

1

#### **Description**

- The seminar will cover the unique aspects of the code related to assembly uses including:
  - Stage and platform requirements of Section 410,
  - ICC 300 Standard for Bleachers, Folding and Telescopic Seating, and Grandstands, the special egress provisions of Section 1029,
  - Special amusement building and motion picture projection room requirements from Chapter 4.



3

#### **Description**

 This seminar will address the 2018 International Building Code® requirements applicable to design and construction of assembly spaces. It will address the differences between the various Group A occupancies and how assembly uses may also fit within the business or educational occupancy classifications.



#### Goal

 This seminar is designed to familiarize and assist code officials and designers with the applicable design and construction provisions for assembly spaces and applying applicable code requirements 2018 IBC.



#### **Objectives**

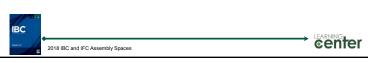
- Upon completion of this seminar, participants will be better able to:
  - Describe the differences between various Group A occupancies.
  - Identify the unique aspects of the code related to assembly uses.
  - List the stage and platform requirements of Section 410.



5

#### **Course Overview**

- Classification of Assembly Buildings and Spaces
- IFC Provisions Related to Places of Assembly
- IBC Chapter 4 Special Detailed Requirements Based on Use and Occupancy
- Assembly Spaces



**Objectives** 

- Upon completion of this seminar, participants will be better able to:
  - Explain the special egress provisions of Section 1029.
  - Identify the special amusement building and motion picture projection room requirements from Chapter 4.
  - Identify the 2018 International Fire Code® provisions related to places of assembly.



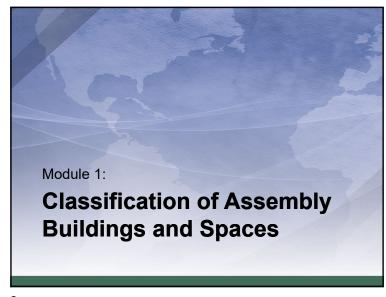
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#### **Course Overview**

- ICC 300—Standard for Bleachers, Folding and Telescopic Seating and Grandstands
- Chapter 10 Means of Egress
- Chapter 8 Interior Finishes
- Fire Protection



7



#### **Overview**

- Largest life-safety losses and building disasters have occurred within assembly occupancies. Some of the most notable losses here in the United States include:
  - Happy Land Social Club (arson fire), Bronx, NY 1990. 87 dead
  - Station nightclub (fire), West Warwick Rhode Island, 2003. 100 dead, over 200 injured
  - E2 nightclub (stampede due to pepper spray), Chicago, 2003. 21 dead, over 50 injured



center

Overview

- Group A assembly occupancies cover a number of uses and building types.
  - Theaters
  - Nightclubs
  - Restaurants
  - Art galleries
  - Libraries
  - Airport terminals
  - Places of worship
  - Arenas



Stadiums

2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

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10

#### **Overview**

- Puerto Rican Social Club (arson fire), Bronx, NY, 1976. 25 dead
- Beverly Hills supper club (fire), Southgate Kentucky (Cincinnati), 1977. 165 dead, over 200 injured
- The Who concert, (crowd rush), Cincinnati, 1979. 11 dead
- Iroquois Theater (fire), Chicago, 1903. At least 605 dead
- Rhythm nightclub (fire), Natchez, Mississippi, 1940. 207
- Coconut Grove nightclub (fire), Boston, 1942. 492 dead



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11

#### **Overview**

- Most of these fires were found to have several things in common that contributed to the high numbers of people killed:
  - Overcrowding.
  - Locked or blocked exits.
  - Flammable decorations or interior finishes.
  - Lack of or inoperable sprinkler systems.



13

#### Classification—302

- Section 302.1 of the IBC requires that all structures or portions of structures be classified into one or more of the occupancy groups listed in Chapter 3 of the code.
- Occupancies are classified according to the structure's purpose and function.



**Overview** 

- Most of these fires were found to have several things in common that contributed to the high numbers of people killed:
  - People trying to get out the same way they entered, not using a fire exit.
  - Failure to follow existing fire codes.
  - Failure to exit promptly after the fire started.
  - Using elevators during the fire.



14

thru 303.6

Pages 45-



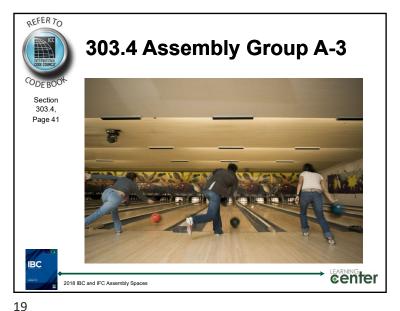
2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

- 303.3 Assembly Group A-2.
- 303.4 Assembly Group A-3.
- 303.5 Assembly Group A-4.
- 303.6 Assembly Group A-5.
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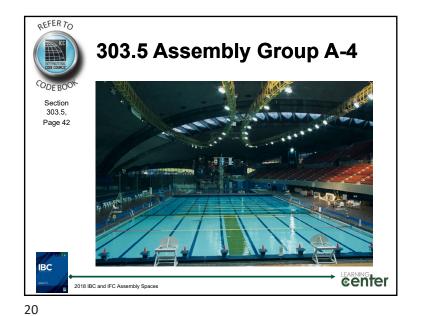
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17



303.3 Assembly Group A-2 Section 303.3, Page 41 IBC center 2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces





#### 303.5 Assembly Group A-4

- Swimming pools and tennis courts are included within the Group A-3 and the A-4. occupancy listings.
- Group A-4 occupancy includes spectator seating.
- Group A-3 occupancy is "without spectator seating".



21



#### **Group A-4 Occupancy**

- Given an indoor swimming pool at a hotel with a number of loose tables and chairs are scattered around the pool deck area.
  - Is this type of seating included or must the seating be focused/directed at the pool?
  - How would you determine when a person is a "spectator"?





#### 303.5 Assembly Group A-4

- Tennis courts would also have this same distinction.
- Indoor tennis court without spectator seating would be classified as a Group A-3 occupancy.
- Indoor facility that includes spectator seating, then the Group A-4 classification would be appropriate.



22



#### **Group A-4 Occupancy**

- An indoor pool in a natatorium of a school has one long built-in bench along one wall of the space.
  - Is this "spectator seating" or simply an area for people to sit and rest or perhaps change prior to entering the pool?
  - What if there were two or more levels of the seating or seating on each wall of the space?
  - Would your opinion differ if the school also had another larger natatorium which clearly was intended for spectator seating during competitive swim meets?



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#### **Group A-4 Occupancy**

- An indoor hockey rink is used as a practice facility. The
  walls of the space are only a few feet outside the boards
  of the rink. In the corner of the facility(where the rink
  curves in the corners) the parents may stay and watch
  the practice.
  - Is this considered as "spectator seating"?
  - Does it make a difference if the people watching the practice are standing or seated?
  - Does it matter that this is only a "practice" facility and there is a separate rink elsewhere for games which has clearly defined seating?



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25



OISCUSS/ON

#### **Group A-4 Occupancy**

- Does the occupant load of 50 from the Sections 303.1.1 or 303.1.2 item 1 have any application to the seating capacity or is that only applicable to the total occupant load of the space (i.e. the hockey players practicing on the ice in #3 above as well as their parents who are waiting for them)?
- Would you allow the swimming pool in item #1, the natatorium in #2 with a single bench, or the hockey rink in #3 to be considered as not having spectator seating if the seating was limited to less than 50 people?
- Would your answer differ if the hockey rink was a professional/regulation sized rink or if the swimming pool was an Olympic sized pool that could have a much larger occupant capacity on the ice or in the water?



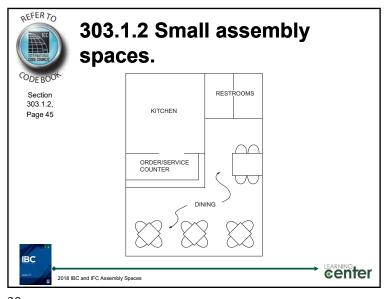
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26



2/8/2023 2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

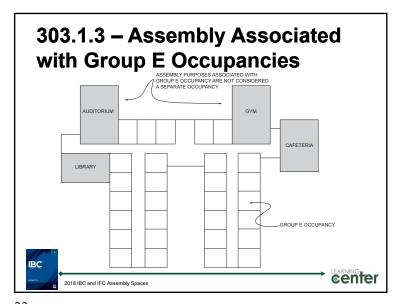


303.1.2 Small assembly spaces. Section 303.1.2, OFFICE OFFICE OFFICE OFFICE OFFICE Page 45 OFFICE CONFERENCE ROOM OFFICE OCCUPANT LOAD = 40 IBC center 2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

29

303.1.2 Small assembly spaces. 303.1.2, Page 45 < 750 SQ. FT. GROUP M RETAIL SALES For SI: 1 square foot =  $0.093 \text{ m}^2$ . center 2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

30



31



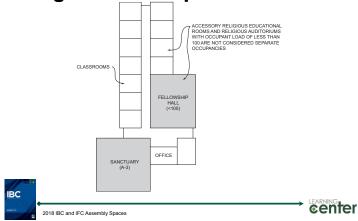
#### **Section 303.1.3**

- Section 303.1.3 uses the term "associated" as opposed to the word "accessory" to establish the relationship between the assembly and educational occupancies.
- This revision first occurred in the 2012 IBC with the intention of clarifying that the "accessory occupancy" limitations of Section 508.2 are not applicable in this situation.



33

## 303.1.4 – Accessory to Places of Religious Worship



36



#### Gym

- Gym used for the school's activities considered an extension of the Group E occupancy.
- Community center gym attached to the school but operates independently would be appropriately classified as a separate assembly occupancy.
- Jurisdiction must determine how this code section is to be applied.



34



# 303.1.4 – Accessory to Places of Religious Worship

- Religious facility operates a traditional school during the week then a Group E or Group B occupancy classification should be applied.
- Rooms are used for both general education and for religious instruction then Section 302.1 should be applied and the rooms should "comply with all of the requirements that are applicable to each of the purposes for which the room or space will be occupied."



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#### **Business Group B—304**

- Sections 303.1.1 and 303.1.2 allow small assembly spaces to be classified as a Group B occupancy.
- Code official must make decisions regarding the classification of certain uses to determine if they are appropriately classified as a Group B or a Group A-3 occupancy.



37

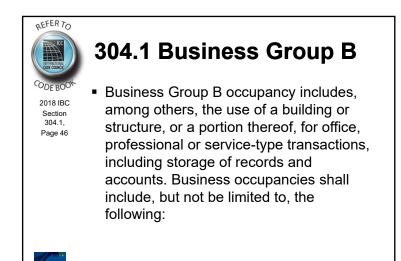
### **Group B Occupancy**

 Given that Group B occupancies include "educational occupancies for students above the 12th grade" what is the proper occupancy classification of a college classroom with 55 students?

Are these spaces required to be dealt with as a A-3 occupancy or can they remain as a Group B use?

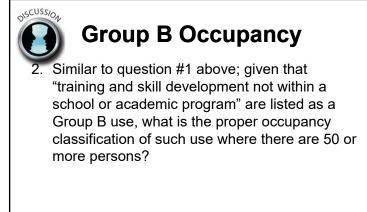


39



38

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40

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#### **Group B Occupancy**

- 3. Lecture halls are listed under the A-3 occupancy classification. Since the term "lecture hall" is not defined, discuss what features differentiate between a "lecture hall" and a general college classroom.
- Is the occupant load of 50 the only distinction?
- Would the type of seating be a reasonable distinction?



41



#### **Group B Occupancy**

4. Because the Group B occupancy does not include small restaurants or dining facilities in the list of typical items; what affect does Section 102.1 and Sections 303.1.1 or 303.1.2 have on the proper classification?



2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces



#### **Group B Occupancy**

- Would a tiered or sloping floor help to distinguish a lecture hall from a classroom?
- Does a lecture hall have certain features that easily distinguish it from other classrooms?
- The code clearly classifies a "lecture hall" with 50 or more occupants as an A-3 occupancy but is that the correct classification for a traditional classroom?

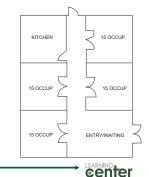


42



#### **Group B Occupancy**

5. Given the small family style restaurant shown in the figure, can
Sections 303.1.1 or 303.1.2
be used to classify any, or all of the restaurant as a
Group B use or is this facility to be classified as a
Group A-2 occupancy?



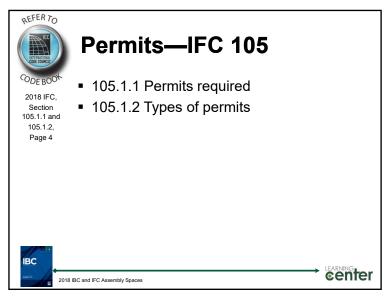


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43



45



**Overview** 



Whenever dealing with assembly occupancies it is important to realize that the International Fire Code contains a number of requirements which are applicable and may include requirements that are not addressed within the IBC.

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46

IBC

#### Permits—IFC 105

- Amusement buildings. (IFC Section 105.6.2)
- Carnivals and fairs. (IFC Section 105.6.4)
- Cellulose nitrate film. (IFC Section 105.6.5)
- Exhibits and trade shows. (IFC Section 105.6.13)
- Liquid- or gas-fueled vehicles or equipment in assembly buildings. (IFC Section 105.6.26)
- Open flames and candles. (IFC Section 105.6.34)
- Outdoor assembly event. (IFC Section 105.6.36)
- Places of assembly. (IFC Section 105.6.37)
- Temporary membrane structures and tents. (IFC Section
   105.6.47)



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center

47

#### Permits—IFC 105

- Automatic fire-extinguishing systems. (IFC Section 105.7.1)
- Fire alarm and detection systems and related equipment. (IFC Section 105.7.7)
- Fire pumps and related equipment. (IFC Section 105.7.8)
- Standpipe systems. (IFC Section 105.7.24)
- Temporary special event structures; membrane structures and tents. (IFC Section 105.7.22 and 105.7.25)



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49

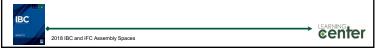
# IFC Chapter 4 Emergency Planning and Preparedness

- Chapter 4 of the IFC addresses the emergency planning and preparedness requirements.
- A number of sections affect the operation and use of assembly spaces (both indoor and outdoor).



Permits—IFC 105

- IFC Section 105 options and limitations
  - Application (105.2)
  - Conditions of permit (105.3)
  - Construction documents (105.4)



50



## Emergency Preparedness Requirements—403

Section 403.12.1 grants the code official the authority to require the owner, agent or lessee provide fire watch personnel to be on duty at places of assembly or events where they believe it is essential to the public safety.



51



## **Emergency Preparedness Requirements—403**

- The duties of the fire watch personnel are listed in Section 403.12.1.2.
- Crowd managers are required in larger facilities or events where more than 500 people will congregate.



53

### **403.2 requires Group A occupancies** provide the following:

An approved fire safety and evacuation plan, in accordance with Section 404.

- The plan is required for all assembly occupancies and for any building containing both an atrium and an assembly occupancy.
- Plan is not required where the assembly occupancy is used exclusively for religious worship with an occupant load of less than 2,000.



Fire Safety and Evacuation Plans—403 and 404

- Group A facilities used exclusively for religious worship which have an occupant load of less than 2,000 people are exempt from the fire safety and evacuation plan requirement.
- A plan is also required for any building with an atrium and a Group A occupancy.



54

## **Emergency Evacuation Drills— 405**

 Evacuation drills are to be conducted on a quarterly basis for the employees of a Group A occupancy.



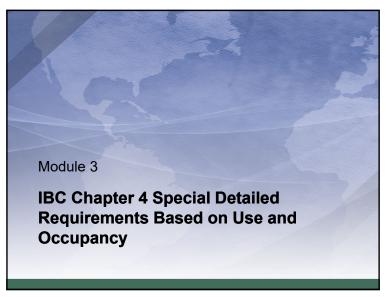
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## **Employee Training and Response Procedures—406**

- Employees in Group A occupancies are to be trained in the fire emergency procedures described in their facilities fire evacuation and fire safety plans.
- Employees are to be trained as part of their new employee orientation and at least annually thereafter.



57



#### **Miscellaneous Requirements**

- Some of the other IFC provisions to be aware of include the following:
  - Open flames, Section 308: This section regulates the use of open flame in several situations affecting assembly occupancies such as during religious ceremonies, preparation of flaming foods or beverages, candles on tables, etc.



58

#### **Overview**

- Chapter 4
  - Contains a number of provisions which apply in addition to the code's general occupancy and construction requirements.
  - Additional provisions apply to the special uses and occupancies.



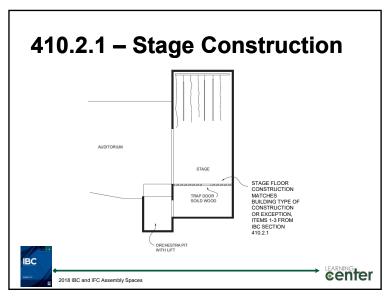
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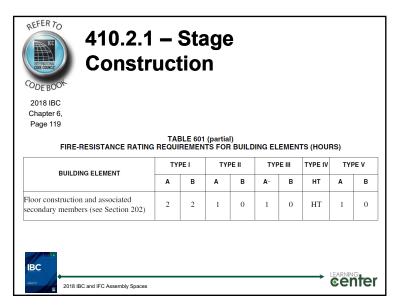
### Stages, Platforms and Technical Production Areas—410

- Platform
- Proscenium Wall
- Stage
- Technical Production Area

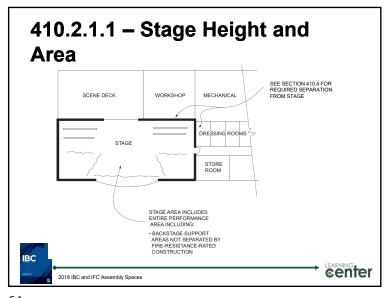


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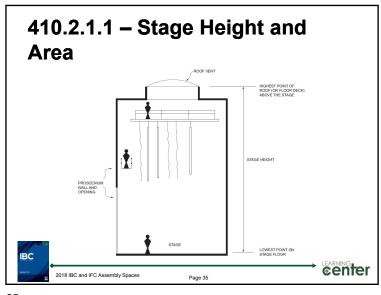




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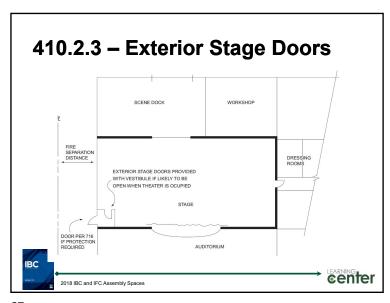


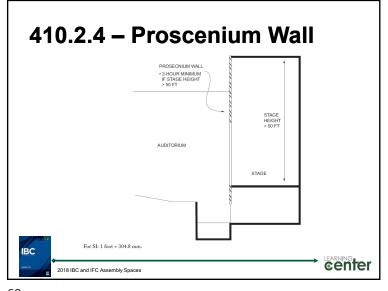
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410.2.2 - Technical Production Areas - Construction Requirements TECHNICAL PRODUCTION AREA NOT CONSIDERED TO BE FLOORS, STORIES, MEZZANINES OR LEVELS BEAMS CONSTRUCTED OF MATERIALS CONSISTENT WITH TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION FIRE-RESISTANCE NOT REQUIRED IF ONLY FOR ATTACHMENT OF: THEATER EQUIPMENT
 GRIDIRONS CATWALKS FLOORS OF FLY GALLERIES AND CATWALKS MAY BE OF ANY APPROVED MATERIAL IBC center 2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces 66

65

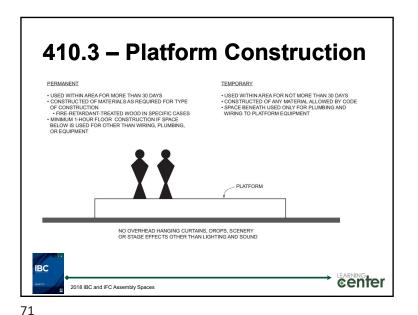


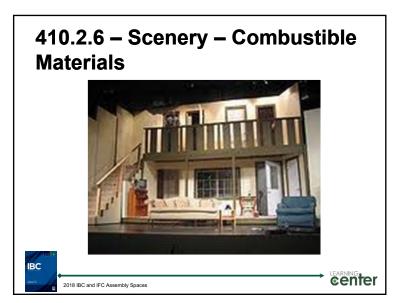


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#### **Permanent Platforms**

 Constructed of materials as required for the building's type of construction (Types I and II – noncombustible; Types III, IV and V – combustible).

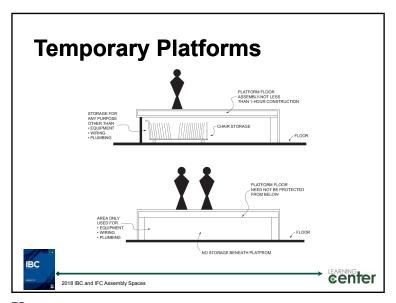


#### **Permanent Platforms**

- Fire-retardant-treated wood may be used for construction in Types I, II and IV buildings where platform complies with all of the following:
  - Platform is not more than 30 inches (762 mm) above main floor.
  - Area of platform is not more than one-third of room floor area.
  - Area of platform is not more than 3,000 square feet (279 m2).



73

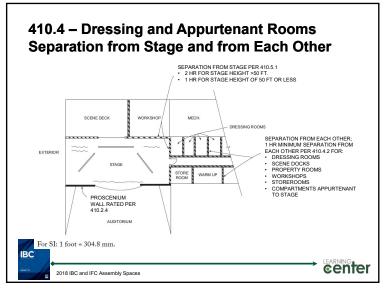


**Permanent Platforms** 

- Floor assembly minimum of 1-hour fireresistance-rated construction if space beneath is used for storage or any purpose other than equipment, wiring or plumbing.
- Unprotected construction permitted if space beneath is used only for equipment, wiring or plumbing.



74



75



### Stage, Dressing and Appurtenant Room Discussion

- 1. How are Sections 410.2.4 and 410.4.1 to be coordinated?
  - Does Section 410.4.1 require the stage to be separated from "other parts of the building" include the proscenium wall?



77



### Stage, Dressing and Appurtenant Room Discussion

2. Should Section 410.4.1 be viewed as only applying to the backstage areas and not to the proscenium wall?
What would justify this viewpoint?



79



### Stage, Dressing and Appurtenant Room Discussion

- 1. How are Sections 410.2.4 and 410.4.1 to be coordinated?
  - While Section 410.2.4 would not impose a separation requirement between the stage and auditorium seating area, if the stage height is 50 feet (15240 mm) or less, it appears that Section 410.4.1 would impose a requirement which would include the proscenium wall on all stages regardless of the stage height.



78



## Stage, Dressing and Appurtenant Room Discussion

3. Does Section 410.4.2 require the dressing rooms, scene docks, property rooms, etc. to be separated from other parts of the building or only from each other?

How does this affect the construction between the listed spaces and spaces which are not "appurtenant" to the stage?



80

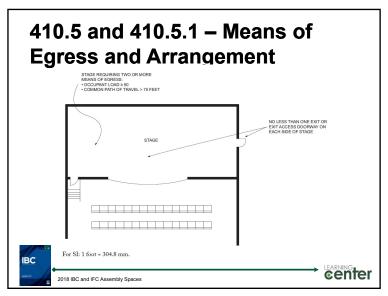
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## 410.5 and 410.5.1 – Means of Egress and Arrangement

- Code users must recognize that the various sections may apply to any or all of:
  - Stages;
  - Platforms; and
  - Technical production areas.



81



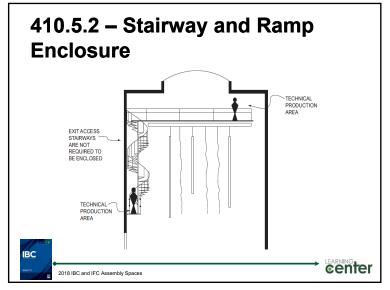


## 410.5 and 410.5.1 – Means of Egress and Arrangement

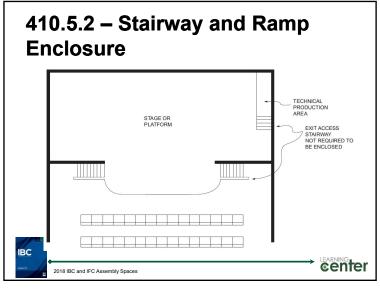
 Many sporting arenas may have spaces which could use the technical production area egress provisions or the technical production area may be a stand-alone building element.



82



83



85

# 410.5.3 - Technical Production Areas - Means of Egress

- The provisions reflect the special allowances for:
  - Minimum number of means of egress;
  - Maximum travel distance;
  - Allowable exit access components; and
  - Minimum travel path width.



87

## 410.5.3 – Technical Production Areas – Means of Egress

This section references both means of egress and means of escape since some components such as ladders would not generally be acceptable for egress and because 410.5.3.3 will allow an escape to the roof.



86



Since these spaces are unique and typically occupied by a limited number of people who are familiar with the area, a single means of egress is required and will typically be adequate.



## Exit access travel distance, Travel distance, 410.5.3.2

• Due to the limited occupant load and hazard, and the location of these spaces, the exit access travel distance can be 300 feet (91 440 mm) in buildings without a sprinkler system and 400 feet (121 920 mm) in a building with an automatic sprinkler system.



89

#### Path of egress travel, 410.5.3.4

- Components allowed to serve as the egress path from these areas include
  - stairways,
  - ramps,
  - spiral stairways,
  - catwalks,
  - alternating tread devices and
  - permanent ladders.



91

#### Two means of egress, 410.5.3.3

- If two means of egress are required, the maximum length of the common path of travel within the area is limited to 100 feet (30 480 mm).
- This will limit dead ends and limit the travel distance before a choice of paths leading to two means of egress.

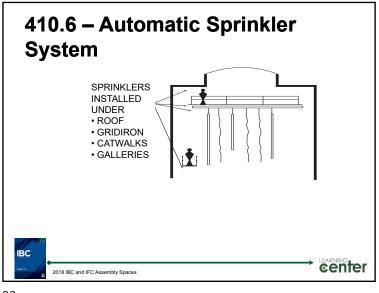


90

#### Width, Section 410.5.3.5

- Egress width for the egress path to be a minimum of 22 inches (559 mm) in width.
- Width would apply to stairways, ramps, catwalks, spiral stairs, and the width adjacent to alternating tread devices and ladders.





SPRINKLERS SHALL BE INSTALLED IN:

DRESSING ROOMS

PERFORMER LOUNGES
SHOPS, AND
STOREROOMS

SCENE DECK

WORKSHOP

STORE
ROOM

STAGE

DRESSING ROOMS

EARNING

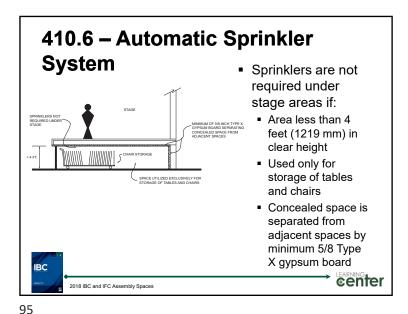
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EARNING

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93



410.6 - Automatic Sprinkler **System**  Sprinklers are not required for stages if ≤ 1,000 sq. ft. (93 m<sup>2</sup>) in area and ≤ 50 feet (15 240 mm) in height. Provided: STAGE HEIG S 50 FEET · Curtains, scenery or other combustible hangings are not retractable vertically. Combustible hangings limited to a single main curtain, borders, legs and a single backdrop. center 2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

#### 410.6 - Automatic Sprinkler **System** Sprinklers are not required to be placed within portable orchestra STAGE WITH PRINKLER SYSTEM enclosures on stages. SPRINKI FRS This overrides ACCEPTABLE TO OBSTRUCT THE SPRINKLER general requirement that sprinklers not be obstructed or shielded from being PORTABLE ORCHESTRA able to protect all areas of the stage. IBC center 2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

97

#### Special Amusement Buildings— Section 411

- The code requirements address many of the issues which made this fire so tragic including:
  - Uncertainty of exit locations and access to them.
  - Dark and confusing exiting system.
  - Confusing or conflicting sounds and visual distractions.
  - Lack of notification and awareness of fire (which led to additional people entering the building after the fire had begun).
  - Flame spread of materials which lead to fire progression and smoke development.

2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

center

98



2018 IBC Definitions, Page 37

REFER TO

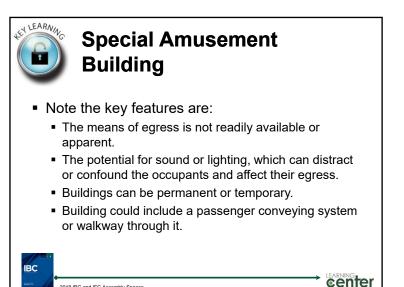
A special amusement building is any temporary or permanent building or portion thereof that is occupied for amusement, entertainment or educational purposes and that contains a device or system that conveys passengers or provides a walkway along, around or over a course in any direction so arranged that the means of egress path is not readily apparent due to visual or audio distractions or is intentionally confounded or is not readily available because of the nature of the attraction or mode of conveyance through the building or structure.

IBC

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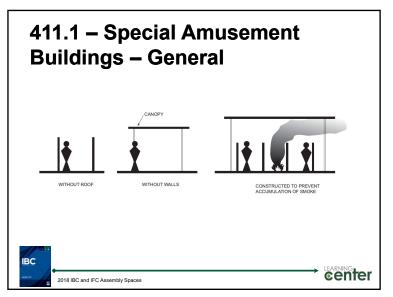
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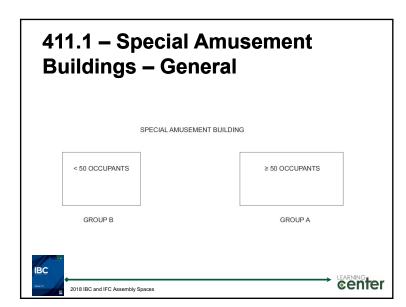
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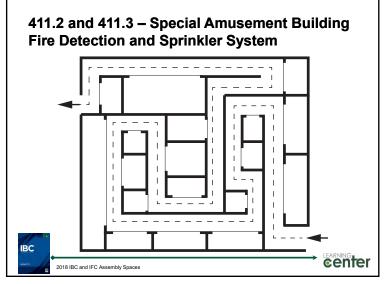
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2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

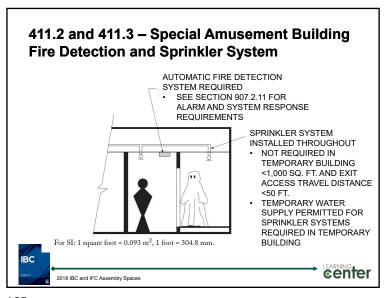




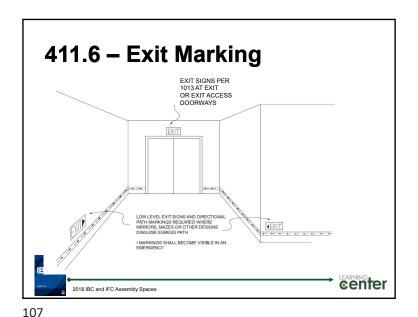
102



104



105

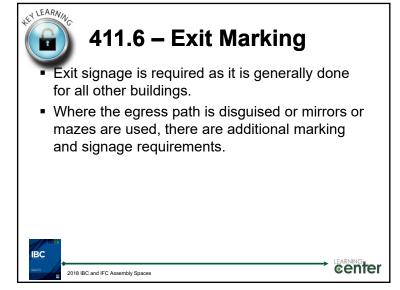


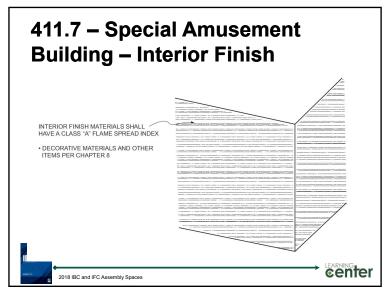
411.4 and 411.5 — Special Amusement Building — Alarms

ALARM SOUNDED AT LOCATION WHERE EMPROSHOY ACTION ON BE INTRIBLED.

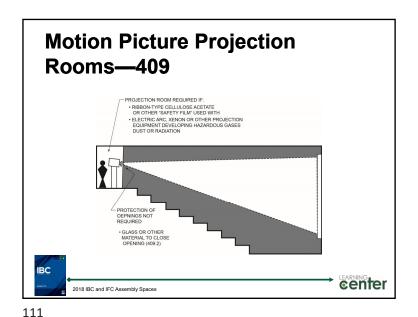
ALARM SOUNDE AFTER ACTIVATION OF 1-5 INCLE SMOKE DETECTION OF 1-5 IN

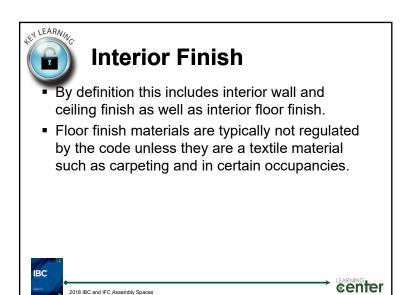
106

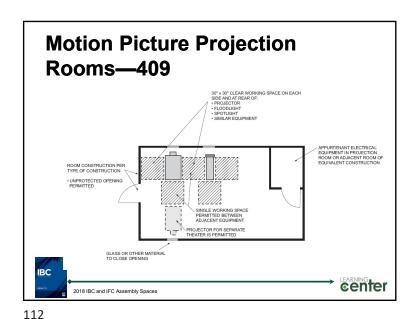




109







## 409.3 – Projection Room and Equipment Ventilation

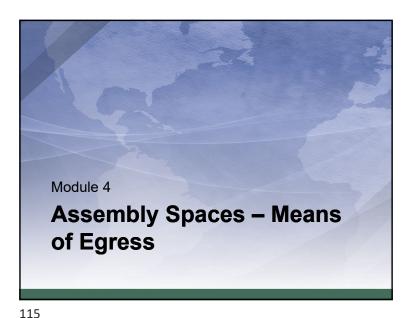


- Section 502.11 of the IMC.
- Requirements depend on the type of projectors and whether the projector is built with an exhaust discharge connection or if the exhaust is taken from the room.

2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

center

113



## 409.3 – Projection Room and Equipment Ventilation

- The ventilation provisions include:
  - Projection room supply air (Section 409.3.1)
  - Projection room exhaust air (Section 409.3.2)
  - Projection machine exhaust system (Section 409.3.3)



114



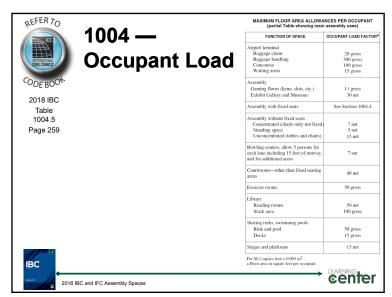


## Means of Egress – Assembly—1029

- Requirements should be used in any room "used for assembly purposes which contains seats, tables, displays, equipment or other material" and may be applied in occupancies other than Group A assembly spaces.
- Notice that the wording is "used for assembly purposes" and not limited to assembly occupancies.

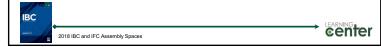


117



#### 1004 — Occupant Load

- Determine the occupant load of the assembly space or of the area served by a specific component in the egress system.
- The requirements for assembly spaces are not unique in this aspect, but a quick review of the general code requirements is appropriate.



118

## For areas with fixed seating (1004.6)

- Occupant load is determined by counting the number of fixed seats.
- If the seating does not have dividing arms, the occupant load is determined as follows:
  - One person for each 18 inches (457 mm) of seating length (general requirement).
  - One person for each 24 inches (610 mm) of booth seat length where seating is in a booth.

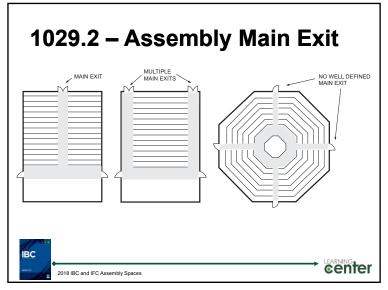


## For areas with fixed seating (1004.6)

- Remember that general egress provisions of Section 1004 also address:
  - Cumulative occupant loads
    - Where egressing through intervening rooms, areas or spaces
    - Where egressing from adjacent levels such as mezzanines or stories
  - Allowing increased occupant loads
  - Outdoor areas
  - Multiple occupancies or use of space for multiple uses



121

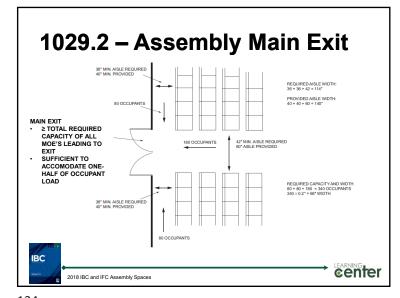


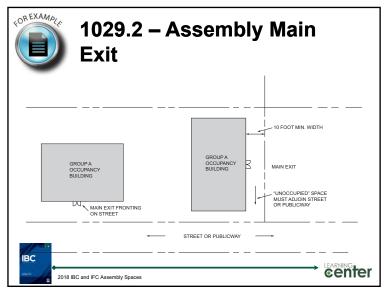
#### 1029.2 – Assembly Main Exit

- Main Exit:
  - Has sufficient capacity to accommodate not less than one-half of occupant load.
  - Accommodates not less than the total required capacity of all means of egress leading to the exit.
  - Front onto a street or an unoccupied space that adjoins a street or public way if the building is classified as a Group A occupancy. Minimum width of space is not less than 10 feet (3048 mm).

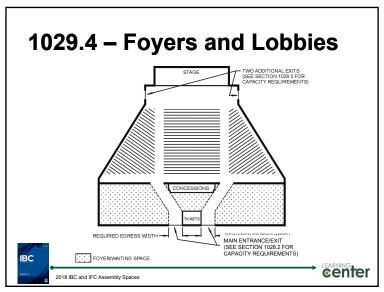


122





125



ACCESS TO AND ARRANGEMENT OF EXITS PER 1007

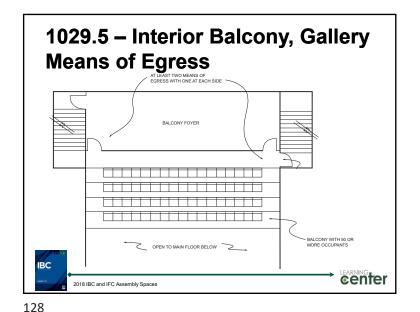
MAIN EXIT - 1029.2
ACCOMMODATE NOT LESS THAN ONE-HALF OF OCCUPANT LOAD

MAIN EXIT - 1029.2
ACCOMMODATE NOT LESS THAN ONE-HALF OF OCCUPANT LOAD

LEARNING

LEARNIN

126



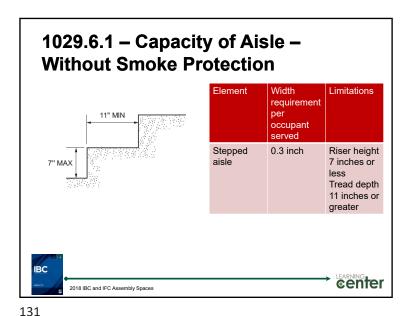
## 1029.6 – Capacity of Aisle for Assembly

- Required width and egress capacity is determined by multiplying the occupant load served by the appropriate egress width factor.
- This section therefore sizes the means of egress based upon the occupant load using the system.
- These capacity requirements may then require an increase in the minimum component width.
- Egress width factors for the various elements will depend on whether the assembly space has smoke-protected seating or not, or is open-air.

2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

IBC

129

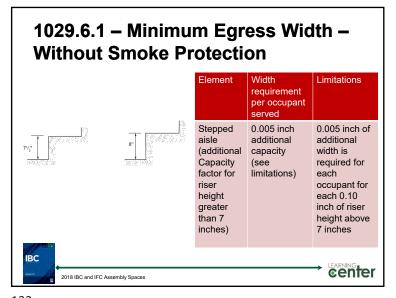


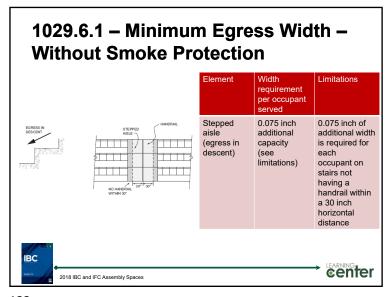
Smoke-protected Assembly Seating

Seating

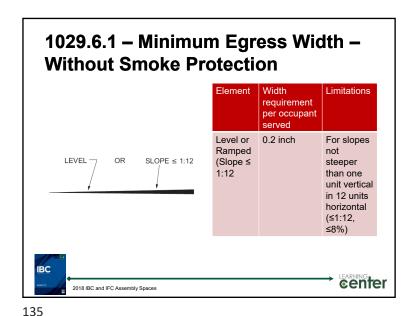
Seating served by means of egress that is not subject to smoke accumulation within or under a structure for a specified design time by means of passive design or by mechanical ventilation.

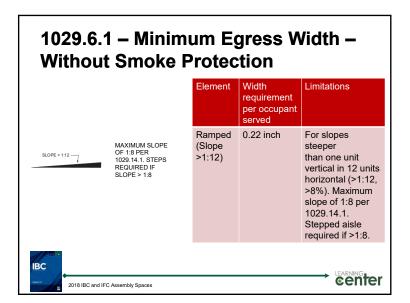
130



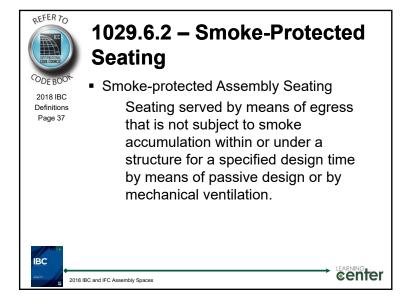


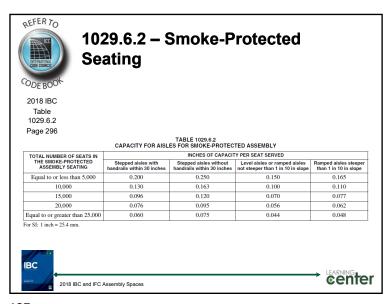
133



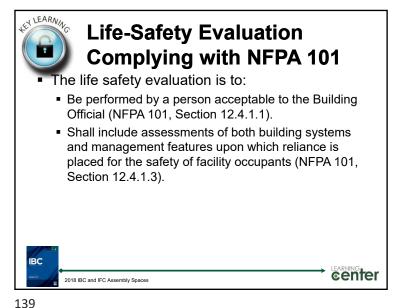


134





137



#### **Life-Safety Evaluation Complying with NFPA 101**

The Life-Safety Code (NFPA 101) defines a life safety evaluation as "A written review dealing with the adequacy of life safety features relative to fire, storm, collapse, crowd behavior, and other related safety considerations." (NFPA 101 2018 edition, Section 3.3.166)



138

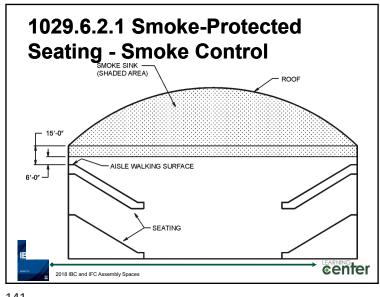
140



#### **Life-Safety Evaluation Complying with NFPA 101**

- The life safety evaluation is to:
  - Shall consider scenarios appropriate to the facility (NFPA 101, Section12.4.1.3).
  - Shall be approved annually by the Building or Fire Code Official and shall be updated for special or unusual conditions (NFPA 101, Section 12.4.1.1).
  - Shall include a written assessment of all of the following conditions and appropriate safety measures (NFPA 101, Section 12.4.1.2).





1028.6.2.1 Smoke-Protected
Seating - Smoke Control

SMOKE SINK
(SHADED AREA)

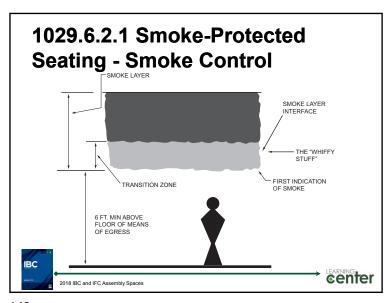
AISLE WALKING SURFACE

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EARNING

CENTRE

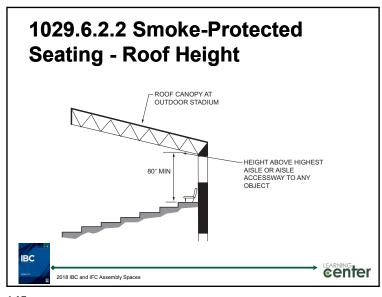
141





143

144



145

#### 1029.6.2.3 Smoke-Protected **Seating - Automatic Sprinklers**

- Three exceptions :
- 1. Over the floor area used for contests. performances or entertainment; provided the roof construction is more than 50 feet (15 240 mm) above the floor and the area is limited to low fire hazard uses.
- 2. Press boxes and storage facilities that are less than 1,000 square feet (93 m<sup>2</sup>) in area are also exempted from the sprinkler requirement even

though they may be enclosed.

center 2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

1029.6.2.3 Smoke-Protected Seating - Automatic Sprinklers

[ NONSPRINKLERED ABOVE 50-0\*] SPRINKLERS OVER SEATING AREA AISLE WALKING SURFACE ENCLOSING WALL center

146

148

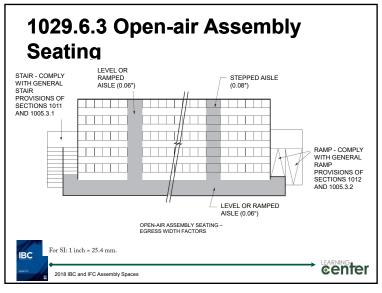
#### 1029.6.2.3 Smoke-Protected **Seating - Automatic Sprinklers**

■ Three exceptions :

2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

3. An outdoor seating facility is not required to have sprinklers installed in the enclosed areas where the seating and the means of egress within the seating area are "essentially open to the outside."





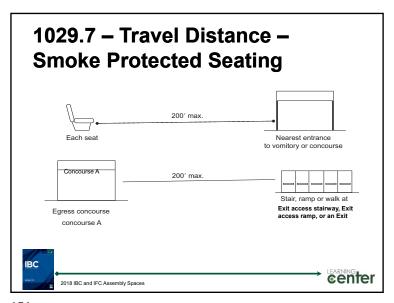
1029.7 – Travel Distance

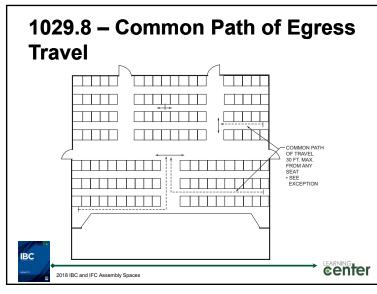
1029.7 – Travel Distance

1029.7 – Travel Distance

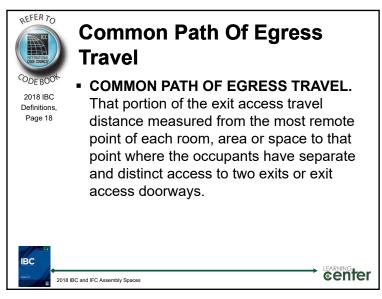
1029.7 – Travel Distance

149





152



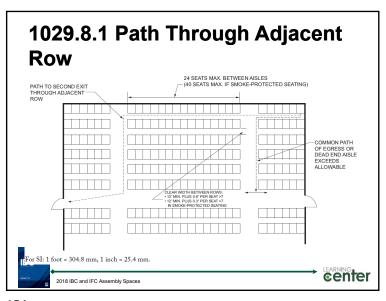
153

## **1029.8.1 Path Through Adjacent Row**

- Maximum number of seats between the adjacent aisles when traversing through the aisle accessway:
  - 24 seats (general requirement)
  - 40 seats if smoke-protected or open-air assembly seating



155



154

156

## **1029.8.1 Path Through Adjacent Row**

- Clear width between adjacent rows when traversing through the aisle accessway:
  - 12 inches plus 0.6 inch (304.8 plus 15.2 mm) for each seat greater than seven in the row between the aisles (general requirement)
  - 12 inches plus 0.3 inch (304.8 plus 7.6 mm) for each seat greater than seven in the row between the aisles if smoke-protected or open-air assembly seating





#### **Example for row width**

• In an section with 20 seats between the aisle, the row spacing would be determined as follows: 12" + 0.6"(20-7) = 12" + 0.6"(13) = 12" + 7.8" = 19.8"

(For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm)



157

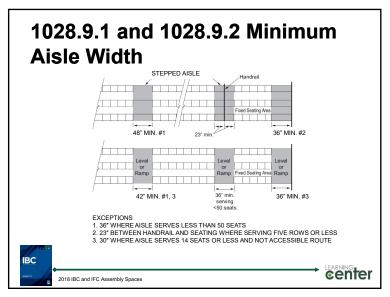


## **1029.9.1 and 1029.9.2 Minimum Aisle Width**

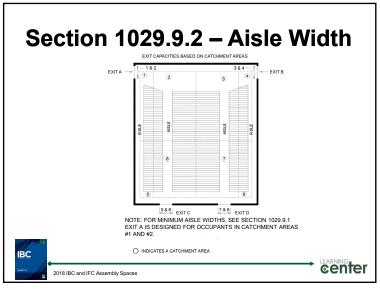
- Minimum clear width required for a stepped aisle serving seating on both sides is 48 inches (1219 mm).
- In an area without smoke-protection a stepped aisle is required to provide at least 0.3 inch (7.6 mm) of egress capacity for each occupant served (Section 1029.6.1, item 1).
- Assuming the aisle serves 180 people, the minimum width to provide sufficient egress capacity for the number of people accommodated is 54 inches (180 x 0.3" = 54") (1372 mm).
- Therefore the aisle must be 54 inches (1372 mm) in width and cannot use the 48 inch (1219 mm) minimum specified in Section 1029.9.1, Item 1.

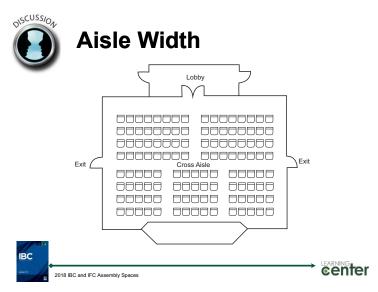


159

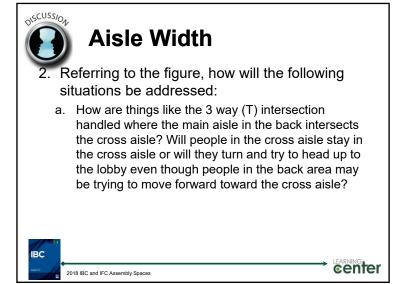


158





161



O/SCUSS/ON

#### **Aisle Width**

- 1. Does the type of assembly space affect what assumptions are appropriate?
  - For example in a motion picture theater with stadium seating where everyone enters from the front at the ground level, is it reasonable to assume that half will go up to an exit at the top/back of the auditorium? If the space was a performing arts theater and people enter from the rear of the auditorium will that change or influence whether people would exit towards the stage and doors or aisle that may be available at the front?



2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

center

162



#### **Aisle Width**

- 2. Referring to the figure, how will the following situations be addressed:
  - b. Will the people coming up out of the front aisles really split 50/50? Consider the fact they may not just split left or right into the cross aisle but whether a different percentage would split off towards the main lobby or if proportionally more would simply turn and head to the closest side exit.



2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

center

163



#### **Aisle Width**

- 2. Referring to the figure, how will the following situations be addressed:
  - c. Would people from the front aisles be affected by how much of an offset there is to the main aisle in the back? (Notice there is only a short offset like this plan shows versus having more of an equal distance to the side aisle/exit and the main aisle.)



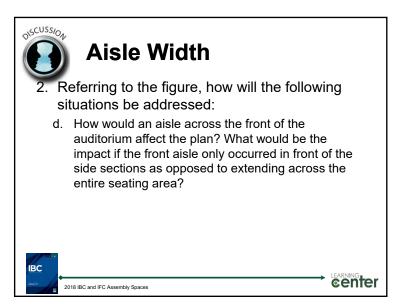
165



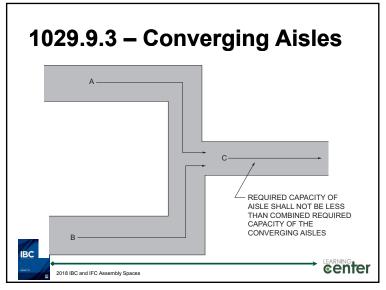
3. Assuming a plan with a main aisle running from the front to the back of the auditorium but goes past a cross aisle or two. Since we size the main exit for 50 percent of the occupants and know that most people will tend to head that direction, is it really safe to assume people will keep moving that direction and will walk past cross aisles or other routes (especially if they are more open and available)?



167



166





## 1029.9.3 – Converging Aisles

1. Aisle "A" and "B" each serve 100 people. Aisle "A" and "B" are each a minimum of 42 inches in width (Section 1029.9.1, Item 4). Aisle "C" is required to be a minimum of 42 inches in width (Sections 1029.9.3 and 1029.9.1, Item 4).



169



## 1029.9.3 – Converging Aisles

3. Aisle "A" and "B" each serve 250 people. Aisle "A" and "B" are each a minimum of 50 inches in width Section 1029.6.1, Item 4) [250 x 0.2" = 50"]. Aisle "C" is required to be a minimum of 100 inches in width (Sections 1029.9.3 and 1029.6.1, Item 4) to serve the 500 occupant capacity. [500 x 0.2" = 100"]

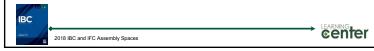


171



## 1029.9.3 – Converging Aisles

2. Aisle "A" and "B" each serve 150 people. Aisle "A" and "B" are each a minimum of 42 inches in width Section 1029.9.1, Item 4). Aisle "C" is required to be a minimum of 60 inches in width (Sections 1029.9.3 and 1029.6.1, Item 4). [300 x 0.2" = 60"]



170



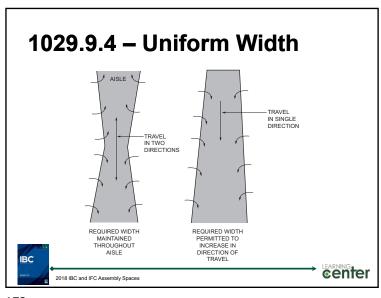
## 1029.9.3 – Converging Aisles

4. For this example assume that aisles "A" and "B" are level travel but aisle "C" is a stepped aisle with a 7 inch riser height. Aisle "a" and "b" each serve 150 people. Aisle "A" and "B" are each a minimum of 42 inches in width (Section 1029.9.1, Item 4) [150 x 0.2" = 30" but 1029.9.1, Item 4 requires a minimum 42 inch width]. Aisle "C" is required to be a minimum of 90 inches in width (Sections 1029.9.3 and 1029.6.1, Item 1). [300 x 0.3" = 90"]



2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

center



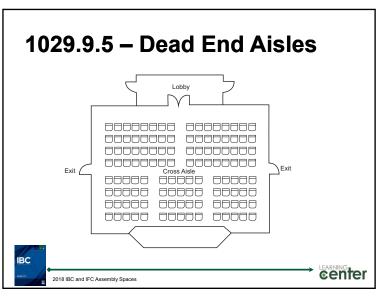
1029.9.4 — Uniform Width

UNIFORM REQUIRED MINIMUM WIDTH OR CAPACITY MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT AISLE

A REDUCTION IN AISLE WIDTH IS PERMITTED PROVISED PROVISED PROVISED MINIMUM WIDTH AND CAPACITY IS MAINTAINED

1018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

173



1029.9.5 – Dead End Aisles

CROSSAISLE

GROSSAIGLE

GR

175

176

2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

174

center

# 1029.9.5 — Exceptions 2 and 4 Dead-End Aisles — Permitted Increases 24 SEATS MAX. BETWEEN AISLES 40 SEATS MAX. IF SMOKE-PROTECTED SEATING Dead ends typically limited to: 20 ft. (General) 21 rows (smoke protected) 22 and 4 for increased dead end requirements Increased row spacing applies to rows beyond: 9. Of per seat 1. O. Of per seat 1. O. 37 per seal in smoke-protected or open-air seating applies to rows beyond: 9. See Section 1029.9.5 Exceptions 2. and 4 for increased dead end requirements Increased row spacing applies to rows beyond: 10 fis only 10 fis seats without backrests 9. Beyond 7 if seats have backrests 9. Beyond 10 if seats without backrests

177

#### 1029.9.5 – Exceptions 2 and 4 Dead-End Aisles - Permitted Increases

Clear width between adjacent rows when traversing through the aisle accessway:

- 12 inches plus 0.6 inch (304.8 mm plus 15.2 mm) for each seat greater than seven in the row between the aisles where the seats have backrests (general requirement).
- 12 inches plus 0.3 inch (304.8 mm plus 7.6 mm) in smokeprotected assembly seating for each seat greater than seven in the row between the aisles where the seats have backrests.
- In both cases: Where the seats are without backrests, the increase width applies to seats beyond the 10th seat.



179

#### 1029.9.5 – Exceptions 2 and 4 Dead-End Aisles - Permitted Increases

- Maximum number of seats between the adjacent aisles when traversing through the aisle accessway:
  - 24 seats (general requirement)
  - 40 seats if smoke-protected assembly seating



178



## 1029.9.5 – Exceptions 2 and 4 Dead-End Aisles - Permitted Increases

- Row Width:
- In an section with 20 seats with backrests between the aisle, the row spacing would be determined as follows: 12" + 0.6"(20-7) = 12" + 0.6"(13) = 12" + 7.8" = 19.8"



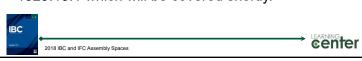
center

## Section 1029.9.6 – Aisle measurement

The clear width for aisles shall be measured to:

- Walls,
- Edges of seating
- Tread edges

Where the aisles serve seating at tables, such as in a dining area, the exception references Section 1029.13.1 which will be covered shortly.



181

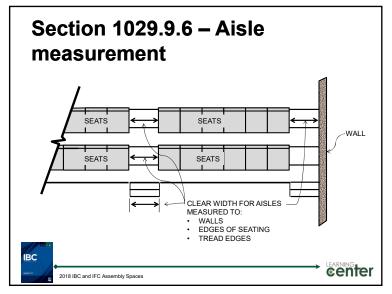
## 1029.13 - Aisle Accessways

Defined as: "That portion of an exit access that leads to an aisle."

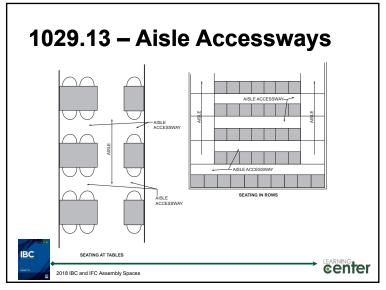
Therefore the aisle accessway is generally the starting point that the occupant must get through in order to reach the aisle and then ultimately to leave the room and reach an exit.

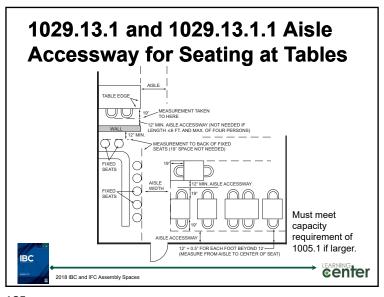


183

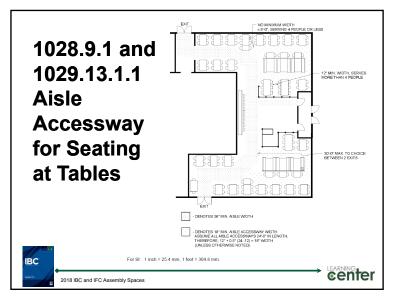


182





185



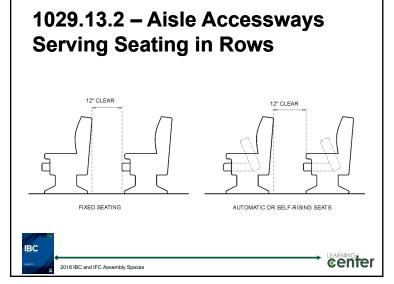
1029.13.1 and 1029.13.1.1 Aisle
Accessway for Seating at Tables

AISLE ACCESSWAY

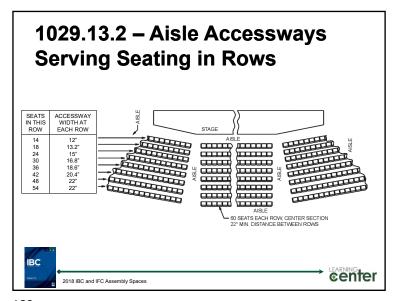
(12' MINIMUM)

AISLE OR

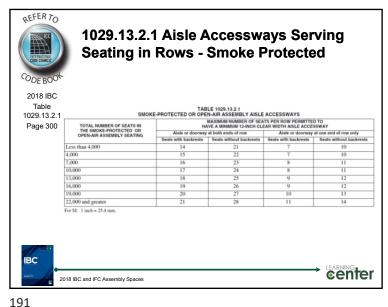
186



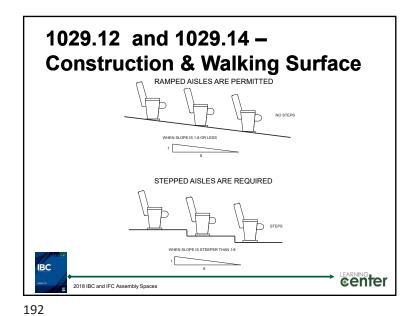
188



189



1029.13.2 - Aisle Accessways **Serving Seating in Rows** IBC center 2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces



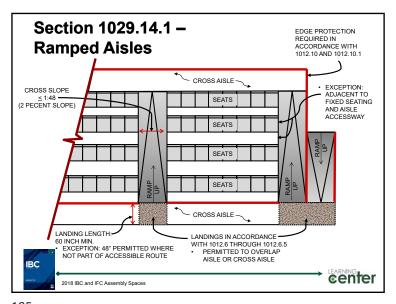
## Section 1029.14.1 – Ramped Aisles

Sloped aisles (those sloped one unit vertical in 20 units horizontal or less), or level aisles must comply with the general aisle requirements such as:

- Capacity requirements of Section 1029.6
- General aisle requirements of Section 1029.9
- Construction requirements of Section 1029.12



193



## Section 1029.14.1 – Ramped Aisles

Aisles that slope more than one unit vertical in 20 units horizontal (5-percent slope) shall be considered as a ramped aisle and shall also comply with the "ramped aisle" provisions of Section 1029.14.1.

These provisions regulate:

- Cross slope
- Landings
- Edge protection

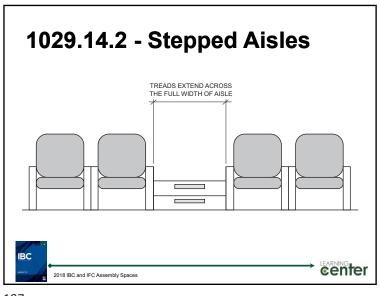


194

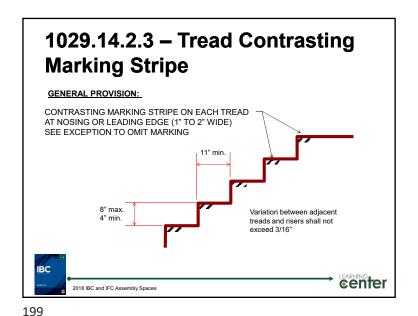


- Ensure a tread run of not less than 11 inches (279 mm).
- Mandate a uniform and consistent tread depth throughout the aisle. [See Section 1029.14.2.1, Exception, allowing a maximum 3/16-inch (4.8 mm) construction tolerance].
- Establish a minimum riser height of 4 inches (102 mm) and limit the risers to an 8 inch height. [See Section 1029.14.2.2, Exception 2, allowing a 9 inch (229 mm) riser where necessitated by the sightlines]
- Mandate a uniform and consistent riser height throughout each flight in the aisle. [See Section 1029.14.2.2, Exceptions 1 & 2, allowing riser heights to vary where necessitated by the sightlines].
- Extend tread across the full width of the aisle (Section 1029.14.2).
- Identify nosing or leading edge of each tread.





197



1029.14.2 - Stepped Aisles –
Tread depth

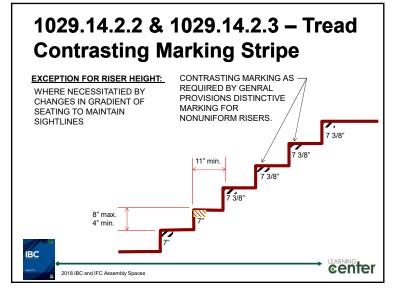
AISLE
STEP

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AISLE

198



200

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## **1029.6.1 & 1029.14.2 –**Assembly Aisle Treads and Risers

 0.3 inch width per occupant for 7" riser, 0.35 inch factor for 8" riser, and 0.4 inch factor for 9" riser) (179 mm, 8.9 mm, 203 mm and 10 mm for 229 mm)



201

#### 1029.15 - Seat Stability-Exceptions

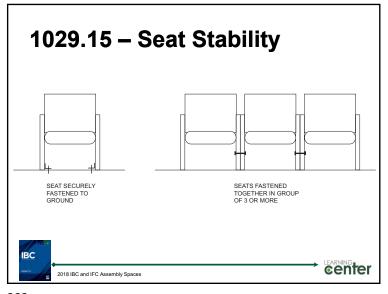
- Spaces without ramped or tiered floors having 200 or less seats.
- Spaces without ramped or tiered floors where the seating is at tables.
- Spaces without ramped or tiered floors where the seats are fastened together in groups of 3 or more.
- Spaces with tiered seating where flexibility of the seating arrangement is an integral part of the design and function of the space are allowed to have a maximum of 200 seats that are not fastened.



A seating plan must be submitted for approval.

center

203

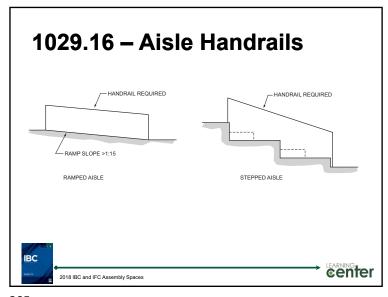


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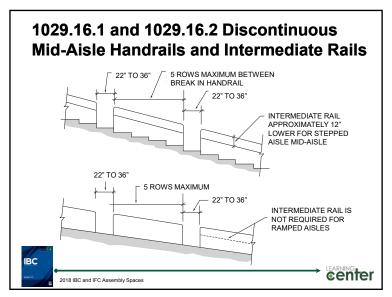
#### 1029.15 – Seat Stability-Exceptions

- Areas such as "box seats" may have up to 14 seats within them and are not fastened to the floor provided the area is separated from other seating areas by railings, guards, partial height walls or similar barriers.
- Seats intended for musicians or performers are not required to be fastened to the floor provided the area is separated from other seating areas by railings, guards, partial height walls or similar barriers.





205



207

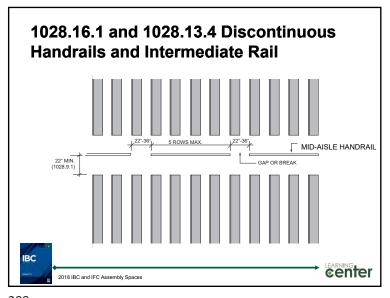
#### 1029.16 - Aisle Handrails

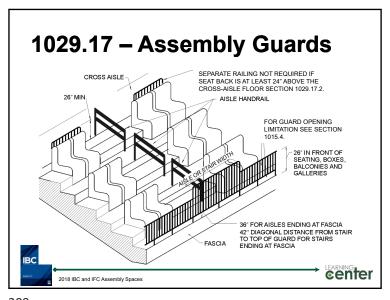
Three exceptions eliminate or modify the handrail requirements:

- Ramped aisles with seating on both sides do not require a handrail.
- Where the side of an aisle is protected by a guard that complies with the handrail graspability requirements of Section 1014.3, a separate handrail is not required.
- Handrail extensions are not required beyond the top or bottom of a stepped aisle or ramped aisle.

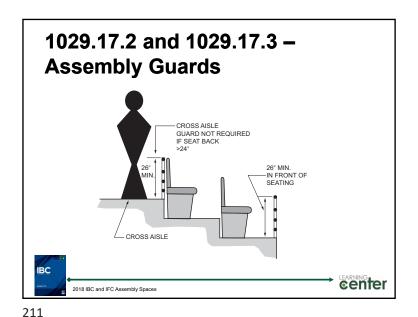


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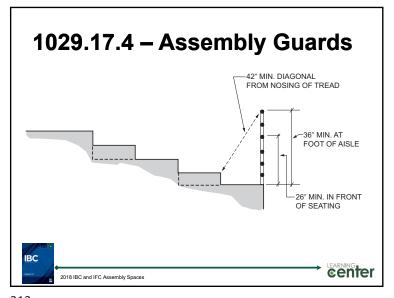


## Section 1029.17.1 - Perimeter Guards

- Required where footboards or walking surface of seating area is more than 30 inches (762 mm) above floor or ground below.
- Minimum guard height of 42 inches (1067 mm)
  - Measured from seatboard when seatboard is adjacent to perimeter
  - Measured from floor surface when seats are selfrising
  - Height can be reduced to 26 inches where guard would interfere with sightlines of adjacent seating



210



## Guards at cross aisles (Section 1029.17.2)

- Required to comply with Section 1015 where the drop-off from the aisle is more than 30 inches (762 mm).
- Permitted to be 26 inches (660 mm) minimum in height where the drop-off from the aisle is 30 inches or less.
- Permitted by the exception to use seat backs not less than 24 inches (610 mm) in height on the front of the cross aisle.



213

## Guards at the end of aisles (Section 1029.17.4)

- Due to increased tripping hazard in the aisle, a 36 inch minimum height is required at the foot of an elevated aisle.
- Increase in the 26 inch (660 mm) minimum height typically allowed by Section 1029.17.3.



215

## **Sightline-constrained guard** heights (Section 1029.17.3)

- Permitted to be 26 inches (660 mm) minimum in height where guard would interfere with sightlines of "immediately adjacent seating".
- Specifically states 30" drop-off measurement is from the floor or footboard level.
- Applies to any guard immediately adjacent to the seating which would affect sightlines, not just those in front of seats. May affect guards at side of seating, perimeter guards, or at vomitories.



214

## Guards at the end of aisles (Section 1029.17.4)

- Additional requirement for a 42 inch (1069 mm) minimum guard height where measured diagonally from nosing of nearest tread.
- Unique opening limitations in Section 1015.4,
   Exception 5, uses 4 inch sphere limitation up to a height of 26 inches (660 mm) and then 8 inch (203 mm) sphere from 26 inch (660 mm) height up to 42 inch (1069 mm) height.



## 1029.1.1 and ICC 300 – Assembly Seating - Bleachers

- ICC-300 standard Standard on Bleachers,
   Folding and Telescopic Seating and
   Grandstands which is adopted by reference in Section 1029.
- Scope of the standard deals with both temporary and permanent bleachers, folding and telescopic seating, and grandstands which are supported on their own dedicated structural system and are not constructed as part of the building



217



## 1029.1.1 and ICC 300 – Assembly Seating - Bleachers

- A metal bleacher seating system is erected outdoors for viewing a soccer match.
- The seating is erected on metal pads/skids so that the seating may be relocated to the baseball field when needed there. This system is regulated by the standard.



219



## 1029.1.1 and ICC 300 – Assembly Seating - Bleachers

- A temporary wooden bleacher seating section is constructed within a building.
- The bleacher system is constructed and resting directly on the existing building floor system.
   This system is regulated by the standard.



218



## 1029.1.1 and ICC 300 – Assembly Seating - Bleachers

- A metal bleacher seating system is erected outdoors for viewing a soccer match.
- The seating is erected on metal columns and beams which are bolted onto cast concrete piers extending 5 feet (1524 mm) in depth into the ground. This system is regulated by the standard.





## 1029.1.1 and ICC 300 – Assembly Seating - Bleachers

- A permanent bleacher seating system is constructed as a part of a basketball arena.
- The main beams and supports for the seating connect back to the building's columns and foundation. This system is regulated by the IBC and not by the standard.



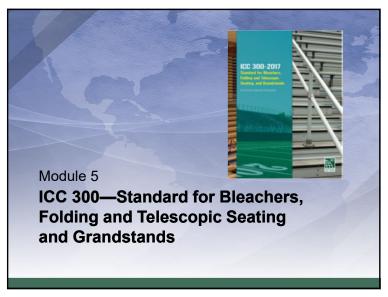
221



- The applicability of the standard is as follows:
  - Provisions apply to both temporary and permanent installations. Temporary installations are those that are erected for less than 180 days in a calendar year.
  - New bleachers, folding and telescopic seating and grandstands must comply with Chapters 1 through 4 of the standard.
  - Existing installations must comply with Chapters 1, 2 and 5 of the standard.



2016 IbC and In C Assembly Spaces



222

#### **ICC 300**

The primary requirements of the standard are found within Chapters 3 and 4 which regulate the construction and means of egress requirements for the seating systems.



#### **ICC 300**

The main topics include:

18 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

- Location on lot for outdoor installations
- Structural design and support for interior installations
- Spaces beneath the seating system
- Clear height for the egress system and above seating area if a smoke-protected seating or open-air installation with a roof canopy
- Fire alarm system requirements
- Accessibility for tiered seating areas
- Open spaces between footboards and seatboards

Means of egress requirements

center

225

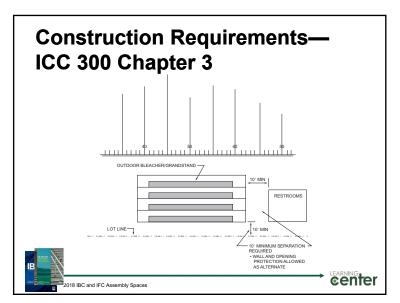


## Construction Requirements—ICC 300 Chapter 3

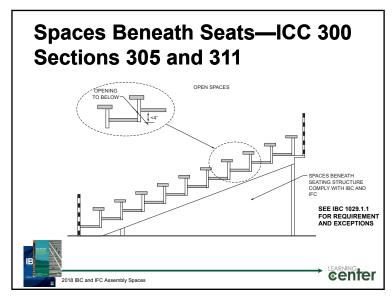
- Systems regulated by the ICC 300 standard are permitted to be constructed of combustible or non-combustible materials.
- IBC Section 1029.1.1 are not "building elements" and therefore are not limited or regulated by the building's type of construction. They are also not to be considered as a part of the "interior finish" even when located within a building.



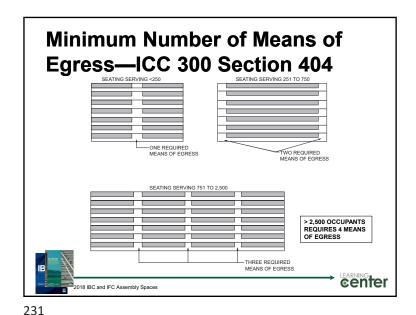
227







229



<OR EXAMPLE

## Spaces Beneath Seats—ICC 300 Sections 305 and 311

- Removal of combustible waste, or other materials. (IFC 304.1)
- Use of space for ticket booths < 100 sq.ft.; toilet rooms; or other accessory areas < 1,000 sq.ft.</li>
- Sprinkler requirement for "other accessory areas" if rated separation eliminated due to <1,000 sq.ft. size limitation</li>
- Any other applicable section.



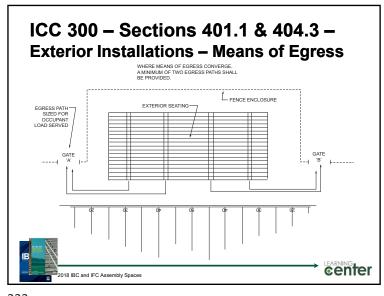
230



Table 404.1, Page 9

OCCUPANT LOAD	REQUIRED MEANS OF EGRESS
0–250	1
251–750	2
751–2,500	3
Over 2,500	4





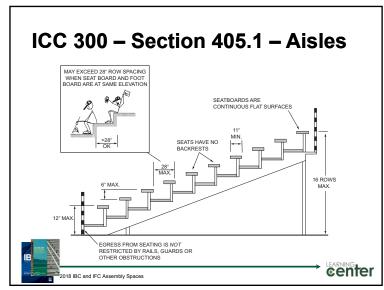
ICC 300 – Section 404.3 Exception – Exterior Installations

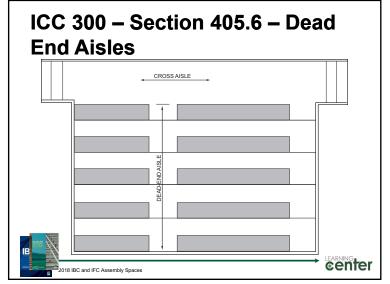
• In situations where the path of travel to the public way is not safe or achievable due to site constraints, security concerns or other reasons, this exception allows the occupants of the seating facility to move to a safe dispersal area where they would be a safe distance away from the seating area and could safely wait until the exits are available or until the hazard is resolved.

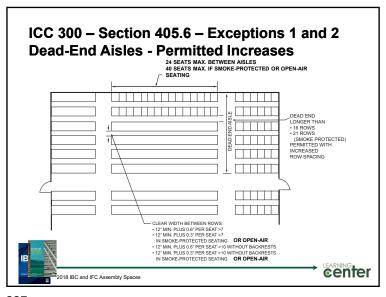


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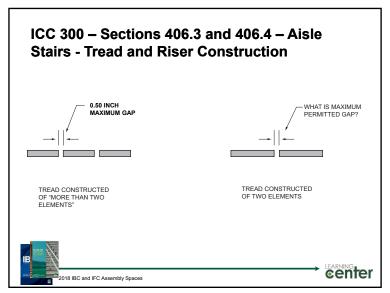
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237



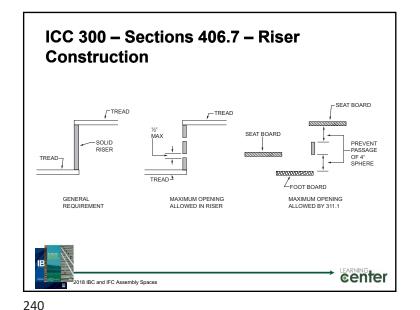
LEY LEARNING

## ICC 300 – Section 405.6 – Exceptions 1 and 2 Dead-End Aisles - Permitted Increases

- Under the ICC 300 the increased aisle accessway requirements only apply to the rows beyond the generally permitted dead end length of 16 rows for general seating and 21 rows for smoke-protected or open-air seating.
- Therefore the aisle accessways in the back of the seating section may be required to be wider than those in the same seating section which are close to an exit or cross aisle.



238



## ICC 300 – Section 407.3 Rows served by aisles or doorways at both ends (Dual access)

- 100 seats maximum between aisles.
- Clear width increased by 0.3 inch (7.6 mm) for each seat beyond 14 where seats have backrests.
- Clear width increased by 0.3 inch (706.mm) for each seat beyond 21 where seats do not have backrests.
- Maximum required clear width of 22 inches (559 mm).
- Exception for smoke-protected assembly seating 12 inch (304.8 mm) minimum for longer rows in large occupancies. (See Table 407.5)



241

## 

# ICC 300 – Section 407.4 Rows served by aisle or doorway at one end only (Single access)

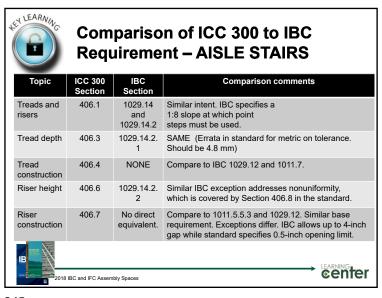
- Clear width increased by 0.6 inch (15.2 mm) for each seat beyond 7 where seats have backrests.
- Clear width increased by 0.6 inch (15.2 mm) for each seat beyond 10 where seats do not have backrests.
- Maximum required clear width of 22 inches (559 mm).
- 30 foot (9144 mm) maximum common path of travel distance (Section 407.4.1).
- Exception for smoke-protected assembly seating 12 inch (304.8 mm) minimum for longer rows in large occupancies. (See Table 407.5)



242

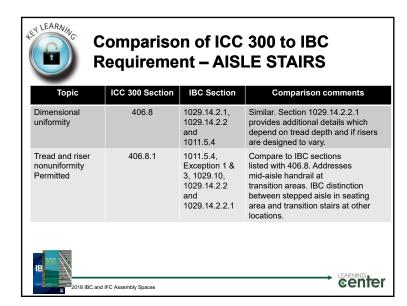
244

	=	on of ICC 300 to IBC ent – AISLES	
Topic	ICC 300 Section	IBC Section	Comparison comments
Minimum aisle widths	405.2	1029.9.1	SAME
Aisle width/capacity	405.3	1029.9.2	SAME
Converging aisles	405.4	1029.9.3	SAME
Uniform width	405.5	1029.9.4	Similar intent. IBC states "uniform in minimum width or required capacity"
Dead ends	405.6	1029.9.5	Mostly similar. IBC general limit is 20 feet while standard uses 16 rows. Exceptions in IBC match standard and help coordination for longer dead ends.
2018 IBC and	FC Assembly Spaces		> LEARNING ter



245

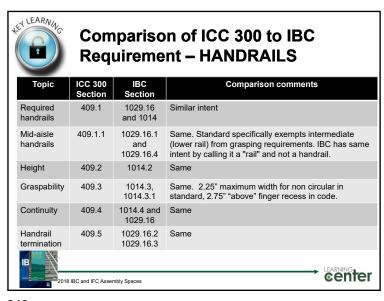
Comparison of ICC 300 to IBC Requirement – AISLE ACCESSWAYS			
Topic	ICC 300 Section	IBC Section	Comparison comments
Required aisle accessways	407.1	1029.13 and 1015.2	Standard requires above first row of seating. Minimum seat depth specified in standard.
Minimum width	407.2	1029.13.2	SAME
Dual access	407.3	1029.13.2.1	SAME
Single access	407.4	1029.13.2.2	SAME
Path of egress travel	407.4.1	1029.8	SAME
Path through adjacent rows	407.4.2	1029.8.1	Mostly similar. IBC provides 7 seat limit for 12-inch aisle accessway. Standard uses 7 seat limit if seats have backrests and 10 seats without backrests.
Smoke-protected aisle accessways	407.5	Table 1029.13.2.1	SAME
2018 IBC and	IFC Assembly S	Spaces	LEARNING CENTER



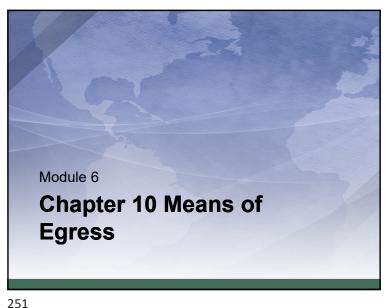
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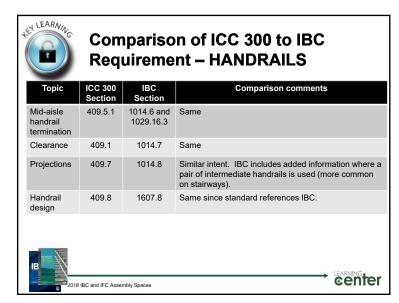
Topic	ICC 300 Section	IBC Section	Comparison comments
Required guards	408.1	1029.17 plus subsections and 1015	SAME
Opening limitations	408.2	1029.17 and 1015.4	Similar. Standard allows 8-inch sphere above 34 inc while IBC limits to 4-3/8 for heights above 36 inches inch limit for upper portions of guards at the ends of aisles is consistent.
Guard design	408.3	1607.8	Same since the standard references the IBC.
g			

248



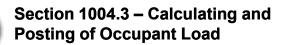
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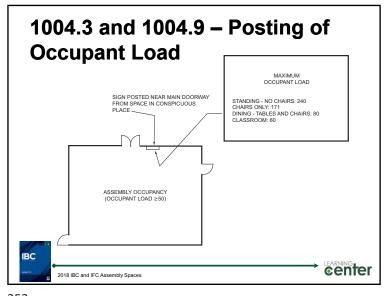
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252



 Multipurpose assembly room will be used without seats, for classroom and for dining, it is appropriate to show each of those occupant loads on the sign. This establishes the appropriate occupant load for each use and helps prevent overcrowding.





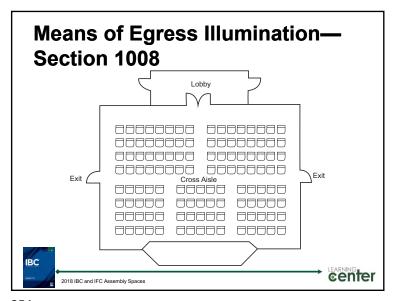
253

# **Means of Egress Illumination— Section 1008**

- Exceptions for assembly uses permit the following:
  - Aisle accessways are not required to be illuminated.
  - In auditoriums, theaters, concert or opera halls and similar assembly spaces are permitted to reduce the lighting to 0.2 footcandles (2.15 lux) during performances provided the illumination automatically returns to the 1 footcandle level when the fire alarm system is activated.



255



254

256

# 1010.1 – Door Hardware - Lock and Latch Requirements

- Section 1010.1.9.4: Key operated locking device is permitted on main door or doors provided:
  - Device is distinguishable as being locked
  - Sign posted adjacent to door "Door to remain unlocked when this space is occupied"
  - Use of device is revocable by building official





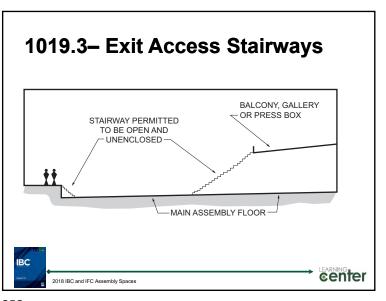
257

2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

## 1019.3 – Exit Access Stairways • Item 7: Allows open and unenclosed stairways to serve smoke-protected or open-air seating if exit access travel distances are met.



259



258

#### 1009.3 – Exit Access Stairways

• Item 8: Allows stairways between the main assembly floor and any balcony, gallery or press box to be open in assembly uses such as theaters, places of religious worship, auditoriums and sports facilities.



#### 1019.3 - Exit Access Stairways

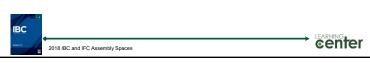
- Section 1019.3, Item 8 does allow the stair between the balcony and other spaces to be open to the main floor, code users should remember the requirements of other code sections and how they may affect the design. Section 1029.5 requires balconies, galleries or press boxes with a seating capacity of 50 or more to have:
  - · A minimum of two means of egress,
  - One egress path from each side of the space.



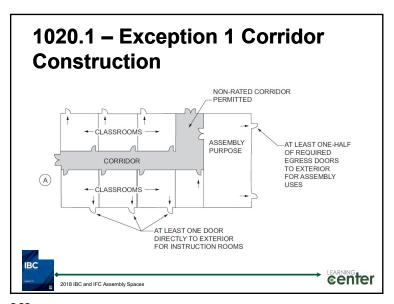
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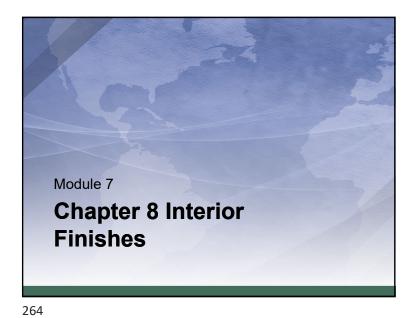
## **1020.1 – Exception 1 Corridor Construction**

- Exception 1 in Section 1020.1 allows for the fire resistance rating of a corridor to be eliminated where:
  - Each room used for instruction has at least one door opening directly to the exterior.
  - Each room used for assembly purposes has at least one-half of the required means of egress doors opening directly to the exterior.



263





#### **Mitigating Hazards and Fire Protection Systems**

 Assembly occupancies follow the general interior finish requirements of the code and that users recognize some of the special provisions which are applicable to Group A occupancies assembly occupancies typically will require a greater limit on the flame spread of materials used for interior wall and ceiling finishes.



265

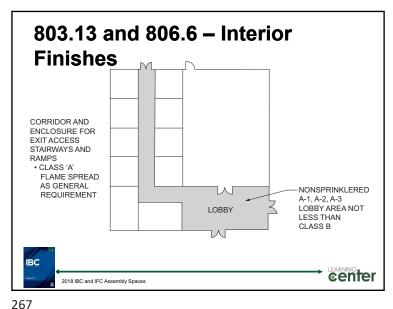
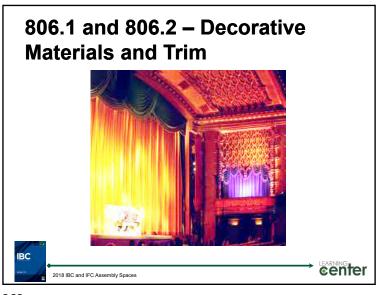


TABLE 803.13
INTERIOR WALL AND CEILING FINISH REQUIREMENTS BY OCCUPANCY B. E. M. R-1 2018 IBC Table 803.13 Page 213 center 2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces





Module 8
Fire Protection

269

**Overview** 

- The fire protection systems are intended to:
  - Detect a fire
  - Alert the occupants or fire department of a fire emergency
  - To control smoke
  - To control or extinguish the fire



271

#### Overview

- Though not specific to assembly spaces, code users should be aware:
  - Fire protection systems are required to be installed, repaired, operated and maintained in accordance with the code.
  - Any fire protection system for which an exception or reduction in code provisions has been taken shall be considered as a required system.
  - Fire protection systems shall not be removed or modified without approval of the code official (includes any existing system even if that system is not required).
  - It is unlawful to occupy portions of a structure until the fire protection systems have been tested and approved.



2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

center

# 903.2.1 Automatic Sprinkler System Required - Group A

- Where an automatic sprinkler system is required for a Group A-1, A-2, A-3 or A-4 occupancy, the code will require the system to be provided:
  - Throughout the story where the assembly occupancy is located, and
  - On all stories from the Group A occupancy to, and including the level of exit discharge serving the Group A occupancy (Note that this could be above or below the assembly occupancy).



273

# 903.2.1 Automatic Sprinkler System Required - Group A

- For Group A-1, A-3 and A-4, the following three items all apply and will determine whether an automatic sprinkler system is required.
  - The fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m²).
  - The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more.
  - The fire area with the assembly occupancy is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.



275

## 903.2.1 Automatic Sprinkler System Required - Group A

- Sprinkler requirement is tied to the "fire area" which by definition is tied to "floor area..." and that when dealing with assembly uses such as picnic shelters and pavilions that it does include buildings or portions of buildings that are not surrounded with exterior walls.
- As defined in the code the term floor area includes the usable area under the horizontal projection of the roof or floor above if there are surrounding exterior walls.

2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

center

274

IBC

# 903.2.1 Automatic Sprinkler System Required - Group A

- Requirements are tied to the "fire area" it is important for code users to review the code requirements of Sections 707.3.10 and 901.7.
  - Where the spaces are adequately separated by fire barriers or horizontal assemblies then they may be considered as separate fire areas.
  - Where the spaces are not properly separated, they are considered as being a part of the same fire area.
  - If not properly separated, the floor area and occupant load of other occupancies would be combined with the assembly occupancy and therefore could exceed the limitations specified.

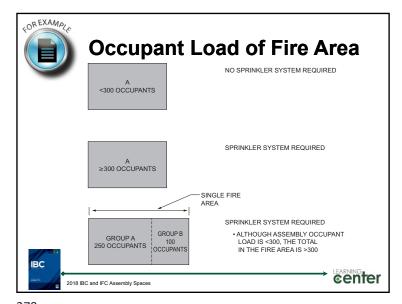


2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

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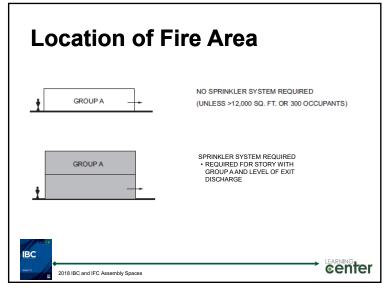


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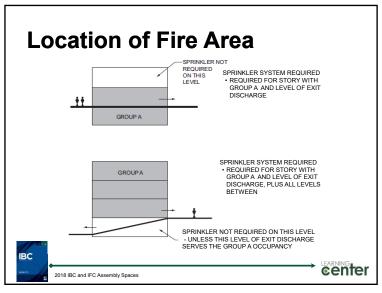


**Square** SPRINKLER SYSTEM REQUIRED **Footage** of Fire NO SPRINKLER SYSTEM REQUIRED TOTAL AREA >12,000 SQ. FT. BUT NO FIRE AREA >12,000 SQ. FT. Area SPRINKLER SYSTEM REQUIRED >12,000 SQ. FT. SPRINKLER SYSTEM REQUIRED • ALTHOUGH GROUP A IS <12,000 SQ. FT. THE FIRE AREA EXCEEDS GROUPA 9,000 SQ. FT. 12,000 SQ. FT. SPRINKLER SYSTEM REQUIRED SROUP ALTHOUGH SEPARATED IT DOES NOT COMPLY WITH TABLE 707.3.10. THEREFORE SINGLE FIRE AREA GROUP A 9,000 SQ. FT For SI: 1 square foot = 0.093 m<sup>2</sup>) IBC center 2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

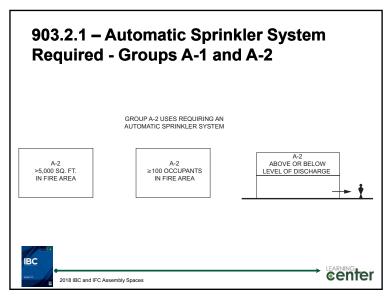
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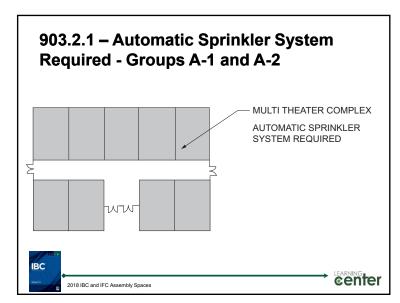


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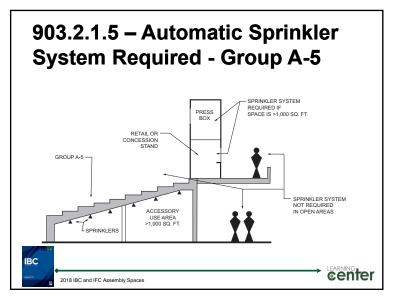


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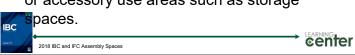


284



#### 903.2.1.5 – Automatic Sprinkler System Required - Group A-5

- Facility had 20 concession stands but each of them individually was less than 1,000 sq. ft. (93 m²) in area, then none of the concession stands would require an automatic sprinkler system if rated separation provided.
- This option to subdivide or compartment the spaces would also be applicable to all of the other items such as retail areas, press boxes or accessory use areas such as storage



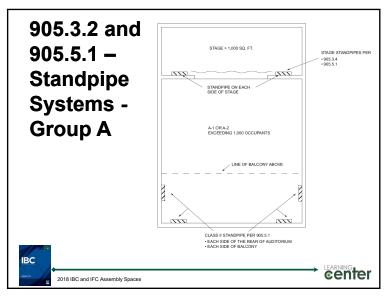
285

# 905.3.2 and 905.5.1 – Standpipe Systems - Group A

- Section 905.3.2 which requires a Class I automatic wet standpipe and is applicable to nonsprinklered buildings with occupant load >1,000
  - Exception exempts open-air seating spaces without enclosed space.
  - Exception allows automatic dry, semiautomatic dry standpipes or manual wet standpipes in buildings that are not a high-rise.



287



286

# 905.3.2 and 905.5.1 – Standpipe Systems - Group A

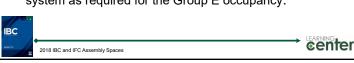
- Section 905.5.1 which requires Class II standpipe hose connections and is applicable to A-1 and A-2 uses with occupant load >1,000.
- Provision was addressed previously with Section 410.7 and requires connections at:
  - Each side of any stage
  - Each side at the rear of the auditorium
  - Each side of the balcony
  - Each tier of dressing rooms



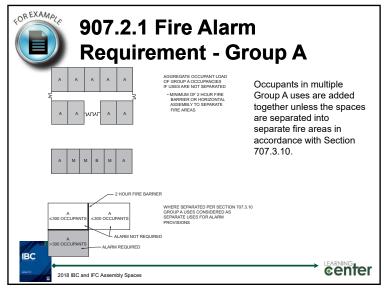
2/8/2023

## 907.2.1 Fire Alarm Requirement - Group A

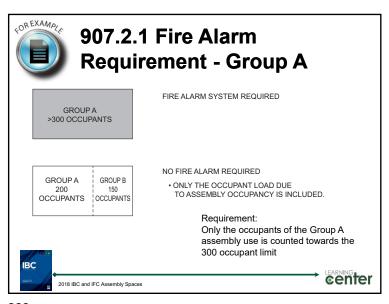
- Alarm system required if occupant load is ≥300; or ≥100 above or below the level of exit discharge.
- Only the occupants of the Group A assembly use is counted towards the occupant limits.
- Multiple Group A uses are added together unless they are separated into separate fire areas in accordance with Section 707.3.10.
- Areas occupied for assembly purposes that are a part of a Group E occupancy shall be provided with an alarm system as required for the Group E occupancy.

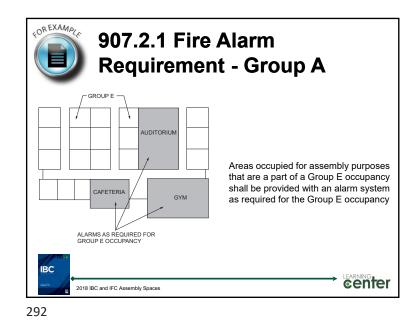


289



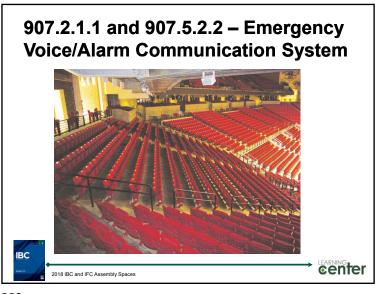
291





2/8/2023 2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces

296



907.2.1.1 and 907.5.2.2 - Emergency **Voice/Alarm Communication System** center 2018 IBC and IFC Assembly Spaces 294

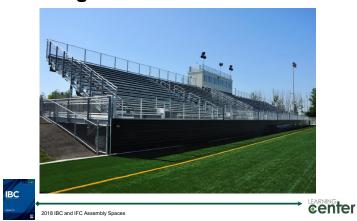
293

907.2.1.1 and 907.5.2.2 - Emergency **Voice/Alarm Communication System** 

- Activation of the alarm system must commence automatically upon the operation of any:
  - Automatic fire detector,
  - Sprinkler waterflow device, or
  - Manual fire alarm box



**EV/ACS Exceptions for Outdoor** Seating—ICC 300 Section 309



#### **EV/ACS** Exceptions for Outdoor Seating—ICC 300 Section 309

- 1. EV/AC system not required for outdoor bleacher-type seating complying with all of the following:
  - Occupant load is less than 15,000
  - Public address system is provided and equipped with standby
  - Attached or adjacent enclosed spaces are 10% or less of overall area or 1,000 sq. ft. (93 m<sup>2</sup>) maximum (must use smallest of the
  - Spaces under the seating is in accordance with IBC Section 1029.1.1.1 (The section referenced is the 2018 IBC section based on the reference within Chapter 6 of the ICC 300 standard). Requires spaces used for other than ticket booths less than 100 sq. ft. (9.3 m<sup>2</sup>) in area or as restrooms to be separated from seating by not less than one hour fire barrier

All means of egress must be open to the outside

IBC

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center

297



299 300

#### **EV/ACS Exceptions for Outdoor** Seating—ICC 300 Section 309

- 2. Outdoor bleacher-type seating with an occupant load of less than 300. (Since IBC Section 907.2.1 only applies with occupant loads greater than 300)
- 3. Temporary outdoor bleacher-type seating complying with all of the following:
  - No enclosed spaces under or attached to seating
  - Seating is erected for less than 180 days
  - Fire safety plan includes evacuation of the seating



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center

298



#### **Final Reflection**

- What? What happened and what was observed in the training?
- So what? What did you learn? What difference did this training make?
- Now what? How will you do things differently back on the job as a result of this training?



🚃 center

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301

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303

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