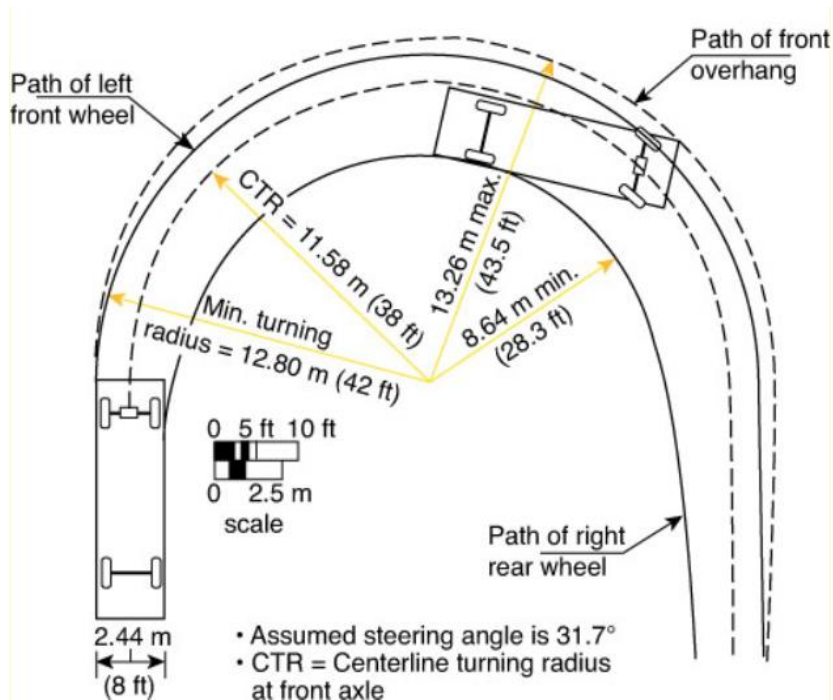
**5.5** Turnarounds, cul-de-sacs, and intersections of streets shall not exceed a grade as approved.



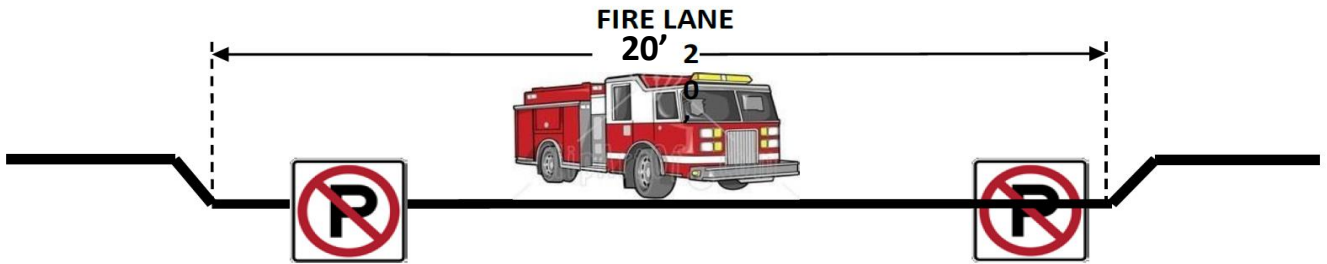


**Exhibit 1.**

The 20 ft access width is a minimum for use only with an *exclusive* fire department emergency access way. For roadways or public streets, these access widths must be increased. The end length of 60 ft may remain the same, however. Variations of this hammerhead are shown



# FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROAD WIDTH



**Roadway no less than 20'**

**For existing fire access roadways, the minimum street width shall be 20 feet, with no parking on either side. The width shall be increased to 26 feet within 30 feet of a hydrant, no vehicle parking allowed**



**Roadway at least 28'**

**\*Roadway is required to be posted as a fire lane on at least one side.**



**Roadway at least 36'**

**\*Roadway width at least 20 feet when parking is on both sides.**

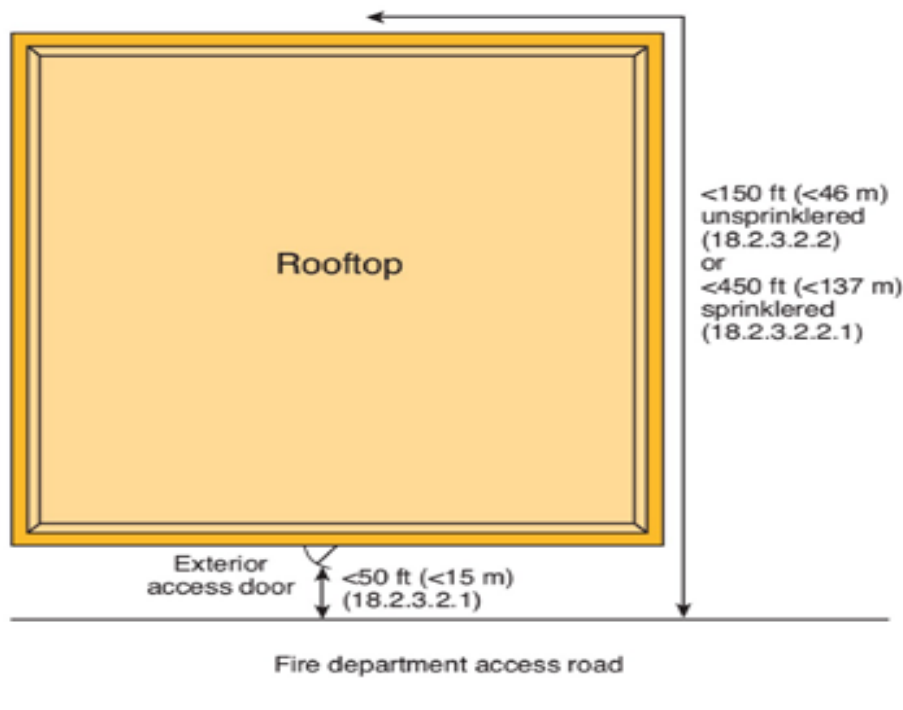
## FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTIONS

- 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 (5.9.5.1 NFPA 24).
- 2** Fire department connections shall be located and arranged so that hose lines can be attached to the inlets without interference (5.9.5.2 NFPA 24).
- 3** Where required by the AHJ approved signs, approved roadway surface markings, or other approved notices shall be provided and maintained to identify fire department access roads or to prohibit the obstruction thereof or both. Fire department connections shall be identified with an approved fire lane sign and installed as follows:
  - a.** A sign designed in accordance with Florida D.O.T. standards, as listed above, shall identify all FDCs. It shall have the wording “No Parking, Fire Department Connection.”
  - b.** The length of the fire lane shall be 10 feet, extending 5 feet on either side of the centerline.
- 4** Additional signage shall be required whenever an FDC is not readily visible to approaching fire apparatus.
  - a.** Such signs shall have “FDC” in red letters at least 6 inches high, and additional relevant information in red letters at least six (6) inches high (e.g., “Behind Retaining Wall”) or a red arrow to indicate direction of travel to the FDC.
- 5** Additional signage is also required when the building supplied by an FDC is not easily discerned.
  - a.** Such signs shall have the physical address, or the occupancy name called out in red letters at least six (6) inches high (e.g., “12345” or “Bldg. A”).
- 6** Supplemental curb marking, or pavement striping is required for every FDC to clearly mark the boundaries of the fire lane. This will help to alert the public of the need to stay out of the area and will assist in enforcement of the no parking zone.

## ACCESS TO BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION OR MODIFICATIONS

Required street and on-site fire hydrants/water mains shall be installed, operable tested, inspected, and approved by the Pasco County Fire Rescue, Office of the Fire Marshal prior to starting construction.

- Fire department access roads shall be established, engineered, and maintained serviceable for fire protection and emergency purposes in accordance with the approved development plan and Florida Fire Prevention Fire Code.
- Access roads shall be kept clear of all obstructions such as, but not limited to, low-hanging wires, construction materials, construction equipment, contractor trailers, and contractor vehicles.
- Where required, fire lanes shall be posted when the access road is established.
- Street name identification and building addresses shall be installed at the time the access road is established.



*Acceptable fire department access configuration.*

## FIRE UNDERGROUND

1

Installer shall provide a completed Underground Piping Materials as well as signed and sealed plans at the beginning of the inspection.

**Visual:** All underground piping, joints, and thrust blocks must be uncovered and exposed, with labeling of the pipe legible from grade. All ductile iron, retaining rods, and other non-plastic components shall be externally coated for corrosion and poly wrapped.

**Hydrostatic Test:** Visual inspection must be approved prior to hydrostatic test. The test will be at 200 psi or at 50- psi pressure in excess of the maximum static pressure when the maximum static pressure exceeds 150 psi, for a minimum of two hours. Testing to be from the gate valve to the top of the spigot, no pressure drop, or gain allowed.

**Flush:** Upon completion of the underground hydrostatic test, the underground piping will be flushed, witnessed by the Fire Department. All piping used to flush must be properly secured or restrained. The flushing must be completed prior to stacking the riser to the overhead piping.

Submittal Requirements

- a. Underground piping shall be designed and constructed as required for an underground fire main using NFPA 24, Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances, as the installation standard.
- b. The FDC shall discharge into the system on the discharge side of the pump if a pump is present.
- c. Where the FDC is subject to vehicular damage, the connection shall be protected. Protection components shall not be closer than 36-inches to the connection and shall not interfere with the operation of the connection.
- d. The pipe size and arrangement of the FDC should conform to the latest edition of NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems. Inspection Requirements

2

Plans shall be clear and legible, and all sheets shall be in a common and appropriate scale (preferably computer generated). A minimum of three (3) sets of plans and minimum of one (1) set of specifications/cut sheets shall be submitted. Plans shall contain sufficient detail to enable the plan reviewer to accomplish a complete review. Plans that do not conform to the submittal requirements or are not clearly legible will be rejected and require a resubmittal.

3

Plans shall include all items required by NFPA 24 and;

- a. Standard details.
- b. Location and size of all thrust blocks.
- c. Detail of building riser turn
- d. Embedment detail to include depth of bury and backfill specifications.
- e. Type of fittings/joints, method of connection and rod size.



All inspections shown require a Pasco County permit. This is a summary listing of mandatory inspections and does not represent all required inspections or codes. Contractors must comply with all local and State codes. Approved plans must be onsite at the time of Inspection.

## 1 FIRE SPRINKLERS

- Four (4) required inspections: rough, hydro, flush and final.
- Rough, hydro and flush may be inspected at same time if nipples and caps are used in place of sprinkler heads.
- Final inspection includes verification that installed heads match model number per approved plans and are obstruction free.

## 2 FIRE PUMP

- One (1) required inspection.
- Inspection requires flow test off the roof of all high-rise buildings.
- Can be scheduled with fire pump installer's acceptance test or as a second test.

## 3 FIRE ALARM

- Two (2) required inspections: rough and final.
- Rough inspection includes verification of wire, device and device location.
- Final inspection includes testing of every device installed and verification that installation is to manufacturer's specifications. Laminated "footprint" showing all initiating devices is required.
- All work, except for repair work, requires a permit.

## 4 PENETRATIONS

- All items penetrating a rated wall must be installed following a testing agency assembly.
- Manufacturer's installation documentation must be on-site.
- Penetration inspections include but are not limited to electrical wiring and conduits, plumbing pipe, dampers and a/c lines.

## 5 FIRE WALL, TENANT SEPARATION WALL AND RATED CEILINGS

- Minimum required inspections: rough and final.
- All rated walls/ceilings must be built to an approved testing agency specification. Example: UL U419 Rough inspection includes framing/ resilient channel, screw type and spacing, board brand and type.
- Approved protection of outlet boxes within a 24" horizontal line per UL requirements is required.
- Final inspection includes final layer, tape and mud and perimeter caulking if required. Manufacturer's installation documentation must be on-site.
- All work to a rated wall, including repair work, requires a permit.

## 6 FIRE DOORS

- All fire doors and frames must be labeled and installed as tested.

## All inspections require a Pasco County permit.

Pasco County Central Permitting Website:

<https://www.pascocountyfl.net/2627/Step-6-Obtain-Licenses-and-Permits>

### 1 CERIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

- All new businesses require a change of use/occupancy permit in order to receive a Certificate of Occupancy.
- A Certificate of Occupancy is required any time there has been a change in use of the existing tenancy, or there is a new tenant in an existing structure.

### 2 WHEN DO I NEED A TCO? (TEMPORARY CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY)

- The area to be occupied must be totally completed; a floor plan may be required for specific areas.  
All fees due must be paid, and all related holds must be released.  
Approval must be granted by all disciplines: Building, Electric, Mechanical, Plumbing, and Fire.
- The contractor must present a letter requesting the Temporary Certificate of Occupancy which specifies the exact portion of the building for which it is needed, the reason for the request, and the period for which it is requested. The letter must include the building permit number, the address of the job, and be accompanied by a \$153 fee. Penetration inspections include but are not limited to electrical wiring and conduits, plumbing pipe, dampers and a/c lines.

### 3 WHEN IS A PERMIT REQUIRED

A permit is required to:

- Enlarge
- Alter
- Repair
- Move/demolish
- Change the occupancy of a building or structure.

A permit is required to repair, remove, convert, or replace electrical, gas, mechanical, or plumbing.

## Pasco County Ordinance

### 406.4. - Building Permits and Certificates of Completion/Occupancy

A. Intent and Purpose. It is the intent and purpose of this section to ensure that development in Pasco County occurs in an orderly manner consistent with all provisions of this Code.

B. Procedures. Building Permits and Certificates of Completion/Occupancy shall be processed in accordance with Chapter 18, Pasco County Code of Ordinances.

C. Prohibitions.

1. No building shall be erected on a lot or parcel of land subject to this Code, nor shall any Building Permit be issued therefore, unless:

a. Such lot or parcel abuts or has legal access to a street dedicated to and accepted by the Board of County Commissioners, is shown on a legally recorded subdivision plat, or such lot or parcel is authorized pursuant to this Code.

b. A variance from subparagraph a. has been granted pursuant to this Code.

The provisions of this Code shall not apply to the erection of agricultural buildings. Nothing in this Code shall be construed as waiving or eliminating any requirement of this Code pertaining to plan review, plan approval, or permitting prior to construction.

2. No Building Permit shall be issued for nonmodal structures or final inspection completed for model structures within a mobile home park prior to completion of all infrastructure in accordance with this Code and the approved site plan.

## NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

### NFPA 1

**1.7.14 Certificate of Occupancy.** When the building code requires a certificate of occupancy, the certificate of occupancy shall not be issued until approved by the AHJ (*Authority Having Jurisdiction-Fire Marshal*) for fire code enforcement.

10.3.4.1 In any building or structure, whether or not a physical alteration is needed, a change from one use or occupancy classification to another shall comply with 4.6.7 of NFPA 101.  
[101:4.6.11]

### NFPA 101

43.2.2.1.5 **Change of Use.** A change in the purpose or level of activity within a structure that involves a change in application of the requirements of the Code.

4.6.11 **Change of Use or Occupancy Classification.** In any building or structure, whether or not a physical alteration is needed, a change from one use or occupancy classification to another shall comply with 4.6.7.

**4.6.7.1** Rehabilitation work on existing buildings shall be classified as one of the following work categories in accordance with 43.2.2.1: FFPC 2018

## CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY

### Florida Fire Prevention Code

FFPC 1.4.5.7.1 In any building or structure, whether or not a physical alteration is needed, a change from one occupancy classification to another shall be permitted only where such a structure, building, or portion thereof conforms with the requirements of this Code that apply to new construction for the proposed new use, except as follows:

(1) Where, in the opinion of the AHJ (Authority Having Jurisdiction- Fire Marshal), the proposed occupancy or change in use is not more hazardous than the existing use, based on life safety and fire risk, the AHJ shall be permitted to approve such change of occupancy provided compliance with the requirements of this Code for buildings of like occupancy or use are specifically incorporated to safeguard the life, health, and welfare of persons.

(2) Change of tenants or ownership shall not be construed to be a change of occupancy classification where the nature of use and assigned occupancy classification remain the same.

FFPC 1.4.5.7.2 Where specifically permitted elsewhere in the Code, existing construction features shall be permitted to be continued in use in conversions

- (1) Repair
- (2) Renovation
- (3) Modification
- (4) Reconstruction
- (5) Change of use or occupancy classification
- (6) Addition



## PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

### Florida Building Code Sec. 18-36

(a) Permits are required as stated in this code and the Florida Building Code. The following activities require a building permit unless exempted in writing by the Building Official: erection, construction, alteration or repair of a building, structure, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing system.

(1) Permits are required for sheds and similar outbuildings.

Failure to obtain a required permit prior to commencing, or allowing commencement of, any of these activities is a violation of this code. Engaging in, contracting for, encouraging, assisting, procuring, or performing work requiring a building permit without such permit is a violation of this code. Failing to obtain a building permit for work previously undertaken without a permit when such permit was required is a violation of this code. This section also applies to persons who purchase or otherwise obtain land or a structure upon which there is an existing violation where work was performed without the required permit and who, after a warning, fail to obtain an "after-the-fact" permit to cure the violation or to demolish or restore the structure to its original condition in order to cure the violation. "After-the-fact" permits are not required for:

(1) Sheds under 250 square feet and aboveground pools, when these structures were erected prior to January 1, 1995; and

(2) Any structure, work, or condition for which a permit would have been required, when such structure, work or condition was completed prior to January 1, 1985.

**1**

The Florida Building Code require a building permit unless exempted in writing by the Building Official for each of the following:

- |                                      |                  |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| • Erection                           | Demolition       |
| • Alteration or repair of a building | Construction     |
| • Electrical                         | Life Safety      |
| • Mechanical or Plumbing system      | Gas Installation |

**2**

**Permits are required for sheds and similar outbuildings.**

Failure to obtain a required permit prior to commencing, or allowing commencement of, any of these activities is a violation of this code. Engaging in, contracting for, encouraging, assisting, procuring, or performing work requiring a building permit without such permit is a violation of this code.

**3**

Failing to obtain a building permit for work previously undertaken without a permit when such permit was required is a violation of this code. This section also applies to persons who purchase or otherwise obtain land or a structure upon which there is an existing violation where work was performed without the required permit and who, after a warning, fail to obtain an "after-the-fact" permit to cure the violation or to demolish or restore the structure to its original condition in order to cure the violation.

## FIRE SAFETY INSPECTOR <sup>[2]</sup>

**ARTICLE II. - *Cross reference***— *Officers and employees, § 2-46 et seq.*

### **Positions created enforcement responsibilities.**

#### **- Sec. 46-26.**

The Firesafety Inspector, qualified in accordance with F.S. Ch. 633 and appointed by the county administrator or his designee, shall be responsible for the enforcement of all fire prevention codes adopted by the board of county commissioners.

(Code 1970, § 8-5; Ord. No. 78-01, § 1, 11-1-77; Ord. No. 83-03, § 1, 2-1-83)

#### **• Sec. 46-27. - Duties.**

(a) A Firesafety Inspector shall be an ex officio agent of the state fire marshal, upon designation thereby, and shall have all the powers and duties of such agent as set forth in F.S. Ch. 633. In addition, a Firesafety Inspector shall enforce the fire prevention code adopted by [section 46-1](#) and all laws and sections of this Code and other ordinances embracing the following:

- (1) Inspection of potential hazards.
- (2) Abatement of fire hazards.
- (3) Investigation of the cause, origin, and circumstances of fires.
- (4) Control and use of explosives and flammables.
- (5) Regulation of the maintenance of fire escapes.
- (6) Regulation of the maintenance of automatic and other private fire alarm systems and fire extinguishing equipment.
- (7) Control of the means and adequacy of exits in a fire, from factories, schools, hotels and lodging houses, hospitals and churches, halls, theaters, and other places in which numbers of persons work, meet, live or congregate and conduct exit drills as established by management.
- (8) Inspection and enforcement of the installation and maintenance of emergency water supply systems and sprinkler systems.
- (9) Enforcement of all provisions of the building code adopted in [section 18-86](#) relating to fire prevention.
- (10) Educational fire prevention programs.

(Continued)

(11) Establishing motor vehicle routes and fire lanes in the manner provided by the code adopted by [section 46-1](#). Such routes and fire lanes shall be approved by the board of county commissioners prior to becoming effective.

(b) In carrying out his responsibilities, a Firesafety Inspector may request the assistance of all agencies and departments and divisions of the county government.

(c) A fire safety inspector shall exercise his duties within the unincorporated areas of the county and may, upon request of any municipality, exercise the duties set forth in this section within such municipality.

(d) Right of entry for inspection shall be in accordance with the following:

1) A fire safety inspector shall have the right and authority to enter any building, structure, or premises for the purpose of making inspections or investigations at all reasonable hours, provided that, except in an emergency, the right and authority conferred by this subsection shall not apply to the entry of a private residence unless written notice is served upon the occupant thereof. Such written notice shall contain a statement of the time an inspection shall be made and shall also contain a statement of the purposes of such inspection or investigation, which purpose shall be within the scope of this article.

(2) The inspection and examination authorized by this article shall be done in cooperation with the building division for the purpose of reporting and correcting the following fire hazards or fire conditions pertaining to buildings and their occupants:

- a. Disrepair.
- b. Age and dilapidated condition.
- c. Faulty or unapproved construction.
- d. Inadequate fire escapes or lack of means of egress.
- e. Inadequate fire alarm protection.
- f. Inadequate fire extinguishing equipment.
- g. Materials in buildings especially suitable to fire.
- h. Conditions endangering other property or occupants.
- i. Inadequate emergency water supply or inadequate sprinkler system.
- j. Any other fire hazards dangerous to life or property.

investigation and inspection of fires and fire damage to determine the cause of such fires and recommend prevention of additional fires.

(Code 1970, § 8-6; Ord. No. 78-01, § 2, 11-1-77; Ord. No. 83-03, § 2, 2-1-83)

**State Law reference—** Powers of State Fire Marshal, F.S. § 633.081 et seq.

**Order to correct violation****- Sec. 46-28**

(a)*Authority.* For violations of this article or of any sections of this Code or other laws or ordinances relating to fire hazards as found by a Firesafety Inspector, he shall serve a written order to correct the violation upon the owner, operator, occupant, or other person responsible for the violation.

(b)*Service of orders.* The order required in this section shall be served in one of the following ways:

(1) Making personal delivery of the order to the person responsible.

(2) By leaving the order with some person of suitable age and discretion upon the premises.

(3) By affixing a copy of the order to the door at the entrance of the premises in violation.

(4) By mailing a copy of the order to the last known address of the owner of the premises, by certified mail, return receipt requested.

(5) By publishing a copy of the order in a local paper once a week for three consecutive weeks, where service cannot be made in accordance with subsections (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section.

(c)*Time for compliance.* The order required in this section shall set forth time limitations for compliance, dependent upon the hazard and danger created by the violation. In extreme danger to persons or property, a fire safety inspector shall have the authority to require compliance immediately upon service of the order.

(d)*Appeals; failure to comply.* A person to whom such an order is directed shall have the right, within 24 hours of service of such order, to appeal to the county fire chief who shall review such order within ten days and file his decision thereon. Unless the order is revoked or modified, it shall remain in full force and effect and shall be obeyed by the person to whom it is directed. No person to whom an order is directed shall fail to comply with such order within the time prescribed in the notice, beginning from the date of determination of the appeal.

(e)*Failure to comply within specified time.* It shall be unlawful for any person to whom an order is directed to fail to comply with such order within the specified time. If such occurs, the county shall have such injunctive remedies as provided in [section 1-6](#).

(Code 1970, § 8-7; Ord. No. 78-01, § 3, 11-1-77; Ord. No. 83-03, § 3, 2-1-83)

Thank you for choosing Pasco County as the location for your business. If you have any further questions, you may contact any agency of Pasco County at 727-847-2411, or go to our website:

<https://www.pascocountyfl.net/>



## **1 ENGINEERED AND PRE-ENGINEERED FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS**

- Fire suppression system inspections include verification of installation to manufacturer's specifications.

## **2 KITCHEN HOOD SYSTEMS**

- Hood inspections include verification of construction, installation of the hood, duct work and any required fire wrap and roof top fans.

## **3 FINAL INSPECTION**

- Final inspections are scheduled after all trades have completed work.
- A representative of all trades is required to be present during final inspection.
- Upon successful final inspection, Notice of Fire Compliance for all permits will be issued.

## **CODE REQUIREMENTS**

All construction must meet the following code requirements:

- Florida Building Code & Statutes
- Florida Fire Prevention Code
- Local Ordinances

## **RE-INSPECTION FEES**

1st	\$0
2nd Re-Inspection	\$75
3rd Re-Inspection	\$90
4th Re-Inspection	\$200
Licensure Required Inspection:	Add \$50

## **CODE REQUIREMENTS**

All construction must meet the following code requirements:

**1** Florida Building Code & Statutes

**2** Florida Fire Prevention Code

**3** Local Ordinances

Pasco County Fire Rescue conducts annual Fire/Life Safety inspections of all commercial buildings/businesses enforcing all FFPC/NFPA requirements.

Website for FFPC/NFPA Fire Codes:

<https://www.myfloridacfo.com/division/sfm/bfp/floridafirepreventioncodepage.htm>

Website for Pasco County Code of Ordinances:

[https://library.municode.com/fl/pasco\\_county/codes/code\\_of\\_ordinances](https://library.municode.com/fl/pasco_county/codes/code_of_ordinances)



## **APPEAL AND ADJUSTMENTS**

**IF A CONCERNED PARTY IS NOT SATISFIED WITH A DECISION OF THE FIRE MARSHAL, OR DESIGNEE, AN APPEAL MAY BE MADE, AS PROVIDED FOR IN STATE LAW (NFPA 1.10.4).**





# THE RED BOOK

If you have any questions or comments regarding the Information contained within, or if you need assistance Interpreting these requirements, please contact:

**Pasco County Fire Department  
Community Risk Reduction Division**  
4111 Land O Lakes Blvd  
Suite 208  
Land O Lakes, FL 34639  
Phone 813-929-2737

