IBC - General

2024 GROUP A PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE I-CODES

Committee Action Hearings (CAH #2)
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NOTE: G1-24 PART I DID NOT RECEIVE A COMMENT (CAH2) AND IS REPRODUCED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY

G1-24 Part I

IBC: 701.1, SECTION 801, 801.1, 901.1, 1401.1, 2601.1

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponents: Steven Orlowski, Sundowne Building Code Consultants, LLC, Self (sorlowski@sbcc.codes); Robert Marshall, FCAC, FCAC (fcac@iccsafe.org); Jeff Grove, Chair, Building Code Action Committee (BCAC) (bcac@iccsafe.org); Andrew Bevis, Chair, Plumbing, Mechanical and Fuel Gas Code Action Committee (pmgcac@iccsafe.org)

THIS IS AN 8 PART CODE CHANGE.

PART I WILL BE HEARD BY THE IBC-FIRE SAFETY CODE COMMITTEE.

PART II WILL BE HEARD BY THE IBC-EGRESS CODE COMMITTEE.

PART III WILL BE HEARD BY THE IRC PLUMBING & MECHANICAL CODE COMMITTEE.

PART V WILL BE HEARD BY THE SWIMMING POOL AND SPA CODE COMMITTEE.

PART IV AND VI WILL BE HEARD BY THE PLUMBING CODE COMMITTEE.

PART VII WILL BE HEARD BY THE MECHANICAL CODE COMMITTEE.

PART VIII WILL BE HEARD BY THE FIRE CODE COMMITTEE.

SEE THE TENTATIVE HEARING SCHEDULE FOR THESE COMMITTEES.

2024 International Building Code

CHAPTER 7
FIRE AND SMOKE PROTECTION FEATURES

SECTION 701
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

701.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the materials~~ Materials, systems and assemblies used for structural *fire resistance* and fire-resistance-rated construction separation of adjacent spaces to safeguard against the spread of fire and smoke within a *building* and the spread of fire to or from *buildings.* Design, installation, and construction of fire and smoke protection features shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 8
INTERIOR FINISHES

Revise as follows:

SECTION 801

~~SCOPE~~GENERAL

801.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the use of materials.~~ Materials used as *interior finishes*, *trim* and *decorative materials* *shall comply with this chapter.*.

CHAPTER 9
FIRE PROTECTION AND LIFE SAFETY SYSTEMS

SECTION 901
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

901.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall specify where~~ Where fire protection and *life safety systems* are required by this chapter, ~~and shall apply to~~ the design, installation and operation of *fire protection* and *life safety systems* shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 14
EXTERIOR WALLS

SECTION 1401
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

1401.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall establish the minimum requirements for *exterior*~~ *Exterior walls*, exterior wall assemblies, *exterior wall coverings*, *exterior wall* openings, exterior windows and doors, exterior soffits and fascias, and architectural *trim* *shall comply with this chapter*.

CHAPTER 26
PLASTIC

SECTION 2601
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

2601.1 Scope. ~~These provisions shall govern the materials~~Materials, design, application, construction and installation of foam plastic, *foam plastic insulation*, plastic *veneer*, interior plastic finish and *trim*, light-transmitting plastics and plastic composites, including *plastic lumber* shall comply with this chapter.

Reason:

Currently, there is inconsistency among all the I-Codes in how the scoping sections are written at the beginning of each chapter. The Code Correlation Committee requested a task group be formed to review the scoping section in all the I-Codes and determine if there would be a way to harmonize both the language and style across the model codes. The Scoping Task Group was formed and consisted of several members from the various Code Action Committees and interested parties (some with no client interest). The task group reviewed each chapter of the I-codes and after careful consideration, developed a format that could be incorporated and repeated for all

the I-Codes.

As you will see in the proposed changes above, most of the chapters began with a style and format that was already consistent and was only slightly changed to give the scoping a more authoritative infliction. Where the chapter contained no scoping provisions, the task group added scoping language based on the content of the chapter. Where the existing scoping sections provided a laundry list of what is contained in the chapter, these list were reformatted into a list form to make it easier for users to see what information was contained. The Scoping Task group proposes that the recommended changes will improve the code by:

1. Create consistency in language used in the scope for all the I-Codes.
2. Creates a scoping section for chapters that did not have one before to clarify what is covered by the chapter.
3. Clarify the items covered and not covered in the chapter, using consistent format to send the user to different chapter(s) or code(s).
4. Remove redundant administrative language from existing scoping sections.
5. Where there were extensive number of items outlined in the scoping section, the items are now broken out into a list format to make it easier for the reader to indicate what is contained in the chapter.

To the best of the task groups knowledge the proposed changes are editorial in nature and no requirements not already addressed in the existing scoping or in the chapter being referenced were added. As these proposed changes are editorial, there is no cost impact on the cost of construction.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

As stated in our reason statement, these proposed changes are editorial, there is no cost impact on the cost of construction.

G1-24 Part I

Public Hearing Results (CAH1)

Committee Action: **As Submitted**

Committee Reason: The committee concluded that the proposal creates consistency in the language used in the scope and brings in proper terminologies (Vote: 11-0).

G1-24 Part I

NOTE: G1-24 PART II DID NOT RECEIVE A COMMENT (CAH2) AND IS REPRODUCED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY

G1-24 Part II

IBC: SECTION 1001, 1001.1, 1001.2, 1101.1

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponents: Steven Orlowski, Sundowne Building Code Consultants, LLC, Self (sorlowski@sbcc.codes); Robert Marshall, FCAC, FCAC (fcac@iccsafe.org); Jeff Grove, Chair, Building Code Action Committee (BCAC) (bcac@iccsafe.org); Andrew Bevis, Chair, Plumbing, Mechanical and Fuel Gas Code Action Committee (pmgcac@iccsafe.org)

2024 International Building Code

CHAPTER 10
MEANS OF EGRESS

Revise as follows:

SECTION 1001
~~ADMINISTRATION~~GENERAL

1001.1 ~~General~~Scope. *Buildings* or portions thereof shall be provided with a *means of egress* system ~~as required by~~ and shall comply with this chapter. The provisions of this chapter shall control the design, construction and arrangement of *means of egress* components required to provide an *approved means of egress* from *structures* and portions thereof.

1001.2 ~~Minimum requirements~~General. It shall be unlawful to alter a *building* or *structure* in a manner that will reduce the number of *exits* or the minimum width or required capacity of the *means of egress* to less than required by this code.

CHAPTER 11
ACCESSIBILITY

SECTION 1101
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

1101.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall control the design~~ Design and construction of *facilities* for accessibility for individuals with disabilities shall comply with this chapter.

Reason:

Currently, there is inconsistency among all the I-Codes in how the scoping sections are written at the beginning of each chapter. The Code Correlation Committee requested a task group be formed to review the scoping section in all the I-Codes and determine if there would be a way to harmonize both the language and style across the model codes. The Scoping Task Group was formed and consisted of several members from the various Code Action Committees and interested parties (some with no client interest). The task group reviewed each chapter of the I-codes and after careful consideration, developed a format that could be incorporated and repeated for all the I-Codes.

As you will see in the proposed changes above, most of the chapters began with a style and format that was already consistent and was only slightly changed to give the scoping a more authoritative infliction. Where the chapter contained no scoping provisions, the task group added scoping language based on the content of the chapter. Where the existing scoping sections provided a laundry list of what is contained in the chapter, these list were reformatted into a list form to make it easier for users to see what information was contained. The Scoping Task group proposes that the recommended changes will improve the code by:

1. Create consistency in language used in the scope for all the I-Codes.
2. Creates a scoping section for chapters that did not have one before to clarify what is covered by the chapter.
3. Clarify the items covered and not covered in the chapter, using consistent format to send the user to different chapter(s) or code(s).
4. Remove redundant administrative language from existing scoping sections.
5. Where there were extensive number of items outlined in the scoping section, the items are now broken out into a list format to make it easier for the reader to indicate what is contained in the chapter.

To the best of the task groups knowledge the proposed changes are editorial in nature and no requirements not already addressed in the existing scoping or in the chapter being referenced were added. As these proposed changes are editorial, there is no cost impact on the cost of construction.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

As stated in our reason statement, these proposed changes are editorial, there is no cost impact on the cost of construction.

G1-24 Part II

Public Hearing Results (CAH1)

Committee Action: **As Submitted**

Committee Reason: The committee agreed that this change to the titles and scope of the first sections of the chapters would add consistency across the codes in the application of the chapters. (Vote 10-3)

G1-24 Part II

NOTE: G1-24 PART III DID NOT RECEIVE A COMMENT (CAH2) AND IS REPRODUCED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY

G1-24 Part III

IRC: M1201.1, M1301.1, M1401.1 (New), M1501.1 (New), SECTION M1601, M1601.1 (New), M1701.1, M1801.1 (New), SECTION M1901, M1901.1 (New), SECTION M2001, M2001.1 (New), SECTION M2101, M2101.1 (New), CHAPTER 22, SECTION M2201, M2201.1 (New), SECTION M2301, M2301.1, P2501.1, P2601.1, SECTION P2701, P2701.1 (New), P2801.1 (New), P2901.1 (New), P3001.1, SECTION P3101, P3101.1, SECTION P3201, P3201.1 (New), P3301.1

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponents: Steven Orlowski, Sundowne Building Code Consultants, LLC, Self (sorlowski@sbcc.codes); Robert Marshall, FCAC, FCAC (fcac@iccsafe.org); Jeff Grove, Chair, Building Code Action Committee (BCAC) (bcac@iccsafe.org); Andrew Bevis, Chair, Plumbing, Mechanical and Fuel Gas Code Action Committee (pmgcac@iccsafe.org)

2024 International Residential Code

CHAPTER 12
MECHANICAL ADMINISTRATION

SECTION M1201
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

M1201.1 Scope. The provisions of of this chapter shall establish the general administrative requirements applicable to mechanical systems and inspection requirements of this code.~~Chapters 12 through 24 shall regulate the design~~Design, installation, maintenance, *alteration* and inspection of *mechanical systems* that are permanently installed and used to control environmental conditions within *buildings*shall comply with Chapters 12 through 24 of this code. These chapters shall also regulate those *mechanical systems*, system components, *equipment* and *appliances* specifically addressed in this code.

CHAPTER 13
GENERAL MECHANICAL SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

SECTION M1301
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

M1301.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the installation~~ Installation of *mechanical systems* not specifically covered in other chapters applicable to *mechanical systems* shall comply with this chapter. Installations of mechanical *appliances, equipment* and systems not addressed by this code shall comply with the applicable provisions of the *International Fuel Gas Code* and the *International Mechanical Code* .

CHAPTER 14
HEATING AND COOLING EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES

SECTION M1401
GENERAL

Add new text as follows:

M1401.1 Scope. Heating and cooling equipment and appliances shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 15
EXHAUST SYSTEMS

SECTION M1501
GENERAL

Add new text as follows:

M1501.1 Scope. Exhaust systems shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 16
DUCT SYSTEMS

Add new text as follows:

M1601
GENERAL

M1601.1 Scope. Duct systems serving HVAC and exhaust shall comply with this chapter.

Revise as follows:

SECTION ~~M1601~~ M1602
DUCT CONSTRUCTION

CHAPTER 17
COMBUSTION AIR

SECTION M1701
GENERAL

Add new text as follows:

M1701.1 Scope. For other than gas fired appliances regulated by Chapter 24, combustion air systems shall comply with this chapter.

Revise as follows:

~~M1701.1~~1701.2 ~~Scope~~General requirements. Solid fuel-burning *appliances* shall be provided with *combustion air* in accordance with

the *appliance* manufacturer's installation instructions. Oil-fired *appliances* shall be provided with *combustion air* in accordance with NFPA 31. The methods of providing *combustion air* in this chapter do not apply to fireplaces, fireplace stoves and direct-vent *appliances*. The requirements for combustion and dilution air for gas-fired *appliances* shall be in accordance with Chapter 24.

CHAPTER 18
CHIMNEYS AND VENTS

SECTION M1801
GENERAL

Add new text as follows:

M1801.1 Scope. For other than gas fired appliances regulated by Chapter 24, chimneys and vents shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 19
SPECIAL APPLIANCES, EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS

Add new text as follows:

SECTION M1901
GENERAL

M1901.1 Scope. For other things fired appliances regulated by Chapter 24, appliances, systems, and equipment identified herein shall comply with this chapter.

Revise as follows:

SECTION ~~M1901~~ M1902
RANGES AND OVENS

CHAPTER 20
BOILERS AND WATER HEATERS

Add new text as follows:

SECTION M2001
GENERAL

M2001.1 Scope. Systems that heat water shall comply with this chapter.

Revise as follows:

SECTION ~~M2001~~ M2002
BOILERS

CHAPTER 21
HYDRONIC PIPING

Add new text as follows:

SECTION M2101
GENERAL

M2101.1 Scope. Hydronic piping shall comply with this chapter.

Revise as follows:

SECTION ~~M2101~~ M2102
HYDRONIC PIPING SYSTEMS INSTALLATION

CHAPTER 22
FUEL OIL STORAGE AND~~SPECIAL~~ PIPING ~~AND STORAGE~~ SYSTEMS

Add new text as follows:

SECTION M2201
GENERAL

M2201.1 SCOPE. Fuel oil storage and piping systems shall comply with this chapter.

Revise as follows:

SECTION ~~M2201~~ M2202
OIL TANKS

CHAPTER 23
SOLAR THERMAL ENERGY SYSTEMS

Revise as follows:

SECTION M2301
~~SOLAR THERMAL ENERGY SYSTEMS~~GENERAL

M2301.1 ~~General~~Scope. ~~This section provides for the design~~Design, construction, installation, *alteration* and *repair* of *equipment* and systems using solar thermal energy to provide space heating or cooling, *hot water* heating and swimming pool heating shall comply with this code.

CHAPTER 25
PLUMBING ADMINISTRATION

SECTION P2501
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

P2501.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall establish the general administrative requirements applicable to plumbing systems and inspection requirements of this code. Design, installation, maintenance, alteration and inspection of plumbing systems that are permanently installed and used to control environmental conditions within buildings shall comply with Chapters 25 through 33 of this code. These chapters shall also regulate those plumbing systems, system components, equipment and appliances specifically addressed in this code.

CHAPTER 26
GENERAL PLUMBING REQUIREMENTS

SECTION P2601
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

P2601.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the installation of plumbing not specifically covered in other chapters applicable to plumbing systems. The installation of plumbing, *appliances, equipment* and systems not addressed by this code shall comply with the applicable provisions of the *International Plumbing Code* .~~ Installation of plumbing, not specifically covered in other chapters applicable to plumbing systems, shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 27
PLUMBING FIXTURES

Add new text as follows:

SECTION P2701
GENERAL

P2701.1 Scope. Design, Installation, and materials of plumbing fixtures, faucets and fixture fittings shall comply with this chapter.

Revise as follows:

SECTION ~~P2701~~ P2702
FIXTURES, FAUCETS AND FIXTURE FITTINGS

CHAPTER 28
WATER HEATERS

SECTION P2801
GENERAL

Add new text as follows:

P2801.1 Scope. Design, Installation, and materials of water heaters and hot water storage tanks shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 29
WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

SECTION P2901
GENERAL

Add new text as follows:

P2901.1 Scope. Design, Installation, and materials of hot and cold water supply and distribution system, for utilization in connection with human occupancy and habitation, and individual water supply systems shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 30
SANITARY DRAINAGE

SECTION P3001
GENERAL

Add new text as follows:

P3001.1 Scope. Design, Installation, construction, and materials of sanitary drainage systems shall comply with this chapter.

Revise as follows:

~~**P3001.1**~~ **P3001.2 General requirements~~Scope.~~** ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the materials, design, construction and installation of sanitary drainage systems. Plumbing materials shall conform to the requirements of this chapter.~~ The drainage, waste and vent (DWV) system shall consist of piping for conveying wastes from plumbing fixtures, *appliances* and appurtenances, including fixture traps; above-grade drainage piping; below-grade drains within the *building*, such as a *building drain*; below- and above-grade venting systems; and piping to the public sewer or private septic system.

CHAPTER 31
VENTS

Revise as follows:

SECTION P3101
~~VENT SYSTEMS~~GENERAL

P3101.1 ~~General~~ Scope. ~~This chapter shall govern the selection and installation of piping, tubing and fittings for vent systems. This chapter shall control the minimum diameter of vent pipes, circuit vents, branch vents and *individual vents*, and the size and length of vents and various aspects of vent stacks and stack vents. Additionally, this chapter regulates vent grades and connections, height above fixtures and relief vents for stacks and fixture traps, and the venting of sumps and sewers.~~ Design, installation, construction, and materials of vent systems shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 32
TRAPS

Revise as follows:

SECTION P3201
~~FIXTURE TRAPS~~ GENERAL

Add new text as follows:

P3201.1 Scope. Design, installation, construction, and materials of fixture traps shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 33
STORM DRAINAGE

SECTION P3301
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

P3301.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the materials, design, construction and installation of storm drainage.~~Design, installation, construction, and materials of storm drainage systems shall comply with this chapter.

Reason:

Currently, there is inconsistency among all the I-Codes in how the scoping sections are written at the beginning of each chapter. The Code Correlation Committee requested a task group be formed to review the scoping section in all the I-Codes and determine if there would be a way to harmonize both the language and style across the model codes. The Scoping Task Group was formed and consisted of several members from the various Code Action Committees and interested parties (some with no client interest). The task group reviewed each chapter of the I-codes and after careful consideration, developed a format that could be incorporated and repeated for all the I-Codes.

As you will see in the proposed changes above, most of the chapters began with a style and format that was already consistent and was only slightly changed to give the scoping a more authoritative infliction. Where the chapter contained no scoping provisions, the task group added scoping language based on the content of the chapter. Where the existing scoping sections provided a laundry list of what is contained in the chapter, these list were reformatted into a list form to make it easier for users to see what information was contained. The Scoping Task group proposes that the recommended changes will improve the code by:

1. Create consistency in language used in the scope for all the I-Codes.
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4. Remove redundant administrative language from existing scoping sections.
5. Where there were extensive number of items outlined in the scoping section, the items are now broken out into a list format to make it easier for the reader to indicate what is contained in the chapter.

To the best of the task groups knowledge the proposed changes are editorial in nature and no requirements not already addressed in the existing scoping or in the chapter being referenced were added. As these proposed changes are editorial, there is no cost impact on the cost of construction.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

As stated in our reason statement, these proposed changes are editorial, there is no cost impact on the cost of construction.

G1-24 Part III

Public Hearing Results (CAH1)

Committee Action: **As Submitted**

Committee Reason: This is a needed cleanup that will provide consistency across all the codes. (10-0)

G1-24 Part III

NOTE: G1-24 PART IV DID NOT RECEIVE A COMMENT (CAH2) AND IS REPRODUCED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY

G1-24 Part IV

IPSDC: CHAPTER 3, SECTION 301, 301.1, CHAPTER 4, SECTION 401, 401.1, SECTION 501, CHAPTER 5, 501.1, CHAPTER 6, SECTION 601, 601.1, CHAPTER 7, SECTION 701, 701.1, CHAPTER 8, SECTION 801, 801.1, CHAPTER 9, SECTION 901, 901.1, CHAPTER 10, SECTION 1001, 1001.1, CHAPTER 11, SECTION 1101, 1101.1, CHAPTER 12, SECTION 1201, 1201.1, CHAPTER 13, SECTION 1301, 1301.1

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponents: Steven Orlowski, Sundowne Building Code Consultants, LLC, Self (sorlowski@sbcc.codes); Robert Marshall, FCAC, FCAC (fcac@iccsafe.org); Jeff Grove, Chair, Building Code Action Committee (BCAC) (bcac@iccsafe.org); Andrew Bevis, Chair, Plumbing, Mechanical and Fuel Gas Code Action Committee (pmgcac@iccsafe.org)

2024 International Private Sewage Disposal Code

CHAPTER 3
GENERAL REGULATIONS

SECTION 301
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

301.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the general regulations of *private*~~*Private sewage disposal systems*, including specific limitations and *flood hazard areas* shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 4
SITE EVALUATION AND REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 401
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

401.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the evaluation~~ Evaluation of private sewage disposal systems and requirements for ~~*private sewage disposal system*~~ sitesshall comply with this chapter.

SECTION 501
GENERAL

CHAPTER 5
MATERIALS

Revise as follows:

501.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the requirements for materials~~ Materials for *private sewage disposal systems* shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 6
SOIL ABSORPTION SYSTEMS

SECTION 601
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

601.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the sizing~~ Sizing and installation of soil absorption systems shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 7
PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

SECTION 701
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

701.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the design~~ Design, and installation of *pressure distribution systems* shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 8
TANKS

SECTION 801
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

801.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the design~~ Design, installation, repair and maintenance of septic tanks, treatment tanks and holding tanks shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 9
MOUND SYSTEMS

SECTION 901
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

901.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the design~~ Design and installation of mound systems shall comply with this

chapter.

CHAPTER 10
CESSPOOLS

SECTION 1001
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

1001.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the design~~ Design and installation of *cesspools* shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 11
RESIDENTIAL WASTEWATER SYSTEMS

SECTION 1101
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

1101.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern residential~~ Residential wastewater systemsshall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 12
INSPECTIONS

SECTION 1201
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

1201.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the inspection~~ Inspection of *private sewage disposal systems* shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 13
NONLIQUID SATURATED TREATMENT SYSTEMS

SECTION 1301
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

1301.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern nonliquid~~ Nonliquid saturated treament systems shall comply with this chapter.

Reason:

Currently, there is inconsistency among all the I-Codes in how the scoping sections are written at the beginning of each chapter. The

Code Correlation Committee requested a task group be formed to review the scoping section in all the I-Codes and determine if there would be a way to harmonize both the language and style across the model codes. The Scoping Task Group was formed and consisted of several members from the various Code Action Committees and interested parties (some with no client interest). The task group reviewed each chapter of the I-codes and after careful consideration, developed a format that could be incorporated and repeated for all the I-Codes.

As you will see in the proposed changes above, most of the chapters began with a style and format that was already consistent and was only slightly changed to give the scoping a more authoritative infliction. Where the chapter contained no scoping provisions, the task group added scoping language based on the content of the chapter. Where the existing scoping sections provided a laundry list of what is contained in the chapter, these list were reformatted into a list form to make it easier for users to see what information was contained. The Scoping Task group proposes that the recommended changes will improve the code by:

1. Create consistency in language used in the scope for all the I-Codes.
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3. Clarify the items covered and not covered in the chapter, using consistent format to send the user to different chapter(s) or code(s).
4. Remove redundant administrative language from existing scoping sections.
5. Where there were extensive number of items outlined in the scoping section, the items are now broken out into a list format to make it easier for the reader to indicate what is contained in the chapter.

To the best of the task groups knowledge the proposed changes are editorial in nature and no requirements not already addressed in the existing scoping or in the chapter being referenced were added. As these proposed changes are editorial, there is no cost impact on the cost of construction.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

As stated in our reason statement, these proposed changes are editorial, there is no cost impact on the cost of construction.

G1-24 Part IV

Public Hearing Results (CAH1)

Committee Action: **As Submitted**

Committee Reason: The Committee agreed with the published reason statement. (14-0)

G1-24 Part IV

NOTE: G1-24 PART V DID NOT RECEIVE A COMMENT (CAH2) AND IS REPRODUCED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY

G1-24 Part V

ISPSC: 301.1, 301.1.1, 401.1, 401.2, 401.3, 501.1, 501.2, 601.1, 601.2, 601.3, 701.1, 701.1.1, 701.2, 801.1, 801.2, 901.1, 901.2, 1001.1, 1001.2

Proposed Change as Submitted

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2024 International Swimming Pool and Spa Code

CHAPTER 3
GENERAL COMPLIANCE

SECTION 301
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

301.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the general~~ General design and construction of public and *residential* pools and spas and related piping, equipment, and materials shall comply with this chapter. ~~Provisions that are unique to a specific type of pool or spa are located in Chapters 4 through 10.~~

~~**301.1.1 Application of Chapters 4 through 10.** Where differences occur between the provisions of this chapter and the provisions of Chapters 4 through 10, the provisions of Chapters 4 through 10 shall apply.~~

CHAPTER 4
PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS

SECTION 401
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

401.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall apply only to~~ Design, construction, installation, repair, and operation of Class A, Class B, Class C, Class E and Class F public swimming pools shall comply with this chapter.

~~**401.2 Intent.** The provisions in this chapter shall govern the design, equipment, operation, warning signs, installation, sanitation, new construction, and *alteration* specific to the types of public swimming pools indicated in Section 401.1.~~

~~**401.3 Chapter 3 compliance required.** In addition to the requirements of this chapter, public swimming pools shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 3.~~

CHAPTER 5
PUBLIC SPAS AND PUBLIC EXERCISE SPAS

SECTION 501
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

501.1 Scope. ~~This chapter shall govern the design~~Design, installation, construction and repair of public spas and exercise spas shall comply with this chapter ~~regardless of whether a fee is charged for use~~.

~~**501.2 General.** In addition to the requirements of this chapter, public spas and public exercise spas shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 3.~~

CHAPTER 6
AQUATIC RECREATION FACILITIES

SECTION 601
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

601.1 Scope. ~~This chapter covers public pools and water containment systems used for aquatic recreation. This chapter provides specifications for the design~~ Design, construction, installation, alteration, repair, and operation of Class D-1 through Class D-6 ~~equipment, operation, signs, installation, sanitation, new construction, and rehabilitation of~~ public swimming pools and water containment systems intended to be used for aquatic recreation facilities shall comply with this chapter ~~play. This chapter covers Class D-1 through Class D-6 public pools whether they are provided as stand-alone attractions or in various combinations in a composite attraction.~~

601.2 Combinations. Where combinations of Class D-1 through Class D-6 pools exist within an aquatic recreation ~~a~~ facility, each element ~~in the facility~~ shall comply with the applicable code sections as if the element functioned as a part of a freestanding public swimming pool of Class D-1 through Class D-6.

~~**601.3 General.** In addition to the requirements of this chapter, aquatic recreation facilities shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 3.~~

CHAPTER 7
ONGROUND STORABLE RESIDENTIAL SWIMMING POOLS

SECTION 701
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

701.1 Scope. ~~This chapter describes certain criteria for the design,~~ Design, manufacturing, and testing of *onground storable pools* intended for *residential* use shall comply with this chapter. ~~This includes portable pools with flexible or nonrigid side walls that achieve their structural integrity by means of uniform shape, support frame or a combination thereof, and that can be disassembled for storage or relocation. This chapter includes what has been commonly referred to in past standards or codes as onground or above-ground pools.~~

~~**701.1.1 Permanent inground residential swimming pool.** This chapter does not apply to permanent inground *residential* pools, as defined in Chapter 8.~~

~~**701.2 General.** In addition to the requirements of this chapter, onground storable *residential* swimming pools shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 3.~~

CHAPTER 8
PERMANENT INGROUND RESIDENTIAL SWIMMING POOLS

SECTION 801
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

801.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern permanent inground *residential* swimming pools. Permanent inground~~ Design, construction, installation, alteration, repair and operation of permament *residential* swimming pools ~~shall~~ which include pools that are inground, partially aboveground or entirely aboveground shall comply with this chapter ~~grade. This chapter does not cover pools that are specifically manufactured for above-ground use and that are capable of being disassembled and stored. This chapter covers new construction, modification and repair of inground *residential* swimming pools.~~

~~**801.2 General.** Permanent inground *residential* pools shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 3.~~

CHAPTER 9
PERMANENT RESIDENTIAL SPAS AND PERMANENT RESIDENTIAL EXERCISE SPAS

SECTION 901
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

901.1 Scope. ~~This chapter shall govern the design, installation,~~ Design, construction, installation, alteration, repair, and operation ~~and repair~~ of permanently installed *residential* spas and exercise spas intended for *residential* use, shall comply with this chapter and Sections 501 through 503 and 505 through 507..

~~**901.2 General.** Permanent *residential* spas and permanent *residential* exercise spas shall comply with Chapter 5 except that Sections 504.1, 504.1.1 and 508.1 shall not apply. Such spas shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 3.~~

CHAPTER 10
PORTABLE RESIDENTIAL SPAS AND PORTABLE RESIDENTIAL EXERCISE SPAS

SECTION 1001
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

1001.1 Scope. ~~This chapter shall govern the installation,~~ Installation, *alteration* and repair of portable *residential* spas and portable exercise spas intended for *residential* use shall comply with this chapter.

~~**1001.2 General.** In addition to the requirements of this chapter, portable *residential* spas and portable *residential* exercise spas shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 3.~~

Reason:

Currently, there is inconsistency among all the I-Codes in how the scoping sections are written at the beginning of each chapter. The Code Correlation Committee requested a task group be formed to review the scoping section in all the I-Codes and determine if there would be a way to harmonize both the language and style across the model codes. The Scoping Task Group was formed and consisted of several members from the various Code Action Committees and interested parties (some with no client interest). The task group reviewed each chapter of the I-codes and after careful consideration, developed a format that could be incorporated and repeated for all the I-Codes.

As you will see in the proposed changes above, most of the chapters began with a style and format that was already consistent and was only slightly changed to give the scoping a more authoritative infliction. Where the chapter contained no scoping provisions, the task group added scoping language based on the content of the chapter. Where the existing scoping sections provided a laundry list of what is contained in the chapter, these list were reformatted into a list form to make it easier for users to see what information was contained. The Scoping Task group proposes that the recommended changes will improve the code by:

1. Create consistency in language used in the scope for all the I-Codes.
2. Creates a scoping section for chapters that did not have one before to clarify what is covered by the chapter.
3. Clarify the items covered and not covered in the chapter, using consistent format to send the user to different chapter(s) or code(s).
4. Remove redundant administrative language from existing scoping sections.
5. Where there were extensive number of items outlined in the scoping section, the items are now broken out into a list format to make it easier for the reader to indicate what is contained in the chapter.

To the best of the task groups knowledge the proposed changes are editorial in nature and no requirements not already addressed in the existing scoping or in the chapter being referenced were added. As these proposed changes are editorial, there is no cost impact on the cost of construction.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

As stated in our reason statement, these proposed changes are editorial, there is no cost impact on the cost of construction.

G1-24 Part V

Public Hearing Results (CAH1)

Committee Action: **As Submitted**

Committee Reason: The proposal will provide for consistency across all the I-codes and will simplify use of the codes. (11-0)

G1-24 Part V

G1-24 Part VI

IPC: 301.1, 401.1, 501.1, 601.1, 701.1, 801.1, 901.1, 1001.1, 1101.1, 1201.1, , 1201.2(New), 1301.1, 1301.1.1(New), 1401.1; IBC: [P] 2901.1

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponents: Steven Orlowski, Sundowne Building Code Consultants, LLC, Self (sorlowski@sbcc.codes); Robert Marshall, FCAC, FCAC (fcac@iccsafe.org); Jeff Grove, Chair, Building Code Action Committee (BCAC) (bcac@iccsafe.org); Andrew Bevis, Chair, Plumbing, Mechanical and Fuel Gas Code Action Committee (pmgcac@iccsafe.org)

2024 International Plumbing Code

CHAPTER 3
GENERAL REGULATIONS

SECTION 301
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

301.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the general regulations regarding the installation of plumbing not specific to other chapters.~~ General installation of plumbing systems shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 4
FIXTURES, FAUCETS AND FIXTURE FITTINGS

SECTION 401
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

401.1 Scope. ~~This chapter shall govern the materials, design and installation of plumbing fixtures, faucets and fixture fittings in accordance with the type of *occupancy*, and shall provide for the minimum number of fixtures for various types of *occupancies*.~~ Design, installation, and materials of plumbing fixtures, faucets and fixture fittings shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 5
WATER HEATERS

SECTION 501
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

501.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the materials, design and installation of water heaters and the related safety devices and appurtenances.~~Design, installation, and materials of hot water heaters and hot water storage tanks shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 6
WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

SECTION 601
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

601.1 Scope. ~~This chapter shall govern the materials, design and installation~~Design, installation, and materials of hot and cold ~~of~~ water supply systems~~, both hot and cold,~~ for utilization in connection with human occupancy and habitation and ~~shall govern the installation~~ of individual water supply systems shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 7
SANITARY DRAINAGE

SECTION 701
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

701.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the materials, design, construction and installation of sanitary drainage systems.~~ Design, Installation, construction, and materials of sanitary drainage systems shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 8
INDIRECT/SPECIAL WASTE

SECTION 801
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

801.1 Scope. ~~This chapter shall govern matters concerning indirect waste piping~~ Indirect and special wastes systems shall comply with this chapter. ~~This chapter shall further control matters concerning food-handling establishments, sterilizers, humidifiers, clear-water waste, swimming pools, methods of providing *air breaks* or *air gaps*, and neutralizing devices for corrosive wastes.~~

CHAPTER 9
VENTS

SECTION 901
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

901.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the materials, design, construction and installation of vent systems.~~Design, installation, construction, and materials of vent systems shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 10
TRAPS, INTERCEPTORS AND SEPARATORS

SECTION 1001
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

1001.1 Scope. ~~This chapter shall govern the material and installation of traps, interceptors and separators.~~Installation and materials of traps, interceptors, and separators shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 11
STORM DRAINAGE

SECTION 1101
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

1101.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the materials, design, construction and installation of storm drainage.~~Design, installation, construction, and materials of storm drainage systems shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 12
SPECIAL PIPING AND STORAGE SYSTEMS

SECTION 1201
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

1201.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the design~~ Design and installation of piping and storage systems for nonflammable medical gas systems and nonmedical oxygen systems shall comply with this chapter.
~~All maintenance and operations of such systems shall be in accordance with the *International Fire Code.*~~

Add new text as follows:

1201.2 Maintenance and operation. Maintenance and operations of of nonflammable medical gas systems and nonmedical oxygen systems shall be in accordance with the *International Fire Code*.

CHAPTER 13
NONPOTABLE WATER SYSTEMS

SECTION 1301
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

1301.1 General. ~~The provisions of Chapter 13 shall govern the materials, design, construction and installation~~ Design, installation, construction, and materials of systems for the collection, storage, treatment and distribution of nonpotable water shall comply with this chapter. ~~For nonpotable rainwater systems, the provisions of CSA B805/ICC 805 shall be an alternative for regulating the materials, design, construction and installation of systems for rainwater collection, storage, treatment and distribution of nonpotable water~~. The use and application of nonpotable water shall comply with laws, rules and ordinances applicable in the jurisdiction.

Add new text as follows:

1301.1.1 Nonpotable Rainwater Systems. The provisions of CSA B805/ICC 805 shall be an alternative for regulating the design, installation, construction, and materials of systems for rainwater collection, storage, treatment, and distribution of nonpotable water.

CHAPTER 14
SUBSURFACE GRAYWATER SOIL ABSORPTION SYSTEMS

SECTION 1401
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

1401.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the materials, design, construction and installation~~Design, installation, construction, and materials of subsurface graywater soil absorption systems connected to nonpotable water from on-site water reuse systems shall comply with this chapter.

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CHAPTER 29
PLUMBING SYSTEMS

SECTION 2901
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

[P] 2901.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter and the *International Plumbing Code* shall govern the design,~~ Design, construction, erection and installation of plumbing components, appliances, equipment and systems used in *buildings* and *structures* covered by this code shall comply with this chapter and the *International Plumbing Code*. Toilet and bathing rooms shall be constructed in accordance with Section 1210. Private sewage disposal systems shall conform to the *International Private Sewage Disposal Code* . The *International Fire Code* , the *International Property Maintenance Code* and the *International Plumbing Code* shall govern the use and maintenance of plumbing components, appliances, equipment and systems. The *International Existing Building Code* and the *International Plumbing Code* shall govern the *alteration*, *repair*, relocation, replacement and addition of plumbing components, *appliances*, *equipment* and systems.

Reason:

Currently, there is inconsistency among all the I-Codes in how the scoping sections are written at the beginning of each chapter. The Code Correlation Committee requested a task group be formed to review the scoping section in all the I-Codes and determine if there would be a way to harmonize both the language and style across the model codes. The Scoping Task Group was formed and consisted of several members from the various Code Action Committees and interested parties (some with no client interest). The task group

reviewed each chapter of the I-codes and after careful consideration, developed a format that could be incorporated and repeated for all the I-Codes.

As you will see in the proposed changes above, most of the chapters began with a style and format that was already consistent and was only slightly changed to give the scoping a more authoritative infliction. Where the chapter contained no scoping provisions, the task group added scoping language based on the content of the chapter. Where the existing scoping sections provided a laundry list of what is contained in the chapter, these list were reformatted into a list form to make it easier for users to see what information was contained. The Scoping Task group proposes that the recommended changes will improve the code by:

1. Create consistency in language used in the scope for all the I-Codes.
2. Creates a scoping section for chapters that did not have one before to clarify what is covered by the chapter.
3. Clarify the items covered and not covered in the chapter, using consistent format to send the user to different chapter(s) or code(s).
4. Remove redundant administrative language from existing scoping sections.
5. Where there were extensive number of items outlined in the scoping section, the items are now broken out into a list format to make it easier for the reader to indicate what is contained in the chapter.

To the best of the task groups knowledge the proposed changes are editorial in nature and no requirements not already addressed in the existing scoping or in the chapter being referenced were added. As these proposed changes are editorial, there is no cost impact on the cost of construction.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

As stated in our reason statement, these proposed changes are editorial, there is no cost impact on the cost of construction.

G1-24 Part VI

Public Hearing Results (CAH1)

Committee Action: **As Submitted**

Committee Reason: This is good work to cleanup and coordinate all of the codes. (14-0)

G1-24 Part VI

Individual Consideration Agenda

Comment 1:

IPC: 501.1

Proponents: Steven Orlowski, Sundowne Building Code Consultants, LLC, Self (sorlowski@sbcc.codes); Robert Marshall, FCAC, FCAC (fcac@iccsafe.org); Jeff Grove, Chair, Building Code Action Committee (BCAC) (bcac@iccsafe.org); Andrew Bevis, Chair, Plumbing,

Mechanical and Fuel Gas Code Action Committee (pmgcac@iccsafe.org) requests As Modified by Committee (AMC2)

Further modify as follows:

2024 International Plumbing Code

501.1 Scope. Design, installation, and materials of ~~hot~~ water heaters and hot water storage tanks shall comply with this chapter.

Reason: During the hearings in Orlando, it was pointed out by a committee member the word "hot" should be removed before the words water heater in section 501.1. This Committee comment removes the term as requested by the committee member.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

This committee comment is editorial and has no cost impact on construction.

Comment (CAH2)# 91

Comment 2:

IBC: CHAPTER 29, SECTION 2901, [P] 2901.1

Proponents: Steven Orlowski, Sundowne Building Code Consultants, LLC, Self (sorlowski@sbcc.codes) requests As Modified by Committee (AMC2)

Further modify as follows:

2024 International Building Code

CHAPTER 29
PLUMBING SYSTEMS

SECTION 2901
GENERAL

[P] 2901.1 Scope. Design, installation and construction of plumbing equipment and systems shall comply with this chapter, the International Plumbing Code, and the International Private Sewage Disposal Code. ~~The provisions of this chapter and the *International Plumbing Code* shall govern the design, construction, erection and installation of plumbing components, appliances, equipment and systems used in *buildings* and *structures* covered by this code. Toilet and bathing rooms shall be constructed in accordance with Section 1210. Private sewage disposal systems shall conform to the *International Private Sewage Disposal Code* . The *International Fire Code* , the *International Property Maintenance Code* and the *International Plumbing Code* shall govern the use and maintenance of plumbing components, appliances, equipment and systems. The *International Existing Building Code* and the *International Plumbing Code* shall govern the *alteration*, *repair*, relocation, replacement and addition of plumbing components, *appliances*, *equipment* and systems.~~

Reason: The Scoping work group has continued work on IBC for Group B. In order to correlate the scoping of Chapter 29, the work group is submitting this committee comment to address the need to revise the Chapter 29 scoping to match that of the other IBC chapters and the other I-codes as well. The committee will notice that the references pertaining to maintenance, repairs, alterations and the references to the other codes have been deleted, as pointed out are not covered under the scope of this chapter of the IBC and therefore should not be included. This is an editorial change in nature and does not make any technical changes to the IBC.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

As noted in the reason statement, this is an editorial change that has no economic impact on the cost of construction.

Comment (CAH2)# 427

G1-24 Part VII

IMC: 301.1, 401.1, CHAPTER 5, 501.1, CHAPTER 6, 601.1, 701.1, 701.2, 702.1(New), 702.2(New), 702.3(New), 901.1, 901.2, 1001.1, 1001.2(New), 1101.1, 1201.1, 1201.2(New), 1301.1, 1301.2, 1401.1; IBC: [M] 2801.1

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponents: Steven Orlowski, Sundowne Building Code Consultants, LLC, Self (sorlowski@sbcc.codes); Robert Marshall, FCAC, FCAC (fcac@iccsafe.org); Jeff Grove, Chair, Building Code Action Committee (BCAC) (bcac@iccsafe.org); Andrew Bevis, Chair, Plumbing, Mechanical and Fuel Gas Code Action Committee (pmgcac@iccsafe.org)

2024 International Mechanical Code

CHAPTER 3
GENERAL REGULATIONS

SECTION 301
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

301.1 Scope. ~~This chapter shall govern the approval and installation~~Installation of all *equipment* and *appliances* that comprise parts of the *building* mechanical systems shall comply with this chapter. ~~regulated by this code in accordance with Section 101.2.~~

CHAPTER 4
VENTILATION

SECTION 401
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

401.1 Scope. ~~This chapter shall govern the ventilation~~ Ventilation of spaces within a *building* intended to be occupied, other than by systems regulated by Chapter 5, shall comply with this chapter. ~~Mechanical exhaust systems, including exhaust systems serving clothes dryers and cooking *appliances*; hazardous exhaust systems; dust, stock and refuse conveyor systems; subslab soil exhaust systems; smoke control systems; energy recovery ventilation systems and other systems specified in Section 502 shall comply with Chapter 5.~~

CHAPTER 5
EXHAUST SYSTEMS, SMOKE CONTROL SYSTEMS, AND ENERGY RECOVERY VENTILATION SYSTEMS

SECTION 501
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

501.1 Scope. ~~This chapter shall govern the design~~Design, construction and installation of ~~mechanical~~ exhaust systems, smoke control systems, and ~~including exhaust systems serving clothes dryers and cooking *appliances*; hazardous exhaust systems; dust, stock and~~

~~refuse conveyor systems; subslab soil exhaust systems; smoke control systems;~~ energy recovery ventilation systems shall comply with this chapter. ~~and other systems specified in Section 502.~~

CHAPTER 6
~~DUCT SYSTEMS~~AIR MOVEMENT

SECTION 601
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

601.1 Scope. ~~Duct systems used for the~~ Air movement for the purpose of ~~air in~~ air-conditioning, heating, ~~ventilating~~ and ventilation or exhaust systems ~~shall conform to the provisions of this chapter except as otherwise~~ other than specified in Chapters 5 and 7, shall comply with this chapter.

Exception: Ducts discharging combustible material directly into any *combustion* chamber shall conform to the requirements of NFPA 82.

CHAPTER 7
COMBUSTION AIR

SECTION 701
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

701.1 Scope. For other than fireplaces, fireplace stoves and direct-vent *appliances*, combustion air shall comply with this chapter.
~~Solid fuel-burning *appliances* shall be provided with *combustion air* in accordance with the *appliance* manufacturer's installation instructions.~~
~~Oil-fired *appliances* shall be provided with *combustion air* in accordance with NFPA 31. The methods of providing *combustion air* in this chapter do not apply to fireplaces, fireplace stoves and direct-vent *appliances.*~~
~~The requirements for combustion and dilution air for gas-fired *appliances* shall be in accordance with the *International Fuel Gas Code*.~~

Add new text as follows:

702.1 Solid fuel-burning appliances. Solid fuel-burning *appliances* shall be provided with *combustion air* in accordance with the *appliance* manufacturer's installation instructions.

702.2 Oil-fired appliances. Oil-fired *appliances* shall be provided with *combustion air* in accordance with NFPA 31.

702.3 Gas-fired appliances. Combustion and dilution air for gas-fired *appliances* shall be in accordance with the *International Fuel Gas Code.*

Revise as follows:

~~701.2~~703.1 ~~Dampered openings~~Interlock. Where *combustion air* openings are provided with volume, smoke or fire dampers, the dampers shall be interlocked with the firing cycle of the *appliances* served, so as to prevent operation of any *appliance* that draws *combustion air* from the room or space when any of the dampers are closed. Manual dampers shall not be installed in *combustion air* ducts. Ducts not provided with dampers and that pass through rated construction shall be enclosed in a shaft in accordance with the

International Building Code.

CHAPTER 9
SPECIFIC APPLIANCES, FIREPLACES AND SOLID FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT

SECTION 901
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

901.1 Scope. ~~This chapter shall govern the approval,~~ For other than gas-fired *appliances* regulated by the *International Fuel Gas Code*, the design, installation, construction, maintenance, *alteration* and repair of ~~the~~ *appliances*, systems, and *equipment* specifically identified herein shall comply with this chapter.~~and factory built fireplaces. The approval, design, installation, construction, maintenance, *alteration* and repair of gas fired *appliances* shall be regulated by the *International Fuel Gas Code*.~~

Delete without substitution:

~~**901.2 General.** The requirements of this chapter shall apply to the mechanical *equipment* and *appliances* regulated by this chapter, in addition to the other requirements of this code.~~

CHAPTER 10
BOILERS, WATER HEATERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS

SECTION 1001
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

1001.1 Scope. ~~This chapter shall govern the installation~~Installation, *alteration* and repair of boilers, water heaters and pressure vessels, other than those specified in section 1001.2, shall comply with this chapter.

~~**Exceptions:**~~

1. ~~Pressure vessels used for unheated water supply.~~
2. ~~Portable unfired pressure vessels and Interstate Commerce Commission containers.~~
3. ~~Containers for bulk oxygen and medical gas.~~
4. ~~Unfired pressure vessels having a volume of 5 cubic feet (0.14 m^3) or less operating at pressures not exceeding 250 pounds per square inch (psi) (1724 kPa) and located within *occupancies* of Groups B, F, H, M, R, S and U.~~
5. ~~Pressure vessels used in *refrigeration systems* that are regulated by Chapter 11 of this code.~~
6. ~~Pressure tanks used in conjunction with coaxial cables, telephone cables, power cables and other similar humidity control systems.~~
7. ~~Any boiler or pressure vessel subject to inspection by federal or state inspectors.~~
8. ~~Pressure vessels used in specific *appliances* and *equipment* that are regulated by Chapter 9 of this code.~~

Add new text as follows:

1001.2 Nonapplicability. This chapter shall not apply to the following:

1. Pressure vessels used for unheated water supply.
2. Portable unfired pressure vessels and Interstate Commerce Commission containers.
3. Containers for bulk oxygen and medical gas.
4. Unfired pressure vessels having a volume of 5 cubic feet (0.14 m^3) or less operating at pressures not exceeding 250 pounds per square inch (psi) (1724 kPa) and located within *occupancies* of Groups B, F, H, M, R, S and U.
5. Pressure vessels used in *refrigeration systems* that are regulated by Chapter 11 of this code.
6. Pressure tanks used in conjunction with coaxial cables, telephone cables, power cables and other similar humidity control systems.
7. Any boiler or pressure vessel subject to inspection by federal or state inspectors.
8. Pressure vessels used in specific *appliances* and *equipment* that are regulated by Chapter 9 of this code.

CHAPTER 11
REFRIGERATION

SECTION 1101
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

1101.1 Scope. ~~This chapter shall govern the design~~Design, installation, construction and repair of *refrigeration systems* shall comply with this chapter. ~~Permanently installed refrigerant storage systems and other components shall be considered as part of the *refrigeration system* to which they are attached.~~

CHAPTER 12
HYDRONIC PIPING

SECTION 1201
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

1201.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the construction~~Construction, installation, *alteration* and repair of hydronic piping systems that are part of the heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning systems shall comply with this chapter. ~~This chapter shall apply to hydronic piping systems that are part of heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems. Such piping systems shall include steam, hot water, radiant heating, radiant cooling , chilled water, steam condensate, ground source heat pump loop systems, and snow- and ice-melting. Potable cold and hot water distribution systems shall be installed in accordance with the *International Plumbing Code*.~~

Add new text as follows:

1201.2 System configuration. Hydronic piping systems shall include steam, hot water, radiant heating, radiant cooling , chilled water, steam condensate, ground source heat pump loop systems, and snow- and ice-melting. Potable cold and hot water distribution systems shall be installed in accordance with the *International Plumbing Code*.

CHAPTER 13

FUEL OIL PIPING AND STORAGE

SECTION 1301
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

1301.1 Scope. ~~This chapter shall govern the design~~Design, installation, construction and repair of fuel oil storage and piping systems shall comply with this chapter. ~~The storage of fuel oil and flammable and combustible liquids shall be in accordance with Chapters 6 and 57 of the International Fire Code.~~

1301.2 Storage ~~and piping systems~~. Fuel oil storage systems shall comply with Section 605.4 of the International Fire Code. ~~Fuel oil piping systems shall comply with the requirements of this code.~~ The storage of fuel oil and flammable and combustible liquids shall be in accordance with Chapter 57 of the *International Fire Code*.

CHAPTER 14
SOLAR THERMAL SYSTEMS

SECTION 1401
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

1401.1 Scope. ~~This chapter shall govern the design, construction,~~ Design, installation, construction *alteration* and repair of solar thermal systems, *equipment* and *appliances* intended to utilize solar energy for space heating or cooling, domestic hot water heating, swimming pool heating or process heating shall comply with this chapter.

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CHAPTER 28
MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

SECTION 2801
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

[M] 2801.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter, the *International Mechanical Code* and the *International Fuel Gas Code* shall govern the design,~~Design, construction, erection and installation of mechanical appliances, equipment and systems used in *buildings* and *structures* covered by this code shall comply with this chapter, the *International Mechanical Code* and the *International Fuel Gas Code*. Masonry chimneys, fireplaces and barbecues shall comply with the *International Mechanical Code* and Chapter 21 of this code. The *International Fire Code* , the *International Property Maintenance Code* , the *International Mechanical Code* and the *International Fuel Gas Code* shall govern the use and maintenance of mechanical components, appliances, equipment and systems. The *International Existing Building Code* , the *International Mechanical Code* and the *International Fuel Gas Code* shall govern the *alteration*, *repair*, relocation, replacement and addition of mechanical components, appliances, equipment and systems.

Reason:

Currently, there is inconsistency among all the I-Codes in how the scoping sections are written at the beginning of each chapter. The Code Correlation Committee requested a task group be formed to review the scoping section in all the I-Codes and determine if there would be a way to harmonize both the language and style across the model codes. The Scoping Task Group was formed and consisted of several members from the various Code Action Committees and interested parties (some with no client interest). The task group reviewed each chapter of the I-codes and after careful consideration, developed a format that could be incorporated and repeated for all the I-Codes.

As you will see in the proposed changes above, most of the chapters began with a style and format that was already consistent and was only slightly changed to give the scoping a more authoritative infliction. Where the chapter contained no scoping provisions, the task group added scoping language based on the content of the chapter. Where the existing scoping sections provided a laundry list of what is contained in the chapter, these list were reformatted into a list form to make it easier for users to see what information was contained. The Scoping Task group proposes that the recommended changes will improve the code by:

1. Create consistency in language used in the scope for all the I-Codes.
2. Creates a scoping section for chapters that did not have one before to clarify what is covered by the chapter.
3. Clarify the items covered and not covered in the chapter, using consistent format to send the user to different chapter(s) or code(s).
4. Remove redundant administrative language from existing scoping sections.
5. Where there were extensive number of items outlined in the scoping section, the items are now broken out into a list format to make it easier for the reader to indicate what is contained in the chapter.

To the best of the task groups knowledge the proposed changes are editorial in nature and no requirements not already addressed in the existing scoping or in the chapter being referenced were added. As these proposed changes are editorial, there is no cost impact on the cost of construction.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

As stated in our reason statement, these proposed changes are editorial, there is no cost impact on the cost of construction.

G1-24 Part VII

Public Hearing Results (CAH1)

Committee Action: **As Submitted**

Committee Reason: According to the proponent's justification, the committee voted 14-0 to approve the proposal as submitted. The proposal's proponent argues that scoping language should be added per the chapter's content. Where the existing scoping sections covered the chapter's content, the information was reorganized into a list form to standardize the language used in the scope for all I-Codes for those chapters that lacked one. This action will clarify the chapter's contents and eliminate superfluous administrative language from the existing scoping sections.

G1-24 Part VII

Individual Consideration Agenda

Comment 1:

IBC: CHAPTER 28, SECTION 2801, [M] 2801.1; IMC®: CHAPTER 7, SECTION 701, 701.1, SECTION 702 (New), 702.1, 702.2, 702.3, SECTION 703 (New), 703.1, CHAPTER 8, 801.1

Proponents: Steven Orlowski, Sundowne Building Code Consultants, LLC, Self (sorlowski@sbcc.codes) requests As Modified by Committee (AMC2)

Further modify as follows:

2024 International Building Code

CHAPTER 28
MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

SECTION 2801
GENERAL

[M] 2801.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter, the *International Mechanical Code* and the *International Fuel Gas Code* shall govern the design, construction, erection and installation of mechanical appliances,~~ Design, Installation, and construction of mechanical equipment and systems ~~used in *buildings* and *structures* covered by this code. Masonry chimneys, fireplaces and barbecues~~ shall comply with the *International Mechanical Code* ~~and Chapter 21 of this code. The~~, the *International Fire Code* ~~, the *International Property Maintenance Code* , the *International Mechanical Code*~~ and the *International Fuel Gas Code* ~~shall govern the use and maintenance of mechanical components, appliances, equipment and systems. The *International Existing Building Code* , the *International Mechanical Code* and the *International Fuel Gas Code* shall govern the *alteration*, *repair*, relocation, replacement and addition of mechanical components, appliances, equipment and systems~~.

2024 International Mechanical Code

CHAPTER 7
COMBUSTION AIR

SECTION 701
GENERAL

701.1 Scope. For other than fireplaces, fireplace stoves and direct-vent *appliances,* combustion air shall comply with this chapter.

Add new text as follows:

SECTION 702
FUEL-BURNING APPLIANCES

702.1 Solid fuel-burning appliances. Solid fuel-burning *appliances* shall be provided with *combustion air* in accordance with the *appliance* manufacturer's installation instructions.

702.2 Oil-fired appliances. Oil-fired *appliances* shall be provided with *combustion air* in accordance with NFPA 31.

702.3 Gas-fired appliances. Combustion and dilution air for gas-fired *appliances* shall be in accordance with the *International Fuel Gas Code*.

Add new text as follows:

SECTION 703
DAMPERS

703.1 ~~Interlock~~ Damper openings. Where *combustion air* openings are provided with volume, smoke or fire dampers, the dampers shall be interlocked with the firing cycle of the *appliances* served, so as to prevent operation of any *appliance* that draws *combustion air* from the room or space when any of the dampers are closed. Manual dampers shall not be installed in *combustion air* ducts. Ducts not provided with dampers and that pass through rated construction shall be enclosed in a shaft in accordance with the *International Building Code*.

CHAPTER 8
CHIMNEYS AND VENTS

801.1 Scope. ~~This chapter shall govern the installation~~ Installation, maintenance, and repair ~~and approval~~ of ~~factory-built~~ *chimneys*~~,~~ ~~*chimney* liners,~~ and vents ~~and connectors. This chapter shall govern the utilization of masonry *chimneys*~~ shall comply with this chapter. Gas-fired *appliances* shall be vented in accordance with the *International Fuel Gas Code*.

Reason: The Scoping work group has continued work on IBC for Group B. In order to correlate the scoping of Chapter 28, the work group is submitting this committee comment to address the need to revise the Chapter 28 scoping to match that of the other IBC chapters and the other I-codes as well. The committee will notice that the references pertaining to maintenance, repairs, alterations and the references to the other codes have been deleted, as pointed out are not covered under the scope of this chapter of the IBC and therefore should not be included. This is an editorial change in nature and does not make any technical changes to the IBC.

In the IMC, Chapter 8 was missed. In Chapter 7 the new section titles were missed. These revisions would be consistent with what was approved for the remainder of the IMC chapters.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

As noted in the reason statement, this is an editorial change that has no economic impact on the cost of construction.

Comment (CAH2)# 425

G1-24 Part VIII

IFC: 301.1, 401.1, 601.1, 701.1, 801.1, 901.1, SECTION 1001, 1001.1, [BE] 1001.2, 1101.1, 1201.1, 2001.1, 2101.1, 2201.1, 2201.1.1 (New), 2301.1, 2401.1, 2501.1, 2501.1.1 (New), 2701.1, 2801.1, 2901.1, 2901.1.1 (New), 3001.1, 3101.1, 3101.1.1 (New), 3201.1, 3301.1, 3401.1, 3401.1.1 (New), SECTION 3601, 3601.1, 3701.1, 3801.1, 3801.2, 3801.2.1 (New), 3801.2.2 (New), 3901.1, 3901.1.1 (New), 4001.1, 4101.1, 4101.1.1 (New), 5001.1, 5001.1.1, 5101.1, 5301.1, 5301.1.1, 5301.1.2, 5303.1, 5401.1, 5401.1.1 (New), 5501.1, 5501.1.1 (New), 5501.1.2 (New), 5601.1, 5601.1.1, 5601.1.2, 5701.1, 5701.2, 5801.1, 5801.1.1 (New), 5801.1.2 (New), 5901.1, 6001.1, 6001.1.1 (New), 6201.1, 6301.1, 6301.1.1 (New), 6301.1.2 (New), 6401.1, 6401.1.1 (New), 6501.1, 6601.1, 6601.1.1 (New), 6601.1.2 (New), 6701.1, 6701.1.1 (New); IWUIC: 301.1, 401.1, 401.3, 501.1, 501.1.1 (New), 601.1

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponents: Steven Orlowski, Sundowne Building Code Consultants, LLC, Self (sorlowski@sbcc.codes); Robert Marshall, FCAC, FCAC (fcac@iccsafe.org); Jeff Grove, Chair, Building Code Action Committee (BCAC) (bcac@iccsafe.org); Andrew Bevis, Chair, Plumbing, Mechanical and Fuel Gas Code Action Committee (pmgcac@iccsafe.org)

2024 International Fire Code

CHAPTER 3
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 301
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

301.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the occupancy~~ Occupancy and maintenance of all structures and premises for precautions against fire and the spread of fire and general requirements of fire safety shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 4
EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS

SECTION 401
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

401.1 Scope. Reporting of emergencies, coordination with emergency response forces, emergency plans and procedures for managing or responding to emergencies shall comply with ~~the provisions of this section~~ this chapter. **Exception:** Firms that have *approved* on-premises firefighting organizations and that are in compliance with *approved* procedures for fire reporting.

CHAPTER 6
BUILDING SERVICES AND SYSTEMS

SECTION 601
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

601.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall apply to the installation, operation, testing and maintenance of the~~ The following building services and systems~~shall comply with this chapter~~:

1. Electrical systems, equipment and wiring.
2. Information technology server rooms.
3. Elevator systems, emergency operation and recall.
4. Fuel-fired appliances, heating systems, chimneys and fuel oil storage.
5. Commercial cooking equipment and systems.
6. Commercial cooking oil storage.
7. Mechanical refrigeration systems.
8. Hyperbaric facilities.
9. Clothes dryer exhaust systems.

CHAPTER 7
FIRE AND SMOKE PROTECTION FEATURES

SECTION 701
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

701.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the inspection~~ Inspection and maintenance of ~~the materials, systems and assemblies used for structural *fire resistance*, *fire-resistance-rated* construction separation of adjacent spaces and construction installed to resist the passage of smoke to safeguard against the spread of~~ fire and smoke protection features in ~~within a building and the spread of fire to or from~~ buildings shall comply with this chapter. ~~New buildings shall comply with the *International Building Code*.~~ .

CHAPTER 8
INTERIOR FINISH, DECORATIVE MATERIALS AND FURNISHINGS

SECTION 801
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

801.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern interior~~ Interior finish, interior trim, furniture, furnishings, decorative materials and decorative vegetation in buildings~~shall comply with this chapter~~. ~~Existing buildings shall comply with Sections 803 through 808. New buildings shall comply with Sections 804 through 808, and Section 803 of the International Building Code.~~

CHAPTER 9
FIRE PROTECTION AND LIFE SAFETY SYSTEMS

SECTION 901
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

901.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall specify where~~ Where *fire protection* and *life safety systems* are required by this chapter, ~~and shall apply to~~ the design, installation, inspection, operation, testing and maintenance of all *fire protection* and *life safety systems* shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 10
MEANS OF EGRESS

Revise as follows:

SECTION 1001
~~ADMINISTRATION~~GENERAL

1001.1 ~~General~~ Scope. Buildings or portions thereof shall be provided with a *means of egress* system ~~as required by~~ and shall comply with this chapter. The provisions of this chapter shall control the design, construction, ~~and~~ arrangement and maintenance of *means of egress* components required to provide an *approved means of egress* from structures and portions thereof. ~~Sections 1003 through 1031 shall apply to new construction. Section 1032 shall apply to existing buildings.~~ **Exception:** Detached one- and two-family *dwellings* and *townhouses* not more than three stories above *grade plane* in height with a separate means of egress and their accessory structures shall comply with the *International Residential Code*.

[BE] 1001.2 ~~Minimum requirements~~General. It shall be unlawful to alter a building or structure in a manner that will reduce the number of *exits* or the capacity of the *means of egress* to less than required by this code.

CHAPTER 11
CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING BUILDINGS

SECTION 1101
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

1101.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall apply to existing~~ Existing buildings constructed prior to the adoption of this code shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 12
ENERGY SYSTEMS

SECTION 1201
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

1201.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall apply to the installation~~ Installation, operation, maintenance, repair, retrofitting, testing, commissioning and decommissioning of energy systems used for generating or storing energy, including but not limited to energy storage systems under the exclusive control of an electric utility or lawfully designated agency shall comply with this chapter. It shall not apply to equipment associated with the generation, control, transformation, transmission, or distribution of energy installations that is

under the exclusive control of an electric utility or lawfully designated agency. Energy storage systems regulated by Section 1207 shall comply with this chapter, as appropriate, and NFPA 855.

CHAPTER 20
AVIATION FACILITIES

SECTION 2001
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

2001.1 Scope. Airports, heliports, helistops and aircraft hangars shall comply ~~be in accordance~~ with this chapter.

CHAPTER 21
DRY CLEANING

SECTION 2101
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

2101.1 Scope. Dry cleaning plants and their operations shall comply with ~~the requirements of~~ this chapter.

CHAPTER 22
COMBUSTIBLE DUST-PRODUCING OPERATIONS

SECTION 2201
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

2201.1 Scope. The equipment, processes and operations involving dust explosion hazards and use or handling of *combustible dust* shall comply with ~~the provisions of~~ this chapter.

~~**Exceptions:**~~

1. ~~Storage and use of consumer materials in Group B or R occupancies.~~
2. ~~Storage and use of commercially packaged materials in Group M occupancies.~~
3. ~~Materials displayed in original packaging in Group M occupancies and intended as building materials or for personal or household use.~~
4. ~~Storage of sealed containers of *combustible dust* at facilities not associated with an operation that uses, handles or generates *combustible dust*.~~
5. ~~Materials stored or used in farm buildings or similar occupancies intended for on-premises agricultural purposes.~~

Add new text as follows:

2201.1.1 Non-applicability. This chapter shall not apply to any of the following:

1. Storage and use of consumer materials in Group B or R occupancies.
2. Storage and use of commercially packaged materials in Group M occupancies.
3. Materials displayed in original packaging in Group M occupancies and intended as building materials or for personal or household use.
4. Storage of sealed containers of *combustible dust* at facilities not associated with an operation that uses, handles or generates *combustible dust*.
5. Materials stored or used in farm buildings or similar occupancies intended for on-premises agricultural purposes.

CHAPTER 23
MOTOR FUEL-DISPENSING FACILITIES AND REPAIR GARAGES

SECTION 2301
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

2301.1 Scope. Public and private automotive ~~Automotive~~ motor fuel-dispensing facilities, marine motor fuel-dispensing facilities, fleet vehicle motor fuel-dispensing facilities, aircraft motor-vehicle fuel-dispensing facilities and repair garages shall comply ~~be in accordance~~ with this chapter ~~and the *International Building Code*, *International Fuel Gas Code* and *International Mechanical Code*. Such operations shall include both those that are open to the public and private operations~~.

CHAPTER 24
FLAMMABLE FINISHES

SECTION 2401
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

2401.1 Scope. ~~This chapter shall apply to locations or areas where any of the~~ The following activities shall comply with this chapter: ~~are conducted:~~

1. The application of flammable finishes to articles or materials by means of spray apparatus.
2. The application of flammable finishes by dipping or immersing articles or materials into the contents of tanks, vats or containers of *flammable* or *combustible liquids* for coating, finishing, treatment or similar processes.
3. The application of flammable finishes by applying combustible powders to articles or materials utilizing powder spray guns, electrostatic powder spray guns, fluidized beds or electrostatic fluidized beds.
4. Floor surfacing or finishing operations using Class I or II liquids in areas exceeding 350 square feet (32.5 m^2).
5. The application of flammable finishes consisting of dual-component coatings or Class I or II liquids where applied by brush or roller in quantities exceeding 1 gallon (4 L).

CHAPTER 25
FRUIT AND CROP RIPENING

SECTION 2501
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

2501.1 Scope. Ripening processes where ethylene gas is introduced into a room to promote the ripening of fruits, vegetables and other crops shall comply with this chapter.

~~**Exception:** Mixtures of ethylene and one or more inert gases in concentrations that prevent the gas from reaching greater than 25 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL) when released to the atmosphere.~~

Add new text as follows:

2501.1.1 Non-applicability. This chapter shall not apply to mixtures of ethylene and one or more inert gases in concentrations that prevent the gas from reaching greater than 25 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL) when released to the atmosphere.

CHAPTER 27
SEMICONDUCTOR FABRICATION FACILITIES

SECTION 2701
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

2701.1 Scope. Semiconductor fabrication facilities and comparable ~~research and development~~ areas classified as Group H-5 shall comply with this chapter. ~~and the *International Building Code.*~~ The use, storage and handling of hazardous materials in Group H-5 shall comply with this chapter, ~~and~~ other applicable provisions of this code. ~~and the *International Building Code.*~~

CHAPTER 28
LUMBER YARDS AND AGRO-INDUSTRIAL, SOLID BIOMASS AND WOODWORKING FACILITIES

SECTION 2801
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

2801.1 Scope. The storage, manufacturing and processing of solid biomass feedstock, timber, lumber, plywood, veneers and agro-industrial byproducts shall ~~be in accordance~~ comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 29
MANUFACTURE OF ORGANIC COATINGS

SECTION 2901
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

2901.1 Scope. Organic coating manufacturing processes shall comply with this chapter., ~~except that this chapter shall not apply to processes manufacturing nonflammable or water-thinned coatings or to operations applying coating materials.~~

Add new text as follows:

2901.1.1 Non-applicability.. This chapter shall not apply to processes manufacturing nonflammable or water-thinned coatings or to operations applying coating materials.

CHAPTER 30
INDUSTRIAL OVENS

SECTION 3001
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

3001.1 Scope. ~~This chapter shall apply to the installation~~ Installation and operation of industrial ovens and furnaces shall comply with this chapter, and applicable provisions of ~~the *International Fuel Gas Code*, the *International Mechanical Code*,~~ NFPA 86~~, and this chapter~~ . The terms “ovens” and “furnaces” are used interchangeably in this chapter.

CHAPTER 31
TENTS, TEMPORARY SPECIAL EVENT STRUCTURES AND OTHER MEMBRANE STRUCTURES

SECTION 3101
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

3101.1 Scope. *Tents*, temporary special event structures and *membrane structures* shall comply with this chapter. ~~The provisions of Section 3103 are applicable only to temporary *tents* and *membrane structures*. The provisions of Sections 3104 and 3108 are applicable to temporary and permanent *tents* and *membrane structures*. The provisions of Section 3105 are applicable to temporary special event structures. The provisions of Section 3106 are applicable to inflatable amusement devices. The provisions of Section 3107are applicable to outdoor assembly events. Other temporary structures shall comply with the *International Building Code*.~~

Add new text as follows:

3101.1.1 Applicability. The following applies as follows:

1. The provisions of Section 3103 are applicable only to temporary *tents* and *membrane structures*.
2. The provisions of Sections 3104 and 3108 are applicable to temporary and permanent *tents* and *membrane structures*.
3. The provisions of Section 3105 are applicable to temporary special event structures.
4. The provisions of Section 3106 are applicable to inflatable amusement devices.
5. The provisions of Section 3107 are applicable to outdoor assembly events.
6. Other temporary structures not covered by this chapter shall comply with the *International Building Code*.

CHAPTER 32
HIGH-PILED COMBUSTIBLE STORAGE

SECTION 3201
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

3201.1 Scope. *High-piled combustible storage* shall ~~be in accordance~~ comply with this chapter. In addition to the requirements of this chapter, the following material-specific requirements shall apply:

1. Aerosols shall be in accordance with Chapter 51.
2. *Flammable* and *combustible liquids* shall be in accordance with Chapter 57.
3. Hazardous materials shall be in accordance with Chapter 50.
4. Storage of combustible paper records shall be in accordance with NFPA 13.
5. Storage of *combustible fibers* shall be in accordance with Chapter 37.
6. General storage of combustible material shall be in accordance with Chapter 3.

CHAPTER 33
FIRE SAFETY DURING CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION

SECTION 3301
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

3301.1 Scope. ~~This chapter shall apply to structures~~ Structures in the course of construction, *alteration* or demolition, including those in underground locations shall comply with this chapter. Compliance with NFPA 241 is required for items not specifically addressed herein.

CHAPTER 34
TIRE REBUILDING AND TIRE STORAGE

SECTION 3401
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

3401.1 Scope. Tire rebuilding plants, tire storage and tire byproduct facilities shall comply with this chapter~~,~~ and other applicable requirements of this code. ~~and NFPA 13. Tire storage in buildings shall also comply with Chapter 32.~~

Add new text as follows:

3401.1.1 Additional Requirements. The following shall also apply.

1. The rubber tire protection requirements of NFPA 13.
2. Storage of tires shall comply with Chapter 32.

CHAPTER 36
MARINAS

Revise as follows:

SECTION 3601
~~SCOPE~~GENERAL

3601.1 Scope. Marina facilities shall ~~be in accordance~~ comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 37
COMBUSTIBLE FIBERS

SECTION 3701
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

3701.1 Scope. ~~The equipment~~Equipment, processes and operations involving *combustible fibers* shall comply with this chapter.

CHAPTER 38
HIGHER EDUCATION LABORATORIES

SECTION 3801
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

3801.1 Scope. Higher education laboratories ~~complying with the requirements of this chapter shall be permitted to exceed the maximum allowable quantities of hazardous materials in *control areas* set forth in Chapter 50 without requiring classification as a Group H occupancy~~ shall comply with this chapter. Except as specified in this chapter, such laboratories shall comply with all applicable provisions of this code.~~and the *International Building Code*.~~

3801.2 Application. The provisions of this chapter shall be applied as exceptions or additions to applicable requirements of this code. ~~Unless specifically modified by this chapter, the storage, use and handling of hazardous materials shall comply with the provisions in Chapters 50 through 67 and the *International Building Code* for quantities not exceeding the maximum allowable quantity.~~

Add new text as follows:

3801.2.1 Materials exceeding the Maximum Allowable Quantity. Occupancies complying with this chapter shall be permitted to exceed the maximum allowable quantities of hazardous materials in control areas set forth in Chapter 50 without requiring classification as a Group H occupancy

3801.2.2 Materials not exceeding the Maximum Allowable Quantity . Unless specifically modified by this chapter, the storage, use and handling of hazardous materials shall comply with the provisions of chapters 50 through 67 for quantities not exceeding the maximum allowable quantities.

CHAPTER 39
PROCESSING AND EXTRACTION FACILITIES

SECTION 3901
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

3901.1 Scope. Facilities where plant processing and solvent-based extraction are conducted, including but not limited to cultivation and related activities, pre-extraction or post-extraction, shall comply with this chapter and the *International Building Code*. The use, storage, transfilling and handling of hazardous materials in these facilities shall comply with this chapter, other applicable provisions of this code and the *International Building Code*. ~~**Exception:** Greenhouses in compliance with Section 3112 of the *International Building Code* not utilizing carbon dioxide enrichment.~~

Add new text as follows:

3901.1.1 Non-applicability. This chapter shall not apply to greenhouses in compliance with Section 3112 of the *International Building Code* not utilizing carbon dioxide enrichment.

CHAPTER 40
STORAGE OF DISTILLED SPIRITS AND WINES

SECTION 4001
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

4001.1 ~~General~~Scope. ~~The storage~~Storage of distilled spirits and wines in barrels and casks shall comply with this chapter. ~~in addition to other applicable requirements of this code.~~

CHAPTER 41
TEMPORARY HEATING AND COOKING OPERATIONS

SECTION 4101 GENERAL. Section 4101.5 relocated from before 3107.13

Revise as follows:

4101.1 ~~General~~Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall apply to the use~~ Use, operation, testing and maintenance of mobile and portable equipment and devices used for temporary heating and cooking shall comply with this chapter. Temporary heating and cooking operations with open flames shall also comply with any additional applicable requirements in Section 308

.

~~**Exception:** Temporary heating devices used in the course of construction, alteration and demolition of structures shall comply with Section 3304.~~

Add new text as follows:

4101.1.1 Non-applicability. This chapter shall not apply to temporary heating devices used in the course of construction, alteration and demolition of structures complying with Section 3304.

CHAPTER 50
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 5001
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

5001.1 Scope. Prevention, control and mitigation of dangerous conditions related to storage, dispensing, use and handling of hazardous materials shall ~~be in accordance~~ comply with this chapter.

This chapter shall apply to all hazardous materials, including those materials regulated elsewhere in this code, except that where specific requirements are provided in other chapters, those specific requirements shall apply in accordance with the applicable chapter. Where a material has multiple hazards, all hazards shall be addressed.

~~**Exceptions:**~~

1. ~~In retail or wholesale sales occupancies, medicines, foodstuff, cosmetics and commercial or institutional products containing not more than 50 percent by volume of water-miscible liquids and with the remainder of the solutions not being flammable, provided that such materials are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons (5 L).~~
2. ~~Alcoholic beverages in retail or wholesale sales occupancies, provided that the liquids are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons (5 L).~~
3. ~~Application and release of pesticide and agricultural products and materials intended for use in weed abatement, erosion control, soil amendment or similar applications where applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and label directions.~~
4. ~~The off-site transportation of hazardous materials where in accordance with Department of Transportation (DOTn) regulations.~~
5. ~~Building materials not otherwise regulated by this code.~~
6. ~~Refrigeration systems (see Section 608).~~
7. ~~Stationary storage battery systems regulated by Section 1207.~~
8. ~~The display, storage, sale or use of fireworks and *explosives* in accordance with Chapter 56.~~
9. ~~*Corrosives* utilized in personal and household products in the manufacturer's original consumer packaging in Group M occupancies.~~
10. ~~The storage of beer, distilled spirits and wines in barrels and casks.~~
11. ~~The use, storage or both of dispensers containing alcohol-based hand rubs classified as Class I or II liquids where in accordance with Section 5705.5.~~
12. ~~Specific provisions for flammable liquids in motor fuel-dispensing facilities, repair garages, airports and marinas in Chapter 23.~~
13. ~~Storage and use of fuel oil in tanks and containers connected to oil-burning equipment. Such storage and use shall be in accordance with Section 605. For abandonment of fuel oil tanks, Chapter 57 applies.~~
14. ~~Storage and display of aerosol products complying with Chapter 51.~~
15. ~~Storage and use of *flammable* or *combustible liquids* that do not have a fire point when tested in accordance with ASTM D92, not otherwise regulated by this code.~~

~~16. *Flammable* or *combustible liquids* with a *flash point* greater than 95°F (35°C) in a water-miscible solution or dispersion with a water and inert (noncombustible) solids content of more than 80 percent by weight, which do not sustain combustion, not otherwise regulated by this code.~~

~~17. Commercial cooking oil storage tank systems located within a building and designed and installed in accordance with Section 607 and NFPA 30.~~

Add new text as follows:

5001.1.1 Non-applicability. This chapter shall not apply to any of the following:

1. Retail or wholesale sales occupancies containing medicines, foodstuff, cosmetics and commercial or institutional products containing not more than 50 percent by volume of water-miscible liquids and with the remainder of the solutions not being flammable, provided that such materials are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons (5 L).
2. Alcoholic beverages in retail or wholesale sales occupancies, provided that the liquids are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons (5 L).
3. Application and release of pesticide and agricultural products and materials intended for use in weed abatement, erosion control, soil amendment or similar applications where applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and label directions.
4. The off-site transportation of hazardous materials complying with Department of Transportation (DOTn) regulations.
5. Building materials not otherwise regulated by this code.
6. Refrigeration systems complying with Section 608.
7. Stationary storage battery systems complying with Section 1207.
8. The display, storage, sale or use of fireworks and *explosives* complying with Chapter 56.
9. *Corrosives* utilized in personal and household products in the manufacturer's original consumer packaging in retail or wholesale occupancies.
10. The storage of beer, distilled spirits and wines in barrels and casks.
11. The use, storage or both of dispensers containing alcohol-based hand rubs classified as Class I or II liquids where in complying with Section 5705.5.
12. Specific provisions for flammable liquids in motor fuel-dispensing facilities, repair garages, airports and marinas complying with Chapter 23.
13. Storage and use of fuel oil in tanks and containers connected to oil-burning equipment complying with Section 605. Abandonment of fuel oil tanks shall comply with Chapter 57.
14. Storage and display of aerosol products complying with Chapter 51.
15. Storage and use of *flammable* or *combustible liquids* that do not have a fire point when tested in accordance with ASTM D92, not otherwise regulated by this code.
16. *Flammable* or *combustible liquids* with a *flash point* greater than 95°F (35°C) in a water-miscible solution or dispersion with a water and inert (noncombustible) solids content of more than 80 percent by weight, which do not sustain combustion, not otherwise regulated by this code.
17. Commercial cooking oil storage tank systems located within a building complying with Section 607 and NFPA 30.

Revise as follows:

5001.1.2 ~~500.1.1.1~~ Waiver. The provisions of this chapter are waived where the *fire code official* determines that such enforcement is

preempted by other codes, statutes or ordinances. The details of any action granting such a waiver shall be recorded and entered in the files of the code enforcement agency.

CHAPTER 51
AEROSOLS

SECTION 5101
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

5101.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter, the *International Building Code* and NFPA 30B shall apply to the~~ Manufacturing, storage and display of aerosol products, aerosol cooking spray products and plastic aerosol 3 products shall comply with this chapter, and NFPA 30B . Manufacturing of aerosol products, aerosol cooking spray products and plastic aerosol 3 products using hazardous materials shall also comply with Chapter 50.

CHAPTER 53
COMPRESSED GASES

SECTION 5301
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

5301.1 Scope. Storage, use and handling of *compressed gases* in *compressed gas* containers, cylinders, tanks and compressed gas systems shall comply with this chapter and NFPA 55., ~~including those gases regulated elsewhere in this code. Partially full *compressed gas* containers, cylinders or tanks containing residual gases shall be considered as full for the purposes of the controls required. Liquefied natural gas for use as a vehicular fuel shall also comply with NFPA 52 and NFPA 59A.~~

~~*Compressed gases* classified as hazardous materials shall also comply with Chapter 50 for general requirements and chapters addressing specific hazards, including Chapters 58 (Flammable Gases and Flammable *Cryogenic Fluids*), 60 (Highly Toxic and Toxic Materials), 63 (*Oxidizers*, Oxidizing Gases and Oxidizing *Cryogenic Fluids*) and 64 (*Pyrophoric* Materials).Compressed hydrogen (CH_2) shall also comply with the applicable portions of Chapters 23 and 58 of this code, the *International Fuel Gas Code* and NFPA 2.Cutting and welding gases shall also comply with Chapter 35.~~

~~**Exceptions:**~~

1. ~~Gases used as refrigerants in refrigeration systems (see Section 608).~~
2. ~~Compressed natural gas (CNG) for use as a vehicular fuel shall comply with Chapter 23, the *International Fuel Gas Code* and NFPA 52 .~~
3. ~~*Cryogenic fluids* shall comply with Chapter 55.~~
4. ~~LP-gas shall comply with Chapter 61 and the *International Fuel Gas Code.*~~

Add new text as follows:

5301.1.1 Non-applicability. This chapter shall not apply to any of the following:

1. Gases used as refrigerants in refrigeration systems complying with Section 608.

2. Compressed natural gas (CNG) for use as a vehicular fuel complying with Chapter 23 and NFPA 52.
3. *Cryogenic fluids* complying with Chapter 55.
4. LP-gas complying with Chapter 61.

5301.1.2 Additional Requirements. Compressed gasses shall also comply with the following:

1. Liquefied natural gas for use as a vehicular fuel shall comply with NFPA 52 and NFPA 59A.
2. Compressed gases classified as hazardous materials shall comply with Chapter 50 for general requirements and chapters addressing specific hazards, including Chapters 58 (Flammable Gases and Flammable Cryogenic Fluids), 60 (Highly Toxic and Toxic Materials), 63 (Oxidizers, Oxidizing Gases and Oxidizing Cryogenic Fluids) and 64 (Pyrophoric Materials).
3. Compressed hydrogen shall comply with the applicable portions of Chapters 23 and 58 of this code, and NFPA 2.
4. Cutting and welding gases shall comply with Chapter 35.

Revise as follows:

5303.1 ~~Containers, cylinders and tanks~~ Compressed gas containers. *Compressed gas containers*~~, cylinders and tanks~~ shall comply with this section. ~~*Compressed gas* containers, cylinders or tanks that are not designed for refillable use shall not be refilled after use of the original contents.~~

Add new text as follows:

5303.1.1 Partially filled compressed gas containers. Partially full compressed gas containers containing residual gasses shall be considered as full for the purposes of the controls required.

5303.1.2 Refillable Compressed Gas Containers. Compressed gas containers that are not designed for refillable use shall not be refilled after the use of the original contents.

CHAPTER 54
CORROSIVE MATERIALS

SECTION 5401
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

5401.1 Scope. ~~The storage~~ Storage and use of *corrosive* materials shall comply ~~be in accordance~~ with this chapter. *Compressed gases* shall also comply with Chapter 53. ~~**Exceptions:**~~

1. ~~Display and storage in Group M and storage in Group S occupancies complying with Section 5003.11.~~
2. ~~Stationary storage battery systems in accordance with Section 1207.~~
3. ~~This chapter shall not apply to R-717 (ammonia) where used as a refrigerant in a refrigeration system (see Section 608).~~

Add new text as follows:

5401.1.1 Non-applicability. This chapter shall not apply to any of the following:

1. Display and storage in Group M and storage in Group S occupancies complying with Section 5003.11.
2. Refrigeration systems complying with section 608.
3. Stationary Battery Storage systems complying with section 1207

CHAPTER 55
CRYOGENIC FLUIDS

SECTION 5501
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

5501.1 Scope. Storage, use and handling of *cryogenic fluids* shall comply with this chapter and NFPA 55. ~~*Cryogenic fluids* classified as hazardous materials shall also comply with the general requirements of Chapter 50. Partially full containers containing residual *cryogenic fluids* shall be considered as full for the purposes of the controls required.~~ **~~Exceptions:~~**

1. ~~Fluids used as refrigerants in refrigeration systems (see Section 608).~~
2. ~~Liquefied natural gas (LNG), which shall comply with NFPA 59A.~~

~~Oxidizing *cryogenic fluids*, including oxygen, shall comply with Chapter 63, as applicable.~~
~~Flammable *cryogenic fluids*, including hydrogen, methane and carbon monoxide, shall comply with Chapters 23 and 58, as applicable.~~

~~Inert *cryogenic fluids*, including argon, helium and nitrogen, shall comply with ANSI/CGA P-18.~~

Add new text as follows:

5501.1.1 Non-applicability. This chapter shall not apply to any of the following:

1. Fluids used as refrigerants in refrigeration systems complying with Section 608.
2. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) complying with NFPA 59A.

5501.1.2 Additional Requirements. *In addition to the requirements of this chapter, the following shall also apply:*

1. *Cryogenic fluids* classified as hazardous materials shall comply with the general requirements of Chapter 50.
2. Partially full containers containing residual *cryogenic fluids* shall be considered as full for the purposes of the controls required.
3. Oxidizing *cryogenic fluids*, including oxygen, shall comply with Chapter 63.
4. Flammable *cryogenic fluids*, including hydrogen, methane and carbon monoxide, shall comply with Chapters 23 and 58.
5. Inert *cryogenic fluids*, including argon, helium and nitrogen, shall comply with ANSI/CGA P-18.

CHAPTER 56
EXPLOSIVES AND FIREWORKS

SECTION 5601
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

5601.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter shall govern the possession~~ Possession, manufacture, storage, handling, sale and use of *explosives*, *explosive materials*, fireworks and small arms ammunition shall comply with this chapter. ~~**Exceptions:**~~

1. ~~The Armed Forces of the United States, Coast Guard or National Guard.~~
2. ~~*Explosives* in forms prescribed by the official United States Pharmacopoeia.~~
3. ~~The possession, storage and use of small arms ammunition where packaged in accordance with DOTn packaging requirements.~~
4. ~~The possession, storage and use of not more than 1 pound (0.454 kg) of commercially manufactured sporting black powder, 20 pounds (9 kg) of smokeless powder and 10,000 small arms primers for hand loading of small arms ammunition for personal consumption.~~
5. ~~The use of *explosive materials* by federal, state and local regulatory, law enforcement and fire agencies acting in their official capacities.~~
6. ~~Special industrial *explosive* devices that in the aggregate contain less than 50 pounds (23 kg) of *explosive materials.*~~
7. ~~The possession, storage and use of blank industrial power load cartridges where packaged in accordance with DOTn packaging regulations.~~
8. ~~Transportation in accordance with DOTn 49 CFR Parts 100–185.~~
9. ~~Items preempted by federal regulations.~~

Delete and substitute as follows:

~~**5601.1.1 Explosive material standard.** In addition to the requirements of this chapter, NFPA 495 shall govern the manufacture, transportation, storage, sale, handling and use of *explosive materials* .~~

5601.1.1 Non-applicability. This chapter shall not apply to any of the following:

1. Where preempted by federal regulation, including use by the armed forces
2. Explosives in forms prescribed by the United States Pharmacopia.
3. Possession, storage and use of small arms ammunition and blank industrial-powerload cartridges where packaged in accordance with DOTn packaging requirements.
4. The possession, storage and use of not more than 1 pound (0.454 kg)of commercially manufactured sporting black powder, 20 pounds (9 KG)of smokeless powder and 10,000 small arms primers for hand loading of small arms ammunition for personal consumption.
5. The use of explosive materials by federal, state, and local regulatory law enforcement agencies acting in their official capacities
6. Special industrial explosive devices that in aggregate contain less than 50 pounds (23 KG) of explosive materials.
7. The off-site transportation of *explosive materials* where in accordance with Department of Transportation (DOTn) regulations.

~~**5601.1.2 Explosive material terminals.** In addition to the requirements of this chapter, the operation of *explosive material* terminals shall conform to the provisions of NFPA 498.~~

5601.1.2 Additional Requirements. In addition to the requirements of this chapter, the following shall also apply:

1. Operation of *explosive material* terminals shall comply with NFPA 498.

2. Manufacture, transportation, storage, sale, handling, and use of explosive materials shall comply with NFPA 495

CHAPTER 57
FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS

SECTION 5701
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

5701.1 Scope ~~and application.~~ Prevention, control and mitigation of dangerous conditions related to storage, use, dispensing, mixing and handling of *flammable* and *combustible liquids* shall comply with this chapter and ~~be in accordance with~~ Chapter 50 ~~and this chapter~~ .

5701.2 Nonapplicability. This chapter shall not apply to liquids as otherwise provided in other laws or regulations or chapters of this code, including:

1. Specific provisions for *flammable liquids* in motor fuel-dispensing facilities, repair garages, airports and marinas ~~in~~ complying with Chapter 23.
2. Medicines, foodstuffs, cosmetics and commercial or institutional products containing not more than 50 percent by volume of water-miscible liquids and with the remainder of the solution not being flammable, provided that such materials are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons (5 L).
3. Quantities of alcoholic beverages in retail or wholesale sales or storage occupancies, provided that the liquids are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons (5 L).
4. Storage and use of fuel oil in tanks and containers connected to oil-burning equipment~~. Such storage and use shall be in accordance~~ complying with Section 605. ~~For~~ Abandonment of fuel oil tanks~~,~~ shall comply with this chapter ~~applies~~.
5. Refrigeration systems complying with ~~(see~~ Section 608~~)~~.
6. Storage and display of aerosol products complying with Chapter 51.
7. Storage and use of liquids that do not have a fire point when tested in accordance with ASTM D92.
8. Liquids with a *flash point* greater than 95°F (35°C) in a water-miscible solution or dispersion with a water and inert (noncombustible) solids content of more than 80 percent by weight, which do not sustain combustion.
9. Liquids without *flash points* that can be flammable under some conditions, such as certain halogenated hydrocarbons and mixtures containing halogenated hydrocarbons.
10. The storage of beer, distilled spirits and wines in barrels and casks.
11. Commercial cooking oil storage tank systems located within a building and designed and installed in ~~accordance~~ compliance with Section 607 and NFPA 30.
12. Application and release of pesticide and agricultural products and materials intended for use in weed abatement, erosion control, soil amendment or similar applications where applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and label directions.
13. The off-site transportation of *flammable* or *combustible liquids* where in accordance with Department of Transportation (DOTn) regulation.

CHAPTER 58
FLAMMABLE GASES AND FLAMMABLE CRYOGENIC FLUIDS

SECTION 5801
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

5801.1 Scope. ~~The storage~~Storage and use of flammable gases and flammable *cryogenic fluids* shall comply ~~be in accordance~~ with this chapter, NFPA 2 and NFPA 55. ~~*Compressed gases* shall also comply with Chapter 53 and *cryogenic fluids* shall also comply with Chapter 55. Flammable *cryogenic fluids* shall comply with Section 5806. Hydrogen motor fuel-dispensing stations and repair garages and their associated above-ground hydrogen storage systems shall also be designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with Chapter 23.~~ **~~Exceptions:~~**

1. ~~Gases used as refrigerants in refrigeration systems (see Section 608).~~
2. ~~Liquefied petroleum gases and natural gases regulated by Chapter 61.~~
3. ~~Fuel-gas systems and appliances regulated under the *International Fuel Gas Code* other than gaseous hydrogen systems and appliances.~~
4. ~~*Pyrophoric* gases in accordance with Chapter 64.~~

Add new text as follows:

5801.1.1 Non-applicability. This chapter shall not apply to any of the following:

1. Gases used as refrigerants in refrigeration systems complying with Section 608.
2. Liquefied petroleum gases and natural gases complying with Chapter 61.
3. Fuel-gas systems and appliances regulated under the *International Fuel Gas Code* other than gaseous hydrogen systems and appliances.
4. *Pyrophoric* gases complying with Chapter 64

5801.1.2 Additional requirements. In addition to the requirements of this chapter, the following shall also apply:

1. *Compressed gases* shall comply with Chapter 53.
2. *Cryogenic fluids* shall comply with Chapter 55.
3. Flammable *cryogenic fluids* shall comply with Section 5806.
4. Hydrogen motor fuel-dispensing stations and repair garages and their associated above-ground hydrogen storage systems shall be designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with Chapter 23.

CHAPTER 59
FLAMMABLE SOLIDS

SECTION 5901
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

5901.1 Scope. ~~The storage~~Storage and use of flammable solids shall comply ~~be in accordance~~ with this chapter.

CHAPTER 60
HIGHLY TOXIC AND TOXIC MATERIALS

SECTION 6001
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

6001.1 Scope. ~~The storage~~Storage and use of highly toxic and toxic materials shall comply with this chapter. *Compressed gases* shall also comply with Chapter 53. ~~**Exceptions:**~~

~~1. Display and storage in Group M and storage in Group S occupancies complying with Section 5003.11.~~

~~2. Conditions involving pesticides or agricultural products as follows:~~

~~2.1. Application and release of pesticide, agricultural products and materials intended for use in weed abatement, erosion control, soil amendment or similar applications when applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instruction and label directions.~~

~~2.2. Transportation of pesticides in compliance with the Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Act and regulations thereunder.~~

~~2.3. Storage in *dwellings* or private garages of pesticides registered by the US Environmental Protection Agency to be utilized in and around the home, garden, pool, spa and patio.~~

Add new text as follows:

6001.1.1 Non-applicability. This chapter shall not apply to any of the following:

1. Display and storage in Group M and storage in Group S occupancies complying with Section 5003.11.
2. Conditions involving pesticides or agricultural products as follows:
   2.1. Application and release of pesticide, agricultural products and materials intended for use in weed abatement, erosion control, soil amendment or similar applications when applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instruction and label directions.
   2.2. Transportation of pesticides in compliance with the Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Act and regulations there under.
   2.3. Storage in *dwellings* or private garages of pesticides registered by the US Environmental Protection Agency to be utilized in and around the home, garden, pool, spa and patio.

CHAPTER 62
ORGANIC PEROXIDES

SECTION 6201

GENERAL

Revise as follows:

6201.1 Scope. ~~The storage~~Storage and use of *organic peroxides* shall comply ~~be in accordance~~ with this chapter and Chapter 50. Unclassified detonable *organic peroxides* that are capable of *detonation* in their normal shipping containers under conditions of fire exposure shall be stored in accordance with Chapter 56.

CHAPTER 63
OXIDIZERS, OXIDIZING GASES AND OXIDIZING CRYOGENIC FLUIDS

SECTION 6301
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

6301.1 Scope. ~~The storage~~Storage and use of oxidizing materials shall comply ~~be in accordance~~ with this chapter and Chapter 50. ~~Oxidizing gases shall also comply with Chapter 53. Oxidizing *cryogenic fluids* shall also comply with Chapter 55.~~ ~~**Exceptions:**~~

1. ~~Display and storage in Group M and storage in Group S occupancies complying with Section 5003.11.~~
2. ~~Bulk oxygen systems at industrial and institutional consumer sites shall be in accordance with NFPA 55.~~
3. ~~Liquid oxygen stored or used in home health care in Group I-1, I-4 and R occupancies in accordance with Section 6306.~~

Add new text as follows:

6301.1.1 Non-applicability. This chapter shall not apply to any of the following:

1. Display and storage in Group M and storage in Group S occupancies complying with Section 5003.11.
2. Bulk oxygen systems at industrial and institutional consumer sites complying with NFPA 55.
3. Liquid oxygen stored or used in home health care in Group I-1, I-4 and R occupancies complying with Section 6306.

6301.1.2 Additional Requirements. In addition to the requirements of this chapter, the following shall also apply:

1. Oxidizing gases shall comply with Chapter 53.
2. Oxidizing *cryogenic fluids* shall comply with Chapter 55.

CHAPTER 64
PYROPHORIC MATERIALS

SECTION 6401
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

6401.1 Scope. ~~The storage~~Storage and use of *pyrophoric* materials shall comply ~~be in accordance~~ with this chapter. ~~*Compressed gases* shall also comply with Chapter 53.~~

Add new text as follows:

6401.1.1 Additional requirements. Compressed gases shall also comply with Chapter 53.

CHAPTER 65
PYROXYLIN (CELLULOSE NITRATE) PLASTICS

SECTION 6501
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

6501.1 Scope. ~~This chapter shall apply to the storage~~ Storage and handling of plastic substances, materials or compounds with cellulose nitrate (pyroxylin) as a base, by whatever name known, in the form of blocks, sheets, tubes or fabricated shapes shall comply with this chapter.
Cellulose nitrate (pyroxylin) motion picture film shall comply with the requirements of Section 306.

CHAPTER 66
UNSTABLE (REACTIVE) MATERIALS

SECTION 6601
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

6601.1 Scope. ~~The storage~~ Storage and use of unstable (reactive) materials shall comply ~~be in accordance~~ with this chapter. ~~*Compressed gases* shall also comply with Chapter 53.~~ ~~**Exceptions:**~~

1. ~~Display and storage in Group M and storage in Group S occupancies complying with Section 5003.11.~~
2. ~~Detonable unstable (reactive) materials shall be stored in accordance with Chapter 56.~~

Add new text as follows:

6601.1.1 Non-applicability. This chapter shall not apply to any of the following:

1. Display and storage in Group M and storage in Group S occupancies complying with Section 5003.11.
2. Detonable unstable (reactive) materials shall be stored in compliance with Chapter 56.

6601.1.2 Additional Requirement. *Compressed gases* shall also comply with Chapter 53.

CHAPTER 67
WATER-REACTIVE SOLIDS AND LIQUIDS

SECTION 6701
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

6701.1 Scope. ~~The storage~~ Storage and use of water-reactive solids and liquids shall comply ~~be in accordance~~ with this chapter.
~~**Exceptions:**~~

1. ~~Display and storage in Group M and storage in Group S occupancies complying with Section 5003.11.~~
2. ~~Detonable water-reactive solids and liquids shall be stored in accordance with Chapter 56.~~

Add new text as follows:

6701.1.1 Non-applicability. This chapter shall not apply to any of the following:

1. Display and storage in Group M and storage in Group S occupancies complying with Section 5003.11.
2. Detonable water-reactive solids and liquids stored in compliance with Chapter 56.

2024 International Wildland Urban Interface Code

CHAPTER 3
WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE AREAS

SECTION 301
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

301.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter provide methodology~~ Methodology for ~~to establish~~ establishing and ~~record~~ recording *wildland-urban interface areas* ~~based on the findings of fact~~ shall comply with this chapter..

CHAPTER 4
WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE AREA REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 401
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

401.1 Scope. The following items occurring in *Wildland-urban interface areas* shall comply with this chapter: ~~be provided with emergency vehicle access and water supply in accordance with this chapter.~~

1. Subdivisions
2. Fire Apparatus Access
3. Water Supply

4. Fire Protection Plans

401.3 General safety precautions. General safety precautions shall comply ~~be in accordance~~ with this chapter. ~~See also Appendix A.~~

CHAPTER 5
SPECIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION REGULATIONS

SECTION 501
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

501.1 Scope. Buildings and structures shall be constructed in compliance ~~accordance~~ with this chapter ~~the *International Building Code*~~ and ~~this code~~ applicable Building Code. ~~**Exceptions:**~~

1. ~~Accessory structures not exceeding 120 square feet (11 m^2) in floor area where located not less than 50 feet (15 240 mm) from buildings containing habitable spaces.~~
2. ~~Agricultural buildings not less than 50 feet (15 240 mm) from buildings containing habitable spaces.~~

Add new text as follows:

501.1.1 Additional Requirements. In addition to complying with the applicable building code, the following types of structures shall comply with this code:

1. Accessory Structures not exceeding 120 square feet (11 m^2) in floor area located less than 50 feet (15240 mm) from buildings containing habitable spaces.
2. Agricultural buildings less than 50 feet from buildings containing habitable spaces.

CHAPTER 6
FIRE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 601
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

601.1 Scope. ~~The provisions of this chapter establish general requirements for new and existing buildings, structures and premises located within *wildland-urban interface areas.*~~
Mitigation of hazards from fire in wildland urban interface areas shall comply with this chapter.

Reason: Currently, there is inconsistency among all the I-Codes in how the scoping sections are written at the beginning of each chapter. The Code Correlation Committee requested a task group be formed to review the scoping section in all the I-Codes and determine if there would be a way to harmonize both the language and style across the model codes. The Scoping Task Group was formed and consisted of several members from the various Code Action Committees and interested parties (some with no client interest). The task group reviewed each chapter of the I-codes and after careful consideration, developed a format that could be incorporated and repeated for all the I-Codes.

As you will see in the proposed changes above, most of the chapters began with a style and format that was already consistent and was only slightly changed to give the scoping a more authoritative infliction. Where the chapter contained no scoping provisions, the task group added scoping language based on the content of the chapter. Where the existing scoping sections provided a laundry list of what is contained in the chapter, these list were reformatted into a list form to make it easier for users to see what information was contained. The Scoping Task group proposes that the recommended changes will improve the code by:

1. Create consistency in language used in the scope for all the I-Codes.
2. Creates a scoping section for chapters that did not have one before to clarify what is covered by the chapter.
3. Clarify the items covered and not covered in the chapter, using consistent format to send the user to different chapter(s) or code(s).
4. Remove redundant administrative language from existing scoping sections.
5. Where there were extensive number of items outlined in the scoping section, the items are now broken out into a list format to make it easier for the reader to indicate what is contained in the chapter.

To the best of the task groups knowledge the proposed changes are editorial in nature and no requirements not already addressed in the existing scoping or in the chapter being referenced were added. As these proposed changes are editorial, there is no cost impact on the cost of construction.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

As stated in the reason statement, these proposed changes are editorial, there is no cost impact on the cost of construction.

G1-24 Part VIII

Public Hearing Results (CAH1)

Committee Action: **As Submitted**

Committee Reason: This proposal makes the code more consistent throughout and eliminates laundry lists which have been problematic. (Vote 13-0)

G1-24 Part VIII

Individual Consideration Agenda

Comment 1:

IWUIC: CHAPTER 5, SECTION 501, 501.1, 501.1.1, CHAPTER 6, SECTION 601, 601.1

Proponents: Milad Shabanian, Insurance Institute for Buisness & Home Safety (mshabanian@ibhs.org); T. Eric Stafford, Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety (testafford@charter.net) requests As Modified by Committee (AMC2)

Modify as follows:

CHAPTER 5
SPECIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION REGULATIONS

SECTION 501
GENERAL

Revise as follows:

501.1 Scope. Buildings and structures shall be constructed in compliance with this chapter and applicable Building Code.
Exceptions:

1. Accessory structures not exceeding 120 square feet (11 m^2) in floor area where located not less than 50 feet (15 240 mm) from buildings containing habitable spaces.
2. Agricultural buildings not less than 50 feet (15 240 mm) from buildings containing habitable spaces.

Delete without substitution:

~~**501.1.1 Additional Requirements.** In addition to complying with the applicable building code, the following types of structures shall comply with this code:~~

1. ~~Accessory Structures not exceeding 120 square feet (11 m^2) in floor area located less than 50 feet (15240 mm) from buildings containing habitable spaces.~~
2. ~~Agricultural buildings less than 50 feet from buildings containing habitable spaces.~~

CHAPTER 6
FIRE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 601
GENERAL

Delete and substitute as follows:

~~**601.1 Scope.**~~ ~~-~~
~~Mitigation of hazards from fire in wildland urban interface areas shall comply with this chapter.~~

601.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter establish general requirements for new and existing buildings, structures and premises located within wildland-urban interface areas.

Reason: While IBHS supports the efforts to make the scoping sections across the I-codes consistent, the proposed changes to the IWUIC are not editorial. These changes to the IWUIC significantly alter its scope and will considerably weaken the IWUIC provisions.

The exception to Section 501.1 currently exempts accessory structures not exceeding 120 square feet where located not less than 50 feet from buildings containing habitable spaces. The proposed new language states that accessory structures not exceeding 120 square feet and located less than 50 feet from a building containing habitable space have to comply with this code. So, an acccessory structure with a floor area exceeding 120 square feet located less than 50 feet from a building containing habitable space would not be required to comply with this code. This is nonsensical. If this proposal were approved, a larger accessory structure located within 50 feet of a

building with habitable space would be exempt from the IWUIC but smaller one would be required to comply.

Additionally, the changes proposed to Chapter 6 in IWUIC completely change its scope. The scope in the 2024 IWUIC makes it clear that it applies to new and existing buildings. The new language deletes the reference to existing buildings altogether.

This comment essentially changes the provisions of Sections 50.1 and 601.1 of the IWUIC back to the language that currently exists in the 2024 IWUIC.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

-

Comment (CAH2)# 719

G2-24

IBC: SECTION 202 (New); IFC: SECTION 202 (New)

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponents: Jeff O'Neil, Chair, Committee on Healthcare (ahc@iccsafe.org)

THIS CODE CHANGE WILL BE HEARD BY THE IBC EGRESS COMMITTEE. SEE THE TENTATIVE HEARING ORDER FOR THIS COMMITTEE.

2024 International Building Code

Add new definition as follows:

CLINICAL NEED. A known care or welfare risk to care recipients that necessitates an enhanced level of safety or security.

2024 International Fire Code

Add new definition as follows:

CLINICAL NEED. A known care or welfare risk to care recipients that necessitates an enhanced level of safety or security.

Reason: Certain sections of the code allow certain conditions based the clinical needs of the occupants. However, there has not been an official definition for what “clinical need” means and it has been widely interpreted. This proposal seeks to clear up confusion and create a common ground of understanding.

The term Clinical Need is most often found in conjunction with Group I-1 and I-2 occupancies. Certain groups of occupants within these settings require different levels of protections. There are references to the term Clinical Need in several sections, primarily having reference to locking of doors: IBC/IFC (2021 section references) 1010.2.4, 1010.2.13.1 and 1010.2.14, IEBC Section 804.14.2 (2024 reference) and one mention in relation to smoking: IFC Section 310.2.

The purpose of this change is to establish the basis for what is known as clinical need. This is a relatively short definition, but speaks to the component of how a patient in a hospital, or resident of a nursing home or assisted living setting, often have a security need that presents itself more urgently than a life-safety/egress need.

The word “known” is purposefully used related to care, and can take many forms. Court orders are a primary example of the need to put a behavioral health patient in a locked unit, and this is known on admission. Doctor’s orders are also commonly issued, particularly for individuals suffering from cognitive issues, and need to be placed into specialty units with extra security to protect them from harm. These factors become known at the time of placement.

“Welfare risk” is also purposefully used phrasing. A primary example of a welfare risk to a care recipient would be a memory care/dementia unit, where wandering throughout or outside of the building could put that individual in grave risk because of not being fully aware if their surroundings. A closed, locked unit represents the safest environment for their condition.

Similarly, many elders in assisted living have balance and gait issues that make regular use of stairways dangerous. As stair towers are not regularly used or observed, if a resident gets into the stair and falls, this can be a fatal event. Locking these stair tower doors, during non-emergency conditions, is the only way to prevent this.

Another, very common welfare risk is in maternity and neo-natal intensive care units where child abduction is a continual threat. Having the ability to lock doors for stair towers and other exits is critical to preventing this.

“Necessitates” is a term used to set up the scope of the individual technical requirements of the code chapters. By formulating this wording, the working group from the Committee for Healthcare (CHC) took particular care not to bury code requirements in the definition, to avoid creating more confusion. The locations where “clinical need” is already used in the code were reviewed and discussed, and it was determined that the technical requirements around clinical need for the specific section (such as, door locking) was covered in a better way. It did not do the definition well to try and cover each and every technical requirement.

Due to patient privacy laws, specific orders relating to patient or resident care cannot be released as part of justification for the construction of an environment appropriate for care. However, the level of care needed can be provided by the design professional representing the owner/care provider specific to the known care or welfare risk to care recipients. It is reasonable for an AHJ to request a narrative or functional program from the Design team or Owner/care provider as part of the approval process.

This proposal is submitted by the ICC Committee for Healthcare (CHC).
The Committee on Healthcare (CHC) was established by the ICC Board of Directors in 2011 to pursue opportunities to study and develop effective and efficient provisions for Hospital, Nursing Homes, Assisted Living and Ambulatory Care Facilities. This committee was formed in cooperation with the American Society for Healthcare Engineering (ASHE). In July of 2017, the ICC Board made CHC a standing committee. In 2023 the CHC has held several virtual meetings open to any interested party. In addition, there were numerous virtual Working Group meetings for the current code development cycle, which included members of the committee as well as interested parties. Related documents and reports are posted on the CHC website at CHC webpage.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

The addition of this definition will not add or decrease any construction costs. Yes, the implementation of special locking provisions does add cost to the project. However, the code sections that refer to this definition are already in the code. This definition simply adds clarity.

G2-24

Public Hearing Results (CAH1)

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The new definition was disapproved because the committee felt this was too broad and could be misused. While this is a term currently used in the medical field, it was not clear on who would determine if there was a need. (Vote 10-4)

G2-24

Individual Consideration Agenda

Comment 1:

IBC: SECTION 202; IFC: SECTION 202

Proponents: Jeff O'Neil, Chair, Committee on Healthcare (ahc@iccsafe.org) requests As Modified by Committee (AMC2)

Modify as follows:

2024 International Building Code

CLINICAL NEED. ~~A known care or welfare risk to care recipients that necessitates an enhanced level of safety or security.~~
An enhanced level of safety or security required to address care or welfare risks for care recipients.

2024 International Fire Code

CLINICAL NEED. ~~A known care or welfare risk to care recipients that necessitates an enhanced level of safety or security.~~
An enhanced level of safety or security required to address care or welfare risks for care recipients.

Reason: The language of the definition was revised to better describe the need, and to attempt to better address some of the Committee's concerns. This new definition is simply trying to provide additional guidance for a term that is already used in the code. The definition of clinical need provides owners, designers and regulatory officials with the ability to identify those care recipients that are subject to known care or welfare risk.

A question was raised by the Committee about who would make the determination of a "welfare or care risk". This was one reason why the definition was revised to remove the term "known risk", and to remove that obligation of judgement from the AHJ.

Because things like special locking arrangements need to be included into the construction documents, the determination of clinical needs, for certain areas of the building, is discussed between the Owner and the Design team during the design and documentation process. The Owner/Operator makes the clinical needs determination based on the care recipients they intend to serve. It would be reasonable for an AHJ to request a narrative or functional program from the design team and/or the Owner/Operator as part of the approval process. It would also be expected that the areas designated as having care recipients with these clinical needs, and the operations of doors, staff responsibilities and the like would be included in the Fire Safety and Evacuation plans, which are required by IFC Section 403.7

Most State and Federal regulatory agencies, like the Department of Health or CMS require care providers to provide written notification to Assisted Living and Nursing Home care recipients, or their families, that they will be placed in a secured unit for their safety and/or security. In this case, the care recipient, or their family, can choose not to move in if they do not agree to the added safety measures.

The Committee raised concerns that this definition "could be used in a negative way…to secure people", and "could be used to lock people down in a hospital". The allowance to "lock down people in a hospital" already exists in the code, with the appropriate safeguards. This definition does not change that, it simply defines an already used term in the code.

Existing IBC Section 1010.2.4 (2) already allows this provision: "Locks and latches shall be permitted to prevent operation of doors…In Group 1-1, Condition 2 and Group I-2 occupancies where the clinical needs of persons receiving care require containment or where persons receiving care pose a security threat, provided that all clinical staff can readily unlock doors at all times…" IBC Section 1010.2.13 also currently allows controlling egress doors with electrical locking.

Not all care recipients have special care or welfare risks. However, there are a number of clinical reasons why certain care recipients require special containment, in specific areas, on an ongoing basis. These are widely known and understood care and welfare risks in the care industry. Delayed Egress locking arrangements are not sufficient to contain determined care recipients. (They can easily read and follow the instructions on the signs, and they can be surprisingly fast!) These known care and welfare risks are a larger risk to care recipient's daily health and safety, than a much rarer fire or other emergency event. However, safeguards are already built into the Building and Fire Code to address life safety should a fire or other emergency occur.

These clinical settings, and care recipients with specifically known risks include, but are not limited to:

· Maternity, neo-natal and pediatric units to prevent abductions of children. This is a welfare risk. These units commonly incorporate an enhanced level of safety or security which includes a locking strategy leading in and out of those areas.

· Behavioral Health settings (psychiatric and substance abuse) to prevent care recipients from eloping, harming themselves or staff. This is a care risk. A care recipient may occasionally have a Court Order requiring them to be placed in a specially secured unit.

· Memory support/Dementia care units to prevent residents from eloping. This is both a care and a welfare risk.

· Stairways in Skilled Nursing or Assisted Living Buildings: Many elders in care settings have mobility, gait or balance issues that make the use of stairways dangerous. If a care recipient were to access the stairway and fall, it can result in serious injury or even death. Stairways in these care settings are generally not used, and are not observed by staff, which makes any fall more life-threatening. This is a welfare risk.

Please refer to our previous reason statement for additional background and reasoning.

The model codes and subsequent definitions are specific to building construction, occupancy and maintenance. Patient and resident care plans as well as patient and resident rights are not determined on the basis of the model building and fire codes. The model building and fire codes are established and continually evaluated and updated to align with patient and resident care plans as well as patient and resident rights.

Here are a couple of recent examples that made the news.

https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/woman-posed-nurse-tried-steal-newborn-california-hospital-officials-sa-rcna39064
https://wsvn.com/news/local/florida/sheriff-florida-woman-steals-baby-from-nicu-stabs-hospital-staff-members-in-incident-at-palms-west-hospital/https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10381052/
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK305246/

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15633945/

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

The addition of this definition will not add or decrease any construction costs. Yes, the implementation of special locking provisions does add cost to the project. However, the code sections that refer to this definition are already in the code. This definition simply adds clarity to meaning of the term within the existing text.

Comment (CAH2)# 199

G3-24

IBC: SECTION 202; IFC: SECTION 202

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponents: Gabriel Levy, incandescence life safety, inc, Colorado Chapter Code Development Committee (glevy@incandescencels.com)

THIS CODE CHANGE WILL BE HEARD BY THE IBC EGRESS COMMITTEE. SEE THE TENTATIVE HEARING ORDER FOR THIS COMMITTEE.

2024 International Building Code

[BE] EXIT ACCESS. That portion of a *means of egress* system that leads from any occupied portion of a *building* or *structure* to an *exit*.

Revise as follows:

[BE] EXIT ACCESS RAMP. ~~A~~ An interior or exterior *ramp* within the *exit access* portion of the *means of egress* system.

[BE] EXIT ACCESS STAIRWAY. ~~A~~ An interior or exterior *stairway* within the *exit access* portion of the *means of egress* system.

[BE] EXIT. That portion of a *means of egress* system between the *exit access* and the *exit discharge* or *public way*. Exit components include exterior exit doors at the *level of exit discharge*, *interior exit stairways* and *ramps*, *exit passageways*, exterior exit *stairways* and *ramps*, point identified by the r*egistered design professional* between an exterior *exit access stairway or ramp* and the *public way*, and *horizontal exits*.

2024 International Fire Code

[BE] EXIT ACCESS. That portion of a *means of egress* system that leads from any occupied portion of a building or structure to an *exit*.

Revise as follows:

[BE] EXIT ACCESS RAMP. ~~A~~ An interior or exterior *ramp* within the *exit access* portion of the *means of egress* system.

[BE] EXIT ACCESS STAIRWAY. ~~A~~ An interior or exterior *stairway* within the *exit access* portion of the *means of egress* system.

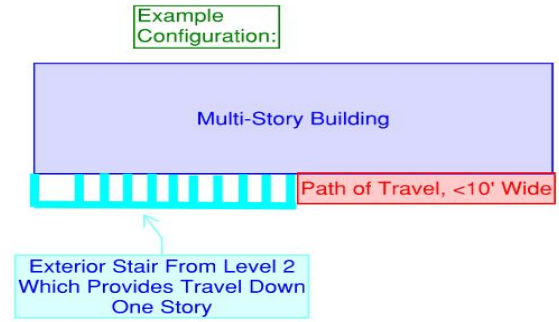
[BE] EXIT. That portion of a *means of egress* system between the *exit access* and the *exit discharge* or *public way*. Exit components include exterior exit doors at the *level of exit discharge*, *interior exit stairways* and *ramps*, *exit passageways*, exterior exit *stairways* and *ramps*, a point identified by the r*egistered design professional* between an exterior *exit access stairway or ramp* and the *public way*, and *horizontal exits*.

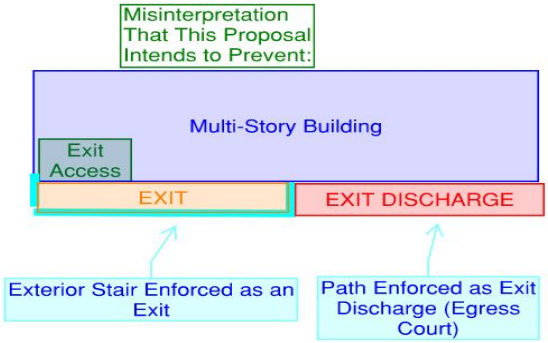
Reason: This proposal serves to resolve two ambiguities – clearly identifying that exit stairs are permitted to serve as exit access, and clarifying where the exit starts after an exterior exit access stair. An exit access stairway is permitted at the exterior of the building.

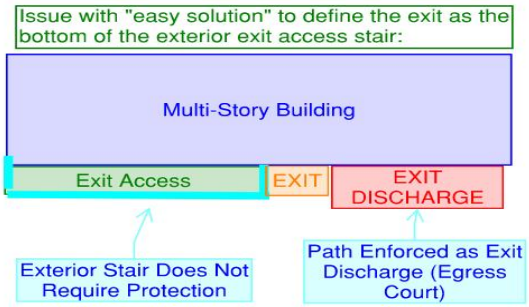
Code change E7-12/13 deleted the word “interior” from the definition of *exit access stairway and ramp* so that the provisions which allow an unenclosed exit access stair would be equally applicable to interior or exterior stairways. However, *exterior exit stairway* provisions of IBC 1027 can be mistakenly applied to *exit access stairways* located exterior to the building. Reviewers often see an exterior stair and enforce exterior exit requirements. However, if the stair is permitted to serve as exit access rather than as an exit, the exterior exit stairway requirements of 1027 are not required and often erroneously enforced. The proposed change intends to emphasize that an exit access stairway is permitted at the exterior.

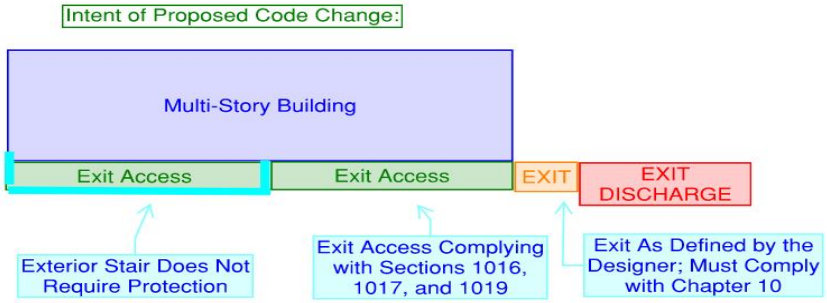
Code change E7-12/13 did not provide an obvious *exit* component for the means of egress after an exterior *exit access stairway*. The definition of *exit* is amended to identify that the *exit* component exists after an exterior *exit access stairway*. While an easy solution would be to define the exit as the bottom of the exterior *exit access stair*, there are configurations where redundant protection would be required if the travel after an exterior *exit access stair* were defined as *exit* and *exit discharge*. For example, where an *exit access stair* ends along a path adjacent to an exterior wall, that path could require egress court protection. However, under the same logic as previous code change E7-12/13, if that path were interior to the building, it would not require separation from the building. Therefore, by defining that

path as a continuation of exit access (rather than defining the bottom of the stair as an exit, thus the path as exit discharge), the exit access does not require rated protection. This change would allow a designer to propose any point after an exterior exit access stair as a the *exit*. That said, the defined *exit* must still meet all requirements of Chapter 10, such as travel distance and protection. Some figures below are provided for reference.


Example Configuration:
Multi-Story Building
Path of Travel, <10' Wide
Exterior Stair From Level 2 Which Provides Travel Down One Story


Misinterpretation That This Proposal Intends to Prevent:
Multi-Story Building
Exit Access
EXIT
EXIT DISCHARGE
Exterior Stair Enforced as an Exit
Path Enforced as Exit Discharge (Egress Court)


Issue with "easy solution" to define the exit as the bottom of the exterior exit access stair:
Multi-Story Building
Exit Access
EXIT
EXIT DISCHARGE
Exterior Stair Does Not Require Protection
Path Enforced as Exit Discharge (Egress Court)


Intent of Proposed Code Change:
Multi-Story Building
Exit Access
Exit Access
EXIT
EXIT DISCHARGE
Exterior Stair Does Not Require Protection
Exit Access Complying with Sections 1016, 1017, and 1019
Exit As Defined by the Designer; Must Comply with Chapter 10

Bibliography: https://www.iccsafe.org/wp-content/uploads/02_IBC-E1.pdf

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Estimated Immediate Cost Impact:

Assuming a Type IIIA Group R-2 building utilizes this configuration, ICC estimates that the cost of constructing an unrated enclosure along the exit access path to be $177.77/sf.

Estimated Immediate Cost Impact Justification (methodology and variables):

Under the justification that this proposal is similar to E7 12/13, such that an equivalent interior space after an exit access stair would be permitted as unrated, this proposal saves the cost of that hypothetical construction.

G3-24

Public Hearing Results (CAH1)

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: This proposal was disapproved because this issue should be addressed in the code text - this is not something that could be addressed by a change in definitions. Clearly addressing an exterior exit discharge stairway in the text might address some of the issues brought up in the testimony. Requirements should be clearly defined on what is going on on the outside of the building and the protection to address different associated hazards that are present on the exterior versus the interior exit or exit access stairways. Some buildings do not require "registered design professionals" in every state, so who would set this 'point'. (Vote 11-3)

G3-24

Individual Consideration Agenda

Comment 1:

IBC: SECTION 202; IFC: SECTION 202

Proponents: Gabriel Levy, incandescence life safety, inc, Colorado Chapter Code Development Committee (glevy@incandescencels.com) requests As Modified by Committee (AMC2)

Modify as follows:

2024 International Building Code

[BE] EXIT ACCESS RAMP. An interior or exterior *ramp* within the *exit access* portion of the *means of egress* system.

[BE] EXIT ACCESS STAIRWAY. An interior or exterior *stairway* within the *exit access* portion of the *means of egress* system.

[BE] EXIT. That portion of a *means of egress* system between the *exit access* and the *exit discharge* or *public way*. Exit components

include exterior exit doors at the *level of exit discharge*, *interior exit stairways* and *ramps*, *exit passageways*, exterior exit *stairways* and *ramps,* a point identified by the ~~registered~~ design professional between an exterior *exit access stairway or ramp* and the *public way*, and *horizontal exits*.

2024 International Fire Code

[BE] EXIT ACCESS RAMP. An interior or exterior *ramp* within the *exit access* portion of the *means of egress* system.

[BE] EXIT ACCESS STAIRWAY. An interior or exterior *stairway* within the *exit access* portion of the *means of egress* system.

[BE] EXIT. That portion of a *means of egress* system between the *exit access* and the *exit discharge* or *public way*. Exit components include exterior exit doors at the *level of exit discharge*, *interior exit stairways* and *ramps*, *exit passageways*, exterior exit *stairways* and *ramps,* a point identified by the ~~registered~~ design professional between an exterior *exit access stairway or ramp* and the *public way*, and *horizontal exits*.

Reason: Beyond the justification provided in the original code proposal, the following responds to comments and questions made by the committee during CAH1 testimony.

Committee Question: Have you considered the situation where the exterior portion [of exit access travel] is near a lot line? If the egress component is interior of the building, and the exterior wall is near a lot line, the code provides requirements for that wall to be rated. In your proposal, where the path is now outside the building, have you considered the situation where that path may be near a lot line?

Response: The hazard identified by this comment seems to only be applicable if an adjacent building is on fire. In that instance, flames or smoke from an adjacent building could potentially block usage of the exterior exit access path proposed by this code change. While this risk is legitimate, it is a hazard that is currently not addressed by code. An egress court or other exterior exit discharge path does not require separation from adjacent buildings. Why should an exterior exit access path? Especially considering that the code already allows for an exterior exit access stair to be along a lot line - there is no reason why the flat path after the exit access stair should require protection.

Committee Question: Would you be against striking the term "registered" from the defined design professional responsible for determining the point of exit?

Response: The committee identifies that some jurisdictions do not require a *registered design professional.* Therefore, the word "registered" has been deleted in this modification, such that design professional is used as an undefined term, which has an ordinarily accepted meaning such as the context implies, per IBC 201.4.

Committee Question: Have you considered the unintended consequence of requiring manual pull stations or exit signs exterior to the building at these locations?

Response: As the code is currently written, an exit must come after exit access. An exterior exit access stair is not an exit, so the code seemingly still requires an exterior exit sign after an exterior exit access stair. Although this amendment does not address the unintentional consequence of a possible exterior exit sign, that consequence has been in the code since E7-12/13 was approved. In my professional experience, I have not seen this oversight as an issue.

NFPA 72 Section 17.15.9.4 states that, "Manual fire alarm boxes shall be located within 5 ft (1.5 m) of each exit doorway on each floor." Given that this is a not an exit doorway, a fire alarm box is not required.

This code change resolves a big issue. I have seen projects require major design change because an official has interpreted the a 2-story exterior stair as an exit, and the following path as an exit discharge egress court. This triggers exterior wall ratings and opening protectives that should not be required - in such an instance, the cheaper solution is to put up a roof so that the path can be interior and thus better understood as Exit Access.

Cost Impact: Decrease

Estimated Immediate Cost Impact:

Assuming a Type IIIA building utilizes this configuration, ICC estimates that the cost of constructing an unrated enclosure along the exit access path to be $177.77/sf.

Estimated Immediate Cost Impact Justification (methodology and variables):

Under the justification that this proposal is similar to E7 12/13, such that an equivalent interior space after an exit access stair would be permitted as unrated, this proposal saves the cost of that hypothetical construction.

Comment (CAH2)# 458

G7-24

IBC: SECTION 202; IFC: SECTION 202; IMC®: SECTION 202; IWUIC: SECTION 202

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponents: Mike Fischer, Kellen, The Extruded Polystyrene Foam Association (mfischer@kellencompany.com); Jonathan Roberts, UL Solutions, UL Solutions (jonathan.roberts@ul.com)

THIS CODE CHANGE WILL BE HEARD BY THE IBC FIRE SAFETY COMMITTEE. SEE THE TENTATIVE HEARING ORDER FOR THIS COMMITTEE.

2024 International Building Code

Revise as follows:

[BF] FLAME SPREAD INDEX. A comparative measure, expressed as a dimensionless number, derived from visual measurements of the spread of flame versus time for a material tested in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723. Where ceiling and floor values are reported, the ceiling value is the *flame spread index*.

[BF] SMOKE-DEVELOPED INDEX. A comparative measure, expressed as a dimensionless number, derived from measurements of smoke obscuration versus time for a material tested in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723. Where ceiling and total smoke values are reported, the ceiling value is the *smoke-developed index*.

2024 International Fire Code

Revise as follows:

[BF] FLAME SPREAD INDEX. A comparative measure, expressed as a dimensionless number, derived from visual measurements of the spread of flame versus time for a material tested in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723. Where ceiling and floor values are reported, the ceiling value is the *flame spread index*.

[BF] SMOKE-DEVELOPED INDEX. A comparative measure, expressed as a dimensionless number, derived from measurements of smoke obscuration versus time for a material tested in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723. Where ceiling and total smoke values are reported, the ceiling value is the *smoke-developed index*.

2024 International Mechanical Code

Revise as follows:

[BF] FLAME SPREAD INDEX. ~~The numerical value assigned to a material tested in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723~~. A comparative measure, expressed as a dimensionless number, derived from visual measurements of the spread of flame versus time for a material tested in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723. Where ceiling and floor values are reported, the ceiling value is the *flame spread index*.

[BF] SMOKE-DEVELOPED INDEX. ~~A numerical value assigned to a material tested in accordance with ASTM E84.~~ A comparative measure, expressed as a dimensionless number, derived from measurements of smoke obscuration versus time for a material tested in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723. Where ceiling and total smoke values are reported, the ceiling value is the *smoke-developed index*.

2024 International Wildland Urban Interface Code

Revise as follows:

[BF] FLAME SPREAD INDEX. A comparative measure, expressed as a dimensionless number, derived from visual measurements of the spread of flame versus time for a material tested in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723. Where ceiling and floor values are reported, the ceiling value is the *flame spread index*.

Reason: Roberts (UL):

The revisions are as follows:

1) The purpose of the test is to determine the comparative burning characteristics of the material under test by evaluating the spread of flame over its surface and the density of the smoke developed when exposed to a test fire. These measurements are made as the test flame advances along the ceiling of the sample.

However, materials that melt and drip to the floor of the test chamber and continue burning, often have a second measurement reported, based upon the flame spread advancements of material burning along the floor of the furnace. For materials exhibiting these behaviors, both ceiling and floor measurements are reported for the flame spread, while ceiling and total smoke measurements are reported for the smoke developed.

The intent of the code requirement for these materials has been that when both the floor and ceiling measurements are reported, the ceiling measurement applies to the building code. This code change proposal clarifies that the ceiling measurement is applicable to avoid confusion when these two values are reported.

UL 723 contains specific direction in Section 7 (Classification) and Section 9 (Reporting) for the determination and reporting of ceiling and floor flame spread and ceiling and total smoke developed.

2) The International Mechanical Code (IMC) definitions are revised to match the IBC, IRC, IFC and IWUIC for consistency. Reference to UL 723 is the smoke-developed index is also added for consistency.

3) There is one other flame spread and smoke-developed index test standard besides ASTM E84 and UL 723. It is the CAN/ULC S102.2 test standard used for loose fill insulation, where the product is mounted and tested on the floor of the tunnel apparatus. Therefore, this test standard is listed as an exception in IBC Section 720.4 and IRC R302.10.

The clarification to the definitions regarding reporting of ASTM E84 and UL 723 values will not impact the reporting of CAN/ULC S102.2, which is currently limited to one product with one floor measurement.

Reason: Fischer (XPSA): While ASTM E84 and UL 723 contain the same requirements, there are a few minor differences in how data are captured and reported. This proposal will clarify how the test data from testing under either standard correlates to the FS and SD requirements in the code. It will also aid in code education efforts by improving the language.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

This clarification reflects current practice and as such will neither increase or decrease the cost of construction.

G7-24

Public Hearing Results (CAH1)

Committee Action: **As Submitted**

Committee Reason: The committee stated that the reason for approval was that the proposal clarifies how the test data from testing under ASTM E84 and UL 723 standards correlates to the FS and SD requirements in the code. The committee agreed with the clarification added to the definitions regarding reporting of ASTM E84 and UL 723 values. The committee concluded that the code

change proposal clarifies that the ceiling value is applicable to avoid confusion when ceiling and floor values are reported (Vote: 11-0).

G7-24

Individual Consideration Agenda

Comment 1:

IBC: SECTION 202; IFC: SECTION 202; IMC®: SECTION 202; IWUIC: SECTION 202

Proponents: Richard Justin Koscher, Polyisocyanurate Insulation Manufacturers Association (jkoscher@pima.org) requests As Modified by Committee (AMC2)

Modify as follows:

2024 International Building Code

Revise as follows:

[BF] FLAME SPREAD INDEX. A comparative measure, expressed as a dimensionless number, derived from visual measurements of the spread of flame versus time for a material tested in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723. Where ceiling and floor values are reported, the ceiling value is the *flame spread index*. Testing of materials that melt, drip, or delaminate to such a degree that the continuity of the flame front is destroyed, results in low flame spread indices that do not relate directly to indices obtained by testing materials that remain in place.

2024 International Fire Code

Revise as follows:

[BF] FLAME SPREAD INDEX. A comparative measure, expressed as a dimensionless number, derived from visual measurements of the spread of flame versus time for a material tested in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723. Where ceiling and floor values are reported, the ceiling value is the *flame spread index*. Testing of materials that melt, drip, or delaminate to such a degree that the continuity of the flame front is destroyed, results in low flame spread indices that do not relate directly to indices obtained by testing materials that remain in place.

2024 International Mechanical Code

Revise as follows:

[BF] FLAME SPREAD INDEX. A comparative measure, expressed as a dimensionless number, derived from visual measurements of the spread of flame versus time for a material tested in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723. Where ceiling and floor values are reported, the ceiling value is the *flame spread index*. Testing of materials that melt, drip, or delaminate to such a degree that the continuity of the flame front is destroyed, results in low flame spread indices that do not relate directly to indices obtained by testing materials that remain in place.

2024 International Wildland Urban Interface Code

Revise as follows:

[BF] FLAME SPREAD INDEX. A comparative measure, expressed as a dimensionless number, derived from visual measurements of the spread of flame versus time for a material tested in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723. Where ceiling and floor values are reported, the ceiling value is the *flame spread index*. Testing of materials that melt, drip, or delaminate to such a degree that the continuity of the flame front is destroyed, results in low flame spread indices that do not relate directly to indices obtained by testing materials that remain in place.

Reason: PIMA is opposed to the proposed change that would use only the ceiling value for flame spread index when determining compliance with ASTM E84 and UL 723. However, the proposed change as approved by the Committee is misleading. The modified definition suggests that ceiling values for flame spread index are comparable for any material tested in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723. This is not true. As described in the scope of the ASTM E84 standard, ceiling values for materials that melt, drip, or delaminate during the test result in low flame spread indices and are not comparable to indices for materials that remain in place during the test. This public comment modifies the original proposal to include this clarification. The proposed clarification is verbatim from the ASTM E84 scope. While we oppose the proposed change, if approved by the Committee, the proposal should be clarified so that code officials and the public are not misled to believe that flame spread indices for all materials are comparable when only the ceiling values are used.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

This public comment adds text to a definition and does not create any new requirements.

Comment (CAH2)# 622

Comment 2:

Proponents: Mike Fischer, Kellen, The Extruded Polystyrene Foam Association (mfischer@kellencompany.com); Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International, GBH International (mmh@gbhint.com) requests As Submitted

Reason: FISCHER: XPSA agrees with the committee recommendation for Approval As Submitted.

UL 723 and ASTM E84 are test methods used to evaluate the spread of flame and development of smoke of combustible building materials when exposed to fire in a controlled environment (the Steiner Tunnel). While the I-Codes recognize both standards as equivalent, there are differences in how the test reports are prepared and what information is shared in a listing. Most notably, for materials such as thermoplastics that exhibit dripping material that continues to burn in the floor of the tunnel. UL 723 test reports contain additional information about the flame spread and smoke development characteristics of the materials at the bottom of the chamber.

The ASTM E84 Test Method does not contain a requirement to report the floor conditions; a ballot is underway at ASTM to mirror the UL 723 reporting provisions in E84. It is uncertain at this time what the outcome of that balloting will be, but XPSA supports the ASTM E84 modification that provides more information to end-users about the fire properties of XPS insulation materials on the floor of the tunnel test.

Materials producers that utilize UL 723 have test reports and listings containing both the tunnel ceiling values, (used to demonstrate code compliance for flame spread and smoke developed indices), as well as the floor values. The UL 723 listings with both floor and ceiling values have been in place for decades with the understanding the ceiling values govern code compliance. XPSA has brought this proposal forward to avoid potential compliance confusion about that reporting when the floor values are listed in both ASTM E84 and UL 723 listings.

What this proposal does:

Clarifies the current code requirements that have been in place and interpreted and enforced for decades

Simplifies compliance with a clear and consistent definition of *Flame Spread Index* and *Smoke-Developed Index* throughout the I-Codes

Removes the likelihood for marketplace confusion as to whether ceiling or floor values apply for code compliance

Provides additional information on floor values for designers, specifiers, and end-users in the interest of transparency

What this proposal does not do:

Weaken the fire safety provisions or test methods of the I-Codes; the ceiling numbers still apply

Change any code requirements; it adds UL 723 in the definition that is already in the body of the code

Relax any Flame Spread or Smoke Developed requirements in the I-Codes

Change foam plastic ignition resistance rating requirements in the IWUIC

Result in any changes to existing listing or code compliance reports, including those that already include reporting of floor values

Change (increase or decrease) any code compliance pathways for foam plastics

For example- consider a product that has UL 723 Ceiling FS/SD 15/165 values and floor values of 125/500. The IBC Section 2603.3 requires 75/450, thus the product currently complies using ceiling values. If floor values are required, product would not comply and this- and virtually ALL thermoplastics- would be completely eliminated from market. This interpretation would cause widespread disruption in the construction industry.

Summary: The XPS industry believes the I-Codes should provide additional clarity for code officials (and other users of the code) in order to help determine code compliance and how XPS materials perform to the fire safety requirements of the I-Codes.

HIRSCHLER:

ASTM E84 and UL 723 are fire tests that assess flame spread index and smoke developed index values for building materials and products. For most aspects of the fire test, both standards are virtually identical.

In the case of some materials, the test specimen will remain in its position on the ceiling of the test equipment (the Steiner tunnel) without melting, dripping, or otherwise interfering with the progression of the flame front over the test specimen both before the flame is applied during the test and throughout the test duration. Those test specimens are considered in the ASTM E84 standard as "self-supporting test specimens". In an ideal world, those are the only test specimens that should be required to be tested to ASTM E84 or UL 723.

However, the code often requires that some materials or products be tested to ASTM E84 or UL 723 to be acceptable for use. One such example are foam plastic insulation materials. Section 2603.3 of the IBC states as shown below and it requires all foam plastic insulation materials (unless used in a roof-covering assembly which has been tested to NFPA 276 or UL 1256) to be tested to ASTM E84. There often are (appropriately) additional fire safety requirements.

2603.3 Surface-burning characteristics. Unless otherwise indicated in this section, foam plastic insulation and foam plastic cores of manufactured assemblies shall have a flame spread index of not more than 75 and a smoke-developed index of not more than 450 where tested in the maximum thickness intended for use in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723. Loose fill-type foam plastic insulation shall be tested as board stock for the flame spread and smoke-developed indices.

Exceptions:
1. Smoke-developed index for interior trim as provided for in Section 2604.2.
2. In cold storage buildings, ice plants, food plants, food processing rooms and similar areas, foam plastic insulation where tested in a thickness of 4 inches (102 mm) shall be permitted in a thickness up to 10 inches (254 mm) where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. The approved automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in both the room and that part of the building in which the room is located.
3. Foam plastic insulation that is a part of a Class A, B or C roof-covering assembly provided that the assembly with the foam plastic insulation satisfactorily passes NFPA 276 or UL 1256. The smoke-developed index shall not be limited for roof applications.
4. Foam plastic insulation greater than 4 inches (102 mm) in thickness shall have a maximum flame spread index of 75 and a smoke-developed index of 450 where tested at a minimum thickness of 4 inches (102 mm), provided that the end use is approved in accordance with Section 2603.9 using the maximum thickness and density intended for use.
5. Flame spread and smoke-developed indices for foam plastic interior signs in covered and open mall buildings provided that the signs comply with Section 402.6.4.

The requirements shown above indicate that foam plastic insulation materials must be tested to ASTM E84 or UL 723 even if the materials do not generate self-supporting test specimens (for example by melting and dripping or otherwise falling to the test equipment floor during the test). The test standard requires that test specimens that are not self-supporting be held in place with metal supports but it cannot address what to do with test results when the materials have been properly supported during the test but they still melt or otherwise fall to the floor during the test. It may be argued that the test is inappropriate for materials that fall to the floor during the test (even if properly supported) but the code does not provide an alternate option.

For every test, UL 723 provides two sets of values: a set of values determined for tests during the period that the test flame progresses while the test specimen stays on the equipment ceiling (ceiling values) and a different set of values determined throughout the test for

tests where the test specimen falls to the tunnel floor at some time (floor values). ASTM E84 provides only a single set of values (ceiling values) but proposals exist to generate also floor values from ASTM E84.

The codes have required ASTM E84 (or UL 723) values for many years and the values used have always been the ceiling values, but that has not been explicitly stated. It is important that a code official who is presented with a test report that contains two sets of values understands which set of values needs to be used for regulation. That is what this proposal does: it continues what has always been done and helps a code official confronting two sets of values.

Note that testing of foam plastic materials that has been conducted with other fire tests has shown that those foam plastic materials that meet the ASTM E84/UL 723 flame spread index of 75 (as required in chapter 26 of the IBC) have better fire performance than those that do not.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Comment (CAH2)# 781

Comment 3:

Proponents: Tony Crimi, A.C. Consulting Solutions Inc., North American Insulation Manufacturers Association (tcrimi@sympatico.ca); Laurie Hill, Rmax, a Business Unit of Sika Corporation (lhill@rmax.com); Edward Lisinski, American Wood Council, American Wood Council (elisinski@awc.org); Marcin Pazera, Polyisocyanurate Insulation Manufacturers Association, Polyisocyanurate Insulation Manufacturers Association (mpazera@pima.org); Jason Smart, American Wood Council (jsmart@awc.org) requests Disapproved

Reason: **CRIMI:** The justification submitted with this proposal is incomplete and can easily be misinterpreted. First, this proposal is in no way editorial in nature and creates a major conflict between products tested to ASTM E84 and those tested to UL 723.

The justification correctly states that:

> "The purpose of the test is to determine the comparative burning characteristics of the material under test by evaluating the spread of flame over its surface and the density of the smoke developed when exposed to a test fire."

In order for these tests to be able to provide comparative information, the tests need to be conducted in the same manner, for the same duration.

The calibration for ASTM E84 and UL 723 is based on a 10 minute fire exposure on a 24 foot long specimen of material. In order for the test to have any comparative ability, the ASTM E84 and UL 723 need to also be based on a 24 ft long specimen over a 10 minute duration. However, when "ceiling values" are reported in UL 723, the flame spread and smoke developed data are ignored beyond the point that the material is "believed" to no longer be burning on the ceiling. That also means that any remaining specimen beyond that point in time and distance is no longer measured, even if it reignites on the ceiling.

The fact that the floor values are reported in UL 723 is to enable the comparative data after the 10 minute test ends. The chart below includes some examples of the significant difference in both flame spread values, but more importantly the hazard from the smoke developed during the full test.

Numbers in RED indicate values above IBC Limits for Class A, B and C[1,2]

UL723			
UL or Intertek Listing	Calculation Method	Flame Spread Index (FSI)	Smoke Development Index (SDI)
BRYX.R5817	Floor and Ceiling XX&YY (same as E84)	175	500+
	Ceiling Only X&Y	25	40
BRYX.R8811	Floor and Ceiling XX&YY (same as E84)	110	500+
	Ceiling Only X&Y	10	175
BRYX.R3573	Floor and Ceiling XX&YY (same as E84)	140	500+
	Ceiling Only X&Y	20	50
SPEC ID: 37392	Floor and Ceiling XX&YY (same as E84)	100	1400
	Ceiling Only X&Y	25	450-
SPEC ID: 42922	Floor and Ceiling XX&YY (same as E84)	105	900
	Ceiling Only X&Y	25	450-
SPEC ID: 37391	Floor and Ceiling XX&YY (same as E84)	100	1400
	Ceiling Only X&Y	25	450-

There is also a statement that “These measurements are made as the test flame advances along the ceiling of the sample.” First, it seems this was intended to mean the surface of the sample mounted on the ceiling. Notwithstanding, this is only true in UL 723. ASTM E84 testing requires the flame spread and smoke developed ratings to be based on the maximum advance of the flame front and total smoke emitted after the 10 minute duration. Until now, the intent of the code requirements for all materials, (except for loose fill cellulose which uses CAN/ULC-S102.2) has been to mount specimens in the ceiling position, consistent with both ASTM E84 and UL723, but to report the flame spread and smoke developed values at the end of the 10 minute test, not somewhere in the middle.

HILL: As stated in the Preface of each code, I-Codes are “intended to establish provisions that adequately protect public health, safety and welfare; that do not unnecessarily increase construction costs; that do not restrict the use of new materials, products or methods of construction; and that do not give preferential treatment to particular types or classes of materials, products or methods of construction.” Approval of this code change gives preferential treatment to thermoplastic materials by allowing an unfair and misleading comparison of flame spread and smoke contribution potential. Disapproval of this code change proposal will not restrict the use of any materials.

The two primary objections to this proposal are lack of technical justification to substantiate the proposed change and the unintended consequences it introduces to code, specifically for plenums.

G7 lacks technical justification for the change:

- The definition that already exists in the IBC, IRC, IFC and IWUIC and is being proposed for the IMC includes that the indices are comparable. Adding language that differentiates materials and to what degree the results are to be used is contradictory to the concept of the indices being comparable. This applies not only to different building materials, but also the calibration standards for which the results were supposed to be based on.
- The first reason statement mentions that code intent has always been to use the ceiling values, yet there is no basis for where this comes from. Additionally, CAN/ULC-S102.2 is acknowledged for loose fill insulation, but there is no mention of CAN/ULC-S102.2 being used for materials that melt and drip. In fact, UL in Canada acknowledges that it is not appropriate to test materials on the ceiling of the tunnel when they require support or melt and drip and continue to burn on the floor of the test chamber during the test, specifically thermoplastic materials. Materials that remain in place are tested in the ceiling position (CAN/ULC-S102.1), while materials that don’t remain in place, i.e., thermoplastic materials, are tested in the floor position (CAN/ULC-S102.2). This doesn’t preclude materials from being used in buildings, it simply acknowledges that the materials are not comparable using the same test method.
- The second reason statement states that there are a few minor differences in how data are captured and reported between ASTM E84 and UL 723. I argue that the difference in how data is captured and reported between the two standards is far from minor when it comes to the materials that this code change proposal is aimed at. UL 723 results in a single Flame Spread Index (FSI) and Smoke-Developed Index (SDI) value for materials that remain in the ceiling position and 2 sets of values for materials that do not but rather melt and drip and continue to burn on the tunnel floor. For the latter group of materials, one set of values represents the ceiling only and is typically established during the first couple of minutes, while the second set, referred to as floor FSI and SDI, represents the entire 10-minute duration of test. Regardless of the material, ASTM E84 results in a single value, which includes burning of the material for the entire 10-minute duration of the test. There is no guidance in ASTM E84 on how to differentiate and calculate ceiling vs floor values, so anything other than a single FSI and SDI representing the entire fire performance is a

modification of the standard.

G7 may have unintended consequences:

- While this code change proposal suggests ignoring the contribution of burning on the tunnel floor is acceptable, one example of where it should certainly be a consideration is in plenums. Insulation requirements for use in plenum construction is an FSI of 25 or less and an SDI of 50 or less, often referred to as 25/50. Movement of flames and smoke through the ventilation system during a fire should be minimized, which leads to the very low FSI and SDI requirements in plenums. 13 of the 66 current UL product listings found for thermoplastic insulations met the low flame spread and smoke-developed index requirements of 25/50 when considering only the ceiling values, even though the total smoke contribution resulted in values well above that, including “over 500” for many of them. These are from 6 of 11 manufacturers' current listings found on UL’s Product IQ on-line directory. Two listings have been included for reference and confirmation of this unintended consequence.
- This code change proposal introduces a new standard in the definition for smoke-developed index. Currently, UL 723 is not defined as an acceptable standard when determining smoke-developed index in any of the I-Codes referenced. ASTM E84 produces a single, total contribution value and is currently the only defined standard for smoke-developed index. I do not believe there has been sufficient consideration of why UL 723, which introduces multiple values (ceiling only and total performance), wasn’t previously in the definition for smoke-developed index.

Thank you for your consideration.

See attached files: FMI EPS R18546.pdf; Dupont XPS R3573.pdf

LISINSKI/SMART: AWC requests reconsideration of the approval of the revision to the definitions of flame spread index (FSI) and smoke-developed index (SDI). ASTM E84 does not report ceiling and floor values, so the revision to the definition is not relevant to the ASTM E84 test and may cause conflicts in interpreting ASTM E84 test reports. The added sentence is already part of the provisions of the UL 723 standard, so it is unnecessary to add this statement in the code. If the requirements of UL 723 are modified in the future, the code could be in conflict with the standard. The added statement to the definition could also be viewed as adding code requirements into a definition.The difference between how test results are analyzed in ASTM E84 versus UL 723 can lead to a significant discrepancy in FSI and SDI values under these two standards. This in turn can lead to drastic differences in classification. Interior finish materials which drip or fall onto the floor during the test could be classified as Class C (or even unclassified) under ASTM E84 but could be classified as high as Class A under UL 723.The proposed revision to the definition of flame spread index could obscure actual FSI measurements, corresponding to maximum flame front travel recorded in accordance with ASTM E84 Section 8.3, by limiting the reported flame spread index to that which occurs only along the ceiling of the test apparatus.

Similarly, the proposed revision to the definition of smoke-developed index could obscure actual SDI measurements, corresponding to the total smoke development throughout the duration of the 10-minute test, by limiting the reported smoke-developed index to the smoke development measurements taken up to the time at which flaming begins on the floor of the test apparatus.

The proposed revision to the definitions of flame spread index and smoke-developed index would add a misleading new sentence to each of these definitions, using terminology that is inconsistent with terminology used in the ASTM E84 test standard. Section 8.3 of ASTM E84 requires that the distance of maximum flame front travel within the tunnel be observed and recorded as a function of time. Note that the word “distance” is singular, not plural. Under ASTM E84, there is only one measurement of the distance of maximum flame front travel recorded for each time at which an observation is to be made. The Commentary in Section X4.6.1.6 of ASTM E84 further clarifies that “the visual observation of flame travel is based on maximum flame extension anywhere within the tunnel volume, not necessarily directly on the specimen surface that may not be clearly visible.” Thus, regardless of whether the maximum flame front travel occurs near the ceiling of the tunnel, near the floor of the tunnel, or anywhere in between, ASTM E84 is clear: the value that is to be recorded is the distance of maximum flame front travel within the tunnel. While there is no prohibition on observing and recording other (lesser) values of flame front travel within the tunnel, ASTM E84 requires that FSI values be calculated using the maximum flame front travel.In addition to the concerns stated above, the scope of ASTM E84 (Section 1.1) states: "The test is conducted with the specimen in the ceiling position with the surface to be evaluated exposed face down to the ignition source. The material, product, or assembly shall be capable of being mounted in the test position during the test." (italics added to emphasize specific key words). If the specimen melts and drops onto the floor ahead of the flame front during the test, it should no longer be considered a valid ASTM E84 test. Furthermore, Section 1.5 of ASTM E84 cautions that "testing of materials that melt, drip, or delaminate to such a degree that the continuity of the flame

front is destroyed, results in low flame spread indices that do not relate directly to indices obtained by testing materials that remain in place." If the specimen melts and drops onto the floor ahead of the flame front, this would likely lead to the exact situation warned against in Section 1.5, wherein the continuity of the flame front on the specimen (which, according to 1.1 is required to be on the ceiling, facing down toward the ignition source) would be destroyed. The proposed revisions would therefore violate the scoping provisions of E84 Section 1 by implying that ASTM E84 makes a distinction between flame spread on the floor versus flame spread on the ceiling, thereby legitimizing flame-spread indices from tests that should be considered invalid under ASTM E84.

PAZERA: Fire safety is paramount to the design and construction of buildings and building systems. Building codes are fundamental to fire safety of buildings/structures and in that respect establish a framework that guides their construction and maintenance during service life. The International Code Council states that the International Building Code “is an essential tool to preserve public health and safety that provides safeguards from hazards associated with the built environment". Fire is one of the most significant hazards in the built environment and the propensity for materials to propagate flames and the associated smoke constitute important considerations when fire behavior of materials is considered and evaluated. The flame spread (FSI) and the smoke developed (SDI) indices are part of the I-Codes, however, the proposed revisions to the definitions in the IBC, IFC, IMC and IWUIC as outlined in the G7-24 are greatly concerning to PIMA for a number of reasons:

1. No technical justification.
2. Ceiling only values are not representative of the material being tested.
3. FSI and SDI are no longer comparable.
4. Unintended consequences in other applications.
5. Eliminates transparency.

No technical justification:

No technical justification has been presented. The only reason provided as indicated in the rationale of the proposed code change is a reference to the intent of the code. According to 2021 IBC Chapter 2603.3 commentary, “The maximum flame spread index value of 75 was chosen on the basis that it is lower than untreated wood (which usually is 100 to 165). The maximum smoke-developed index rating of 450 was selected because, at the time, the code permitted interior finish materials that gave off “smoke no more dense than that given off by untreated wood.”” The commentary makes no mention of using ceiling values only, and doing so would go against the notion of being “comparable” to untreated wood. Basing the FSI and SDI on ceiling values alone in I-codes is a flawed approach and technically unwarranted for materials that melt, drip and continue to propagate flames along the tunnel floor. Furthermore, this code change proposal undermines fire safety and is counterintuitive to fire engineering principles.

Ceiling only values are not representative of the material being tested:

Excluding the burning of material in the floor position of the tunnel, ignores a significant portion of how the material behaves resulting in a false perception of how the material performs. The more sensitive a material is to heat and flame, i.e., the faster the material melts/drips from the ceiling position, the lower the FSI and SDI ceiling values and better perceived fire classification. This approach results in materials shifting from a Class C in most cases to a Class A or even having an FSI as low as 0 (see **attached UL listing, R13184**, from UL's Product IQ on-line directory). UL listings typically show the total SDI as “over 500”, but the **attached Intertek Directory of Building Products listing (SPEC ID: 37392**) shows that SDI values can be as high as 1400.

FSI and SDI are no longer comparable:

ASTM E84 and UL 723 are designed to compare a material’s surface burning characteristics to that of a calibration material, such as fiber-cement board. Ceiling FSI and SDI values alone do not fully characterize fire behavior for materials that melt/drip to the tunnel floor. The ceiling FSI and SDI account for the initial and in many instances short portion of the 10 minutes test. Materials with low melting point tend to melt and drip/fall to the tunnel floor. The material on the tunnel floor continues to propagate flame for the duration of the test. The FSI and SDI criteria based on ceiling alone, ignores a large portion of the material’s fire performance, nullifies the comparison and goes against the intent of the ASTM E84 standard test method.

Unintended consequences in other applications:

Materials are used in applications other than ceilings, and there could be unintended consequences in other applications. Materials can be used in ceilings, floors, walls, roofs, plenums, etc. In certain applications, the contribution from material burning on the floor is indicative of what happens in real fire scenarios. Ignoring the burning on the floor and not acknowledging the connection between

various applications could have unintended consequences.

Eliminates marketplace transparency:

The proposed code change adds to the lack of transparency on the fire performance of certain types of materials. Manufacturers omit and do not report floor tunnel contribution for FSI and SDI. This information is limited to some listings and product labels where material has already been approved. This information is not presented on product data sheets and literature on which product approval decisions are most often based. Thus, products are approved without this critical information. When it comes to fire safety considerations related to behavior of certain types of materials that melt, drip and continue burning at the tunnel floor, we shall not rely on the non-transparent and least technically accurate evaluation approach.

Bibliography: CRIMI:

1. UL Product IQ, UL Category BRYX - Foamed Plastic, https://iq.ulprospector.com/en/profile?e=206774.
2. Intertek Building Products Directory, SPEC ID, https://bpdirectory.intertek.com/pages/DLP_Search.aspx

Cost Impact: No change to code.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Attached Files

- **Listing_SPEC ID-37392 (2).pdf**
  https://www.cdpaccess.com/comment/372/32270/files/download/8172/
- **Listing_R13184 2022-12 (1).pdf**
  https://www.cdpaccess.com/comment/372/32270/files/download/8171/
- **FMI EPS R18546 (1).pdf**
  https://www.cdpaccess.com/comment/372/32270/files/download/8170/
- **Dupont XPS R3573 (1).pdf**
  https://www.cdpaccess.com/comment/372/32270/files/download/8169/

Comment (CAH2)# 372

G8-24 Part I

IBC: SECTION 202; IFC: SECTION 202

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponents: Jeff Grove, Chair, Building Code Action Committee (BCAC) (bcac@iccsafe.org)

THIS IS A 2 PART CODE CHANGE.

PART I WILL BE HEARD BY THE IBC EGRESS CODE COMMITTEE.

PART II WILL BE HEARD BY THE MECHANICAL CODE COMMITTEE.

SEE THE TENTATIVE HEARING ORDER FOR THESE COMMITTEES.

2024 International Building Code

Revise as follows:

[BE] FLOOR AREA, GROSS. The floor area within the inside perimeter of ~~the~~ a *exterior walls* of the *building* ~~under consideration~~, exclusive of ~~vent~~ *shafts* with no openings and *courts*, without deduction for *corridors*, *stairways*, *ramps*, closets, the thickness of interior walls, columns or other features. The floor area of a *building*~~, or portion thereof,~~ not provided with surrounding *exterior walls* shall be the occupiable space ~~usable area~~ under the horizontal projection of ~~the~~ a roof or floor above. ~~The *gross floor area* shall not include *shafts* with no openings or interior *courts*.~~

[BE] FLOOR AREA, NET. The ~~actual occupied area~~ occupiable space of a building, not including unoccupied accessory areas such as *corridors*, *stairways*, *ramps*, toilet rooms, mechanical rooms and closets.

2024 International Fire Code

Revise as follows:

[BE] FLOOR AREA, GROSS. The floor area within the inside perimeter of ~~the~~ a *exterior walls* of the *building* ~~under consideration~~, exclusive of ~~vent~~ *shafts* with no openings and *courts*, without deduction for *corridors*, *stairways*, *ramps*, closets, the thickness of interior walls, columns or other features. The floor area of a *building*~~, or portion thereof,~~ not provided with surrounding *exterior walls* shall be the occupiable space ~~usable area~~ under the horizontal projection of ~~the~~ a roof or floor above. ~~The *gross floor area* shall not include *shafts* with no openings or interior *courts*.~~

[BE] FLOOR AREA, NET. The ~~actual occupied area~~ occupiable space of a building, not including unoccupied accessory areas such as *corridors*, *stairways*, *ramps*, toilet rooms, mechanical rooms and closets.

Reason: The changes clean up both definitions for readability and to remove redundancy. Additionally, it clarifies the use of “floor area” in IBC/IFC Table 1004.5 to point back to definitions.

The IMC includes the definition 'floor area, net', but does not use it in the text. They do include the definition of 'net occupiable floor area' which is used in Section 403.3.1.1.1.1 and footnote a in Table 403.3.1.1. We are proposing to delete this term since it is not used and is inconsistent with the IBC and IFC.

The IZC also includes definitions for 'floor area, net' and 'floor area, gross'. They are different from IBC and IFC and are not used in the text. There will be a code change in Group B to address this.

This proposal is submitted by the ICC Building Code Action Committee (BCAC).

BCAC was established by the ICC Board of Directors in July 2011 to pursue opportunities to improve and enhance assigned International Codes or portions thereof. In 2023 the BCAC has held several virtual meetings open to any interested party. In addition,

there were numerous virtual Working Group meetings for the current code development cycle, which included members of the committee as well as interested parties. Related documents and reports are posted on the BCAC website at BCAC webpage.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

This is an editorial change to the definitions to provide additional clarity for application in determining occupant loads. This will not result in any changes to construction.

G8-24 Part I

Public Hearing Results (CAH1)

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: This proposal was disapproved. For the definition of gross floor area there were questions if the phrase "with no openings" could exclude central light shaft with windows - now called "interior courts" in the current text. While "shafts with no openings" is current text, it is confusing about what this includes. In the 2nd sentence, 'occupiable space' should not be change to 'useable area' - this could exempt useable areas without walls, such as a pavilion. (Vote: 8-6)

G8-24 Part I

Individual Consideration Agenda

Comment 1:

IBC: SECTION 202; IFC: SECTION 202

Proponents: Jeff Grove, Chair, Building Code Action Committee (BCAC) (bcac@iccsafe.org) requests As Modified by Committee (AMC2)

Modify as follows:

2024 International Building Code

[BE] FLOOR AREA, GROSS. The floor area within the inside perimeter of the ~~a~~ *exterior walls* of the *building*~~, exclusive of *shafts* with no openings and *courts*,~~ without deduction for *corridors*, *stairways*, *ramps*, closets, the thickness of interior walls, columns or other features and exclusive of interior courts. Where a space is ~~The floor area of a *building*~~ not provided with surrounding *exterior walls*, the floor area shall include the ~~be the occupiable space~~ useable area under the horizontal projection of a roof or floor above.

[BE] FLOOR AREA, NET. The occupiable space of a building, not including unoccupied accessory areas such as *corridors*, *stairways*, *ramps*, toilet rooms, shafts, mechanical rooms and closets.

2024 International Fire Code

[BE] FLOOR AREA, GROSS. The floor area within the inside perimeter of the ~~a~~ *exterior walls* of the *building*~~, exclusive of *shafts* with no openings and *courts*,~~ without deduction for *corridors*, *stairways*, *ramps*, closets, the thickness of interior walls, columns or other features and exclusive of interior courts. Where a space is ~~The floor area of a *building*~~ not provided with surrounding *exterior walls*, the floor area shall include the ~~be the occupiable space~~ useable area under the horizontal projection of a roof or floor above.

[BE] FLOOR AREA, NET. The occupiable space of a building, not including unoccupied accessory areas such as *corridors*, *stairways*, *ramps*, toilet rooms, shafts, mechanical rooms and closets.

Reason: The intent of the proposal remains to provide clarity with these defined terms. The revisions are to address the committee concerns.

There were questions about if shafts for elements such as mechanical, plumbing or elevators should be included. This is within gross floor area, but has been added as excluded in net floor area. Gross floor areas would not include central courts, such as in an O or U shaped buildings, but would include areas that are under roofs, such as outdoor dining areas at a restaurant. This is important for determination of occupant loads.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

This is an editorial change to the definitions to provide additional clarity for application in determining occupant loads. This will not result in any changes to construction.

Comment (CAH2)# 129

NOTE: G8-24 PART II DID NOT RECEIVE A COMMENT (CAH2) AND IS REPRODUCED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY

G8-24 Part II

IMC®: SECTION 202

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponents: Jeff Grove, Chair, Building Code Action Committee (BCAC) (bcac@iccsafe.org)

2024 International Mechanical Code

Delete without substitution:

~~**FLOOR AREA, NET.** The actual occupied area, not including unoccupied accessory areas or thicknesses of walls.~~

Reason: The changes clean up both definitions for readability and to remove redundancy. Additionally, it clarifies the use of “floor area” in IBC/IFC Table 1004.5 to point back to definitions.

The IMC includes the definition 'floor area, net', but does not use it in the text. They do include the definition of 'net occupiable floor area' which is used in Section 403.3.1.1.1.1 and footnote a in Table 403.3.1.1. We are proposing to delete this term since it is not used and is inconsistent with the IBC and IFC.

The IZC also includes definitions for 'floor area, net' and 'floor area, gross'. They are different from IBC and IFC and are not used in the text. There will be a code change in Group B to address this.

This proposal is submitted by the ICC Building Code Action Committee (BCAC).

BCAC was established by the ICC Board of Directors in July 2011 to pursue opportunities to improve and enhance assigned International Codes or portions thereof. In 2023 the BCAC has held several virtual meetings open to any interested party. In addition, there were numerous virtual Working Group meetings for the current code development cycle, which included members of the committee as well as interested parties. Related documents and reports are posted on the BCAC website at BCAC webpage.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

This is an editorial change to the definitions to provide additional clarity for application in determining occupant loads. This will not result in any changes to construction.

Public Hearing Results (CAH1)

Committee Action: **As Submitted**

Committee Reason: The committee voted 14-0 to accept the proposal as submitted. The argument presented made sense in light of the proponent's justification. Although it is not used in the text, the definition of "floor area, net" is included in the IMC.

G9-24

IBC: SECTION 202; IFC: SECTION 202; IPMC: SECTION 202

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponents: Jennifer Goupil, Structural Engineering Institute of ASCE, American Society of Civil Engineers (jgoupil@asce.org)

THIS CODE CHANGE WILL BE HEARD BY THE IBC EGRESS COMMITTEE. SEE THE TENTATIVE HEARING ORDER FOR THIS COMMITTEE.

2024 International Building Code

Revise as follows:

[BE] GUARD. A *building* component or ~~a system of *building*~~ assembly of components located at or near the open sides of an elevated walking surface ~~surfaces~~ that minimizes the possibility of a fall from the elevated walking surface ~~to a lower level~~.

2024 International Fire Code

Revise as follows:

[BE] GUARD. A *building* component or ~~a system of *building*~~ assembly of components located at or near the open sides of an elevated walking surface ~~surfaces~~ that minimizes the possibility of a fall from the elevated walking surface ~~to a lower level~~.

2024 International Property Maintenance Code

Revise as follows:

[BE] GUARD. A *building* component or ~~a system of *building*~~ assembly of components located at or near the open sides of an elevated walking surface ~~surfaces~~ that minimizes the possibility of a fall from the elevated walking surface ~~to a lower level~~.

Reason: This proposal is a coordination proposal to improve the alignment between the provisions in the International Codes with the provisions of the 2022 edition of ASCE/SEI 7 Minimum Design Loads and Associated Criteria for Buildings and Other Structures (ASCE/SEI 7-22). The Dead and Live Load Subcommittee of ASCE 7 has been working for several cycles to align the requirements in these documents related to Dead and Live Loads.

The proposed changes to the definition of the word Guard are intended to remove unnecessary and potentially confusing words, as well as to improve the coordination between the definitions in the International Codes and in ASCE 7.

The word "building" is struck in two places as it is unnecessary and does not appear in the ASCE 7 definition. The definition is clear without it. Additionally, the use of the word “building” could cause confusion as the scope of the IBC includes buildings and structures per Section 101.2, but the word “structures” does not appear alongside the word “building”.

The word "system" is changed to "assembly" to match the ASCE 7 definition. The words in this usage are interchangeable. However, in ASCE 7 the defined term is Guard System, and as such the ASCE 7 definition uses “assembly” to avoid using “system” in both the defined term and in the definition. It is generally considered not good practice to repeat words being defined in the definition itself.

The addition of the word "elevated" and the removal of the phrase "to a lower level" matches ASCE 7 text and uses less words to accomplish the same meaning. There is no need to define where you are falling to once it is established that the guard is on the elevated surface.

Note, this definition appears in the following I-codes and the intent is to have the proposal revise the definition in each code; IBC, IRC, IFC, and IPMC.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

This proposal will not increase or decrease costs related to guards as the proposal does not in any way revise the code requirements for guards. The proposal is an editorial code change which aligns specific words in the ICC definition with specific words in the ASCE 7 definition.

G9-24

Public Hearing Results (CAH1)

Committee Action: **As Submitted**

Committee Reason: The change in the wording in was approved. It is appropriate to apply guard requirements to structures as well as buildings. This would also coordinate with ASCE 7 definitions. (Vote: 13-1)

G9-24

Individual Consideration Agenda

Comment 1:

IBC: SECTION 202; IFC: SECTION 202; IPMC: SECTION 202

Proponents: David Cooper, Stair Manufacturing and Design Consultants, Stairbuilders and Manufacturers Association, SMA (coderep@stairways.org) requests As Modified by Committee (AMC2)

Modify as follows:

2024 International Building Code

[BE] GUARD. A component or assembly of components located at or near the open sides of an elevated walking surface that minimizes the possibility of a fall from the elevated walking surface to the floor or grade below

.

2024 International Fire Code

[BE] GUARD. A component or assembly of components located at or near the open sides of an elevated walking surface that minimizes the possibility of a fall from the elevated walking surface to the floor or grade below

.

2024 International Property Maintenance Code

[BE] GUARD. A component or assembly of components located at or near the open sides of an elevated walking surface that minimizes the possibility of a fall from the elevated walking surface to the floor or grade below

.

Reason: The current action taken by the committee deletes "to a lower level" from the definition for guard. Deletion of this essential text without substitution renders the definition to be indefinite. Whereas the modification suggested here makes a suitable substitution that actually improves the definition. In the two leading sections of 1015 Guards, the ***floor, grade, finished grade*****,** or ***other surface*** are specifically mentioned to determine the distance of a fall to a level ***below***.

1015.1 General.*Guards* shall comply with the provisions of Sections 1015.2 through 1015.7. Operable windows with sills

located more than 72 inches (1829 mm) above ***finished grade or other surface below*** shall comply with Section 1015.8.

1015.2 Where required.*Guards* shall be located along open-sided walking surfaces, such as *mezzanines*, *equipment platforms*, *aisles*, *stairs*, *ramps* and landings, that are located more than 30 inches (762 mm) measured vertically to the ***floor or grade below*** at any point within 36 inches (914 mm) horizontally to the edge of the open side and at the perimeter of occupiable roofs. *Guards* shall be adequate in strength and attachment in accordance with Section 1607.9. ***<emphasis added>***

This in the same modification submitted by the Structural Engineering Institute of ASCE heard as Graveen MP1 during CAH#1.

The use of "floor or grade below" from **1015.2 Where required** in the definition provides strict correlation with the IBC requirements and clearly identifies that the fall is to a lower elevation in terms clearly understood by users of the code as well as users of ASCE 7. Guards are required "along open-sided walking surfaces" to minimize a fall but not a fall to the walking surface where the guard is located. To delete "to a lower level" and only indicate "fall from" fails to serve as a complete definition and allows a potential misinterpretation that guards can minimize falls from the walking surface, on to the same walking surface, into furniture or even into the guard itself which is a fall that is impossible for the guard to minimize. Guards by design are not handrails or ambulatory aids but rather they establish both physical and visual boundaries with their placement. Guards serve to minimize the possibility of a fall to the opposite side of the guard located at an extreme elevation change. The lack of some indication of where the fall is "to" is indefinite and will inevitably offer a feast to litigators servubg no purpose related to building safety with any concern for cost.

This modification was developed through the collaboration of the ASCE 7 Live and Dead Loads Committee and the SMA, Stairbuilders and Manufacturers Association - Code and Research Committee. This code change effectively correlates the definition in ASCE 7 and IBC as supported by CAH#1 testimony for approval by both ASCE and SMA. In light of this collaborative effort the committees thoughtful reconsideration would seem prudent.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

This proposal will not increase or decrease costs related to guards as the proposal does not in any way revise the code requirements for guards. The proposal is an editorial code change which aligns specific words in the ICC definition with specific words in the ASCE 7 definition.

Comment (CAH2)# 218

G11-24

IBC: SECTION 202; IFC: SECTION 202

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponents: John Poole, Poole Fire Protection, Inc., ASI Southeast (jpoole@poolefire.com); Matthew Stepp, ASI Southeast Inc, ASI Southeast Inc (mstepp@asi-southeast.com); Dale Wheeler, Systech Fire Protection LLC, Scranton Products (sgidw@aol.com)

THIS CODE CHANGE WILL BE HEARD BY THE IBC FIRE SAFETY COMMITTEE. SEE THE TENTATIVE HEARING ORDER FOR THIS COMMITTEE.

2024 International Building Code

Revise as follows:

[BF] INTERIOR WALL AND CEILING FINISH. The exposed *interior surfaces* of *buildings*, including but not limited to: fixed or movable walls and partitions~~; toilet room privacy partitions;~~ columns; ceilings; and interior wainscoting, paneling or other finish applied structurally or for decoration, acoustical correction, surface insulation, structural fire resistance or similar purposes, but not including *trim*.

2024 International Fire Code

Revise as follows:

[BF] INTERIOR WALL AND CEILING FINISH. The exposed interior surfaces of buildings, including but not limited to: fixed or movable walls and partitions~~; toilet room privacy partitions;~~ columns; ceilings; and interior wainscoting, paneling or other finish applied structurally or for decoration, acoustical correction, surface insulation, structural *fire resistance* or similar purposes, but not including trim.

Reason: POOLE: Toilet partitions are primarily made from stainless steel, powder coated galvanneal, plastic laminate (particleboard with high pressure laminate facing and edging), phenolic, and high-density polyethylene (HDPE). As a result of changes made to the definition of “Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish” in 2006, toilet room privacy partitions have been defined as an interior wall partition, which subjects it to various flammability test methods to be considered compliant. Based on the extensive history in manufacturing and selling toilet partitions, along with many hours of researching fires from the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) data and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) One-Stop Data Shop, that occur in a public restroom, we have yet identified a scenario where toilet room privacy partitions, made from any of these materials, was the primary source or contributing fuel for a fire, which was responsible for the loss of life or significant property damage/loss.

The current flammability testing methods are unnecessary and add significant manufacturing and other related costs. Since the changes in the 2009 IBC, Section 803.12, manufacturers of HDPE toilet room privacy partitions have been subjected to a different set of flammability testing standards than all of materials that are commercially used for producing toilet partitions without any supporting historical fire loss data to justify these increased flammability testing measures. For HDPE toilet room privacy partitions to be compliant with IBC regulations and pass the NFPA 286 room corner test, manufacturers have had to consider many reformulations, which in turn increases the cost of this product with no historical fire loss data to justify these increased costs. Each reformulation subjects the manufacturer to increase the overall cost of the product to the consumer. Additional costs come from many different aspects of the product development life cycle including additives to improve the overall performance of the product due to these testing parameters that increases the cost of the product by up to 100%, or selecting a different additive that does not increase the cost but is a known carcinogen. A manufacturer must consider all the additional expenses that will be incurred throughout the entire product process including, but not limited to: an increase in weight of the product by up to 30% which in turn increases freight costs; the repairs and maintenance of the manufacturing equipment in order to produce products due to additives; ensuring employee safety when handling the heavier material; revisions to packaging to manage the additional weight and ensure quality of product; increase in the cost of other raw materials to ensure the quality of the product; revisions to hardware components necessary to install the partitions to ensure product life cycle performance due to the additional weight; the cost of the product outside of the manufacturing facility such as freight to the construction site; additional labor costs required for installation of heavier components to ensure employee safety; reduction of product life expectancy and therefore increased replacement costs due to the introduction of additives that reduces the durability of HDPE and the replacement components. All of these above items increase the cost to the end consumer solely for the benefit of being compliant to

a regulation that is not justified based upon loss of life and property fire loss data.

In addition to the significant costs imposed on toilet room privacy partition manufacturers, none of the fire test standards required by the IBC are specific to the external fuel loading or how toilet room privacy partitions are used and installed. In terms of fire risks in public restrooms, the main ignitable materials in public restrooms are paper products such as toilet paper and/or paper hand towels. Although difficult to ignite, disinfectant and hand soap containers could also be considered ignitable fuels within public restrooms. In terms of these materials, toilet paper dispensers are generally affixed to a toilet room privacy partition to allow easy occupant access. Currently, there is no requirement for the toilet paper dispensers or other devices affixed to a toilet room privacy partition to adhere to interior wall finish requirements. The vast majority of public restrooms contain few, if any, potential ignition sources. Therefore, based on the low propensity for fire ignition, coupled with the low fuel loading within these spaces, the risks of a substantial fire occurring are nearly non-existent. And this is supported by the lack of fire data that reflects the toilet room privacy partitions were the primary source or contributing fuel source of a fire, which was responsible for the loss of life or significant property damage/loss.

HDPE toilet room privacy partitions are exclusively installed in restrooms and HDPE partitions installed in other areas cannot, by definition, be classified as toilet room privacy partitions. As discussed previously, having a fire in a restroom capable of igniting an HDPE toilet room privacy partition is not expected, especially if the restroom is provided with automatic sprinkler protection. When the toilet stall is occupied, it can be expected that the occupant will be in very close proximity to the partitions, providing for very early warning of an incipient stage fire. While it can be expected that a restroom occupant will require more pre-movement time than an occupant of other spaces, this time disparity is offset with the earlier warning. Also, due to general architectural design philosophies, restrooms are separated from most normally occupied spaces to provide their occupants with increased privacy. Therefore, in the case of a restroom fire, once outside of the restroom and in the publicly occupiable disorder, the occupant would be shielded from the restroom fire by the room's walls and door. Therefore, the smoke indices and the peak heat release rates from an HDPE toilet room privacy partition are largely irrelevant in terms of protecting a restroom occupant from a fire, even if one were to be ignited in a public restroom.

For these reasons, it can be expected that the life safety of both restroom occupants, and those within the adjacent publicly occupiable spaces will be at risk from a restroom fire from any toilet partition. Therefore, requiring toilet room privacy partitions, including those constructed of HDPE, to be fire rated to meet interior finish requirements, poses an undue burden on the toilet room privacy partition industry and the consumers, and provides no added benefit, since a restroom fire problem does not exist. For the above-described rationale, "toilet room privacy partitions" should be removed from the "interior wall and ceiling finish" definition in Section 202 of the IBC and IFC.

WHEELER:

Purpose: This code change would remove toilet room privacy partitions from the definition of Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish.

Reasons: Toilet room privacy partitions are not properly characterized as interior finish and should not be subject to interior finish requirements.

Substantiation: In IBC editions 2003 and prior, toilet room privacy partitions were not indicated to be interior wall and ceiling finish. The 2006 edition of the IBC included the current code language. However, no convincing technical substantiation was provided to support that change. Further, toilet room privacy partitions are not similar to typical interior finishes, such as wall coverings, floor coverings, or decorative items. Toilet room privacy partitions are not directly adhered to walls of ceilings as are typical interior finishes. Also, toilet room partitions are installed perpendicular to walls, and therefore are not subject to the same corner-exposure as other wall finishes. Corner configurations of traditional wall coverings are known to produce taller flames due to the reduced air entrainment, compared to a fire in the open or along a single wall, but that is not the case with toilet room partitions. Toilet room privacy partitions also differ from fixed or movable walls with regard to environment and exposure within a building. Typical sources of fire ignition found in areas other than toilet rooms do not exist in proximity to toilet room privacy partitions.

The bulk of ordinary combustibles in a toilet room are not typically near the toilet room privacy partitions. So, for example, a fire starting in a waste can, is not expected to be near to or impact toilet room partitions.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Estimated Immediate Cost Impact:

POOLE: Building owners and those responsible for sourcing toilet room privacy partitions, specifically HDPE partitions, will initially see somewhat reduced costs from $0 and less, which would vary based on the costs identified in the reason statement.

WHEELER: The proposed code change will reduce the cost of construction by removing requirements that are not properly applicable.

Estimated Immediate Cost Impact Justification (methodology and variables):

POOLE: It is anticipated that as additional products from additional manufacturers are able to enter the marked, costs will be reduced. These manufacturers will incur lower initial costs, as they will not be required to pay for materials additives and fire tests that may not represent the real-world conditions in which these materials are installed and utilized.

WHEELER:

Logical Analysis.

G11-24

Public Hearing Results (CAH1)

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee disapproved the proposal due to safety concerns. The committee did not agree to remove the "toilet room privacy partitions" from the "Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish" definition. The committee indicated that toilet room privacy partitions could increase the fire load in a building that has a lot of people (Vote: 12-0).

G11-24

Individual Consideration Agenda

Comment 1:

Proponents: Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International, GBH International (mmh@gbhint.com) requests Disapproved

Reason: I attach an image of a set of plastic toilet partitions and an image of a set of plastic lockers. They look pretty similar.

Combustible lockers are regulated as interior finish by section 806.8 that reads as shown below. There is no reason to consider treating combustible toilet partitions in a different way than combustible lockers.

806.8 Combustible lockers. Where lockers constructed of combustible materials are used, the lockers shall be considered to be interior finish and shall comply with Section 803.
Exception: Lockers constructed entirely of wood and noncombustible materials shall be permitted to be used wherever interior finish materials are required to meet a Class C classification in accordance with Section 803.1.2.

Cost Impact: No change to code.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Comment (CAH2)# 428

Comment 2:

IBC: SECTION 202, SECTION 202 (New), 803.1.3, 803.14 (New); IFC: SECTION 202, SECTION 202 (New), 803.1.3, 803.16 (New)

Proponents: Dale Wheeler, Systech Fire Protection LLC, Scranton Products (dale.wheeler@systechfire.com) requests As Modified by Committee (AMC2)

Modify as follows:

2024 International Building Code

Revise as follows:

[BF] INTERIOR WALL AND CEILING FINISH. The exposed *interior surfaces* of *buildings*, including but not limited to: fixed or movable walls and partitions; toilet room privacy partitions; columns; ceilings; and interior wainscoting, paneling or other finish applied structurally or for decoration, acoustical correction, surface insulation, structural fire resistance or similar purposes, but not including *trim*.

Add new definition as follows:

TOILET ROOM PRIVACY PARTITIONS.. The exposed interior surfaces of partitions used to provide privacy between toilet room stalls.

Revise as follows:

803.1.3 Interior wall and ceiling finish materials with different requirements. The materials indicated in Sections 803.2 through ~~803.13~~ 803.14 shall be tested as indicated in the corresponding sections.

Add new text as follows:

803.14 Toilet room privacy partitions. Toilet room privacy partitions shall be treated as interior finish and regulated under Section 803.1.2 regardless of materials used for the toilet room partition.

2024 International Fire Code

Revise as follows:

[BF] INTERIOR WALL AND CEILING FINISH. The exposed interior surfaces of buildings, including but not limited to: fixed or movable walls and partitions; toilet room privacy partitions; columns; ceilings; and interior wainscoting, paneling or other finish applied structurally or for decoration, acoustical correction, surface insulation, structural *fire resistance* or similar purposes, but not including trim.

Add new definition as follows:

TOILET ROOM PRIVACY PARTITIONS. The exposed interior surfaces of partitions used to provide privacy between toilet room stalls.

Revise as follows:

803.1.3 Interior wall and ceiling finish materials with specific requirements. The materials indicated in Sections 803.4 through ~~803.15~~ 803.16 shall be tested as indicated in the corresponding sections.

Add new text as follows:

803.16 Toilet room privacy partitions. Toilet room privacy partitions shall be treated as interior finish and regulated under Section 803.1.2 regardless of materials used for the toilet room partition.

Reason: During CAH#1, several members voiced their concern that this code change proposal would leave toilet partitions unregulated. To be clear, Scranton Products does not wish to leave toilet partitions unregulated. The current code, however, must be changed for three main reasons: (1) the original code change including toilet partitions in the definition of interior finish was made with no technical substantiation; (2) the original code change, as well as the later code changes subjecting HDPE toilet partitions to NFPA 286, have been driven and influenced by Bobrick, a toilet partition manufacturer that does not manufacture or sell HDPE partitions; and (3) the current code has produced anticompetitive results in favor of Bobrick—who misrepresents the fire rating of their own partitions—and does not increase universal fire safety for the toilet partition industry. For these reasons, this Committee should approve this code change.

1. No Technical Substantiation Prior to 2003, the IBC did not specify toilet room privacy partitions as interior wall and ceiling finish. Starting with the 2006 edition of the IBC, the IBC began classifying toilet partitions as interior finish. Even so, no convincing technical substantiation was provided to support that change. Further, toilet room privacy partitions are not similar to typical interior finishes, such

as wall coverings, floor coverings, or decorative items. Toilet room privacy partitions are not directly adhered to walls of ceilings as are typical interior finishes. Also, toilet room partitions are installed perpendicular to walls, and are thus not subject to the same corner-exposure as other wall finishes. Corner configurations of traditional wall coverings are known to produce taller flames due to the reduced air entrainment, compared to a fire in the open or along a single wall, but that is not the case with toilet room partitions. Toilet room privacy partitions also differ from fixed or movable walls based on their environment and exposure within a building. Typical sources of fire ignition found in areas other than toilet rooms do not exist in proximity to toilet room privacy partitions.The bulk of ordinary combustibles in a toilet room are also not typically near the toilet room privacy partitions. So, for example, one would not expect a fire starting in a waste basket to be near to or impact toilet room partitions because those waste baskets are typically at or near the exit door or embedded in the sink. For these reasons, classifying toilet partitions as interior finish lacks technical support.

2. Bobrick Influenced These Code Changes The lack of technical substantiation to support the original code change including toilet partitions in the definition of interior finish has become more problematic because it has resulted in creating an unfair competitive advantage for non-HDPE partition manufacturers. The current application of NFPA 286 based on the discriminatory definition of interior finish—where particular bathroom partitions are exempt based on material—creates an unfair situation. As this Committee is aware, the change in the 2006 edition of the IBC—which includes toilet partition in the definition of interior finish—was proposed by a representative of Bobrick. Bobrick's involvement in driving these code changes was especially peculiar because Bobrick manufactures phenolic and laminate partitions, neither of which can pass NFPA 286. In other words, Bobrick was pushing fire safety measures on other types of toilet partitions, but not on their own toilet partitions. On top of this, in 2015, Marcelo Hirschler proposed another code change to Chapter 8 of the IBC. In FS-139-15, Mr. Hirschler stated that this code change proposal "reorganizes section 803 to make it follow the testing logic, but it does not change any of the requirements." Mr. Hirschler has testified in litigation involving Bobrick that he is "friends" with two of Bobrick's consultants, has discussed these code changes with at least one of Bobrick's consultants, but denies implementing the changes on behalf of Bobrick. Mr. Hirschler also stated that "any interior wall and ceiling finish material is permitted to be tested to NFPA 286," and he reaffirmed that "[t]extile and expanded vinyl ceiling coverings stay as is, just with the section reference changed. The same is true for HDPE and PP." Despite these statements about the "reason" for this proposed code change, Mr. Hirschler's proposed code change removed the word "permitted" from Section 803.1.2. Said differently, Chapter 8 of the IBC previously permitted HDPE to comply with NFPA 286, but Mr. Hirschler's proposed code change mandated that HDPE comply with NFPA 286. Scranton Products deposed Mr. Hirschler in a litigation involving Bobrick and Scranton Products, and he testified under oath that this code change proposal was not meant to change any requirements in this code, and it was purely an editorial or organizational change. He could not, however, provide a plausible reason for removing the word "permitted" from Section 803.1.2. He also confirmed that he did not make this proposal on behalf of a client or for any other reason other than he decided it was necessary. The ICC ultimately adopted this code change proposal and implemented it into the 2018 version of the IBC. The practical impact of Mr. Hirschler's code change is that HDPE toilet partitions now must comply with NFPA 286, but non-HDPE toilet partitions need only comply with ASTM E84. Said differently, Scranton Products and other HDPE toilet partition manufacturers are expected to meet a more demanding and more expensive fire rating test than their competitors that do not manufacture HDPE toilet partitions, such as Bobrick. Although Mr. Hirschler claims he is independent and does not work as a Bobrick consultant, Mr. Hirschler's continued involvement with these code changes benefiting Bobrick and harming its competitors is particularly troubling, especially given his positions within the NFPA and ICC. Mr. Hirschler's involvement in creating this new requirement is particularly relevant here because he, along with two other Bobrick representatives (Bill Koffel and Jim Lathrop), were the only individuals that publicly opposed this code change proposal at CAH#1.

3. Anticompetitive Results Without Universal Fire Safety Bobrick's misuse of fire safety standards for commercial reasons has resulted in unfair and anti-competitive playing field across the bathroom partition industry. Specifically, Bobrick is holding Scranton Products' NFPA 286 compliant partitions to a standard Bobrick's partitions cannot meet. In ongoing litigation brought by Bobrick, it is arguing Scranton Products should not be allowed to sell their non-NFPA 286-compliant HDPE partitions. At the same time, Bobrick is misrepresenting the fire rating for their own partitions. A universal standard for the toilet partition is necessary to extinguish this uneven playing field established by Bobrick. First, Bobrick is holding Scranton Products' NFPA 286 compliant partitions to a standard Bobrick's partitions cannot meet. Scranton Products commissioned Intertek, an independent fire testing lab, to conduct testing on Bobrick's partitions. Intertek conducted NFPA 286 testing of Bobrick's Duraline Series 1080 Compact Grade Laminate partition ("1080 Partition") and Bobrick's Class Series 1540 High Pressure Laminate partition ("1540 Partition").

Bobrick's 1080 Partition failed the NFPA 286 test, and Bobrick's 1540 Partition notably failed the NFPA 286 test in under 2.5 minutes. Scranton Products manufactures an HDPE partition that passes NFPA 286. If fire safety is the most important concern of this committee, all toilet partitions should comply with NFPA 286. Holding particular toilet partitions to a higher standard (i.e., Scranton

Products) while allowing other toilet partitions to miserably fail the same fire test (i.e., Bobrick) does not support fire safety, but fosters an uneven playing field. Second, Bobrick has made their intentions clear—in litigation, Bobrick is taking the position that Scranton Products cannot sell their non-NFPA 286-compliant HDPE partitions that meet ASTM E84. Bobrick makes this argument even though Scranton Products has explained to Bobrick that pre-2018 versions of the IBC do not mandate that HDPE comply with NFPA 286. In any event, Scranton Products has certified tests from Intertek revealing that these non-NFPA 286 HDPE partitions meet ASTM E84, Class B, which is compliant in jurisdictions that have implemented pre-2018 versions of the IBC .Last, Bobrick argues that Scranton Products should not sell non-NFPA 286 HDPE partitions, but at the same time, Bobrick is misrepresenting the fire rating for their own competing partitions. As noted, Scranton Products commissioned Intertek to conduct fire testing of Bobrick's partitions.

Intertek's independent testing revealed in six tests that Bobrick's 1540 Partitions only achieve a Class C rating, not a Class B rating, as claimed by Bobrick. Even if Bobrick's 1540 Partitions are code compliant because they meet ASTM E84 Class C, Bobrick's misrepresentation of the fire rating for their 1540 Partitions casts doubt on their true motive in pushing fire safety measures on its competitors, while not subjecting their own partitions to the same standards. This Council should either remove bathroom partitions from the definition of interior finish or it should make this standard apply to all bathroom partitions, not just some bathroom partitions. Taking this step would also create clarity and consistency in the industry, including for architects, designers, and builders who are ultimately responsible for interpreting these codes. At CAH #1, the Committee raised an objection with respect to the original code change proposal indicating that acceptance of that code change proposal would have left toilet room partitions unregulated. If this committee is apprehensive to removing toilet partitions from the definition, the undersigned submits the following modified proposal that achieves the goal of creating a universal standard for all toilet partitions. This modified proposal addresses that concern by providing that toilet room partitions would be subject to testing in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723. This change would have the added benefit of leveling the field in that all toilet room partitions would then be subject to the same testing criteria.

Cost Impact: No change to code.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Comment (CAH2)# 659

G12-24 Part I

IBC: SECTION 202 (New)

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponents: Alexander Haldeman, James Hardie Building Products, James Hardie Building Products (alex.haldeman@jameshardie.com)

THIS IS A 5 PART CODE CHANGE.

PART I WILL BE HEARD BY THE IBC-FIRE SAFETY COMMITTEE.

PART II AND V WILL BE HEARD BY THE FIRE CODE COMMITTEE.

PART III AND IV WILL BE HEARD BY THE MECHANICAL CODE COMMITTEE.

SEE THE TENTATIVE HEARING ORDER FOR THESE COMMITTEES.

2024 International Building Code

Add new definition as follows:

NONCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL. A material that does not contribute appreciably to an ambient fire. Materials that comply with Section 703.3.1 of the IBC are considered noncombustible materials.

703.3.1 Noncombustible materials. Materials required to be noncombustible shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E136. Alternately, materials required to be noncombustible shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E2652 using the acceptance criteria prescribed by ASTM E136. **Exception:** Materials having a structural base of noncombustible material as determined in accordance with ASTM E136, or with ASTM E2652 using the acceptance criteria prescribed by ASTM E136, with a surfacing of not more than 0.125 inch (3.18 mm) in thickness having a *flame spread index* not greater than 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723 shall be acceptable as noncombustible.

Reason: This proposal attempts to serve three purposes, all editorial and clarifying in nature:

1. Harmonize definitions found throughout multiple ICC codes (IBC, IRC, IFC, IWUIC, IMC, IFGC, IEBC)

2. Addresses the recent practice that ICC Codes Definitions should not contain requirements

3. Attempts to offer clarity between often-used, and often-confused terms used throughout ICC Codes: specifically, the difference between "Fire-Resistance Rating" (IFC, IBC, IWUIC) "Ignition-Resistant Building Material" (IWUIC), "Flame-Spread Index" (IBC, IRC, IFC, IWUIC, IMC), "Flammable Material" (IBC, IFC) , and "Noncombustible Material" (IRC, IWUIC, IMC, IFGC, IEBC)

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

This proposal focusses on terminology harmonization, and does not add any requirements or change exiting requirements.

Public Hearing Results (CAH1)

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The proposal was disapproved as requested by the proponent to work on the proposal for the CAH2 (Vote: 11-0).

G12-24 Part I

Individual Consideration Agenda

Comment 1:

IBC: SECTION 202; IEBC: SECTION 202

Proponents: Alexander Haldeman, James Hardie Building Products, James Hardie Building Products (alex.haldeman@jameshardie.com) requests As Modified by Committee (AMC2)

Modify as follows:

2024 International Building Code

Revise as follows:

NONCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL.
See Section 703.3.
~~A material that does not contribute appreciably to an ambient fire. Materials that comply with Section 703.3.1 of the IBC are considered noncombustible materials~~

2024 International Existing Building Code

[BF] NONCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL. ~~A material that, under the conditions anticipated, will not ignite or burn when subjected to fire or heat. Materials that pass ASTM E136 are considered noncombustible materials.~~ See Section 703.3 of the International Building Code.

Reason: During CAH1, this proposal was requested to be disapproved to have an opportunity to work with stakeholders to address concerns expressed.
Working with many stakeholders to revise language, we feel this proposal addresses those prior expressions.

The term “noncombustible material” is used in this code in many different chapters, and also throughout the other i-codes. In other codes, this term is inconsistently defined, or not defined at all, leading users of other codes to the IBC for guidance, but this is not defined in IBC resulting in confusion amongst users.

IBC Section 703.3 provides information on what qualifies a material to be noncombustible in context of the i-codes.

This proposal G12-24, in all its parts, guides users of this, and other i-codes which reference the IBC, to where this information can be found.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

This proposal is clarifying in nature and will not result in cost impacts. It does not add or remove any requirements. It is clarifying to a user where to find the performance requirements.

Comment (CAH2)# 368

G12-24 Part II

IFC: SECTION 202 (New)

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponents: Alexander Haldeman, James Hardie Building Products, James Hardie Building Products (alex.haldeman@jameshardie.com)

2024 International Fire Code

Add new definition as follows:

NONCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL. A material that does not contribute appreciably to an ambient fire. Materials that comply with Section 703.3.1 of the International Building Code are considered noncombustible materials.

Reason: This proposal attempts to serve three purposes, all editorial and clarifying in nature:

1. Harmonize definitions found throughout multiple ICC codes (IBC, IRC, IFC, IWUIC, IMC, IFGC, IEBC)

2. Addresses the recent practice that ICC Codes Definitions should not contain requirements

3. Attempts to offer clarity between often-used, and often-confused terms used throughout ICC Codes: specifically, the difference between "Fire-Resistance Rating" (IFC, IBC, IWUIC) "Ignition-Resistant Building Material" (IWUIC), "Flame-Spread Index" (IBC, IRC, IFC, IWUIC, IMC), "Flammable Material" (IBC, IFC) , and "Noncombustible Material" (IRC, IWUIC, IMC, IFGC, IEBC)

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

This proposal focusses on terminology harmonization, and does not add any requirements or change exiting requirements.

Public Hearing Results (CAH1)

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee stated that the reasons for the disapproval of the proposal were: The definition is not needed. Noncombustible is used throughout the code. There are performance requirements in the IBC. It is going to further confuse the issue about noncombustible material. (Vote: 14-0)

Individual Consideration Agenda

Comment 1:

IFC: SECTION 202

Proponents: Alexander Haldeman, James Hardie Building Products, James Hardie Building Products

(alex.haldeman@jameshardie.com) requests As Modified by Committee (AMC2)

Modify as follows:

2024 International Fire Code

Delete and substitute as follows:

~~**NONCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL.** A material that does not contribute appreciably to an ambient fire. Materials that comply with Section 703.3.1 of the International Building Code are considered noncombustible materials.~~
NONCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL. See Section 703.3 of the *International Building Code.*

Reason: Prior language suggested in the original proposal raised concerns from stakeholders, leading to a floor modification. During CAH1, additional concerns were expressed and this attempts to address those concerns as well.

The term “noncombustible material” is used many times within this code but does not have a definition, Section 201.3 of this code outlines that definitions not contained within this code shall comply with terms defined in IBC, IFGC, IMC, or IPC.

The *International Building Code* does have criteria outlining what qualifies a material as noncombustible in context of code as was noted during the first hearing. “Noncombustible material” however is not *defined* within IBC or IPC, so performance requirements within IBC section 703.3 cannot be used in this code per IFC 201.3.

IFGC and IMC currently do contain definitions for “noncombustible material”; but both incorrectly mandate requirements within a definition and neither definition matches that of the IBC requirements in 703.3 which includes the additional test method ASTM E2652 using ASTM E136 acceptance criteria, and also makes exception for materials using surfacing not more than 0.125 inch with flame spread index less than 50.

This proposal, and the other parts of G12-24 (which similarly address definitions within IFGC and IMC), seeks to resolve inconsistencies throughout codes while providing guidance to users what is required to qualify as “noncombustible material” within the context of the i-codes.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

This proposal is clarifying in nature and will not result in cost impacts. It does not add or remove any requirements. It is clarifying to a user where to find the performance requirements.

Comment (CAH2)# 737

G12-24 Part III

IFGC: SECTION 202

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponents: Alexander Haldeman, James Hardie Building Products, James Hardie Building Products (alex.haldeman@jameshardie.com)

2024 International Fuel Gas Code

Revise as follows:

[M] NONCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS. ~~Materials that, where tested in accordance with ASTM E136, have not fewer than three of four specimens tested meeting all of the following criteria:~~
A material that does not contribute appreciably to an ambient fire. Materials that comply with Section 703.3.1 of the International Building Code are considered noncombustible materials.

1. ~~The recorded temperature of the surface and interior thermocouples shall not at any time during the test rise more than 54°F (30°C) above the furnace temperature at the beginning of the test.~~

2. ~~There shall not be flaming from the specimen after the first 30 seconds.~~

3. ~~If the weight loss of the specimen during testing exceeds 50 percent, the recorded temperature of the surface and interior thermocouples shall not at any time during the test rise above the furnace air temperature at the beginning of the test, and there shall not be flaming of the specimen.~~

Reason: This proposal attempts to serve three purposes, all editorial and clarifying in nature:

1. Harmonize definitions found throughout multiple ICC codes (IBC, IRC, IFC, IWUIC, IMC, IFGC, IEBC)

2. Addresses the recent practice that ICC Codes Definitions should not contain requirements

3. Attempts to offer clarity between often-used, and often-confused terms used throughout ICC Codes: specifically, the difference between "Fire-Resistance Rating" (IFC, IBC, IWUIC) "Ignition-Resistant Building Material" (IWUIC), "Flame-Spread Index" (IBC, IRC, IFC, IWUIC, IMC), "Flammable Material" (IBC, IFC) , and "Noncombustible Material" (IRC, IWUIC, IMC, IFGC, IEBC)

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

This proposal focusses on terminology harmonization, and does not add any requirements or change exiting requirements.

G12-24 Part III

Public Hearing Results (CAH1)

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee voted 14-0 to disapprove of the proposal. The proposal's proponent asked for the proposal to be disapproved to have an opportunity to work together with stakeholders to bring back a better proposal to CAH2.

Individual Consideration Agenda

Comment 1:

IFGC: SECTION 202

Proponents: Alexander Haldeman, James Hardie Building Products, James Hardie Building Products (alex.haldeman@jameshardie.com) requests As Modified by Committee (AMC2)

Modify as follows:

2024 International Fuel Gas Code

Delete and substitute as follows:

~~**[M] NONCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS.**~~
~~A material that does not contribute appreciably to an ambient fire. Materials that comply with Section 703.3.1 of the International Building Code are considered noncombustible materials.~~

[M] NONCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS. See Section 703.3 of the I*nternational Building Code*.

Reason: During CAH1, this proposal was requested to be disapproved to have an opportunity to work with stakeholders to address concerns expressed.

Working with many stakeholders to revise language, we feel this proposal addresses those prior expressions.

The term “noncombustible material” is used many times within this code, is not consistently defined relative to other i-codes, and improperly includes requirements within a definition.

To address this, proposal G12-24 parts I-IV, seeks to address these issues by unifying to those of the requirements of International Building Code Section 703.3.The International Building Code has criteria outlining what qualifies a material as noncombustible within the context of code, “noncombustible material” however is not defined within IBC, so performance requirements within IBC section 703.3 cannot be used in this code per IFGC 201.3.

While IFGC and IMC currently do contain definitions for “noncombustible material”; both incorrectly mandate requirements within a definition and neither definition matches that of each other or of the IBC requirements in 703.3, which includes an additional test method ASTM E2652 and also makes exception for materials using surfacing not more than 0.125 inch with flame spread index less than 50.

This proposal is not defining requirements , it will simply guide users to what qualifies a material as noncombustible in context of the i-codes.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

It does not add or remove any requirements. It is clarifying to a user where to find the performance requirements.

G12-24 Part IV

IMC®: SECTION 202

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponents: Alexander Haldeman, James Hardie Building Products, James Hardie Building Products (alex.haldeman@jameshardie.com)

2024 International Mechanical Code

Revise as follows:

NONCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL. ~~A material that passes ASTM E136.~~ A material that does not contribute appreciably to an ambient fire. Materials that comply with Section 703.3.1 of the International Building Code are considered noncombustible materials.

Reason: This proposal attempts to serve three purposes, all editorial and clarifying in nature:

1. Harmonize definitions found throughout multiple ICC codes (IBC, IRC, IFC, IWUIC, IMC, IFGC, IEBC)

2. Addresses the recent practice that ICC Codes Definitions should not contain requirements

3. Attempts to offer clarity between often-used, and often-confused terms used throughout ICC Codes: specifically, the difference between "Fire-Resistance Rating" (IFC, IBC, IWUIC) "Ignition-Resistant Building Material" (IWUIC), "Flame-Spread Index" (IBC, IRC, IFC, IWUIC, IMC), "Flammable Material" (IBC, IFC) , and "Noncombustible Material" (IRC, IWUIC, IMC, IFGC, IEBC)

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

This proposal focusses on terminology harmonization, and does not add any requirements or change exiting requirements.

Public Hearing Results (CAH1)

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee voted 14-0 to disapprove of the proposal. The proposal's proponent asked for the proposal to be disapproved to have an opportunity to work together with stakeholders to bring back a better proposal to CAH2.

Individual Consideration Agenda

Comment 1:

IMC®: SECTION 202

Proponents: Alexander Haldeman, James Hardie Building Products, James Hardie Building Products (alex.haldeman@jameshardie.com) requests As Modified by Committee (AMC2)

Replace as follows:

2024 International Mechanical Code

Delete and substitute as follows:

~~**NONCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL.** A material that does not contribute appreciably to an ambient fire. Materials that comply with Section 703.3.1 of the International Building Code are considered noncombustible materials.~~
NONCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL. See Section 703.3 of the *International Building Code.*

Reason: During CAH1, this proposal was requested to be disapproved to have an opportunity to work with stakeholders to address concerns expressed.
Working with many stakeholders to revise language, we feel this proposal addresses those prior expressions.

The term “noncombustible material” is used many times within this code, is not consistently defined relative to other i-codes, and improperly includes requirements within a definition.

To address this, proposal G12-24 parts I-IV, seeks to address these issues by unifying to those of the requirements of International Building Code Section 703.3.

The International Building Code has criteria outlining what qualifies a material as noncombustible within the context of code, “noncombustible material” however is not defined within IBC, so performance requirements within IBC section 703.3 cannot be used in this code per IMC Section 201.3.

While IFGC and IMC currently do contain definitions for “noncombustible material”; both incorrectly mandate requirements within a definition and neither definition matches that of each other or of the IBC requirements in 703.3, which includes an additional test method ASTM E2652 and also makes exception for materials using surfacing not more than 0.125 inch with flame spread index less than 50.

This proposal is not defining requirements, it simply will guide users to what qualifies a material as noncombustible in context of the i-codes.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

It does not add or remove any requirements. It is clarifying to a user where to find the performance requirements.

Comment (CAH2)# 747

G12-24 Part V

IWUIC: SECTION 202

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponents: Alexander Haldeman, James Hardie Building Products, James Hardie Building Products (alex.haldeman@jameshardie.com)

2024 International Wildland Urban Interface Code

Revise as follows:

NONCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL. ~~As applied to building construction material means a material that, in the form in which it is used, is either one of the following:~~
A material that does not contribute appreciably to an ambient fire. Materials that comply with Section 703.3.1 of the *International Building Code* are considered noncombustible materials.

1. ~~Material of which no part will ignite and burn when subjected to fire. Any material conforming to ASTM E136 shall be considered noncombustible within the meaning of this section.~~

2. ~~Material having a structural base of noncombustible material as defined in Item 1 above, with a surfacing material not over 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) thick, which has a flame spread index of 50 or less. Flame spread index as used herein refers to a flame spread index obtained according to tests conducted as specified in ASTM E84 or UL 723.~~

~~"Noncombustible" does not apply to surface finish materials. Material required to be noncombustible for reduced clearances to flues, heating appliances or other sources of high temperature shall refer to material conforming to Item 1. No material shall be classified as noncombustible that is subject to increase in combustibility or flame spread index, beyond the limits herein established, through the effects of age, moisture or other atmospheric condition.~~

Reason: This proposal attempts to serve three purposes, all editorial and clarifying in nature:

1. Harmonize definitions found throughout multiple ICC codes (IBC, IRC, IFC, IWUIC, IMC, IFGC, IEBC)

2. Addresses the recent practice that ICC Codes Definitions should not contain requirements

3. Attempts to offer clarity between often-used, and often-confused terms used throughout ICC Codes: specifically, the difference between "Fire-Resistance Rating" (IFC, IBC, IWUIC) "Ignition-Resistant Building Material" (IWUIC), "Flame-Spread Index" (IBC, IRC, IFC, IWUIC, IMC), "Flammable Material" (IBC, IFC) , and "Noncombustible Material" (IRC, IWUIC, IMC, IFGC, IEBC)

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

This proposal focusses on terminology harmonization, and does not add any requirements or change exiting requirements.

G12-24 Part V

Public Hearing Results (CAH1)

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee stated that the reasons for the disapproval of the proposal were: The problem with the fact that there

was not information on the part of the definition that says in the form in which it is used and the other language in the definition that is being deleted. The reference to either 703.3 or 703.3.1 does reference an alternate reference standard which was not substantiated as noncombustible materials. (Vote: 13-0)

G12-24 Part V

Individual Consideration Agenda

Comment 1:

IWUIC: SECTION 202

Proponents: Alexander Haldeman, James Hardie Building Products, James Hardie Building Products (alex.haldeman@jameshardie.com) requests As Modified by Committee (AMC2)

Replace as follows:

2024 International Wildland Urban Interface Code

Delete and substitute as follows:

~~**NONCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL.**~~
~~A material that does not contribute appreciably to an ambient fire. Materials that comply with Section 703.3.1 of the *International Building Code* are considered noncombustible materials.~~

NONCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL.
See Section 503.2.1

Reason: Prior language suggested in the original proposal raised concerns from stakeholders. This proposal attempts to address prior concerns expressed while still making the code more user-friendly by providing guidance to users as to what qualifies a material as noncombustible in context of this code; which is acting as an overlay to other codes as set forth in section 501.1 and 501.2 (which is being updated/corrected per WUIC14 to include the *International Residential Code* and emphasizes that the provisions of this code shall apply).

The performance requirements of noncombustible material within the context of this code, as submitted in WUIC16-24 by FCAC and approved as modified, differ from that of IBC; it cannot be assumed a user of this code would be aware without being highlighted by italics via a definition within this code.

The original definition within WUI had requirements, contained language including the phrase “in the form in which it is used”, and also did not reference the alternate test method ASTM E2652. It is agreed that requirements should not be within definitions.; WUIC16-24, which was approved as modified in CAH1, both removes language from this code such as “in the form in which it is used” as it is implied and not used in other codes; and also adds reference to the alternate test method ASTM E2652, which is commonly accepted as an alternate test method provided the acceptance criteria of ASTM E136 are met.

This proposal is building upon both WUIC14-24 and WUIC16-24. This proposal is not defining requirements, it is a pointer guiding users to what is meant by the term within the context of this code.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

This proposal is clarifying in nature and will not result in cost impacts.

Comment 2:

Proponents: Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International, GBH International (mmh@gbhint.com) requests Disapproved

Reason: Continue disapproving this proposal. The committee approved WUIC 16-24 as modified so that there is no definition of noncombustible in the IWUIC and this proposal would partially undo that action.

Cost Impact: No change to code.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

G14-24

IBC: SECTION 202; IFC: SECTION 202

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponents: David Cooper, Stair Manufacturing and Design Consultants, Stairbuilders and Manufacturers Association, SMA (coderep@stairways.org)

THIS CODE CHANGE WILL BE HEARD BY THE IBC EGRESS COMMITTEE. SEE THE TENTATIVE HEARING ORDER FOR THIS COMMITTEE.

2024 International Building Code

Revise as follows:

[BE] SCISSOR STAIRWAY. ~~Two interlocking~~Independent *stairways* located within a common exit enclosure, providing not less than two separate paths of egress located within one *exit* enclosure.

2024 International Fire Code

Revise as follows:

[BE] SCISSOR STAIRWAY. ~~Two interlocking~~ Independent *stairways* located within a common exit enclosure, providing not less than two separate paths of egress located within one *exit* enclosure.

Reason: The term interlocking as defined in most dictionaries implies connection, and is defined as:

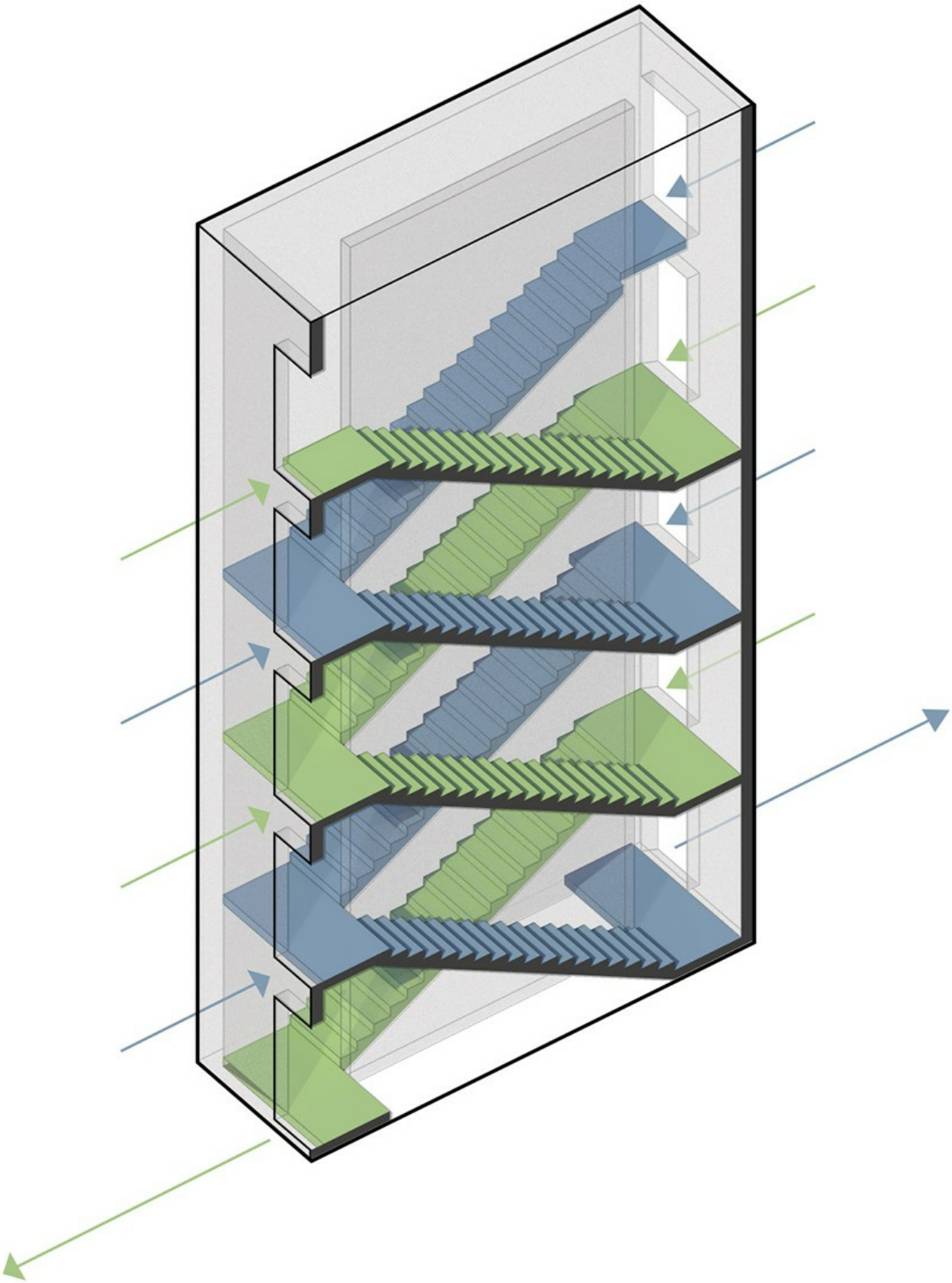
- Webster: 1. to lock together; join with one another. 2. to connect or be connected so that neither part can be operated independently.
- Merriam-Webster: 1. locked together. 2. to connect so that the motion or operation of any part is constrained by another.

A scissor stairway consists of separate stairways that are not connected. Each stairway serves the same function within a common enclosure, but they do so independently without constraining the other. Deleting the term interlocking and inserting independent offers a clearer description. The limit of "two" stairways is incorrect and must be deleted. Figure 1 shows an example of a scissor stairway with 8 stairways as the term stairway is defined in the IBC:

> **Stairway.** One or more flights of stairs, either exterior or interior, with the necessary landings and platforms connecting them, to form a continuous and uninterrupted passage from one level to another.

Please support approval as submitted. This proposal offers clarification and will promote consistent interpretation.

Graphic courtesy of Chris Johns, ThoughtCraft Architects LLC



Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

This proposal modifies the descriptive language by providing a more appropriate adjective, adds clarifying language and corrects the numerical error within the definition to align with the ICC defined terms used in the definition. It will have no impact on the cost of construction as it makes no technical changes relative to construction or the cost thereof.

G14-24

Public Hearing Results (CAH1)

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: The committee felt that the term "independent" would be confused stairways with two separate stairway enclosures. Another word such as "intertwined" might be clearer. Removing 'interlocking' should be coordinated with the text in Section 403.5.1 and 1007.1.1. (Vote: 10-4)

G14-24

Individual Consideration Agenda

Comment 1:

IBC: SECTION 202, 1007.1.1, [BE] 403.5.1; IFC: SECTION 202, [BE] 1007.1.1

Proponents: David Cooper, Stair Manufacturing and Design Consultants, Stairbuilders and Manufacturers Association, SMA (coderep@stairways.org) requests As Modified by Committee (AMC2)

Modify as follows:

2024 International Building Code

Delete and substitute as follows:

~~**[BE] SCISSOR STAIRWAY.** Independent *stairways* located within a common exit enclosure, providing not less than two separate paths of egress located within one *exit* enclosure.~~
[BE] SCISSOR STAIRWAY. Multiple *stairways*, located within a common exit enclosure, providing two or more paths of egress without fire separation between them.

1007.1.1 Two exits or exit access doorways. Where two *exits*, *exit access doorways*, *exit access stairways* or *ramps*, or any combination thereof, are required from any portion of the *exit access*, they shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one-half of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the *building* or area to be served measured in a straight line between them. ~~Interlocking or *scissor*~~ *Scissor stairways* shall be counted as one *exit stairway*. **Exceptions:**

1. Where interior *exit stairways* or *ramps* are interconnected by a 1-hour fire-resistance-rated *corridor* conforming to the requirements of Section 1020, the required exit separation shall be measured along the shortest direct line of travel within the *corridor*.
2. Where a *building* is equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, the separation distance shall be not less than one-third of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the area served.

[BE] 403.5.1 Remoteness of interior exit stairways. Required *interior exit stairways* shall be separated by a distance not less than 30 feet (9144 mm) or not less than one-fourth of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the *building* or area to be served, whichever is less. The distance shall be measured in a straight line between the nearest points of the enclosure surrounding the *interior exit stairways*. In *buildings* with three or more *interior exit stairways*, not fewer than two of the *interior exit stairways* shall comply with this section. ~~Interlocking or *scissor*~~ *Scissor stairways* shall be counted as one *interior exit stairway*.

2024 International Fire Code

Delete and substitute as follows:

~~**[BE] SCISSOR STAIRWAY.** Independent *stairways* located within a common exit enclosure, providing not less than two separate paths of egress located within one *exit* enclosure.~~
[BE] SCISSOR STAIRWAY. Multiple *stairways*, located within a common exit enclosure, poviding two or more paths of egress without fire separation between them.

[BE] 1007.1.1 Two exits or exit access doorways. Where two *exits*, *exit access doorways*, *exit access stairways* or *ramps*, or any combination thereof, are required from any portion of the *exit access*, they shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one-half of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the *building* or area to be served measured in a straight line between them. ~~Interlocking or *scissor*~~ *Scissor stairways* shall be counted as one *exit stairway*. **Exceptions:**

1. Where *interior exit stairways* or *ramps* are interconnected by a 1-hour *fire-resistance-rated corridor* conforming to the requirements of Section 1020, the required exit separation shall be measured along the shortest direct line of travel within the *corridor*.
2. Where a building is equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, the separation distance shall be not less than one-third of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the area served.

Reason: The related sections cited by the committee that regulate scissor stairs and include the term "interlocking" have been added to this change for the sole purpose of deleting the misused term "interlocking" which was the intent of the original proposal. Sections 1007.1.1 and 403.5.1 clearly indicate the restrictions or limits for the use of scissor stairways without the term "interlocking".

Other than the deletion of interlocking as originally reasoned, the changes in the definition provide clarity and are editorial in nature when compared to the current definition. The new definition reflects the committee's concern to assure the definition does not imply that the multiple paths of egress are separated but rather are within one enclosure. Scissor stairways as now defined will provide additional egress capacity without conflict with, and subject to, 1007.1.1, 403.5.1, and 403.5.2. The definition now addresses committee testimony and reason for their disapproval. It deletes "independent" and "separate" and provides a clear description.

If it is argued that the use of scissor stairs should or should not be restricted in certain applications then those changes need to be made elsewhere in the code. This definition eliminates confusing language and provides an accurate description as was the intent of the original proposal. Please approve as modified by this comment.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

This proposal modifies the descriptive language by providing a more appropriate adjective, adds clarifying language and corrects the numerical error within the definition to align with the ICC defined terms used in the definition. It will have no impact on the cost of construction as it makes no technical changes relative to construction or the cost thereof.

Comment (CAH2)# 85

G26-24

IBC: [F] 427.2, [F] TABLE 427.2 (New)

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponents: Richard Williams, Washington Association of Building Officials Technical Code Development Committee (richard@cwaconsultants.net); Micah Chappell, Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections, Washington Association of Building Officials Technical Code Development Committee (micah.chappell@seattle.gov); Quyen Thai, City of Tacoma, Washington Association of Building Officials Technical Code Development Committee (qthai@cityoftacoma.org)

THIS CODE CHANGE WILL BE HEARD BY THE FIRE CODE COMMITTEE. SEE THE TENTATIVE HEARING ORDER FOR THIS COMMITTEE.

2024 International Building Code

SECTION 427
MEDICAL GAS SYSTEMS

Revise as follows:

[F] 427.2 Interior supply location. Medical gases shall be located in areas dedicated to the storage of such gases without other storage or uses. Where containers of medical gases in quantities greater than the ~~permitted amount~~ amounts specified per Table 427.2 are located inside ~~the~~ buildings, they shall be located in a 1-hour exterior room, 1-hour interior room or a *gas cabinet* in accordance with Section 427.2.1, 427.2.2 or 427.2.3, respectively. Rooms or areas where medical gases are stored or used in quantities exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area as set forth in Tables 307.1(1) and 307.1(2) shall be in accordance with Group H occupancies.

Add new text as follows:

[F] TABLE 427.2 PERMIT AMOUNTS FOR COMPRESSED GASES

TYPE OF GAS	AMOUNT (cubic feet at NTP)
Carbon dioxide used in carbon dioxide enrichment systems	875 (100 lb)
Carbon dioxide used in insulated liquid carbon dioxide beverage dispensing applications	875 (100 lb)
Corrosive	200
Flammable (except cryogenic fluids and liquefied petroleum gases)	200
Highly toxic	Any Amount
Inert and simple asphyxiant	6,000
Oxidizing (including oxygen)	504
Pyrophoric	Any Amount
Toxic	Any Amount

Reason: The IBC commentary for Section 427.2 mentions IFC Section 105, which deals with permits for various materials. Without the commentary, it is not clear that IFC Section 105 applies in this case, because there is no mention of it in the body of the code section. Also, the IFC and the IMC both specifically state "**permit** amounts", not "**permitted** amounts". The word permitted in this context suggests an allowable amount, not an amount allowed by permit. It is also confusing because maximum allowable quantities are listed later in this section and also deal with allowable (permitted) amounts, but are referring to a completely different set of requirements - maximum allowable quantities for a control area.

The proposed change will bring over Table 105.5.9 from the IFC and will rename it Table 427.2. In our opinion it is cleaner to bring the table over rather than referencing individual sections in the IFC (Sections 105.5.9 and 105.6.3 both reference Table 105.5.9). This change will help to make clear when one-hour rooms (and sprinklers) or gas cabinets are required for medical gas installations.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

This proposal does not impact the cost of construction because it does not change existing requirements - it only attempts to clarify them. However, this clarification may in some cases result in situations where it is determined that fire rated construction, sprinklers and gas cabinets that would have previously been provided are no longer required.

G26-24

Public Hearing Results (CAH1)

Committee Action: **As Modified by Committee**

Committee Modification: Revise as follows:[F] TABLE 427.2 ~~PERMIT~~ AMOUNTS FOR COMPRESSED GASES

Committee Reason: This proposal was approved as it provides the necessary correlation in the IBC as to when these requirement apply. The modification simply removes the term "permit" from the title of the table. (Vote 9-4)

G26-24

Individual Consideration Agenda

Comment 1:

IBC: SECTION 427, [F] 427.1, [F] 427.2, [F] TABLE 427.2; IFC: SECTION 5306, 5306.1, 5306.2, TABLE 5306.2 (New)

Proponents: Jeff O'Neil, Chair, Committee on Healthcare (ahc@iccsafe.org) requests As Modified by Committee (AMC2)

Modify as follows:

2024 International Building Code

SECTION 427
MEDICAL GAS SYSTEMS

[F] 427.1 General. Medical gases at health care-related *facilities* intended for patient or veterinary care shall comply with Sections 427.2 through 427.2.3 in addition to the requirements of Chapter 53 of the International Fire Code.

[F] 427.2 Interior supply location. Medical gases shall be located in areas dedicated to the storage of such gases without other storage or uses. Rooms containing medical gases shall be labeled in accordance with NFPA 99. Where containers of medical gases in quantities greater than the amounts specified per Table 427.2 are located inside buildings, they shall be located in a 1-hour exterior room, 1-hour interior room or a *gas cabinet* in accordance with Section 427.2.1, 427.2.2 or 427.2.3, respectively. Rooms or areas where medical gases are stored or used in quantities exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area as set forth in Tables 307.1(1) and 307.1(2) shall be in accordance with Group H occupancies.

[F] TABLE 427.2 AMOUNTS FOR COMPRESSED MEDICAL GASES

TYPE OF GAS	AMOUNT (cubic feet at NTP)

~~Carbon dioxide used in carbon dioxide enrichment systems~~	~~875 (100 lb)~~
~~Carbon dioxide used in insulated liquid carbon dioxide beverage dispensing applications~~	~~875 (100 lb)~~
~~Corrosive~~	~~200~~
~~Flammable (except cryogenic fluids and liquefied petroleum gases)~~	~~200~~
~~Highly toxic~~	~~Any Amount~~
For hospitals, nursing homes and ambulatory care facilities	
Inert and simple asphyxiant	Comply with NFPA99
Oxidizing (including oxygen)	Comply with NFPA99
For health care-related facilities other than hospitals, nursing homes and ambulatory care facilities	
Inert and simple asphyxiant	6,000
Oxidizing (including oxygen)	504
~~Pyrophoric~~	~~Any Amount~~
~~Toxic~~	~~Any Amount~~

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SECTION 5306
MEDICAL GASES

5306.1 General. Medical gases at health care-related facilities intended for patient or veterinary care shall comply with Sections 5306.2 through 5306.5 in addition to other requirements of this chapter ~~and Section 427 of the International Building Code~~.

5306.2 Interior supply location. Medical gases shall be located in areas dedicated to the storage of such gases without other storage or uses. Rooms containing medical gases shall be labeled in accordance with NFPA 99. Where containers of medical gases in quantities greater than the ~~permitted amount~~ amounts specified per Table 5306.2 are located inside buildings, they shall be in a 1-hour exterior room, a 1-hour interior room or a gas cabinet in accordance with Section 5306.2.1, 5306.2.2 or 5306.2.3, respectively. Rooms or areas where medical gases are stored or used in quantities exceeding the *maximum allowable quantity per control area* as set forth in Section 5003.1 shall be in accordance with the *International Building Code* for high-hazard Group H occupancies.

Add new text as follows:

TABLE 5306.2 AMOUNTS FOR COMPRESSED MEDICAL GASES

TYPE OF GAS	AMOUNT (cubic feet at NTP)
For hospitals, nursing homes and ambulatory care facilities	
Inert and simple asphyxiant	Comply with NFPA99
Oxidizing (including oxygen)	Comply with NFPA99
For health care-related facilities other than hospitals, nursing homes and ambulatory care facilities	
Inert and simple asphyxiant	6,000
Oxidizing (including oxygen)	504

Reason: IFC Table 105.5.9 is an operational permit levels for compressed gasses that are applicable to all occupancies.

IBC Section 427 is a copy of the first part of IFC Section 5306. Therefore the reference in IFC Section 5306.1 to IBC Section 427 is redundant.

IBC Section 427 and IFC Section 5306 are applicable to “medical gases in health care related facilities intended for patient or veterinary care.” Medical gasses are only two of the gasses listed in Table 105.5.9, so this complete table should not be listed. Having all the compressed gasses would be confusing. These two types of medical gases are listed in the new proposed table IBC Table 427.2 and IFC Table 5306.2.

For facilities covered under NFPA 99- hospitals, nursing homes and ambulatory care facilities – the table will coordinate with NFPA 99 requirements. Compliance is required for licensure for hospitals, nursing homes and ambulatory care facilities. NFPA 99 has different levels and similar room and cabinet protection requirements. The rest of the table is for other healthcare facilities addressed is this section such as doctor's offices, dentists and veterinarians.We feel that the this modification will address the proponent's concerns for clarifying limits for compressed gases. The reference to NFPA 99 will provide for a comparable level of protection in hospitals, nursing homes and ambulatory care facilities and will reduce conflicts between building code and licensure requirements that are expensive and often difficult for hospitals, nursing homes and ambulatory care facilities to address.

This proposal is submitted by the ICC Committee for Healthcare (CHC).
The Committee on Healthcare (CHC) was established by the ICC Board of Directors in 2011 to pursue opportunities to study and develop effective and efficient provisions for Hospital, Nursing Homes, Assisted Living and Ambulatory Care Facilities. This committee was formed in cooperation with the American Society for Healthcare Engineering (ASHE). In July of 2017, the ICC Board made CHC a standing committee. In 2024 the CHC has held several virtual meetings open to any interested party. In addition, there were numerous virtual Working Group meetings for the current code development cycle, which included members of the committee as well as interested parties. Related documents and reports are posted on the CHC website at CHC webpage.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

This proposal does not impact the cost of construction because it does not change existing requirements - it only attempts to clarify them. However, this clarification may in some cases result in situations where it is determined that fire rated construction, sprinklers and gas cabinets that would have previously been provided are no longer required.

Comment (CAH2)# 247

G28-24

IBC: [P] 1210.2.2, [P] 1210.3, [P] 1210.3.1, [P] 1210.3.2, Chapter 35 IAPMO (New)

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponents: Julius Ballanco, P.E., JB Engineering and Code Consulting, P.C., Bradley Corp. (jbengineer@aol.com)

THIS CODE CHANGE WILL BE HEARD BY THE PLUMBING COMMITTEE. SEE THE TENTATIVE HEARING ORDER FOR THIS COMMITTEES.

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SECTION 1210
TOILET AND BATHROOM REQUIREMENTS

Revise as follows:

[P] 1210.2.2 Walls and partitions. Walls and partitions within 2 feet (610 mm) of service sinks, urinals and water closets shall have a smooth, hard, nonabsorbent surface, to a height of not less than 4 feet (1219 mm) above the floor, and except for structural elements, the materials used in such walls shall be of a type that is not adversely affected by moisture. Premanufactured partitions for water closets or urinals shall comply with IAPMO Z124.10. **Exception:** This section does not apply to the following *buildings* and spaces:

1. *Dwelling units* and *sleeping units*.
2. Toilet rooms that are not for use by the general public and that have not more than one water closet.

Accessories such as grab bars, towel bars, paper dispensers and soap dishes, provided on or within walls, shall be installed and sealed to protect structural elements from moisture.

[P] 1210.3 Privacy. Public restrooms shall ~~be visually screened from outside entry or exit doorways to ensure user privacy within the restroom. This provision shall also apply where mirrors would compromise personal privacy. Privacy at~~ provide privacy for water closets and urinals ~~shall be provided~~ in accordance with Sections 1210.3.1 and 1210.3.2. ~~**Exception:** Visual screening shall not be required for single-occupant toilet rooms with a lockable door.~~

[P] 1210.3.1 Water closet compartment. Each water closet utilized by the public or employees shall occupy a separate compartment with walls or partitions and a door enclosing the fixtures to ensure privacy. Premanufactured partitions for water closets located in separate gender toilet or bathing rooms shall comply with the Type B privacy requirements of IAPMO Z124.10. Premanufactured partitions for water closets located in all gender toilet rooms shall comply with the Type A privacy requirements of IAPMO Z124.10 or the water closet shall be located in separate room with a lockable door. **Exceptions:**

1. Water closet compartments shall not be required in a single-occupant toilet room with a lockable door.
2. Toilet rooms located in child day care *facilities* and containing two or more water closets shall be permitted to have one water closet without an enclosing compartment.
3. This provision is not applicable to toilet areas located within Group I-3 occupancy housing areas.

[P] 1210.3.2 Urinal partitions. Each urinal utilized by the public or employees shall occupy a separate area with walls or partitions to provide privacy. Premanufactured partitions for urinals located in separate gender toilet or bathing rooms shall comply with the Type C privacy requirements of IAPMO Z124.10. The horizontal dimension between walls or partitions at each urinal shall be not less than 30 inches (762 mm). The walls ~~or partitions~~ shall ~~begin at a height not more than 12 inches (305 mm) from and~~ extend not less than 60 inches (1524 mm) above the finished floor surface. The walls ~~or partitions~~ shall extend from the wall surface at each side of the urinal not less than 18 inches (457 mm) or to a point not less than 6 inches (152 mm) beyond the outermost front lip of the urinal measured from the finished backwall surface, whichever is greater. Urinals located in all gender toilet rooms shall be enclosed by premanufactured

partitions complying with the Type A privacy requirements of IAPMO Z124.10 or the urinals shall be located in a separate room.

Exceptions:

1. Urinal partitions shall not be required in a single-occupant or family or assisted-use toilet room with a lockable door.
2. Toilet rooms located in child day care *facilities* and containing two or more urinals shall be permitted to have one urinal without partitions.

Add new text as follows:

IAPMO ANSI/CAN Z124.10-2022. Water Closets And Urinal Partitions

Reason: IAPMO Z124.10 is a new standard that regulates water closet and urinal partitions. The standard was published in 2022. The standard specified three different privacy ratings. In addition, there are tests for the quality of the partition. The tests include load, coating, surface examination, subsurface, colorfastness, stain resistance, wear and cleanability, chemical resistance, and stress test to name a few.

Type A privacy partitions are intended for all gender toilet rooms and provide the highest level of privacy. The standard states the following privacy requirements, “The bottom edge of the partition including the door shall be located less than or equal to 100 mm (4 in) off the finished floor. The top edge of the partition including the door shall be located greater than or equal to 2.13 m (84 in) above the finished floor. The full height of the door to the partitions on both sides shall prevent any visual observation from the outside of the partition enclosure. Doors shall be lockable from the inside of the partition enclosure. The door locking device shall be readily distinguishable as locked from the outside of the partition enclosure.” Furthermore, the standard requires a visual indication that the compartment is occupied when the partition door lock is activated.

Type B privacy partitions are standard water closet partitions found in separate gender toilet rooms. The standard states the following for privacy, “The bottom edge of the partition including the door shall be located within 406 mm (16 in) of the finished floor. The top edge of the partition including the door shall be located greater than or equal to 1.75 m (69 in) above the finished floor. The door to the partitions shall have a maximum of 13 mm (½ in) gap between the edge of the door and the wall of the partition. Doors shall be lockable from the inside of the partition enclosure.”

Type C privacy partitions are urinal partitions. The standard specifies the following requirements, “The bottom of the urinal partition shall be located a maximum of 406 mm (16 in) above the finished floor. The top of the urinal partition shall be a minimum of 1.5 m (60 in) above the finished floor. The urinal partition shall extend a minimum of 457 mm (18 in) from the wall.”

With the increase in the number of all gender toilet rooms, it is important to have proper privacy requirements to assure both privacy and security. This proposed change will require water closets and urinals in all gender toilet rooms to be enclosed in Type A privacy partitions or be located in a separate room. This will provide the highest level of privacy and security. Because of the added high level of privacy and security, the exception to Section 1210.3 becomes unnecessary. All of the privacy requirements are listed in the following two sections.

Type B privacy partitions are standard water closet partitions found in men’s and ladies’ rooms today. However, the gap between partition sections or between the door and frame have been reduced to ½ inch. Currently, there is no regulation on the gap in partitions nor are there any regulations for the quality of the partitions.

Type C privacy partitions are urinal partitions currently found in men’s rooms. Type C partitions are only intended for separate gender toilet rooms. In all gender toilet rooms, urinals are located similar to water closets to ensure privacy.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Estimated Immediate Cost Impact:

This change could increase the cost of construction $0.12 to $6.04 per partition, dependent on partition production volume. Compliance with the standard will add a cost to manufacturers for the testing and listing of partitions. That cost may or may not be added to the cost of the product.

Estimated Immediate Cost Impact Justification (methodology and variables):

If a design professional intended to select a standard partition for an all gender toilet room, this change will increase the cost of construction by mandating a higher level of privacy and security. It should be noted that manufacturers are prohibited by Federal Law to discuss prices. That being stated, one can review the cost of listing a product on-line. Compliance with the standard will add a cost to manufacturers for the testing and listing of partitions. In an attempt to find out the listing costs, one can check the ICC-ES website. The questions of what a cost of a listing is results in the following answer: Fees may vary. Contact us for a Statement of Work and/or an initial estimate. Similarly, IAPMO R&T does not publish fees. One can only request a quote for a listing. A Google search for the cost of a UL listing identified the cost as ranging between $5,000 and $50,000. Intertek advertises an annual listing fee of $6,040 for a single sanitary product, which is what a partition would likely be classified as. Hence, the exact dollar amount for a listing is unknown. That listing cost may or may not be added to the cost of the product. If it is added to the cost of the product, that additional cost will add to the cost of construction. However, manufacturers do not indicate if listing costs increase the cost of the product (construction). Hence, the impact is unknown. If one assumes the Intertek price for a listing and further assumes that the manufacturer sells 50,000 partitions a year, the increase cost of construction per partition could be assumed to be $0.12. If they only sell 1,000 partitions, the increased cost per partition would be $6.04.

Estimated Life Cycle Cost Impact:

Once installed, privacy partitions do not have any impact on life cycle costs.

Estimated Life Cycle Cost Impact Justification (methodology and variables):

Once installed, privacy partitions do not have any impact on life cycle costs.

G28-24

Public Hearing Results (CAH1)

Committee Action: **As Submitted**

Committee Reason: This proposal adds clarity for privacy of compartments in specific applications. (13-1)

G28-24

Individual Consideration Agenda

Comment 1:

IBC: [P] 1210.2.2

Proponents: Tim Earl, GBH International, Self (tearl@gbhint.com) requests As Modified by Committee (AMC2)

Modify as follows:

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[P] 1210.2.2 Walls and partitions. Walls and partitions within 2 feet (610 mm) of service sinks, urinals and water closets shall have a

smooth, hard, nonabsorbent surface, to a height of not less than 4 feet (1219 mm) above the floor, and except for structural elements, the materials used in such walls shall be of a type that is not adversely affected by moisture. Premanufactured partitions for water closets or urinals shall comply with IAPMO Z124.10. High-density polyethylene (HDPE) and polypropylene (PP) partitions shall also comply with Section 803.9 of the *International Building Code*. **Exception:** This section does not apply to the following *buildings* and spaces:

1. *Dwelling units* and *sleeping units*.
2. Toilet rooms that are not for use by the general public and that have not more than one water closet.

Accessories such as grab bars, towel bars, paper dispensers and soap dishes, provided on or within walls, shall be installed and sealed to protect structural elements from moisture.

Reason: The reference to IAPMO Z124.10 will create ambiguity about the fire testing requirements, as the committee noted when disapproving P30, which would have added it to the IPC. This comment addresses that.
Section 803.9 of the IBC contains fire test requirements for HDPE and PP used as interior finish. Toilet room partitions are included in the IBC definition of interior finish. Therefore, they must comply with Section 803.9 of the IBC. The test referenced in 803.9 is necessary to obtain meaningful performance data from these materials, whose melting and dripping behavior can produce misleadingly positive results in other fire tests.
Since IAPMO Z124.10 contains a different fire test, users may erroneously believe that no other fire testing is required of partitions. The addition of this specific reference to 803.9 for HDPE and PP will ensure that the proper testing is not overlooked.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

This is simply a pointer to existing requirements.

Comment (CAH2)# 63

G29-24

IBC: [F] 3003.1.4

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponents: Kevin Brinkman, NEI, NEII (klbrinkman@neii.org)

THIS CODE CHANGE WILL BE HEARD BY THE FIRE CODE COMMITTEE. SEE THE TENTATIVE HEARING ORDER FOR THIS COMMITTEE.

2024 International Building Code

SECTION 3003
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

Revise as follows:

[F] 3003.1.4 Temperature Control ~~Venting~~. Where standby power is connected to elevators~~, the machine room *ventilation* or air conditioning~~ and a temperature control means is provided per Section 3005.2, the temperature control means shall be connected to the standby power source.

Reason: To correlate the title and requirements with IBC Section 3005.2. The current titles and language are misleading because the real purpose is to provide standby power for the means to control the temperature for proper operation of the elevator equipment. This public comment to modify the proposal correlates with the public comment and proposal for IFC 604.3.4.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

There is no change in the requirement for standby power, only a clarification to better align with another section in IBC.

Public Hearing Results (CAH1)

Committee Action: **Disapproved**

Committee Reason: Disapproved based upon the action on F82-24. (Vote 14-0)

Individual Consideration Agenda

Comment 1:

IBC: [F] 3003.1.4

Proponents: Kevin Brinkman, NEI, NEII (klbrinkman@neii.org) requests As Modified by Committee (AMC2)

Replace as follows:

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Delete and substitute as follows:

~~**[F] 3003.1.4 Venting.** Where standby power is connected to elevators, the machine room *ventilation* or air conditioning shall be connected to the standby power source.~~

[F] 3003.1.4 Temperature Control. Where standby power is connected to elevators, the system for temperature control of spaces containing elevator equipment provided per Section 3005.2, shall be connected to the standby power source.

Reason: The requested changes are needed to correlate the title and requirements with IBC Section 3005.2 which was updated in the 2024 edition. “Temperature Control” more accurately describes the function and avoids confusion with “venting” which refers to the removal of smoke and gases during a fire. “Temperature Control” is used in other parts of the Code. Standby power is needed not just for cooling of the equipment to prevent overheating, but also to maintain the temperature in the appropriate range to ensure proper operation of the elevator. If the temperature in the equipment rooms and spaces is allowed to drop below acceptable levels, the elevator may not function properly. The alternate language addresses a comment from committee during CAH#1 to clarify that the standby power is any system provided to comply with 3005.2.

Cost Impact: The change proposal is editorial in nature or a clarification and has no cost impact on the cost of construction

Justification for no cost impact:

The change is clarifying the requirement not changing it; therefore, there is no cost associated with the proposed change.

Comment (CAH2)# 483