

AD HOC HEALTHCARE COMMITTEE MEETING # 5

OCCUPANCY REPORT & NOTES FROM AHC # 4

The following report was presented at AHC # 5. Notes from the meeting are indicated in red. Note that the discussion and evolution of the terms 'condition 1' and 'condition 2' went through considerable discussion and revision at AHC # 5. This report reflects the final version.

Addition of 'Conditions'

Modify text as follows:

308.4 Institutional Group I-2. This occupancy shall include buildings and structures used for *medical care* on a 24-hour basis for more than five persons who are *incapable of self preservation*. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Foster care facilities

Detoxification facilities

Hospitals

Nursing homes

Psychiatric hospitals

308.4.1 Occupancy Conditions. Buildings of Group I-2 shall be classified as one of the occupancy conditions indicated in Sections 308.4.1.1 through 308.4.1.2.

308.4.1.1 Condition 1. A facility that provides nursing and medical care and could also provide emergency care, surgery, obstetrics, or in-patient stabilization units for psychiatric or detoxification, including, but not limited to hospitals.

308.4.1.2 Condition 2. A facility that provides nursing and medical care but does not provide emergency care, surgery, obstetrics, or in-patient stabilization

units for psychiatric or detoxification, including, but not limited to nursing homes and foster care facilities.

308.4.2 Five or fewer persons receiving care. A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons receiving such care shall be classified as Group R-3 or shall comply with the *International Residential Code* provided an *automatic sprinkler system* is installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3 or with Section P2904 of the *International Residential Code*.

Reason:

This proposal is being submitted on behalf of the AHC.....

Historically, nursing homes and hospitals have been uniformly regulated as healthcare occupancies since there have not been very many topics that split the occupancy use group beyond that of 'I-2.' An example of where I-2 occupancies are further split in the current IBC/IFC is in Section 907 regarding automatic fire detection systems.

With changes in how healthcare facilities will be built and utilized in the future, it has been recognized that it is appropriate for the I-Codes to have a uniformed way to decipher the difference between the two major sub-groups of I-2 occupancies; hospitals and nursing homes. To deal with this issue, this proposal utilizes the same 'condition' methodology that is currently utilized in Group I-3 occupancies.

As an example, it may be appropriate to allow smoke compartments to be larger than the current requirements in hospital settings because of the larger square footage of area taken up by equipment whereas this is not a significant issue in nursing homes. Conversely, nursing homes are moving towards allowing for a more residential setting, such as interior environment products and kitchenette/cooking areas, whereas these would not be valid needs in a hospital.

Note:

- Look at definitions for all occupancies listed under Group I-2 for consistency with conditions.
- Put in reason about how to handle detox and psychiatric facilities.

Additional Information for Group B cycle in 2013

If this passes in Group A Hearings; this is a correlation change: [DRAFT ONLY- FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES]

[F] 907.2.6.2 Group I-2. An automatic smoke detection system shall be installed in *corridors* in Group I-2, Condition 2 ~~nursing homes, long-term care facilities, detoxification facilities~~ and spaces permitted to be open to the *corridors* by Section 407.2. The system shall be activated in accordance with Section 907.5. Group I-2, Condition 1 ~~Hospitals~~ shall be equipped with smoke detection as required in Section 407.

Exceptions:

1. Corridor smoke detection is not required in smoke compartments that contain sleeping units where such units are provided with smoke detectors that comply with UL 268. Such detectors shall provide a visual display on the corridor side of each sleeping unit and shall provide an audible and visual alarm at the care provider station attending each unit.
2. Corridor smoke detection is not required in smoke compartments that contain sleeping units where sleeping unit doors are equipped with automatic door-closing devices with integral smoke detectors on the unit sides installed in accordance with their listing, provided that the integral detectors perform the required alerting function.

THE FOLLOWING IS SEARCH OF THE 2012 IBC FOR HIGHLIGHTED TERMS

308.3 Institutional Group I-1. This occupancy shall include buildings, structures or portions thereof for more than 16 persons who reside on a 24 hour basis in a supervised environment and receive *custodial care*. The persons receiving care are capable of self preservation. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Alcohol and drug centers
Assisted living facilities
Congregate care facilities
Convalescent facilities
Group homes
Halfway houses
Residential board and *custodial care* facilities
Social rehabilitation facilities

308.4 Institutional Group I-2. This occupancy shall include buildings and structures used for *medical care* on a 24 hour basis for more than five persons who are *incapable of self preservation*. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Foster care facilities
Detoxification facilities
Hospitals
Nursing homes
Psychiatric hospitals
Rehabilitation facilities

CUSTODIAL CARE. Assistance with day-to-day living tasks; such as assistance with cooking, taking medication, bathing, using toilet facilities and other tasks of daily living. Custodial care include occupants who evacuate at a slower rate and/or who have mental and psychiatric complications.

MEDICAL CARE. Care involving medical or surgical procedures, nursing or for psychiatric purposes.

INCAPABLE OF SELF PRESERVATION. Persons because of age; physical limitations; mental limitations; chemical dependency; or medical treatment cannot respond as an individual to an emergency situation.

DETOXIFICATION FACILITIES. Facilities that provide medical care or treatment for substance abuse serving care recipients who are *incapable of self-preservation* or who are harmful to themselves or others.

FOSTER CARE FACILITIES. Facilities that provide care to more than five children, 2½ years of age or less.

GROUP HOME. A facility for social rehabilitation, substance abuse or mental health problems that contain a group housing arrangement that provides *custodial care* but does not provide ~~acute~~ medical care.

HOSPITALS AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS. Facilities that provide care or treatment for the medical, ~~psychiatric~~, obstetrical, or surgical treatment of inpatient care recipients that are *incapable of self-preservation*.

PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS. Facilities that provide medical care or treatment that includes in-patient stabilization units for psychiatric treatment and where care recipients are incapable of self-preservation.

NURSING HOMES. Facilities that provide medical care, including both intermediate care facilities and skilled nursing facilities where any of the persons are *incapable of self-preservation*.

Group I-2 sections

CARE SUITE. A group of treatment rooms, care recipient sleeping rooms and their associated support rooms or spaces and circulation space within **Group I-2** occupancies where staff are in attendance for supervision of all care recipients within the suite, and the suite is in conformance with the requirements of Section 407.4.3.

CLINIC, OUTPATIENT. Buildings or portions thereof used to provide *medical care* on less than a 24-hour basis to persons who are not rendered *incapable of self-preservation* by the services provided.

SECTION 407

GROUP I-2

407.1 General. Occupancies in **Group I-2** shall comply with the provisions of Sections 407.1 through 407.10 and other applicable provisions of this code.

407.2 Corridors continuity and separation. *Corridors* in occupancies in **Group I-2** shall be continuous to the *exits* and shall be separated from other areas in accordance with Section 407.3 except spaces conforming to Sections 407.2.1 through 407.2.4.

407.4 Means of egress. **Group I-2** occupancies shall be provided with means of egress complying with Chapter 10 and Sections 407.4.1 through 407.4.3.

407.4.1 Direct access to a corridor. Habitable rooms in **Group I-2** occupancies shall have an *exit access* door leading directly to a *corridor*.

Exceptions:

1. Rooms with *exit* doors opening directly to the outside at ground level.
2. Rooms arranged as *care suites* complying with Section 407.4.3

407.4.2 Travel distance. The travel distance between any point in a **Group I-2** occupancy sleeping room and an *exit access* door in that room shall be not greater than 50 feet (15 240 mm).

407.4.3 Group I-2 care suites. *Care suites* in **Group I-2**, Condition 2 shall comply with Section 407.4.3.1 through 407.4.3.4 and either Section 407.4.3.5 or 407.4.3.6.

[F] 407.8 Automatic fire detection. *Corridors* in **nursing homes**, long-term care facilities, *detoxification facilities* and spaces permitted to be open to the *corridors* by Section 407.2 shall be equipped with an automatic fire detection system. **Hospitals** shall be equipped with smoke detection as required in Section 407.2.

Exceptions:

1. *Corridor* smoke detection is not required where sleeping rooms are provided with *smoke detectors* that comply with UL 268. Such detectors shall provide a visual display on the *corridor* side of each sleeping room and an audible and visual alarm at the care provider's station attending each unit.
2. *Corridor* smoke detection is not required where sleeping room doors are equipped with automatic door-closing devices with integral *smoke detectors* on the unit sides installed in accordance with their listing, provided that the integral detectors perform the required alerting function.

407.10 Hyperbaric facilities. Hyperbaric facilities in **Group I-2** occupancies shall meet the requirements contained in Chapter 20 of NFPA 99.

504.2 Automatic sprinkler system increase. Where a building is equipped throughout with an *approved automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, the value specified in Table 503 for maximum *building height* is increased by 20 feet (6096 mm) and the maximum number of *stories* is increased by one. These increases are permitted in addition to the *building area* increase in accordance with Sections 506.2 and 506.3. For Group R buildings equipped throughout with an *approved automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2, the value specified in Table 503 for maximum *building height* is increased by 20 feet (6096 mm) and the maximum number of *stories* is increased by one, but shall not exceed 60 feet (18 288 mm) or four *stories*, respectively.

Exception: The use of an *automatic sprinkler system* to increase *building heights* shall not be permitted for the following conditions:

1. Buildings, or portions of buildings, classified as a **Group I-2** occupancy of Type IIB, III, IV or V construction.
2. Buildings, or portions of buildings, classified as a Group H-1, H-2, H-3 or H-5 occupancy.
3. Buildings where an *automatic sprinkler system* is substituted for fire-resistance rated construction in accordance with Table 601, Note d.

**TABLE 509
INCIDENTAL USES**

| ROOM OR AREA SEPARATION AND/OR PROTECTIO | SEPARATION AND/OR PROTECTION |
|---|---|
| Laboratories and vocational shops, not classified as Group H, located in a Group E or I-2 occupancy | 1 hour or provide automatic sprinkler system |
| Waste and linen collection rooms located in either Group I-2 occupancies or ambulatory care facilities | 1 hour |

(Portion of table not shown remain unchanged)

709.5 Openings. Openings in a *smoke barrier* shall be protected in accordance with Section 716.

Exceptions:

1. In **Group I-2** and ambulatory care facilities, where doors are installed across *corridors*, a pair of opposite-swinging doors without a center mullion shall be installed having vision panels with fire-protection-rated glazing materials in fire-protection-rated frames, the area of which shall not exceed that tested. The doors shall be close fitting within operational tolerances, and shall not have undercuts in excess of 3/4-inch, louvers or grilles. The doors shall have head and jamb stops, astragals or rabbets at meeting edges and shall be automatic-closing by smoke detection in accordance with Section 716.5.9.3. Where permitted by the door manufacturer's listing, positive-latching devices are not required.
2. In **Group I-2** and ambulatory care facilities, horizontal sliding doors installed in accordance with Section 1008.1.4.3 and protected in accordance with Section 716.

712.1.8 Two story openings. In other than Groups **I-2** and I-3, a floor opening that is not used as one of the applications listed in this section shall be permitted if it complies with all the items below.

1. Does not connect more than two stories.
2. Does not contain a stairway or ramp required by Chapter 10.
3. Does not penetrate a horizontal assembly that separates fire areas or smoke barriers that separate smoke compartments.
4. Is not concealed within the construction of a wall or a floor/ceiling assembly.
5. Is not open to a corridor in Group I and R occupancies.
6. Is not open to a corridor on nonsprinklered floors.
7. Is separated from floor openings and air transfer openings serving other floors by construction conforming to required shaft enclosures.

713.13 Refuse and Laundry Chutes. In other than **Group I-2**, refuse and laundry chutes, access and termination rooms and incinerator rooms shall meet the requirements of Sections 713.13.1 through 713.13.6.

Exceptions:

1. Chutes serving and contained within a single dwelling unit
2. Refuse and laundry chutes in **Group I-2** shall comply with the provisions of NFPA 82, Chapter 5.

713.14.1 Elevator lobby....

4. Enclosed elevator lobbies are not required where the building is protected by an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. This exception shall not apply to the following:

- 4.1. **Group I-2** occupancies;
- 4.2. Group I-3 occupancies; and
- 4.3. Elevators serving floor levels over 75 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access in high-rise buildings.

716.5.3 Door assemblies in corridors and smoke barriers....

Exceptions:

2. Corridor door assemblies in occupancies of Group I-2 shall be in accordance with Section 407.3.1.

717.6.1 Through penetrations. In occupancies other than Groups I-2 and I-3, a duct constructed of *approved* materials in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code* that penetrates a fire-resistance-rated floor/ceiling assembly that connects not more than two *stories* is permitted without shaft enclosure protection, provided a *listed fire damper* is installed at the floor line or the duct is protected in accordance with Section 714.4. For air transfer openings, see Section 712.1.8.

Exception: (no change)

**TABLE 803.9
INTERIOR WALL AND CEILING FINISH REQUIREMENTS BY OCCUPANCY_k**

b. In other than Group I-2 occupancies in buildings less than three stories above grade plane or other than Group I-3, Class B interior finish for nonsprinklered buildings and Class C interior finish for sprinklered buildings shall be permitted in interior exit stairways and ramps.

804.4.2 Minimum critical radiant flux. In all occupancies, interior floor finish and floor covering materials in enclosures for stairways and ramps, exit passageways, corridors and rooms or spaces not separated from corridors by partitions extending from the floor to the underside of the ceiling shall withstand a minimum critical radiant flux. The minimum critical radiant flux shall not be less than Class I in Groups I-1, I-2 and I-3 and not less than Class II in Groups A, B, E, H, I-4, M, R-1, R-2 and S.

Exception: Where a building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, Class II materials are permitted in any area where Class I materials are required, and materials complying with DOC FF-1 “pill test” (CPSC 16 CFR, Part 1630) or with ASTM D 2859 are permitted in any area where Class II materials are required.

[F] 806.1 General requirements. ...

In Groups I-1 and I-2, combustible *decorative materials* shall meet the flame propagation criteria of NFPA 701 unless the *decorative materials*, including, but not limited to, photographs and paintings, are of such limited quantities that a hazard of fire development or spread is not present. In Group I-3, combustible decorative materials are prohibited.

[F] 903.3.2 Quick-response and residential sprinklers. Where automatic sprinkler systems are required by this code, quick-response or residential automatic sprinklers shall be installed in the following areas in accordance with Section 903.3.1 and their listings:

1. Throughout all spaces within a smoke compartment containing care recipient *sleeping units* in Group I-2 in accordance with this code.
2. Throughout all spaces within a smoke compartment containing treatment rooms in ambulatory care facilities.
3. *Dwelling units*, and *sleeping units* in Group R and I-1 occupancies.
4. Light-hazard occupancies as defined in NFPA 13.

[F] 906.8 Cabinets. Cabinets used to house portable fire extinguishers shall not be locked.

Exceptions:

1. Where portable fire extinguishers subject to malicious use or damage are provided with a means of ready access.

2. In Group I-3 occupancies and in mental health areas in **Group I-2** occupancies, access to portable fire extinguishers shall be permitted to be locked or to be located in staff locations provided the staff has keys.

[F] 907.2.6 Group I. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group I occupancies. An automatic smoke detection system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be provided in accordance with Sections 907.2.6.1, 907.2.6.2 and 907.2.6.3.3.

Exceptions:

1. Manual fire alarm boxes in sleeping units of Group I-1 and **I-2** occupancies shall not be required at *exits* if located at all care providers' control stations or other constantly attended staff locations, provided such stations are visible and continuously accessible and that travel distances required in Section 907.4.2.1 are not exceeded.
2. Occupant notification systems are not required to be activated where private mode signaling installed in accordance with NFPA 72 is *approved* by the fire code official.

[F] 907.2.6.2 Group I-2. An automatic smoke detection system shall be installed in *corridors* in **nursing** homes, long term care facilities, detoxification facilities and spaces permitted to be open to the *corridors* by Section 407.2. The system shall be activated in accordance with Section 907.5. **Hospitals** shall be equipped with smoke detection as required in Section 407.

Exceptions:

1. Corridor smoke detection is not required in smoke compartments that contain sleeping units where such units are provided with smoke detectors that comply with UL 268. Such detectors shall provide a visual display on the corridor side of each sleeping unit and shall provide an audible and visual alarm at the care provider station attending each unit.
2. Corridor smoke detection is not required in smoke compartments that contain sleeping units where sleeping unit doors are equipped with automatic door-closing devices with integral smoke detectors on the unit sides installed in accordance with their listing, provided that the integral detectors perform the required alerting function.

[F] 907.2.10.1 Manual fire alarm system. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group R-4 occupancies.

Exceptions:

3. Manual fire alarm boxes in resident or **patient** sleeping areas shall not be required at *exits* where located at all nurses' control stations or other constantly attended staff locations, provided such stations are visible and continuously accessible and that travel distances required in Section 907.4.2.1 are not exceeded.

[F] 907.2.13 High-rise buildings. ...

Exceptions:

6. In Group I-1 and **I-2** occupancies, the alarm shall sound at a *constantly attended location* and occupant notification shall be broadcast by the emergency voice/alarm communication system.

[F] 907.5.2.1 Audible alarms. Audible alarm notification appliances shall be provided and emit a distinctive sound that is not to be used for any purpose other than that of a fire alarm.

Exceptions:

1. Visible alarm notification appliances shall be allowed in lieu of audible alarm notification appliances in critical care areas of **Group I-2** occupancies.
2. Where provided, audible notification appliances located in each occupant evacuation elevator lobby in accordance with Section 3008.5.1 shall be connected to a separate notification zone for manual paging only.

907.5.2.2 Emergency voice/alarm communication systems. ...

Exception: In Group I-1 and **I-2** occupancies, the alarm shall sound in a constantly attended area and a general occupant notification shall be broadcast over the overhead page.

[F] 909.5.2 Opening protection.

Exceptions:

3. In **Group I-2**, where such doors are installed across corridors, a pair of opposite-swinging doors without a center mullion shall be installed having vision panels with fire protection-rated glazing materials in fire protection-rated frames, the area of which shall not exceed that tested. The doors shall be close-fitting within operational tolerances and shall not have undercuts, louvers or grilles. The doors shall have head and jamb stops, astragals or rabbets at meeting edges and shall be automatic-closing by smoke detection in accordance with Section 716.5.9.3. Positive-latching devices are not required.

1003.5 Elevation change. ...

Throughout a story in a **Group I-2** occupancy, any change in elevation in portions of the *means of egress* that serve nonambulatory persons shall be by means of a *ramp* or sloped walkway.

**TABLE 1004.1.2
MAXIMUM FLOOR AREA ALLOWANCES PER OCCUPANT**

| FUNCTION OF SPACE | OCCUPANT LOAD FACTOR ^a |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Institutional areas | |
| Inpatient treatment areas | 240 gross |
| Outpatient areas | 100 gross |
| Sleeping areas | 120 gross |

1005.3.1 Stairways. The capacity, in inches, of *means of egress stairways* shall be calculated by multiplying the *occupant load* served by such *stairway* by a *means of egress* capacity factor of 0.3 inches (7.62 mm) per occupant. Where *stairways* serve more than one story, only the *occupant load* of each story considered individually shall be used in calculating the required capacity of the *stairways* serving that story.

Exception: For other than Group H and **I-2** occupancies, the capacity, in inches, of *means of egress stairways* shall be calculated by multiplying the *occupant load* served by such *stairway* by a *means of egress* capacity factor of 0.2 inches (5.1 mm) per occupant in buildings equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2 and an *emergency voice/alarm communication system* in accordance with Section 907.5.2.2.

1005.3.2 Other egress components. The capacity, in inches, of *means of egress* components other than *stairways* shall be calculated by multiplying the *occupant load* served by such component by a *means of egress* capacity factor of 0.2 inches (5.08 mm) per occupant.

Exception: For other than Group H and **I-2** occupancies, the capacity, in inches, of *means of egress* components other than *stairways* shall be calculated by multiplying the *occupant load* served by such component by a *means of egress* capacity factor of 0.15 inches (3.8 mm) per occupant in buildings equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2 and an *emergency voice/alarm communication system* in accordance with Section 907.5.2.2.

1008.1.1 Size of doors. The minimum width of each door opening shall be sufficient for the *occupant load* thereof and shall provide a clear width of 32 inches (813 mm). Clear openings of doorways with swinging doors shall be measured between the face of the door and the stop, with the door open 90 degrees (1.57 rad). Where this section requires a minimum clear width of 32 inches (813 mm) and a door opening includes two door leaves without a mullion, one leaf shall provide a clear opening width of 32 inches (813 mm). The maximum width of a swinging door leaf shall be 48 inches (1219 mm) nominal. *Means of egress* doors in a **Group I-2** occupancy used for the movement of beds shall provide a clear width not less than 41½ inches (1054 mm). The height of door openings shall not be less than 80 inches (2032 mm).

Exceptions: (no change)

1008.1.2 Door swing. Egress doors shall be of the pivoted or side-hinged swinging type.

Exceptions:

3. Critical or intensive care **patient** rooms within suites of health care facilities

1008.1.9.4 Bolt locks. Manually operated flush bolts or surface bolts are not permitted.

Exceptions:

5. Where a pair of doors serves **patient** care rooms in **Group I-2** occupancies, self-latching edge- or surface-mounted bolts are permitted on the inactive leaf provided that the inactive leaf is not needed to meet egress width requirements and the inactive leaf contains no doorknobs, panic bars or similar operating hardware.

1008.1.9.6 Special locking arrangements in **Group I-2.** *Approved* special egress locks shall be permitted in a **Group I-2** occupancy where the clinical needs of persons receiving care require such locking. Special egress locks shall be permitted in such occupancies where the building is equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or an *approved* automatic smoke or heat detection system installed in accordance with Section 907, provided that the doors are installed and operate in accordance with Items 1 through 7 below....

1008.1.9.8 Access-controlled egress doors. The entrance doors in a *means of egress* in buildings with an occupancy in Groups A, B, E, **I-2**, M, R-1, or R-2 and entrance doors to tenant spaces in occupancies in groups A, B, E, **I-2**, M, R-1, or R-2 are permitted to be equipped with an *approved* entrance and egress access control system, listed in accordance with UL 294, which shall be installed in accordance with all of the following criteria:...

1008.1.9.10 Locking arrangements in correctional facilities. In occupancies in Groups A-2, A-3, A-4, B, E, F, **I-2**, I-3, M and S within correctional and detention facilities, doors in *means of egress* serving rooms or spaces occupied by persons whose movements are controlled for security reasons shall be permitted to be locked when equipped with egress control devices which shall unlock manually and by at least one of the following means:
1. Activation of an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1;
2. Activation of an *approved* manual alarm box; or
3. A signal from a *constantly attended location*.

1009.3 Exit access stairways. Floor openings between stories created by *exit access stairways* shall be enclosed.
Exceptions:

1. In other than **Group I-2** and I-3 occupancies, *exit access stairways* that serve, or atmospherically communicate between, only two stories are not required to be enclosed.

**TABLE 1014.3
COMMON PATH OF EGRESS TRAVEL**

f. For the distance limitations in **Group I-2** see Section 407.4.

1015.1 Exits or exit access doorways from spaces. Two *exits* or *exit access* doorways from any space shall be provided where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The *occupant load* of the space exceeds one of the values in Table 1015.1.

Exceptions:

1. In Group R-2 and R-3 occupancies, one *means of egress* is permitted within and from individual dwelling units with a maximum *occupant load* of 20 where the dwelling unit is equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.
2. Care suites in **Group I-2** occupancies complying with Section 407.4.3.

**TABLE 1016.2
EXIT ACCESS TRAVEL DISTANCE^a**

Section 407.4: For the distance limitation in **Group I-2**.

**TABLE 1018.1
CORRIDOR FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING**

a. For requirements for occupancies in **Group I-2**, see Sections 407.2 and 407.3.

**Table 1018.2
MINIMUM CORRIDOR WIDTH**

| Occupancy | Width (min) |
|---|---------------------|
| In <i>corridors</i> and areas serving gurney traffic in occupancies where patient s receive out patient medical care, which causes the patient to be incapable of <i>self-preservation</i> | 72 inches (1829 mm) |

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Group I-2 in areas where required for bed movement | 96 inches (2438 mm) |
|--|---------------------|

1025.1 Horizontal exits. *Horizontal exits* serving as an *exit* in a *means of egress* system shall comply with the requirements of this section. A *horizontal exit* shall not serve as the only *exit* from a portion of a building, and where two or more *exits* are required, not more than one-half of the total number of *exits* or total exit width shall be *horizontal exits*.

Exceptions:

1. *Horizontal exits* are permitted to comprise two thirds of the required *exits* from any building or floor area for occupancies in Group I-2.
2. *Horizontal exits* are permitted to comprise 100 percent of the *exits* required for occupancies in Group I-2.
3. At least 6 square feet (0.6 m²) of accessible space per occupant shall be provided on each side of the *horizontal exit* for the total number of people in adjoining compartments.

1025.4 Capacity of refuge area. The refuge area of a *horizontal exit* shall be a space occupied by the same tenant or a public area and each such refuge area shall be adequate to accommodate the original *occupant load* of the refuge area plus the *occupant load* anticipated from the adjoining compartment. The anticipated *occupant load* from the adjoining compartment shall be based on the capacity of the *horizontal exit* doors entering the refuge area. The capacity of the refuge area shall be computed based on a *net floor area* allowance of 3 square feet (0.2787 m²) for each occupant to be accommodated therein.

Exception: The *net floor area* allowable per occupant shall be as follows for the indicated occupancies:

1. Six square feet (0.6 m²) per occupant for occupancies in Group I-3.
2. Fifteen square feet (1.4 m²) per occupant for ambulatory occupancies in Group I-2.
3. Thirty square feet (2.8 m²) per occupant for nonambulatory occupancies in Group I-2.

The refuge area into which a *horizontal exit* leads shall be provided with *exits* adequate to meet the occupant requirements of this chapter, but not including the added *occupant load* imposed by persons entering it through *horizontal exits* from other areas. At least one refuge area exit shall lead directly to the exterior or to an *interior exit stairway* or *ramp*.

Exception: The adjoining compartment shall not be required to have a *stairway* or door leading directly outside, provided the refuge area into which a *horizontal exit* leads has *stairways* or doors leading directly outside and are so arranged that egress shall not require the occupants to return through the compartment from which egress originates.

1026.2 Use in a means of egress. *Exterior exit stairways* shall not be used as an element of a required *means of egress* for Group I-2 occupancies. For occupancies in other than Group I-2, *exterior exit stairways* and *ramps* shall be permitted as an element of a required *means of egress* for buildings not exceeding six stories above *grade plane* or which are not high-rise buildings.

1104.3 Connected spaces. When a building or portion of a building is required to be *accessible*, an *accessible route* shall be provided to each portion of the building, to *accessible* building entrances connecting *accessible pedestrian walkways* and the *public way*.

Exceptions:

1. In a building, room or space used for assembly purposes with *fixed seating*, an *accessible route* shall not be required to serve levels where *wheelchair spaces* are not provided.
2. In Group I-2 facilities, doors to *sleeping units* shall be exempted from the requirements for maneuvering clearance at the room side provided the door is a minimum of 44 inches (1118 mm) in width.

1106.3 Hospital outpatient facilities. At least 10 percent, but not less than one, of care recipient and visitor parking spaces provided to serve hospital outpatient facilities shall be *accessible*.

1106.4 Rehabilitation facilities and outpatient physical therapy facilities. At least 20 percent, but not less than one, of the portion of care recipient and visitor parking spaces serving rehabilitation facilities specializing in treating conditions that affect mobility and outpatient physical therapy facilities shall be *accessible*.

1107.3 Accessible spaces. Rooms and spaces available to the general public or available for use by residents and serving *Accessible units, Type A units or Type B units* shall be *accessible*. *Accessible* spaces shall include toilet and bathing rooms, kitchen, living and dining areas and any exterior spaces, including patios, terraces and balconies.

Exceptions:

1. Recreational facilities in accordance with Section 1109.15.
2. In **Group I-2** facilities, doors to *sleeping units* shall be exempted from the requirements for maneuvering clearance at the room side provided the door is a minimum of 44 inches (1118 mm) in width.

1107.5.2 Group I-2 nursing homes. *Accessible units* and *Type B units* shall be provided in **nursing** homes of **Group I-2** occupancies in accordance with Sections 1107.5.2.1 and 1107.5.2.2.

1107.5.2.1 Accessible units. At least 50 percent but not less than one of each type of the *dwelling units* and *sleeping units* shall be *Accessible units*.

1107.5.2.2 Type B units. ...

1107.5.3 Group I-2 hospitals. *Accessible units* and *Type B units* shall be provided in general-purpose **hospitals**, psychiatric facilities and detoxification facilities of **Group I-2** occupancies in accordance with Sections 1107.5.3.1 and 1107.5.3.2.

1107.5.3.1 Accessible units. At least 10 percent, but not less than one, of the *dwelling units* and *sleeping units* shall be *Accessible units*.

1107.5.3.2 Type B units. ...

1107.5.4 Group I-2 rehabilitation facilities. In **hospitals** and **rehabilitation** facilities of **Group I-2** occupancies which specialize in treating conditions that affect mobility, or units within either which specialize in treating conditions that affect mobility, 100 percent of the *dwelling units* and *sleeping units* shall be *Accessible units*.

1107.5.5.3 Medical care facilities. **Patient** *sleeping units* or cells required to be *Accessible units* in medical care facilities shall be provided in addition to any medical isolation cells required to comply with Section 1107.5.5.2.

1109.2 Toilet and bathing facilities. ...

5. Toilet rooms that are part of critical care or intensive care **patient** sleeping rooms are not required to be *accessible*.

1407.11.3.1 Prohibited occupancies. MCM shall not be permitted on buildings classified as Group A-1, A-2, H, **I-2** or I-3 occupancies.

**TABLE 1604.5
RISK CATEGORY OF BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES**

| RISK CATEGORY | NATURE OF OCCUPANCY |
|---------------|--|
| III | Group I-2 occupancies with an occupant load of 50 or more resident care recipients but not having surgery or emergency treatment facilities |
| IV | Buildings and other structures designated as essential facilities, including but not limited to: • Group I-2 occupancies having surgery or emergency treatment facilities. |

**TABLE 1607.1
MINIMUM UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LIVE LOADS, L_o, AND
MINIMUM CONCENTRATED LIVE LOADS_c**

| OCCUPANCY OR USE | UNIFORM (psf) | CONCENTRATED (lbs.) |
|--|---------------|---------------------|
| 17. Hospitals Corridors above first floor Operating rooms, laboratories Patient rooms | | |

2606.7 Light-diffusing systems. Unless the building is equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, light-diffusing systems shall not be installed in the following occupancies and locations:

1. Group A with an *occupant load* of 1,000 or more.
2. Theaters with a stage and proscenium opening and an *occupant load* of 700 or more.
3. **Group I-2.**

- 4. Group I-3.
- 5. Interior exit stairways and ramps and *exit* passageways.

2607.1 General. Light-transmitting plastics shall not be used as wall panels in *exterior walls* in occupancies in Groups A-1, A-2, H, I-2 and I-3. In other groups, light-transmitting plastics shall be permitted to be used as wall panels in *exterior walls*, provided that the walls are not required to have a fire-resistance rating and the installation conforms to the requirements of this section. Such panels shall be erected and anchored on a foundation, waterproofed or otherwise protected from moisture absorption and sealed with a coat of mastic or other approved waterproof coating. Light-transmitting plastic wall panels shall also comply with Section 2606.

2609.1 General. Light-transmitting plastic roof panels shall comply with this section and Section 2606. Light-transmitting plastic roof panels shall not be installed in Groups H, I-2 and I-3. In all other groups, light-transmitting plastic roof panels shall comply with any one of the following conditions:

- 1. The building is equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
- 2. The roof construction is not required to have a fire-resistance rating by Table 601.
- 3. The roof panels meet the requirements for roof coverings in accordance with Chapter 15.

**[P] TABLE 2902.1—(continued)
MINIMUM NUMBER OF REQUIRED PLUMBING FIXTURES^a**

| No. | CLASSIFICATION | OCCUPANCY | DESCRIPTION |
|-----|----------------|-----------|--|
| 5 | Institutional | I-2 | Hospitals, ambulatory nursing home care recipient ^b |
| | | | Employees, other than residential care |
| | | | Visitors, other than residential care |

c. A single-occupant toilet room with one water closet and one lavatory serving not more than two adjacent **patient** sleeping units shall be permitted where such room is provided with direct access from each **patient** sleeping unit and with provisions for privacy.

3004.1 Vents required. ...

Exception: Venting is not required for the following elevators and hoistways:

- 1. In occupancies of other than Groups R-1, R-2, I-1, I-2 and similar occupancies with overnight *sleeping units*, where the building is equipped throughout with an *approved automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

3004.3.1 Reduced vent area. Where mechanical *ventilation* conforming to the *International Mechanical Code* is provided, a reduction in the required vent area is allowed provided that all of the following conditions are met:

- 1. The occupancy is not in Group R-1, R-2, I-1 or I-2 or of a similar occupancy with overnight *sleeping units*.

3411.8.7 Accessible dwelling or sleeping units. Where Group I-1, I-2, I-3, R-1, R-2 or R-4 *dwelling or sleeping units* are being altered or added, the requirements of Section 1107 for *Accessible* units apply only to the quantity of spaces being altered or added.

3411.8.9 Type B dwelling or sleeping units. Where four or more Group I-1, I-2, R-1, R-2, R-3 or R-4 *dwelling or sleeping units* are being added, the requirements Section 1107 for *Type B units* apply only to the quantity of the spaces being added. Where Group I-1, I-2, R-1, R-2, R-3 or R-4 *dwelling or sleeping units* are being altered and where the work area is greater than 50 percent of the aggregate area of the building, the requirements Section 1107 for *Type B units* apply only to the quantity of the spaces being altered.

E102.1 General. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this appendix, have the meanings shown herein.

TRANSIENT LODGING. A building, facility or portion thereof, excluding in **patient** medical care facilities and long term care facilities, that contains one or more dwelling units or sleeping units. Examples of transient lodging

include, but are not limited to, resorts, group homes, hotels, motels, dormitories, homeless shelters, halfway houses and social service lodging.

E106.4.6 Hospitals. Where a public pay telephone is provided in or adjacent to a hospital emergency room, hospital recovery room or hospital waiting room, at least one public TTY shall be provided at each such location.