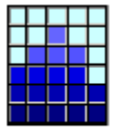
Life-Safety Modifications
Building Code
Compared to the
2012 Changes of the
International Building Code and
National Fire Protection Association- 101

For the Florida Building Commission
And the Fire Code Advisory Council



BCIC LLC
10151 University Blvd. #195
Orlando, FL 32817
407-677-1102

Introduction

The scope of this project is to review the 2012 changes to the International Building Code (IBC) and compare them to the 2012 edition of the National Fire Protection Association – 101 and to review the 2012 changes to the National Fire Protection Association -101 and compare them to the 2012 International Building Code (IBC) to determine if any conflicts exist due to the changes in either of the codes. The review includes comparing edition dates of the referenced standards in both codes. A conflict for the purpose of this study is defined as a requirement or construction specification in one code such as a dimension that would prevent compliance with the other code. Additionally a review was done of the current (2010 FBC- Building, Existing, and Mechanical) Florida specific changes "fire and life safety code correlation "modifications" against the 2012 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 101 changes and the 2012 International Building Code changes to determine whether an existing correlation is not covered by the updated codes and should be proposed for the 2013 FBC. The matrix was created from the Significant Code Changes published by the International Code Council and the National Fire Protection Association. The corresponding code section from either the IBC or NFPA 101 was added to the matrix and then these code changes were reviewed to determine if a conflict existed and the result of this review and possible recommendations or comments are provided in the matrix column titled "Recommendation". No direct comparison of the 2012 International Building Code to the 2012 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 101 was made to identify conflicts or differences in the codes. Only the changes to each code were compared to the other code. The Life Safety Modifications were not reviewed to the 2012 codes, but were reviewed only to the 2012 changes for each code. The Life Safety Modifications reviewed were the ones highlighted in yellow that have been carried over from edition to edition and not those changes made during the last code cycle or so-called glitches.

Five matrixes were created for this project. The matrix's are 1) 2012 changes to the International Building Code compared to the 2012 NFPA 101; 2) 2012 changes to NFPA 101 compared to the 2012 IBC; 3) 2012 Referenced Standards of the NFPA 101 compared to the 2012 IBC Referenced Standards; 4) Current Life Safety Modifications in the 2010 Florida Building Code – Building compared to the changes to the 2012 IBC and the changes to the 2012 NFPA 101 and; 5) Current Life Safety Code Modifications in the 2010 Florida Building Code – Mechanical and the 2010 Florida Building Code – Existing compared to the changes to the 2012 IMC and 2012 IEBC and the changes to the 2012 NFPA 101.

There were differences in the codes, but there were no identified conflicts based on the definition of a conflict by the Department. The current Florida Life Safety Code Modifications were made to change the codes to coordinate them, but these modifications do not meet the present definition of a conflict and therefore they should be eliminated..

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
This Matrix shows the Florida Specific Life Safety Modifications which in the 2009 "Supplement" is shown in yellow. These modifications are the ones that have been brought forward thru the editions when they have changed. More recent (IE changes to the 2009 Base and Glitch that were not carry over modifications and are not included. Generally only those sections that could be considered Life-Safety are shown, but also some of those where the text shows to change base text from the I-Codes to Florida Codes. The purpose of this is to see if the 2012 base and especially the significant changes to the base or NFPA 1 occur. Generally throughout the future, the Commission will have change references from the International Building Code to the Florida Building Code, Building; change references to the ICC Electrical Code to Chapter 27 of the Florida Building Code, Building; change references to the International Energy Conservation Code to the Florida Building Code Energy Conservation; change references to the International Existing Building Code to the Florida Building Code, Existing Building; change references to the International Fire code to the Florida Fire Prevention Code; change references to the International Fuel Gas Code to the Florida Building Code, Fuel Gas; change references to the International Mechanical Code to the Florida Building Code, Mechanical; change references to the International Plumbing Code to the Florida Building Code, Plumbing; and change references to the International Residential Code to the Florida Building Code, Residential. These changes are not part of the scope of this study.		
Florida Building Code		
Chapter 1		
101.4.5 Fire prevention. For provisions related to fire prevention, refer to the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. The *Florida Fire Prevention Code* shall apply to matters affecting or relating to structures, processes and premises from the hazard of fire and explosion arising from the storage, handling or use of structures, materials or devices; from conditions hazardous to life, property or public welfare in the occupancy of structures or premises; and from the construction, extension, repair, alteration or removal of fire suppression and alarm systems or fire hazards in the structure or on the premises from occupancy or operation.		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
102.6 Existing structures. The legal occupancy of any structure existing on the date of adoption of this code shall be permitted to continue without change, except as is specifically covered in this code, or the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*, or as is deemed necessary by the building official for the general safety and welfare of the occupants and the public.		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
Chapter 3		
302.1 General. Structures or portions of structures shall be classified with respect to occupancy in one or more of the groups listed below. A room or space that is intended to be occupied at different times for different purposes shall comply with all of the requirements that are applicable to each of the purposes for which the room or space will be occupied. Structures with multiple occupancies or uses shall comply with Section 508. Where a structure is proposed for a purpose that is not specifically provided for in this code, such structure shall be classified in the group that the occupancy most nearly resembles, according to the fire safety and relative hazard involved. 1. Assembly (see Section 303): Groups A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4 and A-5 2. Business (see Section 304): Group B 3. Educational (see Section 305): Group E 4. Factory and Industrial (see Section 306): Groups F-1, F-2 and F-3. 5. High Hazard (see Section 307): Groups H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4 and H-5 6. Institutional (see Section 308): Groups I-1, I-2 and I-3 7. Mercantile (see Section 309): Group M 8. Residential (see Section 310): Groups R-1, R-2, R-3 as applicable in Section 101.2, and R-4 9. Storage (see Section 311): Groups S-1 and S-2 10. Utility and Miscellaneous (see Section 312): Group U 11. Day care (see Section 313): Group D		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue** **There is no F-3 and Group D in the International Codes. Group D is I-4**
303.1.1 Restaurants and drinking establishments with an occupant load of less than 50 persons shall be classified as Group		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
M, mercantile.		**NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
306.4 Special purpose F-3. Factory-industrial occupancy includes industrial operations in buildings designed for and suitable only for particular types of operations, characterized by a relatively low density of employee population, with much of the area occupied by machinery or equipment. Group F-3 special purpose factory-industrial occupancy shall include, among others, the occupancies listed in this section: steel mills, paper plants and generating plants.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue** **There is no F-3 in the International Codes.**
[F] 307.1 High-hazard Group H. [F] 307.1 High-hazard Group H. High-hazard Group H occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, that involves the manufacturing, processing, generation or storage of materials that constitute a physical or health hazard in quantities in excess of those allowed in *control areas* complying with Section 414, based on the maximum allowable quantity limits for control areas set forth in Tables 307.1(1) and 307.1(2). Hazardous occupancies are classified in Groups H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4 and H-5 and shall be in accordance with this section, the requirements of Section 415 and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. Hazardous materials stored, or used on top of roofs or canopies shall be classified as outdoor storage or use and shall comply with the Florida Fire Prevention *Code*. **Exceptions**: The following shall not be classified in Group H, but shall be classified in the occupancy that they most nearly resemble:		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
1. Buildings and structures occupied for the application of flammable finishes, provided that such buildings or areas conform to the requirements of Section 416 and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.* 2. Wholesale and retail sales and storage of flammable and combustible liquids in mercantile occupancies conforming to the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. 3- 8 (no change). 9. Stationary batteries utilized for facility emergency power, uninterrupted power supply or telecommunication facilities, provided that the batteries are provided with safety venting caps and ventilation is provided in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*. 10. Corrosives shall not include personal or household products in their original packaging used in retail display or commonly used building materials. 11. Buildings and structures occupied for aerosol storage shall be classified as Group S-1, provided that such buildings conform to the requirements of the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. 12. Display and storage of nonflammable solid and nonflammable or noncombustible liquid hazardous materials in quantities not exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area in Group M or S occupancies complying with Section 414.2.5. 13. The storage of black powder, smokeless propellant and small arms primers		

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
in Groups M and R-3 and special industrial explosive devices in Groups B, F, M and S, provided such storage conforms to the quantity limits and requirements prescribed in the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. 14. Mercantile occupancies offering for retail sale sparklers, novelties and trick noisemakers as defined at Section 791.01, *Florida Statutes*, and that are not defined as fireworks by Chapter 791, *Florida Statutes*. Storage of sparklers and other novelties or trick noisemakers as defined in Chapter 791, Florida Statutes, within mercantile occupancies shall be in accordance with Section 791.055, Florida Statutes.		
307.1.1 Hazardous materials. Hazardous materials in any quantity shall conform to the requirements of this code, including Section 414, and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
[F] TABLE 307.1(1) MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY PER CONTROL AREA OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS POSING A PHYSICAL HAZARD[a, j, m, n, p] Change to read as shown. **Table 307.1(1)** Footnotes e, i, j, and p. e. Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 percent when stored in *approved* storage cabinets, day boxes, gas cabinets or exhausted enclosures or in *listed* safety cans in accordance with ~~Section 2703.9.10 of~~ the ~~*International*~~ *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. Where Note d also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively. i. The maximum allowable quantity shall not apply to fuel oil storage complying with ~~Section 603.3.2 of~~ the ~~*International*~~ *Florida Fire*		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
Prevention Code. j. Quantities in parenthesis indicate quantity units in parenthesis at the head of each column. m. For gallons of liquids, divide the amount in pounds by 10 in accordance with ~~Section 2703.1.2 of~~ the ~~*International*~~ *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. p. The following shall not be included in determining the maximum allowable quantities: 1. Liquid or gaseous fuel in fuel tanks on vehicles. 2. Liquid or gaseous fuel in fuel tanks on motorized equipment operated in accordance with this code. 3. Gaseous fuels in piping systems and fixed appliances regulated by the ~~*International*~~ *Florida Building Code, Fuel Gas ~~Code~~*. 4. Liquid fuels in piping systems and fixed appliances regulated by the ~~*International*~~ *Florida Building Code, Mechanical ~~Code~~*.		
Table 307.1(2) Maximum Allowable Quantity per Control Area of Hazardous Materials Posing a Physical Hazard. Change to read as shown. **Table 307.1(2)** Footnotes f, g, & i. f. Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 percent when stored in approved storage cabinets, gas cabinets or exhausted enclosures as specified in the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. Where Note e also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively. g. Allowed only when stored in approved exhausted gas cabinets or exhausted enclosures as specified in the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. i. For gallons of liquids, divide the amount in pounds by 10 in accordance with ~~Section~~		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
~~2703.1.2~~ ~~of~~ the ~~*International*~~ *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.		
307.2 Definitions. Change to read as shown. **CONTROL AREA**. Spaces within a building where quantities of hazardous materials not exceeding the maximum allowable quantities per control area are stored, dispensed, used or handled. See also the definition of "Outdoor control area" in the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. **DAY BOX.** A portable magazine designed to hold explosive materials constructed in accordance with the requirements for a Type 3 magazine as defined and classified in ~~Chapter 33 of~~ the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.** Those chemicals or substances that are physical hazards or health hazards as defined and classified in this section and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*, whether the materials are in usable or waste condition.		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
308.1 Institutional Group I. Institutional Group I occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, in which people are cared for or live in a supervised environment, having physical limitations because of health or age are harbored for medical treatment or other care or treatment, or in which people are detained for penal or correctional purposes or in which the liberty of the occupants is restricted. Institutional occupancies shall be classified as Group I-1, I-2 or I-3.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
308.2 Group I-1. This occupancy shall		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
include buildings, structures or parts thereof housing more than 16 persons, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment that provides personal care services. The occupants are capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following: Residential board and care facilities Assisted living facilities Halfway houses Group homes Congregate care facilities Social rehabilitation facilities Alcohol and drug centers Convalescent facilities A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons shall be classified as a Group R-3 or shall comply with the *Florida Building Code, Residential* in accordance with Section 101.2. A facility such as above, housing at least six and not more than 16 persons, shall be classified as Group R-4.		**are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
308.5 Group I-4, day care facilities. Reserved.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue** **There is no F-3 and Group D in the International Codes. Group D is I-4**
309.1 Mercantile Group M. Mercantile Group M occupancy includes, among others, buildings and structures or a portion thereof, for the display and sale of merchandise, and involves stocks of goods, wares or merchandise incidental to such purposes and accessible to the public. Mercantile		

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
occupancies shall include, but not be limited to, the following: Department stores Drug stores Markets Motor fuel-dispensing facilities Retail or wholesale stores Restaurants and drinking establishments with an occupant load of less than 50 persons Sales rooms		
310.1 Residential Group R. Change to read as shown. **Section 313 Day-Care Occupancy Group D. Add text to read as shown.** **313 Day-Care Occupancy Group D.** **313.1 Scope. Add text to read as shown.** **313.1 Scope**. Group D occupancy is the use of a building or structure, or any portion thereof, in which three or more clients receive care, maintenance and supervision, by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s), for less than 24 hours per day. Occupancies that include part-day preschools, kindergartens and other schools whose purpose is primarily educational even though the children are of preschool age shall comply with the provisions for Group E occupancies. **313.2 Subclassifications. Add text to read as shown.** **313.2 Subclassifications**. Day care occupancies in which more than 12 clients		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue** **There is no F-3 and Group D in the International Codes. Group D is I-4**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
receive care, maintenance and supervision, by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s), for less than 24 hours per day shall be classified as day care occupancies. Day care occupancies of 12 or fewer clients shall be classified as day care homes and shall be divided into classifications as set forth in this section. **313.2.1 Family day care home**. **Add text to read as shown.** **313.2.1 Family day care home**. A family day care home is a day care home in which more than three but fewer than seven clients receive care, maintenance and supervision by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s) for less than 24 hours per day with no more than two clients incapable of self-preservation. **313.2.2 Group day care home**. **Add text to read as shown.** **313.2.2 Group day care home**. A group day care home is a day-care home in which at least seven but not more than 12 clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s) for less than 24 hours per day with no more than three clients incapable of self-preservation. **313.2.3 Adult day care. Add text to read as shown.** **313.2.3 Adult day care.** Adult day care shall include any building or portion thereof used for less than 24 hours per day to house more than three adults requiring care, maintenance and supervision by other than their relative(s). Clients shall be ambulatory or semiambulatory		

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
and shall not be bedridden. They shall not exhibit behavior that is harmful to themselves or others. **313.2.4 Group D occupancies. Add text to read as shown.** **313.2.4 Group D occupancies.** Group D occupancies shall include, among others, the following: Child day care occupancies Adult day care occupancies, except where part of a health care occupancy Nursery schools Day care homes Kindergarten classes that are incidental to a child day care occupancy In cases where care is incidental to some other occupancy, the section of this code governing such other occupancy shall apply.		
Chapter 5		
503.1.4 Basements. A basement of a building shall not count as a story when applying Table 503 for allowable building height.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
503.1.5 Group A and E basements. Group A and E basements used as classrooms or assembly rooms shall be counted as a story.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
504.2 Automatic sprinkler system increase, Exception 3. Change to read as shown.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
504.2 Automatic sprinkler system increase. **…..** **Exceptions:** 1 – 2 no change 3. *Fire-resistance rating* substitution in accordance with Table 601, Note hd.		**not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
505.2 Area limitation. The aggregate area of a mezzanine or mezzanines within a room shall not exceed one-third of the floor area of that room or space in which they are located. The enclosed portion of a room shall not be included in a determination of the floor area of the room in which the mezzanine is located. In determining the allowable mezzanine area, the area of the mezzanine shall not be included in the floor area of the room. **Exceptions:** 1. The aggregate area of mezzanines in buildings and structures of Type I or II construction for special industrial occupancies in accordance with Section 306.4 shall not exceed two-thirds of the area of the room. 2. The aggregate area of mezzanines in buildings and structures of Type I or II construction shall not exceed one-half of the area of the room in buildings and structures equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and an approved emergency voice/alarm communication system in accordance with Section 907.5.2.2. 3. In sprinklered Group S2 occupancies of Type III construction, the enclosed and unenclosed areas under mezzanines shall be allowed to be included when calculating the permissible size of mezzanines.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
507.2 Nonsprinklered, one story. Reserved.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
		not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue
507. 10-Group E buildings. The area ….. 1. Each classroom shall have not less than two means of egress, with one of the means of egress being a direct exit to the outside of the building complying with Section 1020 or the building is provided with smoke barriers having a minimum 1-hour fire-resistance rating dividing the building into areas not to exceed 30,000 square feet (2,787 m2) in floor area.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
509.4 Parking beneath Group R. Where a maximum one-story above grade plane Group S-2 parking garage, enclosed or open, or combination thereof, of Type I construction or open of Type IV construction, with grade entrance, is provided under a building of Group R, the number of stories to be used in determining the minimum type of construction shall be measured from the floor above such a parking area. The number of stories to be used in determining the height in stories in accordance with Section 903.2.11.3 ~~903.6~~ shall include the parking garage as a story. The floor assembly between the parking garage and the Group R above shall comply with the type of construction required for the parking garage and shall also provide a fire-resistance rating not less than the mixed occupancy separation required in Section 508.4.	**2012 IBC Change** **406.4 Public parking garages.** Parking garages other than private parking garages, shall be classified as public parking garages and shall comply with the provisions of Sections 406.4.2 through 406.4.8 and shall be classified as either an *open parking garage* or an enclosed parking garage. *Open parking garages* shall also comply with Section 406.5. Enclosed parking garages shall also comply with Section 406.6. See Section 510 for special provisions for parking garages.	**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
Chapter 6		
Table 601------The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue		
TABLE 601 FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDING ELEMENTS (hours)		

BUILDING ELEMENT	TYPE I		TYPE II		TYPE III		TYPE IV	TYPE V	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	HT	A	B
Primary Structural frame[g] (See Section 202)	3[a,jh]	2[a]	1	0	1	0	HT	1	0
Bearing walls									
Exterior [f, g]	4	3	1	0	2	2	2	1	0
Interior	4[a]	3[a]	1	0	1	0	2[ab] /HT	1	0
Nonbearing walls and partitions Exterior	See Table 602								
Nonbearing walls and partitions Interior[e]	0	0	0	0	0	0	See Section 602.4.6	0	0
Floor construction and secondary members ~~Including supporting beams and joists~~ (See Section 202)	3[jh]	2	1[de]	0[dej]	1[d]	0[d,i]	HT	1	0[j]
Roof construction and secondary members ~~Including supporting beams and joists~~ (See Section 202)	11/2 [b,jh]	1[b, c]	1[b, c]	0 [c]	1[b, c]	0	HT	1[b, c]	0

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

a. : Fire-resistance ratings of- primary structural frame and bearing walls are permitted to be reduced by 1 hour where supporting one floor or one roof only.
b. Except in Group F-1, H, I, M and S-1 occupancies, fire protection of structural members shall not be required, including protection of roof framing and decking where every part of the roof construction is 20 feet or more above any floor immediately below. Fire-retardant-treated wood members shall be allowed to be used for such unprotected members.
c. In all occupancies, heavy timber shall be allowed where a 1-hour or less fire-resistance rating is required.
d. Group B and M occupancies of Type II or III construction five or more stories in height shall be required to have a minimum 2-hour fire-resistance rating for the floor construction located over the basement.
e. Not less than the fire-resistance rating required by other sections of this code.
f. Not less than the fire-resistance rating based on fire separation distance (see Table 602).
g. Not less than the fire-resistance rating as referenced in Section 704.10.

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation

hih. For Group A, B, E, F and R occupancies and parking garages, the required fire-resistance ratings for the structural frame, floor and roof construction, including supporting beams and joists, shall be permitted to be reduced by 1-hour where the building is protected throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 , but the fire resistance rating shall not be less than 1-hour.
iji. For unsprinklered Group E occupancies of Type, II-B, III-B, IV or V-B construction, the floor construction located immediately above useable space in basements shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 1-hour.

TABLE 601 FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDING ELEMENTS (HOURS)

BUILDING ELEMENT	TYPE I		TYPE II		TYPE III		TYPE IV		TYPE V
	A	B	A[d]	B	A[d]	B	HT	A[d]	B
Primary structural frame[g] (see Section 202)	3[a]	2[a]	1	0	1	0	HT	1	0
Bearing walls									

Exterior[f, g]	3	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	0
Interior	3[a]	2[a]	1	0	1	0	1/HT	1	0
Nonbearing walls and partitions Exterior	See Table 602								
Nonbearing walls and partitions Interior[e]	0	0	0	0	0	0	See Section 602.4.6	0	0
Floor construction and associated	2	2	1	0	1	0	HT	1	0

secondary member (see Section 202)										
Roof construction and associated secondary members (see Section 202)	$1^{1}/_{2}{}^{b}$	$1^{b,c}$	$1^{b,c}$	0^{c}	$1^{b,c}$	0	HT	$1^{b,c}$	0	

a. Roof supports: Fire-resistance ratings of primary structural frame and bearing walls are permitted to be reduced by 1 hour where supporting a roof only.
b. Except in Group F-1, H, M and S-1 occupancies, fire protection of structural members shall not be required, including protection of roof framing and decking
where every part of the roof construction is 20 feet or more above any floor immediately below. Fire-retardant-treated wood members shall be allowed to be
used for such unprotected members.
c. In all occupancies, heavy timber shall be allowed where a 1-hour or less fire-resistance rating is required.
d. An approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 shall be allowed to be substituted for 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction,
provided such system is not otherwise required by other provisions of the code or used for an allowable area increase in accordance with Section 506.3 or an
allowable height increase in accordance with Section 504.2. The 1-hour substitution for the fire resistance of exterior walls shall not be permitted.
e. Not less than the fire-resistance rating required by other sections of this code.
f. Not less than the fire-resistance rating based on fire separation distance (see Table 602).
g. Not less than the fire-resistance rating as referenced in Section 704.10

Table 602------The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation

TABLE 602
FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING REQUIREMENTS FOR EXTERIOR WALLS BASED ON FIRE SEPARATION DISTANCE a, e

FIRE SEPARATION DISTANCE = x (feet)	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	GROUP H[f]	GROUP F-1, M, S-1[g]	GROUP A, B, E, F-2, I, R b , S-2[g], U[b]
x□□□□□[c]	I-A, I-B, III-A, III-B, IV Others	3 3	3 2	3 1
5 ≤ x < 10	I-A, I-B, III-A, III-B, IV Others	3 2	2 1	2 1
10 ≤ x < 20	I-A, I-B, III-A, III-B, IV IIB, VB Others	2 1 1	2 0 1	2 d 0 1 d
20 ≤ x < 30	I-A, I-B, III-A, III-B, IV Others	1 1	1 0	1 [d] 0
x□□□30	All	0	0	0

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.
a. Load-bearing exterior walls shall also comply with the fire-resistance rating requirements of Table601.
b. For special requirements for Group U occupancies see Section 406.1.2
c. See Section 706.1.1 ~~705.1.1~~ for party walls.

TABLE 602 FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING REQUIREMENTS FOR EXTERIOR WALLS BASED ON FIRE SEPARATION DISTANCE[a, e, h]

FIRE SEPARATION DISTANCE = X (feet)	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	OCCUPANCY GROUP H[f]	OCCUPANCY GROUP F-1, M, S-1[g]	OCCUPANCY GROUP A, B, E, F-2, I, R, S-2[g], U[b]
X < 5[c]	All	3	2	1
5 ≤ X < 10	IA Others	3 2	2 1	1 1
10 ≤ X < 30	IA, IB IIB, VB Others	2 1 1	1 0 1	1[d] 0 1[d]
X ≥ 30	All	0	0	0

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.
a. Load-bearing exterior walls shall also comply with the fire-resistance rating requirements of Table 601.
b. For special requirements for Group U occupancies, see Section 406.3.

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
c. See Section 706.1.1 for party walls. d. Open parking garages complying with Section 406 shall not be required to have a fire-resistance rating. e. The fire-resistance rating of an exterior wall is determined based upon the fire separation distance of the exterior wall and the story in which the wall is located. f. For special requirements for Group H occupancies, see Section 415.5. g. For special requirements for Group S aircraft hangars, see Section 412.4.1. h. Where Table 705.8 permits nonbearing exterior walls with unlimited area of unprotected openings, the required fire-resistance rating for the exterior walls is 0 hours.		
Chapter 7		
Thru the years the International Building Code which is the present base for the Florida Building Code has been reorganized sometimes greatly. Chapter 7 has been reorganized with sections changed, renamed, added and eliminated, while the Florida Building Code has retained its 2001 structure.		
705.8.1 Allowable area of openings. The maximum area of unprotected and protected openings permitted in an *exterior wall* in any *story* of a building shall not exceed the percentages specified in Table 705.8. **Exceptions:** 1. In other than Group H occupancies, unlimited unprotected openings are permitted in the exterior walls of the first *story* above grade either: 1.1. Where the wall faces a street and has a *fire separation distance* of more than 15 feet (4572 mm); or 1.2. Where the wall faces an unoccupied space. The unoccupied space shall be on the same lot or dedicated for public use, shall not be less than 30 feet (9144 mm) in width and shall have access from a street by a posted fire lane in accordance with the ~~*International Fire Code.*~~ *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. 2. Buildings whose exterior bearing walls, exterior nonbearing walls and exterior primary structural frame are not required to be fire-resistance rated shall be permitted to have unlimited unprotected openings.		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
706.4.1.1 Add to read as shown. **706.4.1.1** Each townhouse shall be considered a separate building and shall be separated from adjoining townhouses by a party wall complying with Section 706.1.1 or by the use of separate exterior walls meeting the requirements of Tables 601 and 602 for zero clearance from property lines as required for the type of construction. Separate exterior walls shall include one of the following: 1. A parapet not less than 18 inches (457 mm) above the roof line. 2. Roof sheathing of noncombustible material or fire retardant treated wood, for not less than a 4 foot (1219 mm) width on each side of the exterior dividing wall. 3. One layer of 5/8 inch (15.9 mm) Type X gypsum board attached to the underside of roof decking, for not less than a 4 foot (1219 mm) width on each side of the exterior dividing wall.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue** **Townhouse is a Residential Code subject**
706.4.1.2 When not more than three stories in height, townhouses may be separated by a single wall meeting the following requirements: 1. Such wall shall provide not less than a 2-hour fire-resistance rating. Plumbing, piping, ducts, electrical or other building services shall not be installed within or through the 2-hour wall, unless such materials and methods of penetration have been tested in accordance with Section 703. 2. Such wall shall be continuous from the foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing or shall have a parapet extending not less than 18 inches (457 mm) and no less than a 4-foot (1219 mm) width on each side of		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue** **Townhouse is a Residential Code subject**

<table>
<tr><th>Florida Building Code</th><th>Reference</th><th>Recommendation</th></tr>
<tr><td>the wall shall be of noncombustible material, or fire-retardant-treated wood, or one layer of 5/8-inch (15.9 mm) Type X gypsum wallboard attached to the underside of the roof decking.

3. Each dwelling unit sharing such wall shall be designed and constructed to maintain its structural integrity independent of the unit on the opposite side of the wall.
Exception: Said wall may be penetrated by roof and floor structural members provided that the fire-resistance rating and the structural integrity of the wall is maintained.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Section 707… In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Table 707.3.9 The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue
Group D and F-3 are not in the Base Code</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">707.1 General. Fire barriers installed as required elsewhere in this code or the Florida Fire Prevention Code shall comply with this section.

Table 707.3.9 Fire-Resistance Rating Requirements for Fire Barrier Assemblies between Fire Areas. Change to read as shown.

TABLE 707.3.9 FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING REQUIREMENTS FOR FIRE BARRIER ASSEMBLIES BETWEEN FIRE AREAS
<table>
<tr><th>OCCUPANCY GROUP</th><th>FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING (hours)</th></tr>
<tr><td>H-1, H-2</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>F-1, H-3, S-1</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>A, B, D, E, F-2, F-3, H-4, H-5, I, M, R, S-2</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>U</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>708.2 Shaft enclosure required. Openings through a floor/ceiling assembly shall be protected by a shaft enclosure complying with this section.
Exceptions:
1. – 3. No change.
4. A shaft enclosure is not required for penetrations by ducts protected in accordance</td><td></td><td>In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.</td></tr>
</table>

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
with Section 716.6. Grease ducts shall be protected in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*. [Remaining text no change.]		
709.1 General. The following wall assemblies shall comply with this section. 1. Walls separating *dwelling units* in the same building as required by Section 438.2. 2. Walls separating *sleeping units* in the same building as required by Section 438.2. 3. Walls separating tenant spaces in *covered mall buildings* as required by Section 402.7.2. 4. Corridor walls as required by Section 1018.1. 5. Elevator lobby separation as required by Section 708.14.1 6. Wall separating individual tenant spaces. **Exceptions:** 1. In Group B and S occupancies, walls used to separate tenants shall not be required to have a fire-resistance rating, provided no area between fire partitions having a 1-hour fire-resistance rating exceeds 3,000 square feet (279 m2). 2. In aircraft hangar occupancies, walls used to separate tenants shall not be required to have a fire-resistance rating, provided the aircraft hanger is constructed in accordance with the requirements of Section 412.2. 3. In mini-warehouses/self-storage buildings, walls used to separate tenants shall not be required to have fire-resistance rating, provided a sprinkler system meeting the requirements of Ordinary Hazard Group II as defined by NFPA 13, is installed employing quick response heads. 4. **Other than dwelling units or sleeping units, w**alls used to separate individual tenant		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
spaces shall not be required to have a fire-resistance rating when the building is protected by a complete automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with section 903.3.1.1.[3523		
709.4.1 Roof Construction. When the fire partition is continuous to the underside of the roof sheathing in occupancies of Groups R-1, R-2 and R-3 as applicable in Section 101.2, in Type III, IV and V construction the following shall be provided:		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
709.4.1.1 Roof Sheathing. The roof sheathing or deck shall be of approved noncombustible materials or of fire-retardant-treated wood, for a distance of 4 feet (1220 mm); or		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
709.4.1.2 Roof Protection. The roof shall be protected with 0.625-inch (15.88 mm) Type X gypsum board directly beneath the underside of the roof sheathing or deck, supported by a minimum of nominal 2-inch (51 mm) ledgers attached to the sides of the roof framing members, for a minimum distance of 4 feet (1220 mm).		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
713.6 Fire walls, Fire Barriers, Fire Partitions, Smoke Barriers and Smoke partitions or any other wall required to have protected openings shall be effectively and permanently identified with signs or stenciling in a manner acceptable to the Authority having Jurisdiction. Such identification shall be above any decorative ceiling and in concealed spaces. Suggested wording for fire and smoke barriers: "FIRE AND SMOKE BARRIER – PROTECT ALL OPENINGS."		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
714.4 Exterior curtain wall/floor intersection. Change to read as shown.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
714.4 Exterior curtain wall/floor intersection. Where fire resistance-rated floor or floor/ceiling assemblies are required, voids created at the intersection of the exterior curtain wall assemblies and such floor assemblies shall be sealed with an *approved* system to prevent the interior vertical spread of fire. Such systems shall be securely installed and tested in accordance with ASTME 2307 to prevent the passage of flame for the time period at least equal to the *fire-resistance rating* of the floor assembly and prevent the passage of heat and hot gases sufficient to ignite cotton waste. Height and fire-resistance requirements for curtain wall spandrels shall comply with Section 705.8.5.		**not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
Chapter 9		
901.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall specify where fire protections systems are required and shall apply to the design, installation and operation of fire protection systems and carbon monoxide detection alarms.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
901.2 Fire protection systems. Fire protection systems shall be installed, repaired, operated and maintained in accordance with this code and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
901.3 Modifications. No person shall remove or modify any fire protection system installed or maintained under the provisions of this code or the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* without approval by the building official.		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
901.5 Acceptance tests. Fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of this code and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. When required, the tests		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
shall be conducted in the presence of the building official. Tests required by this code, the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* and the standards listed in this code shall be conducted at the expense of the owner or the owner's representative. It shall be unlawful to occupy portions of a structure until the required fire protection systems within that portion of the structure have been tested and approved.		**conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
901.6.2 Fire alarm systems. Fire alarm systems required by the provisions of Section 907.2 of this code and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* shall be monitored by an approved supervising station in accordance with Section 907.6.5. **Exceptions: No change**		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
903.2. 3 Group E. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group E occupancies as follows: 1 – 2 No change **Exception**: An automatic fire sprinkler system is not required in existing educational buildings unless 50 percent of the aggregate area of the building is being remodeled.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
903.2.7.1 High-piled storage. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* in all buildings of Group M where storage of merchandise is in high-piled or rack storage arrays.		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
[F] 903.2.11.4 Ducts conveying hazardous exhausts. Where required by the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*, automatic sprinklers shall be provided in ducts conveying hazardous exhaust, or flammable or combustible materials. **Exception:** Ducts in which the largest cross-		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
sectional diameter of the duct is less than 10 inches (254 mm).		
903.2.12 During construction. Automatic sprinkler systems required during construction, alteration and demolition operations shall be provided in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
Table 903.2.11.6 Additional Required Suppression Systems. Change the last raw to read as follows: ~~IFC~~ *Florida Fire Prevention Code* Sprinkler system requirements as set forth in ~~Section 903.2.11.6 of~~ the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
903.3.1.4 In Group R4 Small Facilities, an automated sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13D or 13R with their scopes shall be permitted, provided the automatic sprinkler system is not be considered an alternative to other requirements of the code.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
903.3.5 Water supplies. Water supplies for automatic sprinkler systems shall comply with this section and the standards referenced in Section 903.3.1. The potable water supply shall be protected against backflow in accordance with the requirements of this section and the *Florida Building Code, Plumbing*.		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
903.3.5.1.1 Limited area sprinkler systems. Limited area sprinkler systems serving six sprinklers or less on any single connection are permitted to be connected to the domestic service where a wet automatic standpipe is not		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
available. Limited area sprinkler systems connected to domestic water supplies shall comply with each of the following requirements: 1 – 2 No change		
903.4 Sprinkler system monitoring and alarms. All valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems, pumps, tanks, water levels and temperatures, critical air pressures and water-flow switches on all sprinkler systems shall be electrically supervised by a listed fire alarm control unit. ~~in accordance with NFPA 72.~~ **Exceptions:** 1. No change. 2. Limited area systems serving six sprinklers or less.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
903.5 Testing and maintenance. Sprinkler systems shall be tested and maintained in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.* **Exceptions:** 1 – 5 No change. 6. In buildings less than 75 feet (22 860 mm) in height which are protected throughout with an approved and maintained fire sprinkler system, a manual wet standpipe, as defined in NFPA 14, Standard for the Installation of Standpipe, Private Hydrant, and Hose Systems, shall be allowed.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
[F] 904.2.1 Commercial hood and duct systems. Each required commercial kitchen exhaust hood and duct system required by the Florida Fire Prevention Code or Chapter 5 of		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
the Florida Building Code, Mechanical to have a Type I hood shall be protected with an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system installed in accordance with this code.		**conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
904.3.1 Electrical wiring. Electrical wiring shall be in accordance with the Chapter 27 of this code.		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
905.3.6 Helistops and heliports. Buildings with a helistop or heliport that are equipped with a standpipe shall extend the standpipe to the roof level on which the helistop or heliport is located in accordance with ~~Section 1107.5~~ of the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.*		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
[F] 905.3.7 Marinas and boatyards. Standpipes in marinas and boatyards shall comply with ~~Chapter 45 of~~ the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
[F] 906.1 Where required. Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed in the following locations. 1. In new and existing Group A, B, E, F, H, I, M, R-1, R-2, R-4 and S occupancies. **Exception:** In new and existing Group A, B and E occupancies equipped throughout with quick response sprinklers, portable fire extinguishers shall be required only in locations specified in Items 2 through 6. 2. Within 30 feet (9144 mm) of commercial cooking equipment. 3. In areas where flammable or combustible liquids are stored, used or dispensed. 4. On each floor of structures under construction, except Group R-3 occupancies,		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
in accordance with ~~Section 1415.1 of~~ the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. 5. Where required by the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* ~~sections indicated in Table 906.1~~. 6. Special-hazard areas, including but not limited to laboratories, computer rooms and generator rooms, where required by the fire code official.		
[F] 904.11 Commercial cooking systems. Change exception to read as follows: **Exception:** Factory-built commercial cooking recirculating systems that are tested in accordance with UL 710B and *listed*, *labeled* and installed in accordance with Section 304.1 of the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*.		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
[F] Table 906.1 Additional Required Portable Fire Extinguishers in the International Fire Code. Reserved.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
[F] 906.4 Cooking grease fires. Fire extinguishers provided for the protection of cooking grease fires shall be of an *approved* type compatible with the automatic fire-extinguishing system agent and in accordance with ~~Section 904.11.5 of~~ the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
[F] 907.1.1 Construction documents. *Construction documents* for fire alarm systems shall be of sufficient clarity to indicate the location, nature and extent of the work proposed and show in detail that it will conform to the provisions of this code, the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*, and relevant laws, ordinances, rules and regulations, as		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
determined by the ~~fire code~~ building official.		
907.1. 4 Accessibility. Every required fire alarm system shall include a visible alarm indicating appliances in public and common areas. For more specific accessibility requirements related to alarm indicating appliances, refer to Section ~~11-4.28.~~ applicable sections of the **Florida Building Code, Accessibility** .		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
907.2.2 Group B. A manual fire alarm system in accordance with Section 907 shall be provided in all business occupancies where any one of the following conditions exists: 1. The building is two or more stories in height above the level of exit discharge. 2. The occupancy is subject to 50 or more occupants above or below the level of exit discharge. 3. The occupancy is subject to 300 or more total occupants. **Exception:** Manual fire alarm boxes are not required where the building is equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and the occupant notification appliances will activate throughout the notification zones upon sprinkler waterflow. [3517]		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
907.2.4 Group F. A fire alarm system shall be required in accordance with Section 907 for industrial occupancies, unless the total capacity of the building is under 100 persons and of these fewer than 25 persons are above or below the level of exit discharge.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
907.2.5 Group H. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group H-5 occupancies and in occupancies used for the manufacture of organic coatings. An automatic smoke detection system shall be installed for highly toxic gases, organic peroxides and oxidizers in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
907.2.9.1 Manual fire alarm system. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group R-2 occupancies where: 1 - 2 No change. 3. The building contains more than 11 dwelling units or sleeping units. **Exceptions: No change.**		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
907.2.11.1 Group R-1. An approved single-station smoke alarm shall be installed in every guestroom and every living area and sleeping room within a guest suite. **[F] 907.2.13.2 Fire department communication system.** Where a wired communication system is *approved* in lieu of a radio coverage system in accordance with ~~Section 510 of~~ the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*, the wired fire department communication system shall be designed and installed in accordance with NFPA72 and shall operate between a fire command center complying with Section 911, elevators, elevator lobbies, emergency and standby power rooms, fire pump rooms, *areas of refuge* and inside enclosed *exit stairways*. The fire department communication device shall be provided at each floor level within the enclosed *exit stairway*.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue** **In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
907.2.15 High-piled combustible storage areas. An automatic smoke detection system shall be installed throughout high-piled combustible storage areas where required by the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
909.7 Airflow design method When approved by the building official, smoke migration through openings fixed in a permanently open position, which are located between smoke control zones by the use of the airflow method, shall be permitted. The design airflow shall be in accordance with this section. Airflow shall be directed to limit smoke migration from the fire zone. The geometry of openings shall be considered to prevent flow reversal from turbulent effects.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
907.2.16 Aerosol storage uses. Aerosol storage rooms and general-purpose warehouses containing aerosols shall be provided with an approved manual fire alarm system where required by the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
[F] 907.3.1 Duct smoke detectors. Smoke detectors installed in ducts shall be *listed* for the air velocity, temperature and humidity present in the duct. Duct smoke detectors shall be connected to the building's fire alarm control unit when a fire alarm system is required by Section 907.2. Activation of a duct smoke detector shall initiate a visible and audible supervisory signal at a *constantly attended location* and shall perform the intended fire safety function in accordance with this code and the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*. Duct smoke detectors shall not be used as a substitute for required open area detection.		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
Exceptions: 1. The supervisory signal at a *constantly attended location* is not required where duct smoke detectors activate the building's alarm notification appliances. 2. In occupancies not required to be equipped with a fire alarm system, actuation of a smoke detector shall activate a visible and an audible signal in an *approved* location. Smoke detector trouble conditions shall activate a visible or audible signal in an *approved* location and shall be identified as air duct detector trouble.		
[F] 907.6.1 Wiring. Wiring shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 27 and NFPA 72. Wireless protection systems utilizing radio-frequency transmitting devices shall comply with the special requirements for supervision of low-power wireless systems in NFPA 72.		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
F] 907.6.5 Monitoring. Fire alarm systems required by this chapter or by the ~~*International Fire Code*~~ *Florida Fire Prevention Code* shall be monitored by an *approved* supervising station in accordance with NFPA 72. **Exception: No change.**		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
[F] 907.8 Inspection, testing and maintenance. The maintenance and testing schedules and procedures for fire alarm and fire detection systems shall be in accordance with *Florida Fire Prevention Code* ~~Section 907.9 of the *International Fire Code*~~. **907.9 Accessibility.** Alarm systems required to be accessible ~~by Section 11-4.1~~ shall comply with ~~Section 11-4.28.~~ applicable sections of the **Florida Building Code, Accessibility** .	**There is no 907.9 in the 2009 or 2012 IBC**	**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
908.6 Refrigerant detector. Machinery rooms		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
shall contain a refrigerant detector with an audible and visual alarm. The detector, or a sampling tube that draws air to the detector, shall be located in an area where refrigerant from a leak will concentrate. The alarm shall be actuated at a value not greater than the corresponding TLV-TWA values for the refrigerant classification indicated in the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*. Detectors and alarms shall be placed in approved locations.		**editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
909.1 Scope and purpose. This section applies to mechanical or passive smoke control systems when they are required by other provisions of this code. The purpose of this section is to establish minimum requirements for the design, installation and acceptance testing of smoke control systems that are intended to provide a tenable environment for the evacuation or relocation of occupants. These provisions are not intended for the preservation of contents, the timely restoration of operations or for assistance in fire suppression or overhaul activities. Smoke control systems regulated by this section serve a different purpose than the smoke- and heat-venting provisions found in Section 910. Mechanical smoke control systems shall not be considered exhaust systems under Chapter 5 of the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*.		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
909.3 Special inspection and test requirements. ~~**Reserved.**~~		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
909.8 Exhaust method. When approved by the building official, mechanical smoke control for large enclosed volumes, such as in atriums or malls, shall be permitted to utilize the		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
exhaust method. Smoke control systems using the exhaust method shall be designed in accordance with NFPA 92B.		**conflict issue** **This and other section of the code will require change and correlation**
909.9 Design fire. The design fire shall be based on a rational analysis performed by the registered design professional and approved by the building official. The design fire shall be based on the analysis in accordance with Section 909.4 and this section.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue** **This and other section of the code will require change and correlation**
909.10 Equipment. Equipment including, but not limited to, fans, ducts, automatic dampers and balance dampers, shall be suitable for its intended use, suitable for the probable exposure temperatures that the rational analysis indicates and as approved by the building official.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue** **This and other section of the code will require change and correlation**
909.10.2 Ducts. Duct materials and joints shall be capable of withstanding the probable temperatures and pressures to which they are exposed as determined in accordance with Section 909.10.1. Ducts shall be constructed and supported in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.* Ducts shall be leak tested to 1.5 times the maximum design pressure in accordance with nationally accepted practices. Measured leakage shall not exceed 5 percent of design flow. Results of such testing shall be a part of the documentation procedure. Ducts shall be supported directly from fire-resistance-rated structural elements of the building by substantial, noncombustible supports. **Exception:** Flexible connections (for the purpose of vibration isolation) complying with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical* that are constructed of approved fire-resistance-rated		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
materials.		
909.12.1 Wiring. In addition to meeting requirements of the Chapter 27 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*, all wiring, regardless of voltage, shall be fully enclosed within continuous raceways.		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
909.15 Control diagrams. Identical control diagrams showing all devices in the system and identifying their location and function shall be maintained current and kept on file with the building official, the fire department and in the fire command center in a format and manner approved by the fire chief.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue** **This and other section of the code will require change and correlation**
909.16 Fire-fighter's smoke control panel. A fire-fighter's smoke control panel for fire department emergency response purposes only shall be provided and shall include manual control or override of automatic control for mechanical smoke control systems. The panel shall be located in a fire command center complying with Section 911 in high-rise buildings or buildings with smoke protected assembly seating. In other buildings, the fire-fighter's smoke control panel shall be installed in an approved location adjacent to the fire alarm control panel. The fire-fighter's smoke control panel shall comply with Sections 909.16.1 through 909.16.3. [Remaining text unchanged.]		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
909.16.3 Control action and priorities. The fire-fighter's control panel actions shall be as follows: 1. No change. **Exception**: Power disconnects required by the Chapter 27 of the *Florida Building Code,*		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
Building. 2. No change.		
909.18.8.3.1 Report filing. A copy of the final report shall be filed with the building official and an identical copy shall be maintained in an approved location at the building.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue** **This and other section of the code will require change and correlation**
909.19 System acceptance. Buildings, or portions thereof, required by this code to comply with this section shall not be issued a certificate of occupancy until such time that the building official determines that the provisions of this section have been fully complied with and that the fire department has received satisfactory instruction on the operation, both automatic and manual, of the system. **Exception:** In buildings of phased construction, a temporary certificate of occupancy, as approved by the building official, shall be allowed provided that those portions of the building to be occupied meet the requirements of this section and that the remainder does not pose a significant hazard to the safety of the proposed occupants or adjacent buildings.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue** **This and other section of the code will require change and correlation**
909.20 Smokeproof enclosures. Where required by Section 1020.1.7, a smokeproof enclosure shall be constructed in accordance with this section. A smokeproof enclosure shall consist of an enclosed interior exit stairway that conforms to Section 1020.1 and an open exterior balcony or ventilated vestibule meeting the requirements of this section. Where access to the roof is required by the *Florida Building*		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
Code, such access shall be from the smokeproof enclosure where a smokeproof enclosure is required. No change to remaining text.		
909.20.5 Stair pressurization alternative. Where the building is equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, the vestibule is not required, provided that interior *exit stairways* are pressurized to a minimum of 0.~~10~~ 05 inch ~~nches~~ of water (12.3 Pa) and a maximum of 0.35 inches of water (87 Pa) in the shaft relative to the building measured with all *stairway* doors closed under maximum anticipated conditions of stack effect and wind effect.	**909.20.5 Stair pressurization alternative.** Where the building is equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, the vestibule is not required, provided that interior *exit stairways* are pressurized to a minimum of 0.10 inches of water (25 Pa) and a maximum of 0.35 inches of water (87 Pa) in the shaft relative to the building measured with all *stairway* doors closed under maximum anticipated conditions of stack effect and wind effect.	**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
910.2.2 High-piled combustible storage. Buildings and portions thereof containing high-piled combustible stock or rack storage in any occupancy group in accordance with Section 413 and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. **[F] 912.3.3 Physical protection.** Where fire department connections are subject to impact by a motor vehicle, vehicle impact protection shall be provided in accordance with Section 312 of the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
[P] 912.5 Backflow protection. The potable water supply to automatic sprinkler and standpipe systems shall be protected against backflow as required by the *Florida Building Code, Plumbing*~~.~~		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
[F] 915.1 General. Emergency responder radio coverage shall be provided in all new buildings in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
		review.
Chapter 10		
Thru the years the International Building Code which is the present base for the Florida Building Code has been reorganized sometimes greatly. Chapter 10 has been reorganized with sections changed, renamed, added and eliminated, while the Florida Building Code has retained its 2001 structure.		
1001.3 Maintenance. Means of egress shall be maintained in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.*		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
1001.4 Alterations. Add to read as shown. **1001.4 Alterations**. A building shall not hereafter be altered to reduce the capacity of the means of egress to less than required by this chapter nor shall any change of occupancy be made in any building unless such building conforms with the requirements of this chapter. **Exception**: Existing stairs shall be permitted to remain in use provided they comply with the requirements of the building code in effect at the time of original construction.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
1001.5 Where approved by the building official, existing stairs shall be permitted to be rebuilt in accordance with the dimensional criteria of the building code in effect at the time of original construction provided: 1. Handrails comply with Section 1012, and, 2. Guardrails comply with Section 1013, and, 3. The elevation of the floor surfaces on both sides of the door complies with Section 1008.1.5		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1001.6 Special egress requirements by occupancy. The general requirements of Chapter 10 apply to all occupancies except as modified for specific occupancies in accordance with Section 1028 and Sections 1030 through 1037.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1002 Definitions. Add to read as shown. **CIRCULAR STAIRS**. A stairway with steps that result in a sweeping circular or curved pattern, but not spiral stairs. **1002 Definitions. Change to read as shown.** **EXIT DISCHARGE, LEVEL OF.** The lowest level having at least 50 percent of the number of exits and capacity of exits discharging to the exterior at grade or story with the least change in elevation to grade, provided no other story		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
has 50 percent of its exits or egress capacity discharging to the exterior at the grade. **1002 Definitions. Add to read as shown.** **Means of escape**. **As used in Section 1008.1.3.6,** A way out of a building or structure that does not conform to the strict definition of means of egress but does provide an alternate way out. A means of escape consists of a door, stairway, passage or hall providing a way of unobstructed travel to the outside at street or ground level. ~~that is independent of and remotely located from the means of egress.~~ It may also consist of a passage through an adjacent nonlockable space, independent of and remotely located from the means of egress, to any approved exit. [4354] **1002.1 Definitions, revise text to read as follows:** **MERCHANDISE PAD.** A merchandise pad is an area for display of merchandise surrounded by aisles, permanent fixtures or walls. Merchandise pads contain elements such as non-fixed and moveable fixtures, cases, racks, counters and partitions ~~as indicated in Section 105.2~~ from which customers browse or shop.		**Section 105.2 is permit exemptions**
1003.5.1 Accessibility. For accessibility provisions related to changes in levels, see ~~Section 11-4.3.8.~~ . the **Florida Building Code, Accessibility.**		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
1004.1 Design occupant load. In determining means of egress requirements, the number of occupants for whom means of egress facilities shall be provided shall be		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
determined in accordance with this section. Where occupants from accessory areas egress through a primary space, the calculated occupant load for the primary space shall include the total occupant load of the primary space plus the number of occupants egressing through it from the accessory area. **Exceptions**: 1. In a special purpose factory-industrial occupancy, the occupant load shall be the maximum number of persons to occupy the area under any probable conditions. 2. The occupant load for towers shall be the number of persons expected to occupy the space, with spaces not subject to human occupancy because of machinery or equipment excluded from the gross area calculation.		**conflict issue**

TABLE 1004.1.2 The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue

FUNCTION OF SPACE	FLOOR AREA IN SQ. FT. PER OCCUPANT
Accessory storage areas, mechanical equipment room	300 gross
Agricultural building	300 gross
Aircraft hangars	500 gross
Airport terminal Baggage claim Baggage handling Concourse Waiting areas	 20 gross 300 gross 100 gross 15 gross
Assembly Gaming floors (keno, slots, etc.)	 11 gross
Assembly with fixed seats	See Section

		1004.7	
	Assembly without fixed seats Concentrated (chairs only—not fixed) Standing space Unconcentrated (tables and chairs)	 7 net 5 net 15 net	
	Bowling centers, allow 5 persons for each lane including 15 feet of runway, and for additional areas	 7 net	
	Business areas	100 gross	
	Courtrooms—other than fixed seating areas	40 net	
	Day care	20 net	
	Dormitories	50 gross	
	Educational Classroom area Shops and other vocational room areas	 20 net 50 net	
	~~Exercise rooms~~	~~50 gross~~	
	Exercise rooms with equipment	50 gross	
	Exercise rooms without equipment	15 gross	
	H-5 Fabrication and manufacturing areas	200 gross	
	Industrial areas	100 gross	
	Institutional areas Inpatient treatment areas Outpatient areas Sleeping areas	 240 gross 100 gross 120 gross	
	Kitchens, commercial	200 gross	
	Library Reading rooms Stack area	 50 net 100 gross	
	Locker rooms	50 gross	
	Mercantile		

	Areas on other floors Basement and grade floor areas Multiple street floors – each (Note 1)	60 gross 30 gross 40 gross
	Storage, stock, shipping areas	300 gross
	Parking garages	200 gross
	Residential	200 gross
	Skating rinks, swimming pools Rink and pool Swimming pool deck	 50 gross 30 gross
	Swimming pool water surface	50 gross
	Decks	15 gross
	Stages and platforms	15 net
	Warehouses	500 gross

TABLE 1004.1.2 MAXIMUM FLOOR AREA ALLOWANCES PER OCCUPANT

FUNCTION OF SPACE	OCCUPANT LOAD FACTOR[a]
Accessory storage areas, mechanical equipment room	300 gross
Agricultural building	300 gross
Aircraft hangars	500 gross
Airport terminal Baggage claim Baggage handling Concourse Waiting areas	 20 gross 300 gross 100 gross 15 gross
Assembly Gaming floors (keno, slots, etc.) Exhibit Gallery and Museum	 11 gross 30 net
Assembly with fixed seats	See Section 1004.4
Assembly without fixed seats Concentrated (chairs only-not fixed) Standing space Unconcentrated (tables and chairs)	 7 net 5 net 15 net
Bowling centers, allow 5 persons for each lane including 15 feet of runway,	7 net

and for additional areas	
Business areas	100 gross
Courtrooms-other than fixed seating areas	40 net
Day care	35 net
Dormitories	50 gross
Educational Classroom area Shops and other vocational room areas	 20 net 50 net
Exercise rooms	50 gross
Group H-5 Fabrication and manufacturing areas	200 gross
Industrial areas Inpatient treatment areas Outpatient areas Sleeping areas	 240 gross 100 gross 120 gross
Kitchens, commercial	200 gross
Library Reading rooms Stack area	 50 net 100 gross
Mall buildings-covered and open	See Section 402.8.2
Mercantile Areas on other floors Basement and grade floor areas Storage, stock, shipping areas	 60 gross 30 gross 300 gross
Parking garages	200 gross
Residential	200 gross
Skating rinks, swimming pools Rink and pool Decks	 50 gross 15 gross
Stages and platforms	15 net
Warehouses	500 gross

For SI: 1 square foot = 0.0929 m^2.

a. Floor area in square feet per occupant.

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
For SI: 1 square foot = 0.0929 m2. 1. For the purpose of determining occupant load in mercantile occupancies where, due to differences in grade of streets on different sides, two or more floors directly accessible from streets exist, each such floor shall be considered a street floor. The occupant load factor shall be one person for each 40 square feet (3.7 m2) of gross floor area of sales space. 2. For any food court or other assembly use areas located in the mall that are not included as a portion of the gross leasable area of the mall buildings, the occupant load is calculated based on the occupant load factor for that use as specified in Table 1004.1.2. The remaining mall area is not required to be assigned an occupant load.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1006.1.1 Illumination of means of egress shall be provided in accordance with this section for every building and structure. For the purposes of this requirement, exit access shall include only designated stairs, aisles, corridors, ramps, escalators and passageways leading to an exit. For the purposes of this requirement, exit discharge shall include only designated stairs, aisles, corridors, ramps, escalators, walkways and exit passageways leading to a public way. **Exceptions**: 1. When approved by the building official, illumination of means of egress shall not be required in industrial and storage occupancies that are occupied only during daylight hours, with skylights or windows arranged to provide the required level of illumination on all portions of the		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
means of egress during these hours. 2. Assembly occupancy private party tents of 1,200 square feet (111 m2) or less shall not be required to provide illumination of means of egress. 3. Open structures shall not be required to provide illumination of means of egress. 4. Towers occupied by not more than three persons shall not be required to provide illumination of means of egress.		
1006.1.2 Illumination of means of egress shall be continuous during the time that the conditions of occupancy require that the means of egress be available for use. Artificial lighting shall be employed at such places and for such periods of time as required to maintain the illumination to the minimum criteria values herein specified. **Exceptions**: Automatic motion sensor-type lighting switches shall be permitted within the means of egress, provided that switch controllers are equipped for fail-safe operation, illumination timers are set for a minimum 15-minute duration and the motion sensor is activated by any occupant movement in the area served by the lighting units.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1006.1.5 The equipment or units installed to meet the requirements of Section 1006.3 shall be permitted also to serve the function of illumination of means of egress, provided that all requirements of Section 1006.1 for such illumination are met.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1006.1.3 The floors and other walking surfaces within an exit and within the portions of the exit access and exit discharge designated in Section 1006.1.1 shall be illuminated to values of at least 1 footcandle (10 lux) measured at		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
the floor. During conditions of stair use, the minimum illumination for new stairs shall be at least 108 lux (10 foot-candle), measured at the walking surface. **Exception:** In assembly occupancies, the illumination of the floors of exit access shall be at least 0.2 footcandle (2 lux) during periods of performances or		
1006.1.4 Required illumination shall be arranged so that the failure of any single lighting unit will not result in an illumination level in any designated area of less than 0.2 footcandle (2 lux).		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1006.1.6 Sources of illumination. **1006.1.6.1** Illumination of means of egress shall be from a source of reasonably ensured reliability.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1006.1.6.2 Battery-operated electric lights and other types of portable lamps or lanterns shall not be used for primary illumination of means of egress. Battery-operated electric lights shall be permitted to be used as an emergency source to the extent permitted under Section 1006.2.3.4.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1006.2.1 Emergency lighting facilities for means of egress shall be provided in accordance with this section for the following: 1. Every building or structure where required in Table 1006. 2. Windowless and underground structures. Exception: One- and two-family dwellings. 3. High-rise structures. 4. At doors equipped with delayed egress		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
locks. 5. The stair shaft and vestibule of smokeproof enclosures. A standby generator that is installed for the smokeproof enclosure mechanical ventilation equipment shall be permitted to be used for such stair shaft and vestibule power supply. For the purposes of this requirement, exit access shall include only designated stairs, aisles, corridors, ramps, escalators and passageways leading to an exit. For the purposes of this requirement, exit discharge shall include only designated stairs, ramps, aisles, walkways and escalators leading to a public way. **Exceptions:** 1. Towers occupied by three or fewer persons shall be exempt from emergency lighting requirements. 2. Locations in towers not routinely inhabited by humans shall be exempt from emergency lighting requirements.3. When approved by the building official, illumination of means of egress shall not be required in towers that are occupied only during daylight hours, with windows arranged to provide the required level of illumination on all portions of the means of egress during these hours. 4. Water-surrounded structures in locations not routinely inhabited by humans shall be exempt from emergency lighting requirements. 5. When approved by the building official, illumination of means of egress shall not be required in water-surrounded structures that are occupied only during daylight hours, with windows arranged to provide the required level of illumination on all portions of the means of egress during these hours.		

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
1006.2.2 Where maintenance of illumination depends upon changing from one energy source to another, a delay of not more than 10 seconds shall be permitted.	**NA**	**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1006.2.3.1 Emergency illumination shall be provided for a period of hours 1½ in the event of failure of normal lighting. Emergency lighting facilities shall be arranged to provide initial illumination that is at least an average of 1 footcandle (10 lux) and a minimum at any point of 0.1 footcandle (1 lux) measured along the path of egress at floor level. Illumination levels shall be permitted to decline to 0.6 footcandle (6 lux) average and a minimum at any point of 0.06 footcandle (0.6 lux) at the end of the emergency lighting time duration. A maximum-to-minimum illumination uniformity ratio of 40:1 shall not be exceeded.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1006.2.3.2 The emergency lighting system shall be arranged to provide the required illumination automatically in the event of any interruption of normal lighting, such as any failure of public utility or other outside electrical power supply; opening of a circuit breaker or fuse or any manual act(s), including accidental opening of a switch controlling normal lighting facilities.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1006.2.3.3 Emergency generators providing power to emergency lighting systems shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 110. Stored electrical energy systems where required in this code shall be installed and tested in accordance with NFPA 111		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1006.2.3.4 Battery-operated emergency lights shall use only reliable types of rechargeable		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
batteries provided with suitable facilities for maintaining them in a properly charged condition. Batteries used in such lights or units shall be approved for their intended use and shall comply with Chapter 27 of the Florida Building Code, Building.		**modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1006.2.3.5 The emergency lighting system shall be either continuously in operation or shall be capable of repeated automatic operation without manual intervention.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1006.2.4 Standby power. High-rise buildings shall be provided with Class 1, Type 60 standby power in accordance with Chapter 27 of the Florida Building Code, Building and NFPA 110. The standby power system shall have a capacity and rating sufficient to supply all required equipment. Selective load pickup and load shedding shall be permitted in accordance with Chapter 27 of the Florida Building Code, Building. The standby power system shall be connected to the following: 1. Emergency lighting system. 2. At least one elevator serving all floors and transferable to any elevator. 3. Mechanical equipment for smokeproof enclosures. (See Section 403 for additional requirements for standby power in high-rise structures.)		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1006.3.1 Exits shall be marked by an approved sign readily visible from any direction of exit access. Every exit sign shall be suitably illuminated by a reliable light source. Externally and internally illuminated signs shall be visible in both normal and emergency lighting. **Exception**: Main exterior exit doors that		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
obviously and clearly are identifiable as exits.		
1006.3.3 Every required sign shall be located and of such size, distinctive color and design as to be readily visible and shall provide contrast with interior finish or other signs. No equipment that impairs visibility of an exit sign shall be permitted, nor shall there be any brightly illuminated sign or object in or near the line of vision of the required exit sign of such a character as to detract attention from the exit sign. Floor proximity signs, where required, shall be in accordance with Section 1006.3.8.2 or 1006.3.8.3.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1006.3.2 New sign placement shall be such that no point in an exit access corridor is in excess of the rated viewing distance or 100 feet (30 m) whichever is less, from the nearest sign.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1006.3.4 Exit stair door or tactile signage. Tactile signage stating “EXIT” and complying with ICC/ANSI A117.1, American National Standard for Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities, shall be installed adjacent to the latch side of the door 60 inches (1524 mm) above the finished floor to the center line of the sign.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1006.3.5 Externally illuminated signs shall have the word "EXIT" or other appropriate wording in plainly legible letters not less than 6 inches (15 2 mm) high with the principal strokes of letters not less than 3/4 inches (19 mm) wide. The word "EXIT" shall have letters of a width not less than 2 inches (51 mm), except the letter "I," and the minimum spacing between letters shall be not less than 3/8		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
inches (10 mm). Signs larger than the minimum established in this paragraph shall have letter widths, strokes and spacing in proportion to their height. Externally illuminated signs shall be illuminated by not less than 5 footcandles (50 lux) at the illuminated surface and shall have a contrast ratio of not less than 0.5. **Exceptions**: 1. Marking required by Section 1009.6.4. 2. Group R-3 and Group R-4 (small facility) occupancies.		
1006.3.6 Internally illuminated signs shall be listed in accordance with UL 924, Standard for Safety Emergency Lighting Power Equipment. The visibility of an internally illuminated sign shall be the equivalent of an externally illuminated sign that complies with Section 1006.3.5. **Exceptions**: 1. Marking required by Section 1009.5.4. 2. Signs in compliance with Sections 1006.3.4 and 1006.3.8.2. **1006.3.7** Where emergency lighting facilities are required by Section 1006.2, the exit signs shall be illuminated by the emergency lighting facilities. The level of illumination of the exit sign shall be at the levels provided in accordance with Section 1006.3.5 for the required emergency lighting time duration as specified in Section 1006.2.3.1, but shall be permitted to decline to 60 percent of the illumination level at the end of the emergency lighting time duration.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
1006.3.8 Where the direction of travel to reach the nearest exit is not apparent, a directional sign complying with Sections 1006.3.5 or 1006.3.6 reading “EXIT,” or a similar designation with a directional indicator showing the direction of travel shall be placed in every location. Directional signs shall be listed.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1006.3.8.1 The directional indicator shall be located outside of the “EXIT” legend, not less than 3/8 inches (10 mm) from any letter. The directional indicator shall be of a chevron type and shall be identifiable as a directional indicator at a minimum distance of 40 feet (12.2 m). A directional indicator larger than the minimum established in this section shall be proportionately increased in height, width and stroke. The directional indicators shall be located at the end of the sign for the direction indicated.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1006.3.8.2 Where floor proximity exit signs are required, exit signs shall be placed near the floor level in addition to those signs required for doors or corridors. These signs shall be illuminated in accordance with Section 1006.3. Externally illuminated signs shall be sized in accordance with Section 1006.3.5. The bottom of the sign shall be at least 6 inches (152 mm) and no more than 8 inches (203 mm) above the floor. For exit doors, the sign shall be mounted on the door or adjacent to the door with the nearest edge of the sign within 4 inches (102 mm) of the door frame.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1006.3.8.3 Where floor proximity egress path marking is required, a listed and approved floor proximity egress path marking system that is internally illuminated shall be installed within 18 inches (457 mm) of the floor. The system shall provide a visible delineation of the path of		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
travel along the designated exit access and shall be essentially continuous, except as interrupted by doorways, hallways, corridors or other such architectural features. The system shall operate continuously or at any time the building fire alarm system is activated. The activation, duration and continuity of operation of the system shall be in accordance with Section 1006.2.		
1008.1.4.1 Revolving doors. Revolving doors shall comply with the following: 1- 3 No change. 4. Each revolving door shall have a side-hinged swinging door which complies with Section 1008.1 in the same wall and within 10 feet (3048 mm) of the revolving door, unless one of the following conditions applies: a. Revolving doors shall be permitted without adjacent swinging doors, as required by Section 1008.1.4.1(4) in street floor elevator lobbies, provided that no stairways or doors from other parts of the building discharge through the lobby and the lobby has no occupancy other than as means of travel between the elevators and street. b. The requirement of Section 1008.1.4.1(4) shall not apply to existing revolving doors where the number of revolving doors does not exceed the number of swinging doors within 240 inches (6100 mm) of the revolving doors. 5. Reserved.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1006.3.9 Signs installed as projections from a wall or ceiling within the means of egress shall provide vertical clearance no less than 80 inches (2134 mm) from the walking surface.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
1006.4 Performance of system. Reserved.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Table 1006 The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue
Table does not exist in 2012 IBC

TABLE 1006
EMERGENCY LIGHTING REQUIREMENTS

OCCUPANCY	CONDITIONS	EXCEPTIONS
Assembly		Private party tents < 1200 sq ft
Educational	For interior stairs and corridors, normally occupied spaces, flexible and open-plan area, interior or windowless portions, shops and labs	Exempted from administrative areas, general classrooms, mechanical rooms and storage rooms
Group I-1 and I-2	If using life-support systems, supply the required power from life safety branch of electricals as required by NFPA 99	None
Outpatient clinics, ambulatory	If using life-support systems for other than emergency purposes, supply the required power essentials electrical system as required by NFPA 99	None
Group I-3	None	None
Hotels and dormitories	> 25 rooms	All rooms direct to grade
Apartment buildings	> 12 units or >3 stories	All apartments direct to grade
Group R-4, large facilities	> 25 rooms	All rooms direct to grade
Mercantile	> 1 story > 3000 sq ft gross sales area and malls	None
Business	> 2 stories above LED, or ≥ 50 people above or below LED, or ≥ 300 people total	None
Industrial	None	When approved by the building

			official, special purpose without routine occupancy or daylight operations with windows	
	Storage	None	When approved by the building official, not normally occupied or daylight operations with windows	
	Day care centers	For interior stairs and corridors, normally occupied spaces, flexible and open-plan area, interior or windowless portions, shops and labs	Exempted from administrative areas, general classrooms, mechanical rooms and storage rooms	
1007.1 Accessible means of egress. Accessible means of egress shall be provided in accordance with ~~Sections 11-4.1.3(8), 11-4.1.3(9) and 11-4.3.10.~~ with the applicable sections of the **Florida Building Code, Accessibility.**			**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**	
1007.2 Continuity and components. Reserved. **1007.3 Stairways. Reserved.** **1007.4 Elevators. Reserved.** **1007.5 Platform lifts. Reserved.** **1007.6 Areas of refuge. Reserved.** **1007.7Exterior area for assisted rescue. Reserved.** **1007.8 Two-way communication. Reserved.** **1007. 9 Signage. Reserved.** **1007.10 Directional signage. Reserved.** **1007.11 Instructions. Reserved.**			**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**	

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
1008.1.4.2 Power-operated doors. Where means of egress doors are operated by power, such as doors with a photoelectric-actuated mechanism to open the door upon the approach of a person, or doors with power-assisted manual operation, the design shall be such that in the event of power failure, the door is capable of being opened manually to permit means of egress travel or closed where necessary to safeguard means of egress. The forces required to open these doors manually shall not exceed those specified in Section 1008.1.3, except that the force to set the door in motion shall not exceed 50 pounds (220 N). The door shall be capable of swinging from any position to the full width of the opening in which such door is installed when a force is applied to the door on the side from which egress is made. Full-power-operated doors shall comply with BHMA A156.10. Power-assisted and low-energy doors shall comply with BHMA A156.19. On the egress side of each door, there shall be a readily visible, durable sign that reads: "IN EMERGENCY PUSH TO OPEN." The sign shall be in letters not less than 1 inch (25 mm) high on a contrasting background. **Exceptions**: 1. Occupancies in Group I-3. 2. Horizontal sliding doors complying with Section 1008.1.4.3.. 3. Sliding, power-operated doors in exit access serving an occupant load of fewer than 50 that manually opens in the direction of door travel with forces not more than required in Section 1008 shall not be required to have a swing-out feature. The required sign shall state, "IN EMERGENCY, SLIDE TO OPEN." 4. In the emergency breakout mode, a door leaf located within a two-leaf opening		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
shall be exempt from the minimum 32 inches (813 mm) single-leaf requirement, provided the clear width of the single leaf is at least 30 inches (762 mm). 5. For a biparting door in the emergency breakout mode, a door leaf located within a multiple-leaf opening shall be exempt from the minimum 32-inch (813 mm) single-leaf requirement of Section 1008.1.1, provided a minimum 32-inch (813 mm) clear opening is provided when the two biparting leaves meeting in the center are broken out.		
1008.1. 4.3 Horizontal sliding doors. In other than Group H occupancies, horizontal sliding doors permitted to be a component of a means of egress in accordance with Exception 6 to Section 1008.1.2 shall comply with all of the following criteria: 1 – 8 No change. 9. In apartment buildings, hotels and dormitories, horizontal sliding doors shall not be used across corridors.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1008.1.4.4 Access-controlled egress doors. The entrance doors in a *means of egress* in buildings with an occupancy in Group A, B, D, E, I-2, M, R-1 or R-2 and entrance doors to tenant spaces in occupancies in Groups A, B, D, E, I-2, M, R-1 and R-2 are permitted to be equipped with an *approved* entrance and egress access control system which shall be installed in accordance with all of the following criteria:		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue** **Group D is not in the IBC.**
1008.1. 4.5 Security grilles. In Groups B, F, M, R and S, horizontal sliding or vertical security grilles are permitted at the main exit and shall be openable from the inside without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort during periods that the space is occupied. The		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
grilles shall remain secured in the full-open position during the period of occupancy by the general public. Where two or more means of egress are required, not more than one-half of the exits or exit access doorways shall be equipped with horizontal sliding or vertical security grilles.		
1008.1.4.6 The temporary installation or closure of storm shutters, panels and other approved hurricane protection devices shall be permitted on emergency escape and rescue openings in Group R occupancies during the threat of a storm. Such devices shall not be required to comply with the operational constraints of Section 1029.4. While such protection is provided, at least one means of escape from the dwelling or dwelling unit shall be provided. The means of escape shall be within the first floor of the dwelling or dwelling unit and shall not be located within a garage without a side hinged door leading directly to the exterior. Occupants in any part of the dwelling or dwelling unit shall be able to access the means of escape without passing through a lockable door not under their control.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1008.1.4.7 Self-closing doors. Where doors are required to be self-closing and are operated by power upon the approach of a person or are provided with power-assisted manual operation, they shall be permitted in the means of egress in accordance with the following: 1. Doors can be opened manually in accordance with Section 1008.1.4.2 to allow egress travel in the event of power failure. 2. The doors remain in the closed position unless actuated or opened manually. 3. When actuated, doors remain open for not		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
more than 30 seconds. 4. Doors held open for any period of time close and the power-assist mechanism ceases to function upon operation of approved smoke detectors installed in such a way as to detect smoke on either side of the door opening in accordance with the provisions of NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm Code. 5. Doors required to be self-latching are either self-latching or become self-latching upon operation of approved smoke detectors in accordance with Section 1008.1.4.7(4). 6. Power assisted swinging doors shall comply with ANSI/BHMA A156.19.		
1008.1. 5 Floor elevation. There shall be a floor or landing on each side of a door. Such floor or landing shall be at the same elevation on each side of the door. Landings shall be level except for exterior landings, which are permitted to have a slope not to exceed 1 unit vertical in 50 units horizontal (2-percent slope). **Exceptions**: No change to text.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1008.1.7 Thresholds. Thresholds at doorways shall not exceed 0.75 inch (19.1 mm) in height for sliding doors serving dwelling units or 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) for other doors. Raised thresholds and floor level changes greater than 0.25 inch (6.4 mm) at doorways shall be beveled with a slope not greater than one unit vertical in two units horizontal (50-percent slope). **Exceptions:** 1. The threshold height shall be limited to 7¾ inches (197 mm) where the occupancy is Group R-2, the door is an exterior door that is not a component of the required means of egress and the doorway is not on an accessible route. In one- and two-family		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
dwellings where the door discharges to the outside or to an exterior balcony or exterior exit access, the floor level outside the door shall be permitted to be one step lower than the inside, but not more than 8 inches (203 mm) lower. 2. For exterior doors serving dwelling units, thresholds at doorways shall not exceed the height required to pass the water resistance test of ANSI/AAMA/WDMA 101/I.S.2, or TAS 202 for high-velocity hurricane zones, or the maximum allowable height difference between interior floor level. Exterior floor level shall comply with the following: [table]		
1008.1.9.2 Hardware height. A latch or other fastening device on a door shall be provided with a releasing device having an obvious method of operation under all lighting conditions. The releasing mechanism for any latch shall be located at least 34 inches (864 mm) and not more than 48 inches (1219 mm) above the finished floor. Doors shall be openable with not more than one releasing operation. **Exception:** Egress doors from individual living units and guest rooms of residential occupancies shall be permitted to be provided with devices that require not more than one additional releasing operation if such device is operable from the inside without the use of a key or tool and is mounted at a height not more than 48 inches (1219 mm) above the finished floor.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1008.1. 9.4 Bolt locks. Manually operated flush bolts or surface bolts are not permitted. All hardware must be direct acting requiring no more than one operation. Double cylinder dead bolts, requiring a key for operation on both		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
sides, are prohibited on required means of egress doors unless the locking device is provided with a key which cannot be removed when the door is locked from the inside. Only one locking or latching device shall be permitted on a door or on one leaf of a pair of doors.		
1008.1.9.6 Special locking arrangements in Group I-2. *Approved* delayed egress locks shall be permitted in a Group I-2 occupancy where the clinical needs of persons receiving care require such locking. Delayed egress locks shall be permitted in such occupancies where the building is equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or an *approved* automatic smoke or heat detection system installed in accordance with Section 907, provided that the doors unlock in accordance with Items 1 through 6 below. A building occupant shall not be required to pass through more than one door equipped with a delayed egress lock before entering an *exit*. 1. The doors unlock upon actuation of the *automatic sprinkler system* or automatic fire detection system. 2. The doors unlock upon loss of power controlling the lock or lock mechanism. 3. The door locks shall have the capability of being unlocked by a signal from the fire command center, a nursing station or other *approved* location. 4. The procedures for the operation(s) of the unlocking system shall be described and *approved* as part of the emergency planning and preparedness required by ~~Chapter 4 of~~ the ~~*International*~~ *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. 5. All clinical staff shall have the keys, codes or other means necessary to operate the locking devices.		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
6. Emergency lighting shall be provided at the door. **Exception:** Items 1 through 3 shall not apply to doors to areas where persons, because of clinical needs, require restraint or containment as part of the function of a mental hospital.		
1008.1.9.11 During its swing, any door in a means of egress shall leave unobstructed at least one half of the required width of an aisle, corridor, passageway, or landing, nor project more than 7 inches (178 mm) into the required width of an aisle, corridor, passageway or landing, when fully open. Doors shall not open immediately onto a stair without a landing. The landing shall have a width at least equal to the width of the door. See Section 1031 for door swing in Group E occupancies. Every door in a stair enclosure serving more than four stories shall permit reentry from the stair enclosure to the interior of the building, or an automatic release shall be provided to unlock all stair enclosure doors to permit reentry. Such automatic release shall be actuated with the initiation of the building fire alarm, fire detection or fire sprinkler system. **Exception**: Doors on stair enclosures shall be permitted to be equipped with hardware that prevents reentry into the interior of the building, provided that the following conditions are met: 1. There are at least two levels where it is possible to leave the stair enclosure; 2. There are not more than four stories intervening between stories where it is possible to leave the stair enclosure; 3. Reentry is possible on the top or next to top story permitting access to another exit; 4. Doors permitting reentry are identified as such on the stair side of the door; and 5. Doors not permitting reentry shall be		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
provided with a sign on the stair side indicating the location of the nearest door, in each direction of travel, permitting reentry or exit.		
1009.4.2 Riser height and tread depth. Change exceptions as follows: 6. See the *Florida Building Code, Existing Building* for the replacement of existing stairways. 7. No change. 8. Industrial equipment access stairs and landings that serve as a component of the means of egress from the involved equipment and do not serve more than 20 people shall be permitted to have a minimum clear width of 22 inches (559 mm), minimum tread depth of 10 inches (254 mm), maximum riser height of 9 inches (229 mm), minimum headroom of 6 feet 8 inches (2032 mm), and a maximum height between landings of 12 feet (36 576 mm).		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
1009.4.4.1 Tread slope shall not be more than ¼ inches per foot (21 mm/m).		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1009. 5 Stairway landings. Change Exceptions as shown. **Exceptions:** 1. Aisle stairs complying with Section 1028. 2. In one- and two-family dwellings, a door at the top of a stair shall be permitted to open directly at a stair, provided the door does not swing over the stair and the door serves an area with an occupant load of fewer than 50 persons.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
1009.6.4 Stair identification. An approved sign shall be located at each floor level landing in all enclosed stairways of buildings four or more stories in height. The sign shall indicate the floor level and the availability of roof access from that stairway and an identification of the stairway. The sign shall also state the floor level of and direction to exit discharge. The sign shall be located approximately 5 feet (1524 mm) above the floor landing in a position which is readily visible when the door is in the open or closed position. The floor level designation shall also be tactile in accordance with ~~Chapter 11.~~ **the Florida Building Code, Accessibility.**		**In the Florida Building Code- Building there are numerous references to the other code editions which will need to be changed in the 2013 Florida Codes which are not conflicts per se and are not a part of this review.**
1009.8 Curved stairways. Change Exceptions as shown. **Exceptions:** 1. The radius restriction shall not apply to curved stairways for occupancies in Group R-3 and within individual dwelling units in occupancies in Group R-2. 2. In Group R3 occupancies, circular stairs may have a minimum tread depth of 9 inches (229 mm) with 1 inch (25.4 mm) of nosing, and the smaller radius may be less than twice the width of the stairway.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1009.9 Spiral stairways. Where permitted by this section or in specific occupancies in accordance with Sections 1028 and 1030 through 1037, spiral stairs complying with this section shall be permitted as a component in a means of egress.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1009.9.1 Spiral stairs complying with the following shall be permitted: 1. Riser heights shall not exceed 7 inches		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
(178 mm). 2. The stairway shall have a tread depth of not less than 11 inches (279 mm) for a portion of the stairway width sufficient to provide the egress capacity for the occupant load served in accordance with Section 1004.1. 3. At the outer side of the stairway, an additional 101/2 inches (267 mm) of width shall be provided clear to the other handrail, and this width shall not be included as part of the required egress capacity. 4. Handrails complying with Section 1009.12 shall be provided on both sides of the spiral stairway. 5. The inner handrail shall be located within 24 inches (610 mm), measured horizontally, of the point where a tread depth not less than 11 inches (279 mm) is provided. 6. The turn of the stairway shall be such that descending users have the outer handrail at their right side.		**not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1009.9.2 Where the occupant load served does not exceed three and from mezzanines not exceeding 250 square feet (23 m2) and an occupant load of three or less, spiral stairs meeting the following conditions shall be permitted: 1. The clear width of the stairs shall be not less than 26 inches (660 mm). 2. The height of the risers shall not exceed 9½ inches (241 mm). 3. Headroom shall be not less than 6 feet 6 inches (1981 mm). 4. Treads shall have a depth not less than 7½ inches (191 mm) at a point 12 inches (305 mm) from the narrower edge. 5. All treads shall be identical. 6. Handrails complying with Section 1009.12 shall be provided on both sides of the		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
spiral stairway.		
1009.9.3 Within dwellings and dwelling units, guest rooms and guest suites where the occupant load served does not exceed five, spiral stairs meeting the following conditions shall be permitted: 1. The minimum stairway width shall be 26 inches (660 mm). 2. The height of risers shall not be more than 9½ inches (241 mm). 3. The headroom shall be a minimum of 6 feet 6 inches (1981 mm). 4. Treads shall have a depth not less than 7½ inches (190 mm) at a point 12 inches (305 mm) from the narrow edge. 5. All treads shall be identical. 6. Handrails shall be provided on one side.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1009.10 Alternating tread devices. Alternating tread devices are limited to an element of a means of egress in buildings of Groups F, H and S from a mezzanine not more than 250 square feet (23 m^2) in area and which serves not more than three occupants; in buildings of Group I-3 from a guard tower, observation station or control room not more than 250 square feet (23 m^2) in area and for access to unoccupied roofs.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1009.12 Handrails. Change Exceptions as shown. **Exceptions:** 1-5 No change. 6. In one- and two-family dwellings and within dwelling units in Group R2 occupancies, stairways having four or more risers above a floor or finished ground level shall be equipped	**1009.13.1 Handrails of alternating tread devices.** *Handrails* shall be provided on both sides of *alternating tread devices* and shall comply with Section 1012.	**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
with handrails located not less than 34 inches (864 mm) or more than 38 inches (965 mm) above the leading edge of a tread.		
1010.6.4 Change in direction. Where changes in direction of travel occur at landings provided between *ramp* runs, the landing shall be 60 inches by 60 inches (1524 mm by 1524 mm) minimum. ~~**Exception:** In Group R-2 and R-3 individual dwelling or sleeping units that are not required to be *Accessible units*, *Type A units* or *Type B units* in accordance with Section 1107, landings are permitted to be 36 inches by 36 inches (914 mm by 914 mm) minimum.~~		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1009.13.1 Roof access. Reserved. **1009.15** Interlocking or scissor stairs shall comply with Sections 1009.15.1 and 1009.15.2. **1009.15.1** New interlocking or scissor stairs shall be permitted to be considered only as a single exit. **1009.15.2** Existing interlocking or scissor stairs shall be permitted to be considered separate exits if they meet the following criteria: 1. They are enclosed in accordance with		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
Section 1022. 2. They are separated from each other by 2-hour fire-resistance-rated noncombustible construction. 3. No protected or unprotected penetrations or communicating openings exists between the stair enclosures.		
1010.2 Slope. Ramps used as part of a means of egress shall have a running slope not steeper than one unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (8.333-percent slope). The slope of other ramps shall not be steeper than one unit vertical in eight units horizontal (12.5-percent slope). **Exceptions:** 1. Aisle ramp slope in occupancies of Group A shall comply with Section 1028.11. 2. Ramps that provide access to vehicles, vessels, mobile structures and aircraft shall not be required to comply with the maximum slope or maximum rise for a single ramp run.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1010.7.3 All ramps that serve as required means of egress shall be of permanent fixed construction.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1010.7.4 The ramp floor and landings shall be solid and without perforations.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
Section 1014.3 Common path of egress travel. Change Exceptions as shown. **Exceptions:** 1. The length of a common path of egress		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
travel in Group B, F, M and S occupancies shall not be more than 100 feet (30 480 mm), provided that the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. 2 – 3 No change. 4. The length of a common path of egress travel in a Group R-2 occupancy shall not be more than 125 feet (38 100 mm), within the dwelling unit, provided that the building is protected throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2 otherwise 75 feet. 5. Where a tenant space in Group A occupancy has an occupant load of more than 50, the length of a common path of egress travel shall not be more than 20feet (6098 mm). 6. The common path of egress travel in Group R1 and R2 occupancies shall not exceed 35 feet (10 668 mm). Travel within a guestroom, guest suite or dwelling unit shall not be included when calculating the common path of travel. The common path of egress travel in occupancy Groups R1 and R2 shall not exceed 50 feet (15 240 mm) provided the building is protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. 7. The common path of egress travel in occupancies in Group F and S shall be 50 feet (15 240 mm) in unsprinklered buildings. 8. The common path of egress travel in Group S2 Parking Garages shall be 50 feet (15 240 mm). 9. In occupancy Group S2 common paths of egress travel shall not be limited. 10. In occupancy Group H common paths of egress travel shall be prohibited.		

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation

Table 1015.1 The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue

Table 1015.1 Spaces with One Means of Egress, revise text to read as follows:

Table 1015.1 SPACES WITH ONE Exit or Exit Access Doorway

Occupancy	Maximum Occupant Load
A,B, E,F,M,U, R2, R3	**49**
H-1,H-2,H-3	**3**
D,H-4, H-5, I-1, I-3, R-1, R-4	**10**
S	**29**

TABLE 1015.1 SPACES WITH ONE EXIT OR EXIT ACCESS DOORWAY

OCCUPANCY	MAXIMUM OCCUPANT LOAD
A, B, E, F, M, U	49
H-1, H-2, H-3	3
H-4, H-5, I-1, I-2, I-3, I-4, R	10
S	29

1010.8 Handrails. Handrails shall be provided along both sides of a ramp run with a rise greater than 6 inches (152 mm) and shall conform to the requirements in Sections 1012. If handrails are not continuous, they shall extend at least 18 inches (305 mm) beyond the top and bottom of the ramp segment and shall be parallel with the floor or ground surface. Ends of handrails shall be either rounded or returned smoothly to floor, wall or post. Handrails shall not rotate within their fittings. Top of the handrail gripping surface shall be not less than 34 inches (864 mm) nor more than 38 inches (965 mm) above the ramp surface. **Exceptions**: 1. Handrails are not required when the total ramp run rise is 6 inches (152 mm) or less and		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

<table>
<tr><th>Florida Building Code</th><th>Reference</th><th>Recommendation</th></tr>
<tr><td>the horizontal projection is 72 inches or less, except where required to be accessible.
2. Aisles in Group A occupancies (see Section 1028.13).
3. In dwelling units not required to be accessible by Chapter 11, fair housing requirements, handrails are not required to extend beyond the top and bottom of the ramp segment.
4. Handrails are not required on curb ramps.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>1015.2.1 Two exits or exit access doorways. Revise Exceptions as shown.
.
Exceptions:
1 – 2 No change.
3. In Group R1 and R2 occupancies, the distance between exits is not applicable to common nonlooped exit access corridors in a building that has corridor doors from the guestroom or guest suite or dwelling unit, which are arranged so that the exits are located in opposite directions from such doors.</td><td></td><td>The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Table 1016.1 The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue
Table 1016.1 deleted from 2012 IBC and relaced with 1016.2</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">TABLE 1016.1 EXIT ACCESS TRAVEL DISTANCEa

<table>
<tr><th>OCCUPANCY</th><th>WITHOUT SPRINKLER SYSTEM (feet)</th><th>WITH SPRINKLER SYSTEM (feet)</th></tr>
<tr><td>R[d]</td><td>100[e]</td><td>200[b]</td></tr>
<tr><td>M</td><td>150</td><td>250c</td></tr>
<tr><td>A, F-1</td><td>200</td><td>250b</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

I-1	Not Permitted	250c
B	200	300c
S-1	200	**400c**
F-2, S-2, U	300	400c
H-1	Not Permitted	75c
H-2	Not Permitted	100c
H-3	Not Permitted	150c
H-4	Not Permitted	175c
H-5	Not Permitted	200c
E, D, S-2[f] I-2, I-3	150	200c

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm. a. See the following sections for modifications to exit access travel distance

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.
a – c No change.
d. Travel within a guestroom, guest suite or dwelling unit shall not be included when calculating the travel distance. See 1014.3 Exception 4 for common path within.
e. For exterior 200 feet is allowed with out sprinkler.
f. Enclosed Parking Garage

TABLE 1016.2 EXIT ACCESS TRAVEL DISTANCE[a]

OCCUPANCY	WITHOUT SPRINKLER SYSTEM (feet)	WITH SPRINKLER SYSTEM (feet)
A, E, F-1, M, R, S-1	200	250[b]
I-1	Not Permitted	250[c]
B	200	300[c]
F-2, S-2, U	300	400[c]
H-1	Not Permitted	75[c]

H-2	Not Permitted	100[c]
H-3	Not Permitted	150[c]
H-4	Not Permitted	175[c]
H-5	Not Permitted	200[c]
I-2, I-3, I-4	Not Permitted	200[c]

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

a. See the following sections for modifications to *exit access* travel distance requirements:

Section 402.8: For the distance limitation in *malls*.

Section 404.9: For the distance limitation through an *atrium* space.

Section 407.4: For the distance limitation in Group I-2.

Sections 408.6.1 and 408.8.1: For the distance limitations in Group I-3.

Section 411.4: For the distance limitation in special amusement buildings.

Section 1015.4: For the distance limitation in refrigeration machinery rooms.

Section 1015.5: For the distance limitation in refrigerated rooms and spaces.

Section 1021.2: For buildings with one *exit*.

Section 1028.7: For increased limitation in assembly seating.

Section 1028.7: For increased limitation for assembly open-air seating.

Section 3103.4: For temporary structures.

Section 3104.9: For pedestrian walkways.

b. Buildings equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. See Section 903 for occupancies where *automatic sprinkler systems* are permitted in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2.

c. Buildings equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

Table 1018.1 The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue

Table 1018.1 Corridor Fire-Resistance Rating. Change to read as shown.

Occupancy	**Occupant Load Served by Corridor**	**Required Fire-Resistance Rating (hours)**	
		Without Sprinkler System	**With Sprinkler System b**
H-1, H-2, H-3	**All**	**1**	**1**

~~A~~, H-4, H-5	**Greater than 30**	**1**	**1**
A, B, D, E[c], F, M, S, U	**Greater than 30**	**1**	**0**
R	**Greater than 10**	**1**	**1**
I-2[a]	**All**	**Not permitted**	**0**
I-1, I-3	**All**	**Not Permitted**	**1**

a. For requirements for occupancies in Group I-2, see Section 407.3.
b. Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
c. In buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903, corridor walls shall not be required to be rated, provided that such walls form smoke partitions in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.[3431]*

TABLE 1018.1 CORRIDOR FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING

OCCUPANCY	OCCUPANT LOAD SERVED BY CORRIDOR	REQUIRED FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING (hours)	
		Without sprinkler system	With sprinkler system[c]
H-1, H-2, H-3	All	Not Permitted	1
H-4, H-5	Greater than 30	Not Permitted	1
A, B, E, F, M, S, U	Greater than 30	1	0
R	Greater than 10	Not Permitted	0.5
I-2[a], I-4	All	Not Permitted	0
I-1, I-3	All	Not Permitted	1[b]

a. For requirements for occupancies in Group I-2, see Sections 407.2 and 407.3.
b. For a reduction in the *fire-resistance rating* for occupancies in Group I-3, see Section 408.8.
c. Buildings equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2 where allowed.

1021.1 Exits from stories.. **1021.1 Exits from stories.** All spaces within each *story* shall have access to the minimum number of *approved* independent *exits* as specified in Table 1021.1 based on the *occupant load* of the *story*. For the purposes of this chapter, occupied roofs shall		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
be provided with *exits* as required for stories. **Exceptions:** 1. As modified by Section 403.5.2. 2. As modified by Section 1021.2. 3. *Exit access stairways* and *ramps* that comply with Exception 3 or 4 of Section 1016.1 shall be permitted to provide the minimum number of *approved* independent *exits* required by Table 1021.1 on each *story*. 4. In Group R-2 and R-3 occupancies, one *means of egress* is permitted within and from individual dwelling units with a maximum *occupant load* of 20 where the dwelling unit is equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. 5. Within a *story*, rooms and spaces complying with Section 1015.1 with *exits* that discharge directly to the exterior at the *level of exit discharge*, are permitted to have one *exit*. 6. A fenced outdoor assembly occupancy shall have at least two widely separated means of egress from the enclosure. If more than 6,000 persons are to be served by such means of egress, there shall be at least three means of egress; if more than 9,000 persons are to be served, there shall be at least four means of egress.		
Table 1021.2 Buildings with One Exit. Revise the 1st raw under "Occupancy" to add "D".		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1026.3 Open side. Exterior exit ramps and stairways serving as an element of a required means of egress shall be not less than 50 percent open on one side. Outside stairs shall be arranged to restrict the accumulation of smoke.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
1026.2 Use in a means of egress. *Exterior exit stairways* shall not be used as an element of a required *means of egress* for Group I-2 occupancies. For occupancies in other than Group I-2, *exterior exit ramps* and *stairways* shall be permitted as an element of a required *means of egress* for buildings not exceeding four stories above *grade plane* or having occupied floors more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
Section 1028 Assembly **1028.1.1 Bleachers. Change to read as shown.** **1028.1.1 Bleachers. Reserved.** **1028.2 Assembly main exit. Change to read as shown.** **1028.2 Assembly main exit.** Every assembly occupancy shall be provided with a main entrance/exit. The minimum aggregate width of the main entrance for Group A occupancies shall be sufficient to accommodate 50 percent of the occupant load and shall be at the level of exit discharge or shall connect to a stairway or ramp leading to a street. Each level of a Group A occupancy shall have access to a main exit and such access shall have sufficient capacity to accommodate 50 percent of the occupant load of such levels. Where the main exit from an assembly occupancy is through a lobby or foyer, the aggregate capacity of all exits from the lobby or foyer shall be permitted to provide the required capacity of the main exit regardless of whether all such exits serve as entrances to the building. **Exception:**	. **2012 NFPA 101 Changes** **12.2.3.6 Main Entrance/Exit.** **12.2.3.6.1** Every assembly occupancy shall be provided with a main entrance/exit. **12.2.3.6.2** The main entrance/exit width shall be as follows: (1) The main entrance/exit shall be of a width that accommodates two-thirds of the total occupant load in the following assembly occupancies: (a) Dance halls (b) Discotheques (c) Nightclubs (d) Assembly occupancies with festival seating (2) In assembly occupancies, other than those listed in 12.2.3.6.2(1), the main entrance/exit shall be of a width that accommodates one-half of the total occupant load.	**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
1. A bowling establishment shall have a main entrance capable of accommodating 50 percent of the total occupant load regardless of the aisles that the entrance serves. 2. In assembly occupancies where there is no well-defined entrance/exit, exits may be distributed around the perimeter of the building, provided the total exit width furnishes a minimum of 100 percent of the width needed to accommodate the maximum occupant content.		
1028.3 Assembly other exits. Each level of an assembly occupancy shall have access to a main exit and shall be provided with additional exits of sufficient width to accommodate one-half of the total occupant load served by that level. Such additional exits shall be located as far from the main entrance/exit as practicable. Such exits shall be accessible from a cross aisle or a side aisle.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1028.6.1 Without smoke protection. Change Item 4 as shown. 1- 3 No change. 4. Ramped means of egress, where slopes are steeper than one unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (8.333-percent slope), shall have at least 0.22 inch (5.6 mm) of clear width for each occupant served. Level or ramped means of egress, where slopes are not steeper than one unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (8-percent slope), shall have at least 0.20 inch (5.1 mm) of clear width for each occupant served.	.	**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
Section 1028.7 Travel distance. Change to read as shown. **1028.7 Travel distance.** Exits and aisles shall be so located that the travel distance to an exit		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

<table>
<tr><th>Florida Building Code</th><th>Reference</th><th>Recommendation</th></tr>
<tr><td>door shall not be greater than 200 feet (~~60 960~~ mm) measured along the line of travel in nonsprinklered buildings. Travel distance shall not be more than 250 feet (~~76 200~~ mm) in sprinklered buildings. Where aisles are provided for seating, the distance shall be measured along the aisles and aisle accessway without travel over or on the seats.
Exceptions:
1 – 2 No change.
3. The travel distance within an exhibit booth or exhibit enclosure to an exit access aisle shall not be greater than 50 feet (15 240 mm).</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>1028.8 Common path of travel. A common path of travel shall be permitted for the 20 feet (6.1 m) from any point where serving any number of occupants and for the first 75 feet (22 860 mm) from any point where serving not more than 50 occupants.
Exception:
1. For smoke-protected assembly seating, the common path of travel shall not exceed 50 feet (1524 mm) from any seat to appoint where a person has a choice of two directions of egress travel.</td><td>2012 IBC Changes
410.6.3.3 Two means of egress. Where two means of egress are required, the common path of travel shall be not greater than 100 feet (30 480 mm). Exception: A means of escape to a roof in place of a second means of egress is permitted.
<table><tr><th colspan="2">NFPA Common Paths of Travel</th></tr><tr><td>Assembly</td><td>12.2.5.1.2 A common path of travel shall be permitted for the first 20 ft (6100 mm) from any point where the common path serves any number of occupants, and for the first 75 ft (23 m) from any point where the common path serves not more than 50 occupants.
12.4.2.9 Smoke-protected assembly seating conforming with the requirements of 12.4.2 shall be permitted to have a common path of travel of 50 ft (15 m) from any seat to a point where a person has a choice of two directions of egress travel.
13.2.5.1.2 A common path of travel</td></tr></table></td><td>The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue</td></tr>
</table>

Florida Building Code	Reference		Recommendation
		shall be permitted for the first 20 ft (6100 mm) from any point where the common path serves any number of occupants, and for the first 75 ft (23 m) from any point where the common path serves not more than 50 occupants.	
	Educational	**14.2.5.3.1** Common path of travel shall not exceed 100 ft (30 m) in a building protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7. **14.2.5.3.2** Common path of travel shall not exceed 75 ft (23 m) in a building not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler s **15.2.5.3.1** Common path of travel shall not exceed 100 ft (30 m) in a building protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7. **15.2.5.3.2** Common path of travel shall not exceed 75 ft (23 m) in a building not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.ystem in accordance with Section 9.7.	
	Day Care	**16.2.5.3.1** Common path of travel shall not exceed 100 ft (30 m) in a building protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7. **16.2.5.3.2** Common path of travel shall not exceed 75 ft (23 m) in a building not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with	

Florida Building Code	Reference		Recommendation
		Section 9.7. **17.2.5.3.1** Common path of travel shall not exceed 100 ft (30 m) in a building protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7. **17.2.5.3.2** Common path of travel shall not exceed 75 ft (23 m) in a building not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.	
	Health Care	**18.2.5.3 Common Path of Travel.** Common path of travel shall not exceed 100 ft (30 m).	
	Ambulatory Health	**22.2.5.3** A common path of travel shall not exceed 100 ft (30 m). **22.2.5.3** A common path of travel shall not exceed 100 ft (30 m).	
	Detention and Correction	**22.2.5.3** A common path of travel shall not exceed 100 ft (30 m). **22.2.5.3** A common path of travel shall not exceed 100 ft (30 m). **23.2.5.3** A common path of travel shall not exceed 50 ft (15 m), unless otherwise permitted by one of the following: (1) A common path of travel shall be permitted for the first 100 ft (30 m) in smoke compartments protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 23.3.5.3. (2) A common path of travel shall be permitted to exceed 50 ft (15 m) in multilevel residential housing units in which each floor level, considered separately, has not less than one-half of its individual required egress	

Florida Building Code	Reference		Recommendation
		capacity accessible by exit access leading directly out of that level without traversing another communicating floor level. (3)*Approved existing common paths of travel that exceed 50 ft (15 m) shall be permitted to continue to be used.	
	Hotels and Dorms	**28.2.5.3** In buildings not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 28.3.5, common paths of travel shall not exceed 35 ft (10.7 m); travel within a guest room or guest suite shall not be included when calculating common path of travel. **28.2.5.4** In buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 28.3.5, common path of travel shall not exceed 50 ft (15 m); travel within a guest room or guest suite shall not be included when determining common path of travel. **28.2.5.3** In buildings not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 28.3.5, common paths of travel shall not exceed 35 ft (10.7 m); travel within a guest room or guest suite shall not be included when calculating common path of travel. **28.2.5.4** In buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 28.3.5, common path of travel shall not exceed 50 ft (15 m); travel within a guest room or guest suite shall not be	

Florida Building Code	Reference		Recommendation
		included when determining common path of travel. **29.2.5.4** In buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 29.3.5, common path of travel shall not exceed 50 ft (15 m); travel within a guest room or guest suite shall not be included when determining common path of travel.	
	Apartments	**30.2.5.3.1** No common path of travel shall exceed 35 ft (10.7 m) in buildings not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 30.3.5. Travel within a dwelling unit shall not be included when calculating common path of travel. **30.2.5.3.2** No common path of travel shall exceed 50 ft (15 m) in buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 30.3.5. Travel within a dwelling unit shall not be included when determining common path of travel. **31.2.5.3.1** No common path of travel shall exceed 35 ft (10.7 m) in buildings not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 31.3.5. Travel within a dwelling unit shall not be included when calculating common path of travel. **31.2.5.3.2** No common path of travel shall exceed 50 ft (15 m) in buildings	

Florida Building Code	Reference		Recommendation
		protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 31.3.5. Travel within a dwelling unit shall not be included when calculating common path of travel.	
	Residential Board and Care	**32.3.2.5.2** Common paths of travel shall not exceed 75 ft (23 m).	
	Mercantile	**36.2.5.3** Common paths of travel shall be limited by any of the following: (1) Common paths of travel shall not exceed 75 ft (23 m) in mercantile occupancies classified as low or ordinary hazard. (2) Common paths of travel shall not exceed 100 ft (30 m) in mercantile occupancies classified as low or ordinary hazard where the building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1). (3) Common paths of travel shall not be permitted in mercantile occupancies classified as high hazard.	
	Business	**38.2.5.3.1** Common path of travel shall not exceed 100 ft (30 m) in a building protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1). **38.2.5.3.2** Common path of travel shall not exceed 100 ft (30 m) within a single tenant space having an occupant load not exceeding 30	

<table>
<tr><th>Florida Building Code</th><th>Reference</th><th>Recommendation</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>persons.
38.2.5.3.3 In buildings other than those complying with 38.2.5.3.1 or 38.2.5.3.2, common path of travel shall not exceed 75 ft (23 m).
39.2.4.5 A single means of egress shall be permitted from a mezzanine within a business occupancy, provided that the common path of travel does not exceed 75 ft (23 m), or 100 ft
(30 m) if protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Industrial</td><td>Tables 40.2.5 and 40.2.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Storage</td><td>Table 42.2.5</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>1028.9.1 Minimum aisle width. The minimum clear width of aisles serving seating not at tables shall be as shown:
1. Forty-eight inches (1219 mm) for aisle stairs having seating on each side.
Exception: Thirty-six inches (914 mm) where the aisle does not serve more than 50 seats.
2. Thirty-six inches (914 mm) for aisle stairs having seating on only one side.
3. Twenty-three inches (584 mm) between an aisle stair handrail or guard and seating where the aisle is subdivided by a handrail.
4. Forty-two inches (1067 mm) for level or ramped aisles having seating on both sides.
Exceptions:
1. Thirty-six inches (914 mm) where the aisle does not serve more than 50 seats.
.2. Thirty inches (762 mm) where the aisle does not serve more than 14 seats.</td><td>2012 FBC Changes
1004.4 Fixed seating. For areas having fixed seats and aisles, the occupant load shall be determined by the number of fixed seats installed therein. The occupant load for areas in which fixed seating is not installed, such as waiting spaces, shall be determined in accordance with Section 1004.1.2 and added to the number of fixed seats. The occupant load of wheelchair spaces and the associated companion seat shall be based on one occupant for each wheelchair space and one occupant for the associated companion seat provided in accordance with Section 1108.2.3.</td><td>The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue</td></tr>
</table>

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
1028.9.1.1 The minimum width of aisles serving seating at tables shall be 44 inches (1118 mm). **Exception:** Thirty-six inches (914 mm) where serving an occupant load of not more than 50.	**2012 IBC Changes** **1028.10.1.1 Aisle accessway width for seating at tables.** *Aisle accessways* serving arrangements of seating at tables or counters shall have sufficient clear width to conform to the capacity requirements of Section 1005.1 but shall not have less than a minimum of 12 inches (305 mm) of width plus 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) of width for each additional 1 foot (305 mm), or fraction thereof, beyond 12 feet (3658 mm) of *aisle accessway* length measured from the center of the seat farthest from an *aisle*.	**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1028.9.2 Means of egress capacity. The capacity of means of egress shall be in accordance with Section 1005. The width of aisles and other means of egress serving theater-type seating or similar seating arranged in rows shall provide sufficient capacity in accordance with Sections 1025.9.2.1 and 1025.9.2.2.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
Section 1028.9.2.1 The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue **Table no Longer in IBC**		

1028.9.2.1 Minimum clear widths of aisles and other means of egress serving theater-type seating, or similar seating arranged in rows, shall be in accordance with Table 1025.9.2.1.

Table 1028.9.2.1 Capacity Factors. Add to read as shown.

TABLE 1028.9.2.1
CAPACITY FACTORS

No. of Seats	Nominal Flow Time (sec)	Inch of Clear Width per Seat Served	
		Stairs	Passageways, Ramps, and Doorways
Unlimited	200	0.300 AB	0.220 C

1028.9.2.2 Add to read as shown.

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
1028.9.2.2 The minimum clear widths shown in Table 1025.9.2.1 shall be modified in accordance with all of the following: 1. If risers exceed 7 inches (178 mm) in height, multiply the stair width in the table by factor A, where A = 1 + (riser height - 7 inches.) 5 2. Stairs not having a handrail within a 30-inch (762 mm) horizontal distance shall be 25 percent wider than otherwise calculated (i.e., multiply by factor B = 1.25). 3. Ramps steeper than 1:10 slope where used in ascent shall have their width increased by 10 percent (i.e., multiply by factor C = 1.10). **Exceptions:** 1. Lighting and access catwalks shall meet the requirements for Group F occupancies. 2. Grandstands, bleachers and folding and telescopic seating as permitted by Section 1025.6.2.		
1028.9.2.3 Clear width shall be measured to walls, edges of seating and tread edges except for permitted projections.	**2012 IBC Changes** **1028.1 General. A room or space used for assembly purposes which contains seats, tables, displays, equipment or other material shall comply with this section.**	**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1028.9.3 Converging aisles. Where aisles converge to form a single path of egress travel, the required egress capacity of that path shall not be less than the combined required capacity of the converging aisles.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1028.10 Aisle accessways. The aisle accessway between rows of seating shall have a clear width of not less than 12 inches (305 mm), and the minimum width shall be increased in accordance with Sections 1028.10.2 for seating not at tables and Section 1028.10.2.2 for seating at tables. The width of aisle access-ways shall be the clear horizontal distance from the back of the row ahead and the nearest projection of the row behind. Where chairs have automatic or self-rising seats that comply with ASTM F 851, Test Method for Self-Rising Seat Mechanisms, the measurement shall be made with seats in the raised position. Where any chair in the row		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
does not have an automatic or self-rising seat, the measurements shall be made with the seat in the down position. For seats with folding tablet arms, row spacing shall be determined with the tablet in the useable position. **Exception:** When not more than four persons are served, there shall be no minimum clear width requirement for the portion of the aisle accessway having a length not exceeding 6 feet (1.8 m) measured from the center of the seat farthest from the aisle. **1028.10.1 Dual access. Change to read as shown.** **1028.10.1 Dual access. Reserved.**		
1028.10.2 Single access. For rows of seating not at tables served by aisles or doorways at both ends there shall be no more than 100 seats per row and the 12 inches (305 mm) minimum clear width of aisle accessways shall be increased by 0.3 inch (7.6 mm) for every additional seat beyond 14, but the minimum clear width shall not be required to exceed 22 inches (559 mm). **Exception:** For smoke-protected assembly seating, the row length limits for a 12-inch-wide (305 mm) aisle accessway, beyond which the aisle accessway minimum clear width shall be increased, are in Table 1025.10.2.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1028.10.2.1 For rows of seating not at tables served by an aisle or doorway at one end only, the 12 inches (305 mm) minimum clear width of aisle accessways shall be increased by 0.6 inch (15.2 mm) for every additional seat beyond seven, but the minimum clear width shall not be required to exceed 22 inches (559 mm). **Exception:** For smoke-protected assembly		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
seating, the row length limits for a 12-inch-wide (305 mm) aisle accessway, beyond which the aisle accessway minimum clear width shall be increased, are in Table 1028.10.2.		
1028.10.2.1.2 For rows of seating not at tables served by an aisle or doorway on one end only, the path of travel shall not exceed 30 feet (9144 mm) from any seat to a point where a person has a choice of two paths of travel to two exits. **1028.10.2.2** Aisle accessways serving seating at tables shall have a minimum clear width of 12 inches (305 mm). **1028.10.2.2.1** Where nonfixed seating is located between a table and an aisle accessway, the measurement of required clear width of the aisle accessway shall be made to a line 19 inches (483 mm) away from the edge of the table. The 19 inches (483 mm) distance shall be measured perpendicularly to the edge of the table. **1028.10.2.2.2** The minimum 12 inches (305 mm) width required for an aisle accessway shall be increased by 0.5 inches (13 mm) for each additional 12 inches (305 mm) or fraction thereof beyond 12 feet (3.7 m) of aisle accessway length where measured from the center of the seat farthest from an aisle. **1028.10.2.2.3** The path of travel along the aisle accessway shall not exceed 36 feet (10.9 m) from any seat to the closest aisle or egress doorway.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1028.11.2 Risers. Where the gradient of aisle stairs is to be the same as the gradient of adjoining seating areas, the riser height shall not be less than 4 inches (102 mm) nor more than 8 inches (203 mm) and shall be uniform within each flight. **Exceptions:**		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
1. The riser height of aisle stairs in folding and telescopic seating shall be permitted to be not less than 3½ inches (89 mm) and shall not exceed 11 inches (279 mm). 2. Riser heights not exceeding 9 inches (229 mm) shall be permitted where they are necessitated by the slope of the adjacent seating areas to maintain sightlines.		
1028.12 Seat stability. In places of assembly, the seats shall be securely fastened to the floor. **Exceptions**: 1 – 6 No change. 7. Restaurants, cafeterias, cafetoriums, gymnasiums, gymnatoriums and similar multipurpose assembly occupancies. 8. Movable seating in rows with seats fastened together in groups of not less than three nor more than seven. 9. Seats in balconies, galleries, railed in enclosures, boxes or loges with level floor surfaces and having occupant loads not exceeding 14. 10. Assembly occupancies in accordance with Exceptions 1 or 3 shall not have more than one seat for 15 square feet (1.4 m2) of net floor area and shall provide adequate aisles to reach exits.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
1028.13 Handrails. Ramped aisles having a slope exceeding one unit vertical in 15 units horizontal (6.7-percent slope) and aisle stairs shall be provided with handrails located either at the side or within the aisle width. Handrails shall not be required where otherwise permitted by the following: 1. Handrails shall not be required for ramped aisles having a gradient not steeper than 1:8 and having seating on both sides where the aisle does not serve as an accessible route.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
2. The requirement for a handrail shall be satisfied by the use of a guard provided with a rail that complies with the graspability requirements for handrails and located at a consistent height between 34 inches and 42 inches (865 mm and 1065 mm), measured using one of the following methods: a. Vertically from the top of the rail to the leading edge (nosing) of stair treads. b. Vertically from the top of the rail to the adjacent walking surface in the case of a ramp. 3. *Handrail* extensions are not required at the top and bottom of *aisle stairs* and *aisle ramp* runs to *permit* crossovers within the *aisles*.		
1029.1 General. In addition to the means of egress required by this chapter, provisions shall be made for emergency escape and rescue in Group R and I-1 occupancies. Basements and sleeping rooms below the fourth story above grade plane shall have at least one exterior emergency escape and rescue opening in accordance with this section. Where basements contain one or more sleeping rooms, emergency egress and rescue openings shall be required in each sleeping room, but shall not be required in adjoining areas of the basement. Such opening shall open directly into a public way or to a yard or court that open to a public way. The emergency escape and rescue opening shall be permitted to open into a screen enclosure, open to the atmosphere, where a screen door is provided leading away from the residence. Such opening shall be operational from the inside without the use of special knowledge, keys or tools. **Exceptions:** 1- 7 No change. 8. Security and hurricane devices installed in accordance with Section		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
1008.1.4.6.		
1029.4.1 Every room or space greater than 250 square feet (23.2 m2) in educational occupancies used for classroom or other educational purposes or normally subject to student occupancy and every room or space normally subject to client occupancy, other than bathrooms, in Group D occupancies shall have not less than one outside window for emergency rescue that complies with the following: 1. Such windows shall be openable from the inside without the use of tools and shall provide a clear opening of not less than 20 inches (508 mm) in width, 24 inches (610 mm) in height, and 5.7 square feet (0.53 m2) in area. 2. The bottom of the opening shall be not more than 44 inches (1118 mm) above the floor, and any latching device shall be capable of being operated from not more than 54 inches (1372 mm) above the finished floor. **Exceptions:** 1. Buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with section 903.3.1.1. 2. Where the room or space has a door leading directly to the outside of the building.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue** **Group D is not an occupancy group in the IBC.**
SECTION 1030 BUSINESS **1030.1 Doors.** Egress doors shall conform to the requirements of Section 1008, except doorsserving office areas with an occupant load of 10 or less need not be side-swinging type.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
1030.2 Handrails and guardrails. Handrails and guardrails shall be in accordance with Sections 1012 and 1013. **Exception:** In areas not accessible to the public and in fully enclosed stairways in office buildings not serving a Group A, E or R occupancy, the clear distance between rails or ornamental pattern shall be such as to prevent the passage of a 21-inch (533 mm) diameter sphere. **1030.3 Stairs.** Spiral stairs complying with Section 1009.9 shall be permitted as a component in a means of egress. **1030.4 Common path of travel.** In Group B buildings, which are sprinklered throughout, a common path of travel not exceeding 100 feet (30 480 mm) shall be permitted.		
SECTION 1031 EDUCATIONAL **1031.1 Exterior corridors or balconies.** **1031.1.1** A corridor roofed over and enclosed on its long sides and open to the atmosphere at the ends may be considered an exterior corridor provided: 1. Clear story openings not less than one-half the height of the corridor walls are provided on both sides of the corridor and above adjacent roofs or buildings, or 2. The corridor roof has unobstructed openings to the sky with the open area not less than 50 percent of the area of the roof. Openings shall be equally distributed with any louvers fixed open. The clear area of openings with fixed louvers shall be based on the actual openings between louver vanes. **1031.1.2** The minimum width of such corridors		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
shall be sufficient to accommodate the occupant load but shall in no case be less than 6 feet (1829 mm). **1031.2 Panic and fire exit hardware.** **1031.2.1** Each door in a means of egress from an area of Group E occupancy having an occupant load of 100 or more may be provided with a latch or lock only if it is panic hardware or fire exit hardware, which releases when a force of no more than 15 pounds (67 N) is applied to the releasing devices in the direction of exit travel. Such releasing devices may be bars or panels extending not less than one-half the width of the door and placed at heights suitable for the service required, but not less than 34 inches (864 mm) nor more than 48 inches (1219 mm) above the floor. Whenever panic hardware is used on a labeled fire door, the panic hardware shall be labeled as fire exit hardware. **1031.2.2** If balanced doors are used and panic hardware is required, the panic hardware shall be of the pushpad type and the pad shall not extend more than one-half the width of the door measured from the latch side. **1031.3** Doors that swing into an exit access corridor shall be recessed to prevent interference with corridor traffic; any doors not recessed shall open 180 degrees (3.1 rad) to stop against the wall. Doors in any position shall not reduce the required corridor width by more than one-half.		
SECTION 1032 FACTORY-INDUSTRIAL **1032.1 Handrails and guardrails.** Handrails and guardrails shall be installed in accordance		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
with Sections 1009.12 and 1013. **Exception**: In areas not accessible to the public in Group F, the clear distance between rails or ornamental pattern shall be such as to prevent the passage of a 21-inch (533 mm) diameter sphere. **1032.2 Stairs.** Spiral stairs complying with Section 1009.9 shall be permitted as a component in a means of egress. **1032.3 Common path of travel.** Common paths of travel in Group F, special purpose occupancies shall not exceed 50 feet (15 m). **Exception**: In Group F buildings, which are sprinklered throughout, a common path of travel not exceeding 100 feet (30 m) shall be permitted.		**conflict issue**
SECTION 1033 INSTITUTIONAL **1033.1 Locks**. Patient rooms or tenant space egress doors in Group I occupancies shall not be lockable. **Exceptions**: 1. In places of restraint or detention. 2. Door locking arrangements without delayed egress shall be permitted in Groups I-1 and I-2, or portions of such occupancies, where the clinical needs of the patients require specialized security measures for their safety, provided that staff can readily unlock such doors at all times. 3. Key locking devices that restrict access from the corridor and that are operable only by staff from the corridor side shall be permitted. Such devices shall not restrict egress from the room. **1033.2 Arrangement of means of egress.**		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
1033.2.1 Every habitable room shall have an exit access door leading directly to an exit access corridor. **Exceptions**: 1. If there is an exit door opening directly to the outside from the room at ground level. 2. Patient sleeping rooms shall be permitted to have one intervening room if the intervening room is not used as an exit access for more than eight patient sleeping beds. 3. Special nursing suites shall be permitted to have one intervening room where the arrangement allows for direct and constant visual supervision by nursing personnel. 4. For rooms other than patients' sleeping rooms, one or more adjacent rooms shall be permitted to intervene in accordance with Section 1029.8. **1033.3** Any patient sleeping room, or any suite that includes patient sleeping rooms, of more than 1,000 square feet (93 m^2) shall have at least two exit access doors remotely located from each other. **1033.4** Any room or any suite of rooms, other than patient sleeping rooms, of more than 2,500 square feet (230 m2) shall have at least two exit access doors remotely located from each other. **1033.5** Any suite of rooms that complies with the requirements of Section 1029.3 shall be permitted to be subdivided with nonfire-rated, noncombustible or limited-combustible partitions. **1033.6** Suites of sleeping rooms shall not exceed 5,000 square feet (460 m^2).		

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
1033.7 Suites of rooms, other than patient sleeping rooms, shall not exceed 10,000 square feet (930 m^2). **1033.8** Suites of rooms, other than patient sleeping rooms, shall be permitted to have one intervening room if the travel distance within the suite to the exit access door is not greater than 100 feet (30 m) and shall be permitted to have two intervening rooms where the travel distance within the suite to the exit access door is not greater than 50 feet (15 m). **1033.9** Every corridor shall provide access to at least two approved exits without passing through any intervening rooms or spaces other than corridors or lobbies. **1033.10** Every exit or exit access shall be arranged so that no corridor, aisle or passageway has a pocket or dead end exceeding 20 feet (6096 mm). **1033.11 Travel distance.** **1033.11.1** Travel distance shall not exceed that specified in Table 1016.1. **1033.11.2** Travel distance shall comply with Section 1033.11.2.1 through 1033.11.2.4. **1033.11.2.1** The travel distance between any room door required as an exit access and an exit shall not exceed 150 feet (45 m). **1033.11.2.2** The travel distance between any point in a room and an exit shall not exceed 200 feet (60 m).		

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
1033.11.2.3 The travel distance between any point in a health care sleeping room and an exit access door in that room shall not exceed 50 feet (15 m). **1033.11.2.4** The travel distance between any point in a suite of sleeping rooms as permitted by Section 1029.2 and an exit access door of that suite shall not exceed 100 feet (30 m) and shall meet the requirements of Section 1033.11.2.2. **1033.12 Measurement of travel distance to exits**. Travel distance shall be determined in accordance with Section 1016, but shall not exceed: 1. One-hundred feet (30 m) between any room door required as exit access and an exit. 2. One-hundred-and-fifty feet (46 m) between any point in a room and an exit. 3. Fifty feet (15 m) between any point in a sleeping room and the door of that room. **Exceptions**: 1. The travel distance above may be increased by 50 feet (15 m) in rooms other than sleeping rooms when the building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system or smoke control system. 2. The maximum permitted travel distance shall be increased to 100 feet (30 m) in sprinklered or unsprinklered open dormitories where the enclosing walls of the dormitory space are of smoketight construction. Where travel distance to the exit access door from any point within the dormitory exceeds 50 feet (15 m), a minimum of two exit access doors remotely located from each other shall be provided. **1033.13 Stairs.**		

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
1033.13.1 Spiral stairs meeting the requirements of Section 1009.9 are permitted for access to and between staff locations. **1033.13.2** Alternating tread stairways meeting the requirements of Section 1009.10 are permitted for access to and between staff locations subject to occupancy by no more than three persons all capable of using the alternating tread stairway. **1033.13.3** Solid risers, intermediate handrails, latticework or similar facilities required by Sections 1009.4.5 and 1013.3 which would interfere with visual supervision of residents are not required.		
SECTION 1034 MERCANTILE **1034.1 Stairs**. Spiral stairs complying with Section 1009.8 shall be permitted as a component in a means of egress. **1034.2 Handrails and guardrails.** Handrails and guardrails shall be installed in accordance with Sections 1009.12 and 1013. **Exception**: In areas not accessible to the public and in fully enclosed stairways in Group M not serving a Group A, E or R occupancy, the clear distance between rails or ornamental pattern shall be such as to prevent the passage of a 21-inch (533 mm) diameter sphere. **1034.3 Common path of travel.** In Group M buildings which are sprinklered throughout, a common path of travel not exceeding 100 feet (30 m) shall be permitted.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
SECTION 1035 RESIDENTIAL **1035.1** Stairways not part of the required means of egress and providing access from the outside grade level to the basement in Group R3 occupancies shall be exempt from Section 1009 when the maximum height from the basement finished floor level to grade adjacent to the stair does not exceed 8 feet (2438 mm) and the grade level opening to the stair is covered by hinged doors or other approved means. **1035.2 Common path of travel.** In Group R1 and R2 occupancies no common path of travel shall exceed 35 feet (10.7 m). Travel within a guestroom, guest suite or dwelling unit shall not be included when calculating common path of travel. **Exception**: In buildings protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system a common path of travel shall not exceed 50 feet (15 m). **1035.3 Travel distance in group R1 and R2 occupancies.** In group R1 and R2 occupancies travel distance within a guest room, guest suite or dwelling unit to a corridor door shall not exceed 75 feet (23 m) and allowed to be increased to125 feet when the building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with s. 903.3.1.1.		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**
SECTION 1036-STORAGE **1036.1 Aircraft servicing hangars.** **1036.1.1** Exits from aircraft servicing areas shall be provided at intervals of not more than		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
150 feet (45 m) on all exterior walls. There shall be a minimum of two means of egress from each aircraft servicing area. Horizontal exits through interior fire walls shall be provided at intervals of not more than 100 feet (30 m) along the wall. **Exception:** Dwarf or “smash” doors in doors used for accommodating aircraft shall be permitted for compliance with these requirements. **1036.1.2** Means of egress from mezzanine floors in aircraft servicing areas shall be arranged so that the maximum travel distance to reach the nearest exit from any point on the mezzanine shall not exceed 75 feet (23 m). Such means of egress shall lead directly to a properly enclosed stair discharging directly to the exterior, to a suitable cutoff area or to outside stairs. **1036.2 Stairs.** Spiral stairs complying with Section 1009.9 shall be permitted as a component in a means of egress. **1036.3 Handrails and guardrails.** Handrails and guardrails shall be installed in accordance with Sections 1009.12 and 1013. **Exception:** In areas not accessible to the public in Group S, the clear distance between rails or ornamental pattern shall be such as to prevent the passage of a 21-inch (533 mm) diameter sphere. **1036.4 Common path of travel.** **1036.4.1** In Group S1 storage, occupancies common path of travel shall not exceed 50 feet (15 m). **Exception:** Common paths of travel shall not exceed 100 feet (30 m) in buildings protected		

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
by an approved automatic sprinkler system. **1036.4.2** In Group S2 storage, occupancies common paths of travel shall not be limited. **1036.4.3** A common path of travel for the first 50 feet (15 m) from any point shall be permitted in parking structures.		
SECTION 1037 DAY CARE **1037.1 Panic and fire exit hardware.** **1037.1.1** Any door in a required means of egress from an area having an occupant load of 100 or more persons shall be permitted to be provided with a latch or lock only if it is panic hardware or fire exit hardware which releases when a force of no more than 15 pounds (67 N) is applied to the releasing devices in the direction of exit travel. Such releasing devices may be bars or panels extending not less than one-half the width of the door and placed at heights suitable for the service required, but not less than 34 inches (864 mm) nor more than 48 inches (1219 mm) above the floor. Whenever panic hardware is used on a labeled fire door, the panic hardware shall be labeled as fire exit hardware. **1037.1.2** If balanced doors are used and panic hardware is required, the panic hardware shall be of the push-pad type and the pad shall not extend more than one-half the width of the door measured from the latch side. **1037.2 Doors and corridors.** **1037.2.1** Every room or space with an occupant load of more than 50 persons or an		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
area of more than 1,000 square feet (93 m2) shall have at least two exit access doorways as remotely located from each other as practicable. Such doorways shall provide access to separate exits, but where egress is through corridors, they shall be permitted to open onto a common corridor leading to separate exits located in opposite directions. **1037.2.2** Where the two exit accesses from a day care occupancy in an apartment building enter the same corridor as the apartment occupancy, the exit accesses shall be separated in the corridor by a smoke barrier having not less than a 1-hour fire-resistance rating constructed in accordance with Section 709. The smoke barrier shall be located so that it has an exit on each side. **1037.2.3** Doors designed to be normally closed shall comply with Section 715.4.8. **1037.3** A travel distance of 200 feet (60 960 mm) in unsprinklered buildings and 250 feet (76 200 mm) in buildings protected throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and the following. 1. The travel distance between any room door intended as an exit access and an exit shall not exceed 100 feet (30 m); and 2. The travel distance between any point in a room and an exit shall not exceed 150 feet (45 m); and 3. The travel distance between any point in a sleeping room and an exit access door in that room shall not exceed 50 feet (15 m). **Exception:** The travel distance in Items 1 and 2 above may be increased by 50 feet (15 m) in buildings protected throughout by an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system.		

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
1037.4 Illumination and marking of means of egress. Illumination and marking of means of egress shall comply with Section 1006. **1037.5 Emergency lighting.** Emergency lighting in accordance with Section 1006.2 shall be provided in the following areas: 1. Interior stairs and corridors. 2. Normally occupied spaces. **Exception:** Administrative areas, general classrooms, mechanical rooms and storage areas. 3. Flexible and open plan buildings. 4. Interior or windowless portions of buildings. 5. Shops and laboratories. **1037.6 Special means of egress features.** Every room or space normally subject to client occupancy, other than bathrooms, shall have at least one outside window for emergency rescue and ventilation. Such window shall be openable from the inside without the use of tools and shall provide a clear opening of not less than 20 inches (508 mm) width, 24 inches (610 mm) in height, and 5.7 square feet (0.53 m2) in area. The bottom of the opening shall be not more than 44 inches (1118 mm) above the floor. The clear opening shall permit a rectangular solid, with a minimum width and height that provides the required 5.7 square foot (0.53 m2) opening and a minimum depth of 20 inches (8 mm), to pass fully through the opening. **Exceptions**: 1. In buildings protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system. 2. Where the room or space has a door leading directly to the outside of the building. **1037.7 Flexible plan and open plan**		

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
buildings. In day care occupancies, each room occupied by more than 300 persons shall have two or more means of egress entering into separate atmospheres. If three or more means of egress are required, not more than two of them shall enter into a common atmosphere. **1037.8 Group day care homes means of escape requirements.** **1037.8.1** The provisions of Chapter 10 shall be applicable to means of escape in day care homes except as modified in this section. **1037.8.2** In group day care homes, every story occupied by clients shall have not less than two remotely located means of escape. Maximum travel distance shall be as specified in Section 1037<u>4</u>.3. **1037.8.3** In group day care homes, every room used for sleeping, living or dining purposes shall have at least two means of escape, at least one of which shall be a door or stairway that provides a means of nonobstructed travel to the outside of the building at street or ground level. The second means of escape may be a window in accordance with Section 1037<u>4</u>.6. No room or space that is accessible only by a ladder or folding stairs or through a trap door shall be occupied for living or sleeping purposes. **1037.8.4** In group day care homes where spaces on the story above the story of exit discharge are used by clients, at least one means of escape shall be an exit discharging directly to the outside. The second means of escape may be a window in accordance with		

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
Section 10374.6. **1037.8.5** In group day care homes where clients occupy a story below the level of exit discharge, at least one means of escape shall be an exit discharging directly to the outside. The second means of escape may be a window in accordance with Section 10374.6. No facility shall be located more than one story below the ground. In day care homes, any stairway to the story above shall be cut off by a fire barrier containing a door that has at least a 20-minute fire protection rating and is equipped with a self-closing device. **1037.8.6** In group day care homes, every room or space normally subject to client occupancy, other than bathrooms, shall have at least one outside window for emergency rescue and ventilation complying with Section 10374.6. **Exceptions:** 1. In buildings protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system. 2. Where the room or space has a door leading directly to the outside of the building. **1037.8.7** Where the two exit accesses from a group day care home in an apartment building enter the same corridor as the apartment occupancy, the exit accesses shall be separated in the corridor by a smoke barrier having not less than a 1-hour fire-resistance rating constructed in accordance with Section 710. The smoke barrier shall be located so that it has an exit on each side.		
SECTION 1038 BOILER, FURNACE AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT ROOMS **1038.1 Single means of egress.** Stories used exclusively for boilers, furnaces or mechanical		**The code section was reviewed, code section is the same, similar or was modified by Florida for correlation . This is not an NFPA 101- Building Code changes conflict issue**

Florida Building Code	Reference	Recommendation
equipment shall be permitted to have a single means of egress where the travel distance to an exit on that story does not exceed the common path of travel stipulated in Section 1038.2. **1038.2 Common path of travel.** Boiler rooms, furnace rooms, mechanical equipment rooms and similar spaces shall have a common path of travel not exceeding 50 feet (15 m). **Exceptions**: 1. In buildings protected throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system boiler rooms, furnace rooms, mechanical equipment rooms and similar spaces shall be permitted to have a common path of travel not exceeding 100 feet (30 m). 2. Mechanical equipment rooms with no fuel-fired equipment shall be permitted to have a common path of travel not exceeding 100 feet (30 m).		