An ordinance amending Chapter 60, “Dallas Fuel Gas Code,” of the Dallas City Code, as amended; adopting with certain changes the 2015 Edition of International Fuel Gas Code of the International Code Council, Inc.; regulating the construction, enlargement, alteration, repair, use, and maintenance of fuel gas work in the city; providing a penalty not to exceed $2,000; providing a saving clause; providing a severability clause; and providing an effective date.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DALLAS:

SECTION 1. That Chapter 60, “Dallas Fuel Gas Code,” of the Dallas City Code, as amended, is amended by adopting the 2015 Edition of the International Fuel Gas Code of the International Code Council, Inc. (which is attached as Exhibit A and made a part of this ordinance), with the following amendments:


2. Chapter 1, “Scope and Administration,” of the 2015 International Fuel Gas Code is deleted and replaced with a new Chapter 1, “Administration,” to read as follows:

"CHAPTER 1
ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 101
GENERAL

101.1 Title. These regulations are known as the Dallas Fuel Gas Code, hereinafter referred to as “this code.”

101.2 Scope. This code applies to the installation of fuel-gas piping systems, fuel gas appliances, gaseous hydrogen systems and related accessories."
101.2.1 Piping systems. These regulations cover piping systems for natural gas with an operating pressure of 125 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) (862 kPa gauge) or less, and for LP-gas with an operating pressure of 20 psig (140 kPa gauge) or less, except as provided in Section 402.6. Coverage must extend from the point of delivery to the outlet of the appliance shutoff valves. Piping system requirements must include design, materials, components, fabrication, assembly, installation, testing, inspection, operation and maintenance.

101.2.2 Gas appliances. Requirements for gas appliances and related accessories must include installation, combustion and ventilation air, and venting and connections to piping systems.

101.2.3 Exclusions. This code does not apply to the following:

1. Portable LP-gas appliances and equipment of all types that is not connected to a fixed fuel piping system.
2. Installation of farm appliances and equipment such as brooders, dehydrators, dryers and irrigation equipment.
3. Raw material (feedstock) applications except for piping to special atmosphere generators.
4. Oxygen-fuel gas cutting and welding systems.
5. Industrial gas applications using gases such as acetylene and acetylenic compounds, hydrogen, ammonia, carbon monoxide, oxygen and nitrogen.
6. Petroleum refineries, pipeline compressor or pumping stations, loading terminals, compounding plants, refinery tank farms and natural gas processing plants.
7. Integrated chemical plants or portions of such plants where flammable or combustible liquids or gases are produced by, or used in, chemical reactions.
8. LP-gas installations at utility gas plants.
10. Fuel gas piping in power and atomic energy plants.
11. Proprietary items of equipment, apparatus or instruments such as gas-generating sets, compressors and calorimeters.
12. LP-gas equipment for vaporization, gas mixing and gas manufacturing.
13. Temporary LP-gas piping for buildings under construction or renovation that is not to become part of the permanent piping system.


15. Installation of hydrogen gas, LP-gas and compressed natural gas (CNG) systems on vehicles.

16. Except as provided in Section 401.1.1, gas piping, meters, gas pressure regulators and other appurtenances used by the serving gas supplier in the distribution of gas, other than undiluted LP-gas.

17. Building design and construction, except as specified herein.

18. Piping systems for mixtures of gas and air within the flammable range with an operating pressure greater than 10 psig (69 kPa gauge).

19. Portable fuel cell appliances that are neither connected to a fixed piping system nor interconnected to a power grid.

101.2.4 Other fuels. The requirements for the design, installation, maintenance, alteration and inspection of mechanical systems operating with fuels other than fuel gas shall be regulated by the Dallas Mechanical Code.

101.3 Administrative procedures. Except as otherwise specified in this code, all provisions of Chapter 52, “Administrative Procedures for the Construction Codes,” of the Dallas City Code apply to this code.

101.4 Referenced codes and standards. The codes and standards referenced in this code are considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference only when such codes and standards have been specifically adopted by the city of Dallas. Whenever amendments have been adopted to the referenced codes and standards, each reference to the codes and standards is considered to reference the amendments as well. Any reference made to NFPA 70 or the ICC Electrical Code means the Dallas Electrical Code, as amended. References made to the International Mechanical Code, the International Plumbing Code, the International Fire Code, the International Energy Conservation Code, the International Building Code, the International Existing Building Code and the International Residential Code respectively mean the Dallas Mechanical Code, the Dallas Plumbing Code, the Dallas Fire Code, the Dallas Energy Conservation Code, the Dallas Building Code, the Dallas Existing Building Code and the Dallas One- and Two-Family Dwelling Code, as amended. Where differences occur between provisions of this code and the referenced codes and standards, the provisions of this code apply.

Exception: Where enforcement of a code provision would violate the conditions of the listing of the equipment or appliance, the conditions of the listing and the manufacturer’s installation instructions apply.
**101.5 Unsafe installations.** An installation that is unsafe, constitutes a fire or health hazard, or is otherwise dangerous to human life, as regulated by this code, is hereby declared an unsafe installation. Use of an installation regulated by this code constituting a hazard to health, safety or welfare by reason of inadequate maintenance, dilapidation, fire hazard, disaster, damage or abandonment is hereby declared to be a public nuisance and must be abated by repair, rehabilitation, demolition or removal.”


“**304.10 Louvers and grilles.** The required size of openings for combustion, ventilation and dilution air shall be based on the net free area of each opening. Where the free area through a design of louver, grille or screen is known, it shall be used in calculating the size opening required to provide the free area specified. Where the design and free area of louvers and grilles are not known, it shall be assumed that wood louvers will have 25-percent free area and metal louvers and grilles will have 30 [75]-percent free area. Screens shall have a mesh size not smaller than ½ inch (6.4 mm). Nonmotorized louvers and grilles shall be fixed in the open position. Motorized louvers shall be interlocked with the appliance so that they are proven to be in the full open position prior to main burner ignition and during main burner operation. Means shall be provided to prevent the main burner from igniting if the louvers fail to open during burner start-up and to shut down the main burner if the louvers close during operation.”


“**305.3 Elevation of ignition source.** Equipment and appliances having an ignition source shall be elevated such that the source of ignition is not less than 18 inches (457 mm) above the floor in hazardous locations and public garages, private garages, repair garages, motor fuel-dispensing facilities and parking garages. For the purpose of this section, rooms or spaces that are not part of the living space of a dwelling unit and that communicate directly with a private garage through openings shall be considered to be part of the private garage.
Exception: Elevation of the ignition source is not required for appliances or water heaters that are listed as flammable vapor ignition resistant.

305.3.1 (IFGS) Installation in residential garages. In residential garages where appliances are installed in a separate, enclosed space having access only from outside of the garage, such appliances shall be permitted to be installed at floor level, provided that the required combustion air is taken from the exterior of the garage.

305.3.2 Parking garages. Connection of a parking garage with any room in which there is a fuel-fired appliance shall be by means of a vestibule providing a two-doorway separation, except that a single door is permitted where the sources of ignition in the appliance are elevated in accordance with Section 305.3.

Exception: This section shall not apply to appliance installations complying with Section 305.4.


“[M] 306.3 Appliances in attics. Attics containing appliances requiring access shall be provided with an opening and unobstructed passageway large enough to allow removal of the largest appliance. The passageway shall not be less than 30 inches (762 mm) high and 22 inches (559 mm) wide and not more than 20 feet (6096 mm) in length measured along the centerline of the passageway from the opening to the appliance. The passageway shall have continuous solid flooring not less than 24 inches (610 mm) wide. A level service space not less than 30 inches (762 mm) deep and 30 inches (762 mm) wide shall be present at the front or service side of the appliance. The clear access opening dimensions shall be not less than 20 inches by 30 inches (508 mm by 762 mm), or larger where such dimensions are not large enough to allow removal of the largest appliance. A walkway to an appliance must be rated as a floor as approved by the building official. Access to the attic space must be provided by at least one of the following:

1. A permanent stair.

2. A pull down stair with a minimum 300 lb (136 kg) capacity.

3. An access door from an upper floor level.
Due to structural conditions, an access panel may be used in lieu of Items 1, 2, and 3 with prior approval of the building official.

Exceptions:

1. The passageway and level service space are not required where the appliance is capable of being serviced and removed through the required opening.

2. Where the passageway is not less than 6 feet (1829 mm) high for its entire length, the passageway shall be not greater than 50 feet (15 250 mm) in length.

[M] 306.3.1 Electrical requirements. A luminaire controlled by a switch located at the required passageway opening and a receptacle outlet shall be provided at or near the appliance location in accordance with the Dallas Electrical Code [NFPA 70]."


“[M] 306.5 Equipment and appliances on roofs or elevated structures. Where equipment requiring access or appliances are located on an elevated structure or the roof of a building such that personnel will have to climb higher than 16 feet (4877 mm) above grade to access, a permanent [such equipment or appliances, an] interior or exterior means of access shall be provided. Permanent exterior ladders providing roof access need not extend closer than 12 feet (2438 mm) to the finish grade or floor level below and must extend to the equipment and appliance’s level service space. Such access shall not require climbing over obstructions greater than 30 inches (762 mm) in height or walking on roofs having a slope greater than 4 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33-percent slope). Such access shall not require the use of portable ladders.

Permanent ladders installed to provide the required access shall comply with the following minimum design criteria:

1. The side railing shall extend above the parapet or roof edge not less than 30 inches (762 mm).

2. Ladders shall have rung spacing not to exceed 14 inches (356 mm) on center. The uppermost rung shall be a maximum of 24 inches (610 mm) below the upper edge of the roof hatch, roof or parapet, as applicable.

3. Ladders shall have a toe spacing not less than 6 inches (152 mm) deep.

4. There shall be not less than 18 inches (457 mm) between rails.
5. Rungs shall have a diameter not less than 0.75-inch (19 mm) and be capable of withstanding a 300-pound (136.1 kg) load.

6. Ladders over 30 feet (9144 mm) in height shall be provided with offset sections and landings capable of withstanding 100 pounds per square foot (488.2 kg/m²). Landing dimensions shall be not less than 18 inches (457 mm) and not less than the width of the ladder served. A guard rail shall be provided on all open sides of the landing.

7. Climbing clearance. The distance from the centerline of the rungs to the nearest permanent object on the climbing side of the ladder shall be not less than 30 inches (762 mm) measured perpendicular to the rungs. This distance shall be maintained from the point of ladder access to the bottom of the roof hatch. A minimum clear width of 15 inches (381 mm) shall be provided on both sides of the ladder measured from the midpoint of and parallel with the rungs, except where cages or wells are installed.

8. Landing required. The ladder shall be provided with a clear and unobstructed bottom landing area having a minimum dimension of 30 inches by 30 inches (762 mm by 762 mm) centered in front of the ladder.

9. Ladders shall be protected against corrosion by approved means.

10. Access to ladders shall be provided at all times.

Catwalks installed to provide the required access shall be not less than 24 inches (610 mm) wide and shall have railings as required for service platforms.

Exception: This section shall not apply to Group R-3 occupancies.

[M] 306.5.1 Sloped roofs. Where appliances, equipment, fans or other components that require service are installed on a roof having a slope greater than 4 [ef-3] units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33[25]-percent slope) and having an edge more than 30 inches (762 mm) above grade at such edge, a catwalk at least 16 inches in width with substantial cleats spaced not more than 16 inches apart must be provided from the roof access to a level platform at the appliance. The level platform shall be provided on each side of the appliance or equipment to which access is required for service, repair or maintenance. The platform shall be not less than 30 inches (762 mm) in any dimension and shall be provided with guards. The guards shall extend not less than 42 inches (1067 mm) above the platform, shall be constructed so as to prevent the passage of a 21-inch-diameter (533 mm) sphere and shall comply with the loading requirements for guards specified in the Dallas [International] Building Code. Access shall not require walking on roofs having a slope greater than 4 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33-percent slope). Where access involves obstructions greater than 30 inches (762 mm) in height, such obstructions shall be provided with ladders installed in accordance with Section 306.5 or stairways installed in accordance with the requirements specified in the Dallas [International] Building Code in the path of travel to and from appliances, fans or equipment requiring service.
[M] 306.5.2 Electrical requirements. A receptacle outlet shall be provided at or near the equipment or appliance location in accordance with the Dallas Electrical Code [NFPA 70].


“306.7 Water heaters above ground or floor. When the attic, roof, mezzanine or platform in which a water heater is installed is more than 8 feet (2438 mm) above the ground or floor level, it must be made accessible by a stairway or permanent ladder fastened to the building.

Exception: A water heater may be reached by portable ladder if the water heater has a capacity of no more than 10 gallons (or larger with prior approval), it is capable of being accessed through a lay-in ceiling, and it is installed not more than 10 feet (3048 mm) above the ground or floor level.

306.7.1 Illumination and convenience outlet. Whenever the attic, roof, mezzanine or platform is not adequately lighted or access to a receptacle outlet is not obtainable from the main level, lighting and a receptacle outlet must be provided in accordance with Section 306.3.1.”

10. Subsection 310.1, “Pipe and Tubing Other Than CSST,” of Section 310 (IFGS), “Electrical Bonding,” of Chapter 3, “General Regulations,” of the 2015 International Fuel Gas Code is deleted and replaced with a new Subsection 310.1, “Pipe and Tubing,” to read as follows:

“310.1 Pipe and tubing. Metal piping system(s) that are likely to become energized shall be bonded by a qualified contractor and in accordance with the requirements of the Dallas Electrical Code.”


“401.5 Identification. For other than black steel pipe, exposed piping shall be identified by a yellow label marked “Gas” in black letters. The marking shall be spaced at intervals not exceeding 5 feet (1524 mm). The marking shall not be required on pipe located in the same room as the appliance served.”
Both ends of each section of medium pressure corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST) must identify its operating gas pressure with an approved permanently attached tag. The tags must be composed of aluminum or stainless steel and the following wording must be stamped into the tag:

"WARNING
½ TO 5 psi gas pressure
Do Not Remove."


“402.3 Sizing. Gas piping shall be sized in accordance with one of the following:

1. Pipe sizing tables or sizing equations in accordance with Section 402.4.

2. The sizing tables included in a listed piping system's manufacturer’s installation instructions.

3. Other approved engineering methods.

Exception: Corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST) must be a minimum of ½ inch (18 EHD)."


“404.12 Minimum burial depth. Underground piping systems shall be installed a minimum depth of 18 [42] inches (458 [305] mm), measured from the top of the pipe to the existing [below] grade[. except as provided for in Section 404.12.1].

404.12.1 Individual outside appliances. Individual lines to outside lights, grills or other appliances shall be installed not less than 8 inches (203 mm) below finished grade, provided that such installation is approved and is installed in locations not susceptible to physical damage.}

"406.1 General. Prior to acceptance and initial operation, all piping installations shall be visually inspected and pressure tested to determine that the materials, design, fabrication and installation practices comply with the requirements of this code. The permit holder shall make the applicable tests prescribed by Sections 406.1.1 through 406.1.5 to determine compliance with the provisions of the code. The permit holder shall give reasonable advance notice to the building official when the piping system is ready for testing. The equipment, material, power and labor necessary for the inspection and test must be furnished by the permit holder and the permit holder shall be responsible for determining that the work will withstand the test pressure prescribed in the following tests.

**406.1.1 Inspections.** Inspection shall consist of visual examination during or after manufacture, fabrication, assembly or pressure tests.

**406.1.2 Repairs and additions.** In the event repairs or additions are made after the pressure test, the affected piping shall be tested.

With prior approval of the building official, minor repairs and additions are not required to be pressure tested provided that the work is inspected and connections are tested with a noncorrosive leak-detecting fluid or other approved leak-detecting methods.

**406.1.3 New branches.** Where new branches are installed to new appliances, only the newly installed branches shall be required to be pressure tested. Connections between the new piping and the existing piping shall be tested with a noncorrosive leak-detecting fluid or other approved leak-detecting methods.

**406.1.4 Section testing.** A piping system shall be permitted to be tested as a complete unit or in sections. Under no circumstances shall a valve in a line be used as a bulkhead between gas in one section of the piping system and test medium in an adjacent section, except where a double block and bleed valve systems is installed. A valve shall not be subjected to the test pressure unless it can be determined that the valve, including the valve-closing mechanism, is designed to safely withstand the test pressure.

**406.1.5 Regulators and valve assemblies.** Regulator and valve assemblies fabricated independently of the piping system in which they are to be installed shall be permitted to be tested with inert gas or air at the time of fabrication.

**406.1.6 Pipe clearing.** Prior to testing, the interior of the pipe shall be cleared of all foreign material."

“406.4 Test pressure measurement. Test pressure shall be measured with a [manometer or with a] pressure-measuring device designed and calibrated to read, record or indicate a pressure loss caused by leakage during the pressure test period. The source of pressure shall be isolated before the pressure tests are made. [Mechanical gauges used to measure test pressures shall have a range such that the highest end of the scale is not greater than five times the test pressure.]

406.4.1 Test pressure. The test pressure to be used shall be not less than [1 ½ times the proposed maximum working pressure, but not less than] 3 psig (20 kPa gauge). For tests requiring a pressure of 3 psig, diaphragm gauges must utilize a dial with a minimum diameter of 3 ½ inches, a set hand, 1/10 pound increments and pressure range not to exceed 6 psi for tests requiring a pressure of 3 psig. For tests requiring a pressure of 10 psig, diaphragm gauges must utilize a dial with a minimum diameter of 3 ½ inches, a set hand, a minimum of 2/10 pound increments and a pressure range not to exceed 20 psi. For welded piping, and for piping carrying gas at pressures in excess of 14 inches water column pressure (3.48 kPa) (1/2 psi) and less than 200 inches of water column pressure (52.2 kPa) (7.5 psi), the test pressure must not be less than 10 pounds per square inch (69.6 kPa). For piping carrying gas at a pressure that exceeds 200 inches of water column (52.2 kPa) (7.5 psi), the test pressure must be not less than one and one-half times the proposed maximum working pressure.

Diaphragm gauges used for testing must display a current calibration and be in good working condition. The appropriate test must be applied to the diaphragm gauge used for testing, irrespective of design pressure. Where the test pressure exceeds 125 psig (862 kPa gauge), the test pressure shall not exceed a value that produces a hoop stress in the piping greater than 50 percent of the specified minimum yield strength of the pipe.

406.4.2 Test duration. Test duration shall be held for a length of time satisfactory to the building official, but in no case for less than 15 minutes. For welded piping, and for piping carrying gas at pressures in excess of 14 inches water column pressure (3.48 kPa), the test duration must be held for a length of time satisfactory to the building official, but in no case for less than 30 minutes. [not less than ½ hour for each 500 cubic feet (14 m^3) of pipe volume or fraction thereof. When testing a system having a volume less than 10 cubic feet (0.28 m^3) or a system in a single family dwelling, the test duration shall be not less than 10 minutes. The duration of the test shall not be required to exceed 24 hours.]”

“409.1.4 Valves in CSST installations. Shutoff valves installed with corrugated stainless steel (CSST) piping systems must be supported with an approved termination fitting, or equivalent support, suitable for the size of the valves, of adequate strength and quality, and located at intervals so as to prevent or damp out excessive vibration but in no case greater than 12 inches from the center of the valve. Supports must be installed so as not to interfere with the free expansion and contraction of the system’s piping, fittings, and valves between anchors. All valves and supports must be designed and installed so they will not be disengaged by movement of the supporting piping.”


“409.5.1 Located within same room. The shutoff valve shall be located in the same room as the appliance. The shutoff valve shall be within 6 feet (1829 mm) of the appliance, and shall be installed upstream of the union, connector or quick disconnect device it serves. Such shut-off valves shall be provided with access. Appliance shut-off valves located in the firebox of a fireplace shall be installed in accordance with the appliance manufacturer’s instructions. A secondary shutoff valve must be installed within 3 feet (914 mm) of the firebox if appliance shutoff is located in the firebox.”


“410.1 Pressure regulators. A line pressure regulator shall be installed where the appliance is designed to operate at a lower pressure than the supply pressure. Line gas pressure regulators shall be listed as complying with ANSI Z21.80. Access shall be provided to pressure regulators. Pressure regulators shall be protected from physical damage. Regulators installed on the exterior of the building shall be approved for outdoor installation. Access to regulators must comply with the requirements for access to appliances as specified in Section 306.

Exception: A passageway or level service space is not required when the regulator is capable of being serviced and removed through the required attic opening.”

“411.1.3.3 Prohibited locations and penetrations. Connectors shall not be concealed within, or extended through, walls, floors, partitions, ceilings or appliance housings.

Exception[s]:

1. Connectors constructed of materials allowed for piping systems in accordance with Section 403 shall be permitted to pass through walls, floors, partitions and ceilings where installed in accordance with Section 409.5.2 or 409.5.3.

2. Rigid black steel pipe connectors shall be permitted to extend through openings in appliance housings.

3. Fireplace inserts that are factory equipped with grommets, sleeves or other means of protection in accordance with the listing of the appliance.

4. Semirigid tubing and listed connectors shall be permitted to extend through an opening in an appliance housing, cabinet or casing where the tubing or connector is protected against damage.


“[M] 614.8.2 Duct installation. Exhaust ducts shall be supported at 4-foot (1219 mm) intervals and secured in place. The insert end of the duct shall extend into the adjoining duct or fitting in the direction of airflow. Ducts shall not be joined with screws or similar fasteners that protrude more than 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) into the inside of the duct.”


“621.2 Prohibited use. One or more unvented room heaters shall not be used as the sole source of comfort heating in a dwelling unit.”
Exception: Existing approved unvented heaters may continue to be used in dwelling units, in accordance with the code provisions in effect when installed, when approved by the building official, unless an unsafe condition is determined to exist as described in Section 101.5."

22. The NFPA standards of Chapter 8, "Referenced Standards," of the 2015 International Fuel Gas Code are amended to read as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard reference number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Referred in code section number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30A—15</td>
<td>Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages ..........</td>
<td>305.4, 305.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37—14</td>
<td>Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines</td>
<td>616.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51—13</td>
<td>Design and Installation of Oxygen-Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes</td>
<td>414.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58—14</td>
<td>Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code ...............................................</td>
<td>401.2, 402.6, 403.6.2, 403.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70—14</td>
<td>National Electrical Code ................................................................</td>
<td>[306.3.1], [306.4.1], [306.5.2], 309.2, 410.1.12, 413.9.2.4, 703.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82—14</td>
<td>Incinerators, Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment .......</td>
<td>503.2.5, T503.4, 607.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85—15</td>
<td>Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code .............................</td>
<td>631.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88A—15</td>
<td>Parking Structures ....................................................................</td>
<td>305.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211—13</td>
<td>Standard for the Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents and Solid Fuel-burning Appliances ...</td>
<td>503.5.2, 503.5.3, 503.5.6.1, 503.5.6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>409—11</td>
<td>Standard for the Aircraft Hangars ..........................................</td>
<td>305.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>853—15</td>
<td>Installation of Stationary Fuel Cell Power Systems ...................</td>
<td>633.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. None of the appendices of the 2015 International Fuel Gas Code are adopted.

24. All chapters of the 2015 International Fuel Gas Code adopted by this ordinance are subchapters of Chapter 60 of the Dallas City Code, as amended.

25. All references in the 2015 International Fuel Gas Code to the fire code, building code, plumbing code, mechanical code, electrical code, residential code, existing building code, energy conservation code, and green construction code refer, respectively, to Chapters 16, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 61 of the Dallas City Code.

SECTION 2. That a person violating a provision of this ordinance, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine not to exceed $2,000. No offense committed and no liability, penalty, or
forfeiture, either civil or criminal, incurred prior to the effective date of this ordinance will be
discharged or affected by this ordinance. Prosecutions and suits for such offenses, liabilities,
penalties, and forfeitures may be instituted, and causes of action pending on the effective date of
this ordinance may proceed, as if the former laws applicable at the time the offense, liability,
penalty, or forfeiture was committed or incurred had not been amended, repealed, reenacted, or
superseded, and all former laws will continue in effect for these purposes.

SECTION 3. That Chapter 60 of the Dallas City Code, as amended, will remain in full
force and effect, save and except as amended by this ordinance. If any provision contained in
Chapters 16, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, or 61 relating to fuel gas work in the city is in conflict
with any provision of Chapter 60, as adopted by this ordinance, the provisions of Chapter 60 will
prevail, except that any existing structure, system, development project, or registration that is not
required to come into compliance with a requirement of this ordinance will be governed by the
requirement as it existed in the former law last applicable to the structure, system, development
project, or registration, and all former laws will continue in effect for this purpose.

SECTION 4. That the terms and provisions of this ordinance are severable and are
governed by Section 1-4 of Chapter 1 of the Dallas City Code, as amended.
SECTION 5. That this ordinance will take effect on March 1, 2017, and it is accordingly so ordained.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

LARRY E. CASTO, City Attorney

By ________________________________
Assistant City Attorney

Passed _____________________________
JAN 25 2017
PROOF OF PUBLICATION – LEGAL ADVERTISING

The legal advertisement required for the noted ordinance was published in the Dallas Morning News, the official newspaper of the city, as required by law, and the Dallas City Charter, Chapter XVIII, Section 7.

DATE ADOPTED BY CITY COUNCIL  JAN 25 2017

ORDINANCE NUMBER  30326

DATE PUBLISHED  JAN 28 2017

ATTESTED BY:  

[Signature]

OFFICE OF CITY SECRETARY
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