**Florida Supplement to the 2015 IMC**

**ICC EDIT VERSION**

**Note 1**: Throughout the document, change International Building Code to Florida Building Code, Building; change the International Energy Conservation Code tothe Florida Building Code, Energy Conservation; change the International Existing Building Code to Florida Building Code, Existing Building; change the International Fire code to Florida Fire Prevention Code; change International Fuel Gas Code to Florida Building Code, Fuel Gas; change the International Mechanical Code to Florida Building Code, Mechanical; change the International Plumbing Code to Florida Building Code, Plumbing; change the International Residential Code to Florida Building Code, Residential.

**Note 2**: Criteria blocked in yellow indicate Florida specific language from the 5th Edition (2014).

**PREFACE**

**~~Introduction~~**

**~~Development~~**

**History**

The State of Florida first mandated statewide building codes during the 1970s at the beginning of the modern construction boom. The first law required all municipalities and counties to adopt and enforce one of the four state-recognized model codes known as the “state minimum building codes.” During the early 1990s a series of natural disasters, together with the increasing complexity of building construction regulation in vastly changed markets, led to a comprehensive review of the state building code system. The study revealed that building code adoption and enforcement was inconsistent throughout the state and those local codes thought to be the strongest proved inadequate when tested by major hurricane events. The consequences of the building codes system failure were devastation to lives and economies and a statewide property insurance crisis. The response was a reform of the state building construction regulatory system that placed emphasis on uniformity and accountability.

The 1998 Florida Legislature amended Chapter 553, *Florida Statutes* (FS), Building Construction Standards, to create a single state building code that is enforced by local governments. As of March 1, 2002, the *Florida Building Code*, which is developed and maintained by the Florida Building Commission, supersedes all local building codes. The *Florida Building Code* is updated every three years and may be amended annually to incorporate interpretations and clarifications.

**Scope**

The *Florida Building Code* is based on national model building codes and national consensus standards which are amended where necessary for Florida’s specific needs. ~~However, code requirements that address snow loads and earthquake protection are pervasive; they are left in place but should not be utilized or enforced because Florida has no snow load or earthquake threat.~~ The code incorporates all building construction-related regulations for public and private buildings in the State of Florida other than those specifically exempted by Section 553.73, *Florida Statutes*. It has been harmonized with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*, which is developed and maintained by the Department of Financial Services, Office of the State Fire Marshal, to establish unified and consistent standards.

The base codes for the Sixth edition (2017) of the *Florida Building Code* include: the International Building Code®, 2015 edition; the International Plumbing Code®, 2015 edition; the International Mechanical Code®, 2015 edition; the International Fuel Gas Code®, 2015 edition; the International Residential Code®, 2015 edition; the International Existing Building Code®, 2015 edition; the International Energy Conservation Code, 2015; the National Electrical Code, 2014 edition; substantive criteria from the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-conditioning Engineers’ (ASHRAE) Standard 90.1-2013. State and local codes adopted and incorporated into the code include the *Florida Building Code, Accessibility,* and special hurricane protection standards for the High-Velocity Hurricane Zone.

The code is composed of nine main volumes: the *Florida Building Code, Building*, which also includes state regulations for licensed facilities; the *Florida Building Code, Plumbing*; the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical;* the *Florida Building Code, Fuel Gas*; the *Florida Building Code, Existing Building*; the *Florida Building Code, Residential;* the *Florida Building Code, Energy Conservation*; the *Florida Building Code, Accessibility* and the *Florida Building Code, Test Protocols for High-Velocity Hurricane Zones*. Chapter 27 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*, adopts the *National Electrical Code*, NFPA 70, by reference.

Under certain strictly defined conditions, local governments may amend requirements to be more stringent than the code. All local amendments to the *Florida Building Code* must be adopted by local ordinance and reported to the Florida Building Commission then posted on [www.floridabuilding.org](http://www.floridabuilding.org) in Legislative format for a month before being enforced. Local amendments to the *Florida Building Code* and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* may be obtained from the Florida Building Commission web site, or from the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation or the Florida Department of Financial Services, Office of the State Fire Marshal, respectively.

**Adoption and Maintenance**

**[Note to editor: Replace ICC “Adoption” and “Maintenance” with the following text:]**

The *Florida Building Code* is adopted and updated with new editions triennially by the Florida Building Commission. It is amended annually to incorporate interpretations, clarifications and to update standards. Minimum requirements for permitting, plans review and inspections are established by the code, and local jurisdictions may adopt additional administrative requirements that are more stringent. Local technical amendments are subject to strict criteria established by Section 553.73, *F.S.* They are subject to Commission review and adoption into the code or repeal when the code is updated triennially and are subject to appeal to the Commission according to the procedures established by Section 553.73, *F.S*.

Eleven Technical Advisory Committees (TACs), which are constituted consistent with American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Guidelines, review proposed code changes and clarifications of the code and make recommendations to the Commission. These TACs whose membership is constituted consistent with American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Guidelines include: Accessibility; Joint Building Fire (a joint committee of the Commission and the State Fire Marshal); Building Structural; Code Administration/ Enforcement; Electrical; Energy; Mechanical; Plumbing and Fuel Gas; Roofing; Swimming Pool; and Special Occupancy (state agency construction and facility licensing regulations).

The Commission may only issue official code clarifications using procedures of Chapter 120, *Florida Statutes*. To obtain such a clarification, a request for a Declaratory Statement (DEC) must be made to the Florida Building Commission in a manner that establishes a clear set of facts and circumstances and identifies the section of the code in question. Requests are analyzed by staff, reviewed by the appropriate Technical Advisory Committee, and sent to the Florida Building Commission for action. These interpretations establish precedents for situations having similar facts and circumstances and are typically incorporated into the code in the next code amendment cycle. Non-binding opinions are available from the Building Officials Association of Florida’s web site (www.BOAF.net) and a Binding Opinion process is available online at www.floridabuilding.org.

**Code Development Committee Responsibilities (Letter Designations in Front of Section Numbers)**

**[Note to editor: Use paragraphs 1 and 2 specific to this code through the code committee descriptors. Delete the remaining text in this section.]**

**Marginal Markings**

Solid vertical lines in the margins within the body of the code indicate a technical change from the requirements of the 2012 edition. Deletion indicators in the form of an arrow (**→**) are provided in the margin where an entire section, paragraph, exception or table has been deleted or an item in a list of items or table has been deleted.

Dotted vertical lines in the margins within the body of the code indicate a change from the requirements of the base codes to the *Florida Building Code, Sixth Edition (2017)* effective ???

Sections deleted from the base code are designated “Reserved” in order to maintain the structure of the base code.

**Italicized Terms**

**[No change to I Code text.]**

**Acknowledgments**

The *Florida Building Code* is produced through the efforts and contributions of building designers, contractors, product manufacturers, regulators and other interested parties who participate in the Florida Building Commission’s consensus processes, Commission staff and the participants in the national model code development processes.

**[Note to Editor: Delete the following ICC text in its entirety:]**

**~~Effective Use of the …~~**

**~~Legislation~~**

***Chapter 1, Administration***

**Section 101 General**

***101.1 Scope. Change to read as shown.***

**[A] 101.1 ~~Title.~~**~~These regulations shall be known as the~~ *~~Mechanical Code~~* ~~of [NAME OF JURISDICTION], hereinafter referred to as "this code.”~~  **Scope.**The provisions of Chapter 1, *Florida Building Code, Building* shall govern the administration and enforcement of the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.*

***101.2 Scope. Change to read as shown.***

**101.2 Scope.** Reserved.

***101.3 Intent. Change to read as shown.***

**101.3 Intent**. Reserved.

***101.4    Severability. Change to read as shown.***

**101.4 Severability**. Reserved.

***Section 102 Applicability. Change to read as shown.***

**Section 102 Applicability.** Reserved.

***Section 103, Department of Mechanical Inspection. Change to read as shown.***

**Section 103, Department of Mechanical Inspection.** Reserved.

***Section 104, Duties and Powers of the Code Official. Change to read as shown.***

**Section 104, Duties and Powers of the Code Official.** Reserved.

***Section 105, Approval. Change to read as shown.***

**Section 105, Approval.** Reserved.

***Section 106, Permits. Change to read as shown.***

**Section 106, Permits.** Reserved.

***Section 107, Inspections and Testing. Change to read as shown.***

**Section 107, Inspections and Testing.**  Reserved.

***Section 108, Violations. Change to read as shown.***

**Section 108, Violations**. Reserved.

***Section 109, Means of Appeal. Change to read as shown.***

**Section 109, Means of Appeal**. Reserved.

***Section 110, Temporary Equipment, Systems and Uses. Change to read as shown:***

**Section 110. Temporary Equipment, Systems and Uses**. Reserved.

***Chapter 2, Definitions***

**SECTION 202**

**GENERAL DEFINITIONS**

***Section 202 General definitions. Change definitions specified to read as follows:***

**BOILER, HOT WATER SUPPLY.** Any vessel used for generating hot water to be used external to the vessel, which exceeds any of the following limitations:

1. A heat input capacity of 400,000 Btuh (117.2 kW).

2. A water temperature of 210ºF (99ºC).

3. A nominal water capacity of 120 gal (454 L).

***Chapter 3, General Regulations***

**SECTION 301**

**GENERAL**

301.15 Wind resistance. Revise Section 301.15 to read as follows:

**301.15 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*.

Exception:

Exposed mechanical equipment or appliances fastened to a roof or installed on the ground in compliance with the code using rated stands, platforms, curbs, slabs, walls, or other means are deemed to comply with the wind resistance requirements of the 2007 Florida Building Code, as amended. Further support or enclosure of such mechanical equipment or appliances is not required by a state or local official having authority to enforce the Florida Building Code.

***(HB 535)***

***Section 301.16.1 High-velocity wave action. Change to read as follows:***

**301.16.1 ~~High-velocity wave action~~ Coastal high hazard areas.** In ~~flood hazard areas subject to high-velocity wave action~~ coastal high hazard areas, mechanical systems and *equipment* shall not be mounted on or penetrate walls intended to break away under flood loads.

**Chapter 4 Ventilation**

401.2 Ventilation required. Revise Section 401.2 to read as follows:

**401.2 Ventilation required.** Every occupied space shall be ventilated by natural means in accordance with Section 402 or by mechanical means in accordance with Section 403.

Where the air infiltration rate in a dwelling unit is less than ~~5~~ 3 air changes per hour when tested with a blower door at a pressure of 0.2-inch water column (50 Pa) in accordance with Section 402.4.1.2 of the *Florida Building Code, Energy Conservation*, the dwelling unit shall be ventilated by mechanical means in accordance with Section 403. Ambulatory care facilities and Group I-2 occupancies shall be evaluated by mechanical means in accordance with Section 407.

**(HB 535)**

***Chapter 5, Exhaust Systems***

Section 505.2, add Exception to read as follows:

Exception:

In a single-family dwelling, make-up air is not required for range hood exhaust systems capable of exhausting:

(a) Four hundred cubic feet per minute or less; or

(b) More than 400 cubic feet per minute but no more than 800 cubic feet per minute if there are no gravity vent appliances within the conditioned living space of the structure.

***Section 515. Add section to read as follows:***

**SECTION 515**

**MAUSOLEUM RELIEF VENT**

**515.1 General**. A pressure relief vent shall be provided for each crypt. Niches shall not require pressure relief systems.

**515.2 Materials**. The pressure relief vent pipe and fittings shall conform to one of the standards listed in Table M515.2A and Table M515.2B.

**TABLE 515.2A**

**CRYPT PRESSURE RELIEF PIPE**

MATERIAL STANDARD

Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) plastic pipe ASTM D 2661

ASTM F 628 CSA B181.1

Polylefin pipe CSA CAN/CSA - B181.3

Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe (Type DWV) ASTM D 2665

ASTM D 2949, ASTM F 891

**Table 515.2B**

**CRYPT PRESSURE RELIEF FITTINGS**

MATERIAL STANDARD

Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) plastic pipe ASTM D 3311, CSA B181.1

Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe (Type DWV) ASTM D 3311, ASTM D 2949, ASTM F 891

Plastic, general ASTM F 409

**515.3 Pressure Relief Vent**. For family mausoleum units where all crypts are bordering an exterior wall, pressure relief ventilation shall be provided from the crypt to the outside of the mausoleum through the exterior wall or roof. For all other mausoleum units, each crypt shall have a pressure relief vent from the crypt to the roof of the mausoleum. The minimum nominal pipe size shall be 1 inch (25 mm). The system shall have a minimum of one-eighth unit vertical to 12 units horizontal (1-percent slope). The piping shall not be trapped or installed to trap water or condensate.

**515.4 Termination.** Except for family mausoleum units where all crypts are bordering an exterior wall, crypt pressure relief system shall extend through the roof and terminate at least 6 inches (152 mm) above the roof and at least 10 feet (3048 mm) from any openable opening, air intake, or property line. The termination of the relief system pipe shall be done by a roof and vent cap compatible with the relief pressure pipe. The roof and vent cap shall be waterproof. For family mausoleum units where all crypts are bordering an exterior wall, pressure relief ventilation shall be provided from the crypt to the outside of the mausoleum through the exterior wall or roof.

***Section 516. Add new section to read as follows:***

**SECTION 516**

**CARBON MONOXIDE CONTROL SYSTEMS**

**516.1 Carbon monoxide control systems.**See Section 908.8 of the *Florida Building Code, Building.*

**Chapter 6, Duct Systems**

***Section 601.6 Balanced Return Air. Add new section to read as follows:***

**601.6 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 0.01 inch WC (2.5 pascals) or less. Pressure differentials across fire walls in ceiling space plenums shall be limited to 0.01 inch WC (2.5 pascals) by providing air duct pathways or air transfer pathways from the high pressure zone to the low zone.

**Exceptions:**

1.      Transfer ducts may achieve this by increasing the return transfer 1½ times the cross sectional area (square inches) of the supply duct entering the room or space it is serving and the door having at least an unrestricted 1 inch undercut to achieve proper return air balance.

2.      Transfer grilles shall use 50 square inches (of grille area) to 100 cfm (of supply air) for sizing through-the-wall transfer grilles and using an unrestricted 1 inch undercutting of doors to achieve proper return air balance.

3.      Habitable rooms only shall be required to meet these requirements for proper balanced return air excluding bathrooms, closets, storage rooms and laundry rooms, except that all supply air into the master suite shall be included. (M6750 AS)

***Section 603.7 Rigid duct penetrations. Revise to read as follows:***

|  |
| --- |
| Duct system penetrations of walls, floors, ceilings and roofs and air transfer openings in such building components shall be protected as required by Section 607. Ducts in a private garage that penetrate a wall or ceiling that separates a dwelling from a private garage shall be continuous, shall be constructed of sheet steel having a thickness of not less than 0.0187 inch (0.4712 mm) (No.26gage)) or rigid foil-faced fiberglass, and shall not have openings into the garage. Fire and smoke dampers are not required in such ducts passing through the wall or ceiling separating a dwelling from a private garage except where required by Chapter 7 of the *International Building Code.* (M7010 AS) |
| ***Section 606 SMOKE DETECTION SYSTEMS CONTROL. Revise to read as follows:*** |

**SECTION 606**

**SMOKE DETECTION SYSTEMS CONTROL**

**606.1 Controls required.**

Air distribution systems shall be equipped with smoke detectors *listed* and *labeled* for installation in air distribution systems, as required by this section. Duct smoke detectors shall comply with UL 268A. Other smoke detectors shall comply with UL 268.

**606.2 Where required.** Smoke detectors shall be installed where indicated in Sections 606.2.1 through 606.2.3.

**~~Exception:~~** ~~Smoke detectors shall not be required where air distribution systems are incapable of spreading smoke beyond the enclosing walls, floors and ceilings of the room or space in which the smoke is generated.~~

606.2.1

**To prevent the recirculation of dangerous quantities of smoke, a detector approved for air duct use shall be installed on the Supply side of air-handling systems as required by NFPA 90A, *Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems.* Smoke detectors listed for use in air distribution systems shall be located downstream of the air filters and ahead of any branch connections in air supply systems having the capacity greater than 2000 cuft/min.**

**~~Return air systems.~~**

~~Smoke detectors shall be installed in return air systems with a design capacity greater than 2,000 cfm (0.9 m3/s), in the return air duct or~~ *~~plenum~~* ~~upstream of any filters,~~ *~~exhaust air~~* ~~connections, outdoor air connections, or decontamination~~ *~~equipment~~* ~~and appliances.~~

**Exception:** Smoke detectors are not required in the ~~return~~ supply air system where all portions of the building served by the air distribution system are protected by area smoke detectors connected to a fire alarm system in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. The area smoke detection system shall comply with Section 606.4.

**606.2.2 Common supply ~~and return air~~ systems.**

Where multiple air-handling systems share common supply ~~or return air ducts or plenums~~ with a combined design capacity greater than 2,000 cfm (0.9 m3/s), ~~the~~ each supply ~~return~~ air system shall be provided with smoke detectors in accordance with Section 606.2.1.

**Exception:** Individual smoke detectors shall not be required for each fan-powered terminal unit, provided that such units do not have an individual design capacity greater than 2,000 cfm (0.9 m3/s) and will be shut down by activation of one of the following:

1. Smoke detectors required by Sections 606.2.1 and 606.2.3. 2. An *approved* area smoke detector system located in the return air *plenum* serving such units.

3. An area smoke detector system as prescribed in the exception to Section 606.2.1. In all cases, the smoke detectors shall comply with Sections 606.4 and 606.4.1.

**606.2.3 Return air risers.**

Where return air risers serve two or more stories and serve any portion of a return air system having a design capacity greater than 15,000 cfm (7.1 m3/s), smoke detectors shall be installed at each story. Such smoke detectors shall be located upstream of the connection between the return air riser and any air ducts or plenums.

**[F] 606.3 Installation.**

Smoke detectors required by this section shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72. The required smoke detectors shall be installed to monitor the entire airflow conveyed by the system ~~including return air and exhaust or relief air~~. **Smoke detectors shall not be required for fan units whose sole function is to remove air from the inside of the building to the outside of the building.** Access shall be provided to smoke detectors for inspection and maintenance.

**[F] 606.4 Controls operation.**

Upon activation, the smoke detectors shall shut down all operational capabilities of the air distribution system in accordance with the listing and labeling of appliances used in the system. Air distribution systems that are part of a smoke control system shall switch to the smoke control mode upon activation of a detector.

**[F] 606.4.1 Supervision.**

The duct smoke detectors shall be connected to a fire alarm system where a fire alarm system is required by ~~Section 907.2 of~~ the *~~International~~ Florida Fire Prevention Code*. The actuation of a duct smoke detector shall activate a visible and audible supervisory signal at a constantly attended location. **In facilities that are required to be monitored by a supervising station, duct smoke detectors shall report only as a supervisory signal, not as a fire alarm.**

**Exceptions:**

1. The supervisory signal at a constantly attended location is not required where the duct smoke detector activates the building's alarm-indicating appliances.

2. In occupancies not required to be equipped with a fire alarm system, actuation of a smoke detector shall activate a visible and audible signal in an *approved* location.

Duct smoke detector trouble conditions shall activate a visible or audible signal in an *approved* location and shall be identified as air duct detector trouble.

(M7011 AS)

***Chapter 10, Boilers, Water Heaters and Pressure Vessels***

*1001.1 Scope (Exceptions), add exception 8 as follows:*

*8.* Boiler or pressure vessels subject to inspection as provided in the Florida Statutes 554-Boiler Safety Act, administered by the Boiler Safety Program, State Fire Marshal’s Office.

***Section 1004, Boilers, Installation. Add a section to read as follows:***

**1004.2.1 Carbon monoxide testing.** Boilers shall be tested to a maximum level of 50 PPM of carbon monoxide as per OSHA guidelines.

***Chapter 15, Referenced Standards***

***Change to make Florida-specific references as follows:***

**ASTM**

**Standard Referenced in**

**Reference code section**

**Number Title number**

D 2661—01 Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Schedule 40 Plastic Drain, Waste, and Vent

Pipe and Fittings…………………………………………………………………………Table 515.2A

D2665—01 Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Drain, Waste, and Vent Pipe and Fittings…………Table 515.2A

D 2949—97 3.25-in. Outside Diameter Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Drain, Waste,

and Vent Pipe and Fittings………………………………………………………Table 515.2A, 515.2B

D 3311—94 Drain, Waste, and Vent (DWV) Plastic Pipe Fittings Patterns………………………….. Table 515.2B

F 409—02 Thermoplastic Accessible and Replaceable Plastic Tube and Tubular Fittings Table 515.2B

F 628—01 Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Schedule 40 Plastic Drain, Waste, and Vent

Pipe with Cellular Core…………………………………………………………………………………..Table 515.2A

F 891—00 Coextruded Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe with Cellular Core…..Table 515.2A, Table 515.2B

**CSA**

**Standard Referenced in**

**Reference code section**

**Number Title number**

CAN/CSA B 181.1—99 ABS Drain, Waste, and Vent Pipe and Pipe Fittings………………..Tables 515.2A, 515.2B

CAN/CSA B 181.3—99 Polyolefin Laboratory Drainage Systems with revisions through

October 1990………………………………………………………………………Table 515.2A

**Florida Codes Florida Building Commission**

**c/o Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation**

**Building Codes and Standards**

**1940 North Monroe Street, Suite 90A**

**Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0722.**

Standard Referenced in code

reference number Title section number

FBC-B— 6th Edition (17) ~~ICC-15 International Building Code~~  Florida Building Code, Building 201.3, 202, 301.15, 301.16, 301.17, 301.18, 302.1, 302.2,

304.8, 304.11, 304.8.2, 308.8, 306.5.1, 401.4, 406.1, 501.3, 502.10,

504.2, 504.10, 505.3, 506.3.3, 506.3.11, 506.4.2, 509.1,

510.5, 510.6.3, 510.7, 511.1.5,

513.1, 513.2, 513.3, 513.4.3, 513.5, 513.5.3,

513.6.2, 513.6.3, 513.10.5, 513.11, 513.12, 513.12.3, 513.19,

601.3, 602.2, 602.2.1.6.1, 602.2.1.6.2, 602.3, 602.4, 603.1, 603.7, 603.13

603.18.2, 607.1.2, 607.2.1, 607.3.3, 607.5.1, 607.5.2, 607.5.3, 607.5.6, 607.5.4,

607.5.5, 607.5.5.1, 607.6, 607.6.2, 607.6.3, 701.1, 801.3, 801.16.1,

801.18.4, 902.1, 908.3, 908.4, 910.3, 924.1, 925.1, 926.1, 927.2, 928.1

1004.6, 1105.1, 1206.4, 1210.8.2, 1305.2.1, 1402.4, 1402.4.1

FBC-EC—6th Edition (17) ~~ICC-12 International Energy Conservation Code~~ Florida Building Code, Energy Conservation 301.2, 303.3, 312.1, 604.1, 1204.1, 1204.2

FBC-FG—6th Edition (17) ~~ICC-12 International Fuel Gas Code~~ Florida Building Code, Fuel Gas 101.2, 201.3, 301.6, 307.2.2, 701.1, 801.1, 901.1, 906.1, 1101.5

FBC-P—6th Edition (17) ~~ICC-12 International Plumbing Code~~ Florida Building Code, Plumbing 201.3, 301.11, 512.2, 908.5, 928.1, 1002.1, 1002.2, 1002.3,

1005.2, 1006.6, 1008.2, 1009.3, 1101.4,

1201.1, 1206.2, 1206.3, 1210.8.1, 1401.2

FFPC—6th Edition (17) ~~IFC-12 International Fire Code~~ Florida Fire Prevention Code 201.3, 310.1, 311.1, 502.4, 502.5, 502.7.2, 502.8.1, 502.9.1, 502.9.5, 502.9.5, 502.9.8, 502.9.11, 502.10, 502.10.3, 502.16.2, 509.1, 510.2.1, 510.2.2, 510.5, 511.1.1,

513.1, 513.6.3, 513.12, 513.15, 513.16, 513.17, 513.18,

513.19, 606.2.1, 908.7, 926, 1101.9, 1105.3, 1105.9, 1106.6,

1301.1, 1301.2, 1301.5

~~IRC-12 International Residential Code 101.2~~

***Delete all references to ICC codes in their entirety.***

**~~ICC~~**

**NFPA**

National Fire Protection Association

1 Batterymarch Park

Quincy, MA 02169-7471

**Standard Referenced in**

**Reference code section**

**Number Title number**

90A - 15 Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems 606.2.1

90B – 15 Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Systems

**(M7022 AS)**