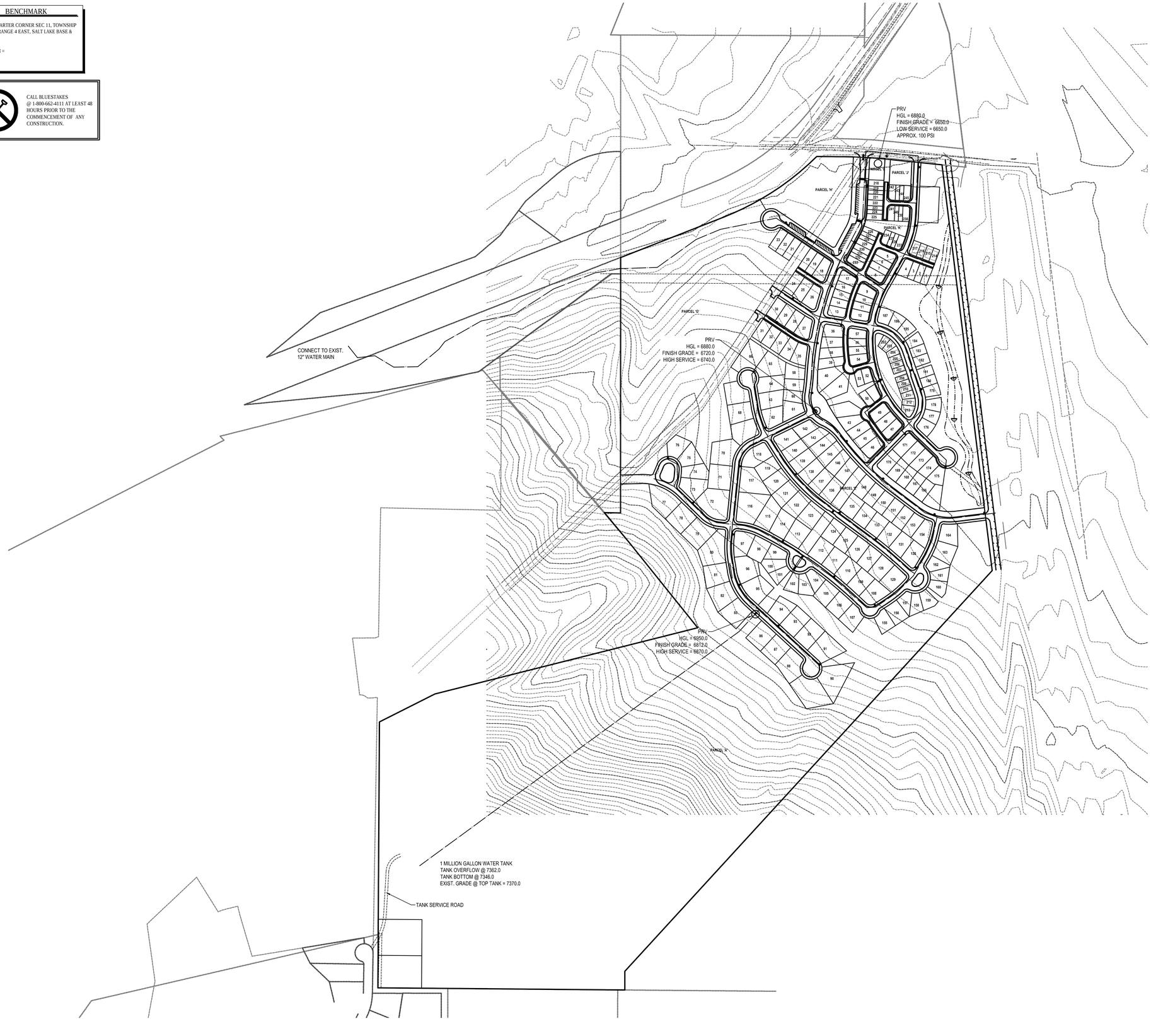
BENCHMARK

NORTH QUARTER CORNER SEC 11, TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH, RANGE 4 EAST, SALT LAKE BASE & MERIDIAN

ELEVATION =

CALL BLUESTAKES @ 1-800-662-4111 AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF ANY CONSTRUCTION.



HORIZONTAL GRAPHIC SCALE

200 0 100 200 400

(IN FEET)

HORZ: 1 inch = 200ft.

ENSIGN

SALT LAKE CITY
90 E. Fort Union Blvd
Suite 100
Midvale UT 84047
Phone: 801.255.0529
Fax: 801.255.4449

LAYTON
Phone: 801.547.1100

PLEASANT GROVE
Phone: 801.796.8145

TOOELE
Phone:435.843.3590

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FOR:
BOYER PARK CITY JUNCTION, LC
90 SOUTH 400 WEST SUITE 200
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84101

CONTACT:
PATRICK MOFFAT
PHONE: 801-521-4781
FAX:

PARK CITY HEIGHTS

PARK CITY, UTAH

LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
No. 169379
ROBERT Q. ELDER
STATE OF UTAH

NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

OVERALL UTILITY PLAN

PROJECT NUMBER: 4976
DATE: 3/17/11
DRAWN BY: B. HADLEY
CHECKED BY: J. FORD
PROJECT MANAGER: R. ELDER

C 3.0

APPENDIX B
FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS

The provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.

SECTION B101
GENERAL

B101.1 Scope. The procedure for determining fire-flow requirements for buildings or portions of buildings hereafter constructed shall be in accordance with this appendix. This appendix does not apply to structures other than buildings.

SECTION B102
DEFINITIONS

B102.1 Definitions. For the purpose of this appendix, certain terms are defined as follows:

FIRE-FLOW. The flow rate of a water supply, measured at 20 pounds per square inch (psi) (138 kPa) residual pressure, that is available for fire fighting.

FIRE-FLOW CALCULATION AREA. The floor area, in square feet (m^2), used to determine the required fire flow.

SECTION B103
MODIFICATIONS

B103.1 Decreases. The fire chief is authorized to reduce the fire-flow requirements for isolated buildings or a group of buildings in rural areas or small communities where the development of full fire-flow requirements is impractical.

B103.2 Increases. The fire chief is authorized to increase the fire-flow requirements where conditions indicate an unusual susceptibility to group fires or conflagrations. An increase shall not be more than twice that required for the building under consideration.

B103.3 Areas without water supply systems. For information regarding water supplies for fire-fighting purposes in rural and suburban areas in which adequate and reliable water supply systems do not exist, the fire code official is authorized to utilize NFPA 1142 or the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code.*

SECTION B104
FIRE-FLOW CALCULATION AREA

B104.1 General. The fire-flow calculation area shall be the total floor area of all floor levels within the exterior walls, and under the horizontal projections of the roof of a building, except as modified in Section B104.3.

B104.2 Area separation. Portions of buildings which are separated by fire walls without openings, constructed in accordance with the *International Building Code,* are allowed to be considered as separate fire-flow calculation areas.

B104.3 Type IA and Type IB construction. The fire-flow calculation area of buildings constructed of Type IA and Type IB construction shall be the area of the three largest successive floors.

Exception: Fire-flow calculation area for open parking garages shall be determined by the area of the largest floor.

SECTION B105
FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS

B105.1 One- and two-family dwellings. The minimum fire-flow requirements for one- and two-family dwellings having a fire-flow calculation area which does not exceed 3,600 square feet (344.5 m^2) shall be 1,000 gallons per minute (3785.4 L/min). Fire-flow and flow duration for dwellings having a fire-flow calculation area in excess of 3,600 square feet (344.5 m^2) shall not be less than that specified in Table B105.1.

Exception: A reduction in required fire flow of 50 percent, as approved, is allowed when the building is provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

B105.2 Buildings other than one- and two-family dwellings. The minimum fire-flow and flow duration for buildings other than one- and two-family dwellings shall be as specified in Table B105.1.

Exception: A reduction in required fire-flow of up to 75 percent, as approved, is allowed when the building is provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. The resulting fire-flow shall not be less than 1,500 gallons per minute (5678 L/min) for the prescribed duration as specified in Table B105.1.

SECTION B106
REFERENCED STANDARDS

ICC	IBC	International Building Code	B104.2, Table B105.1
ICC	IWUIC	International Wildland-Urban Interface Code	B103.3
NFPA	1142	Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting	B103.3

TABLE B105.1
MINIMUM REQUIRED FIRE-FLOW AND FLOW DURATION FOR BUILDINGS[a]

FIRE-FLOW CALCULATION AREA (square feet)					FIRE-FLOW (gallons per minute)[c]	FLOW DURATION (hours)
Type IA and IB[b]	Type IIA and IIIA[b]	Type IV and V-A[b]	Type IIB and IIIB[b]	Type V-B[b]		
0-22,700	0-12,700	0-8,200	0-5,900	0-3,600	1,500	2
22,701-30,200	12,701-17,000	8,201-10,900	5,901-7,900	3,601-4,800	1,750	
30,201-38,700	17,001-21,800	10,901-12,900	7,901-9,800	4,801-6,200	2,000	
38,701-48,300	21,801-24,200	12,901-17,400	9,801-12,600	6,201-7,700	2,250	
48,301-59,000	24,201-33,200	17,401-21,300	12,601-15,400	7,701-9,400	2,500	
59,001-70,900	33,201-39,700	21,301-25,500	15,401-18,400	9,401-11,300	2,750	
70,901-83,700	39,701-47,100	25,501-30,100	18,401-21,800	11,301-13,400	3,000	3
83,701-97,700	47,101-54,900	30,101-35,200	21,801-25,900	13,401-15,600	3,250	
97,701-112,700	54,901-63,400	35,201-40,600	25,901-29,300	15,601-18,000	3,500	
112,701-128,700	63,401-72,400	40,601-46,400	29,301-33,500	18,001-20,600	3,750	
128,701-145,900	72,401-82,100	46,401-52,500	33,501-37,900	20,601-23,300	4,000	4
145,901-164,200	82,101-92,400	52,501-59,100	37,901-42,700	23,301-26,300	4,250	
164,201-183,400	92,401-103,100	59,101-66,000	42,701-47,700	26,301-29,300	4,500	
183,401-203,700	103,101-114,600	66,001-73,300	47,701-53,000	29,301-32,600	4,750	
203,701-225,200	114,601-126,700	73,301-81,100	53,001-58,600	32,601-36,000	5,000	
225,201-247,700	126,701-139,400	81,101-89,200	58,601-65,400	36,001-39,600	5,250	
247,701-271,200	139,401-152,600	89,201-97,700	65,401-70,600	39,601-43,400	5,500	
271,201-295,900	152,601-166,500	97,701-106,500	70,601-77,000	43,401-47,400	5,750	
295,901-Greater	166,501-Greater	106,501-115,800	77,001-83,700	47,401-51,500	6,000	
—	—	115,801-125,500	83,701-90,600	51,501-55,700	6,250	
—	—	125,501-135,500	90,601-97,900	55,701-60,200	6,500	
—	—	135,501-145,800	97,901-106,800	60,201-64,800	6,750	
—	—	145,801-156,700	106,801-113,200	64,801-69,600	7,000	
—	—	156,701-167,900	113,201-121,300	69,601-74,600	7,250	
—	—	167,901-179,400	121,301-129,600	74,601-79,800	7,500	
—	—	179,401-191,400	129,601-138,300	79,801-85,100	7,750	
—	—	191,401-Greater	138,301-Greater	85,101-Greater	8,000	

For SI: 1 square foot = 0.0929 m^2, 1 gallon per minute = 3.785 L/m, 1 pound per square inch = 6.895 kPa.

a. The minimum required fire flow shall be allowed to be reduced by 25 percent for Group R.

b. Types of construction are based on the *International Building Code.*

c. Measured at 20 psi.

APPENDIX C
FIRE HYDRANT LOCATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION

The provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.

SECTION C101
GENERAL

C101.1 Scope. Fire hydrants shall be provided in accordance with this appendix for the protection of buildings, or portions of buildings, hereafter constructed.

SECTION C102
LOCATION

C102.1 Fire hydrant locations. Fire hydrants shall be provided along required fire apparatus access roads and adjacent public streets.

SECTION C103
NUMBER OF FIRE HYDRANTS

C103.1 Fire hydrants available. The minimum number of fire hydrants available to a building shall not be less than that listed in Table C105.1. The number of fire hydrants available to a complex or subdivision shall not be less than that determined by spacing requirements listed in Table C105.1 when applied to fire apparatus access roads and perimeter public streets from which fire operations could be conducted.

SECTION C104
CONSIDERATION OF EXISTING FIRE HYDRANTS

C104.1 Existing fire hydrants. Existing fire hydrants on public streets are allowed to be considered as available. Existing fire hydrants on adjacent properties shall not be considered available unless fire apparatus access roads extend between properties and easements are established to prevent obstruction of such roads.

SECTION C105
DISTRIBUTION OF FIRE HYDRANTS

C105.1 Hydrant spacing. The average spacing between fire hydrants shall not exceed that listed in Table C105.1.

Exception: The fire chief is authorized to accept a deficiency of up to 10 percent where existing fire hydrants provide all or a portion of the required fire hydrant service.

Regardless of the average spacing, fire hydrants shall be located such that all points on streets and access roads adjacent to a building are within the distances listed in Table C105.1.

TABLE C105.1
NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF FIRE HYDRANTS

FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENT (gpm)	MINIMUM NUMBER OF HYDRANTS	AVERAGE SPACING BETWEEN HYDRANTS[a, b, c] (feet)	MAXIMUM DISTANCE FROM ANY POINT ON STREET OR ROAD FRONTAGE TO A HYDRANT[d]
1,750 or less	1	500	250
2,000-2,250	2	450	225
2,500	3	450	225
3,000	3	400	225
3,500-4,000	4	350	210
4,500-5,000	5	300	180
5,500	6	300	180
6,000	6	250	150
6,500-7,000	7	250	150
7,500 or more	8 or more[e]	200	120

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 gallon per minute = 3.785 L/m.

a. Reduce by 100 feet for dead-end streets or roads.

b. Where streets are provided with median dividers which can be crossed by fire fighters pulling hose lines, or where arterial streets are provided with four or more traffic lanes and have a traffic count of more than 30,000 vehicles per day, hydrant spacing shall average 500 feet on each side of the street and be arranged on an alternating basis up to a fire-flow requirement of 7,000 gallons per minute and 400 feet for higher fire-flow requirements.

c. Where new water mains are extended along streets where hydrants are not needed for protection of structures or similar fire problems, fire hydrants shall be provided at spacing not to exceed 1,000 feet to provide for transportation hazards.

d. Reduce by 50 feet for dead-end streets or roads.

e. One hydrant for each 1,000 gallons per minute or fraction thereof.

APPENDIX D

FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS

The provisions contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless specifically referenced in the adopting ordinance.

SECTION D101 GENERAL

D101.1 Scope. Fire apparatus access roads shall be in accordance with this appendix and all other applicable requirements of the *International Fire Code*.

SECTION D102 REQUIRED ACCESS

D102.1 Access and loading. Facilities, buildings or portions of buildings hereafter constructed shall be accessible to fire department apparatus by way of an approved fire apparatus access road with an asphalt, concrete or other approved driving surface capable of supporting the imposed load of fire apparatus weighing at least 75,000 pounds (34 050 kg).

SECTION D103 MINIMUM SPECIFICATIONS

D103.1 Access road width with a hydrant. Where a fire hydrant is located on a fire apparatus access road, the minimum road width shall be 26 feet (7925 mm). See Figure D103.1.

D103.2 Grade. Fire apparatus access roads shall not exceed 10 percent in grade.

Exception: Grades steeper than 10 percent as approved by the fire chief.

D103.3 Turning radius. The minimum turning radius shall be determined by the fire code official.

D103.4 Dead ends. Dead-end fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet (45 720 mm) shall be provided with width and turnaround provisions in accordance with Table D103.4.

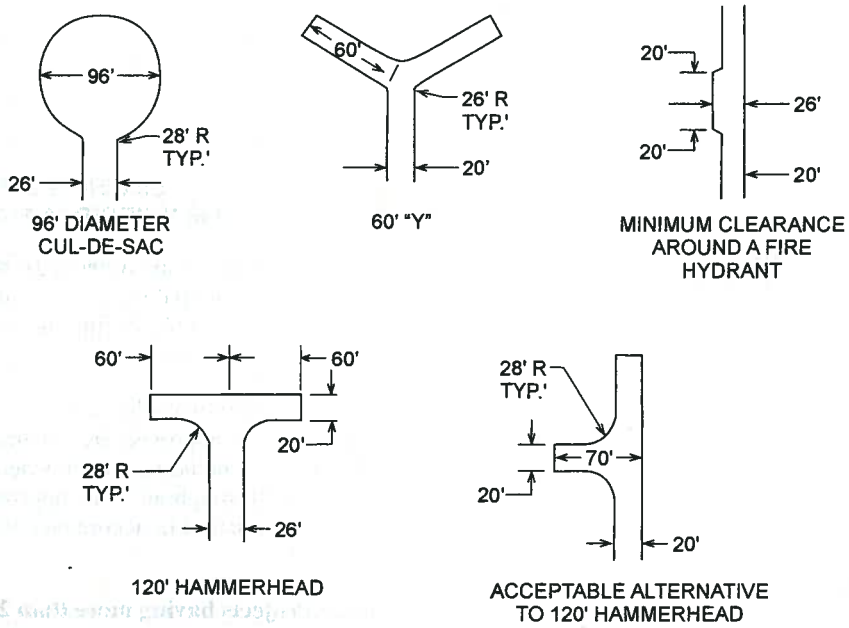
TABLE D103.4
REQUIREMENTS FOR DEAD-END FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS

LENGTH (feet)	WIDTH (feet)	TURNAROUNDS REQUIRED
0–150	20	None required
151–500	20	120-foot Hammerhead, 60-foot "Y" or 96-foot-diameter cul-de-sac in accordance with Figure D103.1
501–750	26	120-foot Hammerhead, 60-foot "Y" or 96-foot-diameter cul-de-sac in accordance with Figure D103.1
Over 750	Special approval required	

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

D103.5 Fire apparatus access road gates. Gates securing the fire apparatus access roads shall comply with all of the following criteria:

1. The minimum gate width shall be 20 feet (6096 mm).



For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

FIGURE D103.1
DEAD-END FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROAD TURNAROUND

2. Gates shall be of the swinging or sliding type.
3. Construction of gates shall be of materials that allow manual operation by one person.
4. Gate components shall be maintained in an operative condition at all times and replaced or repaired when defective.
5. Electric gates shall be equipped with a means of opening the gate by fire department personnel for emergency access. Emergency opening devices shall be approved by the fire code official.
6. Manual opening gates shall not be locked with a padlock or chain and padlock unless they are capable of being opened by means of forcible entry tools or when a key box containing the key(s) to the lock is installed at the gate location.
7. Locking device specifications shall be submitted for approval by the fire code official.

D103.6 Signs. Where required by the fire code official, fire apparatus access roads shall be marked with permanent NO PARKING—FIRE LANE signs complying with Figure D103.6. Signs shall have a minimum dimension of 12 inches (305 mm) wide by 18 inches (457 mm) high and have red letters on a white reflective background. Signs shall be posted on one or both sides of the fire apparatus road as required by Section D103.6.1 or D103.6.2.

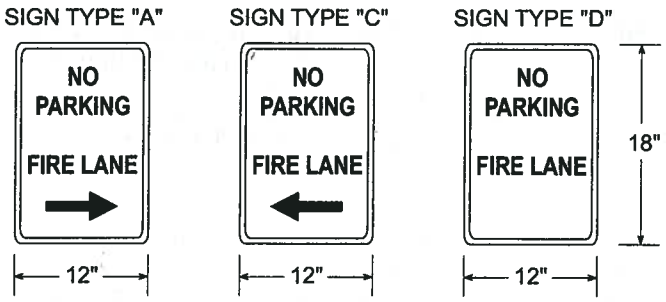


FIGURE D103.6
FIRE LANE SIGNS

D103.6.1 Roads 20 to 26 feet in width. Fire apparatus access roads 20 to 26 feet wide (6096 to 7925 mm) shall be posted on both sides as a fire lane.

D103.6.2 Roads more than 26 feet in width. Fire apparatus access roads more than 26 feet wide (7925 mm) to 32 feet wide (9754 mm) shall be posted on one side of the road as a fire lane.

SECTION D104
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS

D104.1 Buildings exceeding three stories or 30 feet in height. Buildings or facilities exceeding 30 feet (9144 mm) or three stories in height shall have at least three means of fire apparatus access for each structure.

D104.2 Buildings exceeding 62,000 square feet in area. Buildings or facilities having a gross building area of more than 62,000 square feet (5760 m^2) shall be provided with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads.

Exception: Projects having a gross building area of up to 124,000 square feet (11 520 m^2) that have a single approved fire apparatus access road when all buildings are equipped throughout with approved automatic sprinkler systems.

D104.3 Remoteness. Where two access roads are required, they shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one half of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the property or area to be served, measured in a straight line between accesses.

SECTION D105
AERIAL FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS

D105.1 Where required. Buildings or portions of buildings or facilities exceeding 30 feet (9144 mm) in height above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access shall be provided with approved fire apparatus access roads capable of accommodating fire department aerial apparatus. Overhead utility and power lines shall not be located within the aerial fire apparatus access roadway.

D105.2 Width. Fire apparatus access roads shall have a minimum unobstructed width of 26 feet (7925 mm) in the immediate vicinity of any building or portion of building more than 30 feet (9144 mm) in height.

D105.3 Proximity to building. At least one of the required access routes meeting this condition shall be located within a minimum of 15 feet (4572 mm) and a maximum of 30 feet (9144 mm) from the building, and shall be positioned parallel to one entire side of the building.

SECTION D106
MULTIPLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS

D106.1 Projects having more than 100 dwelling units. Multiple-family residential projects having more than 100 dwelling units shall be equipped throughout with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads.

Exception: Projects having up to 200 dwelling units may have a single approved fire apparatus access road when all buildings, including nonresidential occupancies, are equipped throughout with approved automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

D106.2 Projects having more than 200 dwelling units. Multiple-family residential projects having more than 200 dwelling units shall be provided with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads regardless of whether they are equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

PARK CITY HEIGHTS

FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY

SECTION 502
FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY

The fire hazard severity of building sites for all buildings hereafter constructed, modified or relocated into wildland-urban interface areas shall be established in accordance with Appendix C.

The fire hazard severity is allowed to be reduced by implementing a vegetation management plan in accordance with Appendix B.

APPENDIX C
FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY FORM

This appendix is to be used to determine the fire hazard severity.

A. Subdivision Design	Points
1. Ingress/Egress	
Two or more primary roads	1 X
One road	10 ___
One-lane road in, one-lane road out	15 ___
2. Width of Primary Road	
20 feet or more	1 X
Less than 20 feet	5 ___
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less	1 ___
Road grade 5-10%	5 X
Road grade greater than 10%	10 ___
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with an outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater	1 X
Cul-de-sac turnaround	5 ___
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length	8 ___
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet in length	10 ___
5. Street Signs	
Present but unapproved	3 ___
Not present	5 ___

B. Vegetation (IUWIC Definitions)	
1. Fuel Types	
Surface	
Lawn/noncombustible	1 ___
Grass/short brush	5 X
Scattered dead/down woody material	10 ___
Abundant dead/down woody material	15 ___
Overstory	
Deciduous trees (except tall brush)	3 ___
Mixed deciduous trees and tall brush	10 ___
Clumped/scattered conifers and/or tall brush	15 ___
Contiguous conifer and/or tall brush	20 ___
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of lots completed	1 X
30% to 70% of lots completed	10 ___
Less than 30% of lots completed	20 ___

C. Topography	
Located on flat, base of hill, or setback at crest of hill	1 ___
On slope with 0-20% grade	5 X
On slope with 21-30% grade	10 ___
On slope with 31% grade or greater	15 ___
At crest of hill with unmitigated vegetation below	20 ___

D. Roofing Material	
Class A Fire Rated	1 X
Class B Fire Rated	5 ___
Class C Fire Rated	10 ___
Nonrated	20 ___

E. Fire Protection—Water Source	
500 GPM hydrant within 1,000 feet	1 X
Hydrant farther than 1,000 feet or draft site	5 ___
Water source 20 min. or less, round trip	10 ___
Water source farther than 20 min., and 45 min. or less, round trip	15 ___
Water source farther than 45 min., round trip	20 ___

F. Siding and Decking	
Noncombustible siding/deck	1 ___
Combustible siding/no deck	5 ___
Noncombustible siding/combustible deck	10 ___
Combustible siding and deck	15 X

G . Utilities (gas and/or electric)	
All underground utilities	1 ___
One underground, one aboveground	3 X
All aboveground	5 ___

Total for Subdivision	39
Moderate Hazard	50–75
High Hazard	76–100
Extreme Hazard	101+

Description of Fire Hazard Severity Form – Appendix C:

A. Subdivision Design
   1. Ingress/Egress – Phase 1 will have two (2) access points off of Old Dump Road. At a certain level of build-out there will be a third access point off of the hwy 40 Frontage Road. Both Old Dump Road and the Frontage Road will be fully improved to Park City Standards for access to the project site. 1 Point
   2. Width of Primary Road – All roads will be public roads and will have a minimum of 20' paved width. 1 Point
   3. Accessibility – The majority of the road grades in the project are less than 5% slope. The roads were designed to run with the topography. There are a few roads that will have grades between 5%-10%, but nothing over that. 5 Points
   4. Secondary Road Terminus – Primarily the project has loop roads. The roads that do have cul-de-sacs all have an outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater. 1 Point
   5. Street Signs – All of the streets will be named and have signs at the intersections as required by Park City Engineering. 0 Points

B. Vegetation
   1. Fuel Types
      - Surface – Homes will have three (3) distinct landscape zones around the building. They are: Enhanced Landscape Zone, Transitional Landscape Zone, and Natural Landscape Zone. Both the Enhanced and Transitional Zones will be irrigated and will consist of grasses, ground cover, and typical landscaping as it complies with the Landscape Section within the Project Design Guidelines. The Natural Landscape Zone will be left as is and will be located approximately 30 to 50 feet from the building. 5 Points
      - Overstory – In the area to be developed and place homes there are no areas of Overstory. 0 Points
   2. Defensible Space – The development plan shows a clustering of homes to the greatest extent possible and more than 70% of the lots will be completed. 1 Point

C. Topography
   - The development site is generally located at the base of the hill, but will consist of slopes between 0-20% grades. 5 Points

D. Roofing Material
   - All roofs will require a Class A Fire Rated roofing Material. This note will be placed on the Plat maps as well as in the Project Design Guidelines. 1 Point

E. Fire Protection – Water Source

- All of the buildings will be sprinkled with a 13R system. Required fire flow would be 1750 gpm for a 4,800 square foot building with a Type V-B construction. If a fire sprinkler 13R system is used than a 50% reduction could be granted, however minimum fire flow requirements should not be reduced lower than 1500 gpm. Maximum Fire Hydrant spacing per Appendix C of the 2006 International Fire Code is 500 Feet, for fire flow requirements less than 1750 gpm. 1 Point

* Attached Appendix B, C, & D of the 2006 International Fire Code and the development Water Line and Hydrant Spacing Plan.

F. Siding and Decking

- Combustible siding and decking will be allowed; however, because of the cost and maintenance requirements of wood, it is likely that many of the homes will use noncombustible siding and decking. 15 Points

G. Utilities

- All utilities within the project will be placed underground. There is an existing overhead power line that runs through the project site. The existing power line easement is 50 feet wide. Rocky Mountain Power has asked, and the developer has provided, an additional 10 feet of easement for a total of 60 feet wide. 3 Points

Total for Subdivision: 39 Points

Subdivision Fire Hazard Severity is Moderate Hazard.

IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION

SECTION 503
IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION

503.1 General. Buildings and structures hereafter constructed, modified or relocated into or within wildland-urban interface areas shall meet the construction requirements in accordance with Table 503.1. Class 1, Class 2 or Class 3 ignition-resistant construction shall be in accordance with Sections 504, 505 and 506, respectively.

TABLE 503.1
IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION[a]

DEFENSIBLE SPACE[c]	FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY					
	Moderate Hazard		High Hazard		Extreme Hazard	
	Water Supply[b]		Water Supply[b]		Water Supply[b]	
	Conforming[d]	Nonconforming[e]	Conforming[d]	Nonconforming[e]	Conforming[d]	Nonconforming[e]
Nonconforming	IR 2	IR 1	IR 1	IR 1 N.C.	IR 1 N.C.	Not Permitted
Conforming	IR 3	IR 2	IR 2	IR 1	IR 1	IR 1 N.C.
1.5 x Conforming	Not Required	IR 3	IR 3	IR 2	IR 2	IR 1

a. Access shall be in accordance with Section 402.

b. Subdivisions shall have a conforming water supply in accordance with Section 402.1.

IR 1 = Ignition-resistant construction in accordance with Section 504.

IR 2 = Ignition-resistant construction in accordance with Section 505.

IR 3 = Ignition-resistant construction in accordance with Section 506.

N.C. = Exterior walls shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 1-hour and the exterior surfaces of such walls shall be noncombustible. Usage of log wall construction is allowed.

c. Conformance based on Section 603.

d. Conformance based on Section 404.

e. A nonconforming water supply is any water system or source that does not comply with Section 404, including situations where there is no water supply for structure protection or fire suppression.

SECTION 506
CLASS 3 IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION

506.1 General. Class 3 ignition-resistant construction shall be in accordance with Section 506.

506.2 Roof covering. Roofs shall have at least a Class A roof covering, Class C roof assembly or an approved noncombustible roof covering. For roof coverings where the profile allows a space between the roof covering and roof decking, the space at the eave ends shall be firestopped to preclude entry of flames or embers.

506.3 Unenclosed underfloor protection. Buildings or structures shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to the ground with exterior walls.

Exception: Complete enclosure may be omitted where the underside of all exposed floors and all exposed structural columns, beams and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction or heavy timber construction.

506.4 Vents. Attic ventilation openings, soffit vents, foundation or underfloor vents or other ventilation openings in vertical exterior walls and vents through roofs shall not exceed 144 square inches (0.0929 m^2) each. Such vents shall be covered with noncombustible corrosion-resistant mesh with openings not to exceed $^1/_4$ inch (6.4 mm).

Park City Heights Ignition-Resistant Construction is classified as IR 3 and shall be in accordance with Section 506.

REQUIRED DEFENSIBLE SPACE

TABLE 603.2
REQUIRED DEFENSIBLE SPACE

WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE AREA	FUEL MODIFICATION DISTANCE (feet)
Moderate hazard	30
High hazard	50
Extreme hazard	100

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

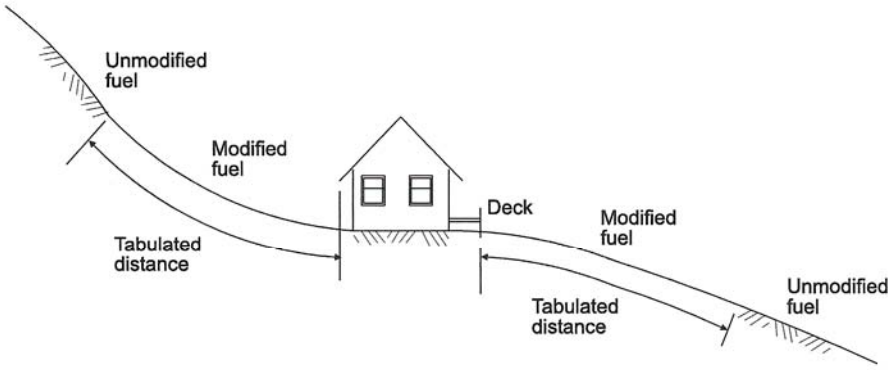


FIGURE 603.2
MEASUREMENTS OF FUEL MODIFICATION DISTANCE

Park City Heights required Defensible Space in the Wildland-Urban Interface Area for Moderate Hazard Fuel Modification Distance is 30 feet. Park City Heights will comply with the Fire Protection Requirements as shown in Chapter 6.