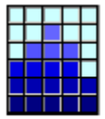
2009 Changes of the International Building Code Compared to the National Fire Protection Association- 101

For the Florida Building Commission
And the Fire Code Advisory Council



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Introduction

The scope of this project is to review the 2009 changes to the IBC and compare them to the 2009 edition of the NFPA – 101 and to review the 2009 changes to the NFPA -101 and compare them to the 2009 IBC to determine if any conflicts exist due to the changes in either of the codes. There were a series of discussions with the Department of Community Affairs regarding what constitutes a conflict for the purposes of this study. Staff directed that a conflict is defined as a construction specification such as a dimension in one code that would prevent compliance with the other code.

Initially three matrixes were created from the changes provided by the Department of Community Affairs. The matrixes created were: 1) 2009 changes to the International Building Code, 2) 2009 changes to NFPA 101 and 3) 2009 changes to the Referenced Standards of the NFPA 101. In determining potential conflicts, staff directed us to screen each code change from the matrix to determine if the change was one that had the potential of providing a conflict as it is defined for this project. When a code change had the potential of a conflict, the corresponding code section from either the IBC or NFPA 101 was added to the matrix as well as the corresponding Florida specific code change (if one applied). 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”.

The Referenced Standards review was conducted differently than the code change matrixes. The 2009 IBC underwent substantial changes and in some cases significant changes to Referenced Standards, most of which have little use or a corresponding standard in the NFPA 101. Therefore, each Referenced Standard in NFPA 101 was compared to any corresponding Referenced Standard in the IBC. When there were differences, the newest Referenced Standards tended to be in the 2009 IBC.

For the committee's review, the three matrixes related to the review of the 2009 IBC changes and the 2009 NFPA changes are provided with any relevant comments shown in the recommendation column. There were differences in the codes, but there were no indentified conflicts based on the definition of a conflict by the Department.

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107.1 General. Submittal **documents** consisting of *construction documents*, statement of *special inspections*, geotechnical report and other data shall be submitted in two or more sets with each *permit* application. The *construction documents* shall be prepared by a *registered design professional* where required by the statutes of the jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed. Where special conditions exist, the *building official* is authorized to require additional c*onstruction documents* to be prepared by a *registered design professional*.	Numbers of sets of documents submitted at application increased to at least 2 (for consistency across the codes.)	NA	Construction documents, special inspection and structural observation programs, and other data shall be submitted in one or more sets with each application for a permit. The construction documents shall be prepared by a ~~design~~ registered design professional where required by ~~the~~ Chapter 471, Florida Statutes or Chapter 481, Florida S~~s~~tatutes. Where special conditions exist, the building official is authorized to require additional construction documents to be prepared by a registered design professional. **Exception:** The building official is authorized to waive the submission of construction documents and other data not required to be prepared by a registered design professional if it is found that the nature of the work applied for is such that review of construction documents is not necessary to obtain compliance with this code.	NA
Chapter 2 Definitions **HIGH-RISE BUILDING.** A building with an occupied floor	High-rise defined. Primary Structural Members Secondary Members – these 2 definitions		NA	NA

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located more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. **PRIMARY STRUCTURAL FRAME.** The primary structural frame shall include all of the following structural members: 1. The columns; 2. Structural members having direct connections to the columns, including girders, beams, trusses and spandrels; 3. Members of the floor construction and roof construction having direct connections to the columns; and 4. Bracing members that are essential to the vertical stability of the primary structural frame under gravity loading shall be considered part of the primary structural frame whether or not the bracing member carries gravity loads. **SECONDARY MEMBERS.** The following structural members shall be considered secondary members and not part of the primary structural frame: 1. Structural members not having direct connections to the	should end debate on what these are and pulls the information from being lost in the footnotes of Table 601.			

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columns; 2. Members of the floor construction not having direct connections to the columns; and 3. Bracing members other than those that are part of the *primary structural frame*.				
304.1 Business Group B. Business Group B occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for office, professional or service-type transactions, including storage of records and accounts. Business occupancies shall include, but not be limited to, the following: Airport traffic control towers Ambulatory health care facilities Animal hospitals, kennels and pounds **304.1.1 Definitions.** The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this section and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein. **CLINIC, OUTPATIENT.** Buildings or portions thereof used to provide medical care on less than a 24-hour basis to individuals who are not rendered	Ambulatory Health Care Facilities added to B uses -and differentiated from Out-patient clinics. AHCF's are often called day surgery centers. New set of standards for AHCF's in Section 423.		NA	NA

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incapable of self-preservation by the services provided.				
310.1 Residential Group R *Congregate living facilities* (transient) with 10 or fewer occupants are permitted to comply with the construction requirements for Group R-3.	Transient "congregate living facilities' with 10 or fewer occupants can be constructed to R-3 rather than R-1 -this is big help to B and B industry.		**310.1 Residential Group R.** Residential Group R includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for sleeping purposes when not classified as an Institutional Group I or when not regulated by the *Florida Building Code, Residential* in accordance with Section 101.2. Residential occupancies shall include the following: R-1 Residential occupancies containing sleeping units where the occupants are primarily transient in nature, including: Boarding houses (transient) Hotels (transient) Motels (transient) Congregate living facilities (transient) with 10or fewer occupants are permitted to comply with the construction requirements for Group R-3.	NA
R-2 Residential occupancies containing *sleeping units* or more than two *dwelling units* where the occupants are	Live/Work Units added as an R-2 -See Sec 419.		R-2 Residential occupancies containing sleeping units or more than two dwelling units where the occupants are	NA

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primarily permanent in nature, including: Apartment houses *Boarding houses* (nontransient) Convents Dormitories Fraternities and sororities Hotels (nontransient) Live/work units			primarily permanent in nature, including: Apartment houses Boarding houses (not transient) Convents Dormitories Fraternities and sororities Hotels (nontransient) Live/work units Monasteries Motels (nontransient) Vacation timeshare properties Congregate living facilities with 16 or fewer occupants are permitted to comply with the construction requirements for Group R-3.	
311.2 Moderate-hazard storage, Group S-1. Buildings occupied for storage uses that are not classified as Group S-2, including, but not limited to, storage of the following: Aerosols, Levels 2 and 3 Aircraft hangar (storage and repair)	All aircraft hangers other than residential aircraft hangers are not considered and S-1 occupancy. 2006 code allowed some to be S-1. See 412		NA	NA
402.2 Definitions **COVERED MALLBUILDING.** A single building enclosing a number of tenants and occupants, such as retail stores,	Definitions and standards added to allow an 'open mall' building to use the Sec 402 standards. This allows a 'collection of buildings' to be considered a		**Open mall building.** Several structures housing a number of tenants, such as retail stores, drinking and dining establishments entertainment	NA

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drinking and dining establishments, entertainment and amusement facilities, passenger transportation terminals, offices and other similar uses wherein two or more tenants have a main entrance into one or more malls. For the purpose of this chapter, *anchor buildings* shall not be considered as a part of the *covered mall building*. The term "*covered mall building*" shall include open mall buildings as defined below. **Mall.** A roofed or covered common pedestrian area within a *covered mall building* that serves as access for two or more tenants and not to exceed three levels that are open to each other. The term "mall" shall include open malls as defined below. **Open mall.** An unroofed common pedestrian way serving a number of tenants not exceeding three levels. Circulation at levels above grade shall be permitted to include open exterior balconies leading to *exits* discharging at grade.	single open mall building.		and amusement facilities, offices, and other similar uses, wherein two or more tenants have a main entrance into one or more open malls. For the purpose of Chapter 4 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*, *anchor buildings* are not considered as a part of the open mall building.	

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Open mall building. Several structures housing a number of tenants, such as retail stores, drinking and dining establishments, entertainment and amusement facilities, offices, and other similar uses, wherein two or more tenants have a main entrance into one or more open malls. For the purpose of Chapter 4 of the *International Building Code*, *anchor buildings* are not considered as a part of the open mall building.				
402.10 Smoke control. Where a *covered mall building* contains an atrium, a smoke control system shall be provided in accordance with Section 404.5. **Exception:** A smoke control system is not required in *covered mall buildings* when an atrium connects only two stories.	Open malls and 2 level covered malls do not need smoke control		NA	NA
403.1 Applicability. High-rise buildings shall comply with Sections 403.2 through 403.6. **Exception:** The provisions of Sections 403.2 through 403.6 shall not apply to the following buildings and structures: 1. Airport traffic control towers in	Significantly revised. Many changes resulting from Post 9/11 Terrorism studies. Many standards added for 'super' highrises -those over 420 feet. Changes for all high-rises: 1. Fire pumps to be supplied by 2 different mains -403.3.2 2. Bond	**11.1.6 Minimum Construction Requirements.** Minimum construction requirements shall be in accordance with the applicable occupancy chapter. **There is nothing in Chapter 11**	**403.2.1.1 Type of construction.** The following reductions in the minimum *fire-resistance rating* of the building elements in Table 601 shall be permitted as follows: 1. For buildings not greater than 420 feet (128 m) in *building*	IBC language should be reviewed for adoption as opposed to Florida Building Code specific amendments There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this project.

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accordance with Section 412.3. 2. Open parking garages in accordance with Section 406.3. 3. Buildings with a Group A-5 occupancy in accordance with Section 303.1. 4. Special industrial occupancies in accordance with Section 503.1.1. 5. Buildings with a Group H-1, H-2 or H-3 occupancy in accordance with Section 415. **403.2 Construction.** The construction of high-rise buildings shall comply with the provisions of Sections 403.2.1 through 403.2.4. **403.2.1.1 Type of construction.** The following reductions in the minimum *fire-resistance rating* of the building elements in Table 601 shall be permitted as follows: 1. For buildings not greater than 420 feet (128 m) in *building height*, the *fire- resistance rating* of the building elements in Type IA construction shall be permitted to be reduced to the minimum *fire-resistance ratings* for the building elements in Type	strength for spray applied fire proofing increased -403.2.4 3. Smoke removal system required. -403.4.6 4. Exit enclosures to be separated at least 30 feet -403.5.1 5. Luminous egress path markings required -403.5.5 6. Occupant self-evacuation elevators per 3008 can be installed -406.2 Changes for high-rises over 120 feet: 1. A 'fire service access elevator' required. These have enhanced protection and functional lobbies to allow use by firefighters for firefighting and staging as well as assisting people in wheelchairs out of the fire zone. 406.1 Changes for high-rises over 420 feet: 1. Sprinklers zones supplied by 2 risers 403.3.1 2. Reductions in fire-resistence rating not allowed -403.2.1.1 3. Shafts for stairs and elevators to be built to resist impacts 403.2.3 4. Even high bond strength for spray applied fire proofing. 403.2.4 5. An additional stairway required -or elevators meet new standard for occupant self -evacuation. 403.5.4	**about type of construction** Table 12.1.6 Construction Type Limitations Stories in Construction Type / Sprinklered[b] / Stories Below / 1 / 2 / 3 I (442)[c, d, e] Yes X X X X No NP X X X I (332)[c, d, e] Yes X X X X No NP X X X II (222)[c, d, e] Yes X X X X No NP X X X II (111)[c, d, e] Yes X1 X X X No NP X X X3 II (000) Yes X2 X X4 NP No NP X3 NP NP III (211)[d] Yes X1 X X X No NP X X X4 III (200) Yes X2 X3 X4 NP No NP X3 NP NP IV (2HH) Yes X1 X X X No NP X X X4 V (111) Yes X1 X X X No NP X X X4 V (000) Yes X2 X3 X4 NP No NP NP NP NP X: Permitted for assembly of any occupant load. X1: Permitted for assembly of any occupant load, but limited to one story belo X2: Permitted for assembly limited to an occupant load of 1000 or less, and li level of exit discharge. X3: Permitted for assembly limited to an occupant load of 1000 or less.	*height*, the *fire-resistance rating* of the building elements in Type IA construction shall be permitted to be reduced to the minimum *fire-resistance ratings* for the building elements in Type IB. **Exception:** The required *fire-resistance rating* of columns supporting floors shall not be permitted to be reduced. 2. In other than Group F-1, M and S-1 occupancies, the *fire-resistance rating* of the building elements in Type IB construction shall be permitted to be reduced to the *fire-resistance ratings* in Type IIA. 3. The *building height* and *building area* limitations of a building containing building elements with reduced *fire-resistance ratings* shall be permitted to be the same as the building without such reductions.	

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IB. **Exception:** The required *fire-resistance rating* of columns supporting floors shall not be permitted to be reduced. 2. In other than Group F-1, M and S-1 occupancies, the *fire-resistance rating* of the building elements in Type IB construction shall be permitted to be reduced to the *fire-resistance ratings* in Type IIA. 3. The *building height* and *building area* limitations of a building containing building elements with reduced *fire-resistance ratings* shall be permitted to be the same as the building without such reductions. **403.2.1.2 Shaft enclosures.** For buildings not greater than 420 feet (128 m) in *building height*, the required *fire-resistance rating* of the *fire barriers* enclosing vertical shafts, other than *exit enclosures* and elevator hoistway enclosures, is permitted to be reduced to 1 hour where automatic sprinklers are installed within the shafts at the top and at alternate floor levels.		Table 16.1.6.1 Construction Type Limitations Stories in He Construction Type / Sprinklered[b] / 1 Story Below[c] / 1 / 2 / 3– I (442) / Yes / X / X / X / X No / NP / X / X / X I (332) / Yes / X / X / X / X No / NP / X / X / X II (222) / Yes / X / X / X / X No / NP / X / X / X II (111) / Yes / X / X / X / X No / NP / X / NP / N II (000) / Yes / X / X / X / X No / NP / X / NP / N III (211) / Yes / X / X / X / X No / NP / X / NP / N III (200) / Yes / NP / X / X / N No / NP / X / NP / N IV (2HH) / Yes / X / X / X / N No / NP / X / NP / N V (111) / Yes / X / X / X / X No / NP / X / NP / N V (000) / Yes / NP / X / X / N No / NP / X / NP / N X: Permitted. NP: Not Permitted. [a] See 4.6.3. [b] Sprinklered throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler syst [c] One story below the level of exit discharge.	**403.2~~3~~.1.1 Type of construction**. In Type I-A construction the fire-resistance ratings of partitions, columns, trusses, girders, beams and floors may be reduced by 1 hour, but no component or assembly shall be less than 1 hour. The height and area limitations of the reduced construction type shall be allowed to be the same as for the original construction type.	

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403.2.2 Seismic considerations. For seismic considerations, see Chapter 16. **403.2.3 Structural integrity of exit enclosures and elevator hoistway enclosures.** For high-rise buildings of occupancy category III or IV in accordance with Section 1604.5, and for all buildings that are more than 420 feet (128 m) in *building height*, *exit enclosures* and elevator hoistway enclosures shall comply with Sections 403.2.3.1 through 403.2.3.4. **403.2.3.1 Wall assembly.** The wall assemblies making up the *exit enclosures* and elevator hoistway enclosures shall meet or exceed Soft Body Impact Classification Level 2 as measured by the test method described in ASTM C 1629/C 1629M. **403.2.3.2 Wall assembly materials.** The face of the wall assemblies making up the *exit enclosures* and elevator hoistway enclosures that are not exposed to the interior of the		Table 18.1.6.1 Construction Type Limitations Total Number of St Construction Type / Sprinklered‡ / 1 / 2 I (442) / Yes / X / X No / NP / NP I (332) / Yes / X / X No / NP / NP II (222) / Yes / X / X No / NP / NP II (111) / Yes / X / X No / NP / NP II (000) / Yes / X / NP No / NP / NP III (211) / Yes / X / NP No / NP / NP III (200) / Yes / NP / NP No / NP / NP IV (2HH) / Yes / X / NP No / NP / NP V (111) / Yes / X / NP No / NP / NP V (000) / Yes / NP / NP No / NP / NP X: Permitted NP: Not permitted. † Basements are not counted as stories. ‡ Sprinklered throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler 9.7. *(See 18.3.5.)* (3) The roof/ceiling assembly shall have the required fire re-	**403.2.2 Seismic considerations.** Reserved.	

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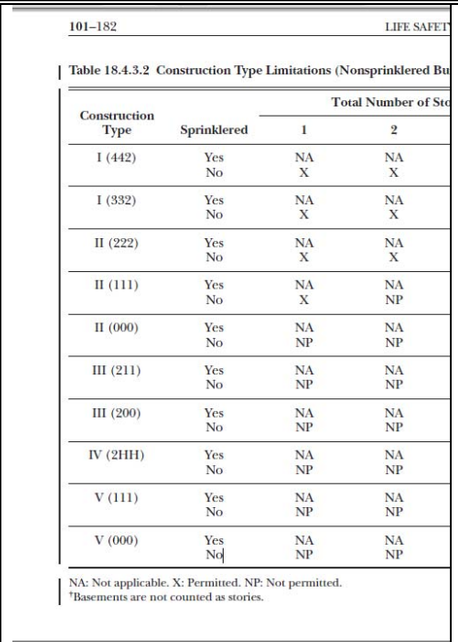
exit enclosure or elevator hoistway enclosure shall be constructed in accordance with one of the following methods: 1. The wall assembly shall incorporate not less than two layers of impact-resistant construction board each of which meets or exceeds Hard Body Impact Classification Level 2 as measured by the test method described in ASTM C 1629/C 1629M. 2. The wall assembly shall incorporate not less than one layer of impact-resistant construction material that meets or exceeds Hard Body Impact Classification Level 3 as measured by the test method described in ASTM C 1629/C 1629M. 3. The wall assembly incorporates multiple layers of any material, tested in tandem, that meet or exceed Hard Body Impact Classification Level 3 as measured by the test method described in ASTM C 1629/C 1629M. **403.2.3.3 Concrete and masonry walls.** Concrete or masonry walls shall be deemed		 101–182 LIFE SAFET Table 18.4.3.2 Construction Type Limitations (Nonsprinklered Bu Total Number of Sto Construction Type / Sprinklered / 1 / 2 I (442) Yes NA NA No X X I (332) Yes NA NA No X X II (222) Yes NA NA No X X II (111) Yes NA NA No X NP II (000) Yes NA NA No NP NP III (211) Yes NA NA No NP NP III (200) Yes NA NA No NP NP IV (2HH) Yes NA NA No NP NP V (111) Yes NA NA No NP NP V (000) Yes NA NA No NP NP NA: Not applicable. X: Permitted. NP: Not permitted. †Basements are not counted as stories.		

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to satisfy the requirements of Sections 403.2.3.1 and 403.2.3.2. **403.2.3.4 Other wall assemblies.** Any other wall assembly that provides impact resistance equivalent to that required by Sections 403.2.3.1 and 403.2.3.2 for Hard Body Impact Classification Level 3, as measured by the test method described in ASTM C 1629/C 1629M, shall be permitted. **403.2.4 Sprayed fire-resistant materials (SFRM).** The bond strength of the SFRM installed throughout the building shall be in accordance with Table 403.2.4. TABLE 403.2.4 MINIMUM BOND STRENGTH HEIGHT OF BUILDING[a] / SFRM MINIMUM BOND STRENGTH Up to 420 feet / 430 psf Greater than 420 feet / 1,000 psf For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 pound per square foot (psf) = 0.0479 kN/m². a. Above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. **[F] 403.3 Automatic sprinkler system.** Buildings and structures shall be equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and a secondary water supply where required by Section 903.3.5.2. **Exception:** An *automatic sprinkler system* shall not be		Table 20.1.6.1 Construction Type Limitations Construction Type / Sprinklered‡ / Stories in Height† 1 / Stories in Height† ≥2 I (442) / Yes / X / X I (442) / No / X / X I (332) / Yes / X / X I (332) / No / X / X II (222) / Yes / X / X II (222) / No / X / X II (111) / Yes / X / X II (111) / No / X / X II (000) / Yes / X / X II (000) / No / X / NP III (211) / Yes / X / X III (211) / No / X / X III (200) / Yes / X / X III (200) / No / X / NP IV (2HH) / Yes / X / X IV (2HH) / No / X / X V (111) / Yes / X / X V (111) / No / X / X V (000) / Yes / X / X V (000) / No / X / NP X: Permitted. NP: Not permitted. † See 4.6.3. ‡ Sprinklered throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7. *(See 20.3.5.)*		

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required in spaces or areas of: 1. *Open parking garages* in accordance with Section 406.3. 2. Telecommunications equipment buildings used exclusively for telecommunications equipment, associated electrical power distribution equipment, batteries and standby engines, provided that those spaces or areas are equipped throughout with an automatic fire detection system in accordance with Section 907.2 and are separated from the remainder of the building by not less than 1-hour *fire barriers* constructed in accordance with Section 707 or not less than 2-hour *horizontal assemblies* constructed in accordance with Section 712, or both. **[F] 403.3.1 Number of sprinkler risers and system design.** Each sprinkler system zone in buildings that are more than 420 feet (128 m) in *building height* shall be supplied by a minimum of two risers. Each riser shall supply sprinklers on alternate floors. If more than two risers are provided for a zone, sprinklers		**Table 22.1.6.1 Construction Type Limitations** Stories Construction Type / Sprinklered‡ / 1 With Basement / 1 Without Basement / 2 I (442) / Yes / X / X / X No / NP / NP / NP I (332) / Yes / X / X / X No / NP / NP / NP II (222) / Yes / X / X / X No / NP / NP / NP II (111) / Yes / X / X / X No / NP / NP / NP II (000) / Yes / X / X / X No / NP / NP / NP III (211) / Yes / X / X / X No / NP / NP / NP III (200) / Yes / X / X / X No / NP / NP / NP IV (2HH) / Yes / X / X / X No / NP / NP / NP V (111) / Yes / X / X / X No / NP / NP / NP V (000) / Yes / X / X / X No / NP / NP / NP X: Permitted for Use Conditions II, III, IV, and V. *(See 22.1.4.3 for Use* NP: Not permitted. †See 4.6.3. ‡ Sprinklered throughout by an approved, supervised automatic 9.7.1.1(1). *(See 22.3.5.)*		

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on adjacent floors shall not be supplied from the same riser. **[F] 403.3.1.1 Riser location.** Sprinkler risers shall be placed in *exit enclosures* that are remotely located in accordance with Section 1015.2. **[** **F] 403.3.2 Water supply to required fire pumps.** Required fire pumps shall be supplied by connections to a minimum of two water mains located in different streets. Separate supply piping shall be provided between each connection to the water main and the pumps. Each connection and the supply piping between the connection and the pumps shall be sized to supply the flow and pressure required for the pumps to operate. **Exception:** Two connections to the same main shall be permitted provided the main is valved such that an interruption can be isolated so that the water supply will continue without interruption through at least one of the connections.		Table 22.4.4.2.1 Construction Type Limitations — Nonsprinkler Stories in Construction Type / Sprinklered / 1 With Basement / 1 Without Basement / 2 I (442) / Yes / NA / NA / NA No / X / X / X I (332) / Yes / NA / NA / NA No / X / X / X II (222) / Yes / NA / NA / NA No / X / X / X II (111) / Yes / NA / NA / NA No / X1 / X / X1 II (000) / Yes / NA / NA / NA No / NP / NP / NP III (211) / Yes / NA / NA / NA No / X1 / X1 / X1 III (200) / Yes / NA / NA / NA No / NP / NP / NP IV (2HH) / Yes / NA / NA / NA No / X1 / X1 / X1 V (111) / Yes / NA / NA / NA No / X1 / X1 / X1 V (000) / Yes / NA / NA / NA No / NP / NP / NP NA: Not applicable. NP: Not permitted. X: Permitted for Use Conditions II, III, IV, and V. *(See 22.1.4.3 for Use Con* X1: Permitted for Use Conditions II, III, and IV. Use Condition V not permi † See 4.6.3.		

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403.4 Emergency systems. The detection, alarm and emergency systems of high-rise buildings shall comply with Sections 403.4.1 through 403.4.8. **[F] 403.4.1 Smoke detection.** Smoke detection shall be provided in accordance with Section 907.2.13.1. **[F] 403.4.2 Fire alarms systems.** A fire alarm system shall be provided in accordance with Section 907.2.13. **[F] 403.4.3 Emergency voice/alarm communication system.** An emergency voice/alarm communication system shall be provided in accordance with Section 907.5.2.2. **[F] 403.4.4 Emergency responder radio coverage.** Emergency responder radio coverage shall be provided in accordance with Section 510 of the *International Fire Code*. **[F] 403.4.5 Fire command.** A fire command center complying with Section 911 shall be provided in a location *approved* by the fire department.		Table 32.3.1.3 Construction Type Limitations Construction Type / Sprinklered[b] / Stories in: 1 / 2 / 3 I (442)[c, d] — Yes: X / X / X; No: NP / NP / NP I (332)[c, d] — Yes: X / X / X; No: NP / NP / NP II (222)[c, d] — Yes: X / X / X; No: NP / NP / NP II (111)[c, d] — Yes: X / X / X; No: NP / NP / NP II (000) — Yes: X / X / NP; No: NP / NP / NP III (211) — Yes: X / X / NP; No: NP / NP / NP III (200) — Yes: X / NP / NP; No: NP / NP / NP IV (2HH) — Yes: X / X / NP; No: NP / NP / NP V (111) — Yes: X / X / NP; No: NP / NP / NP V (000) — Yes: X / NP / NP; No: NP / NP / NP X: Permitted. NP: Not permitted. [a]See 4.6.3. [b]Building protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler sy 9.7.1.1(1), and provided with quick-response or residential sprinklers thr [c]Any building of Type I, Type II(222), or Type II(111) construction is pe involving combustible supports, decking, or roofing, provided that all of (1) The roof covering meets Class A requirements in accordance with NF	**[F] 403.4.1 Smoke detection.** Smoke detection shall be provided in accordance with Section 907.2.13.1. **<u>[F] 403.4.4 Emergency responder radio coverage.</u> Change to read as shown.** **<u>[F] 403.4.4 Emergency responder radio coverage.</u>** <u>Emergency responder radio coverage shall be provided in accordance with the *Florida FirePrevention Code*.</u>	

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403.4.6 Smoke removal. To facilitate smoke removal in post-fire salvage and overhaul operations, buildings and structures shall be equipped with natural or mechanical ventilation for removal of products of combustion in accordance with one of the following: 1. Easily identifiable, manually operable windows or panels shall be distributed around the perimeter of each floor at not more than 50-foot (15 240 mm) intervals. The area of operable windows or panels shall not be less than 40 square feet (3.7 m2) per 50 linear feet (15 240 mm) of perimeter. **Exceptions:** 1. In Group R-1 occupancies, each *sleeping unit* or suite having an *exterior wall* shall be permitted to be provided with 2 square feet (0.19 m2) of venting area in lieu of the area specified in Item 1. 2. Windows shall be permitted to be fixed provided that glazing can be cleared by fire fighters. 2. Mechanical air-handling equipment providing one			**403.4.6 Smoke removal.** To facilitate smoke removal in post-fire salvage and overhaul operations, buildings and structures shall be equipped with natural or mechanical ventilation for removal of products of combustion in accordance with one of the following: 1. Easily identifiable, manually operable windows or panels shall be distributed around the perimeter of each floor at not more than 50-foot (15 240 mm) intervals. The area of operable windows or panels shall not be less than 40 square feet (3.7 m2) per 50 linear feet (15 240 mm) of perimeter. **Exceptions:** 1. In Group R-1 occupancies, each *sleeping unit* or suite having an *exterior wall* shall be permitted to be provided with 2 square feet (0.19 m2) of venting area in lieu of the area specified in Item 1. 2. Windows shall be permitted to be fixed provided that glazing can be cleared by fire fighters. 2. Mechanical air-handling	

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exhaust air change every 15 minutes for the area involved. Return and exhaust air shall be moved directly to the outside without recirculation to other portions of the building. 3. Any other *approved* design that will produce equivalent results. **F] 403.4.7.2 Standby power loads.** The following are classified as standby power loads: 1. Power and lighting for the fire command center required by Section 403.4.5; 2. Ventilation and automatic fire detection equipment for smokeproof enclosures; and 3. Standby power shall be provided for elevators in accordance with Sections 1007.4, 3003, 3007 and 3008. **403.5.1 Remoteness of exit stairway enclosures.** The required *exit stairway* enclosures shall be separated by a distance not less than 30 feet (9144 mm) or not less than one-fourth of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the building or area to be served, whichever is less. The distance shall be			equipment providing one exhaust air change every 15 minutes for the area involved. Return and exhaust air shall be moved directly to the outside without recirculation to other portions of the building. 3. Any other *approved* design that will produce equivalent results.	

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measured in a straight line between the nearest points of the *exit stairway* enclosures. In buildings with three or more *exit stairway* enclosures, at least two of the *exit stairway* enclosures shall comply with this section. Interlocking or *scissor stairs* shall be counted as one *exit stairway*. **403.5.2 Additional exit stairway.** For buildings other than Group R-2 that are more than 420 feet (128 m) in *building height*, one additional *exit stairway* meeting the requirements of Sections 1009 and 1022 shall be provided in addition to the minimum number of *exits* required by Section 1021.1. The total width of any combination of remaining *exit stairways* with one *exit stairway* removed shall not be less than the total width required by Section 1005.1. *Scissor stairs* shall not be considered the additional *exit stairway* required by this section. **Exception:** An additional *exit stairway* shall not be required to be installed in buildings having elevators used for occupant self-evacuation in accordance with				

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Section 3008. **403.5.4 Smokeproof exit enclosures.** Every required level *exit stairway* serving floors more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access shall comply with Sections 909.20 and 1022.9. **403.5.5 Luminous egress path markings.** Luminous egress path markings shall be provided in accordance with Section 1024. **403.6 Elevators.** Elevator installation and operation in high-rise buildings shall comply with Chapter 30 and Sections 403.6.1 and 403.6.2. **403.6.1 Fire service access elevator.** In buildings with an occupied floor more than 120 feet (36 576 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, a minimum of one fire service access elevator shall be provided in accordance with Section 3007. **403.6.2 Occupant evacuation elevators.** Where installed in accordance with Section 3008, passenger elevators for general public use shall be permitted to be used for			**403.7~~15~~ Add text to read as shown.** **403.7~~15~~** Smoke control shall be provided in accordance with Section 909. **Exception:** I-2 occupancies that comply with Section 407, 419.3.12 and 420.3.16 shall not	

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occupant self-evacuation.			require smoke control systems in accordance with Section 909.	
406.1.5 Automatic garage door openers. Automatic garage door openers, if provided, shall be *listed* in accordance with UL 325.	Private garages -Automatic door openers must meet UL325.		NA	NA
407.4.3 Horizontal assemblies. *Horizontal assemblies* supporting *smoke barriers* required by this section shall be designed to resist the movement of smoke and shall comply with Section 712.9.	Establishes that horizontal assemblies supporting smoke barriers must also resist passage of smoke.		NA	NA
408.3 Means of egress. Except as modified or as provided for in this section, the provisions of Chapter 10 shall apply. **408.3.1 Door width.** Doors to resident *sleeping units* shall have a clear width of not less than 28 inches (711 mm). **408.3.2 Sliding doors.** Where doors in a *means of egress* are of the horizontal-sliding type, the force to slide the door to its fully open position shall not exceed 50 pounds (220 N) with a perpendicular force against the door of 50 pounds (220 N). **408.3.3 Guard tower doors.** A hatch or trap door not less than 16 square feet (610 m2) in area	Many refinements to egress standards to allow more flexible approach to inmate and well as guard exiting and safety.	**7.2.1.14 Horizontal-Sliding Door Assemblies.** Horizontal sliding door assemblies shall be permitted in means of egress, provided that the following criteria are met: (1) The door leaf is readily operable from either side without special knowledge or effort. (2) The force that, when applied to the operating device in the direction of egress, is required to operate the door leaf is not more than 15 lbf (67 N). (3) The force required to operate the door leaf in the direction of travel is not more than 30 lbf	NA	There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this project.

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through the floor and having minimum dimensions of not less than 2 feet (610 mm) in any direction shall be permitted to be used as a portion of the *means of egress* from guard towers. **408.3.4 Spiral stairways.** *Spiral stairways* that conform to the requirements of Section 1009.9 are permitted for access to and between staff locations. **408.3.5 Ship ladders.** Ship ladders shall be permitted for egress from control rooms or elevated facility observation rooms in accordance with Section 1009.11. **408.3.6 Exit discharge.** *Exits* are permitted to discharge into a fenced or walled courtyard. Enclosed yards or *courts* shall be of a size to accommodate all occupants, a minimum of 50 feet (15 240 mm) from the building with a net area of 15 square feet (1.4 m2) per person. **408.3.7 Sallyports.** A sallyport shall be permitted in a *means of egress* where there are provisions for continuous and unobstructed passage through the sallyport during an emergency egress condition. **408.3.8 Exit enclosures.** One		(133 N) to set the leaf in motion and is not more than 15 lbf (67 N) to close the leaf or open it to the minimum required width. (4) The door leaf is operable using a force of not more than 50 lbf (222 N) when a force of 250 lbf (1100 N) is applied perpendicularly to the leaf adjacent to the operating device, unless the door opening is an existing horizontal sliding exit access door assembly serving an area with an occupant load of fewer than 50. (5) The door assembly complies with the fire protection rating, if required, and, where rated, is self-closing or automatic closing by means of smoke detection in accordance with 7.2.1.8 and is installed in accordance with NFPA80, *Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives*. **18.2.2.2.10.2** Horizontal-sliding doors serving an occupant load of fewer than 10 shall be permitted, provided that all of the following criteria are met: (1) The area served by the door has no high hazard contents. (2) The door is readily operable		

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of the required *exit enclosures* in each building shall be permitted to have glazing installed in doors and interior walls at each landing level providing access to the enclosure, provided that the following conditions are met: 1. The *exit enclosure* shall not serve more than four floor levels. 2. Exit doors shall not be less than 3/4-hour *fire door assemblies* complying with Section 715.4 3. The total area of glazing at each floor level shall not exceed 5,000 square inches (3m2) and individual panels of glazing shall not exceed 1,296 square inches (0.84 m2). 4. The glazing shall be protected on both sides by an *automatic sprinkler system*. The sprinkler system shall be designed to wet completely the entire surface of any glazing affected by fire when actuated. 5. The glazing shall be in a gasketed frame and installed in such a manner that the framing system will deflect without breaking (loading) the glass before the sprinkler		from either side without special knowledge or effort. (3) The force required to operate the door in the direction of door travel is not more than 30 lbf (133 N) to set the door in motion and is not more than 15 lbf (67 N) to close the door or open it to the minimum required width. (4) The door assembly complies with any required fire protection rating, and, where rated, is self-closing or automatic closing by means of smoke detection in accordance with 7.2.1.8 and is installed in accordance with NFPA80, *Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives*. (5) Where corridor doors are required to latch, the doors are equipped with a latch or other mechanism that ensures that the doors will not rebound into a partially open position if forcefully closed. **NO NFPA REFERENCE TO GUARD TOWERS** **22.2.7 Discharge from Exits.** **22.2.7.1** Exits shall be permitted to discharge into a fenced or walled courtyard, provided that		

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system operates. 6. Obstructions, such as curtain rods, drapery traverse rods, curtains, drapes or similar materials shall not be installed between the automatic sprinklers and the glazing.		not more than two walls of the courtyard are the building walls from which egress is being made. **22.2.7.2** Enclosed yards or courts used for exit discharge in accordance with 22.2.7.1 shall be of sufficient size to accommodate all occupants at a distance of not less than 50 ft (15 m) from the building while providing a net area of 15 ft2 (1.4 m2) per person. **22.2.7.3** All exits shall be permitted to discharge through the level of exit discharge. **22.2.7.4** The requirements of 7.7.2 shall be waived, provided that not more than 50 percent of the exits discharge into a single fire compartment separated from other compartments by construction having not less than a 1-hour fire resistance rating. **22.3.1 Protection of Vertical Openings.** Any vertical opening shall be enclosed or protected in accordance with Section 8.6, unless otherwise permitted by the following: (1) Unprotected vertical		

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		openings in accordance with 8.6.8.2 shall be permitted. (2)*In residential housing area smoke compartments, unprotected vertical openings shall be permitted in accordance with the conditions of 8.6.6, provided that the height between the lowest and highest finished floor levels does not exceed 23 ft (7010 mm), and the following also shall be permitted: (a) The number of levels shall not be restricted. (b) Residential housing areas subdivided in accordance with 22.3.8 shall be permitted to be considered as part of the communicating space. (c) The separation shall not be required to have a fire resistance rating. *[See 8.6.6(4)(b).]* **8.6.8.2** Where permitted by Chapters 11 through 43, unenclosed vertical openings not concealed within the building construction shall be permitted as follows: (1) Such openings shall connect not more than two adjacent stories (one floor pierced only). (2) Such openings shall be		

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		separated from unprotected vertical openings serving other floors by a barrier complying with 8.6.5. (3) Such openings shall be separated from corridors. (4) In new construction, the convenience opening shall be separated from the corridor referenced in 8.6.8.2(3) by a smoke partition, unless Chapters 11 through 43 require the corridor to have a fire resistance rating. (5)*Such openings shall not serve as a required means of egress. **8.6.6 Communicating Space.** Unless prohibited by Chapters 11 through 43, unenclosed floor openings forming a communicating space between floor levels shall be permitted, provided that the following conditions are met: (1) The communicating space does not connect more than three contiguous stories. (2) The lowest or next-to-lowest story within the communicating space is a street floor. (3) The entire floor area of the communicating space is open		

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		and unobstructed, such that a fire in any part of the space will be readily obvious to the occupants of the space prior to the time it becomes an occupant hazard. (4) The communicating space is separated from the remainder of the building by fire barriers with not less than a 1-hour fire resistance rating, unless one of the following is met: (a) In buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, a smoke barrier in accordance with Section 8.5 shall be permitted to serve as the separation required by 8.6.6(4). (b) The requirement of 8.6.6(4) shall not apply to fully sprinklered residential housing units of detention and correctional occupancies in accordance with 22.3.1(2) and 23.3.1.1(2).		
408.5 Protection of vertical openings. Any vertical opening shall be protected by a shaft enclosure in accordance with Section 708, or shall be in accordance with Section 408.5.1. **408.5.1 Floor**	Exemptions for penetration protections within housing units		NA	NA

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openings. Openings in floors within a housing unit are permitted without a shaft enclosure, provided all of the following conditions are met: 1. The entire normally occupied areas so interconnected are open and unobstructed so as to enable observation of the areas by supervisory personnel; 2. *Means of egress* capacity is sufficient for all occupants from all interconnected cell tiers and areas; 3. The height difference between the floor levels of the highest and lowest cell tiers shall not exceed 23 feet (7010 mm); and 4. Egress from any portion of the cell tier to an *exit* or *exit access* door shall not require travel on more than one additional floor level within the housing unit. **408.5.2 Shaft openings in communicating floor levels.** Where a floor opening is permitted between communicating floor levels of a housing unit in accordance with Section 408.5.1, plumbing chases serving vertically staked				

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individual cells contained with the housing unit shall be permitted without a shaft enclosure				
SECTION 419 **LIVE/WORK UNITS** **419.1 General.** A live/work unit is a *dwelling unit* or *sleeping unit* in which a significant portion of the space includes a nonresidential use that is operated by the tenant and shall comply with Sections 419.1 through 419.8. **Exception:** *Dwelling* or *sleeping units* that include an office that is less than 10 percent of the area of the *dwelling unit* shall not be classified as a live/work unit. **419.1.1 Limitations.** The following shall apply to all live/work areas: 1. The live/work unit is permitted to be a maximum of 3,000 square feet (279 m2); 2. The nonresidential area is permitted to be a maximum 50 percent of the area of each live/work unit; 3. The nonresidential area function shall be limited to the first or main floor only of the live/work unit; and	Sometimes called 'artist lofts' and similar phrases. Allows a mixture of uses including residential within the same 'unit' without separation of unlike uses.	**NO SIMULAR CONCEPT IN NFPA**	**Section 440 Live/Work Units. Add to read as shown.** **SECTION 440 ~~419~~** **LIVE/WORK UNITS** **[No change to text.]** **440~~19~~.8Ventilation. Change to read as shown.** **440~~19~~.8Ventilation.** The applicable requirements of the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical* shall apply to each area within the live/work unit for the function within that space.	NA

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4. A maximum of five nonresidential workers or employees are allowed to occupy the nonresidential area at any one time. **419.2 Occupancies.** Live/work units shall be classified as a Group R-2 occupancy. Separation requirements found in Sections 420 and 508 shall not apply within the live/work unit when the live/work unit is in compliance with Section 419. High-hazard and storage occupancies shall not be permitted in a live/work unit. The aggregate area of storage in the nonresidential portion of the live/work unit shall be limited to 10 percent of the space dedicated to nonresidential activities. **419.3 Means of egress.** Except as modified by this section, the provisions for Group R-2 occupancies in Chapter 10 shall apply to the entire live/work unit. **419.3.1 Egress capacity.** The egress capacity for each element of the live/work unit shall be based on the *occupant load* for the function served in accordance with Table 1004.1.1.				

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419.3.2 Sliding doors. Where doors in a *means of egress* are of the horizontal-sliding type, the force to slide the door to its fully open position shall not exceed 50 pounds (220 N) with a perpendicular force against the door of 50 pounds (220 N). **419.3.3 Spiral stairways.** *Spiral stairways* that conform to the requirements of Section 1009.9 shall be permitted. **419.3.4 Locks.** Egress doors shall be permitted to be locked in accordance with Exception 4 of Section 1008.1.9.3. **419.4 Vertical openings.** Floor openings between floor levels of a live/work unit are permitted without enclosure. **419.5 Fire protection.** The live/work unit shall be provided with a monitored fire alarm system where required by Section 907.2.9 and an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.2.8. **419.6 Structural.** Floor loading for the areas within a live/work unit shall be designed to conform to Table 1607.1 based on the function within the space.				

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419.7 Accessibility. Accessibility shall be designed in accordance with Chapter 11. **419.8Ventilation.** The applicable requirements of the *International Mechanical Code* shall apply to each area within the live/work unit for the function within that space.				
SECTION 422 AMBULATORY HEALTH CARE FACILITIES **422.1 General.** Occupancies classified as Group B ambulatory health care facilities shall comply with the provisions of Sections 422.1 through 422.6 and other applicable provisions of this code. **422.2 Smoke barriers.** *Smoke barriers* shall be provided to subdivide every ambulatory care facility greater than 10,000 square feet (929 m2) into a minimum of two smoke compartments per *story*. The travel distance from any point in a smoke compartment to a *smoke barrier* door shall not exceed 200 feet (60 960 mm). The *smoke barrier* shall be installed in accordance with Section 710. **422.3 Refuge area.** At least 30	New term (defined in Chapter 2) • Still a B occupancy • Sprinklered • Smoke barriers dividing each facility • Egress from each smoke compartment fire alarm system required	**20.3.7.2** Every story of an ambulatory health care facility shall be divided into not less than two smoke compartments, unless otherwise permitted by the following: (1) This requirement shall not apply to facilities of less than 5000 ft2 (465 m2) that are protected by an approved automatic smoke detection system. (2) This requirement shall not apply to facilities of less than 10,000 ft2 (929 m2) that are protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 9.7. (3) An area in an adjoining occupancy shall be permitted to serve as a smoke compartment for an ambulatory health care facility if the following	**Section 441 Ambulatory Health Care Facilities. Add to read as shown.** **SECTION <u>441</u> ~~422~~ AMBULATORY HEALTH CARE FACILITIES** **441.0** See Section 421 Ambulatory Surgical Centers	There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this project.

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net square feet (2.8 m2) per nonambulatory patient shall be provided within the aggregate area of *corridors*, patient rooms, treatment rooms, lounge or dining areas and other low-hazard areas on each side of each *smoke barrier*. **422.4 Independent egress.** A *means of egress* shall be provided from each smoke compartment created by smoke barriers without having to return through the smoke compartment from which *means of egress* originated. **422.5 Automatic sprinkler systems.** *Automatic sprinkler systems* shall be provided for ambulatory care facilities in accordance with Section 903.2.2. **422.6 Fire alarm systems.** A fire alarm system shall be provided in accordance with Section 907.2.2.1.		criteria are met: (a) The separating wall and both compartments meet the requirements of 20.3.7. (b) The ambulatory health care facility is less than 22,500 ft2 (2100 m2). (c) Access from the ambulatory health care facility to the other occupancy is unrestricted. **20.3.7.3** Smoke compartments shall not exceed an area of 22,500 ft2 (2100 m2), and the travel distance from any point to reach a door in a smoke barrier shall not exceed 200 ft (61 m). **20.3.7.8** Not less than 15 net ft2 (1.4 net m2) per ambulatory health care facility occupant shall be provided within the aggregate area of corridors, patient rooms, treatment rooms, lounges, and other low hazard areas on each side of the smoke compartment for the total number of occupants in adjoining compartments.		
423.1 General. In addition to other applicable requirements in this code, storm shelters shall be constructed in accordance	Refers to new ICC standard for storm shelters for hurricane and tornado prone areas.		**SECTION 442 ~~423~~** **STORM SHELTERS** **[No change to text.]**	NA

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with ICC-500. **423.1.1 Scope.** This section applies to the construction of storm shelters constructed as separate detached buildings or constructed as safe rooms within buildings for the purpose of providing safe refuge from storms that produce high winds, such as tornados and hurricanes. Such structures shall be designated to be hurricane shelters, tornado shelters, or combined hurricane and tornado shelters. **423.2 Definitions.** The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein. **STORM SHELTER.** A building, structure or portions(s) thereof, constructed in accordance with ICC 500 and designated for use during a severe wind storm event, such as a hurricane or tornado. **Community storm shelter.** A storm shelter not defined as a “Residential Storm Shelter.”				

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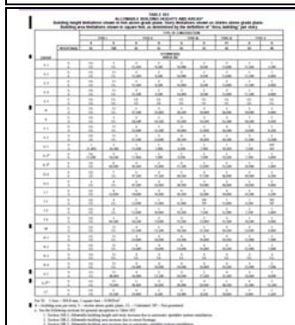	Allowable number of stories in Types IIB and IIIB reduced for B, M, S occupancies.		**Table 503 Allowable Height and Building Areas. Change to read as shown.** Under “Group” - Change “E” to “E/D” and “F2” to “F2/F3”.and remove “I -4” from the Table.	NA
506.1 General. The *building areas* limited by Table 503 shall be permitted to be increased due to frontage *(If)* and *automatic sprinkler system* protection *(Is)* in accordance with the following: *A □A □A I □□□A I □□□a t t f t s □□□□□□□□□□□□***(Equation 5-1)** where: *Aa* = Allowable *building area* per *story* (square feet). *At* = Tabular *building area* per *story* in accordance with Table 503 (square feet). *If* = Area increase factor due to frontage as calculated in accordance with Section 506.2. *Is* = Area increase factor due to sprinkler protection as calculated in accordance with Section 506.3. **506.2 Frontage increase.** Every building shall adjoin or	Maximum allowable areas for single occupancy verses mixed occupancy buildings clarified.		NA	NA

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have access to a *public way* to receive a *building area* increase for frontage. Where a building has more than 25 percent of its perimeter on a *public way* or open space having a minimum width of 20 feet (6096 mm), the frontage increase shall be determined in accordance with the following: *I F P W f* [/ 0.25] / 30 **(Equation 5-2)** where: *I f* = Area increase due to frontage. *F* = Building perimeter that fronts on a *public way* or open space having 20 feet (6096 mm) open minimum width (feet). *P* = Perimeter of entire building (feet). *W* = Width of *public way* or open space (feet) in accordance with Section 506.2.1. **506.2.1 Width limits.** The value of *W* shall be at least 20 feet (6096 mm). Where the value of *W* varies along the perimeter of the building, the calculation performed in accordance with Equation 5-2 shall be based on the weighted average of each portion of				

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exterior wall and open space where the value of*W*is greater than or equal to 20 feet (6096 mm). Where the value of *W* exceeds 30 feet (9144 mm), a value of 30 feet (9144 mm) shall be used in calculating the weighted average, regardless of the actual width of the open space. Where two or more buildings are on the same lot, *W* shall be measured from the exterior face of a building to the exterior face of an opposing building, as applicable. **Exception:** The value of *W* divided by 30 shall be permitted to be a maximum of 2 when the building meets all requirements of Section 507 except for compliance with the 60-foot (18 288 mm) *public way* or *yard* requirement, as applicable.				
507.3.1 Mixed occupancy buildings with Groups A-1 and A-2. Group A-1 and A-2 occupancies of other than Type V construction shall be permitted within mixed occupancy buildings of unlimited area complying with Section 507.3, provided: 1. Group A-1 and A-2 occupancies are separated from	Allowance for A-1 and A-2 occupancies in unlimited area buildings clarified. (I'm actually not sure what this did -but it took them 5 code changes to do it)		NA	NA

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other occupancies as required for separated occupancies in Section 508.4.4 with no reduction allowed in the *fire-resistance rating* of the separation based upon the installation of an *automatic sprinkler system*; 2. Each area of the portions of the building used for Group A-1 or A-2 occupancies shall not exceed the maximum allowable area permitted for such occupancies in Section 503.1; and 3. All *exit* doors from Group A-1 and A-2 occupancies shall discharge directly to the exterior of the building. **507.4 Two story.** The area of a Group B, F, M or S building no more than two *stories* above *grade plane* shall not be limited when the building is equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, and is surrounded and adjoined by *public ways* or *yards* not less than 60 feet (18 288 mm) in width. **507.5 Reduced open space.** The *public ways* or *yards* of 60 feet (18 288 mm) in width				

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required in Sections 507.2, 507.3, 507.4, 507.6 and 507.11 shall be permitted to be reduced to not less than 40 feet (12 192 mm) in width provided all of the following requirements are met: 1. The reduced width shall not be allowed for more than 75 percent of the perimeter of the building. 2. The *exterior walls* facing the reduced width shall have a minimum *fire-resistance rating* of 3 hours. 3. Openings in the *exterior walls* facing the reduced width shall have opening protectives with a minimum *fire protection rating* of 3 hours. **507.6 Group A-3 buildings of Type II construction.** The area of a Group A-3 building no more than one *story* above *grade plane*, used as a *place of religious worship*, community hall, dance hall, exhibition hall, gymnasium, lecture hall, indoor swimming pool or tennis court of Type II construction, shall not be limited when all of the following criteria are met: 1. The building shall not have a stage other than a platform. 2. The building shall be equipped				

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throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. 3. The building shall be surrounded and adjoined by *public ways* or *yards* not less than 60 feet (18 288 mm)in width. **507.7 Group A-3 buildings of Types III and IV construction.** The area of a Group A-3 building no more than one *story above grade plane*, used as a *place of religious worship*, community hall, dance hall, exhibition hall, gymnasium, lecture hall, indoor swimming pool or tennis court of Type III or IV construction, shall not be limited when all of the following criteria are met: 1. The building shall not have a stage other than a platform. 2. The building shall be equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. 3. The assembly floor shall be located at or within 21 inches (533 mm) of street or grade level and all *exits* are provided with ramps complying with Section 1010.1 to the street or				

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grade level. 4. The building shall be surrounded and adjoined by *public ways* or *yards* not less than 60 feet (18 288 mm)in width.				
508.2 Accessory occupancies. Accessory occupancies are those occupancies that are ancillary to the main occupancy of the building or portion thereof. Accessory occupancies shall comply with the provisions of Sections 508.2.1 through 508.2.5.3. **508.2.1 Area limitations.** Aggregate accessory occupancies shall not occupy more than 10 percent of the *building area* of the *story* in which they are located and shall not exceed the tabular values in Table 503, without *building area* increases in accordance with Section 506 for such accessory occupancies. **508.2.2 Occupancy classification.** Accessory occupancies shall be individually classified in accordance with Section 302.1. The requirements of this code shall apply to each portion of the building based on the	Incidental use areas clarified to be a subcategory of accessory occupancies that have mandatory separation and/or sprinkler protection requirements. Compliance with incidental use standards no longer 'optional', but must always be met. Parking and Storage -however -are no longer incidental accessory uses. They are either accessory or a distinct occupancy unto themselves.		NA	NA

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occupancy classification of that space. **508.2.3 Allowable building area and height.** The allowable *building area and height* of the building shall be based on the allowable *building area and height* for the main occupancy in accordance with Section 503.1. The height of each accessory occupancy shall not exceed the tabular values in Table 503, without increases in accordance with Section 504 for such accessory occupancies. The *building area* of the accessory occupancies shall be in accordance with Section 508.2.1. **508.2.4 Separation of occupancies.** No separation is required between accessory occupancies and the main occupancy. **Exceptions:** 1. Group H-2, H-3, H-4 and H-5 occupancies shall be separated from all other occupancies in accordance with Section 508.4. 2. Incidental accessory occupancies required to be separated or protected by Section 508.2.5. 3. Group I-1, R-1, R-2 and R-3				

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dwelling units and *sleeping units* shall be separated from other *dwelling* or *sleeping units* and from accessory occupancies contiguous to them in accordance with the requirements of Section 420. **508.2.5 Separation of incidental accessory occupancies.** The incidental accessory occupancies listed in Table 508.2.5 shall be separated from the remainder of the building or equipped with an automatic fire-extinguishing system, or both, in accordance with Table 508.2.5. **Exception:** Incidental accessory occupancies within and serving a *dwelling unit* are not required to comply with this section. **508.2.5.1 Fire-resistance-rated separation.** Where Table 508.2.5 specifies a fire-resistance-rated separation, the incidental accessory occupancies shall be separated from the remainder of the *building* by a *fire barrier* constructed in accordance with Section 707 or a *horizontal assembly* constructed in accordance with Section 712, or both. Construction				

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supporting 1-hour fire-resistance- rated *fire barriers* or *horizontal assemblies* used for incidental accessory occupancy separations in buildings of Type IIB, IIIB and VB construction are not required to be fire-resistance rated unless required by other sections of this code. **508.2.5.2 Nonfire-resistance-rated separation and protection.** Where Table 508.2.5 permits an automatic fire-extinguishing system without a *fire barrier*, the incidental accessory occupancies shall be separated from the remainder of the building by construction capable of resisting the passage of smoke. The walls shall extend from the top of the foundation or floor assembly below to the underside of the ceiling that is a component of a fire-resistance-rated floor assembly or roof assembly above or to the underside of the floor or roof sheathing, deck or slab above. Doors shall be self- or automatic closing upon detection of smoke in accordance with Section 715.4.8.3. Doors shall not have air transfer openings and shall not be undercut in excess of the				

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clearance permitted in accordance with NFPA 80. Walls surrounding the incidental accessory occupancy shall not have air transfer openings unless provided with smoke dampers in accordance with Section 711.7. **508.2.5.3 Protection.** Except as specified in Table 508.2.5 for certain incidental accessory occupancies, where an automatic fire-extinguishing system or an *automatic sprinkler system* is provided in accordance with Table 508.2.5, only the space occupied by the incidental accessory occupancy need be equipped with such a system. **508.3 Nonseparated occupancies.** Buildings or portions of buildings that comply with the provisions of this section shall be considered as nonseparated occupancies. **508.3.1 Occupancy classification.** Nonseparated occupancies shall be individually classified in accordance with Section 302.1. The requirements of this code shall apply to each portion of the building based on the				

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occupancy classification of that space except that the most restrictive applicable provisions of Section 403 and Chapter 9 shall apply to the building or portion thereof in which the nonseparated occupancies are located. **508.3.2 Allowable building area and height.** The allowable *building area and height* of the building or portion thereof shall be based on the most restrictive allowances for the occupancy groups under consideration for the type of construction of the building in accordance with Section503.1. **508.3.3 Separation.** No separation is required between nonseparated occupancies. **Exceptions:** 1. Group H-2, H-3, H-4 and H-5 occupancies shall be separated from all other occupancies in accordance with Section 508.4. 2. Group I-1, R-1, R-2 and R-3 *dwelling units* and *sleeping units* shall be separated from other *dwelling* or *sleeping units* and from other occupancies contiguous to them in accordance with the requirements of Section 420.				

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508.4 Separated occupancies. Buildings or portions of buildings that comply with the provisions of this section shall be considered as separated occupancies. **508.4.1 Occupancy classification.** Separated occupancies shall be individually classified in accordance with Section 302.1. Each separated space shall comply with this code based on the occupancy classification of that portion of the building. **508.4.2 Allowable building area.** In each *story*, the *building area* shall be such that the sum of the ratios of the actual *building area* of each separated occupancy divided by the allowable *building area* of each separated occupancy shall not exceed 1. **508.4.3 Allowable height.** Each separated occupancy shall comply with the *building height* limitations based on the type of construction of the building in accordance with Section 503.1. **Exception:** Special provisions permitted by Section 509. **508.4.4 Separation.** Individual occupancies shall be separated				

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from adjacent occupancies in accordance with Table 508.4. **508.4.4.1 Construction.** Required separations shall be fire barriers constructed in accordance with Section 707 or horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with Section 712, or both, so as to completely separate adjacent occupancies.				
509.2 Horizontal building separation allowance. A building shall be considered as separate and distinct buildings for the purpose of determining area limitations, continuity of *fire walls,* limitation of number of *stories* and type of construction where all of the following conditions are met: 1. The buildings are separated with a *horizontal assembly* having a minimum 3-hour *fire-resistance rating*. 2. The building below the *horizontal assembly* is no more than one *story above grade plane*. 3. The building below the *horizontal assembly* is of Type IA construction. 4. Shaft, *stairway*, ramp and escalator enclosures through	The 'pedestal' building standards revised and reformatted for clarity. A significant change is to allow Group R occupancies in the lower building as well as S-2, small A's, B and M.		NA	NA

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the *horizontal assembly* shall have not less than a 2-hour *fire-resistance rating* with opening protectives in accordance with Section 715.4. **Exception:** Where the enclosure walls below the *horizontal assembly* have not less than a 3-hour *fire-resistance rating* with opening protectives in accordance with Section 715.4, the enclosure walls extending above the *horizontal assembly* shall be permitted to have a 1-hour *fire-resistance rating*, provided: 1. The building above the *horizontal assembly* is not required to be of Type I construction; 2. The enclosure connects less than four *stories*; and 3. The enclosure opening protectives above the *horizontal assembly* have a minimum 1-hour *fire protection rating*. 5. The building or buildings above the *horizontal assembly* shall be permitted to have multiple Group A occupancy uses, each with an *occupant load* of less than 300, or Group B, M, R or S occupancies.				

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6. The building below the *horizontal assembly* shall be protected throughout by an *approved automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, and shall be permitted to be any of the following occupancies: 6.1. Group S-2 parking garage used for the parking and storage of private motor vehicles; 6.2. Multiple Group A, each with an *occupant load* of less than 300; 6.3. Group B; 6.4. Group M; 6.5. Group R; and 6.6. Uses incidental to the operation of the building (including entry lobbies, mechanical rooms, storage areas and similar uses). 7. The maximum *building height* in feet (mm) shall not exceed the limits set forth in Section 503 for the building having the smaller allowable height as measured from the *grade plane*.				
509.8 Group B or M with Group S-2 open parking garage. Group B or M occupancies located no higher than the first *story* above *grade plane* shall be	'Reverse pedestal' buildings - That being B and/or M on first story Parking above -also revised and reformatted for clarity.		NA	NA

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considered as a separate and distinct building for the purpose of determining the type of construction where all of the following conditions are met: 1. The buildings are separated with a *horizontal assembly* having a minimum 2-hour *fire-resistance rating*. 2. The occupancies in the building below the *horizontal assembly* are limited to Groups B and M. 3. The occupancy above the *horizontal assembly* is limited to a Group S-2 *open parking garage*. 4. The building below the *horizontal assembly* is of Type I or II construction but not less than the type of construction required for the Group S-2 *open parking garage* above. 5. The height and area of the building below the *horizontal assembly* does not exceed the limits set forth in Section 503. 6. The height and area of the Group S-2 *open parking garage* does not exceed the limits set forth in Section 406.3. The height, in both feet and stories, of the Group S-2 *open parking garage* shall				

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be measured from *grade plane* and shall include the building below the *horizontal assembly*. 7. Exits serving the Group S-2 *open parking garage* discharge directly to a street or *public way* and are separated from the building below the *horizontal assembly* by 2-hour *fire barriers* constructed in accordance with Section 707 or 2-hour *horizontal assemblies* constructed in accordance with Section 712, or both.				
509.9 Multiple buildings above Group S-2 parking garages. Where two or more buildings are provided above the *horizontal assembly* separating a Group S-2 *open* or closed *parking garage* from the buildings above in accordance with the special provisions in Sections 509.2, 509.3 or 509.8, the buildings above the *horizontal assembly* shall be regarded as separate and distinct buildings from each other and shall comply with all other provisions of this code as applicable to each separate and distinct building.	Clarifies that under 509.2, 509.3 and 509.8 you can have multiple 'buildings' above the separations on top of the same lower pedestal.		NA	NA
703.6 Marking and identification. *Fire walls*, *fire barriers*, *fire partitions*, *smoke*	New requirement for identifying fire walls, fire barriers, fire partitions, smoke barriers and		NA	NA

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barriers and smoke partitions or any other wall required to have protected openings or penetrations shall be effectively and permanently identified with signs or stenciling. Such identification shall: 1. Be located in accessible concealed floor, floor-ceiling or *attic* spaces; 2. Be repeated at intervals not exceeding 30 feet (914 mm) measured horizontally along the wall or partition; and 3. Include lettering not less than 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) in height, incorporating the suggested wording: “FIRE AND/OR SMOKE BARRIER—PROTECT ALL OPENINGS,” or other wording. **Exception:** Walls in Group R-2 occupancies that do not have a removable decorative ceiling allowing access to the concealed space.	smoke partitions with a mark indicating that openings need to be protected.			
705.2 Projections. Cornices, eave overhangs, exterior balconies and similar projections extending beyond the *exterior wall* shall conform to the requirements of this section and Section 1406. Exterior egress balconies and *exterior exit*	Adds a method to determine allowable exterior wall projections based on unprotected openings or the installation of an automatic sprinkler system. Also, provides for an allowance of unlimited projections for buildings that	**NO SIMULAR SECTIONS IN NFPA**	NA	NA

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stairways shall also comply with Sections 1019 and 1026, respectively. Projections shall not extend beyond the distance determined by the following three methods, whichever results in the lesser projection: 1. A point one-third the distance from the exterior face of the wall to the *lot line* where protected openings or a combination of protected and unprotected openings are required in the *exterior wall*. 2. A point one-half the distance from the exterior face of the wall to the *lot line* where all openings in the *exterior wall* are permitted to be unprotected or the building is equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* installed under the provisions of Section 705.8.2. 3. More than 12 inches (305 mm) into areas where openings are prohibited. Buildings on the same lot and considered as portions of one building in accordance with Section 705.3 are not required to comply with this section.	qualify for buildings on the same lot.			
705.5 Fire-resistance ratings. *Exterior walls* shall be	Requires exterior walls to be rated from both sides when	**NO DIRECT SECTION IN NFPA**	NA	There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this

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fire-resistance rated in accordance with Tables 601 and 602 and this section. The required *fire-resistance rating* of *exterior walls* with a *fire separation distance* of greater than 10 feet (3048 mm) shall be rated for exposure to fire from the inside. The required *fire-resistance rating* of *exterior walls* with a *fire separation distance* of less than or equal to 10 feet (3048 mm) shall be rated for exposure to fire from both sides.	located with a fire separation distance of less than or equal to 10 feet. This is an increase from the previous fire separation distance of less than or equal to of 5 feet.	**7.2.2.5.2* Exposures.** **7.2.2.5.2.1** Where nonrated walls or unprotected openings enclose the exterior of a stairway, other than an existing stairway, and the walls or openings are exposed by other parts of the building at an angle of less than 180 degrees, the building enclosure walls within 10 ft (3050 mm) horizontally of the nonrated wall or unprotected opening shall be constructed as required for stairway enclosures, including opening protectives. **7.2.2.5.2.2** Construction shall extend vertically from the finished ground level to a point 10 ft (3050 mm) above the topmost landing of the stairs or to the roofline, whichever is lower. **7.2.2.5.2.3** The fire resistance rating of the separation extending 10 ft (3050 mm) from the stairs shall not be required to exceed 1 hour where openings have a minimum ¾-hour		project.

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		fire protection rating.		
706.8 Openings. Each opening through a *fire wall* shall be protected in accordance with Section 715.4 and shall not exceed 156 square feet (15 m2). The aggregate width of openings at any floor level shall not exceed 25 percent of the length of the wall. **Exceptions:** 1. Openings are not permitted in party walls constructed in accordance with Section 706.1.1. 2. Openings shall not be limited to 156 square feet (15 m2) where both buildings are equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.	Increases the allowable individual opening size in a fire wall from 120 to 156 square feet.	NFPA 221, **8.3 Fire Barriers.** **8.3.1 General.** Fire barriers used to provide enclosure, subdivision, or protection under this *Code* shall be classified in accordance with one of the following fire resistance ratings: (1) 3-hour fire resistance rating (2) 2-hour fire resistance rating (3) 1-hour fire resistance rating (4)*1⁄2-hour fire resistance rating	There is no corresponding section instead of the fire barrier section.	There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this project.
708.2 Shaft enclosure required. Openings through a floor/ceiling assembly shall be protected by a shaft enclosure complying with this section. **Exceptions:** 1. A shaft enclosure is not required for openings totally within an individual residential *dwelling unit* and connecting four *stories* or less. 2. A shaft enclosure is not	Adds two shaft enclosure exceptions: Elevator hoistways in open or enclosed parking garages that serve only the parking garage; mechanical exhaust or supply duct systems in open or enclosed parking garages when such duct system is contained within and serves only the parking garage	**8.6.4.3** Shafts that do not extend to the bottom or top of the building or structure shall be permitted to be protected by approved fire dampers installed in accordance with their listing at the lowest or highest floor level, as applicable, within the shaft enclosure. **8.6.5* Required Fire Resistance Rating.** The minimum fire	**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 with Section 716.6. Grease ducts shall be protected in	There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this project.

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required in a building equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 for an escalator opening or *stairway* that is not a portion of the *means of egress* protected according to Item 2.1 or 2.2. 2.1. Where the area of the floor opening between *stories* does not exceed twice the horizontal projected area of the escalator or *stairway* and the opening is protected by a draft curtain and closely spaced sprinklers in accordance with NFPA 13. In other than Groups B and M, this application is limited to openings that do not connect more than four *stories*. 2.2. Where the opening is protected by *approved* power-operated automatic shutters at every penetrated floor. The shutters shall be of noncombustible construction and have a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 1.5 hours. The shutter shall be so constructed as to close immediately upon the actuation of a smoke detector installed in accordance with Section 907.3 and shall		resistance rating for the enclosure of floor openings shall be as follows *(see 7.1.3.2.1 for enclosure of exits):* (1) Enclosures connecting four or more stories in new construction — 2-hour fire barriers (2) Other enclosures in new construction—1-hour fire barriers (3) Existing enclosures in existing buildings — 1⁄2-hour fire barriers (4) Enclosures for lodging and rooming houses — as specified in Chapter 26 (5) Enclosures for new hotels — as specified in Chapter 28 (6) Enclosures for new apartment buildings—as specified in **Chapter 308.6.6 Communicating Space.** Unless prohibited by Chapters 11 through 43, unenclosed floor openings forming a communicating space between floor levels shall be permitted, provided that the following conditions are met: (1) The communicating space does not connect more than	accordance with the ~~*International*~~ *Florida Building Code, Mechanical* ~~*Code.*~~ [Remaining text no change.]	

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completely shut off the well opening. Escalators shall cease operation when the shutter begins to close. The shutter shall operate at a speed of not more than 30 feet per minute (152.4 mm/s) and shall be equipped with a sensitive leading edge to arrest its progress where in contact with any obstacle, and to continue its progress on release there from. 3. A shaft enclosure is not required for penetrations by pipe, tube, conduit, wire, cable and vents protected in accordance with Section 713.4. 4. A shaft enclosure is not required for penetrations by ducts protected in accordance with Section 716.6. Grease ducts shall be protected in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code*. 5. In other than Group H occupancies, a shaft enclosure is not required for floor openings complying with the provisions for atriums in Section 404. 6. A shaft enclosure is not required for *approved* masonry chimneys where *annular space* is fireblocked at each floor level in accordance with Section		three contiguous stories. (2) The lowest or next-to-lowest story within the communicating space is a street floor. (3) The entire floor area of the communicating space is open and unobstructed, such that a fire in any part of the space will be readily obvious to the occupants of the space prior to the time it becomes an occupant hazard. (4) The communicating space is separated from the remainder of the building by fire barriers with not less than a 1-hour fire resistance rating, unless one of the following is met: (a) In buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, a smoke barrier in accordance with Section 8.5 shall be permitted to serve as the separation required by 8.6.6(4). (b) The requirement of 8.6.6(4) shall not apply to fully sprinklered residential housing units of detention and correctional occupancies in accordance with 22.3.1(2)		

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717.2.5. 7. In other than Groups I-2 and I-3, a shaft enclosure is not required for a floor opening or an air transfer opening that complies with the following: 7.1. Does not connect more than two *stories*. 7.2. Is not part of the required *means of egress* system. 7.3. Is not concealed within the construction of a wall or a floor/ceiling assembly. 7.4. Is not open to a *corridor* in Group I and R occupancies. 7.5. Is not open to a *corridor* on nonsprinklered floors in any occupancy. 7.6. Is separated from floor openings and air transfer openings serving other floors by construction conforming to required shaft enclosures. 7.7. Is limited to the same smoke compartment. 8. A shaft enclosure is not required for automobile ramps in open and enclosed parking garages constructed in accordance with Sections 406.3 and 406.4, respectively. 9. A shaft enclosure is not		and 23.3.1.1(2). (5) The communicating space has ordinary hazard contents protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7 or has only low hazard contents. *(See 6.2.2.)* (6) Egress capacity is sufficient to allow all the occupants of all levels within the communicating space to simultaneously egress the communicating space by considering it as a single floor area in determining the required egress capacity. (7)*Each occupant within the communicating space has access to not less than one exit without having to traverse another story within the communicating space. (8) Each occupant not in the communicating space has access to not less than one exit without having to enter the communicating space. **36.3.1 Protection of Vertical Openings.** Any vertical opening shall be protected in accordance with Section 8.6, except under		

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required for floor openings between a *mezzanine* and the floor below. 10. A shaft enclosure is not required for joints protected by a *fire-resistant joint system* in accordance with Section 714. 11. A shaft enclosure shall not be required for floor openings created by unenclosed *stairs* or ramps in accordance with Exception 3 or 4 in Section 1016.1. 12. Floor openings protected by floor *fire doors* in accordance with Section 712.8. 13. In Group I-3 occupancies, a shaft enclosure is not required for floor openings in accordance with Section 408.5. 14. A shaft enclosure is not required for elevator hoistways in open or enclosed parking garages that serve only the parking garage. 15. In open or enclosed parking garages a shaft enclosure is not required to enclose mechanical exhaust or supply duct systems when such duct system is contained within and serves only the parking garage. 16. Where permitted by other		the following conditions: (1) In Class A or Class B mercantile occupancies protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1), unprotected vertical openings shall be permitted at one of the following locations: (a) Between any two floors (b) Among the street floor, the first adjacent floor below, and the adjacent floor (or mezzanine) above (2) In Class C mercantile occupancies, unprotected openings shall be permitted between the street floor and the mezzanine. (3) The draft stop and closely spaced sprinkler requirements of NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, shall not be required for unenclosed vertical openings permitted in 36.3.1(1) and (2). **38.3 Protection.** **38.3.1 Protection of Vertical Openings.** **38.3.1.1** Vertical openings shall be enclosed or protected in accordance with Section 8.6,		

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sections of this code.		unless otherwise permitted by one of the following: (1) Unenclosed vertical openings in accordance with 8.6.8.2 shall be permitted. (2) Exit access stairs in accordance with 38.2.4.6 shall be permitted to be unenclosed. **38.3.1.2** Floors that are below the street floor and are used for storage or other than a business occupancy shall have no unprotected openings to business occupancy floors.		
708.14.1 Elevator lobby. An enclosed elevator lobby shall be provided at each floor where an elevator shaft enclosure connects more than three *stories*. The lobby enclosure shall separate the elevator shaft enclosure doors from each floor by *fire partitions*. In addition to the requirements in Section 709 for *fire partitions*, doors protecting openings in the elevator lobby enclosure walls shall also comply with Section 715.4.3 as required for *corridor* walls and penetrations of the elevator lobby enclosure by ducts and air transfer openings shall be protected as required for *corridors* in accordance with	Adds requirements for doors, duct and air transfer openings through elevator lobby enclosure walls. Also adds an exception to the elevator lobby where the elevator serves only open parking garages in accordance with Section 406.3.		NA	NA

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Section 716.5.4.1. Elevator lobbies shall have at least one *means of egress* complying with Chapter 10 and other provisions within this code. **Exceptions:** 1. Enclosed elevator lobbies are not required at the street floor, provided the entire street floor is equipped with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. 2. Elevators not required to be located in a shaft in accordance with Section 708.2 are not required to have enclosed elevator lobbies. 3. Enclosed elevator lobbies are not required where additional doors are provided at the hoistway opening in accordance with Section 3002.6. Such doors shall be tested in accordance with UL 1784 without an artificial bottom seal. 4. Enclosed elevator lobbies are not required where the building is protected by an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. This exception shall not apply to the following: 4.1. Group I-2 occupancies;				

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4.2. Group I-3 occupancies; and 4.3. High-rise buildings. 5. Smoke partitions shall be permitted in lieu of *fire partitions* to separate the elevator lobby at each floor where the building is equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. In addition to the requirements in Section 711 for smoke partitions, doors protecting openings in the smoke partitions shall also comply with Sections 711.5.2, 711.5.3, and 715.4.8 and duct penetrations of the smoke partitions shall be protected as required for *corridors* in accordance with Section 716.5.4.1. 6. Enclosed elevator lobbies are not required where the elevator hoistway is pressurized in accordance with Section 708.14.2. 7. Enclosed elevator lobbies are not required where the elevator serves only *open parking garages* in accordance with Section 406.3.				
708.14.1.1 Areas of refuge. Areas of refuge shall be provided as required in Section	Adds language to clarify that areas of refuge are required in addition to the elevator lobby	**7.2.12 Areas of Refuge.** **7.2.12.1 General.** **7.2.12.1.1** An area of refuge	NA	

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1007.	requirements.	used as part of a required accessible means of egress in accordance with 7.5.4; consisting of a story in a building that is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7; and having an accessible story that is one or more stories above or below a story of exit discharge shall meet the following criteria: (1) Each elevator landing shall be provided with a two-way communication system for communication between the elevator landing and the fire command center or a central control point approved by the authority having jurisdiction. (2) Directions for the use of the two-way communication system, instructions for summoning assistance via the two way communication system, and written identification of the location shall be posted adjacent to the two-way communication system. (3) The two-way communication system shall include both audible and visible signals. **7.2.12.1.2** An area of refuge		

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		used as part of a required accessible means of egress in accordance with 7.5.4 in other than a building that is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7 shall meet the following criteria: (1) The area of refuge shall meet the general requirements of Section 7.1. (2) The area of refuge shall meet the requirements of 7.2.12.2 and 7.2.12.3.		
708.14.2.2 Rational analysis. A rational analysis complying with Section 909.4 shall be submitted with the *construction documents*.	For elevator hoistway pressurization systems, this section introduces a new requirement for a rational analysis including stack effect, temperature effect, wind effect, HVAC systems, climate and duration of operation requirements (Section 909.4).		NA	NA
708.14.2.7 Special inspection. *Special inspection* for performance shall be required in accordance with Section 909.18.8. System acceptance shall be in accordance with Section 909.19.	This section introduces a new requirement for marking of detection and control systems for elevator hoistway pressurization systems.		NA	NA
708.14.2.8 Marking and identification. Detection and control systems shall be marked	This section introduces a new requirement for control diagrams for elevator hoistway		NA	NA

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in accordance with Section 909.14.	pressurization systems.			
708.14.2.9 Control diagrams. Control diagrams shall be provided in accordance with Section 909.15.	This section introduces a new requirement for control panels for elevator hoistway pressurization systems.		NA	NA
708.14.2.10 Control panel. A control panel complying with Section 909.16 shall be provided.	Requires the system response time for elevator hoistway pressurization systems to meet the same requirements as for smoke control systems.		NA	NA
712.4 Continuity. Assemblies shall be continuous without openings, penetrations or joints except as permitted by this section and Sections 708.2, 713.4, 714 and 1022.1. Skylights and other penetrations through a fire-resistance-rated roof deck or slab are permitted to be unprotected, provided that the structural integrity of the fire-resistance-rated roof assembly is maintained. Unprotected skylights shall not be permitted in roof assemblies required to be fire-resistance rated in accordance with Section 704.10. The supporting construction shall be protected to afford the required *fire-resistance rating* of the *horizontal assembly* supported. **Exception:** In buildings of Type	Adds exceptions for the fire resistance rating of construction supporting horizontal assemblies for buildings of Type IIB, IIIB and VB construction to be consistent with those currently recognized for other fire resistance rated assemblies.		NA	NA

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IIB, IIIB or VB construction, the construction supporting the *horizontal assembly* is not required to be fire-resistance-rated at the following: 1. Horizontal assemblies at the separations of incidental uses as specified by Table 508.2.5, provided the required *fire-resistance rating* does not exceed 1 hour. 2. Horizontal assemblies at the separations of *dwelling units* and *sleeping units* as required by Section 420.3. 3. Horizontal assemblies at *smoke barriers* constructed in accordance with Section 710.				
713.4.1.1.2 Through-penetration firestop system. *Through penetrations* shall be protected by an *approved through-penetration firestop system* installed and tested in accordance with ASTM E 814 or UL 1479, with a minimum positive pressure differential of 0.01 inch of water (2.49 Pa). The system shall have an F rating/T rating of not less than 1 hour but not less than the required rating of the floor penetrated. **Exception:** Floor penetrations contained and	Clarifies the exception as being applicable to penetrations within a wall above or below the horizontal assembly.	**8.3.5.1* Firestop Systems and Devices Required.** Penetrations for cables, cable trays, conduits, pipes, tubes, combustion vents and exhaust vents, wires, and similar items to accommodate electrical, mechanical, plumbing, and communications systems that pass through a wall, floor, or floor/ceiling assembly constructed as a fire barrier shall be protected by a firestop system or device.	NA	There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this project.

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located within the cavity of a wall above the floor or below the floor do not require a T rating.		The firestop system or device shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 814, *Standard Test Method for Fire Tests of Through Penetration Fire Stops*, or ANSI/UL 1479, *Standard for Fire Tests of Through-Penetration Firestops*, at a minimum positive pressure differential of 0.01 in. water column (2.5 N/m2) between the exposed and the unexposed surface of the test assembly.		
713.4.1.2 Membrane penetrations. Penetrations of membranes that are part of a *horizontal assembly* shall comply with Section 713.4.1.1.1 or 713.4.1.1.2. Where floor/ceiling assemblies are required to have a *fire-resistance rating*, recessed fixtures shall be installed such that the required *fire resistance* will not be reduced. **Exceptions:** 1. *Membrane penetrations* by steel, ferrous or copper conduits, pipes, tubes or vents, or concrete or masonry items where the *annular space* is protected either in accordance with Section 713.4.1.1 or to	Adds an exception for penetrations of any size electrical box installed in accordance with its listing.	**8.3.5.6.1** Membrane penetrations for cables, cable trays, conduits, pipes, tubes, combustion vents and exhaust vents, wires, and similar items to accommodate electrical, mechanical, plumbing, and communications systems that pass through a membrane of a wall, floor, or floor/ceiling assembly constructed as a fire barrier shall be protected by a firestop system or device and shall comply with 8.3.5.1 through 8.3.5.5.2. **8.3.5.6.2** The firestop system or device shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 814, *Standard Test Method for Fire Tests of Through Penetration*	NA	

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prevent the free passage of flame and the products of combustion. The aggregate area of the openings through the membrane shall not exceed 100 square inches (64 500 mm2) in any 100 square feet (9.3 m2) of ceiling area in assemblies tested without penetrations. 2. Ceiling membrane penetrations of maximum 2-hour *horizontal assemblies* by steel electrical boxes that do not exceed 16 square inches (10 323 mm2) in area, provided the aggregate area of such penetrations does not exceed 100 square inches (44 500 mm2) in any 100 square feet (9.29 m2) of ceiling area, and the annular space between the ceiling membrane and the box does not exceed 1/8 inch (3.2 mm). 3. Membrane penetrations by electrical boxes of any size or type, which have been *listed* as part of an opening protective material system for use in *horizontal assemblies* and are installed in accordance with the instructions included in the listing. 4. *Membrane penetrations* by		*Fire Stops*, or ANSI/UL 1479, *Standard for Fire Tests of Through-Penetration Firestops*, at a minimum positive pressure differential of 0.01 in. water column (2.5 N/m2) between the exposed and the unexposed surface of the test assembly unless one of the following applies: (1) Membrane penetrations of ceilings that are not an integral part of a fire resistance–rated floor/ceiling or roof/ ceiling assembly shall be permitted. (2) Membrane penetrations of steel, ferrous, or copper conduits, and pipes, tubes, or combustion vents or exhaust vents, shall be permitted where the annular space is protected with an approved material and the aggregate area of the openings does not exceed 0.7 ft2(0.06 m2) in any 100 ft2 (9.3 m2) of ceiling area. (3) Electrical outlet boxes and fittings shall be permitted, provided that such devices are listed for use in fire resistance–rated assemblies and are installed in accordance with their listing. (4) The annular space created		

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listed electrical boxes of any material, provided such boxes have been tested for use in fire-resistance-rated assemblies and are installed in accordance with the instructions included in the listing. The *annular space* between the ceiling membrane and the box shall not exceed 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) unless *listed* otherwise. 5. The *annular space* created by the penetration of a fire sprinkler, provided it is covered by a metal escutcheon plate.		by the membrane penetration of a fire sprinkler shall be permitted, **8.3.5.6.3** Where walls or partitions are required to have a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating, recessed fixtures shall be installed in the wall or partition in such a manner that the required fire resistance is not reduced, unless one of the following is met: (1) Any steel electrical box not exceeding 0.1 ft2 (0.01m2) shall be permitted where the aggregate area of the openings provided for the boxes does not exceed 0.7 ft2 (0.06 m2) in any 100 ft2 (9.3 m2) of wall area, and, where outlet boxes are installed on opposite sides of the wall, the boxes shall be separated by one of the following: (a) Horizontal distance of not less than 24 in. (610 mm) (b) Horizontal distance of not less than the depth of the wall cavity, where the wall cavity is filled with cellulose loose-fill, rock wool, or slag wool insulation (c)*Solid fireblocking (d) Other listed materials and		

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		methods (2) Membrane penetrations for any listed electrical outlet box made of any material shall be permitted, provided that such boxes have been tested for use in fire resistance– rated assemblies and are installed in accordance with the instructions included in the listing.		
714.1 General. Joints installed in or between fire-resistance-rated walls, floor or floor/ceiling assemblies and roofs or roof/ceiling assemblies shall be protected by an *approved fire-resistant joint system* designed to resist the passage of fire for a time period not less than the required *fire-resistance rating* of the wall, floor or roof in or between which it is installed. *Fire-resistant joint systems* shall be tested in accordance with Section 714.3. The void created at the intersection of a floor/ceiling assembly and an exterior curtain wall assembly shall be protected in accordance with Section 714.4. **Exception:** *Fire-resistant joint systems* shall not be required for joints in all of the following locations:	Adds an exception for fire-resistant joint systems in floors and ramps of enclosed parking garages.		NA	NA

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1. Floors within a single *dwelling unit*. 2. Floors where the joint is protected by a shaft enclosure in accordance with Section 708. 3. Floors within atriums where the space adjacent to the atrium is included in the volume of the atrium for smoke control purposes. 4. Floors within malls. 5. Floors and ramps within open and enclosed parking garages or structures constructed in accordance with Sections 406.3 and 406.4, respectively. 6. *Mezzanine* floors. 7. Walls that are permitted to have unprotected openings. 8. Roofs where openings are permitted. 9. Control joints not exceeding a maximum width of 0.625 inch (15.9 mm) and tested in accordance with ASTM E 119 or UL 263.				
714.4.1 Exterior curtain wall/nonfire-resistance-rated floor assembly intersections. Voids created at the intersection of exterior curtain wall assemblies and nonfire-resistance rated floor or	Adds requirements for the sealing of voids between an exterior curtain wall & non fire-resistance rated floor assemblies.		NA	NA

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floor/ceiling assemblies shall be sealed with an *approved* material or system to retard the interior spread of fire and hot gases between *stories*.				
704.13.1 Fire-resistance rating. The application of SFRM shall be consistent with the *fire-resistance rating* and the listing, including, but not limited to, minimum thickness and dry density of the applied SFRM, method of application, substrate surface conditions and the use of bonding adhesives, sealants, reinforcing or other materials. **704.13.2 Manufacturer's installation instructions.** The application of SFRM shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions. The instructions shall include, but are not limited to, substrate temperatures and surface conditions and SFRM handling, storage, mixing, conveyance, method of application, curing and ventilation. **704.13.3 Substrate condition.** The SFRM shall be applied to a substrate in compliance with Sections 704.13.3.1 through 704.13.3.2.	New requirements addressing SFRM including fire-resistance rating, installation instructions, substrate condition, and finished condition.	**NO EQUIVILENT SECTION IN NFPA** **8.2.3 Fire Resistance–Rated Construction.** **8.2.3.1*** The fire resistance of structural elements and building assemblies shall be determined in accordance with test procedures set forth in NFPA 251, *Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Resistance of Building Construction and Materials*; ASTM E 119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*; or ANSI/UL 263, *Standard for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, or other approved test methods, or analytical methods approved by the authority having jurisdiction. Materials used to construct fire resistance–rated elements and assemblies shall be	NA	NA

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704.13.3.1 Surface conditions. Substrates to receive SFRM shall be free of dirt, oil, grease, release agents, loose scale and any other condition that prevents adhesion. The substrates shall also be free of primers, paints and encapsulants other than those fire tested and *listed* by a nationally recognized testing agency. Primed, painted or encapsulated steel shall be allowed, provided that testing has demonstrated that required adhesion is maintained. **704.13.3.2 Primers, paints and encapsulants.** Where the SFRM is to be applied over primers, paints or encapsulants other than those specified in the listing, the material shall be field tested in accordance with ASTME 736. Where testing of the SFRM with primers, paints or encapsulants demonstrates that required adhesion is maintained, SFRM shall be permitted to be applied to primed, painted or encapsulated wide flange steel shapes in accordance with the following conditions: 1. The beam flange width does		limited to those permitted in this *Code*. **10.2.6* Fire-Retardant Coatings.** **10.2.6.1*** The required flame spread or smoke development classification of existing surfaces of walls, partitions, columns, and ceilings shall be permitted to be secured by applying approved fire-retardant coatings to surfaces having higher flame spread ratings than permitted. Such treatments shall be tested, or shall be listed and labeled for application to the material to which they are applied, and shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 703, *Standard for Fire Retardant–Treated Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials*. **10.2.6.2** Fire-retardant coatings shall possess the desired degree of permanency and shall be maintained so as to retain the effectiveness of the treatment under the service		

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not exceed 12 inches (305 mm); or2. The column flange width does not exceed 16 inches (400 mm); or 3. The beam or column web depth does not exceed 16 inches (400 mm). 4. The average and minimum bond strength values shall be determined based on a minimum of five bond tests conducted in accordance with ASTM E 736. Bond tests conducted in accordance with ASTM E 736 shall indicate a minimum average bond strength of 80 percent and a minimum individual bond strength of 50 percent, when compared to the bond strength of the SFRM as applied to clean uncoated 1/8-inch-thick (3-mm) steel plate. **704.13.4 Temperature.** A minimum ambient and substrate temperature of 40ºF (4.44ºC) shall be maintained during and for a minimum of 24 hours after the application of the SFRM, unless the manufacturer's installation instructions allow otherwise. **704.13.5 Finished condition.** The finished condition of SFRM		conditions encountered in actual use.		

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applied to structural members or assemblies shall not, upon complete drying or curing, exhibit cracks, voids, spalls, delamination or any exposure of the substrate. Surface irregularities of SFRM shall be deemed acceptable.				
715.4.5 Fire door frames with transom lights and sidelights. Door frames with transom lights, sidelights, or both, shall be permitted where a 3/4-hour *fire protection rating* or less is required in accordance with Table 715.4. Where a *fire protection rating* exceeding 3/4-hour is required in accordance with Table 715.4, *fire door* frames with transom lights, sidelights, or both, shall be permitted where installed with fire-resistance-rated glazing tested as an assembly in accordance with ASTM E119 or UL 263.	New section addressing opening protective requirements for fire door frames with transom lights and sidelights.		NA	NA
TABLE 715.5 FIRE WINDOW ASSEMBLY FIRE PROTECTION RATINGS TYPE OF ASSEMBLY / REQUIRED ASSEMBLY RATING (hours) / MINIMUM FIRE WINDOW ASSEMBLY RATING (hours) Interior walls: Fire walls — All — NP[a] Interior walls: Fire barriers — >1 / 1 — NP[a] / 3/4 Interior walls: Smoke barriers — 1 — 3/4 Interior walls: Fire partitions — 1 / 1/2 — 3/4 / 1/2 Exterior walls — >1 / 1 — 1 1/2 / 3/4 Party wall — All — NP NP = Not Permitted. a. Not permitted except as specified in Section 715.2.	Adds requirements for window assembly ratings in ½ hour rated fire partitions.		NA	NA

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715.5.3 Safety glazing. Fire-protection-rated glazing installed in *fire window assemblies* in areas subject to human impact in hazardous locations shall comply with Chapter 24.	Adds language to clarify that requirements for safety glazing are in addition to the fire protected rated glazing requirements.		NA	NA
716.5.1.1 Horizontal exits. A *listed smoke damper* designed to resist the passage of smoke shall be provided at each point a duct or air transfer opening penetrates a *fire wall* that serves as a horizontal *exit*.	New requirement for smoke dampers at duct or air transfer openings in fire walls that serve as horizontal exits.		NA	NA
716.5.2 Fire barriers. Ducts and air transfer openings of *fire barriers* shall be protected with *approved fire dampers* installed in accordance with their listing. Ducts and air transfer openings shall not penetrate *exit* enclosures and *exit* passageways except as permitted by Sections 1022.4 and 1023.6, respectively. **Exception:** *Fire dampers* are not required at penetrations of *fire barriers* where any of the following apply: 1. Penetrations are tested in accordance with ASTM E 119 or UL 263 as part of the fire-resistance-rated assembly.	New requirement for smoke dampers at duct or air transfer openings in fire barriers that serve as horizontal exits.		NA	NA
716.5.3 Shaft enclosures.	New exception added for fire		NA	NA

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Shaft enclosures that are permitted to be penetrated by ducts and air transfer openings shall be protected with *approved* fire and smoke *dampers* installed in accordance with their listing. **Exceptions:** 1. *Fire dampers* are not required at penetrations of shafts where: 1.1. Steel exhaust subducts are extended at least 22 inches (559 mm) vertically in exhaust shafts, provided there is a continuous airflow upward to the outside; or 1.2. Penetrations are tested in accordance with ASTM E 119 or UL 263 as part of the fire-resistance-rated assembly; or 1.3. Ducts are used as part of an *approved* smoke control system designed and installed in accordance with Section 909 and where the *fire damper* will interfere with the operation of the smoke control system; or 1.4. The penetrations are in parking garage exhaust or supply shafts that are separated from other building shafts by not less than 2-hour fire-resistance-	dampers or fire/smoke dampers in kitchen and clothes dryer exhaust systems.			

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rated construction. 2. In Group B and R occupancies equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, *smoke dampers* are not required at penetrations of shafts where: 2.1. Kitchen, clothes dryer, bathroom and toilet room exhaust openings are installed with steel exhaust subducts, having a minimum wall thickness of 0.187-inch (0.4712 mm) (No. 26 gage); 2.2. The subducts extend at least 22 inches (559 mm) vertically; and 2.3. An exhaust fan is installed at the upper terminus of the shaft that is powered continuously in accordance with the provisions of Section 909.11, so as to maintain a continuous upward airflow to the outside. 3. *Smoke dampers* are not required at penetration of exhaust or supply shafts in parking garages that are separated from other building shafts by not less than 2-hour fire-resistance-rated construction. 4. *Smoke dampers* are not				

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required at penetrations of shafts where ducts are used as part of an *approved* mechanical smoke control system designed in accordance with Section 909 and where the *smoke damper* will interfere with the operation of the smoke control system. 5. *Fire dampers* and *combination fire/smoke dampers* are not required in kitchen and clothes dryer exhaust systems when installed in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code*.				
716.5.6 Exterior walls. Ducts and air transfer openings in fire-resistance-rated *exterior walls* required to have protected openings in accordance with Section 705.10 shall be protected with *listed fire dampers* installed in accordance with their listing.	New section with requirements specific to duct and air transfer openings through exterior walls that are required to have protected openings.		NA	NA
716.5.7 Smoke partitions. A *listed smoke damper* designed to resist the passage of smoke shall be provided at each point that an air transfer opening penetrates a smoke partition. *Smoke dampers* and *smoke damper* actuation methods shall comply with Section 716.3.3.2. **Exception:** Where the	New section with requirements specific to the installation of smoke dampers in smoke partitions.		NA	NA

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installation of a *smoke damper* will interfere with the operation of a required smoke control system in accordance with Section 909, *approved* alternative protection shall be utilized.				
716.6.2.1 Ceiling radiation dampers. *Ceiling radiation dampers* shall be tested as part of a fire-resistance-rated floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assembly in accordance with ASTME 119 or UL263. *Ceiling radiation dampers* shall be installed in accordance with the details *listed* in the fire-resistance-rated assembly and the manufacturer's installation instructions and the listing. *Ceiling radiation dampers* are not required where either of the following applies: 1. Tests in accordance with ASTM E 119 or UL 263 have shown that *ceiling radiation dampers* are not necessary in order to maintain the *fire-resistance rating* of the assembly. 2. Where exhaust duct penetrations are protected in accordance with Section 713.4.1.2, are located within the	Adds new option for compliance of ceiling radiation dampers based on testing in accordance with ASTM E119 or UL 263.		NA	NA

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cavity of a wall and do not pass through another *dwelling unit* or tenant space.				
717.2.1.3 Loose-fill insulation material. Loose-fill insulation material, insulating foam sealants and caulk materials shall not be used as a fireblock unless specifically tested in the form and manner intended for use to demonstrate its ability to remain in place and to retard the spread of fire and hot gases.	Allows insulating foam sealants and caulk materials to be recognized as fireblocking materials when specifically tested in the form and manner intended for use.		NA	NA
803.1.4 Acceptance criteria for textile and expanded vinyl wall or ceiling coverings tested to ASTM E 84 or UL 723. Textile wall and ceiling coverings and expanded vinyl wall and ceiling coverings shall have a Class A flame spread index in accordance with ASTM E 84 or UL 723 and be protected by an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. Test specimen preparation and mounting shall be in accordance with ASTM E 2404.	Adds new test standard (ASTM E2404) for the test specimen preparation and mounting when testing for flame spread index in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723.		NA	NA
803.12 High-density polyethylene (HDPE). Where	New section requiring HDPE to be tested in accordance with		NA	NA

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high-density polyethylene is used as an *interior finish*, it shall comply with the requirements of Section 803.1.2.	NFPA 286 and to meet specific acceptance criteria.			
803.13 Site-fabricated stretch systems. Where used as interior wall or interior ceiling finish materials, site-fabricated stretch systems shall be tested in the manner intended for use, and shall comply with the requirements of Section 803.1.1 or 803.1.2. If the materials are tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or UL 723, specimen preparation and mounting shall be in accordance with ASTM E 2573.	New section containing requirements for site-fabricated stretch systems use as interior wall or ceiling finish materials.		NA	NA
[F] SECTION 806 DECORATIVE MATERIALS AND TRIM **[F] 806.1 General requirements.** In occupancies in Groups A, E, I and R-1 and dormitories in Group R-2, curtains, draperies, hangings and other *decorative materials* suspended from walls or ceilings shall meet the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 in accordance with Section 806.2 or be noncombustible. In Groups I-1 and I-2, combustible *decorative*	New section requiring interior floor-wall base 6 inches or less in height to comply with the requirements for interior floor finish material.		NA	NA

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materials shall meet the flame propagation criteria of NFPA 701 unless the *decorative materials*, including, but not limited to, photographs and paintings, are of such limited quantities that a hazard of fire development or spread is not present. In Group I-3, combustible decorative materials are prohibited. Fixed or movable walls and partitions, paneling, wall pads and crash pads applied structurally or for decoration, acoustical correction, surface insulation or other purposes shall be considered *interior finish* if they cover 10 percent or more of the wall or of the ceiling area, and shall not be considered *decorative materials* or furnishings. In Group B and M occupancies, fabric partitions suspended from the ceiling and not supported by the floor shall meet the flame propagation performance criteria in accordance with Section 806.2 and NFPA 701 or shall be noncombustible. **[F] 806.1.1 Noncombustible materials.** The permissible amount of noncombustible				

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decorative material shall not be limited. **[F] 806.1.2 Combustible decorative materials.** The permissible amount of *decorative materials* meeting the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 shall not exceed 10 percent of the specific wall or ceiling area to which it is attached. **Exceptions:** 1. In auditoriums in Group A, the permissible amount of decorative material meeting the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 shall not exceed 75 percent of the aggregate wall area where the building is equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and where the material is installed in accordance with Section 803.11. 2. The amount of fabric partitions suspended from the ceiling and not supported by the floor in Group B and M occupancies shall not be limited. **[F] 806.2 Acceptance criteria and reports.** Where required by Section 806.1, *decorative materials* shall be tested by an				

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agency and meet the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 or such materials shall be noncombustible. Reports of test results shall be prepared in accordance with NFPA 701 and furnished to the *building official* upon request. **[F] 806.3 Foam plastic.** Foam plastic used as *trim* in any occupancy shall comply with Section 2604.2. **[F] 806.4 Pyroxylin plastic.** Imitation leather or other material consisting of or coated with a pyroxylin or similarly hazardous base shall not be used in Group A occupancies. **[F] 806.5 Interior trim.** Material, other than foam plastic used as interior *trim*, shall have a minimum Class C flame spread and smoke-developed index when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or UL 723, as described in Section 803.1.1. Combustible *trim*, excluding handrails and guardrails, shall not exceed 10 percent of the specific wall or ceiling area in which it is attached. **[F] 806.6 Interior floor-wall base.** *Interior floor-wall base* that is 6 inches (152 mm) or less				

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in height shall be tested in accordance with Section 804.2 and shall not be less than Class II. Where a Class I floor finish is required, the floor-wall base shall be Class I. **Exception:** Interior *trim* materials that comply with Section 806.5.				
[F] 903.2.3 Group E. An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be provided for Group E occupancies as follows: 1. Throughout all Group E *fire areas* greater than 12,000 square feet (1115 m2) in area. 2. Throughout every portion of educational buildings below the lowest *level of exit discharge* serving that portion of the building. **Exception:** An *automatic sprinkler system* is not required in any area below the lowest *level of exit discharge* serving that area where every classroom throughout the building has at least one exterior *exit* door at ground level.	The fire area threshold limit for the installation of an automatic sprinkler system was reduced from 20,000 square feet to 12,000 square feet which now treats the fire hazards associated with Group E occupancies equally with other occupancies with similar fuel loads and hazards such as Group F-1, S-1, and M occupancies. The requirement for the installation of an automatic sprinkler system at a lower threshold will allow design professionals to take advantage of IBC and IFC-permitted trade-ups and credits, which should reduce the cost per square foot of constructing Group E occupancies.		**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.	NA
[F] 903.2.7 Group M. An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be provided throughout buildings containing a Group M	A new 4th sprinkler trigger condition has been added in the interest of making upholstered furniture retail and warehouse		NA	NA

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occupancy where one of the following conditions exists: 1. A Group M *fire area* exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m2). 2. A Group M *fire area* is located more than three stories above *grade plane*. 3. The combined area of all Group M *fire areas* on all floors, including any mezzanines, exceeds 24,000 square feet (2230 m2). 4. A Group M occupancy is used for the display and sale of upholstered furniture.	facilities safer for employees, customers and first responders. It will require sprinklers for Group M occupancies displaying and selling upholstered furniture and recognizes that, under certain circumstances, upholstered furniture will ignite and contribute significantly to the fuel load of a fire. The code change was submitted jointly by the American Home Furnishings Alliance (AHFA) and the National Home Furnishings Association (NHFA) because materials and constructions touted as more fire resistant have not proven to be so to the satisfaction of fire authorities. The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) has tested furniture with combustion modified polyurethane foam and found that such foam does not meaningfully improve fire performance when furniture is exposed to an open flame. Therefore, sprinklers are viewed as a reasonable mitigation strategy for these products.			
[F] 903.2.10 Group S-2 enclosed parking garages. An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be provided throughout	The section has been revised to address an inconsistency in the IFC with respect to sprinkler thresholds for Group S-1 and S-		NA	NA

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buildings classified as enclosed parking garages in accordance with Section 406.4 as follows: 1. Where the *fire area* of the enclosed parking garage exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m2); or 2. Where the enclosed parking garage is located beneath other groups. **Exception:** Enclosed parking garages located beneath Group R-3 occupancies. **[F] 903.2.10.1 Commercial parking garages.** An *automatic sprinkler system* shall be provided throughout buildings used for storage of commercial trucks or buses where the *fire area* exceeds 5,000 square feet (464 m2).	2 occupancies. In the 2006 IFC Section 903.2.8 there are fire area size-based sprinkler thresholds established for S-1 occupancies. However, in Section 903.2.9 there was no square footage threshold for Group S-2 enclosed parking garages; they all required sprinklers regardless of square footage. Then, Section 903.2.9.1 brought back in a square footage threshold for commercial parking garages. So in the 2006 IFC, the sprinkler requirements for S-2 enclosed parking garages were the most restrictive of the Group S occupancies, yet they are the least hazardous use. It appeared then, that a square footage threshold was “missing” in IFC Section 903.2.9, supported by the IFC Commentary which stated that it was not the intent for enclosed parking garage sprinkler requirements to be more restrictive than a repair garage. Accordingly, the revision establishes a sprinkler threshold for S-2 parking garages that is similar to S-1 occupancies.			
SECTION 907	A series of code changes		NA	NA

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FIRE ALARM AND DETECTION SYSTEMS **[F] 907.1 General.** This section covers the application, installation, performance and maintenance of fire alarm systems and their components. **[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 *International Fire Code*, and relevant laws, ordinances, rules and regulations, as determined by the fire code official. **[F] 907.1.2 Fire alarm shop drawings.** Shop drawings for fire alarm systems shall be submitted for review and approval prior to system installation, and shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following: 1. A floor plan that indicates the use of all rooms. 2. Locations of alarm-initiating devices. 3. Locations of alarm notification appliances, including candela	revised and reformatted the arrangement of the fire alarm and detection system requirements in Section 907. When the 2000 IFC was published, Section 907 was made up from various requirements found in the legacy National, Standard and Uniform fire codes and, as a result was one of the more difficult sections to apply because of the various inconsistencies and lack of clear provisions based on the occupancy classification of a building. The series of code changes streamlined the requirements for fire alarm and detection systems and provide greater consistency between the IFC and the 2007 edition of NFPA 72. Because of the rearrangement of the requirements for fire alarm and detection systems, a major improvement is that they now clearly stipulate when occupant notification is required. Previous code commentaries and formal interpretations have stated that the installation of alarm signaling devices was necessary for occupant			

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ratings for visible alarm notification appliances. 4. Location of fire alarm control unit, transponders and notification power supplies. 5. Annunciators. 6. Power connection. 7. Battery calculations. 8. Conductor type and sizes. 9. Voltage drop calculations. 10. Manufacturers' data sheets indicating model numbers and listing information for equipment, devices and materials. 11. Details of ceiling height and construction. 12. The interface of fire safety control functions. 13. Classification of the supervising station. **[F] 907.1.3 Equipment.** Systems and components shall be *listed* and *approved* for the purpose for which they are installed.	notification, however the IFC never directly stated this as a requirement.			
913.2.1 Protection of fire pump rooms. Fire pumps shall be located in rooms that are separated from all other areas of the building by 2-hour *fire barriers* constructed in accordance with Section 707 or	A new section requires fire pumps to be located in a fire-resistive room separated using fire barriers or horizontal assemblies, or both, when the pump is located inside of a building or by using spatial		NA	NA

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2-hour *horizontal assemblies* constructed in accordance with Section 712, or both. **Exceptions:** 1. In other than high-rise buildings, separation by 1-hour *fire barriers* constructed in accordance with Section 707 or 1-hour *horizontal assemblies* constructed in accordance with Section 712, or both, shall be permitted in buildings equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. 2. Separation is not required for fire pumps physically separated in accordance with NFPA 20.	separation (physical distance) when the fire pump is located outside of the building it serves.			
BLEACHERS. Tiered seating supported on a dedicated structural system and two or more rows high and is not a building element (see "*Grandstands*"). **FOLDING AND TELESCOPIC SEATING.** Tiered seating having an overall shape and size that is capable of being reduced for purposes of moving or storing and is not a building element.	Revise definition of "Bleachers", "Folding and Telescopic Seating" and "Grandstands" – The definitions were revised to clarify when ICC 300 is applicable (see Section 1028.1). ICC 300 is limited to items that are separated, independent structures that are not "building elements" (as defined in Chapter 7). The ICC 300 is not intended to be utilized for single row seating that is supported directly by the floor system.			NA
EXIT ACCESS DOORWAY. A	Add definition of "exit access			NA

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door or access point along the path of egress travel from an occupied room, area or space where the path of egress enters an intervening room, corridor, unenclosed *exit access stair* or unenclosed *exit access ramp*.	doorway" – Exit access doorways are an important element in the exit access portion of a means of egress, including arrangement, number, opening protection, separation and exit sign placement. The term is inclusive of specific points in the means of egress which may not include a 'doorway' such as when an unenclosed exit access stairway is used in the egress path.			
EXIT DISCHARGE, LEVEL OF. The *story* at the point at which an *exit* terminates and an *exit discharge* begins.	Revise definition of 'Exit Discharge, Level of' – The definition was revised to clarify that the Level of Exit Discharge is a volume and not a horizontal plane, therefore, the Level of Exit Discharge is the story where the occupants leave the building and proceed to the public way. This interpretation is consistent with NFPA 101.			NA
FLIGHT. A continuous run of rectangular treads, *winders* or combination thereof from one landing to another.	Add new definition for 'flight' – The definition is needed to clarify that a flight of stairs is from one landing to another, so that a 'stairway' may consist of one or more 'flights' between stories, depending on the number of intermediate landings on that 'stairway.' This also clarifies that winders are treads			NA

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	and not landings.			
PHOTOLUMINESCENT. Having the property of emitting light that continues for a length of time after excitation by visible or invisible light has been removed.	Add new definitions for 'Photoluminescent' and 'Self-Luminous' – The definitions were added to clarify that there are two different technologies that could be utilized to meet the new requirements for Luminous Egress Path Markings in new Section 1024.			NA
SUITE. A group of patient treatment rooms or patient sleeping rooms within Group I-2 occupancies where staff are in attendance within the *suite*, for supervision of all patients within the suite and the suite is in compliance with the requirements of Sections 1014.2.2 through 1014.2.7.	Add new definition for 'Suite' – The definition clarifies what constitutes a suite in regard to the means of egress provisions in Sections 1014.2.2 through 1014.2.7			NA
1003.5 Elevation change. Where changes in elevation of less than 12 inches (305 mm) exist in the *means of egress*, sloped surfaces shall be used. Where the slope is greater than one unit vertical in 20 units horizontal (5-percent slope), *ramps* complying with Section 1010 shall be used. Where the difference in elevation is 6 inches (152 mm) or less, the *ramp* shall be equipped with either handrails or floor finish	The revision to the last sentence in this section clarifies that any change of elevation along exit access in a Group I-2 occupancy should be ramped. The intent is that locations where staff may be moving patients in beds, stretchers or gurneys should not include steps.	**7.1.6.2 Changes in Elevation.** Abrupt changes in elevation of walking surfaces shall not exceed 1⁄4 in. (6.3 mm). Changes in elevation exceeding 1⁄4 in. (6.3 mm), but not exceeding 1⁄2 in. (13 mm), shall be beveled with a slope of 1 in 2. Changes in elevation exceeding 1⁄2 in. (13 mm) shall be considered a change in level and shall be subject to the requirements of 7.1.7.	**1003.5 Elevation change**. Change in level in the means of egress shall be either by a ramp or a stair. The presence and location of ramped walkways shall be readily apparent.	There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this project.

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materials that contrast with adjacent floor finish materials. **Exceptions:** 1. A single step with a maximum riser height of 7 inches (178 mm) is permitted for buildings with occupancies in Groups F, H, R-2, R-3, S and U at exterior doors not required to be *accessible* by Chapter 11. 2. A *stair* with a single riser or with two risers and a tread is permitted at locations not required to be *accessible* by Chapter 11, provided that the risers and treads comply with Section 1009.4, the minimum depth of the tread is 13 inches (330 mm) and at least one *handrail* complying with Section 1012 is provided within 30 inches (762 mm) of the centerline of the normal path of egress travel on the *stair*. 3. A step is permitted in *aisles* serving seating that has a difference in elevation less than 12 inches (305 mm) at locations not required to be *accessible* by Chapter 11, provided that the risers and treads comply with Section 1028.11 and the *aisle* is provided with a *handrail* complying with Section 1028.13.		**7.1.6.3 Level.** Walking surfaces shall comply with the following: (1) Walking surfaces shall be nominally level. (2) The slope of a walking surface in the direction of travel shall not exceed 1 in 20, unless the ramp requirements of 7.2.5 are met. (3) The slope perpendicular to the direction of travel shall not exceed 1 in 48. **7.1.6.4* Slip Resistance.** Walking surfaces shall be slip resistant under foreseeable conditions. The walking surface of each element in the means of egress shall be uniformly slip resistant along the natural path of travel. **7.1.7 Changes in Level in Means of Egress.** **7.1.7.1** Changes in level in means of egress shall be achieved by an approved means of egress where the elevation difference exceeds 21 in. (535 mm). **7.1.7.2*** Changes in level in means of egress not in excess of 21 in. (535 mm) shall be		

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Throughout a story in a Group I-2 occupancy, any change in elevation in portions of the *exit access* that serve nonambulatory persons shall be by means of a *ramp* or sloped walkway.		achieved either by a ramp complying with the requirements of 7.2.5 or by a stair complying with the requirements of 7.2.2. **7.1.7.2.1** Where a ramp is used, the presence and location of ramped portions of walkways shall be readily apparent. **7.1.7.2.2** Where a stair is used, the tread depth of such stair shall be not less than 13 in. (330 mm). **7.1.7.2.3** Tread depth in industrial equipment access areas as provided in 40.2.5.2 shall be permitted. **7.1.7.2.4** The presence and location of each step shall be readily apparent.		
1005.1 Minimum required egress width. The *means of egress* width shall not be less than required by this section. The total width of *means of egress* in inches (mm) shall not be less than the total *occupant load* served by the *means of egress* multiplied by 0.3 inches (7.62 mm) per occupant for stairways and by 0.2 inches (5.08 mm) per occupant for other egress components.	The minimum required egress width is determined based upon the more restrictive of the calculated width and the component width. Calculation of the minimum required width, based upon the number of occupants served by the egress system, previously varied based upon whether or not the building was protected by an automatic fire extinguishing system. In all occupancies other than Groups		NA	NA

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The width shall not be less than specified elsewhere in this code. Multiple *means of egress* shall be sized such that the loss of any one *means of egress* shall not reduce the available capacity to less than 50 percent of the required capacity. The maximum capacity required from any *story* of a building shall be maintained to the termination of the *means of egress* **Exception:** *Means of egress* complying with Section 1028.	H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4 and I-2, a factor of 0.2 inches of width per person was required for stairway travel and 0.15 inches per person was utilized for all other egress components. This was a reduction from the minimum required widths of 0.3 inches and 0.2 inches per person, respectively, mandated for nonsprinklered buildings. The 2006 Table 1005.1 has been deleted and the text in Section 1005.1 now reflects that all occupancies be regulated for calculated width in the same manner, regardless of the presence of an automatic sprinkler system.			
1005.2 Door encroachment. Doors, when fully opened, and handrails shall not reduce the required *means of egress* width by more than 7 inches (178 mm). Doors in any position shall not reduce the required width by more than one-half. Other nonstructural projections such as trim and similar decorative features shall be permitted to project into the required width a maximum of 11/2 inches (38 mm) on each side. **Exception:** The restrictions on a	Text was revised and added to clarify how encroachment into a corridor should be measured. The issue of trim, handrails and door hardware are specifically addressed.	**7.1.10.2.2** No obstruction by railings, barriers, or gates shall divide the means of egress into sections appurtenant to individual rooms, apartments, or other occupied spaces. Where the authority having jurisdiction finds the required path of travel to be obstructed by furniture or other movable objects, the authority shall be permitted to require that such objects be secured out of the way or shall	NA	There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this project.

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door swing shall not apply to doors within individual dwelling units and sleeping units of Group R-2 and dwelling units of Group R-3. **1005.3 Door hardware encroachment.** Surface-mounted latch release hardware shall be exempt from inclusion in the 7-inch (178 mm) maximum projection requirement of Section 1005.2 when: 1. The hardware is mounted to the side of the door facing the corridor width when the door is in the open position; and 2. The hardware is mounted not less than 34 inches (865 mm) or more than 48 inches (1220 mm) above the finished floor.		be permitted to require that railings or other permanent barriers be installed to protect the path of travel against encroachment. **7.2.1.2.1.1 Swinging Door Assemblies.** For swinging door assemblies, clear width shall be measured as follows: (1) The measurement shall be taken at the narrowest point in the door opening. (2) The measurement shall be taken between the face of the door leaf and the stop of the frame. (3) For new swinging door assemblies, the measurement shall be taken with the door leaf open 90 degrees. (4) For any existing door assembly, the measurement shall be taken with the door leaf in the fully open position. (5) Projections of not more than 4 in. (100 mm) into the door opening width on the hinge side shall not be considered reductions in clear width, provided that such projections are for purposes of		

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		accommodating panic hardware or fire exit hardware and are located not less than 34 in. (865 mm), and not more than 48 in. (1220 mm), above the floor. (6) Projections exceeding 6 ft 8 in. (2030 mm) above the floor shall not be considered reductions in clear width. **7.2.1.2.1.2 Other than Swinging Door Assemblies.** For other than swinging door assemblies, clear width shall be measured as follows: (1) The measurement shall be taken at the narrowest point in the door opening. (2) The measurement shall be taken as the door opening width when the door leaf is in the fully open position. (3) Projections exceeding 6 ft 8 in. (2030 mm) above the floor shall not be considered reductions in clear width. **7.2.1.4.3 Door Leaf Encroachment.** **7.2.1.4.3.1*** During its swing, any door leaf in a means of egress shall leave not less than one-		

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		half of the required width of an aisle, a corridor, a passageway, or a landing unobstructed and shall project not more than 7 in. (180 mm) into the required width of an aisle, a corridor, a passageway, or a landing, when fully open, unless both of the following conditions are met: (1) The door opening provides access to a stair in an existing building. (2) The door opening meets the requirement that limits projection to not more than 7 in. (180 mm) into the required width of the stair landing when the door leaf is fully open. **7.2.1.4.3.2** Surface-mounted latch release hardware on the door leaf shall be exempt from being included in the maximum 7 in. (180 mm) projection requirement of 7.2.1.4.3.1, provided that both of the following criteria are met: (1) The hardware is mounted to the side of the door leaf that faces the aisle, corridor, passageway, or landing when the door leaf is in the open position.		

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		(2) The hardware is mounted not less than 34 in. (865 mm), and not more than 48 in. (1220 mm), above the floor.		
1007.3 Stairways. In order to be considered part of an *accessible means of egress*, an *exit access stairway* as permitted by Section 1016.1 or *exit stairway* shall have a clear width of 48 inches (1219 mm) minimum between handrails and shall either incorporate an *area of refuge* within an enlarged floor-level landing or shall be accessed from either an *area of refuge* complying with Section 1007.6 or a *horizontal exit*. **Exceptions:** 1. The *area of refuge* is not required at open *exit access* or *exit stairways* as permitted by Sections 1016.1 and 1022.1 in buildings that are equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. 2. The clear width of 48 inches (1219 mm) between *handrails* is not required at *exit access stairway* as permitted by Section 1016.1or *exit stairways* in buildings	In the 2006 edition, exit stairways considered part of an accessible means of egress were required to include an area of refuge incorporated within an enlarged floor-level landing, or as an alternative, were required to be accessed from an area of refuge or a horizontal exit. Exception 3, eliminating the requirement for areas of refuge provided the building is fully sprinklered has been reinstated. The purpose of an area of refuge is to provide an area "where persons unable to use stairways can remain temporarily to await instructions or assistance during emergency evacuation." The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in 1992 issued NISTIP 4770, "Staging Areas for Persons with Mobility Impairments". The primary conclusion of the report was that the operation of a properly designed sprinkler system eliminates the life threat to all occupants regardless of their	**NO SIMULAR SECTION IN NFPA** **SUPERCEDED BY CHAPTER 11, FBC** **Table 7.2.2.2.1.2(B) New Stair Width** **Total Cumulative Occupant Load Assigned to the Stair Width** □2000 persons 44 in. (1120 mm) ≥2000 persons 56 in. (1420 mm)	**1007.3 Stairways. Reserved.**	Recommend keep the present Florida specific amendments. There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this project.

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equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. 3. *Areas of refuge* are not required at *exit stairways* in buildings equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. 4. The clear width of 48 inches (1219 mm) between *handrails* is not required for *exit stairways* accessed from a *horizontal exit*. 5. *Areas of refuge* are not required at *exit stairways* serving *open parking garages*. 6. *Areas of refuge* are not required for smoke protected seating areas complying with Section 1028.6.2. 7. The *areas of refuge* are not required in Group R-2 occupancies.	individual abilities and can provide superior protection for persons with disabilities as compared to staging areas. It was deemed that the ability of a properly designed and operational automatic sprinkler system to control a fire at its point of origin and to limit production of toxic products to a level that is not life threatening to all occupants of the building, including persons with disabilities, eliminates the need for areas of refuge.			
1007.4 Elevators. In order to be considered part of an *accessible means of egress*, an elevator shall comply with the emergency operation and signaling device requirements of Section 2.27 of ASME A17.1. Standby power	Exceptions 2 and 4 are companion exceptions for elevators utilized as a portion of an accessible means of egress (See also Section 1007.3). In similar fashion, elevators need not be accessed from an area of		**1007.4 Elevators. Reserved.**	Recommend keep the present Florida specific amendments. There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this project.

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shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 27 and Section 3003. The elevator shall be accessed from either an *area of refuge* complying with Section 1007.6 or a *horizontal exit*. **Exceptions:** 1. Elevators are not required to be accessed from an *area of refuge* or *horizontal exit* in *open parking garages*. 2. Elevators are not required to be accessed from an *area of refuge* or *horizontal exit* in buildings and facilities equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. 3. Elevators not required to be located in a shaft in accordance with Section 708.2 are not required to be accessed from an *area of refuge* or *horizontal exit*. 4. Elevators are not required to be accessed from an *area of refuge* or *horizontal exit* for smoke protected seating areas complying with Section 1028.6.2.	refuge or horizontal exit where the buildings is sprinklered throughout or when the seating area is smoke protected. Exception 3 is an exception for the area of refuge when an elevator is not protected in a shaft enclosure, similar to the open stairway allowances.			
1007.8 Two-way communication. A two-way communication system shall be provided at the elevator landing	Two way communication systems are required in the area in front of each elevator bank. Exception 1 allows for the two		**1007.8 Two-way communication. Reserved**.	Recommend keep the present Florida specific amendments. There are no conflicts with

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on each *accessible* floor that is one or more stories above or below the *story* of *exit discharge* complying with Sections 1007.8.1 and 1007.8.2. **Exceptions:** 1. Two-way communication systems are not required at the elevator landing where the two-way communication system is provided within *areas of refuge* in accordance with Section 1007.6.3. 2. Two-way communication systems are not required on floors provided with *exit ramps* conforming to the provisions of Section 1010. **1007.8.1 System requirements.** Two-way communication systems shall provide communication between each required location and the fire command center or a central control point location *approved* by the fire department. Where the central control point is not constantly attended, a two-way communication system shall have a timed automatic telephone dial-out capability to a monitoring location or 911. The two-way communication system	way communication system to be provided in areas of refuge. The system is intended to offer a means of communication to disabled individuals who need assistance during an emergency situation. Exception 2 exempts the requirement for a two way communication system when people can self evacuate using a ramp system. The two subsections provide specific requirements for the system and direction signage. The two subsections are also referenced for the two-way communication requirement in areas of refuge (Section 1007.6.3).			NFPA 101 as defined for this project.

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shall include both audible and visible signals. **1007.8.2 Directions.** Directions for the use of the two-way communication system, instructions for summoning assistance via the two-way communication system and written identification of the location shall be posted adjacent to the two-way communication system.				
1007.9 Signage. Signage indicating special accessibility provisions shall be provided as shown: 1. Each door providing access to an *area of refuge* from an adjacent floor area shall be identified by a sign stating: AREA OF REFUGE. 2. Each door providing access to an exterior area for assisted rescue shall be identified by a sign stating: EXTERIOR AREA FOR ASSISTED RESCUE Signage shall comply with the ICC A117.1 requirements for visual characters and include the International Symbol of Accessibility. Where exit sign illumination is required by Section 1011.2, the signs shall	Visual and tactile (raised and Braille) signage must be provided at every area of refuge and exterior area for assisted rescue identifying the purpose of the space.		**1007. 9 Signage. Reserved**.	Recommend keep the present Florida specific amendments. There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this project.

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be illuminated. Additionally, tactile signage complying with ICC A117.1 shall be located at each door to an *area of refuge* and exterior area for assisted rescue in accordance with Section 1011.3.				
1007.10 Directional signage. Direction signage indicating the location of the other *means of egress* and which are *accessible means of egress* shall be provided at the following: 1. At *exits* serving a required *accessible* space but not providing an *approved accessible means of egress*. 2. At elevator landings. 3. Within *areas of refuge*.	Signage indicating the location of all accessible means of egress must be provided at all non-accessible means of egress, at all elevators and within areas of refuge.		**1007.10 Directional signage. Reserved**.	Recommend keep the present Florida specific amendments. There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this project.
1007.11 Instructions. In *areas of refuge* and exterior areas for assisted rescue, instructions on the use of the area under emergency conditions shall be posted. The instructions shall include all of the following: 1. Persons able to use the exit stairway do so as soon as possible, unless they are assisting others. 2. Information on planned availability of assistance in the use of stairs or supervised operation of elevators and how	Instructions must be posted in all areas of refuge and exterior areas for rescue assistance regarding use of the area.		**1007.11 Instructions. Reserved**.	Recommend keep the present Florida specific amendments. There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this project.

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to summon such assistance. 3. Directions for use of the two-way communications system where provided.				
1008.1.2 Door swing. Egress doors shall be of the pivoted or side-hinged swinging type. **Exceptions:** 1. Private garages, office areas, factory and storage areas with an *occupant load* of 10 or less. 2. Group I-3 occupancies used as a place of detention. 3. Critical or intensive care patient rooms within suites of health care facilities. 4. Doors within or serving a single dwelling unit in Groups R-2 and R-3. 5. In other than Group H occupancies, revolving doors complying with Section 1008.1.4.1. 6. In other than Group H occupancies, horizontal sliding doors complying with Section 1008.1.4.3 are permitted in a *means of egress*. 7. Power-operated doors in accordance with Section 1008.1.4.2. 8. Doors serving a bathroom within an individual sleeping unit in Group R-1.	A new Exception 9 allows manual horizontal sliding doors instead of swinging doors for means of egress from spaces with 10 or less occupants. This new exception addresses the typical horizontal sliding door that is operated manually, such as a “pocket” door or a sliding “patio” door. The allowance for such a door will provide greater design flexibility and efficiency, while at the same time maintaining an acceptable level of safety.	**7.2.1.4 Swing and Force to Open.** **7.2.1.4.1* Swinging-Type Door Assembly Requirement.** Any door assembly in a means of egress shall be of the side-hinged or pivoted-swinging type, and shall be installed to be capable of swinging from any position to the full required width of the opening in which it is installed, unless otherwise specified as follows: (1) Door assemblies in dwelling units, as provided in Chapter 24, shall be permitted. (2) Door assemblies in residential board and care occupancies, as provided in Chapters 32 and 33, shall be permitted. (3) Where permitted in Chapters 11 through 43, horizontal sliding or vertical-rolling security grilles or door assemblies that are part of the required means of egress shall be permitted, provided that they meet the following criteria: (a) Such grilles or door	NA	There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this project.

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9. In other than Group H occupancies, manually operated horizontal sliding doors are permitted in a *means of egress* from spaces with an *occupant load* of 10 or less. Doors shall swing in the direction of egress travel where serving an *occupant load* of 50 or more persons or a Group H occupancy.		assemblies shall remain secured in the fully open position during the period of occupancy by the general public. (b) On or adjacent to the grille or door opening, there shall be a readily visible, durable sign in letters not less than 1 in. (25 mm) high on a contrasting background that reads as follows: THIS DOOR TO REMAIN OPEN WHEN THE BUILDING IS OCCUPIED. (c) Door leaves or grilles shall not be brought to the closed position when the space is occupied. (d) Door leaves or grilles shall be operable from within the space without the use of any special knowledge or effort. (e) Where two or more means of egress are required, not more than half of the means of egress shall be equipped with horizontal-sliding or vertical-rolling grilles or door assemblies. (4) Horizontal-sliding door assemblies shall be permitted under any of the following conditions:		

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		(a) Horizontal-sliding door assemblies in detention and correctional occupancies, as provided in Chapters 22 and 23, shall be permitted. (b) Horizontal-sliding door assemblies complying with 7.2.1.14 shall be permitted. (c) Unless prohibited by Chapters 11 through 43, horizontal-sliding door assemblies serving a room or area with an occupant load of fewer than 10 shall be permitted, provided that all of the following criteria are met: i. The area served by the door assembly has no high hazard contents. ii. The door assembly is readily operable from either side without special knowledge or effort. iii. The force required to operate the door assembly in the direction of door leaf travel is not more than 30 lbf (133 N) to set the door leaf in motion and is not more than 15 lbf (67 N) to close the door assembly or open it to the minimum		

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		required width. iv. The door assembly complies with any required fire protection rating, and, where rated, is selfclosing or automatic-closing by means of smoke detection in accordance with 7.2.1.8 and is installed in accordance with NFPA 80, *Standard for* *Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives*. v. Corridor door assemblies required to be selflatching shall have a latch or other mechanism that ensures that the door leaf will not rebound into a partially open position if forcefully closed. (d) Where private garages, business areas, industrial areas, and storage areas with an occupant load not exceeding 10 contain only low or ordinary hazard contents, door openings to such areas and private garages shall be permitted to be horizontal-sliding door assemblies. (5) Where private garages, business areas, industrial areas,		

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		and storage areas with an occupant load not exceeding 10 contain only low or ordinary hazard contents, door openings to such areas and private garages shall be permitted to be vertical-rolling door assemblies. (6) Revolving door assemblies complying with 7.2.1.10 shall be permitted. (7) Existing fusible link–operated horizontal-sliding or vertical-rolling fire door assemblies shall be permitted to be used as provided in Chapters 39, 40, and 42. **7.2.1.4.2 Door Leaf Swing Direction.** Door leaves required to be of the side-hinged or pivoted-swinging type shall swing in the direction of egress travel under any of the following conditions: (1) Where serving a room or area with an occupant load of 50 or more, except under the following conditions: (a) Door leaves in horizontal exits shall not be required to swing in the direction of egress travel where permitted by 7.2.4.3.8.1 or 7.2.4.3.8.2. (b) Door leaves in smoke		

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		barriers shall not be required to swing in the direction of egress travel in existing health care occupancies, as provided in Chapter 19. (2) Where the door assembly is used in an exit enclosure, unless the door opening serves an individual living unit that opens directly into an exit enclosure (3) Where the door opening serves a high hazard contents area		
1008.1.9.4 Bolt locks. Manually operated flush bolts or surface bolts are not permitted. **Exceptions:** 1. On doors not required for egress in individual dwelling units or sleeping units. 2. Where a pair of doors serves a storage or equipment room, manually operated edge- or surface-mounted bolts are permitted on the inactive leaf. 3. Where a pair of doors serves an *occupant load* of less than 50 persons in a Group B, F or S occupancy, manually operated edge- or surface-mounted bolts are permitted on	In Exceptions 3 and 4, the allowance for the use of manually operated edge-or surface-mounted bolts on the inactive leaf of a pair of doors has been extended to limited applications in Group B, F and S occupancies. Exception 5 is a similar allowance for an inactive leaf on a pair of doors to patient rooms in Group I-2. This will allow for movement of equipment without any hazard to the means of egress.	**7.2.1.5.10** Where pairs of door leaves are required in a means of egress, one of the following criteria shall be met: (1) Each leaf of the pair shall be provided with a releasing device that does not depend on the release of one leaf before the other. (2) Approved automatic flush bolts shall be used and arranged such that the following criteria are met: (a) The door leaf equipped with the automatic flush bolts shall have no doorknob or surface-mounted hardware. (b) Unlatching of any leaf shall not require more than	**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 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. **Exceptions: No change.**	There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this project.

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the inactive leaf. The inactive leaf shall contain no doorknobs, panic bars or similar operating hardware. 4. Where a pair of doors serves a Group B, F or S occupancy, manually operated edge- or surface-mounted bolts are permitted on the inactive leaf provided such inactive leaf is not needed to meet egress width requirements and the building is equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. The inactive leaf shall contain no doorknobs, panic bars or similar operating hardware. 5. Where a pair of doors serves patient care rooms in Group I-2 occupancies, self-latching edge or surface-mounted bolts are permitted on the inactive leaf provided that the inactive leaf is not needed to meet egress width requirements and the inactive leaf contains no doorknobs, panic bars or similar operating hardware.		one operation.		
1012.3 Handrail graspability. All required *handrails* shall comply with Section 1012.3.1 or	Criteria have been provided for additional complying handrail shapes, identified as Type II		**1012.3 Handrail graspability.** All required *handrails* shall comply with Section 1012.3.1 or	NA

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shall provide equivalent graspability. **Exception:** In Group R-3 occupancies; within dwelling units in Group R-2 occupancies; and in Group U occupancies that are accessory to a Group R-3 occupancy or accessory to individual dwelling units in Group R-2 occupancies; handrails shall be Type I in accordance with Section 1012.3.1, Type II in accordance with Section 1012.3.2 or shall provide equivalent graspability.	handrails, which are permitted in selective residential applications. The handrail shape permitted in the 2006 IBC is now identified as Type I handrails.		shall provide equivalent graspability. **Exceptions:** **1.** In Group R-3 occupancies; within dwelling units in Group R-2 occupancies; and in Group U occupancies that are accessory to a Group R-3 occupancy or accessory to individual dwelling units in Group R-2 occupancies; handrails shall be Type I in accordance with Section 1012.3.1, Type II in accordance with Section 1012.3.2 or shall provide equivalent graspability. **2.** Accessible handrails shall meet the requirements of Section 11-4.26.2.	
1012.3.1 Type I. *Handrails* with a circular cross section shall have an outside diameter of at least 11/4 inches (32 mm) and not greater than 2 inches (51 mm). If the *handrail* is not circular, it shall have a perimeter dimension of at least 4 inches (102 mm) and not greater than 61/4 inches (160 mm) with a maximum cross-section dimension of 21/4 inches (57 mm). Edges shall have a minimum radius of 0.01 inch (0.25 mm).	See Section 1012.3	**7.2.2.4.4.6** Handrails shall include one of the following features: (1) Circular cross section with an outside diameter of not less than 1¼ in. (32 mm) and not more than 2 in. (51 mm) (2)*Shape that is other than circular with a perimeter dimension of not less than 4 in. (100 mm), but not more than 6¼ in. (160 mm), and with the largest cross-sectional dimension	NA	There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this project.

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		not more than 2⅛ in. (57 mm), provided that graspable edges are rounded so as to provide a radius of not less than ⅛ in. (3.2 mm)		
1012.3.2 Type II. *Handrails* with a perimeter greater than 61/4 inches (160 mm) shall provide a graspable finger recess area on both sides of the profile. The finger recess shall begin within a distance of 3/4 inch (19 mm) measured vertically from the tallest portion of the profile and achieve a depth of at least 5/16 inch (8 mm) within 7/8 inch (22 mm) below the widest portion of the profile. This required depth shall continue for at least 3/8 inch (10 mm) to a level that is not less than 13/4 inches (45 mm) below the tallest portion of the profile. The minimum width of the *handrail* above the recess shall be 11/4 inches (32 mm) to a maximum of 23/4 inches (70 mm). Edges shall have a minimum radius of 0.01inch (0.25 mm).	See Section 1012.3		NA	There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this project.
1012.6 Handrail extensions. *Handrails* shall return to a wall, *guard* or the walking surface or shall be continuous to the handrail of an adjacent *stair*	Where handrails are not continuous between runs, the handrail extensions must extend in the same direction as the stair flight or ramp run. The extension	**7.2.2.4.4.9** New handrail ends shall be returned to the wall or floor or shall terminate at newel posts. **7.2.2.4.4.10** In other than	**1012.6 Handrail extensions.** *Handrails* shall return to a wall, *guard* or the walking surface or shall be continuous to the handrail of an adjacent *stair*	Recommend keep the present Florida specific amendments. There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this

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flight or ramp run. Where *handrails* are not continuous between *flights,* the *handrails* shall extend horizontally at least 12 inches (305 mm) beyond the top riser and continue to slope for the depth of one tread beyond the bottom riser. At *ramps* where *handrails* are not continuous between runs, the *handrails* shall extend horizontally above the landing 12 inches (305 mm) minimum beyond the top and bottom of *ramp* runs. The extensions of *handrails* shall be in the same direction of the *stair flights* at *stairways* and the *ramp* runs at *ramps*. **Exceptions:** 1. *Handrails* within a dwelling unit that is not required to be *accessible* need extend only from the top riser to the bottom riser. 2. *Aisle handrails* in Group A and E occupancies in accordance with Section 1028.13. 3. *Handrails* for *alternating tread devices* and ship ladders are permitted to terminate at a location vertically above the top and bottom risers. Handrails for	is not useful if it bends around a corner at the top or bottom of the run.	dwelling units, new handrails that are not continuous between flights shall extend horizontally, at the required height, not less than 12 in. (305 mm) beyond the top riser and continue to slope for a depth of one tread beyond the bottom riser.	*flight* or ramp run. Where *handrails* are not continuous between *flights,* the *handrails* shall extend horizontally at least 12 inches (305 mm) beyond the top riser and continue to slope for the depth of one tread beyond the bottom riser. At *ramps* where *handrails* are not continuous between runs, the *handrails* shall extend horizontally above the landing ~~12~~ 18 inches (305 mm) minimum beyond the top and bottom of *ramp* runs. The extensions of *handrails* shall be in the same direction of the *stair flights* at *stairways* and the *ramp* runs at *ramps*. **Exceptions:** **1 – 3 No change.** **4.** Accessible handrail extensions shall be as per Section 11-4.8.5(2).	project.

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alternating tread devices and ship ladders are not required to be continuous between *flights* or to extend beyond the top or bottom risers.				
1013.1 Where required. *Guards* shall be located along open-sided walking surfaces, including *mezzanines*, *equipment platforms*, *stairs*, *ramps* and landings that are located more than 30 inches (762 mm) measured vertically to the floor or grade below at any point within 36 inches (914 mm) horizontally to the edge of the open side. *Guards* shall be adequate in strength and attachment in accordance with Section 1607.7. **Exception:** *Guards* are not required for the following locations: 1. On the loading side of loading docks or piers. 2. On the audience side of stages and raised platforms, including steps leading up to the stage and raised platforms. 3. On raised stage and platform floor areas, such as runways, ramps and side stages used for entertainment or presentations. 4. At vertical openings in the	When determining where a guard is required, the vertical distance from the walking surface to the grade or floor below is now based on the lowest point within a 36-inch radius measured horizontally from the edge of the open sided walking surface. This allows for sloped surfaces adjacent to the guard to be considered rather than just the point at the edge.	**7.1.8* Guards.** Guards in accordance with 7.2.2.4 shall be provided at the open sides of means of egress that exceed 30 in. (760 mm) above the floor or the finished ground level below. **7.2.2.4.5.2** Guards shall be not less than 42 in. (1065 mm) high, except as permitted by one of the following: (1) Existing guards within dwelling units shall be permitted to be not less than 36 in. (915 mm) high. (2) The requirement of 7.2.2.4.5.2 shall not apply in assembly occupancies where otherwise provided in Chapters 12 and 13. (3)*Existing guards on existing stairs shall be permitted to be not less than 30 in. (760 mm) high.	NA	There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this project.

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performance area of stages and platforms. 5. At elevated walking surfaces appurtenant to stages and platforms for access to and utilization of special lighting or equipment. 6. Along vehicle service pits not accessible to the public. 7. In assembly seating where *guards* in accordance with Section 1028.14 are permitted and provided.				
1013.1.1 Glazing. Where glass is used to provide a *guard* or as a portion of the *guard* system, the *guard* shall also comply with Section 2407. Where the glazing provided does not meet the strength and attachment requirements of Section 1607.7, complying *guards* shall also be located along glazed sides of open-sided walking surfaces.	This new section provides requirements for when glazing is part of a guard system.		NA	NA
1013.2 Height. Required *guards* shall be not less than 42 inches (1067 mm) high, measured vertically above the adjacent walking surfaces, adjacent fixed seating or the line connecting the leading edges of the treads. **Exceptions:** 1. For occupancies in Group R-	Fixed seating adjacent to a guard is now considered a walking surface and the minimum height of the guard is to be measured from that surface rather than from the floor.	**7.1.8* Guards.** Guards in accordance with 7.2.2.4 shall be provided at the open sides of means of egress that exceed 30 in. (760 mm) above the floor or the finished ground level below. **7.2.2.4.5.2** Guards shall be not less than 42 in. (1065 mm)	NA	NA

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3, and within individual dwelling units in occupancies in Group R-2, *guards* on the open sides of *stairs* shall have a height not less than 34 inches (864 mm) measured vertically from a line connecting the leading edges of the treads. 2. For occupancies in Group R-3, and within individual dwelling units in occupancies in Group R-2, where the top of the *guard* also serves as a *handrail* on the open sides of *stairs*, the top of the *guard* shall not be less than 34 inches (864 mm) and not more than 38 inches (965 mm) measured vertically from a line connecting the leading edges of the treads. 3. The height in assembly seating areas shall be in accordance with Section 1028.14. 4. Along *alternating tread devices* and ship ladders, *guards* whose top rail also serves as a *handrail*, shall have height not less than 30 inches (762 mm) and not more than 34 inches (864 mm), measured vertically		high, except as permitted by one of the following: (1) Existing guards within dwelling units shall be permitted to be not less than 36 in. (915 mm) high. (2) The requirement of 7.2.2.4.5.2 shall not apply in assembly occupancies where otherwise provided in Chapters 12 and 13. (3)*Existing guards on existing stairs shall be permitted to be not less than 30 in. (760 mm) high.		

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from the leading edge of the device tread *nosing*.				
1013.3 Opening limitations. Required *guards* shall not have openings which allow passage of a sphere 4 inches (102 mm) in diameter from the walking surface to the required *guard* height. **Exceptions:** 1. From a height of 36 inches (914 mm) to 42 inches (1067 mm), *guards* shall not have openings which allow passage of a sphere 43/8 inches (111 mm) in diameter. 2. The triangular openings at the open sides of a *stair*, formed by the riser, tread and bottom rail shall not allow passage of a sphere 6 inches (152 mm) in diameter. 3. At elevated walking surfaces for access to and use of electrical, mechanical or plumbing systems or equipment, *guards* shall not have openings which allow passage of a sphere 21 inches (533 mm)in diameter. 4. In areas that are not open to the public within occupancies in Group I-3, F, H or S, and for *alternating tread devices* and ship ladders, *guards* shall not	The permitted maximum size of openings in the upper portion of guards has been reduced from 8 inches to 4 3/8 inches.	**7.2.2.4.5.3*** Open guards, other than approved existing open guards, shall have intermediate rails or an ornamental pattern such that a sphere 4 in. (100 mm) in diameter is not able to pass through any opening up to a height of 34 in. (865 mm), and the following also shall apply: (1) The triangular openings formed by the riser, tread, and bottom element of a guardrail at the open side of a stair shall be of such size that a sphere 6 in. (150 mm) in diameter is not able to pass through the triangular opening. (2) In detention and correctional occupancies, in industrial occupancies, and in storage occupancies, the clear distance between intermediate rails, measured at right angles to the rails, shall not exceed 21 in. (535 mm).	NA	NA

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have openings which allow passage of a sphere 21 inches (533 mm) in diameter. 5. In assembly seating areas, *guards* at the end of *aisles* where they terminate at a fascia of boxes, balconies and galleries shall not have openings which allow passage of a sphere 4 inches in diameter (102 mm) up to a height of 26 inches (660 mm). From a height of 26 inches (660 mm) to 42 inches (1067 mm) above the adjacent walking surfaces, *guards* shall not have openings which allow passage of a sphere 8 inches (203 mm) in diameter. 6. Within individual dwelling units and sleeping units in Group R-2 and R-3 occupancies, *guards* on the open sides of *stairs* shall not have openings which allow passage of a sphere 43/8 (111 mm)inches in diameter.				
1014.2.2 Group I-2. Habitable rooms or *suites* in Group I-2 occupancies shall have an *exit access* door leading directly to a *corridor*. **Exception:** Rooms with *exit* doors opening directly to the	This section has been revised to more clearly defined what are the exiting requirements for suites that contain patient sleeping rooms and suites in areas other than patient sleeping rooms. Suites are	**18.2.5.7.2.1 Sleeping Suite Arrangement.** **(A)*** Occupants of habitable rooms within sleeping suites shall have exit access to a corridor complying with 18.3.6 without	NA	There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this project.

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outside at ground level. **1014.2.3 Suites in patient sleeping areas.** Patient sleeping areas in Group I-2 occupancies shall be permitted to be divided into *suites* with one intervening room if one of the following conditions is met: 1. The intervening room within the *suite* is not used as an *exit access* for more than eight patient beds. 2. The arrangement of the *suite* allows for direct and constant visual supervision by nursing personnel. **1014.2.3.1 Area.** *Suites* of sleeping rooms shall not exceed 5,000 square feet (465 m2). **1014.2.3.2 Exit access.** Any patient sleeping room, or any *suite* that includes patient sleeping rooms, of more than 1,000 square feet (93 m2) shall have at least two *exit access* doors remotely located from each other. **1014.2.3.3 Travel distance.** The travel distance between any point in a *suite* of sleeping rooms and an *exit access* door of that *suite* shall not exceed 100 feet (30 480 mm). **1014.2.4 Suites in areas other**	separated from other portions of the building by smoke partitions.	having to pass through more than one intervening room. **(B)** Sleeping suites shall be provided with constant staff supervision within the suite. **(C)** Sleeping suites shall be arranged in accordance with one of the following: (1)*Patient sleeping rooms within sleeping suites shall provide one of the following: (a) The patient sleeping rooms shall be arranged to allow for direct supervision from a normally attended location within the suite, such as is provided by glass walls, and cubicle curtains shall be permitted. (b) Any patient sleeping rooms without the direct supervision required by 18.2.5.7.2.1(C)(1)(a) shall be provided with smoke detection in accordance with Section 9.6 and 18.3.4. (2) Sleeping suites shall be provided with a total coverage (complete) automatic smoke detection system in accordance with 9.6.2.9 and 18.3.4.		

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than patient sleeping areas. Areas other than patient sleeping areas in Group I-2 occupancies shall be permitted to be divided into *suites*. **1014.2.4.1 Area.** *Suites* of rooms, other than patient sleeping rooms, shall not exceed 10,000 square feet (929 m2). **1014.2.4.2 Exit access.** Any room or *suite* of rooms, other than patient sleeping rooms, of more than 2,500 square feet (232 m2) shall have at least two *exit access* doors remotely located from each other. **1014.2.4.3 One intervening room.** For rooms other than patient sleeping rooms, *suites* of rooms are permitted to have one intervening room if the travel distance within the *suite* to the *exit access* door is not greater than 100 feet (30 480 mm). **1014.2.4.4 Two intervening rooms.** For rooms other than patient sleeping rooms located within a *suite*, *exit access* travel from within the *suite* shall be permitted through two intervening rooms where the travel distance to the		**18.2.5.7.2.2 Sleeping Suite Number of Means of Egress.** **(A)** Sleeping suites of more than 1000 ft2 (93m2) shall have not less than two exit access doors remotely located from each other. **(B)*** One means of egress from the suite shall be directly to a corridor complying with 18.3.6. **(C)*** For suites requiring two means of egress, one means of egress from the suite shall be permitted to be into another suite, provided that the separation between the suites complies with the corridor requirements of 18.3.6.2 through 18.3.6.5. **18.2.5.7.2.3 Sleeping Suite Maximum Size.** **(A)** Sleeping suites shall not exceed 5000 ft2 (460 m2), unless otherwise provided in 18.2.5.7.2.3(B). **(B)** Sleeping suites greater than 5000 ft2 (460 m2) and not exceeding 7500 ft2 (700 m2) shall be permitted where both of the following are provided in the suite: (1)*Direct visual supervision in		

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exit access door is not greater than 50 feet (15 240 mm). **1014.2.5 Exit access through suites.** *Exit access* from all other portions of a building not classified as a *suite* in a Group I-2 occupancy shall not pass through a *suite*. **1014.2.6 Travel distance.** The travel distance between any point in a Group I-2 occupancy patient sleeping room and an *exit access* door in that room shall not e. **1014.2.7 Separation.** *Suites* in Group I-2 occupancies shall be separated from other portions of the building by a *smoke partition* complying with Section 711.		accordance with 18.2.5.7.2.1(C)(1)(a) (2) Total coverage (complete) automatic smoke detection in accordance with 9.6.2.9 and 18.3.4 **18.2.5.7.2.4 Sleeping Suite Travel Distance.** **(A)** Travel distance between any point in a sleeping suite and an exit access door from that suite shall not exceed 100 ft (30 m). **(B)** Travel distance between any point in a sleeping suite and an exit shall not exceed 200 ft (61 m). **18.2.5.7.3 Non-Sleeping Suites.** Non-sleeping suites shall be in accordance with the following: (1) Non-sleeping suites for patient care shall comply with the provisions of 18.2.5.7.3.1 through 18.2.5.7.3.4. (2) Non-sleeping suites not for patient care shall comply with the provisions of 18.2.5.7.4.		
1014.3 Common path of egress travel. In occupancies other than Groups H-1, H-2 and H-3, the *common path of egress travel* shall not exceed 75 feet (22 860 mm). In Group H-1, H-2	In Exception 4, the allowance for an extended common path of egress travel in Group R-2 occupancies is now also available where the building is protected throughout with an	**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	**Exceptions:** 1. The length of a common path of egress travel in Group B, F, M and S occupancies shall not be more than 100 feet (30 480 mm), provided that the building	There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this project.

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and H-3 occupancies, the *common path of egress travel* shall not exceed 25 feet (7620 mm). For *common path of egress travel* in Group A occupancies and assembly occupancies accessory to Group E occupancies having fixed seating, see Section 1028.8. **Exceptions:** 1. The length of a *common path of egress travel* in Group B, F 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. Where a tenant space in Group B, S and U occupancies has an *occupant load* of not more than 30, the length of a *common path of egress travel* shall not be more than 100 feet (30 480 mm). 3. The length of a *common path of egress travel* in a Group I-3 occupancy shall not be more than 100 feet (30 480 mm). 4. The length of a common path	NFPA 13R automatic sprinkler system.	(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. **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 system in accordance with Section 9.7. **16.2.5.3.1** Common path of travel shall not exceed 100 ft (30 m) in a building protected throughout by an approved,	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	

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of egress travel in a Group R-2 occupancy shall not be more than 125 feet (38 100 mm), 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.		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 Section 9.7. **18.2.5.3 Common Path of Travel.** 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). **22.4.4.4 Common Path of Travel (Nonsprinklered Buildings).** A common path of travel shall not exceed 50 ft (15 m). **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	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.	

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		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.		

Table 40.2.5 Arrangement of Means of Egress

Level of Protection	General Industrial Occupancy ft	General Industrial Occupancy m	Special-Purpose Industrial Occupancy ft	Special-Purpose Industrial Occupancy m	High Hazard Industrial Occupancy
Dead-End Corridor					
Protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	50	15	50	15	Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4
Not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	50	15	50	15	Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4
Common Path of Travel					
Protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	100	30	100	30	Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4
Not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	50	15	50	15	Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4

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		Table 42.2.5 Arrangements of Means of Egress Level of Protection / Low Hazard Storage Occupancy / Ordinary Hazard Storage Occupancy (ft / m) / High Hazard Storage Occupancy **Dead-End Corridor** Protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1) — NL — 100 — 30 — Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4 Not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1) — NL — 50 — 15 — Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4 **Common Path of Travel** Protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1) — NL — 100 — 30 — Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4 Not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1) — NL — 50 — 15 — Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4 NL: Not limited.		
1015.1 Exits or exit access doorways from spaces. Two *exits* or *exit access doorways* from any space shall be provided where one of the following conditions exists: **Exception:** Group I-2 occupancies shall comply with Section 1014.2.2 through 1014.2.7. 1. The *occupant load* of the space exceeds one of the values in Table 1015.1. **Exception:** In Group R-2 and R-3 occupancies, one *means of egress* is permitted within and	The occupant load threshold at which a second means of egress is required from a Group R-2 occupancy has been increased from 11 to 21 where an automatic sprinkler system is provided. A final paragraph has been added to clarify mixed occupancy exit access requirements.		**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 Occupan**	

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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. 2. The *common path of egress travel* exceeds one of the limitations of Section 1014.3. 3. Where required by Section 1015.3, 1015.4, 1015.5, 1015.6 or 1015.6.1. Where a building contains mixed occupancies, each individual occupancy shall comply with the applicable requirements for that occupancy. Where applicable, cumulative *occupant loads* from adjacent occupancies shall be considered in accordance with the provisions of Section 1004.1. TABLE 1015.1 SPACES WITH ONE EXIT OR EXIT ACCESS DOORWAY OCCUPANCY / MAXIMUM OCCUPANT LOAD A, B, E[a], F, M, U / 49 H-1, H-2, H-3 / 3 H-4, H-5, I-1, I-3, I-4, R / 10 S / 29 a. Day care maximum occupant load is 10.			t 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	
1015.1.1 Three or more exits or exit access doorways. Three *exits* or *exit access doorways* shall be provided from any space with an *occupant load* of 501 to 1,000. Four *exits* or *exit access doorways* shall be	The information in Table 1019.1 for number of exits from a floor has been placed in this section for spaces.	**7.4.1.2** The number of means of egress from any story or portion thereof, other than for existing buildings as permitted in Chapters 11 through 43, shall be as follows: (1) Occupant load more than	NA	

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provided from any space with an *occupant load* greater than 1,000.		500 but not more than 1000— not less than 3 (2) Occupant load more than 1000 — not less than 4		
1016.1 Travel distance limitations. *Exits* shall be so located on each *story* such that the maximum length of *exit access* travel, measured from the most remote point within a *story* along the natural and unobstructed path of egress travel to an *exterior exit* door at the *level of exit discharge*, an entrance to a vertical *exit enclosure*, an *exit passageway*, a *horizontal exit*, an *exterior exit stairway* or an exterior *exit ramp*, shall not exceed the distances given in Table 1016.1. **Exceptions:** 1. Travel distance in *open parking garages* is permitted to be measured to the closest riser of open *exit stairways*. 2. In outdoor facilities with open *exit access* components and open *exterior exit stairways* or *exit ramps*, travel distance is permitted to be measured to the closest riser of an *exit stairway* or the closest slope of the *exit ramp*. 3. In other than occupancy	The open stairways permitted in 2006 IBC Section 1020.1, Exception 8 and 9 have been relocated in the 2009 IBC to Section 1016.1, Exception 3 and 4. The intent is that these open stairways be considered 'exit access' elements so that it is clear that the travel distance measurement includes the travel down the stairway and to an exit door leading either to the outside or to an enclosed exit stairway. Correlative changes were also included in several other sections including 1007.3, 1021.1 and 1022.1.	**7.6* Measurement of Travel Distance to Exits.** **7.6.1*** The travel distance to an exit shall be measured on the floor or other walking surface as follows: (1) Along the centerline of the natural path of travel, starting from the most remote point subject to occupancy (2) Curving around any corners or obstructions, with a 12 in. (305 mm) clearance there from (3) Terminating at one of the following: (a) Center of the doorway (b) Other point at which the exit begins (c) Smoke barrier in an existing detention and correctional occupancy as provided in Chapter 23 **7.6.6** Travel distance limitations shall be as provided in Chapters 11 through 43 and, for high hazard areas, shall be in accordance with Section 7.11. **7.6.5** The travel distance in any	**TABLE 1016.1 EXIT ACCESS TRAVEL DISTANCEa** OCCUPANCY / WITHOUT SPRINKLER SYSTEM (feet) / WITH SPRINKLER SYSTEM (feet) **R[d]** / **100[e]** / **200[b]** **M** / **150** / **250c** A, F-1 / 200 / 250b 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	Recommend keep the present Florida specific amendments. There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this project.

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Groups H and I, the *exit access* travel distance to a maximum of 50 percent of the *exits* is permitted to be measured from the most remote point within a building to an *exit* using unenclosed *exit access stairways* or *ramps* when connecting a maximum of two stories. The two connected stories shall be provided with at least two *means of egress*. Such interconnected stories shall not be open to other stories. 4. In other than occupancy Groups H and I, *exit access* travel distance is permitted to be measured from the most remote point within a building to an *exit* using unenclosed *exit access stairways* or *ramps* in the first and second stories above *grade plane* in buildings equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. The first and second stories above *grade plane* shall be provided with at least two *means of egress*. Such interconnected stories shall not be open to other stories. Where applicable, travel distance on unenclosed *exit access stairways* or *ramps* and on		occupied space to not less than one exit, measured in accordance with 7.6.1 through 7.6.4, shall not exceed the limits specified in this *Code*. *(See 7.6.6.)* **12.2.6 Travel Distance to Exits.** **12.2.6.1** Travel distance shall be measured in accordance with Section 7.6. **12.2.6.2** Exits shall be arranged so that the total length of travel from any point to reach an exit shall not exceed 200 ft (61 m) in any assembly occupancy, unless otherwise permitted by the following: (1) The travel distance shall not exceed 250 ft (76 m) in assembly occupancies protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7. (2) The travel distance requirement shall not apply to smoke protected assembly seating as permitted by 12.4.2.11, 12.4.2.12, and 12.4.2.13.	exit access travel distance	

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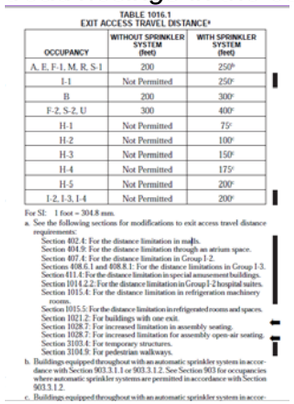
connecting stories shall also be included in the travel distance measurement. The measurement along *stairways* shall be made on a plane parallel and tangent to the *stair* tread *nosings* in the center of  TABLE 1016.1 EXIT ACCESS TRAVEL DISTANCE* OCCUPANCY / WITHOUT SPRINKLER SYSTEM (feet) / WITH SPRINKLER SYSTEM (feet) A, E, F-1, M, R, S-1 / 200 / 250[b] I-1 / Not Permitted / 250[b] 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 402.4: 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 1014.2.2: For the distance limitation in Group I-2 hospital suites. 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 accor-		**14.2.6.1** Travel distance shall be measured in accordance with Section 7.6. **14.2.6.2** Travel distance to an exit shall not exceed 150 ft (46 m) from any point in a building, unless otherwise provided in 14.2.6.3. *(See also Section 7.6.)* **14.2.6.3** Travel distance shall not exceed 200 ft (61 m) in educational occupancies protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7. **16.6.2.6 Travel Distance.** Travel distance shall comply with 16.6.2.6.1 through 16.6.2.6.3. **16.6.2.6.1** Travel distance shall be measured in accordance with Section 7.6. **16.6.2.6.2** Travel distance shall meet the following criteria, unless otherwise permitted by 16.6.2.6.3: (1) The travel distance between any room door intended as an exit access and an exit shall not exceed 100 ft (30 m). (2) The travel distance between any point in a room and an exit shall not exceed 150 ft (46 m).		

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		(3) The travel distance between any point in a sleeping room and an exit access to that room shall not exceed 50 ft (15 m). **16.6.2.6.3** The travel distance required by 16.6.2.6.2(1) and (2) shall be permitted to be increased by 50 ft (15 m) in buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7. **18.2.6 Travel Distance to Exits.** **18.2.6.1** Travel distance shall be measured in accordance with Section 7.6. **18.2.6.2** Travel distance shall comply with 18.2.6.2.1 through 18.2.6.2.4. **18.2.6.2.1** The travel distance between any point in a room and an exit shall not exceed 200 ft (61 m). **20.2.6 Travel Distance to Exits.** **20.2.6.1** Travel distance shall be measured in accordance with Section 7.6. **20.2.6.2** Travel distance shall be as follows: (1) The travel distance between any room door required as an exit access and an exit shall not		

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		exceed 100 ft (30 m). (2) The travel distance between any point in a room and an exit shall not exceed 150 ft (46 m). **22.2.6 Travel Distance to Exits.** Travel distance shall comply with 22.2.6.1 through 22.2.6.7. **22.2.6.1** Travel distance shall be measured in accordance with Section 7.6. **22.2.6.2** The travel distance between any room door required as an exit access and an exit shall not exceed 150 ft (46 m). **22.2.6.3 Reserved.** **22.2.6.4** The travel distance between any point in a room and an exit shall not exceed 200 ft (61 m). **22.2.6.5 Reserved.** **22.2.6.6** The travel distance between any point in a sleeping room to the door in that room shall not exceed 50 ft (15 m), unless otherwise permitted by 22.2.6.7. **22.2.6.7** The maximum travel distance limitation of 22.2.6.6 shall be permitted to be increased to 100 ft (30 m) in open dormitories, provided that the following criteria are met: (1) The enclosing walls of the		

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		dormitory space shall be of smoke-tight construction. (2) Not less than two exit access doors remotely located from each other shall be provided where travel distance to the exit access door from any point within the dormitory exceeds 50 ft (15 m). **28.2.6 Travel Distance to Exits.** **28.2.6.1** Travel distance within a guest room or guest suite to a corridor door shall not exceed 75 ft (23 m) in buildings not protected by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 28.3.5. **28.2.6.2** Travel distance within a guest room or guest suite to a corridor door shall not exceed 125 ft (38 m) in buildings protected by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 28.3.5. **28.2.6.3** Travel distance from the corridor door of any guest room or guest suite to the nearest exit shall comply with 28.2.6.3.1, 28.2.6.3.2, or 28.2.6.3.3. **28.2.6.3.1** Travel distance from		

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		the corridor door of any guest room or guest suite to the nearest exit, measured in accordance with Section 7.6, shall not exceed 100 ft (30 m). **28.2.6.3.2** Travel distance from the corridor door of any guest room or guest suite to the nearest exit, measured in accordance with Section 7.6, shall not exceed 200 ft (61 m) for exterior ways of exit access arranged in accordance with 7.5.3. **28.2.6.3.3** Travel distance from the corridor door of any guest room or guest suite to the nearest exit shall comply with 28.2.6.3.3.1 and 28.2.6.3.3.2. **28.2.6.3.3.1** Travel distance from the corridor door of any guest room or guest suite to the nearest exit shall be measured in accordance with Section 7.6 and shall not exceed 200 ft (61 m) where the exit access and any portion of the building that is tributary to the exit access are protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 28.3.5. **28.2.6.3.3.2** Where the building is not protected throughout		

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		by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system, the 200 ft (61 m) travel distance shall be permitted within any portion of the building that is protected by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system, provided that the sprinklered portion of the building is separated from any nonsprinklered portion by fire barriers having a fire resistance rating as follows: (1) Minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating for buildings three or fewer stories in height (2) Minimum 2-hour fire resistance rating for buildings four or more stories in height **30.2.6 Travel Distance to Exits.** Travel distance shall be measured in accordance with Section 7.6. **30.2.6.1** Travel distance within a dwelling unit (apartment) to a corridor door shall not exceed 75 ft (23 m) in buildings not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 30.3.5. **30.2.6.2** Travel distance within a dwelling unit (apartment) to a corridor door shall not exceed		

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		125 ft (38 m) in buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 30.3.5. **30.2.6.3** The travel distance from a dwelling unit (apartment) entrance door to the nearest exit shall be limited in accordance with 30.2.6.3.1, 30.2.6.3.2, or 30.2.6.3.3. **30.2.6.3.1** The travel distance from a dwelling unit (apartment) entrance door to the nearest exit shall not exceed 100 ft (30 m). **30.2.6.3.2** In buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 30.3.5, the travel distance from a dwelling unit (apartment) entrance door to the nearest exit shall not exceed 200 ft (61 m). **30.2.6.3.3** The travel distance from a dwelling unit (apartment) entrance door to the nearest exit shall not exceed 200 ft (61 m) for exterior ways of exit access arranged in accordance with 7.5.3. **30.2.6.4** The travel distance, from areas other than those within living units, to the exit, shall not exceed 200 ft (61 m),		

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		or 250 ft (76 m) in buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 30.3.5.5. **36.2.6 Travel Distance to Exits.** Travel distance shall be as specified in 36.2.6.1, 36.2.6.2, and 36.2.6.3 and shall be measured in accordance with Section 7.6. **36.2.6.1** In mercantile occupancies classified as ordinary hazard, travel distance shall not exceed 150 ft (46 m). **36.2.6.2** In mercantile occupancies classified as ordinary hazard in buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1), travel distance shall not exceed 250 ft (76 m). **36.2.6.3** In mercantile occupancies classified as high hazard, travel distance shall not exceed 75 ft (23 m). **38.2.6 Travel Distance to Exits.** Travel distance shall comply with 38.2.6.1 through 38.2.6.3. **38.2.6.1** Travel distance shall be measured in accordance with Section 7.6.		

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		38.2.6.2 Travel distance to an exit shall not exceed 200 ft (61 m) from any point in a building, unless otherwise permitted by 38.2.6.3. **38.2.6.3** Travel distance shall not exceed 300 ft (91 m) in business occupancies protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7. **Table 40.2.6 Maximum Travel Distance to Exits** Level of Protection / General Industrial Occupancy (ft / m) / Special-Purpose Industrial Occupancy (ft / m) / High Hazard Industrial Occupancy (ft / m) Protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1): 250 / 76[a] / 400 / 122 / 75 / 23 Not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1): 200 / 61 / 300 / 91 / NP / NP NP: Not permitted. [a]In one-story buildings, a travel distance of 400 ft (122 m) is permitted, provided that a performance-based analysis demonstrates that safe egress can be accomplished.		
1016.2	The allowance for an increased travel distance in fully-sprinklered Group F-1 and S-1 occupancies that are provided with automatic smoke and heat vents has been eliminated.	**Table 42.2.6 Maximum Travel Distance to Exits** Level of Protection / Low Hazard Storage Occupancy / Ordinary Hazard Storage Occupancy (ft / m) / High Hazard Storage Occupancy (ft / m) Protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1): NL / 400 / 122 / 100 / 30 Not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1): NL / 200 / 61 / 75 / 23 Flammable and combustible liquid products stored and protected in accordance with NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*: NA / NA / NA / 150 / 46	NA	NA
1017.1 General. *Aisles* serving as a portion of the *exit access* in the *means of egress* system shall comply with the	The requirements for Aisles have been relocated to their own section.		NA	NA

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requirements of this section. *Aisles* shall be provided from all occupied portions of the *exit access* which contain seats, tables, furnishings, displays and similar fixtures or equipment. *Aisles* serving assembly areas shall comply with Section 1028. *Aisles* serving reviewing stands, *grandstands* and *bleachers* shall also comply with Section 1028. The required width of *aisles* shall be unobstructed. **Exception:** Doors complying with Section 1005.2.				
1008.1.9.5.1 Closet and bathroom doors in Group R-4 occupancies. In Group R-4 occupancies, closet doors that latch in the closed position shall be openable from inside the closet, and bathroom doors that latch in the closed position shall be capable of being unlocked from the ingress side.	In small group homes, Group R-4, there is a concern about residents and possible entrapment issues. Closet doors that latch must be openable from the inside. Bathroom doors that can be locked from the inside must also be able to be unlocked from the outside by staff.		NA	NA
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	Delayed egress locks are permitted in limited areas in Group I-2 where the needs of the patients/residents may dictate additional security, such as dementia wards. There is a		NA	NA

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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	partial exception to some of the listed requirements in mental hospitals.			

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approved as part of the emergency planning and preparedness required by Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*. 5. All clinical staff shall have the keys, codes or other means necessary to operate the locking devices. 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.				
1008.1.9.8 Electromagnetically locked egress doors. Doors in the *means of egress* that are not otherwise required to have panic hardware in buildings with an occupancy in Group A, B, E, M, R-1 or R-2 and doors to tenant spaces in Group A, B, E, M, R-1 or R-2 shall be permitted to be electromagnetically locked if equipped with *listed* hardware that incorporates a built-in switch and meet the requirements below:	In specific occupancies, doors in the means of egress are now permitted to be electromagnetically locked if equipped with listed hardware that incorporates a built-in switch that interrupts the power supply to the electromagnetic lock and unlocks the door. The use of this type of locking system provides for a greater degree of security than that offered by other methods addressed in the code, including delayed egress locking systems		NA	NA

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1. The *listed* hardware that is affixed to the door leaf has an obvious method of operation that is readily operated under all lighting conditions. 2. The *listed* hardware is capable of being operated with one hand. 3. Operation of the *listed* hardware releases to the electromagnetic lock and unlocks the door immediately. 4. Loss of power to the *listed* hardware automatically unlocks the door.	and egress access control systems.			
1008.1.9.9 Locking arrangements in correctional facilities. In occupancies in Groups A-2, A-3, A-4, B, E, F, I-2, I-3, M and S within correctional and detention facilities, doors in *means of egress* serving rooms or spaces occupied by persons whose movements are controlled for security reasons shall be permitted to be locked when equipped with egress control devices which shall unlock manually and by at least one of the following means: 1. Activation of an *automatic sprinkler system*	Correctional facilities include many different use areas for detainees, including cafeterias, work areas, educational areas, visiting areas, etc. This section allows for the level of security to be maintained throughout the facility as a whole.		NA	NA

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installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1; 2. Activation of an *approved* manual alarm box; or 3. A signal from a *constantly attended location*.				
1008.1.10 Panic and fire exit hardware. Doors serving a Group H occupancy and doors serving rooms or spaces with an *occupant load* of 50 or more in a Group A or E occupancy shall not be provided with a latch or lock unless it is panic hardware or *fire exit hardware*. **Exception:** A main *exit* of a Group A occupancy in compliance with Section 1008.1.9.3, Item 2. Electrical rooms with equipment rated 1,200 amperes or more and over 6 feet (1829 mm) wide that contain overcurrent devices, switching devices or control devices with *exit* or *exit access* doors shall be equipped with panic hardware or *fire exit hardware*. The doors shall swing in the direction of egress travel.	This section was reorganized and divided into three sections. Panic hardware and fire exit hardware installed on means of egress doors must now be listed in accordance with UL 305 Panic Hardware.	**7.2.1.7.3** Required panic hardware and fire exit hardware, in other than detention and correctional occupancies as otherwise provided in Chapters 22 and 23, shall not be equipped with any locking device, set screw, or other arrangement that prevents the release of the latch when pressure is applied to the releasing device **12.2.2.2.3** 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 the latch or lock is panic hardware or fire exit hardware complying with 7.2.1.7, unless otherwise permitted by the following: (1) This requirement shall not apply to delayed-egress locks as permitted in 12.2.2.2.5. (2) This requirement shall not apply to access-controlled	NA	There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this project.

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		egress doors as permitted in 12.2.2.2.6. **14.2.2.2.2** 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 the latch or lock is panic hardware or fire exit hardware complying with 7.2.1.7. **16.2.2.2.2 Panic Hardware or Fire Exit Hardware.** 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 the latch or lock is panic hardware or fire exit hardware complying with 7.2.1.7.		
1008.1.10.1 Installation. Where panic or *fire exit hardware* is installed, it shall comply with the following: 1. Panic hardware shall be *listed* in accordance with UL 305; 2. *Fire exit hardware* shall be	See 1008.1.10		NA	NA

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listed in accordance with UL 10C and UL 305; 3. The actuating portion of the releasing device shall extend at least one-half of the door leaf width; and 4. The maximum unlatching force shall not exceed 15 pounds (67 N).				
1008.1.10.2 Balanced doors. If *balanced doors* are used and panic hardware is required, the panic hardware shall be the push-pad type and the pad shall not extend more than one-half the width of the door measured from the latch side.	See 1008.1.10		NA	NA
1009.3 Walkline. The walkline across *winder* treads shall be concentric to the direction of travel through the turn and located 12 inches (305 mm) from the side where the *winders* are narrower. The 12-inch (305 mm) dimension shall be measured from the widest point of the clear *stair* width at the walking surface of the *winder*. If *winders* are adjacent within the *flight*, the point of the widest clear *stair* width of the adjacent *winders* shall be used.	Historically, the walk line was 12” from the side of the tread, and this was the point were the tread depth was measured. New language was added to clarify where the walk line would be calculated for winder treads.	**WALKINE IS NOT A TERM USED IN NFPA** **7.2.2.2.4.2** New winders shall have a tread depth of not less than 6 in. (150 mm) and a tread depth of not less than 11 in. (280 mm) at a point 12 in. (305 mm) from the narrowest edge.	NA	NA
1009.4.5 Profile. The radius of	Per Exception 2, in addition to	**7.2.2.3.3.1** Stair treads and	NA	NA

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curvature at the leading edge of the tread shall be not greater than 9/16 inch (14.3 mm). Beveling of *nosings* shall not exceed 9/16 inch (14.3 mm). Risers shall be solid and vertical or sloped under the tread above from the underside of the *nosing* above at an angle not more than 30 degrees (0.52 rad) from the vertical. The leading edge (*nosings*) of treads shall project not more than 11/4 inches (32 mm) beyond the tread below and all projections of the leading edges shall be of uniform size, including the leading edge of the floor at the top of a *flight*. **Exceptions:** 1. Solid risers are not required for *stairways* that are not required to comply with Section 1007.3, provided that the opening between treads does not permit the passage of a sphere with a diameter of 4 inches (102 mm). 2. Solid risers are not required for occupancies in Group I-3 or in Group F, H and S occupancies other than areas accessible to the public. There are no restrictions on the size of the opening in the riser.	Group I-3, in Group F, H and S occupancies, open risers are now permitted at stairways located in areas not open to the public. Per Exceptions 3 and 4, spiral stairways and alternating tread devices must be provided with open risers in order to be constructed safely and used efficiently.	landings shall be solid, without perforations, unless otherwise permitted in 7.2.2.3.3.4. **7.2.2.3.5* Riser Height and Tread Depth.** Riser height shall be measured as the vertical distance between tread nosings. Tread depth shall be measured horizontally, between the vertical planes of the foremost projection of adjacent treads and at a right angle to the tread's leading edge, but shall not include beveled or rounded tread surfaces that slope more than 20 degrees (a slope of 1 in 2.75). At tread nosings, such beveling or rounding shall not exceed 1⁄2 in. (13 mm) in horizontal dimension. **7.2.2.3.3.4** The requirement of 7.2.2.3.3.1 shall not apply to noncombustible grated stair treads and landings in the following occupancies: (1) Assembly occupancies as otherwise provided in Chapters 12 and 13 (2) Detention and correctional occupancies as otherwise provided in Chapters 22 and 23 (3) Industrial occupancies as otherwise provided in Chapter 40		

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3. Solid risers are not required for *spiral stairways* constructed in accordance with Section 1009.9. 4. Solid risers are not required for *alternating tread devices* constructed in accordance with Section 1009.10.		(4) Storage occupancies as otherwise provided in Chapter 42		
1009.6.1 Stairway walking surface. The walking surface of treads and landings of a *stairway* shall not be sloped steeper than one unit vertical in 48 units horizontal (2-percent slope) in any direction. *Stairway* treads and landings shall have a solid surface. Finish floor surfaces shall be securely attached. **Exceptions:** 1. Openings in stair walking surfaces shall be a size that does not permit the passage of 1/2-inch-diameter (12.7 mm) sphere. Elongated opening shall be placed so that the long dimension is perpendicular to the direction of travel. 2. In Group F, H and S occupancies, other than areas of parking structures accessible to the public, openings in treads and landings shall not be	Exception 1 allows for treads and landings to be constructed of grates that do not allow the passage of a ½" sphere. This will be very beneficial in areas where the accumulation of water or snow on stair surfaces can be a safety hazard.	**7.2.2.3.4* Tread and Landing Slope.** The tread and landing slope shall not exceed 1⁄4 in./ft (21 mm/m) (a slope of 1 in 48).	NA	NA

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prohibited provided a sphere with a diameter of 11/8inches (29 mm) cannot pass through the opening.				
1009.12 Handrails. *Stairways* shall have *handrails* on each side and shall comply with Section 1012. Where glass is used to provide the *handrail*, the *handrail* shall also comply with Section 2407. **Exceptions:** 1. *Handrails* for *aisle stairs* are not required where permitted by Section 1028.13. 2. *Stairways* within dwelling units, s*piral stairways* and *aisle stairs* serving seating only on one side are permitted to have a *handrail* on one side only. 3. Decks, patios and walkways that have a single change in elevation where the landing depth on each side of the change of elevation is greater than what is required for a landing do not require *handrails*. 4. In Group R-3 occupancies, a change in elevation consisting of a single riser at an entrance or egress door does not require *handrails*. 5. Changes in room elevations	Revisions to Exception 5 now allow for within dwelling units and sleeping units of Group R-2 and R-3 occupancies, that a handrail is now only required for stairs having four or more risers.		NA	NA

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of three or fewer risers within dwelling units and sleeping units in Group R-2 and R-3 do not require *handrails*.				
1009.14 Stairway to elevator equipment. Roofs and *penthouses* containing elevator equipment that must be accessed for maintenance are required to be accessed by a *stairway*.	Where access to a roof or rooftop penthouse is required in order to maintain elevator equipment, a stairway must be provided for access purposes.		NA	NA
1010.9.1 Curb, rail, wall or barrier. A curb, rail, wall or barrier shall be provided to serve as edge protection. A curb must be a minimum of 4 inches (102 mm) in height. Barriers must be constructed so that the barrier prevents the passage of a 4-inch-diameter (102 mm) sphere, where any portion of the sphere is within 4 inches (102 mm)of the floor or ground surface.	The minimum required height of 4 inches for a curb used as edge protection at the side of ramps and ramp landings has been clarified.	**7.2.5.3.3 Drop-Offs.** Ramps and landings with drop-offs shall have curbs, walls, railings, or projecting surfaces that prevent people from traveling off the edge of the ramp. Curbs or barriers shall be not less than 4 in. (100 mm) in height.	NA	NA
1011.1 Where required. *Exits* and *exit access* doors shall be marked by an *approved exit* sign readily visible from any direction of egress travel. The path of egress travel to *exits* and within *exits* shall be marked by readily visible *exit* signs to clearly indicate the direction of egress	In buildings with complicated means of egress systems, it is possible that egress travel within the exits may not be immediately apparent to the occupants. For this reason, exit signs must also be provided for those portions within exits, such as exit passageways, where		NA	NA

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travel in cases where the *exit* or the path of egress travel is not immediately visible to the occupants. Intervening *means of egress* doors within *exits* shall be marked by *exit* signs. *Exit* sign placement shall be such that no point in an *exit access corridor* or *exit passageway* is more than 100 feet (30 480 mm) or the *listed* viewing distance for the sign, whichever is less, from the nearest visible *exit* sign. **Exceptions:** 1. *Exit* signs are not required in rooms or areas that require only one *exit* or *exit access*. 2. Main exterior *exit* doors or gates that are obviously and clearly identifiable as *exits* need not have *exit* signs where *approved* by the *building official*. 3. *Exit* signs are not required in occupancies in Group U and individual sleeping units or dwelling units in Group R-1, R-2 or R-3. 4. *Exit* signs are not required in dayrooms, sleeping rooms or dormitories in occupancies in Group I-3. 5. In occupancies in Groups A-4 and A-5, *exit* signs are not required on the seating side of	such signs are necessary to provide clear egress direction for the occupants.			

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vomitories or openings into seating areas where *exit* signs are provided in the concourse that are readily apparent from the vomitories. Egress lighting is provided to identify each vomitory or opening within the seating area in an emergency.				
1011.4 Internally illuminated exit signs. Electrically powered, *self-luminous* and *photoluminescent exit* signs shall be *listed* and labeled in accordance with UL 924 and shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and Chapter 27. *Exit* signs shall be illuminated at all times.	Internally illuminated exit signs, including electrically powered, self-luminous and photoluminescent signs, are now required to be listed and labeled per UL 924.		NA	NA
1018.4 Dead ends. Where more than one *exit* or *exit access doorway* is required, the *exit access* shall be arranged such that there are no dead ends in *corridors* more than 20 feet (6096 mm) in length. **Exceptions:** 1. In occupancies in Group I-3 of Occupancy Condition 2, 3 or 4 (see Section 308.4), the dead end in a *corridor* shall not exceed 50 feet (15 240 mm). 2. In occupancies in Groups B, E, F, I-1, M, R-1, R-2,	Exception 2 has been amended so that in addition to Group B and F, the permissible length of a dead-end corridor is 50 feet in Group E, I-1, M, R-1, R-2, R-4, S and U occupancies when the building is provided throughout with an NFPA 13 automatic sprinkler system.	**7.5.1.5*** Exit access shall be arranged so that there are no dead ends in corridors, unless permitted by, and limited to the lengths specified in, Chapters 11 through 43. **7.5.3.3** Exterior exit access balconies shall be separated from the interior of the building by walls and opening protectives as required for corridors, unless the exterior exit access balcony is served by at least two remote	NA	There are no conflicts with NFPA 101 as defined for this project.

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R-4, S and U, where the building is equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, the length of the dead-end *corridors* shall not exceed 50 feet (15 240 mm). 3. A dead-end *corridor* shall not be limited in length where the length of the dead-end *corridor* is less than 2.5 times the least width of the dead-end *corridor*.		stairs that can be accessed without any occupant traveling past an unprotected opening to reach one of the stairs, or unless dead ends on the exterior exit access do not exceed 20 ft (6100 mm). **7.11.5** Means of egress, for rooms or spaces other than those that meet the criteria of 7.11.4(1) through (3), shall be arranged so that there are no dead ends in corridors. **7.11.4** Not less than two means of egress shall be provided from each building or hazardous area thereof, unless all of the following criteria are met: (1) Rooms or spaces do not exceed 200 ft2 (18.6 m2). (2) Rooms or spaces have an occupant load not exceeding three persons. (3) Rooms or spaces have a travel distance to the room door not exceeding 25 ft (7620 mm). **12.2.5.1.3** Dead-end corridors shall not exceed 20 ft (6100 mm). **14.2.5.2** No dead-end corridor shall exceed 20 ft (6100 mm), other than in buildings protected throughout by an approved,		

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		supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, in which case dead-end corridors shall not exceed 50 ft (15 m). **16.2.5.2** No dead-end corridor shall exceed 20 ft (6100 mm), other than in buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, in which case dead-end corridors shall not exceed 50 ft (15 m). **16.6.2.5.3** No dead-end corridors shall exceed 20 ft (6100 mm). **18.2.5.2 Dead-End Corridors.** Dead-end corridors shall not exceed 30 ft (9.1 m). **22.2.5.2** No exit or exit access shall contain a corridor, a hallway, or an aisle having a pocket or dead end exceeding 50 ft (15 m) for Use Condition II, Use Condition III, or Use Condition IV and 20 ft (6100 mm) for Use Condition V. **28.2.5.5** In buildings not protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 28.3.5, dead-end corridors shall not exceed 35 ft (10.7 m).		

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		30.2.5.4 Dead-end corridors shall be limited in accordance with either 30.2.5.4.1 or 30.2.5.4.2. **30.2.5.4.1** Dead-end corridors shall not exceed 35 ft (10.7 m) in buildings not protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 30.3.5. **30.2.5.4.2** Dead-end corridors shall not exceed 50 ft (15 m) in buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 30.3.5. **32.3.2.5.4** Dead-end corridors shall not exceed 30 ft (9.1 mm). **36.2.5.2.1** In buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1), dead-end corridors shall not exceed 50 ft (15 m). **36.2.5.2.2** In all buildings not complying with 36.2.5.2.1, dead-end corridors shall not exceed 20 ft (6100 mm). **36.4.4.3.1** Dead ends not exceeding a length equal to twice the width of the mall, measured at the narrowest location within the dead-end		

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		portion of the mall, shall be permitted. **38.2.5.2** Dead-end corridors shall be permitted in accordance with 38.2.5.2.1 or 38.2.5.2.2. **38.2.5.2.1** In buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1), dead-end corridors shall not exceed 50 ft (15 m). **38.2.5.2.2** In buildings other than those complying with 38.2.5.2.1, dead-end corridors shall not exceed 20 ft (6100 mm).			

Table 40.2.5 Arrangement of Means of Egress

Level of Protection	General Industrial Occupancy ft	General Industrial Occupancy m	Special-Purpose Industrial Occupancy ft	Special-Purpose Industrial Occupancy m	High Hazard Industrial Occupancy
Dead-End Corridor					
Protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	50	15	50	15	Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4
Not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	50	15	50	15	Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4
Common Path of Travel					
Protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	100	30	100	30	Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4
Not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	50	15	50	15	Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4

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		40.6.3 Dead ends shall not exceed 50 ft (15 m) for other than high hazard contents areas and shall not be permitted for high hazard contents areas.		

Table 42.2.5 Arrangements of Means of Egress

Level of Protection	Low Hazard Storage Occupancy	Ordinary Hazard Storage Occupancy		High Hazard Storage Occupancy
		ft	m	
Dead-End Corridor				
Protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	NL	100	30	Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4
Not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	NL	50	15	Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4
Common Path of Travel				
Protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	NL	100	30	Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4
Not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	NL	50	15	Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4

NL: Not limited.

		42.6.3 Dead ends shall not exceed 50 ft (15 m) for other than high hazard contents areas and shall not be permitted for high hazard contents areas. **42.8.2.5.3.2** Within closed parking structures containing fuel dispensing devices, exits shall be arranged and located to		

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		meet the following additional requirements: (1) Exits shall lead to the outside of the building on the same level or to stairs, with no upward travel permitted, unless direct outside exits are available from that floor. (2) Any story below the story at which fuel is being dispensed shall have exits leading directly to the outside via outside stairs or doors at the finished ground level.		
1019.1 General. Balconies used for egress purposes shall conform to the same requirements as *corridors* for width, headroom, dead ends and projections.	The requirements for Egress balconies have been relocated to their own section.		NA	NA
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 be provided with *exits* as required for stories. **Exceptions:** 1. As modified by Section 403.5.2.	Exception 1 was added as correlation with the third stairway required in highrise building of 420 ft. or higher. Exceptions 2 and 3 were added as part of the correlation efforts between exit and exit access stairways as a component of a means of egress. The purpose of Exception 4 is to allow single exits from some dwelling units. The purpose of Exception 5 is to allow for spaces the have exits		**Exceptions:** 1 – 5 No change <u>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</u>	NA

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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*.	independent of the building exits.		four means of egress.	
1021.1.1 Exits maintained. The required number of *exits* from any *story* shall be maintained until arrival at grade or the *public way*.	The requirement for exits to be maintained until arrival at grade was relocated from 2006 IBC Section 1019.1 so that it was clear that the exceptions were not applicable to this portion of exit requirements.		NA	NA

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1021.2 Single exits. Only one *exit* shall be required from Group R-3 occupancy buildings or from stories of other buildings as indicated in Table 1021.2. Occupancies shall be permitted to have a single *exit* in buildings otherwise required to have more than one *exit* if the areas served by the single *exit* do not exceed the limitations of Table 1021.2. Mixed occupancies shall be permitted to be served by single *exits* provided each individual occupancy complies with the applicable requirements of Table 1021.2 for that occupancy. Where applicable, cumulative *occupant loads* from adjacent occupancies shall be considered in accordance with the provisions of Section 1004.1. Basements with a single *exit* shall not be located more than one *story* below *grade plane*.	The allowance for single exit buildings has been clarified to address egress from individual stories within the buildings. The focus has shifted from single-exit buildings to single-exit stories within buildings. This allows the table to address mixed occupancies.		**Table 1021.2 Buildings with One Exit.** **Revise the 1st raw under "Occupancy" to add "D".**	NA
	See 1021.2		NA	NA
1022.1 Enclosures required. *Interior exit stairways* and interior *exit ramps* shall be enclosed with *fire barriers*	Consistent with the provisions for shaft enclosures, the fire-resistance rating of an exit enclosure cannot be less than		NA	NA

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constructed in accordance with Section 707 or *horizontal assemblies* constructed in accordance with Section 712, or both. *Exit enclosures* shall have a *fire-resistance rating* of not less than 2 hours where connecting four stories or more and not less than 1 hour where connecting less than four stories. The number of stories connected by the *exit enclosure* shall include any basements but not any *mezzanines*. *Exit enclosures* shall have a *fire-resistance rating* not less than the floor assembly penetrated, but need not exceed 2 hours. *Exit enclosures* shall lead directly to the exterior of the building or shall be extended to the exterior of the building with an *exit passageway* conforming to the requirements of Section 1023, except as permitted in Section 1027.1. An *exit enclosure* shall not be used for any purpose other than *means of egress*. **Exceptions:** 1. In all occupancies, other than Group H and I occupancies, a *stairway* is not required to be enclosed when the *stairway*	the rating of the floor construction penetrated by the enclosure. It is clarified that the exit enclosure can discharge to either the outside of the building or an exit passageway. A new Exception 7 coordinates with Sectio 1028.5.1 for open stairways from balconies, galleries and press boxes. Previous exceptions 8 and 9 were relocated to Section 1016.1 (see Section 1016.1).			

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serves an *occupant load* of less than 10 and the *stairway* complies with either Item 1.1 or 1.2. In all cases, the maximum number of connecting open stories shall not exceed two. 1.1. The *stairway* is open to not more than one *story* above its *level of exit discharge*; or 1.2. The *stairway* is open to not more than one *story* below its *level of exit discharge*. 2. *Exits* in buildings of Group A-5 where all portions of the *means of egress* are essentially open to the outside need not be enclosed. 3. *Stairways* serving and contained within a single residential dwelling unit or sleeping unit in Group R-1, R-2 or R-3 occupancies are not required to be enclosed. 4. *Stairways* in open parking structures that serve only the parking structure are not required to be enclosed. 5. *Stairways* in Group I-3 occupancies, as provided for in Section 408.3.8, are not required to be enclosed. 6. *Means of egress stairways* as required by Sections 410.5.3 and 1015.6.1 are not				

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required to be enclosed. 7. *Means of egress stairways* from balconies, galleries or press boxes as provided for in Section 1028.5.1 are not required to be enclosed.				
1022.9.1 Termination and extension. A *smokeproof enclosure* or pressurized *stairway* shall terminate at an *exit discharge* or a *public way*. The *smokeproof enclosure* or pressurized *stairway* shall be permitted to be extended by an *exit passageway* in accordance with Section 1022.2. The *exit passageway* shall be without openings other than the *fire door assembly* required by Section 1022.2 and those necessary for egress from the *exit passageway*. The *exit passageway* shall be separated from the remainder of the building by 2-hour *fire barriers* constructed in accordance with Section 707 or *horizontal assemblies* constructed in accordance with Section 712, or both. **Exceptions:** 1. Openings in the *exit passageway* serving a *smokeproof enclosure* are	This revision allows smokeproof enclosures and pressurized stairways to terminate at an exit discharge or exit passageway similar to exit enclosures.	**7.2.3.3 Enclosure.** A smokeproof enclosure shall be enclosed from the highest point to the lowest point by barriers having 2-hour fire resistance ratings. Where a vestibule is used, it shall be within the 2-hour-rated enclosure and shall be considered part of the smokeproof enclosure.	NA	NA

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permitted where the *exit passageway* is protected and pressurized in the same manner as the *smokeproof enclosure*, and openings are protected as required for access from other floors. 2. Openings in the *exit passageway* serving a pressurized *stairway* are permitted where the *exit passageway* is protected and pressurized in the same manner as the pressurized *stairway*. 3. The *fire barrier* separating the *smokeproof enclosure* or pressurized *stairway* from the *exit passageway* is not required, provided the *exit passageway* is protected and pressurized in the same manner as the *smokeproof enclosure* or pressurized *stairway*. 4. A *smokeproof enclosure* or pressurized *stairway* shall be permitted to egress through areas on the level of discharge or vestibules as permitted by Section 1027.				
1024.1 General. *Approved* luminous egress path markings delineating the exit path shall be provided in buildings of Groups	Photoluminescent or self-luminous exit path markings are now required in exit enclosures and exit passageways of high-	**7.10.1.6* Floor Proximity Exit Signs.** Where floor proximity exit signs are required in Chapters 11 through 43, such	NA	NA

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A, B, E, I, M and R-1 having occupied floors located more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access in accordance with Sections 1024.1 through 1024.5. **Exceptions:** 1. Luminous egress path markings shall not be required on the *level of exit discharge* in lobbies that serve as part of the exit path in accordance with Section 1027.1, Exception 1. 2. Luminous egress path markings shall not be required in areas of *open parking garages* that serve as part of the exit path in accordance with Section 1027.1,Exception 3.	rise buildings in order to delineate the exit path.	signs shall comply with 7.10.3, 7.10.4, 7.10.5, and 7.10.6 for externally illuminated signs and 7.10.7 for internally illuminated signs. Such signs shall be located near the floor level in addition to those signs required for doors or corridors. The bottom of the sign shall be not less than 6 in. (150 mm), but not more than 18 in. (455 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 in. (100 mm) of the door frame. **7.10.1.7* Floor Proximity Egress Path Marking.** Where floor proximity egress path marking is required in Chapters 11 through 43, an approved floor proximity egress path marking system that is internally illuminated shall be installed within 18 in. (455 mm) of the floor. Floor proximity egress path marking systems shall be listed in accordance with ANSI/UL 1994, *Standard*		

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		for Luminous Egress Path Marking Systems. The system shall provide a visible delineation of the path of 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 7.9.2. The system shall be maintained in accordance with the product manufacturing listing. **12.4.7.7.2** Floor proximity exit signs shall be provided in accordance with 7.10.1.6.		
1027.1 General. *Exits* shall discharge directly to the exterior of the building. The *exit discharge* shall be at grade or shall provide direct access to	The options of exit discharge through a lobby or through a vestibule (Exceptions 1 and 2) combined can only make up ½ of the exits. Previously, the	**7.7 Discharge from Exits.** **7.7.1* Exit Termination.** Exits shall terminate directly, at a public way or at an exterior exit discharge, unless otherwise	NA	NA

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grade. The *exit discharge* shall not reenter a building. The combined use of Exceptions 1 and 2 below shall not exceed 50 percent of the number and capacity of the required *exits*. **Exceptions:** 1. A maximum of 50 percent of the number and capacity of the *exit enclosures* is permitted to egress through areas on the level of discharge provided all of the following are met: 1.1. Such *exit enclosures* egress to a free and unobstructed path of travel to an exterior *exit* door and such *exit* is readily visible and identifiable from the point of termination of the *exit* enclosure. 1.2. The entire area of the *level of exit discharge* is separated from areas below by construction conforming to the *fire-resistance rating* for the *exit enclosure*. 1.3. The egress path from the *exit enclosure* on the *level of exit discharge* is protected throughout by an *approved automatic sprinkler system*. All portions of the *level of exit discharge* with access to the egress path shall either be	exceptions could be taken individually and possibly be 100% of the exits. A new exception 4 clarifies that horizontal exits do not have to discharge to the exterior of a building.	provided in 7.7.1.2 through 7.7.1.4. **7.7.1.1** Yards, courts, open spaces, or other portions of the exit discharge shall be of the required width and size to provide all occupants with a safe access to a public way. **7.7.1.2** The requirement of 7.7.1 shall not apply to interior exit discharge as otherwise provided in 7.7.2. **7.7.1.3** The requirement of 7.7.1 shall not apply to rooftop exit discharge as otherwise provided in 7.7.6. **7.7.1.4** Means of egress shall be permitted to terminate in an exterior area of refuge for detention and correctional occupancies as otherwise provided in Chapters 22 and 23. **7.7.2 Discharge Through Areas on Level of Exit Discharge.** Not more than 50 percent of the required number of exits, and not more than 50 percent of the required egress capacity, shall discharge through areas on the level of exit discharge, unless otherwise permitted in		

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protected throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, or separated from the egress path in accordance with the requirements for the enclosure of *exits*. 2. A maximum of 50 percent of the number and capacity of the *exit enclosures* is permitted to egress through a vestibule provided all of the following are met: 2.1. The entire area of the vestibule is separated from areas below by construction conforming to the *fire-resistance rating* for the *exit enclosure*. 2.2. The depth from the exterior of the building is not greater than 10 feet (3048 mm) and the length is not greater than 30 feet (9144 mm). 2.3. The area is separated from the remainder of the *level of exit discharge* by construction providing protection at least the equivalent of *approved* wired glass in steel frames. 2.4. The area is used only for *means of egress* and *exits* directly to the outside.		7.7.2.1 and 7.7.2.2 and provided that the criteria of 7.7.2.3 through 7.7.2.7 also are met. **7.7.2.1** One hundred percent of the exits shall be permitted to discharge through areas on the level of exit discharge in detention and correctional occupancies as otherwise provided in Chapters 22 and 23. **7.7.2.2** In existing buildings, the 50 percent limit on egress capacity shall not apply if the 50 percent limit on the required number of exits is met. **7.7.2.3** The discharge specified in 7.7.2 shall lead to a free and unobstructed way to the exterior of the building, and such way shall be readily visible and identifiable from the point of discharge from the exit. **7.7.2.4** The level of discharge shall be protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, or the portion of the level of discharge used for discharge shall be protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7 and shall be		

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3. *Stairways* in *open parking garages* complying with Section 1022.1, Exception 4, are permitted to egress through the *open parking garage* at their *levels of exit discharge*. 4. *Horizontal exits* complying with Section 1025 shall not be required to discharge directly to the exterior of the building.		separated from the nonsprinklered portion of the floor by a fire resistance rating meeting the requirements for the enclosure of exits. *(See 7.1.3.2.1.)* **7.7.2.5** The requirement of 7.7.2.4 shall not apply where the discharge area is a vestibule or foyer that meets all of the following criteria: (1) The depth from the exterior of the building shall be not more than 10 ft (3050 mm), and the length shall be not more than 30 ft (9140 mm). (2) The foyer shall be separated from the remainder of the level of discharge by construction providing protection not less than the equivalent of wired glass in steel frames. (3) The foyer shall serve only as means of egress and shall include an exit directly to the outside. **7.7.2.6** The entire area on the level of discharge shall be separated from areas below by construction having a fire resistance rating not less than that required		

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		for the exit enclosure, unless otherwise provided in 7.7.2.7. **7.7.2.7** Levels below the level of discharge in an atrium shall be permitted to be open to the level of discharge where such level of discharge is protected in accordance with 8.6.7. **7.7.3 Arrangement and Marking of Exit Discharge.** **7.7.3.1** Where more than one exit discharge is required, exit discharges shall be arranged to meet the remoteness criteria of 7.5.1.3. **7.7.3.2** The exit discharge shall be arranged and marked to make clear the direction of egress to a public way. Stairs shall be arranged so as to make clear the direction of egress to a public way. Stairs that continue more than one-half story beyond the level of exit discharge shall be interrupted at the level of exit discharge by partitions, doors, or other effective means. **7.7.4 Components of Exit Discharge.** Doors, stairs, ramps, corridors, exit passageways, bridges, balconies, escalators,		

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		moving walks, and other components of an exit discharge shall comply with the detailed requirements of this chapter for such components. **7.7.5 Signs.** See 7.2.2.5.4. **7.7.6 Discharge to Roofs.** Where approved by the authority having jurisdiction, exits shall be permitted to discharge to roofs or other sections of the building or an adjoining building where the following criteria are met: (1) The roof/ceiling assembly construction has a fire resistance rating not less than that required for the exit enclosure. (2) A continuous and safe means of egress from the roof is available.		
1028.1 General. Occupancies in Group A and assembly occupancies accessory to Group E which contain seats, tables, displays, equipment or other material shall comply with this section.	The revised text clarifies that the assembly seating criteria can also be used for assembly spaces that are classified as Group E occupancies. Correlating provisions occurred in Section 1010.2, 1014.3, 1028.2, 1028.3 and 1028.9.		NA	NA
1028.1.1 Bleachers. *Bleachers*, *grandstands* and *folding and telescopic seating*, that are not	See definition for 'Bleachers', 'Grandstands' and 'Folding and telescopic seating.'		**1028.1.1 Bleachers. Reserved.**	NA

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building elements, shall comply with ICC 300.				
1028.4 Foyers and lobbies. In Group A-1 occupancies, where persons are admitted to the building at times when seats are not available, such persons shall be allowed to wait in a lobby or similar space, provided such lobby or similar space shall not encroach upon the required clear width of the *means of egress*. Such foyer, if not directly connected to a public street by all the main entrances or *exits*, shall have a straight and unobstructed *corridor* or path of travel to every such main entrance or *exit*.	The physical barrier required to separate the waiting areas within lobbies of Group A-1 occupancies from the means of egress paths is no longer mandated.		NA	NA
1028.5 Interior balcony and gallery means of egress. For balconies, galleries or press boxes having a seating capacity of 50 or more located in Group A occupancies, at least two *means of egress* shall be provided, with one from each side of every balcony, gallery or press box and at least one leading directly to an *exit*.	The allowance for a single means of egress where serving a press box with an occupant load of 49 or less has been clarified.		NA	NA

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1028.10 Clear width of aisle accessways serving seating. Where seating rows have 14 or fewer seats, the minimum clear *aisle accessway* width shall not be less than 12 inches (305 mm) measured as 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, the measurement shall be made with seats in the raised position. Where any chair in the row 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 arm in the used position. **Exception:** For seats with folding tablet arms, row spacing is permitted to be determined with the tablet arm in the stored position where the tablet arm when raised manually to vertical position in one motion automatically returns to the stored position by force of gravity.	The revised language clarifies how to measure aisle accessways for seats with folding tablet arms.	Table 12.2.3.2 Capacity Factors Clear Width per Seat Served No. of Seats / Stairs (in. / mm) / Passageways, Ramps, and Doorways (in. / mm) Unlimited: 0.3 *AB* / 7.6 *AB* / 0.22 *C* / 5.6 *C* (1) If risers exceed 7 in. in height, the stair width in Table 12.2.3.2 shall be multiplied by factor *A*, where *A* equals the following: $A = 1 + \frac{\text{riser height} - 7}{5}$ (2) If risers exceed 178 mm in height, the stair width in Table 12.2.3.2 shall be multiplied by factor *A*, where *A* equals the following: $A = 1 + \frac{\text{riser height} - 178}{125}$ (3) Stairs not having a handrail within a 30 in. (760 mm) horizontal distance shall be 25 percent wider than otherwise calculated; that is, their width shall be multiplied by factor *B*, where *B* equals the following: $B = 1.25$ (4) Ramps steeper than 1 in 10 slope where used in ascent shall have their width increased by 10 percent; that is, their width shall be multiplied by factor *C*, where *C* equals the following: $C = 1.10$ **12.2.3.4 Lighting and Access Catwalks.** The requirements of 12.2.3.2 and 12.2.3.3 shall not apply to lighting and access catwalks as permitted by 12.4.5.9. **12.2.5.4.4*** The width of aisle accessways and aisles shall provide sufficient egress capacity for the number of persons accommodated by the catchment area served by the aisle accessway or aisle in accordance with 12.2.3.2, or for smokeprotected assembly seating in accordance with 12.4.2. **12.2.5.4.5** Where aisle accessways or aisles converge to form a	**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 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	NA

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		single path of egress travel, the required egress capacity of that path shall be not less than the combined required capacity of the converging aisle accessways and aisles. **12.2.5.4.6** Those portions of aisle accessways and aisles where egress is possible in either of two directions shall be uniform in required width, unless otherwise permitted by 12.2.5.4.7. **12.2.5.4.7** The requirement of 12.2.5.4.6 shall not apply to those portions of aisle accessways where the required width, not including the seat space described by 12.2.5.7.3, does not exceed 12 in. (305 mm). **12.2.5.4.8** In the case of side boundaries for aisle accessways or aisles, other than those for nonfixed seating at tables, the clear width shall be measured to boundary elements such as walls, guardrails, handrails, edges of seating, tables, and side edges of treads, and said measurement shall be made	the aisle accessway having a length not exceeding 6 feet (1.8 m) measured from the center of the seat farthest from the aisle.	

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		horizontally to the vertical projection of the elements, resulting in the smallest width measured perpendicularly to the line of travel. **12.2.5.5* Aisle Accessways Serving Seating Not at Tables.** **12.2.5.5.1*** The required clear width of aisle accessways between rows of seating shall be determined as follows: (1) Horizontal measurements shall be made, between vertical planes, from the back of one seat to the front of the most forward projection of the seat immediately behind it. (2) Where the entire row consists of automatic- or self-rising seats that comply with ASTM F 851, *Standard Test Method for Self-Rising Seat Mechanisms*, the measurement shall be permitted to be made with the seats in the up position. **12.2.5.5.2** The aisle accessway between rows of seating shall have a clear width of not less than 12 in. (305 mm), and this minimum shall be increased as		

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		a function of row length in accordance with 12.2.5.5.4 and 12.2.5.5.5. **12.2.5.5.3** If used by not more than four persons, no minimum clear width shall be required for the portion of an aisle accessway having a length not exceeding 6 ft (1830 mm), measured from the center of the seat farthest from the aisle. **12.2.5.5.4*** Rows of seating served by aisles or doorways at both ends shall not exceed 100 seats per row. **12.2.5.5.4.1** The 12 in. (305 mm) minimum clear width of aisle accessway specified in 12.2.5.5.2 shall be increased by 0.3 in. (7.6 mm) for every seat over a total of 14 but shall not be required to exceed 22 in. (560 mm). **12.2.5.5.4.2** The requirement of 12.2.5.5.4.1 shall not apply to smoke-protected assembly seating as permitted by 12.4.2.7. **12.2.5.5.5** Rows of seating served by an aisle or doorway at one end only shall have a path of travel not exceeding 30 ft		

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		(9140 mm) in length from any seat to an aisle. **12.2.5.5.5.1** The 12 in. (305 mm) minimum clear width of aisle accessway specified in 12.2.5.5.2 shall be increased by 0.6 in. (15 mm) for every seat over a total of seven. **12.2.5.5.5.2** The requirements of 12.2.5.5.5 and 12.2.5.5.5.1 shall not apply to smoke-protected assembly seating as permitted by 12.4.2.8 and 12.4.2.9. **12.2.5.5.6** Rows of seating using tablet-arm chairs shall be permitted only if the clear width of aisle accessways complies with the requirements of 12.2.5.5 when measured under one of the following conditions: (1) The clear width is measured with the tablet arm in the usable position. (2) The clear width is measured with the tablet arm in the stored position where the tablet arm automatically returns to the stored position when raised manually to a vertical position in one motion and falls to the stored position by force of gravity.		

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		12.2.5.5.7 The depth of seat boards shall be not less than 9 in. (230 mm) where the same level is not used for both seat boards and footboards. **12.2.5.5.8** Footboards, independent of seats, shall be provided so that there is no horizontal opening that allows the passage of a 1⁄2 in. (13 mm) diameter sphere. **12.2.5.6 Aisles Serving Seating Not at Tables.** **12.2.5.6.1 General.** **12.2.5.6.1.1** Aisles shall be provided so that the number of seats served by the nearest aisle is in accordance with 12.2.5.5.2 through 12.2.5.5.5, unless otherwise permitted by 12.2.5.6.1.2. **12.2.5.6.1.2** Aisles shall not be required in bleachers, provided that all of the following conditions are met: (1) Egress from the front row shall not be obstructed by a rail, a guard, or other obstruction. (2) The row spacing shall be 28 in. (710 mm) or less. (3) The rise per row, including		

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		the first row, shall be 6 in. (150 mm) or less. (4) The number of rows shall not exceed 16. (5) The seat spaces shall not be physically defined. (6) Seat boards that are also used as stepping surfaces for descent shall provide a walking surface with a width not less than 12 in. (305 mm), and, where a depressed footboard exists, the gap between seat boards of adjacent rows shall not exceed 12 in. (305 mm), measured horizontally. (7) The leading edges of seat boards used as stepping surfaces shall be provided with a contrasting marking stripe so that the location of the leading edge is readily apparent, particularly where viewed in descent, and the following shall also apply: (a) The marking stripe shall be not less than 1 in. (25 mm) wide and shall not exceed 2 in. (51 mm) in width. (b) The marking stripe shall not be required where bleacher surfaces and		

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		environmental conditions, under all conditions of use, are such that the location of each leading edge is readily apparent, particularly when viewed in descent.		