

APPENDIX E: LIST OF CHANGES

2001 Florida Building Code Changes that May Impact Construction Costs

Florida Building Code, Building Comment	Building Code Language
Chapter 1	
s. 104.3.1.1 Minimum plan review criteria for buildings. Provides for additional plan review criteria.	§104.3.1.1 Minimum plan review criteria for buildings. The examination of the documents by the building official shall include the following minimum criteria and documents; a floor plan, site plan, foundation plan, floor/roof framing plan or truss layout and all exterior elevations:
s. 105 Inspection. Provides for additional inspection criteria.	<p>105.6 Required inspections. The building official upon notification from the permit holder or his agent shall make the following inspections, and shall either release that portion of the construction or shall notify the permit holder or his agent of any violations which must be corrected in order to comply with the technical codes. The building official shall determine the timing and sequencing of when inspections occur and what elements are inspected at each inspection.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Building</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foundation inspection: To be made after trenches are excavated and forms erected and shall at a minimum include the following building components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stem-wall, • monolithic slab-on-grade, • piling/pile caps, • footers/grade beams 2. Framing inspection: To be made after the roof, all framing, fireblocking and bracing is in place, all concealing wiring, all pipes, chimneys, ducts and vents are complete and shall at a minimum include the following building components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • window/door framing, • vertical cells/columns, • lintel/tie beams, • framing/trusses/bracing/connectors • draft stopping/fire blocking, • curtain wall framing, • energy insulation, • accessibility. 3. Sheathing inspection: To be made either as part of a dry-in inspection or done separately at the request of the contractor after all roof and wall sheathing and fasteners are complete and shall at a minimum include the following building components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • roof sheathing, • wall sheathing, • sheathing fasteners, • roof/wall dry-in. 4. Roofing inspection: Shall at a minimum include the following building components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dry-in, • insulation, • roof coverings, • flashing. 5. Final inspection: To be made after the building is completed and ready for occupancy. 6. Swimming pool inspection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First inspection to be made after excavation and installation of reinforcing steel, bonding and main drain and prior to placing of concrete. • Final inspection to be made when the swimming pool is complete and all required enclosure requirements are in place. 7. Demolition Inspections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First inspection to be made after all utility connections have been disconnected and secured in such manner that no unsafe or unsanitary conditions shall exist during or after demolition operations. • Final inspection to be made after all demolition work is completed.
	<p>Electrical</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Underground inspection: To be made after trenches or ditches are excavated, conduit or cable installed, and before any backfill is put in place. 2. Rough-In inspection: To be made after the roof, framing, fireblocking and bracing is in place and prior to the installation of wall or ceiling membranes. 3. Final inspection: To be made after the building is complete, all required electrical fixtures are in place and properly connected or protected, and the structure is ready for occupancy.

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	<p>Plumbing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Underground inspection: To be made after trenches or ditches are excavated, piping installed, and before any backfill is put in place. 2. Rough-In inspection: To be made after the roof, framing, fireblocking and bracing is in place and all soil, waste and vent piping is complete, and prior to this installation of wall or ceiling membranes. 3. Final inspection: To be made after the building is complete, all plumbing fixtures are in place and properly connected, and the structure is ready for occupancy. <p>NOTE: See §P312 of the Florida Building Code, Plumbing for required tests.</p> <p>Mechanical</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Underground inspection: To be made after trenches or ditches are excavated, underground duct and fuel piping installed, and before any backfill is put in place. 2. Rough-In inspection: To be made after the roof, framing, fire blocking and bracing are in place and all ducting, and other concealed components are complete, and prior to the installation of wall or ceiling membranes. 3. Final inspection: To be made after the building is complete, the mechanical system is in place and properly connected, and the structure is ready for occupancy. <p>Gas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rough piping inspection: To be made after all new piping authorized by the permit has been installed, and before any such piping has been covered or concealed or any fixtures or gas appliances have been connected. 2. Final piping inspection: To be made after all piping authorized by the permit has been installed and after all portions which are to be concealed by plastering or otherwise have been so concealed, and before any fixtures or gas appliances have been connected. This inspection shall include a pressure test. 3. Final inspection: To be made on all new gas work authorized by the permit and such portions of existing systems as may be affected by new work or any changes, to insure compliance with all the requirements of this code and to assure that the installation and construction of the gas system is in accordance with reviewed plans.
<p>s. 105.11 Termites. Provides for inspection for termites in accordance with § 1503.4.4, 1804.6.2.7, 1916.7.5, 2303, 2304 or 2603.3.</p>	<p>105.11 Termites. Building components and building surroundings required to be protected from termite damage in accordance with §1503.4.4, §1804.6.2.7, §1916.7.5, §2303, §2304 or §2603.3, specifically required to be inspected for termites in accordance with §2116, or required to have chemical soil treatment in accordance with §1816 shall not be covered or concealed until the release from the building official has been received.</p> <p>§1503.4.4 Protection against decay and termites. Condensate lines and roof downspouts shall discharge at least 1 foot (305 mm) away from the structure sidewall, whether by underground piping, tail extensions, or splash blocks. Gutters with downspouts are required on all buildings with eaves of less than 6 inches (152 mm) horizontal projection except for gable end rakes or on a roof above another roof. Irrigation/sprinkler systems and risers for spray heads shall not be installed within 1 foot (305 mm) of the building sidewall.</p> <p>§1804.6.2.7.2 In areas where hazard of termite damage is very heavy in accordance with Figure 2304.1.4, foam plastic insulation shall be permitted below grade on foundation walls in accordance with one of the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When in addition to the requirements of §2304.1.2, an approved method of protecting the foam plastic and structure from subterranean termite damage is provided. 2. Within Types I, II and IV construction. 3. On the interior side of basement walls.

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	<p>§1916.7.5.1 Clearance between earth and insulated concrete forms (ICF) shall be not less than 6 inches (152 mm).</p> <p>§2303.1.2 The foundation and the area encompassed within 1 foot (305mm) therein shall have all vegetation, stumps, dead roots, cardboard, trash, and foreign material removed and the fill material shall be free of vegetation and foreign material. The fill shall be compacted to assure adequate support of the foundation.</p> <p>§2303.1.3 After all work is completed, loose wood and debris shall be completely removed from under the building and within 1 foot (305 mm) thereof. All wood forms and supports shall be completely removed. This includes, but is not limited to: wooden grade stakes, forms, contraction spacers, tub trap boxes, plumbing supports, bracing, shoring, forms, or other cellulose-containing material placed in any location where such materials are not clearly visible and readily removable prior to completion of the work. Wood shall not be stored in contact with the ground under any building. EXCEPTION: Materials which are of naturally durable wood or are pressure treated for ground contact, and which are installed with at least 6 inches (152 mm) clear space from the structure to allow for inspection and treatment for termites.</p> <p>§2303.1.4 In order to reduce chances of termite infestation, no wood, vegetation, stumps, dead roots, cardboard, trash, or other cellulose-containing material shall be buried on the building lot within 15 feet (4.6 m) of any building or the position of any building proposed to be built.</p>
	<p>SECTION 2116 TERMITE INSPECTION</p> <p>§2116.1 Cleaning. Cells and cavities in masonry units and air gaps between brick, stone or masonry veneers and the structure shall be cleaned of all non-preserved treated or non-naturally durable wood, or other cellulose-containing material prior to concrete placement. EXCEPTION: Inorganic material manufactured for closing cells in foundation concrete masonry unit construction or clean earth fill placed in concrete masonry unit voids below slab level before termite treatment is performed.</p> <p>§2116.2 Concrete bearing ledge. Brick, stone or other veneer shall be supported by a concrete bearing ledge of such thickness as required in Chapter 14, which is poured integrally with the concrete foundation. No supplemental concrete foundation pours which will create a hidden cold joint shall be used without supplemental treatment in the foundation unless there is an approved physical barrier. An approved physical barrier shall also be installed from below the wall sill plate or first block course horizontally to embed in a mortar joint. If masonry veneer extends below grade, a termite protective treatment must be applied to the cavity created between the veneer and the foundation, in lieu of a physical barrier. EXCEPTION: Veneer supported by a structural member secured to the foundation sidewall as provided in 1403, provided at least a 6 inch (152 mm) clear inspection space of the foundation sidewall exterior exist between the veneer and the top of any soil, sod, mulch or other organic landscaping component, deck, apron, porch, walk or any other work immediately adjacent to or adjoining the structure.</p>
	<p>SECTION 1816 TERMITE PROTECTION</p> <p>§1816.1 Termite Protection. Termite protection shall be provided by registered termiticides or other approved methods of termite protection labeled for use as a preventative treatment to new construction.</p> <p>§1816.1.1 If soil treatment is used for subterranean termite prevention, the initial chemical soil treatment inside the foundation perimeter shall be done after all excavation, backfilling and compaction is complete.</p>

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	<p>§1816.1.2 If soil treatment is used for subterranean termite prevention, soil area disturbed after initial chemical soil treatment shall be retreated with a chemical soil treatment, including spaces boxed or formed.</p> <p>§1816.1.3 If soil treatment is used for subterranean termite prevention, space in concrete floors boxed out or formed for the subsequent installation of plumbing traps, drains or any other purpose shall be created by using plastic or metal permanently placed forms of sufficient depth to eliminate any planned soil disturbance after initial chemical soil treatment.</p> <p>§1816.1.4 If soil treatment is used for subterranean termite prevention, chemically treated soil shall be protected with a minimum 6 mil vapor retarder to protect against rainfall dilution. If rainfall occurs before vapor retarder placement, retreatment is required. Any work, including placement of reinforcing steel, done after chemical treatment until the concrete floor is poured, shall be done in such manner as to avoid penetrating or disturbing treated soil.</p> <p>§1816.1.5 If soil treatment is used for subterranean termite prevention, concrete overpour or mortar accumulated along the exterior foundation perimeter shall be removed prior to exterior chemical soil treatment, to enhance vertical penetration of the chemicals.</p> <p>§1816.1.6 If soil treatment is used for subterranean termite prevention, chemical soil treatments shall also be applied under all exterior concrete or grade within 1 foot (305 mm) of the primary structure sidewalls. Also, a vertical chemical barrier shall be applied promptly after construction is completed, including initial landscaping and irrigation/sprinkler installation. Any soil disturbed after the chemical vertical barrier is applied shall be promptly retreated.</p> <p>§1816.1.7 Termite protection. All buildings shall have pre-construction treatment protection against subterranean termites. The rules and laws as established by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall be deemed as approved with respect to pre-construction soil treatment for protection against subterranean termites. A Certificate of Compliance shall be issued to the building department by the licensed pest control company that contains the following statement: "The building has received a complete treatment for the prevention of subterranean termites. Treatment is in accordance with rules and laws established by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services."</p> <p>§1816.2 Penetration. Protective sleeves around metallic piping penetrating concrete slab-on-grade floors shall not be of cellulose-containing materials and shall receive application of a termiticide in annular space between sleeve and pipe.</p>
<p>Chapter 10</p>	<p>§1003.2.5 Headroom. Means of egress shall be designed and maintained to provide a minimum headroom of 7 ft 6 in. (2.3 m) with projections from the ceiling at least 6 ft 8 in. (2 m) nominal height above the finished floor. Doorways in a means of egress shall provide a minimum headroom of 6 ft 8 in. (2 m). Stairs in a means of egress shall comply with §1007.7. EXCEPTION: Means of egress in one-and two-family dwellings shall be permitted to provide a minimum headroom of 7 ft as provided at §1203.2.</p>
<p>s. 1003.2.4 Increases minimum headroom for means of egress from 6'8" to 7'6". Stipulates minimum doorway headroom of 6'8" with an exception for one and two family dwellings providing a minimum headroom of 7 ft.</p>	

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Chapter 13	
Baseline changes (Central Florida increased efficiency of 16-19% and South Florida increased efficiency of 10-12%).	
Dct system. Leaky duct assumed in the baseline.	
Duct sealing criteria. New sealant methods allowed: aerosol, mastic ribbon, clarify gaskets.	
Air handlers in attic. Criteria changed to allow 6' attic access, condensate overflow pan warning device, notice that ahu is in attic, access adequate to replace ahu, revised multipliers. Warning device added.	
Heating system. Changes in the baseline can be offset by increasing a/c efficiency and/or increasing attic insulation.	
Windows. Considers windows as a whole. U-factor of the window includes glass and frame values. Aluminum framed windows will not comply with the code. Windows. Change in philosophy to look at windows as a whole in addition to the U-factor of the glass, the frame material is included, making aluminum windows without a thermal break non-complying. Eliminates aluminum framed windows from qualifying with the code.	
Solar heat gain coefficient. Replaces term "shading coefficient" with term "solar heat gain coefficient" and revises numbers.	
Internal radiation control coatings. Adds another radiant barrier technology.	
Radiant barrier requirements. Revises criteria for radiant barrier credit: deletes printing limitations, reduces airspace venting requirements. Removes continuous ridge vent and soffit vent requirements.	
Adds credit for installing white roof. Provides credit for white metal, concrete, tile or single ply roofs.	
Fireplace/wood stove dampers added back into the code. (Removed from 1997 code.)	

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Chapter 14	
<p>s. 1403.1.5 Provides that anchored masonry veneer must conform to the requirements of Chapter 12 of ACI 530/ASCE5/TMS 402.</p>	<p>§1403.1.5 Anchored masonry veneer shall conform to the requirements of §1403.1 and §1403.2 or shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 6 of ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402. 1403.2 Anchored masonry veneer</p> <p>§1403.2.1 Anchored veneer is veneer secured with approved mechanical fasteners to an approved backing. All masonry units, mortar and metal accessories used in anchored veneer walls shall meet the physical requirements of Chapter 21. Anchored veneer units shall be not less than 1-5/8 inches (41 mm) in actual thickness for solid masonry units and not less than 2-5/8 inches (67 mm) in actual thickness for hollow masonry units.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">EXCEPTION: Anchored masonry veneers in accordance with Chapter 14 are not required to meet the tolerances in Section 3.3G(1) of ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602.</p>
<p>s. 1403.1.6 Creates clear space between the wall covering and grade to allow for termite inspection.</p>	<p>§1403.1.6 In order to provide for inspection for termite infestation, clearance between exterior wall coverings and final earth grade on the exterior of a building shall not be less than 6 inches (152 mm).</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">EXCEPTIONS:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1. Paint or decorative cementitious finish less than 5/8 inch (17.1 mm) thick adhered directly to the masonry foundation sidewall. 2. Access or vehicle ramps which rise to the interior finish floor elevation for the width of such ramps only. 3. A 4-inch (102 mm) inspection space above patio and garage slabs and entry areas. 4. If the patio has been soil treated for termites, the finish elevation may match the building interior finish floor elevations on masonry construction only. 5. Masonry veneers.</p>
Chapter 15	
<p>§1503.4.4 Protection against decay and termites.</p>	<p>§1503.4.4 Protection against decay and termites. Condensate lines and roof downspouts shall discharge at least 1 foot (305 mm) away from the structure sidewall, whether by underground piping, tail extensions, or splash blocks. Gutters with downspouts are required on all buildings with eaves of less than 6 inches (152 mm) horizontal projection except for gable end rakes or on a roof above another roof. Irrigation/sprinkler systems and risers for spray heads shall not be installed within 1 foot (305 mm) of the building sidewall.</p>
<p>s. 1507.3.6 Provides for asphalt shingle fasteners.</p>	<p>§1507.3.6 Fasteners. Fasteners for asphalt shingles shall be galvanized, stainless steel, aluminum or copper roofing nails, minimum 12 gauge [0.105 inch (2.67 mm)] shank with a minimum 3/8 inch (9.5 mm) diameter head, of a length to penetrate through the roofing materials and a minimum of 3/4 inch (19 mm) into the roof sheathing. Where the roof sheathing is less than 3/4 inch (19 mm) thick, the nails shall penetrate through the sheathing.</p>
<p>s. 1507.3.7 Provides for asphalt shingle attachments which must conform with ASTM D 3161 (modified to 110 mph) or M-DC PA 107-95.</p> <p>Shingles. Tested shingles.</p>	<p>§1507.3.7 Attachment. Asphalt shingles shall be secured to the roof with not less than four fasteners per strip shingle or two fasteners per individual shingle. Where the roof slope exceeds 20 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (20:12), special methods of fastening are required. For roofs located where the basic wind speed per Figure 1606 is 110 mph (49 m/s) or greater, special methods of fastening are required. Unless otherwise noted, attachment of asphalt shingles shall conform with ASTM D 3161 (modified to 110 mph) or M-DC PA 107-95.</p>

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Chapter 16															
Table 1604.1 establishes a minimum distributed live load of 40 psf for stairs and exit ways in one- and two-family dwellings.	<p>1604.1 Uniform floor live loads. The live loads assumed for purposes of design shall be the greatest loads that probably will be produced by the intended uses and occupancies, provided that the minimum live loads to be considered as uniformly distributed shall be as given in Table 1604.1.</p> <p>Residential:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Multifamily houses:</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px; border: none;"> <tr> <td>Private apartments</td> <td style="text-align: right;">40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public rooms</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Corridors</td> <td style="text-align: right;">80</td> </tr> </table> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Dwellings:</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px; border: none;"> <tr> <td>Sleeping rooms</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attics with storage</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attics without storage</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All other rooms</td> <td style="text-align: right;">40</td> </tr> </table>	Private apartments	40	Public rooms	100	Corridors	80	Sleeping rooms	30	Attics with storage	30	Attics without storage	10	All other rooms	40
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s. 1606.1 Adds statements that the design is to withstand minimum wind loads prescribed and the design is to consider wind from any horizontal direction.	<p>1606.1 Applications. Buildings, structures and parts thereof shall be designed to withstand the minimum wind loads prescribed herein. Decreases in wind loads shall not be made for the effect of shielding by other structures. Wind pressures shall be assumed to come from any horizontal direction and to act normal to the surfaces considered.</p>														
s. 1606.1.1 Adds references to appropriate chapters of ASCE 7-98 and provides for exceptions. Limits use of adopted prescriptive standards to buildings located in Exposure B or C.	<p>§1606.1.1 Determination of wind forces. Wind forces on every building or structure shall be determined by the provisions of Chapter 6 of ASCE 7.</p> <p>EXCEPTIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provisions of §1606.2 shall be permitted for buildings 60 ft (18.3 m) high or less. 2. Wind tunnel tests together with applicable sections of §1606.2. 3. Subject to the limitations of §1606.1.1.1, §1606.1.4, and §1606.1.6, the provisions of SBCCI SSTD 10 shall be permitted for applicable Group R2 and R3 buildings for a basic wind speed of 130 mph (58 m/s) or less in Exposure B and 110 mph (49 m/s) or less in Exposure C in accordance with Figure 1606 and §1606.1.8. 4. Subject to the limitations of §1606.1.1.1, §1606.1.4, and §1606.1.6, Provisions of AF&PA Wood Frame Construction Manual for One-and Two-Family Dwellings - 1995 SBC High Wind Edition 1996 shall be permitted for applicable wood framed buildings of Group R3 occupancy for a basic wind speed of 146 mph (65 m/s) or less in Exposure B and 124 mph (55 m/s) or less in Exposure C in accordance with Figure 1606 and §1606.1.8. 5. Designs using NAAMM FP-1001 Specification for Design Loads of Metal Flagpoles. 6. Subject to the limitations of §1606.1.1.1, §1606.1.4, and §1606.1.6, the provisions of the FC&PA Guide to Concrete Masonry Residential Construction in High Wind Areas shall be permitted for applicable concrete masonry buildings of Group R3 occupancy for a basic wind speed of 130 mph (58 m/s) or less in Exposure B and 110 mph (49 m/s) or less in Exposure C in accordance with Figure 1606 and §1606.1.8. 7. ANSI/TIA/EIA 222 shall be permitted for communication tower and steel antenna support structures and shall meet the wind loads of ASCE 7 and shall be designed by a qualified engineer. 8. Subject to the limitations of §1606.1.1.1, §1606.1.4, and §1606.1.6, the provisions of the WPPC Guide to Wood Construction in High Wind Areas shall be permitted for applicable wood-frame buildings of Group R3 occupancy for a basic wind speed of 130 mph (58 m/s) or less in Exposure B and 110 mph (49 m/s) or less in Exposure C in accordance with Figure 1606 and §1606.1.8. 														

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	<p>§1606.1.1.1 Applicability. The provisions of SSTD 10, the AF&PA Wood Frame Construction Manual for One-and Two-Family Dwellings, High Wind Edition, the Guide to Concrete Masonry Residential Construction in High Wind Areas, and the WPPC Guide to Wood Construction in High Wind Areas are applicable only to buildings located within Exposure A, B or C as defined in §1606.1.8. The provisions shall not apply to buildings sited on the upper half of an isolated hill, ridge, or escarpment meeting the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The hill, ridge or escarpment is 60 feet (18.3 m) or higher if located in exposure B or 30 feet (9.1 m) or higher if located in exposure C; 2. The maximum average slope of the hill exceeds 10 percent; and 3. The hill, ridge or escarpment is unobstructed upwind by other such topographic features for a distance from the high point of 50 times the height of the hill or 1 mile (1.6 km), whichever is greater.
<p>s. 1606.1.4 Establishes requirements for the protection of openings in wind borne regions. Adopts standards for impact resistant glazing or coverings. Provides alternates and the requirements for the use of wood structural panels to protect openings.</p>	<p>§1606.1.4 Protection of openings. In windborne debris regions, exterior glazing that receives positive pressure in the lower 60 feet (18.3 m) in buildings shall be assumed to be openings unless such glazing is impact resistant or protected with an impact resistant covering meeting the requirements of SSTD 12, ASTM E 1886 and ASTM E 1996, or Miami-Dade PA 201, 202 and 203 referenced therein as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Glazed openings located within 30 feet (9.1 m) of grade shall meet the requirements of the Large Missile Test. 2. Glazed openings located more than 30 feet (9.1 m) above grade shall meet the provisions of the Small Missile Test. <p>EXCEPTION: Wood structural panels with a minimum thickness of 7/16 inch (11.1 mm) and maximum panel span of 8 feet (2438 mm) shall be permitted for opening protection in one-and two-story buildings. Panels shall be precut to cover the glazed openings with attachment hardware provided. Attachments shall be designed to resist the components and cladding loads determined in accordance with Table 1606.2B. Attachment in accordance with Table 1606.1.4 is permitted for buildings with mean roof height of 33 feet (10 m) or less where wind speeds do not exceed 130 mph (58 m/s).</p>
<p>s. 1606.1.4.1 Requires the determination of the classification of a building as open or partially enclosed if opening protection is not provided.</p>	<p>§1606.1.4.1 Buildings with openings. Where exterior glazing is assumed to be an opening, in accordance with §1606.1.4, the building shall be evaluated to determine whether the openings are of sufficient area to constitute an open or partially enclosed building as defined in §1606.1.5. Open and partially enclosed buildings shall comply with the applicable provisions of ASCE 7.</p>
<p>Table 1606.1.4 Provides fastening schedules for structural wood panels used to provide opening protection.</p>	
<p>s. 1606.1.5 Definitions: Building Enclosed; Building, Low-rise; Hurricane Borne Regions; Importance Factor; Enclosed Building; Wind Borne Debris Region.</p>	
<p>s. 1606.1.7 Information on drawings. Establishes minimum information which must be shown on the drawings regarding wind resistance.</p>	<p>§1606.1.4.1 Buildings with openings. Where exterior glazing is assumed to be an opening, in accordance with §1606.1.4, the building shall be evaluated to determine whether the openings are of sufficient area to constitute an open or partially enclosed building as defined in §1606.1.5. Open and partially enclosed buildings shall comply with the applicable provisions of ASCE 7.</p>
<p>s. 1606.1.8 Provides definitions for exposures.</p>	
<p>Figure 1606. State of Florida Wind Borne Debris and Basic Wind Speed Map provides different wind speeds.</p>	
<p>s. 1606.2 Provides simplified provisions for low rise buildings.</p>	

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s. 1606.3.2 Provides basic combinations of wind loads.	
Sheathing attachment. Increased nailing requirements(ASCE 7-98).	
Chapter 17	
s. 1707.4.2 Establishes testing and labeling criteria for exterior windows and glass doors. Adopts nationally recognized consensus standard (ANSI/AAMA/NWWDA/10/I.5.2). Sliding glass doors that are tested for water leakage will have an increased height threshold creating a trip hazard.	§1707.4.2 Exterior Windows and Glass Doors. §1707.4.2.1 Testing and Labeling. Exterior windows and glass doors shall be tested by an approved independent testing laboratory, and bear an AAMA or WDMA or other approved label identifying the manufacturer, performance characteristics and approved product evaluation entity to indicate compliance with the requirements of the following specification: ANSI/AAMA/NWWDA 101/IS2 2/97
s. 1707.4.2.2 Provides means for certifying windows for inspection purposes when calculating allowable design pressures on window sizes smaller than those required by the test requirement of ANSI/AAMA/NWWDA/10/I.5.2.	§1707.4.2.2 Supplemental Label. A supplemental temporary label conforming to AAMA 203, Procedural Guide for the Window Inspection and Notification System, shall be acceptable for establishing calculated allowable design pressures higher than indicated on the label required by §1707.4.2.1 for window sizes smaller than that required by the ANSI/AAMA/NWWDA 101/IS2 test requirements. This supplemental label shall remain on the window until final approval by the building official.
s. 1707.4.3 Applies testing and listing criteria to exterior doors of other materials than glass.	§1707.4.3 Exterior Door Assemblies. Each exterior door assembly not covered by §1707.4.2 shall be listed and tested for a time period equal to the quantity 3600/V, where the time period is in seconds and V is in miles per hour taken from Figure 1606. The time period shall also include a 10 second period at a load equal to 1.5 times the design pressure.
s. 1707.4.4 Provides anchorage methods for windows.	§1707.4.4 Anchorage Methods. The methods cited in this section apply only to anchorage of window and door assemblies to the main wind force resisting system. §1707.4.4.1 Anchoring Requirements. Window and door assemblies shall be anchored in accordance with the published manufacturer's recommendations to achieve the design pressure specified. Substitute anchoring systems used for substrates not specified by the fenestration manufacturer shall provide equal or greater anchoring performance as demonstrated by accepted engineering practice. §1707.4.4.2 Masonry, Concrete or Other Structural Substrate. Where the wood shim or buck thickness is less than 1-1/2 inches, window and door assemblies shall be anchored through the jamb or by jamb clip. Anchors shall be securely fastened directly into the masonry, concrete or other structural substrate material. Shims shall be made from materials capable of sustaining applicable loads, located and applied in a thickness capable of sustaining applicable loads. Anchors shall be provided to transfer load from the window or door frame to the rough opening substrate. Where the wood buck thickness is 1-1/2 inches or greater, the buck shall be securely fastened to transfer load to the masonry, concrete or other structural substrate and the buck shall extend beyond the interior face of the window or door frame. Window and door assemblies shall be anchored through the jamb or by jamb clip or through the flange to the secured wood buck. Tapered bucks shall extend beyond the interior face of the window or door frame such that full support of the frame is provided. Shims shall be made from materials capable of sustaining applicable loads, located and applied in a thickness capable of sustaining applicable loads. Anchors shall be provided to transfer load from the window or door frame assembly to the secured wood buck.

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	<p>§1707.4.4.3 Wood or Other Approved Framing Material. Where the framing material is wood or other approved framing material, window and glass door assemblies shall be anchored through the jamb or by jamb clip or through the flange. Shims shall be made from materials capable of sustaining applicable loads, located and applied in a thickness capable of sustaining applicable loads. Anchors shall be provided to transfer load from the window or door frame to the rough opening substrate.</p>
Chapter 18	
s. 1815.4 Provides for specific design requirements with regard to reinforced masonry retaining walls.	<p>§1815.4 Reinforced masonry retaining walls. Vertical reinforcement for masonry retaining walls shall comply with Table §1815.4 or shall be designed in accordance with ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402. Masonry shall be fully grouted with a minimum f'_m of 1500 psi. Mortar for masonry shall be Type M or S and laid in running bond. The specified location of the reinforcement shall equal or exceed the effective depth distance, d, noted in Table 1815.4 and shall be measured from the exposed side of the wall to the center of the vertical reinforcement. Footings for reinforced masonry retaining walls shall be designed in accordance with ACI 318.</p>
s. 1816 Incorporates provisions for termite protection.	
Chapter 19	
s. 1909.3 Introduces provisions requiring the design of joints for crack control in slabs on ground with certain exceptions.	<p>§1909.3 Joints. Concrete slabs on ground shall be provided with joints in accordance with ACI 224.3R or other approved methods. Joints shall be designed by an architect or engineer.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: Joints are not required in unreinforced plain concrete slabs on ground or in slabs for one-and two-family dwellings complying with one of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concrete slabs on ground containing synthetic fiber reinforcement. Fiber lengths shall be 1/2 inch to 2 inches (13 to 51 mm) in length. Dosage amounts shall be from 0.75 to 1.5 pounds per cubic yard (0.45 to 0.89 kg/m³) in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Synthetic fibers shall comply with ASTM C 1116. The manufacturer or supplier shall provide certification of compliance with ASTM C 1116 when requested by the building official; or, 2. Concrete slabs on ground containing 6x6 W1.4 x W1.4 welded wire reinforcement fabric located in the middle to the upper 1/3 of the slab. Welded wire reinforcement fabric shall be supported with approved materials or supports at spacings not to exceed 3 ft (914 mm) or in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Welded plain wire reinforcement fabric for concrete shall conform to ASTM A 185, Standard Specification for Steel Welded Wire Reinforcement Fabric, Plain, for Concrete Reinforcement.
s. 1918 Requires buildings in design wind speed zones greater than 100 mph to be designed in accordance with ACI 318 or to comply with the reference documents adopted in s. 1606.1.1.	<p>1918.1 Reinforced concrete components. The design and construction of reinforced concrete components for buildings sited in areas with a basic wind speed greater than 100 mph (45 m/s) in accordance with Figure 1606 shall conform to the requirements of ACI 318 or with §1606.1.1, Exception 3 as applicable, except as modified in this section.</p>
s. 1918.3 Requires a continuous gable end wall between points of lateral support.	<p>§1918.3 Gable endwalls.</p> <p>§1918.3.1 General. Gable endwalls shall be structurally continuous between points of lateral support.</p> <p>§1918.3.2 Cathedral endwalls. Gable endwalls adjacent to cathedral ceilings shall be continuous from the uppermost floor to ceiling diaphragm or to the roof diaphragm.</p>

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Chapter 20	
s. 2002.3 Establishes criteria for screen enclosures.	<p>§2002.3 Screen enclosures.</p> <p>§2002.3.1 Actual wall thickness of extruded aluminum members shall be not less than 0.040 inch (1 mm).</p> <p>§2002.3.2 Screen density shall be a maximum of 20 x 20 mesh.</p> <p>§2002.3.3 Vinyl and acrylic panels shall be removable. Removable panels shall be identified as removable by a decal. The identification decal shall essentially state "Removable panel SHALL be removed when wind speeds exceed 75 mph (34 m/s)". Decals shall be placed such that the decal is visible when the panel is installed.</p>
s. 2002.4 Provides reference to new table with design wind pressures for screen enclosure framing. Stipulates minimum design pressure is 10 psf.	§2002.4 Design. Structural members supporting screen enclosures shall be designed to support minimum wind loads given in Table 2002.4. Where any value is less than 10 psf (479 Pa) use 10 psf.
Chapter 21	
s. 2116 Provides for termite protection.	
s. 2117 Adds provisions requiring the support of gable end walls.	<p>§2117.1 Gable endwalls.</p> <p>§2117.1.1 General. Gable endwalls shall be structurally continuous between points of lateral support.</p> <p>§2117.1.2 Cathedral endwalls. Gable endwalls adjacent to cathedral ceilings shall be continuous from the uppermost floor to the ceiling diaphragm or to the roof diaphragm.</p>
Chapter 23	
Gutters and down spouts required where overhang is less than 6 inches, must discharge 12 inches from the foundation.	
s. 2303.1.3 Provides a list of wood items which must be removed. Provides exception for materials of naturally durable wood or wood pressure treated for ground contact (improves protection against termite damage).	
s. 2303.1.4 Prohibits burying of construction and other materials within 15 feet of any building.	
s. 2309.6 Reduces required size of attic access.	2309.6 Access to attic space. Attic spaces shall be provided with an interior access opening not less than 20x36 inches (508x914 mm). Access opening shall be accessible and provided with a lid or device that may be easily removed or operated. When mechanical equipment is to be installed in the attic, it shall be installed in accordance with §M306.3 of Florida Building Code, Mechanical. Access is not required when the clear height of the attic space, measured at the roof peak, is less than 24 inches (610 mm).
s. 2313.4 Adds provisions requiring support of gable end walls.	<p>§2313.4 Gable endwalls.</p> <p>§2313.4.1 General. Gable endwalls shall be structurally continuous between points of lateral support.</p> <p>§2313.4.2 Cathedral endwalls. Gable endwalls adjacent to cathedral ceilings shall be continuous from the uppermost floor to the ceiling diaphragm or to the roof diaphragm.</p> <p>§2313.4.3 Full height studs. Full height studs may be sized using the bracing at a ceiling diaphragm for determining stud length requirements.</p>

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Chapter 24	
<p>s. 2405.2 Clarifies hazardous locations.</p>	<p>§2405.2 Hazardous locations</p> <p>§2405.2.1 The following shall be considered specific hazardous locations for the purposes of glazing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Glazing in swinging doors and fixed and sliding panels of sliding (patio) door assemblies. 2. Glazing in doors and walls of enclosures for hot tubs, whirlpools, saunas, steam rooms, bathtubs, showers and other such facilities where such glazing is located 36 inches (914 mm) or less, measured horizontally, from a standing or walking surface within the enclosure and where the bottom edge of the exposed glazing is less than 60 inches (1524 mm), measured vertically, above such standing or walking surfaces. 3. Glazing in an individual fixed or operable panel adjacent to a door where the nearest vertical edge is within a 24-inch (610 mm) radius of the door in a closed position and whose bottom edge is less than 60 inches (1524 mm) above the floor or walking surface. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EXCEPTION: Glazing in walls perpendicular to the plane of the door in a closed position in Group R3 or within dwelling units in Group R2 shall be subject to §2405.2.1(4). 4. Glazing in an individual fixed or operable panel, other than those locations described in items 2 and 3 above, that meets all of the following conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1. Exposed area of an individual pane greater than 9 sq ft (0.84 m²). 4.2. Bottom edge less than 18 inches (457 mm) above the floor. 4.3. Top edge greater than 36 inches (914 mm) above the floor. 4.4. One or more walking surfaces within 36 inches (914 mm) horizontally of the plane of the glazing. 5. All glazing in railings regardless of area or height above a walking surface including structural baluster panels and nonstructural in-fill panels. 6. Glazing in walls and fences enclosing indoor and outdoor swimming pools and spas where the bottom exposed edge of the glazing is: (1) less than 60 inches (1525 mm) above the walking surface on the pool side of the glazing, and (2) the glazing is within 60 inches (1525 mm) horizontally of the water's edge of a swimming pool or spa. This shall apply to single glazing and all panes in multiple glazing.
<p>s. 2405.2.2 Clarifies requirements for decorative glass.</p>	<p>§2405.2.2 The following products, materials and uses are exempt from the above hazardous locations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Openings in doors through which a 3-inch (76 mm) sphere is unable to pass. 2. Decorative glass including, but not limited to, assemblies of leaded glass, faceted glass or items of carved glass used for decorative purposes in swinging doors and locations described in §2405.2.1(3), or §2405.2.1(4). 3. Glazing materials used as curved glass panels in revolving doors. 4. Commercial refrigerated cabinet glazed doors. 5. Glass block panels where the minimum uniform face thickness of the block is 0.25 inch (6.4 mm). 6. Glazing in §2405.2.1(3) when there is an intervening wall or other permanent barrier between the door and the glazing. 7. Glazing in §2405.2.1(4) when a protective bar is installed on the accessible sides of the glazing 36 inches +/-2 inches (914 +/-51 mm) above the floor. The bar shall be capable of withstanding a horizontal load of 50 plf (730 N/m) without contacting the glass and be a minimum of 1-1/2 inches (38 mm) in height. 8. Outboard panes in insulating glass units and other multiple glazed panels in §2405.2.1(4) when the bottom edge of the glass is 25 ft (7620 mm) or more above grade, a roof, walking surface, or other horizontal or sloped (within 45 degrees (0.78 rad) of horizontal) surface adjacent to the glass exterior. 9. Louvered windows, and jalousie doors and jalousie windows, complying with the requirements of §2404. 10. Mirrors mounted on a solid wall or hung on a flush door or a panel door without a cutout for the glass.

2001 Florida Building Code Changes that May Impact Construction Costs

Fuel Gas	
Mechanical	
Ventilation. All residential bathrooms are required to have mechanical ventilation. S. 1203.4.2 (Building Code) allows natural ventilation using a window of not less than 3 sq ft of open space.	
Condensate discharge. Must discharge 12 inches from the foundation.	
Substantially air tight dwellings meet the energy code. Disallows some types of combustion equipment installed inside conditioned space.	
Duct criteria. Added definitions and duct sealing and attachment criteria from chapter 13, Energy Code.	
Increase widths of doors to 24" where appliances are installed in rooms.	
Clearances for central furnaces changed from 30" clear space on service side to 3" on sides, back, and top. Total clearance 12" wider than the furnace.	
Balanced a/c return may require either return duct system or transfer grill in all bedrooms.	
Chapter 3	
s. 301.13 Wind resistance. Mechanical equipment, appliances and supports that are exposed to wind must be designed and installed to resist the wind pressures determined in accordance with the FBC B.	§M301.13 Wind resistance. Mechanical equipment, appliances and supports that are exposed to wind shall be designed and installed to resist the wind pressures determined in accordance with the Florida Building Code, Building.
s. 303.3 Prohibited location. Fuel-fired appliances are not allowed to be located or obtain combustion air from sleeping rooms, bathrooms, toilet rooms, and storage closets with certain exceptions.	M303.3 Prohibited locations. Fuel-fired appliances shall not be located in, or obtain combustion air from, any of the following rooms or spaces: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sleeping rooms. 2. Bathrooms 3. Toilet rooms. 4. Storage closets. 5. Surgical rooms. EXCEPTION: This section shall not apply to the following appliances: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direct-vent appliances that obtain all combustion air directly from the outdoors. 2. Solid fuel-fired appliances and fireplaces, provided that the room is not a confined space and the building is not of unusually tight construction. 3. Appliances installed in a dedicated enclosure in which all combustion air is taken directly from the outdoors, in accordance with §M703 or §M704. Access to such enclosure shall be through a solid door, weather-stripped in accordance with the exterior door air leakage requirements of the energy code and equipped with an approved self-closing device.

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<p>s. 303.4 Protection from damage. Appliances must not be installed in a location where subject to mechanical damage unless protected by approved barriers.</p> <p>Car stop in garages. Air handlers installed in garages must be protected from being struck by cars. S 304.4</p>	<p>§M303.4 Protection from damage. Appliances shall not be installed in a location where subject to mechanical damage unless protected by approved barriers.</p> <p>§M304.4 Private garages. Appliances located in private garages shall be installed with a minimum clearance of 6 feet (1829 mm) above the floor.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: The requirements of this section shall not apply where the appliances are protected from motor vehicle impact and installed in accordance with §M304.2.</p>
<p>s. 303.7 Pit locations. Provides specific clearances for appliances installed in pits or excavations.</p>	<p>M303.7 Pit locations. Appliances installed in pits or excavations shall not come in direct contact with the surrounding soil. The sides of the pit or excavation shall be held back a minimum of 12 inches (305 mm) from the appliance. Where the depth exceeds 12 inches (305 mm) below adjoining grade, the walls of the pit or excavation shall be lined with concrete or masonry. Such concrete or masonry shall extend a minimum of 4 inches (102 mm) above adjoining grade and shall have sufficient lateral load-bearing capacity to resist collapse. The appliance shall be protected from flooding in an approved manner.</p>
<p>s. 304.2 Elevation of ignition source. Provides that equipment and appliances having an ignition source must be elevated such that the source of ignition is not less than 18 inches above the floor etc.</p> <p>Requires appliances with spark to be raised 18 inches off the floor. Removed from Fuel Gas.</p>	<p>M304.2 Elevation of ignition source. Equipment and appliances having an ignition source shall be elevated such that the source of ignition is not less than 18 inches (457 mm) above the floor in hazardous locations and public garages, private garages, repair garages, automotive service stations and parking garages. Such equipment and appliances shall not be installed in Use Group H occupancies or control areas where open use, handling or dispensing of combustible, flammable or explosive materials occurs.</p>
<p>s. 304.4 Private garages. Appliances located in private garages must be installed with a minimum clearance of 6 feet above the floor. This requirement must not apply where the appliances are protected from motor vehicle impact and installed in accordance with Section 304.2.</p>	
<p>s. 305 Piping supports. The Code contains material and support spacing not addressed in the Standard Mechanical Code.</p>	<p>§M305.1 General. All mechanical system piping shall be supported in accordance with this section.</p> <p>§M305.2 Materials. Pipe hangers and supports shall have sufficient strength to withstand all anticipated static and specified dynamic loading conditions associated with the intended use. Pipe hangers and supports that are in direct contact with piping shall be of approved materials that are compatible with the piping and that will not promote galvanic action.</p> <p>§M305.3 Structural attachment. Hangers and anchors shall be attached to the building construction in an approved manner.</p> <p>§M305.4 Interval of support. Piping shall be supported at distances not exceeding the spacing specified in Table M305.4, or piping shall be supported in accordance with MSS SP-69.</p>
<p>s. 306. Added or modified dimensions for access and service for appliances and equipment in attics, under floors, and on roofs.</p>	<p>See Attached Section M306</p>
<p>s. 306.2 (Appliances in Rooms). The Code requires a door and an unobstructed passageway measuring not less than 36" high. There are exceptions for a appliances located in a compartment, alcove, basement or similar space.</p>	<p>Same as above</p>

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<p>s. 308.10 Masonry fireplaces and S 308.11 Kitchen exhaust ducts. Provides for clearances and restricts clearance reductions for such appliances.</p>	<p>§M308.10 Masonry fireplaces. The clearance reduction methods specified in Table M308.6 shall not be utilized to reduce the clearances required for masonry fireplaces as specified in Chapter M8 of this code and in the Florida Building Code, Building.</p> <p>§M308.11 Kitchen exhaust ducts. The clearance reduction methods specified in Table M308.6 shall not be utilized to reduce the minimum clearances required by §M506.3.12 for kitchen exhaust ducts enclosed in a shaft.</p>
Chapter 5	
<p>s. 504 (Clothes dryer exhaust). Dryer exhaust ducts required to have smooth interior finish. Disallows use of corrugated metal duct inside walls</p>	<p>§M504.6 Domestic clothes dryer ducts. Exhaust ducts for domestic clothes dryers shall have a smooth interior finish and the maximum developed length shall not exceed 25 feet (7620 mm) from the dryer location to the outlet terminal. The maximum length of the duct shall be reduced 2 1/2 feet (762 mm) for each 45-degree (0.79 rad) bend and 5 feet (1524 mm) for each 90-degree (1.6 rad) bend. The exhaust duct shall be a minimum nominal size of 4 inches (102 mm) in diameter. The entire exhaust system shall be supported and secured in place. The male end of the duct at overlapped duct joints shall extend in the direction of airflow. Clothes dryer transition ducts used to connect the appliance to the exhaust duct system shall be limited to single lengths not to exceed 8 feet (2438 mm) in length and shall be listed and labeled for the application. Transition ducts shall not be concealed within construction. Developed duct lengths longer than 25 feet (7620 mm) shall be allowed for specific dryer installations where the dryer manufacturer's installation instructions specify the allowable developed length of an engineered system.</p> <p>§M504.6.1 Rough-in required. When a compartment or space for a domestic clothes dryer is provided, an exhaust duct of approved material and size shall be installed.</p>
Chapter 6	
<p>s. 601.4 (Balanced return air). The Code added section to address unbalanced air.</p>	<p>M601.4 Balanced Return Air. Restricted return air occurs in buildings when returns are located in central zones and closed interior doors impede air flow to the return grill or when ceiling spaces are used as return plenums and fire walls restrict air movement from one portion of the return plenum to another. Provisions shall be made in both residential and commercial buildings to avoid unbalanced air flows and pressure differentials caused by restricted return air. Pressure differentials across closed doors where returns are centrally located shall be limited to 0.001 inch WC (2.5 pascals) or less. Pressure differentials across fire walls in ceiling space plenums shall be limited to 0.001 inch WC (2.5 pascals) by providing air duct pathways or air transfer pathways from the high pressure zone to the low zone.</p>
Chapter 8	
<p>s. 802.5 (Minimum vent heights). Requires vents to terminate not less than 5 feet in vertical height above the highest connected appliance flue collar with certain exceptions.</p>	<p>§M802.5 Minimum vent heights. Vents shall terminate not less than 5 feet (1524 mm) in vertical height above the highest connected appliance flue collar.</p> <p>EXCEPTIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Venting systems of direct vent appliances shall be installed in accordance with the appliance and the vent manufacturer's instructions. 2. Appliances listed for outdoor installations incorporating integral venting means shall be installed in accordance with their listings and the manufacturer's installation instructions. 3. Pellet vents shall be installed in accordance with the appliance and the vent manufacturer's installation instructions.
<p>s. 802.6 (support of vents). Provides for vent support.</p>	<p>§M802.6 Support of vents. All portions of vents shall be adequately supported for the design and weight of the materials employed.</p>

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<p>s. 802.7 Insulation shield. Provides for shielding vents which pass through insulated assemblies.</p>	<p>§M802.7 Insulation shield. Where vents pass through insulated assemblies, an insulation shield constructed of not less than 26 Gage sheet metal shall be installed to provide clearance between the vent and the insulation material. The clearance shall be not less than the clearance to combustibles specified by the vent manufacturer's installation instructions. Where vents pass through attic space, the shield shall terminate not less than 2 inches (51 mm) above the insulation materials and shall be secured in place to prevent displacement. Insulation shields provided as part of a listed vent system shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.</p>
<p>18. S. 306.3.1 Requires a lighting fixture with outlet, controlled by a switch located at the passageway opening, shall be provided so as to light the passageway and service area and installed in accordance with NFPA 70.</p>	<p>§M306.3 Appliances in attics. Attics containing appliances requiring access shall be provided with an opening and unobstructed passageway large enough to allow removal of the largest appliance. The passageway shall not be less than 30 inches (762 mm) high and 22 inches (559 mm) wide and not more than 20 feet (6096 mm) in length measured along the centerline of the passageway from the opening to the appliance. The passageway shall have continuous solid flooring not less than 24 inches (610 mm) wide. A level service space not less than 30 inches (762 mm) deep and 30 inches (762 mm) wide shall be present at the front or service side of the appliance. The clear access opening dimensions shall be a minimum of 20 inches by 30 inches (508 mm by 762 mm), where such dimensions are large enough to allow removal of the largest appliance.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: The passageway and level service space are not required where the appliance is capable of being serviced and removed through the required opening.</p> <p>§M306.3.1 Electrical requirements. A lighting fixture with receptacle outlet, controlled by a switch located at the passageway opening, shall be provided so as to light the passageway and service area and installed in accordance with NFPA 70.</p>
<p>Plumbing</p>	
<p>Chapter 3</p>	
<p>s. 303.3 Plastic pipe, fittings and component. Requires identification with the mark of an approved agency as conforming to NSF Standard 14.</p>	<p>§P303.1 Identification. The manufacturer's mark or name and the quality of the product or identification shall be cast, embossed, stamped or indelibly marked on each length of pipe and each pipe fitting, trap, fixture, material and device utilized in a plumbing system in accordance with the applicable approved standard.</p>
<p>s. 303.4 Labeled. Extends labeling requirements to appliances.</p>	<p>P303.4 Labeled. All plumbing appliances, plastic pipe, plastic fittings, plastic components, potable water pipe, potable water fittings, potable water components, faucets, fixture fittings and backflow preventers shall be labeled by an approved agency. Labeling shall be in accordance with the procedures set forth in §P303.4.1 through §P303.4.2.3.</p> <p>§P303.4.1 Testing. An approved agency shall test a representative sample of the material or piping being labeled to the relevant standard or standards. The approved agency shall maintain a record of all of the tests performed. The record shall provide sufficient detail to verify compliance with the test standard.</p> <p>§P303.4.2 Inspection and identification. The approved agency shall periodically perform an inspection, which shall be in-plant if necessary, of the material or piping that is to be labeled. The inspection shall verify that the labeled material or piping is representative of the material or piping tested.</p> <p>§P303.4.2.1 Independent. The agency to be approved shall be objective and competent. The agency shall also disclose all possible conflicts of interest so that objectivity can be confirmed.</p> <p>§P303.4.2.2 Equipment. An approved agency shall have adequate equipment to perform all required tests. The equipment shall be periodically calibrated.</p> <p>§P303.4.2.3 Personnel. An approved agency shall employ experienced personnel educated in conducting, supervising and evaluating tests.</p>
<p>s. 303.4.1 Identification. Requires that mark to be cast, embossed, stamped on each length of pipe and each pipe fitting, trap, etc. in accordance with the approved applicable standards.</p>	<p>See above</p>

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<p>s. 304 Rodent Proofing. Adds requirements for strainer plates with opening not greater than ½ inch on drain inlets. Adds requirements to make meter boxes rodent proof. Revises SPC 1994, to require metal collars for penetration of all walls, floors, and ceilings whether interior walls or exterior.</p>	<p>P304.1 General. Plumbing systems shall be designed and installed in accordance with §P304.2 through §P304.4 to prevent rodents from entering structures.</p> <p>§P304.2 Strainer plates. All strainer plates on drain inlets shall be designed and installed so that all openings are not greater than 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) in least dimension.</p>
<p>s. 305.3 Stress and strain. Adds provisions requiring installation to prevent strains and stresses in excess of the strength of the pipe. Revises requirement to protect pipes from expansion, contraction and structural settlement in all cases to those “where necessary”.</p>	<p>§P305.3 Stress and strain. Piping in a plumbing system shall be installed so as to prevent strains and stresses that exceed the structural strength of the pipe. Where necessary, provisions shall be made to protect piping from damage resulting from expansion, contraction and structural settlement.</p>
<p>s. 305.5 Pipes through or under footings or foundation walls. Extends provisions to any pipe. Applies the requirements to all foundation walls, not just masonry foundation walls.</p>	<p>P305.5 Pipes through or under footings or foundation walls. Any pipe that passes under a footing or through a foundation wall shall be provided with a relieving arch, or a pipe sleeve pipe shall be built into the foundation wall. Such sleeve shall be two pipe sizes greater than the pipe passing through the wall.</p>
<p>s. 305.6 Freezing. Adds attics or crawl spaces to list of pipe locations which must be protected. Also, adds requirement that protection be by insulation, heat or both.</p>	<p>§P305.6 Freezing. A water, soil or waste pipe shall not be installed outside of a building, in attics or crawl spaces, concealed in outside walls, or in any other place subjected to freezing temperature unless adequate provision is made to protect them from freezing by insulation or heat or both. Water service pipe shall be installed not less than 12 inches (305 mm) deep or less than 6 inches (152 mm) below the frost line.</p>
<p>s. 305.8 Protection against physical damage. Stipulates provisions apply in concealed locations. Also, adds new requirement that shield plates extend a minimum of two inches above sole plates and below top plates.</p>	<p>§P305.8 Protection against physical damage. In concealed locations where piping, other than cast-iron or galvanized steel, is installed through holes or notches in studs, joists, rafters or similar members less than 1 1/2 inches (38 mm) from the nearest edge of the member, the pipe shall be protected by shield plates. Protective shield plates shall be a minimum of 1/16-inch-thick (1.6 mm) steel, shall cover the area of the pipe where the member is notched or bored, and shall extend a minimum of 2 inches (51 mm) above sole plates and below top plates.</p>

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<p>s. 306.2 Trenching and bedding. New sections provide detailed provisions addressing trenching, bedding, over excavation, rock removal, and soils with poor load bearing characteristics. Requires bottom of trench forming bed for pipe to provide solid and continuous load bearing support between joints. Requires the use of bell holes, hub holes, and coupling holes at joints. Requires support of pipe on blocks. Requires over excavation to be backfilled with sand or gravel to the installation level of the bottom of the pipe in layers of 6 inches with compaction between layers. Requires rock be removed to a minimum of 3 inches below bottom of pipe and trench to be backfilled with sand. Prohibits pipe or joints from resting on rock. Requires over excavation a minimum of two pipe diameters below bottom of pipe with backfilling of fine gravel, crushed stone, or a concrete foundation. Concrete foundations are required to be bedded with tamped sand to provide uniform load bearing support for pipe between joints. Requires backfill to be loose earth free from rocks and any other debris. Requires backfilling under and beside pipe.</p>	<p>P306.2 Trenching and bedding. Where trenches are excavated such that the bottom of the trench forms the bed for the pipe, solid and continuous loadbearing support shall be provided between joints. Bell holes, hub holes and coupling holes shall be provided at points where the pipe is joined. Such pipe shall not be supported on blocks to grade. In instances where the materials manufacturer's installation instructions are more restrictive than those prescribed by the code, the material shall be installed in accordance with the more restrictive requirement.</p> <p>§P306.2.1 Overexcavation. Where trenches are excavated below the installation level of the pipe such that the bottom of the trench does not form the bed for the pipe, the trench shall be backfilled to the installation level of the bottom of the pipe with sand or fine gravel placed in layers of 6 inches (152 mm) maximum depth and such backfill shall be compacted after each placement.</p> <p>§P306.2.2 Rock removal. Where rock is encountered in trenching, the rock shall be removed to a minimum of 3 inches (76 mm) below the installation level of the bottom of the pipe, and the trench shall be backfilled to the installation level of the bottom of the pipe with sand tamped in place so as to provide uniform loadbearing support for the pipe between joints. The pipe, including the joints, shall not rest on rock at any point.</p> <p>§P306.2.3 Soft loadbearing materials. If soft materials of poor loadbearing qualities are found at the bottom of the trench, stabilization shall be achieved by overexcavating a minimum of two pipe diameters and backfilling to the installation level of the bottom of the pipe with fine gravel, crushed stone or a concrete foundation. The concrete foundation shall be bedded with sand tamped in place so as to provide uniform loadbearing support for the pipe between joints.</p>
<p>s. 307.3 Penetration of floor-ceiling assemblies and fire-resistance-rated assemblies. Adds requirements to protect penetrations of floor ceiling assemblies in accordance with the Florida Building Code.</p>	<p>§P307.3 Penetrations of floor-ceiling assemblies and fire-resistance-rated assemblies. Penetrations of floor-ceiling assemblies and assemblies required to have a fire-resistance rating shall be protected in accordance with the Florida Building Code, Building.</p>
<p>s. 308. Adds new table, Table 308.5, Hanger Spacing for Pipes.</p>	<p>See Section M308 attached</p>
<p>s. 308.3 Materials. Specifies hangers, anchors, and supports are required to support piping and contents. Adds requirement for materials to be such that galvanic corrosion is not promoted.</p>	<p>See Section M308 attached</p>

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<p>s. 308.6 Sway bracing. Requires sway bracing at changes of direction greater than 45 degrees for pipe sizes of 4 inches or greater. Requires restraint from axial movement for all drainage piping. Stipulates restraints are to be placed at changes of direction for pipes greater than 4 inches and at all changes of diameter greater than two pipe sizes. Requires restrains to be as specified by the coupling manufacturer.</p>	<p>See Section M308 attached</p>
<p>s. 308.9 Stacks. Stipulates how the bases of stacks are to be supported.</p>	<p>See Section M308 attached</p>
<p>s. 309 Flood proofing. Specific requirements for flood proofing.</p>	<p>SECTION P309 FLOODPROOFING</p> <p>§P309.1 General. Plumbing systems and equipment in structures erected in areas prone to flooding shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements of this section.</p> <p>§P309.1.1 Base flood elevation. The base flood elevation shall be used to define areas prone to flooding and shall be established in accordance with the Florida Building Code, Building.</p> <p>§P309.1.2 Flood-hazard zones. Areas which have been determined to be prone to flooding shall be classified as either flood-hazard zones (A Zones) or high-hazard zones (V Zones) in accordance with the Florida Building Code, Building.</p> <p>§P309.2 Flood hazard. The following systems and equipment located in a flood-hazard zone (A Zone) or a high-hazard zone (V Zone) shall be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and stresses, including the effects of buoyancy, during the occurrence of flooding to the base flood elevation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All water service pipes. 2. Pump seals in individual water supply systems where the pump is located below the base flood elevation. 3. Covers on potable water wells shall be sealed, except where the top of the casing well or pipe sleeve is elevated to at least 1 foot (305 mm) above the base flood elevation. 4. All sanitary drainage piping. 5. All storm drainage piping. 6. Manhole covers shall be sealed, except where elevated to or above the base flood elevation. 7. All other plumbing piping systems and equipment.
<p>s. 309.6 Expansion joints. Adds requirement that expansion joint fittings be of a material suitable for the type of piping used.</p>	
<p>s. 310.3 Interior finish. Adds reference to FBC -B for interior finish in toilet rooms.</p>	<p>§P310.3 Interior finish. Interior finish surfaces of toilet rooms shall comply with the Florida Building Code, Building.</p>
<p>s. 311.1 General. Adds requirement for toilet facilities for construction workers.</p>	<p>§P311.1 General. Toilet facilities shall be provided for construction workers and such facilities shall be maintained in a sanitary condition. Construction worker toilet facilities of the nonsewer type shall conform to ANSI Z4.3.</p>

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<p>s. 312.2 Drainage and vent water test. Decreases 10 - foot head test to 5-foot head test (feet of water).</p>	<p>§P312.2 Drainage and vent water test. A water test shall be applied to the drainage system either in its entirety or in sections. If applied to the entire system, all openings in the piping shall be tightly closed, except the highest opening, and the system shall be filled with water to point of overflow. If the system is tested in sections, each opening shall be tightly plugged except the highest openings of the section under test, and each section shall be filled with water, but no section shall be tested with less than a 5-foot (1524 mm) head of water. In testing successive sections, at least the upper 5 feet (1524 mm) of the next preceding section shall be tested so that no joint or pipe in the building, except the uppermost 5 feet (1524 mm) of the system, shall have been submitted to a test of less than a 5-foot (1524 mm) head of water. The water shall be kept in the system, or in the portion under test, for at least 15 minutes before inspection starts. The system shall then be tight at all points.</p>
<p>s. 312.5 Water supply system test. Deletes requirement to test at 25 psi over a water supply system's working pressure. Provides option for testing with air at 50 psi for all but plastic piping. Revises section to require pressure to be maintained at least 15 minutes. Specifies sewer is to be water tight at all points.</p>	<p>§P312.5 Water supply system test. Upon completion of a section of or the entire water supply system, the system, or portion completed, shall be tested and proved tight under a water pressure not less than the working pressure of the system; or, for piping systems other than plastic, by an air test of not less than 50 psi (344 kPa). The water utilized for tests shall be obtained from a potable source of supply. The required tests shall be performed in accordance with this section and §P312 of this code.</p>
<p>s. 312.7 Forced sewer test. Revises section to required pressure to be maintained at least 15 minutes.</p>	<p>§P312.7 Forced sewer test. Forced sewer tests shall consist of plugging the end of the building sewer at the point of connection with the public sewer and applying a pressure of 5 psi (34.5 kPa) greater than the pump rating, and maintaining such pressure for 15 minutes. The building sewer shall be water tight at all points.</p>
<p>s. 312.9 Inspection and testing of backflow prevention assemblies. Required periodic testing and inspection.</p>	<p>P312.9 Inspection and testing of backflow prevention assemblies. Inspections shall be made of all backflow prevention assemblies to determine whether they are operable. Reduced pressure principle backflow preventer assemblies, double check-valve assemblies, double-detector check-valve assemblies and pressure vacuum breaker assemblies shall be tested. The frequency of testing shall be determined in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions. Where the manufacturer of the assembly does not specify the frequency of testing, the assembly shall be tested at least annually. The testing procedure shall be performed in accordance with one of the following standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASSE 5010-1013-1, Sections 1 and 2 ASSE 5010-1015-1, Sections 1 and 2 ASSE 5010-1015-2 ASSE 5010-1015-3, Sections 1 and 2 ASSE 5010-1015-4, Sections 1 and 2 ASSE 5010-1020-1, Sections 1 and 2 ASSE 5010-1047-1, Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 ASSE 5010-1048-1, Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 ASSE 5010-1048-2 ASSE 5010-1048-3, Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 ASSE 5010-1048-4, Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 CSA B64.10.
<p>Chapter 4</p>	
<p>s. 405.4.1 Floor flanges. Adds plastic floor flanges and the minimum thickness for plastic floor flanges. Also, adds provisions for hard lead floor flanges.</p>	<p>§P405.4.1 Floor flanges. Floor flanges for water closets or similar fixtures shall not be less than 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) thick for brass, 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) thick for plastic, and 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) thick and not less than a 2-inch (51 mm) caulking depth for cast-iron or galvanized malleable iron. Floor flanges of hard lead shall weigh not less than 1 pound 9 ounces (0.7 kg) and shall be composed of lead alloy with not less than 7.75 percent antimony by weight. Closet screws and bolts shall be of brass. Flanges shall be secured to the building structure with corrosion-resistant screws or bolts.</p>

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<p>s. 409.3.1 Revised backflow protection requirements for dishwashing machines.</p>	<p>§P409.3.1 Domestic dishwashing machines. Domestic dishwashing machines shall discharge indirectly through an air gap or air break into a standpipe or waste receptor in accordance with §P802.2 or discharge into a wye-branch fitting on the tailpiece of the kitchen sink or the dishwasher connection of a food waste grinder. The waste line of a domestic dishwashing machine discharging into a kitchen sink tailpiece or food waste grinder shall connect to a deck-mounted air gap or the waste line shall rise and be securely fastened to the underside of the sink rim or counter.</p>
<p>s. 417.5.2 Shower pans are not required under recessed showers.</p>	<p>§P417.5.2 Pans. Floors under shower compartments, except where prefabricated receptors have been provided, shall be lined and made water tight by the provision of suitable shower pans of approved material. Such pans shall turn up on all sides at least 2 inches (51 mm) above the finished threshold level. Pans shall be securely fastened to the waste outlet at the seepage entrance, making a water-tight joint between the pan and the outlet.</p> <p>EXCEPTIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Floor surfaces under shower heads provided for rinsing laid directly on the ground. 2. Shower compartments where the finished shower drain is depressed a minimum of 2 inches below the surrounding finished floor on the first floor level and the shower recess is poured integrally with the adjoining floor.
<p>s. 424.4 Requires all showers and tub/shower combinations to have anti-scald devices. Deleted the exception for residential applications.</p>	<p>§P424.4 Shower valves. Shower and tub-shower combination valves shall be balanced pressure, thermostatic or combination mixing valves that conform to the requirements of ASSE 1016 or CSA CAN/CSA-B125. Multiple (gang) showers supplied with a single tempered water supply pipe shall have the water supply for such showers controlled by an approved master mixing valve. All valves shall be equipped with handle position stops that are field adjusted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to a maximum hot water setting of 120°F (49°C).</p>
<p>Chapter 5</p>	
<p>s. 504.7.1 Water heater relief lines will not be permitted to loop underground and must discharge at an observable point. An air gap must be located in the same room as the water heater.</p>	<p>P504.7 Relief outlet waste. The outlet of a pressure, temperature or other relief valve shall not be directly connected to the drainage system.</p> <p>§P504.7.1 Discharge. The relief valve shall discharge full size to a safe place of disposal such as the floor, outside the building or an indirect waste receptor. The discharge pipe shall not have any trapped sections and shall have a visible air gap or air gap fitting located in the same room as the water heater. The discharge shall be installed in a manner that does not cause personal injury to occupants in the immediate area or structural damage to the building.</p>
<p>s. 504.7.2 Deleted the requirement for the relief valve discharge to have an air break before leaving the room where the water heater is installed.</p>	
<p>s. 504.8 Required pan. Deleted “in locations where leakage of the tanks or connections will cause damage” and added instead “above the ground floor space, or in attics or in ceilings.”</p>	<p>§P504.8 Required pan. Where water heaters or hot water storage tanks are installed above the ground floor space, or in attics or ceiling areas, the tank or water heater shall be installed in a galvanized steel or other metal pan of equal corrosion resistance having a minimum thickness of 24 gage, 0.0276 inch (0.70 mm). Electric water heaters shall be installed in a metal pan as herein required or in a high-impact plastic pan of at least 0.0625 inch (1.59 mm) thickness.</p>
<p>s. 504.8.1 Pan size and drain. Deleted “or the outlet diameter of the required relief valve, whichever is larger” without substitution.</p>	<p>§P504.8.1 Pan size and drain. The pan shall not be less than 1-1/2 inches (38 mm) deep and shall be of sufficient size and shape to receive all dripping or condensate from the tank or water heater. The pan shall be drained by an indirect waste pipe having a minimum diameter of 3/4 inch.</p> <p>§P504.8.2 Pan drain termination. The pan drain shall extend full-size and terminate over a suitably located indirect waste receptor or floor drain or extend to the exterior of the building and terminate not less than 6 inches (152 mm) or more than 24 inches (610 mm) above the adjacent ground surface.</p>

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Chapter 6	
s. 603.1 Added simple table for sizing water service line based on fixture units served. 601.1 also allows the water distribution system to be sized with Table 603.1. (Note: the provisions of the table are less stringent than the 1994 SPC.)	See attached section P603
s. 604.9 Water hammer arrestors required on all quick closing (solenoid) valves.	§P604.9 Water hammer. The flow velocity of the water distribution system shall be controlled to reduce the possibility of water hammer. A water-hammer arrestor shall be installed where quick-closing valves are utilized, unless otherwise approved. The arrestor shall be located within an effective range of the quick-closing valve. Water-hammer arrestors shall conform to ASSE 1010. Access shall be provided to water-hammer arrestors.
s. 605.16 Allows solvent cementing of CPVC with primer (orange cement) and without primer (yellow cement). Cementing without primer is only permitted for tube and fittings manufactured per ASTM D 2846.	<p>§P605.16.2 Solvent cementing. Joint surfaces shall be clean and free from moisture. Solvent cement conforming to ASTM F 493 shall be applied to all joint surfaces. The joint shall be made while the cement is wet, and in accordance with ASTM D 2846 or ASTM F 493. Solvent-cement joints shall be permitted above or below ground.</p> <p>§P605.16.2.1 Solvent cementing with primer. Approved primer shall be applied when required by the pipe, fitting or solvent cement manufacturer. Solvent cement requiring the use of a primer shall be orange in color.</p> <p>§P605.16.2.2 Solvent cementing without primer. Solvent cement that does not require the use of a primer shall only be permitted with tube and fittings manufactured in accordance with ASTM D 2846. Solvent cement that does not require the use of a primer shall be yellow in color.</p>
s. 605.22 Joint between different materials. Revises section to specify the requirements for specific materials and applicable standards for joints between different materials.	<p>§P605.22 Joints between different materials. Joints between different piping materials shall be made with a mechanical joint of the compression or mechanical-sealing type, or as permitted in §P605.22.1 and §P605.22.2. Connectors or adapters shall have an elastomeric seal conforming to ASTM D 1869 or ASTM F 477. Joints shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.</p> <p>§P605.22.1 Copper or copper-alloy tubing to galvanized steel pipe. Joints between copper or copper-alloy tubing and galvanized steel pipe shall be made with a brass converter fitting or dielectric fitting. The copper tubing shall be soldered to the fitting in an approved manner, and the fitting shall be screwed to the threaded pipe.</p> <p>§P605.22.2 Plastic pipe or tubing to other piping material. Joints between different grades of plastic pipe or between plastic pipe and other piping material shall be made with an approved adapter fitting.</p>
Ss606.2 Individual shutoff valves for tubs and showers not required.	<p>P606.2 Location of shutoff valves. Shutoff valves shall be installed in the following locations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On the fixture supply to each plumbing fixture except in individual guestrooms that are provided with unit shutoff valves in hotels, motels, boarding houses and similar occupancies. 2. On the water supply pipe to each sillcock in other than one-and two-family residential occupancies. 3. On the water supply pipe to each appliance or mechanical equipment. <p>EXCEPTION: Shutoff valves are not required on tubs and showers in residential construction.</p>

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<p>607.3 Thermal expansion device required to limit system pressure to 8 psi.</p>	<p>§P607.3 Thermal expansion control. A means of controlling increased pressure caused by thermal expansion shall be provided where required in accordance with §P607.3.1 and §P607.3.2.</p> <p>§P607.3.1 Pressure reducing valve. For water service system sizes up to and including 2 inches (51 mm), a device for controlling pressure shall be installed where, because of thermal expansion, the pressure on the downstream side of a pressure reducing valve exceeds the main supply pressure. A pressure reducing valve with an integral bypass check valve or other device shall be installed to satisfy this requirement.</p> <p>§P607.3.2 Backflow prevention device or check valve. Where a backflow prevention device, check valve or other device is installed on a water supply system utilizing storage water heating equipment such that thermal expansion causes an increase in pressure, a device for controlling pressure shall be installed.</p>
<p>Chapter 7</p>	
<p>Drainage sizing tables reflect reduced flow rates. 3" VTR is no longer required.</p>	
<p>s. 705.12.2 Purple primer required for PVC joints.</p>	
<p>s. 705.15 Drainage slip joints. Requires use of elastomeric gasket. Deletes provision allowing use of slip joints for water piping.</p>	<p>§P705.12.2 Solvent cementing. Joint surfaces shall be clean and free from moisture. A purple primer that conforms to ASTM F 656 shall be applied. Solvent cement not purple in color and conforming to ASTM D 2564, CSA CAN/CSA-B137.3, CSA CAN/CSA-B181.2 or CSA CAN/CSA-B182.1 shall be applied to all joint surfaces. The joint shall be made while the cement is wet and shall be in accordance with ASTM D 2855. Solvent-cement joints shall be permitted above or below ground.</p>
<p>s. 705.16 Caulking ferrules. Caulking ferrules are limited to red brass.</p>	<p>P705.16 Caulking ferrules. Ferrules shall be of red brass and shall be in accordance with Table P705.16.</p>
<p>Table 706.3 Table for allowable fittings for change in direction.</p>	<p>See Attached Table</p>
<p>s. 708.2 Cleanout plugs. Limits use of brass cleanout plugs to metallic drain, waste, and vent piping only.</p>	<p>§P708.2 Cleanout plugs. Cleanout plugs shall be of brass, plastic or other approved materials. Brass cleanout plugs shall be utilized with metallic drain, waste and vent piping only, and shall conform to ASTM A 74. Plastic cleanout plugs shall conform to the requirements of §P702.4. Plugs shall have raised square or countersunk square heads. Countersunk heads shall be installed where raised heads are a trip hazard. Cleanout plugs with borosilicate glass systems shall be of borosilicate glass.</p>
<p>Cleanouts. All building sewers and horizontal drains must have cleanouts every 100 feet (94 SPC only required this for 8" and larger sewers) and at each change in direction greater than 45 degrees. Cleanouts are required at the base of soil or waste stacks.</p>	<p>§P708.3.2 Building sewers. All building sewers shall be provided with cleanouts located not more than 100 feet (30 480 mm) apart measured from the upstream entrance of the cleanout.</p>
<p>Table 709.1 Some changes in DFUs for fixtures (1.6 gpf bathroom group - 5 dfu (6 in 94)). Kitchen sink w/DW and disposal - 2 dfu (3). Residential clothes washer - 2 dfu(3).</p>	<p>See Attached Table</p>
<p>s. 710 Drainage system sizing. No limit on water closets on a 3" building sewer or drain.</p>	
<p>Chapter 8</p>	
<p>s. 802.1 Air breaks required for food handling fixtures.</p>	<p>§P802.1.1 Food handling. Equipment and fixtures utilized for the storage, preparation and handling of food shall discharge through an indirect waste pipe by means of an air gap.</p>

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Chapter 9	
Drainage sizing tables. See Chapter 7.	
s. 903.1 Main vent may be smaller than 3".	
Wet venting permitted in any combination of fixtures within 2 bathroom groups. Fixtures may be connected in any order. 3" wet vent can receive 12 dfus.	
s. 911 Circuit venting (battery venting or circuit loop venting in 94 SPC) simplified requirements.	
s. 916 Vent sizing. Minimum vent size is one-half the diameter of the drain.	
Chapter 10	
s. 1002.4 Traps subject to evaporation must be either deep seal type or have a trap primer.	
Chapter 11	
Table 116 Sizing tables are simpler to use, already have different rain falls included. Secondary roof drain sizing based on Table 1106 with roof areas divided by two.	