

2006/2007 PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE

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TENTATIVE ORDER OF DISCUSSION

2006-2007 PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE

The following is the tentative order in which the proposed changes to the code will be discussed at the public hearings. Proposed changes which impact the same subject have been grouped to permit consideration in consecutive changes. Code Changes to the International Wildland Urban Interface Code (WUIC) are heard by the International Fire Code Committee.

Proposed change numbers that are indented are those which are being heard out of numerical order. Indentation **does not** necessarily indicate that one change is related to another. Proposed changes may be grouped for purposes of discussion at the hearing at the discretion of the chair.

<u>WILDLAND-URBAN</u>	WUIC40-06/07	F26-06/07	G6-06/07, Part II
G221-06/07, Part XI	WUIC41-06/07	F27-06/07	F62-06/07
WUIC1-06/07	WUIC42-06/07	F28-06/07	F63-06/07
G1-06/07, Part XII	WUIC43-06/07	F29-06/07	F64-06/07
WUIC2-06/07	WUIC44-06/07	F30-06/07	F65-06/07
WUIC3-06/07	WUIC45-06/07	F31-06/07	F66-06/07
WUIC4-06/07	WUIC46-06/07	F32-06/07	F67-06/07
WUIC5-06/07	WUIC47-06/07	F33-06/07	F68-06/07
WUIC6-06/07	WUIC48-06/07	F34-06/07	F69-06/07
WUIC7-06/07	WUIC49-06/07	F35-06/07	F70-06/07
WUIC8-06/07	WUIC50-06/07	E38-06/07, Part II	F71-06/07
WUIC9-06/07	WUIC51-06/07	F36-06/07	F72-06/07
WUIC10-06/07	WUIC52-06/07	F37-06/07	F73-06/07
WUIC11-06/07		F38-06/07	F74-06/07
WUIC12-06/07	<u>FIRE CODE</u>	F39-06/07	F75-06/07
WUIC13-06/07	G221-06/07, Part IV	F40-06/07, Part 1	F76-06/07
WUIC14-06/07	G1-06/07, Part V	F41-06/07, Part I	F77-06/07
WUIC15-06/07	F1-06/07	F42-06/07, Part I	F78-06/07
WUIC16-06/07	G3-06/07, Part IV	F43-06/07	F79-06/07
WUIC17-06/07	F2-06/07	G7-06/07, Part II	F80-06/07, Part I
WUIC18-06/07	F3-06/07	G90-06/07, Part II	F81-06/07
WUIC19-06/07	F4-06/07	F44-06/07	F82-06/07
WUIC20-06/07	F5-06/07	F45-06/07	F83-06/07
FS11-06/07 Part VII	F6-06/07	F46-06/07	F84-06/07
WUIC21-06/07	F7-06/07	F220-06/07	F85-06/07
WUIC22-06/07	F8-06/07	F47-06/07	F86-06/07
WUIC23-06/07	F9-06/07	F48-06/07	F87-06/07
WUIC24-06/07	F10-06/07	F49-06/07	F88-06/07
WUIC25-06/07	F11-06/07	F50-06/07	F89-06/07
WUIC26-06/07	F12-06/07	F51-06/07	F90-06/07
WUIC27-06/07	F13-06/07	F52-06/07	F91-06/07
WUIC28-06/07	F14-06/07	F53-06/07	F92-06/07
WUIC29-06/07	F15-06/07	F54-06/07,	F93/06/07
WUIC30-06/07	F16-06/07	F55-06/07	F94-06/07
WUIC31-06/07	F17-06/07	F56-06/07	F95-06/07
WUIC32-06/07	F18-06/07	F57-06/07	F96-06/07
WUIC33-06/07	F19-06/07	F58-06/07	F97-06/07
WUIC34-06/07	F20-06/07	F59-06/07	F98-06/07
WUIC35-06/07	F21-06/07	F60-06/07	F221-06/07
WUIC36-06/07	F22-06/07	FS14-06/07, Part II	F99-06/07
WUIC37-06/07	F23-06/07	FS15-06/07, Part II	F100-06/07
WUIC38-06/07	F24-06/07	F61-06/07	F101-06/07
WUIC39-06/07	F25-06/07	FS11-06/07, Part IV	G2-06/07, Part II

F102-06/07	F159-06/07	F216-06/07, Part I
F103-06/07	F160-06/07	F217-06/07
F104-06/07	F161-06/07	F222-06/07
F105-06/07	F162-06/07	F223-06/07
F106-06/07	F163-06/07	FS37-06/07, Part IV
F226-06/07	F164-06/07	F227-06/07
F107-06/07	F165-06/07	F230-06/07
F108-06/07	F218-06/07	
F109-06/07	F166-06/07	
F110-06/07	F167-06/07	
F111-06/07, Part 1	F168-06/07	
F112-06/07	F169-06/07	
F113-06/07, Part 1	F224-06/07	
F114-06/07, Part 1	F170-06/07	
F115-06/07, Part 1	F171-06/07	
F116-06/07	F231-06/07	
F117-06/07	F172-06/07	
F118-06/07	F173-06/07	
F119-06/07	F174-06/07	
F120-06/07, Part I	F175-06/07	
F121-06/07, Part I	F176-06/07	
F122-06/07, Part I	F177-06/07	
F123-06/07	F178-06/07	
F124-06/07	F179-06/07	
F125-06/07	F180-06/07	
F126-06/07	F181-06/07	
F127-06/07	F182-06/07	
F128-06/07	F183-06/07	
F129-06/07	F184-06/07	
F130-06/07	F185-06/07	
F131-06/07	F186-06/07	
F132-06/07	F187-06/07	
F133-06/07	F188-06/07	
E1-06/07, Part II	F189-06/07	
F134-06/07	F219-06/07	
F135-06/07	F190-06/07	
F136-06/07	F191-06/07	
F137-06/07	F192-06/07	
F138-06/07	F193-06/07	
F139-06/07	F194-06/07	
F140-06/07	F195-06/07	
F141-06/07	F196-06/07	
F142-06/07	F197-06/07	
F228-06/07	F198-06/07	
F143-06/07	F199-06/07	
F225-06/07	F200-06/07	
F144-06/07	F201-06/07	
F145-06/07	F202-06/07	
F146-06/07	F232-06/07	
F147-06/07	F203-06/07	
F148-06/07	F204-06/07	
F149-06/07	F204-06/07	
F150-06/07	F206-06/07	
F151-06/07	F207-06/07	
F152-06/07	F208-06/07	
F153-06/07	F209-06/07	
F154-06/07	F210-06/07	
F155-06/07	F211-06/07	
F156-06/07, Part I	F212-06/07	
F229-06/07	F213-06/07	
F157-06/07	F214-06/07	
F158-06/07	F215-06/07	

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Revise as follows:

SECTION 102 APPLICABILITY

102.1 Construction and design provisions. (No change to current text)

102.2 Administrative, operational and maintenance provisions. (No change to current text)

102.3 Change of use or occupancy. (No change to current text)

102.4 Application of building code. (No change to current text)

102.5 Historic buildings. (No change to current text)

102.6 Referenced codes and standards. The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be those that are listed in Chapter 45 and such codes and standards shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference. Where differences occur between the provisions of this code and the referenced standards, the provisions of this code shall apply.

Exception: Where enforcement of a code provision would violate the conditions of the listing of the equipment or appliance, the conditions of the listing and manufacturer's instructions shall apply.

102.7 Subjects not regulated by this code. (No change to current text)

102.8 Matters not provided for. (No change to current text)

102.9 Conflicting provisions. Where, in a specific case, different sections of this code specify different materials, methods of construction or other requirements, the most restrictive shall govern. Where there is a conflict between a general requirement and a specific requirement, the specific requirement shall be applicable.

102.10 Other laws. The provisions of this code shall not be deemed to nullify any provisions of local, state or federal law.

102.11 Application of references. References to chapter or section numbers, or to provisions not specifically identified by number, shall be construed to refer to such chapter, section or provision of this code.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

This proposal focuses on the applicability of the IFC. A section-by-section discussion follows:

102.6: This section is being editorially revised to provide an important exception, the source text for which is Section 102.8 of the International Fuel Gas Code and Section 102.4 of the *International Residential Code*.

The proposed exception recognizes the extremely unlikely but possible occurrence of the code requiring or allowing something less restrictive or stringent than the product's listing or manufacturer's instructions. This correlation will provide an added level of safety by recognizing and deferring to the expertise of the manufacturer and the independent testing laboratory process and fill a gap that currently exists in the IFC. The intent is for the highest level of safety to prevail.

A similar correlating proposal has been submitted to the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Energy Conservation Code*, *International Property Maintenance Code*, and *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*.

102.9: This section is being proposed for revision to provide correlation with the provision in Section 102.1 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code*, and *International Existing Building Code*.

The proposal adds an important provision that deals with instances when there are multiple provisions in the code on the same topic that could be different in technical content from one another. In such an instance, the added text states that the most restrictive of those provisions applies.

102.10: The purpose of this proposed change is to add a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFC, the source text for which is Section 102.2 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code* and *International Existing Building Code* and Section 102.3 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

This proposed provision would assist the code official in dealing with situations where other laws enacted by the jurisdiction or the state or federal government may be applicable to a condition that is also governed by a requirement in the code. In such circumstances, the requirements of the code would be in addition to that other law that is still in effect, although the code official may not be responsible for its enforcement.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Energy Conservation Code*, *International Property Maintenance Code* and *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*.

102.11: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFC, the source text for which is Section 102.3 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code* and *International Existing Building Code* and Section 102.5 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

This new provision would provide a code application tool for the code official by making it clear that, in a situation where the code makes reference to a chapter or section number or to another code provision without specifically identifying its location in the code, then that referenced section, chapter or provision is in this code and not in a referenced code or standard.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Property Maintenance Code* and *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F2-06/07 102.6 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new text as follows:

102.6 Existing structures The legal occupancy or use of any structure or portion thereof existing on the date of adoption of this code shall be permitted to continue without change, except as is specifically covered by the operational provisions of this code, or the *International Property Maintenance Code*, or as is deemed necessary by the fire code official for the general safety and welfare of the occupants and the public.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision which does not now exist in the IFC, the source text for which is Section 102.6 of the *International Building Code* and Section R102.7 of the *International Residential Code*.

This section establishes the principle that buildings that exist legally at the time the code is adopted are allowed to have their existing use and occupancy continued if it was legally in existence at that time. In other words, code violations do not happen because the jurisdiction adopts a new edition of the code as long as the building or occupancy continues as originally approved. The section does provide, however, that the minimum levels of safety established for existing buildings by the IFC and the *International Property Maintenance Code* are applicable. It also gives the fire code official the authority to determine the need for code compliance in existing buildings if conditions warrant.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F3-06/07 103

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Revise as follows:

SECTION 103 DEPARTMENT OF FIRE PREVENTION

103.1 General. (No change to current text)

103.2 Appointment. The fire code official shall be appointed by the chief appointing authority of the jurisdiction; ~~and the fire code official shall not be removed from office except for cause and after full opportunity to be heard on specific and relevant charges by and before the appointing authority.~~

103.3 Deputies. In accordance with the prescribed procedures of this jurisdiction and with the concurrence of the appointing authority, the fire code official shall have the authority to appoint a deputy(s) ~~fire code official, other related technical officers, inspectors and other employees.~~ Such employees shall have powers as delegated by the fire code official.

103.4 Liability. The fire code official, member of the board of appeals officer ~~officer~~ or employee charged with the enforcement of this code, while acting for the jurisdiction, in good faith and without malice in the discharge of the duties required by this code or other pertinent law or ordinance shall not thereby be rendered liable personally, and is hereby relieved from all personal liability for any damage accruing to persons or property as a result of an act or by reason of an act or omission ~~required or permitted~~ in the discharge of official duties.

103.4.1 Legal defense. (No change to current text)

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be “new” because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections.

This proposal focuses on the Department of Fire Prevention. A section-by-section discussion follows:

103.2: The purpose of this change is to provide correlation with current Section 103.2 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code* and *International Existing Building Code*, and Section 301.2 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

The AHC felt that text relating to the removal of the code official should be deleted because it is a local personnel procedural matter that is outside the scope of the code. Removal from office is not usually associated with an administrative code chapter, but is more frequently found in state statute, a union contract or civil service law.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Property Maintenance Code*, *International Zoning Code*, *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*, *International Fuel Gas Code*.

103.3: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide correlation with Section 103.3 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code* and *International Existing Building Code*, and Section 301.3 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

The new text provides the code official with an important administrative tool in assigning personnel to assist with the administration and enforcement of the code within the department.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

103.4: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide correlation with Section 104.8 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code*, *International Existing Building Code*, the texts of which the AHC felt provide a more complete and logical presentation of the provision. It will also afford important protection to members of the appeals board who typically serve voluntarily and might not personally have the liability protection afforded by the revised text.

A similar correlating proposal has been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F4-06/07

102.6.1 (New)

Proponent: Forrest M. Craig, Novato CA Fire District, representing Marin County Fire Chief’s Association – Fire Prevention Officer’s Section

Add new text as follows:

102.6.1 Supplemental rules, regulations, and standards. The fire code official is authorized to render interpretations of this code and to make and enforce rules and supplemental regulations and to develop fire protection standards to carry out the application and intent of its provisions.

Reason: There are many sections of the IFC that do not provide specificity to the fire code requirement. This new code section will allow the code official to clarify the code requirement and to develop standards that provide specific design criteria, dimension or appurtenance based on various site conditions.

This new code section will allow the code official to clarify the code requirement and to develop standards that provide specific design criteria, dimension or appearance based on various site conditions. For example:

The IFC requires fire apparatus access roads to be "all weather surface" but does not provide a definition or design criteria for "all weather surface". This new section will allow the code official to develop fire protection standards that define all weather surface and acceptable materials and alternatives.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F5-06/07

104

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Revise as follows:

SECTION 104 GENERAL AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES

104.1 General. The fire code official is hereby authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of this code and shall have the authority to render interpretations of this code, and to adopt policies, procedures, rules and regulations in order to clarify the application of its provisions. Such interpretations, policies, procedures, rules and regulations shall be in compliance with the intent and purpose of this code and shall not have the effect of waiving requirements specifically provided for in this code.

104.2 Applications and permits. (No change to current text)

104.3 Right of entry. (No change to current text)

104.3.1 Warrant. (No change to current text)

104.4 Identification. (No change to current text)

104.5 Notices and orders. (No change to current text)

104.6 Official records. The fire code official shall keep official records of applications received, permits and certificates issued, fees collected, reports of inspections, and notices and orders issued. ~~Such records shall be retained in the official records for the period required for retention of public records, as required by Sections 104.6.1 through 104.6.4. Such official records shall be retained for not less than five years or for as long as the structure or activity to which such records relate remains in existence, unless otherwise provided by other regulations.~~

104.6.1 Approvals. (No change to current text)

104.6.2 Inspections. (No change to current text)

104.6.3 Fire records. (No change to current text)

104.6.4 Administrative. (No change to current text)

104.7 Approved materials and equipment. (No change to current text)

104.7.1 Used Material and equipment reuse. The use of used materials which meet the requirements of this code for new materials is permitted. ~~Materials, Used~~ equipment and devices shall not be reused or reinstalled unless such elements have been reconditioned, tested and placed in good and proper working condition and approved by the fire code official.

104.7.2 Technical assistance. (No change to current text)

104.8 Modifications. Whenever there are practical difficulties involved in carrying out the provisions of this code, the fire code official shall have the authority to grant modifications for individual cases, upon application of the owner or owner's representative provided the fire code official shall first find that special individual reason makes the strict letter

of this code impractical and the modification is in compliance with the intent and purpose of this code and that such modification does not lessen health, life and fire safety requirements. The details of action granting modifications shall be recorded and entered in the files of the department of fire prevention.

104.9 Alternative materials and methods. (No change to current text)

104.9.1 Research reports. Supporting data, where necessary to assist in the approval of materials or assemblies not specifically provided for in this code, shall consist of valid research reports from approved sources.

104.10 Fire investigations. (No change to current text)

104.10.1 Assistance from other agencies. (No change to current text)

104.11 Authority at fires and other emergencies. (No change to current text)

104.11.1 Barricades. (No change to current text)

104.11.2 Obstructing operations. (No change to current text)

104.11.3 Systems and devices. (No change to current text)

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

This proposal focuses on enhancement of the duties and powers of the fire code official. A section-by-section discussion follows:

104.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide correlation with the current text of Section 104.1 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code*, *International Existing Building Code*, and Section 302.1 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*. The AHC-Admin felt that those texts, which not only provide the code official with authority but also a mandate, provides a more comprehensive and orderly approach to the subject matter of this section.

A similar correlating proposal has been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Property Maintenance Code*, *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

104.6: The purpose of this change is to provide correlation with current Section 104.7 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code* and *International Existing Building Code* and Section 104.8 of the *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

The added text provides a list of items for which records must be kept. The revision also correlates the length of time records must be retained. Records retention in the public domain is often established by state laws with which the revision here should also provide correlation.

104.7: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide correlation with the current text of Section 104.9.1 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code*.

This section recognizes that the code criteria for materials and equipment have changed over the years and that evaluation of testing and materials technology has permitted the development of new criteria that the old materials may not satisfy. As a result, used materials are required to be evaluated in the same manner as new materials. The requirements of this section currently appear in one form or another in most of the I-Codes, however having fully consistent requirements among the I-Codes will enhance public safety by assuring that used materials, regardless of what code they are subject to, will comply with a consistent standard of quality and integrity.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Residential Code*, *International Existing Building Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Energy Conservation Code*, *International Property Maintenance Code*, and *International Fuel Gas Code*.

104.8: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide correlation with current Section 104.10 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code* and Section 601.2 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions* by adding an important element to the requirements in the form of a clear statement of what the basis is for the code official to consider a modification, i.e. upon application by the owner.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Residential Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Energy Conservation Code* and *International Property Maintenance Code*.

104.9.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFC, the source text for which is Section 104.11.1 of the *International Building Code*.

The section would provide a means for the code official to judge the suitability or equivalency of an alternative method being proposed. Reports providing evidence of this equivalency must be supplied by a source that the code official considers reliable and accurate.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Existing Building Code*, *International Residential Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Energy Conservation Code*, *International Property Maintenance Code* and *International Fuel Gas Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F6–06/07

104.9.1, 104.9.1.1, 104.9.1.2, 104.9.1.3 (All New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new text as follows:

104.9.1 Required testing. Whenever there is insufficient evidence of compliance with the provisions of this code, evidence that a material or method does not conform to the requirements of this code, or in order to substantiate claims for alternative materials or methods, the fire code official shall have the authority to require tests as evidence of compliance to be made at no expense to the jurisdiction.

104.9.1.1 Test methods. Test methods shall be as specified in this code or by other recognized test standards. In the absence of recognized and accepted test methods, the code fire shall approve the testing procedures.

104.9.1.2 Testing agency. All tests shall be performed by an approved agency.

104.9.1.3 Test reports. Reports of tests shall be retained by the fire code official for the period required for retention of public records.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be “new” because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

The purpose of this proposed change is to add needed administrative provisions not currently in the IFC, the source text for which is Section 105.3 through 105.3.3 of the *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Property Maintenance Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, Section 104.11.2 of the *International Building Code* and Section 104.11.1 of the *International Residential Code* and *International Existing Building Code*.

These sections will provide the code official with important tools to aid in the process of approving alternative methods and materials. Sufficient technical data, test reports and documentation must be submitted for evaluation by the code official to provide the basis on which the code official can make a decision regarding an alternative material or type of equipment. If evidence satisfactory to the code official proves that the alternative equipment, material or construction method is equivalent to that required by the code, the code official is obligated to approve it. As indicated in the proposed text, the burden of proof of equivalence lies with the applicant who proposes the use of alternative equipment, materials or methods.

The use of authoritative research and test reports required by these sections can greatly assist the code official by reducing the time-consuming engineering analysis necessary to review materials and products. A research report issued by an authoritative agency is particularly useful in providing the code official with the technical basis for evaluation and approval of new and innovative materials and components. The sections also provide that the code official must approve all test procedures and test agencies

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: If this code change is approved, the final numbers of these new sections will be correlated with all other approved code changes affecting Section 109 of this code.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F7–06/07

104.11.4 (New)

Proponent: Forrest M. Craig, Novato CA Fire District, representing Marin County Fire Chief's Association – Fire Prevention Officer's Section

Add new text as follows:

104.11.4 Expense of securing emergencies. The expense of securing any emergency that is within the responsibility for enforcement of the fire chief as given in Section 104.11 is a charge against the person who caused the emergency. Damages and expenses incurred by any public agency having jurisdiction or any public agency assisting the agency having jurisdiction shall constitute a debt of such person and shall be collectible by the fire chief for proper distribution

in the same manner as in the case of an obligation under contract expressed or implied. Expenses as stated herein shall include, but not be limited to, equipment and personnel committed and any payments required by the public agency to outside business firms requested by the public agency to secure the emergency, monitor remediation, and clean-up.

Reason: The IFC requires the code official to perform duties that currently have no provision for cost recovery.

This new code section will allow the Fire Chief to recover out of pocket expenses incurred by the public agency for the emergency response and or investigation and remediation of the incident.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F8-06/07

105

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Revise as follows:

SECTION 105 PERMITS

105.1 General. (No change to current text)

105.1.1 Permits required. (No change to current text)

105.1.2 Types of permits. (No change to current text)

105.1.3 Permits for the same location. (No change to current text)

105.2 Application for permit. ~~Application for a permit required by this code shall be made to the fire code official in such form and detail as prescribed by the fire code official. Applications for permits shall be accompanied by such plans as prescribed by the fire code official. To obtain a permit the applicant shall first file an application therefore in writing on a form furnished by the department for that purpose. Such application shall:~~

1. Identify and describe the work to covered by the permit for which application is made.
2. Describe the land on which the proposed work is to be done by legal description, street address or similar description that will readily identify and definitely locate the proposed building or work.
3. Indicate the use and occupancy for which the proposed work is intended.
4. Be accompanied by construction documents and other information as required in Section 105.4.
5. State the valuation of the proposed work.
6. Be signed by the applicant or the applicant's authorized agent.
7. Give such other data and information as required by the fire code official.

105.2.1 Refusal to issue permit. (No change to current text)

105.2.2 Inspection authorized. (No change to current text)

105.2.3 Time limitation of application. (No change to current text)

105.2.4 Action on application. (No change to current text)

105.3 Conditions of a permit. (No change to current text)

105.3.1 Expiration. (No change to current text)

105.3.2 Extensions. (No change to current text)

105.3.3 Occupancy prohibited before approval. (No change to current text)

105.3.4 Conditional permits. (No change to current text)

105.3.5 Posting the permit. (No change to current text)

105.3.6 Compliance with code. (No change to current text)

105.3.7 Information on the permit. (No change to current text)

105.4 Construction documents. Construction documents shall be in accordance with this section.

105.4.1 Submittals. Construction documents and other data shall be submitted in one or more sets with each application for a permit and in such form and detail as required by the fire code official. The construction documents shall be prepared by a registered design professional where required by the statutes of the jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed.

Exception: The fire code official is authorized to waive the submission of construction documents and other data not required to be prepared by a registered design professional if it is found that the nature of the work applied for is such that review of construction documents is not necessary to obtain compliance with this code.

105.4.1.1 Examination of documents. The fire code official shall examine or cause to be examined the accompanying construction documents and shall ascertain by such examinations whether the work indicated and described is in accordance with the requirements of this code and other pertinent laws or ordinances.

105.4.2 Information on construction documents. (No change to current text)

105.4.2.1 Fire protection system shop drawings. Shop drawings for the fire protection system(s) shall be submitted to indicate conformance with this code and the construction documents and shall be approved prior to the start of system installation. Shop drawings shall contain all information as required by the referenced installation standards in Chapter 9 of this code.

105.4.2.2 Site plan. In addition to the requirements for plans in the International Building Code, site plans drawn to scale shall include topography, width of fire apparatus access roads, landscape and vegetation details, locations of structures or building envelopes, existing or proposed overhead utilities, structures and their appendages, roof classification of buildings, and site water supply systems. The fire code official is authorized to waive or modify the requirement for a site plan when the application for permit is for alteration or repair or when otherwise warranted.

105.4.3 Applicant responsibility. (No change to current text)

105.4.4 Approved documents. When the fire code official issues a permit, the construction documents shall be endorsed, in writing or by stamp, as "Reviewed for Code Compliance." One set of construction documents so reviewed shall be retained by the fire code official. The other set shall be returned to the applicant, shall be kept at the site of work and shall be open to inspection by the fire code official or a duly authorized representative.

Construction documents endorsed approved by the fire code official are endorsed approved with the intent that such construction documents comply in all respects with this code. Review and endorsement approval by the fire code official shall not relieve the applicant of the responsibility of compliance with this code.

105.4.4.1 Previous approvals. This code shall not require changes in the construction documents, construction or designated occupancy of a structure for which a lawful permit has been heretofore issued or otherwise lawfully authorized, and the construction of which has been pursued in good faith within 180 days after the effective date of this code and has not been abandoned.

105.4.4.2 Phased approval. The fire code official is authorized to issue a permit for the construction of part of a structure, system or operation before the construction documents for the whole structure, system or operation have been submitted, provided that adequate information and detailed statements have been filed complying with pertinent requirements of this code. The holder of such permit for parts of a structure, system or operation shall proceed at the holder's own risk with the building operation and without assurance that a permit for the entire structure, system or operation will be granted.

105.4.5 Corrected documents. (No change to current text)

105.4.6 Retention of construction documents. One set of construction documents shall be retained by the fire code official for a period of not less than 180 days from date of completion of the permitted work, or as required by state or local laws, until final approval of the work covered therein. One set of approved construction documents shall be returned to the applicant, and said set shall be kept on the site of the building or work at all times during which the work authorized thereby is in progress.

105.5 Revocation. (No change to current text)

105.6 and 105.7: (No change to current text)

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

This proposal focuses on improvement of the permit provisions of the IFC. A section-by-section discussion follows:

105.2: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide correlation with current Section 105.3 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code* and Section 105.4 of the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*. The reformatting into list form will also make the provision more user-friendly and is consistent with the format used in the other I-Codes where this section exists.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, and *International Mechanical Code*.

105.4.1: The purpose of this proposed change incorporating the use of an 'exception' is to provide correlation with current Section 106.1 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code* and Section 106.3.1 of the *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions* and *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*.

When the work to be done can be briefly and clearly described on the application form and the services of a registered design professional are not required, the exception provides the code official with the latitude to utilize judgement in determining the need for detailed documents.

A similar correlating proposal has been submitted to the *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

105.4.1.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IECC, the source text for which is Section 106.3 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code*.

This section provides for examination of the construction documents by the code official or someone assigned by the code official to determine code compliance prior to issuance of a permit.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Fire Code* and *International Energy Conservation Code*.

105.4.2.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFC, the source text for which is Section 106.1.1 of the *International Building Code* and Section 106.1.1.1 of the *International Existing Building*.

This section will provide the fire code official with an important administrative tool which will give control over an important aspect of building design. Since the fire protection contractor may not have been selected at the time a permit is issued for construction of a building, detailed shop drawings for fire protection systems are not available. Because they provide the information necessary to determine code compliance, as specified in the appropriate referenced standard in Chapter 9, this section requires that they must be submitted and approved by the fire code official before the contractor can begin installing the system.

105.4.2.2: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFC, the source text for which is Section 106.2 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code* and *International Existing Building Code* and Section 106.3 of the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*.

Certain code requirements are dependent on the structure's location on the lot and the topography of the site. As a result, a scaled site plan containing the data listed in this section is required to permit review for code compliance. The section also allows that the fire code official can waive the requirement for a site plan when it is not required to determine code compliance, such as work involving only interior alterations or repairs.

105.4.4: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide correlation with Section 106.3.1 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code* and *International Existing Building Code*.

This section will provide a useful administrative tool to the fire code official by requiring that stamped documents be issued with the permit and that one set of stamped documents be kept on the job site to serve as the basis for all subsequent inspections because inspections are to be performed with regard to the approved documents, not the code itself.

Endorsing the construction documents as being "Reviewed for Code Compliance" is consistent with the duties ascribed to the fire code official in the code and thereby limits the responsibility of the fire code official to that of functions associated with evaluating design plans for code compliance only. Other aspects of design creation and development are peculiar to the design professions and outside the scope of code compliance, and therefore are not approved or disapproved in any circumstance.

105.4.4.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFC, the source text for which is Section 106.3.2 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code* and Section 502.2.1 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

This provision would provide the code official with a useful tool to protect the continuity of permits issued under previous codes or code editions, as long as such permits are being actively executed subsequent to the effective date of the ordinance adopting this edition of the code.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Mechanical Code* and the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*.

105.4.4.2: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFC, the source text for which is Section 106.3.3 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code* and Section 502.2.2 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

This provision would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool by providing the authority to issue a partial permit to allow for the practice of "fast tracking" a job. The section makes it clear that any construction under a partial permit is "at the holder's own risk" and "without assurance that a permit for the entire structure will be granted." The code official is under no obligation to accept work or issue a complete permit in violation of the code, ordinances or statutes simply because a partial permit had been issued. The purpose is to proceed with construction while the design continues for other aspects of the work. The section has been slightly modified from the source texts by adding "systems and operations" to make it more relevant to the IFC.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Energy Conservation Code* and the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*.

105.4.6: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide correlation with Section 106.5 of the *International Building Code*, Section R106.5 of the *International Residential Code* and Section 504.3 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

It is not unusual for state laws to establish records retention criteria and the goal of this change is to not only make the I-Code family consistent with such laws but also to provide a minimum post-construction retention period since the months immediately following construction completion is typically when most disputes arise that depend on the construction documents for resolution.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Existing Building Code*, *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*, *International Energy Conservation Code*, *International Mechanical Code* and *International Plumbing Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F9–06/07

105.1.1.1, 105.1.1.2 (Both New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new text as follows:

105.1.1.1 Annual permit. In lieu of an individual permit for each alteration to an already approved installation, the fire code official is authorized to issue an annual permit upon application therefor to any person, firm or corporation regularly employing one or more qualified tradepersons in the building, structure or on the premises owned or operated by the applicant for the permit.

105.1.1.2 Annual permit records. The person to whom an annual permit is issued shall keep a detailed record of alterations made under such annual permit. The fire code official shall have access to such records at all times or such records shall be filed with the fire code official as designated.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be “new” because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

This proposal focuses on annual permits. A section-by-section discussion follows:

105.1.1.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFC, the source text for which is current Section 105.1.1 of the *International Building Code*, and *International Existing Building Code*.

This section would provide the fire code official with a useful administrative tool by which to issue an annual permit for recurring work in large facilities that would otherwise be required to obtain a permit every time the repair, replacement or alteration of regulated systems or equipment occurs on a frequent basis. This would relieve both the department and the owners of such facilities from the burden of filing and processing individual applications for this activity subject, however, to the restrictions and limitations indicated.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code* and *International Plumbing Code*.

105.1.1.2: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFC, the source text for which is current Section 105.1.2 of the *International Building Code*, and *International Existing Building Code*.

This section would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool in conjunction with the issuance of an annual permit. The work performed in accordance with an annual permit must be inspected by the code official, so it is necessary to know the location of such work and when it was performed. This can be accomplished by having records of the work available to the code official either at the premises or in the code official's office, as determined by the code official.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code* and *International Plumbing Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: If this code change is approved, the final number of this new section will be correlated with all other approved code changes affecting Section 109 of this code.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F10–06/07

105.6.23, 105.6.31, 308.5, 308.5.1, 202

Proponent: Greg Rogers, South Kitsap Fire & Rescue, representing ICC Joint Fire Service Review Committee

1. Revise as follows:

105.6.23 Hot work operations. An operational permit is required for hot work including, but not limited to:

1. Public exhibitions and demonstrations where hot work is conducted.
2. Use of portable hot work equipment inside a structure.

Exception: Work that is conducted under a construction permit.

3. Fixed-site hot work equipment such as welding booths.
4. Hot work conducted within a ~~hazardous fire~~ wildfire risk area.

- 5. Application of roof coverings with the use of an open-flame device.
- 6. When approved, the fire code official shall issue a permit to carry out a Hot Work Program. This program allows approved personnel to regulate their facility's hot work operations. The approved personnel shall be trained in the fire safety aspects denoted in this chapter and shall be responsible for issuing permits requiring compliance with the requirements found in Chapter 26. These permits shall be issued only to their employees or hot work operations under their supervision.

105.6.31 Open flames and torches. An operational permit is required to remove paint with a torch; or to use a torch or open-flame device in a ~~hazardous fire~~ wildfire risk area.

308.5 Open-flame devices. Torches and other devices, machines or processes liable to start or cause fire shall not be operated or used in or upon ~~hazardous fire~~ wildfire risk areas, except by a permit in accordance with Section 105.6 secured from the fire code official.

Exception: Use within inhabited premises or designated campsites which are a minimum of 30 feet (9144 mm) from grass-, grain-, brush- or forest-covered areas.

308.5.1 Signals and markers. Flame-employing devices, such as lanterns or kerosene road flares, shall not be operated or used as a signal or marker in or upon ~~hazardous fire~~ wildfire risk areas.

Exception: The proper use of fuses at the scenes of emergencies or as required by standard railroad operating procedures.

2. Add new definition as follows:

**SECTION 202
GENERAL DEFINITIONS**

WILDFIRE RISK AREA. Land which is covered with grass, grain, brush or forest, whether privately or publicly owned, which is so situated or is of such inaccessible location that a fire originating upon it would present an abnormally difficult job of suppression or would result in great or unusual damage through fire or such areas designated by the fire code official.

Reason: Clarifies the application of the code by reflecting the intent of the legacy code that served as the source of these requirements (UFC 97 edition Section 209). Also eliminates confusion with the term hazardous fire area and fire area.

Cost Impact: The code change will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F11-06/07

105.7.9

Proponent: Jakki MacLean, Yakima County Washington Fire Protection Bureau, representing Washington State Association of Fire Marshals

Revise as follows:

105.7.9 LP-gas. A construction permit is required for installation of or modification to an LP-gas system.

Exception: A permit is not required for systems with a water capacity of 60 gallons or less.

Reason: Current language would require permits for such systems as portable BBQ's, weed burners etc.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F12-06/07

105.6.27

Proponent: Jakki MacLean, Yakima County Fire Protection Bureau, representing Washington State Association of Fire Marshals

Revise as follows:

105.6.27 LP-gas. An operational permit is required for:

1. Storage and use of LP-gas with a water capacity greater than 60 gallons.

Exception: A permit is not required for individual containers with a 500-gallon (1893 L) water capacity or less serving occupancies in Group R-3.

2. Operation of cargo tankers that transport LP-gas.

Reason: Current language would require permits for such systems as portable BBQ's, weed burners etc

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F13-06/07

106.1.4 through 106.1.4.3 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new text as follows:

106.1.4 Testing. Installations shall be tested as required in this code and in accordance with Sections 107.1.4.1 through 107.1.4.3. Tests shall be made by the permit holder and observed by the code official.

106.1.4.1 New, altered, extended or repaired installations. New installations and parts of existing installations, which have been altered, extended, renovated or repaired, shall be tested as prescribed herein to disclose defects.

106.1.4.2 Apparatus, instruments, material and labor for tests. Apparatus, instruments, material and labor required for testing an installation or part thereof shall be furnished by the permit holder.

106.1.4.3 Reinspection and testing. Where any work or installation does not pass an initial test or inspection, the necessary corrections shall be made so as to achieve compliance with this code. The work or installation shall then be resubmitted to the code official for inspection and testing.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provisions not currently in the IFC, the source text for which is the current text of Sections 107.2, 107.2.1, 107.2.3 and 107.2.4 of the *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, and *International Plumbing Code*.

The proposed sections would provide the code official with important tools to ensure that systems and equipment installations are properly tested for code compliance and to make sure that the system is free from defects. To the extent specified in the code, testing is also required for portions of existing systems that may have been altered, extended, renovated or repaired. These sections would also make it clear that the permit holder is responsible for performing tests as well as for supplying all of the labor and apparatus necessary to conduct the tests. Provision is also made for when a system or portion of a system does not pass the initial test or inspection.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: If this code change is approved, the final numbers of these new sections will be correlated with all other approved code changes affecting Section 106 of this code.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F14-06/07

106.2.1, 106.2.2 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new text as follows:

106.2.1 Inspection requests. It shall be the duty of the holder of the permit or their duly authorized agent to notify the fire code official when work is ready for inspection. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to provide access to and means for inspections of such work that are required by this code.

106.2.2 Approval required. Work shall not be done beyond the point indicated in each successive inspection without first obtaining the approval of the fire code official. The fire code official, upon notification, shall make the requested inspections and shall either indicate the portion of the construction that is satisfactory as completed, or notify the permit holder or his or her agent wherein the same fails to comply with this code. Any portions that do not comply shall be corrected and such portion shall not be covered or concealed until authorized by the fire code official.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

This proposal focuses on improved inspection requirements. A section-by-section discussion follows:

106.2.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 109.5 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code*, Section 109.3 of the *International Residential Code* and Section 706.2 of the *ICC Electrical Code--Administrative Provisions*.

This section would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool that would make it clear that it is the responsibility of the permit holder to arrange for the required inspections when completed work is ready, thus providing sufficient time for the code official to schedule an inspection visit. It also establishes the responsibility for keeping work open for inspection and providing all means needed to accomplish the inspection.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Fire Code*, *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, and *International Mechanical Code*.

106.2.2: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IWUIC, the source text for which is Section 109.6 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code*, Section 109.4 of the *International Residential Code* and Section 702.1.8 of the *ICC Electrical Code--Administrative Provisions*.

This section would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool that would enhance the code official's control over projects by establishing that work cannot progress beyond the point of a required inspection without the code official's approval and that any item not approved cannot be concealed until it has been corrected and approved by the code official.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Fire Code*, *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, and *International Mechanical Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: If this code change is approved, the final number of this new section will be correlated with all other approved code changes affecting Section 106 of this code.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F15-06/07

106.3

Proponent: Lawrence Brown, CBO. National Association of Home Builders

Revise as follows:

106.3 Concealed work. It shall be the duty of the permit applicant to cause the work to remain accessible and exposed for inspection purposes. Whenever any installation subject to inspection prior to use is covered or concealed

without having first been inspected, the fire code official shall have the authority to require that such work be exposed for inspection. Neither the fire code official nor the jurisdiction shall be liable for expense entailed in the removal or replacement of any material required to allow inspection.

Reason: The added text is from Sections 109.1 and 109.6 of the IBC. The added text provides a more complete provision related to work that may be concealed.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F16-06/07

106.3

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Revise as follows:

106.3 Concealed work. It shall be the duty of the permit applicant to cause the work to remain accessible and exposed for inspection purposes. Neither the fire code official nor the jurisdiction shall be liable for expense entailed in the removal or replacement of any material required to allow inspection. ~~Whenever any installation subject to inspection prior to use is covered or concealed without having first been inspected, the fire code official shall have the authority to require that such work be exposed for inspection.~~

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

The purpose of this proposed change is to provide improved correlation with Section 109.1 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code*, Section 107.1.1 of the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* and Section 702.2 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

The AHC felt that the revision to this section provides a clearer, more definitive statement of responsibility of the permit holder in keeping concealed work exposed until it is inspected. It also makes in clear that, in the event that concealed work is covered before inspection, the costs incurred to expose it for inspection rest solely upon the permit holder and not the code official or the jurisdiction.

A similar correlation change has been submitted to the *International Building Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Energy Conservation Code*, and *International Fuel Gas Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F17-06/07

110

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Revise as follows:

SECTION 110 UNSAFE BUILDINGS

110.1 General._(No change to current text)

110.1.1 Unsafe conditions. (No change to current text)

110.1.2 Record. The fire code official shall cause a report to be filed on an unsafe condition. The report shall state the occupancy of the structure and the nature of the unsafe condition.

110.1.3 Notice. If an unsafe condition is found, the fire code official shall serve on the owner, agent or person in control of the structure, a written notice that describes the condition deemed unsafe and specifies the required repairs or improvements to be made to abate the unsafe condition, or that requires the unsafe structure to be demolished within a stipulated time. Such notice shall require the person thus notified to declare immediately to the fire code official acceptance or rejection of the terms of the order.

110.1.3.1 Method of service. Such notice shall be deemed properly served if a copy thereof is (a) delivered to the owner personally; (b) sent by certified or registered mail addressed to the owner at the last known address with the return receipt requested; or (c) delivered in any other manner as prescribed by local law. If the certified or registered letter is returned showing that the letter was not delivered, a copy thereof shall be posted in a conspicuous place in or about the structure affected by such notice. Service of such notice in the foregoing manner upon the owner's agent or upon the person responsible for the structure shall constitute service of notice upon the owner.

110.1.4 Placarding. Upon failure of the owner or person responsible to comply with the notice provisions within the time given, the fire code official shall post on the premises or on defective equipment a placard bearing the word "Condemned" and a statement of the penalties provided for occupying the premises, operating the equipment or removing the placard.

110.1.4.1 Placard removal. The fire code official shall remove the condemnation placard whenever the defect or defects upon which the condemnation and placarding action were based have been eliminated. Any person who defaces or removes a condemnation placard without the approval of the fire code official shall be subject to the penalties provided by this code.

110.1.5 ~~110.1.2~~ Structural hazards (No change to current text)

110.2 Evacuation. (No change to current text)

110.3 Summary abatement. (No change to current text)

110.4 Abatement. (No change to current text)

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

This proposal focuses on unsafe building provisions. A section-by-section discussion follows:

110.1.2: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFC, the source text for which is Section 115.2 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code* and Section 901.4 of the *ICC Electrical Code*---
Administrative Provisions.

The section would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool by requiring the filing of a report on each investigation of unsafe conditions, stating the occupancy of the structure and the nature of the unsafe condition. This report would then provide the basis for the notice described in Section 107.4.5.2.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

110.1.3: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFC, the source text for which is current Section 115.3 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code* and Section 901.5 of the *ICC Electrical Code*---
Administrative Provisions.

This proposed section would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool by setting forth the procedures for issuing notices of violation when a building or structure is deemed unsafe as a first step in correcting the violation. The section would also require the immediate response of the owner or agent.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

110.1.3.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFC, the source text for which is Section 115.4 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code*.

The section would provide the code official with useful guidance on what are generally recognized as legally sound methods of service of violation notices. The notice must be delivered personally to the owner however, if the owner or agent cannot be located, additional procedures are established, including posting the unsafe notice on the premises in question.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Residential Building Code*, *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, and *International Fuel Gas Code*.

110.1.4, 110.4.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide needed administrative provisions not currently in the IFC, the source texts for which are Sections 108.4 and 108.4.1 of the *International Property Maintenance Code*.

These sections would provide the code official with a useful administrative and enforcement tool by providing for the posting of an unsafe system as being condemned and also the means for having such designation removed by the code official. Because the safety of the occupants may depend on the warning signs posted by the code official remaining in place, proposed Section 107.4.5.3.1 would be an important tool placing any other person who removes or defaces a placard in violation of the code and subject to its penalties.

A similar correlating proposal has been submitted to the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code*, *International Residential Code*, *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*, *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F18-06/07

110.1

Proponent: Greg Rogers, South Kitsap Fire & Rescue, representing ICC Joint Fire Service Review Committee

Revise as follows:

110.1 General. If during the inspection of a premises, a building or structure or any building system, in whole or in part, constitutes a ~~clear and inimical~~ threat to human life, safety or health, the fire code official shall issue such notice or orders to remove or remedy the conditions as shall be deemed necessary in accordance with this section and shall refer the building to the building department for any repairs, alterations, remodeling, removing or demolition required.

Reason: Eliminates a word that does not lend itself to clarify the intent of the code provision and is not of common usage and understanding.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F19-06/07

110.1, 110.1.1

Proponent: Michael G. Kraft, Division of State Fire Marshal, State of Ohio

Revise as follows:

110.1 General. If during the inspection of a premises, a building or structure or any building system, in whole or in part, constitutes a clear and inimical threat to human life, safety or health, the fire code official shall issue such notice or orders to remove or remedy the conditions as shall be deemed necessary in accordance with this section and shall refer the building to the building department for any repairs, alterations, remodeling, removing or demolition required.

The fire code official is authorized to placard, post signs, erect barrier tape, or take similar measures as necessary to secure public safety.

110.1.1 Unsafe conditions. Structures or existing equipment that are or hereafter become unsafe or deficient because of inadequate means of egress or which constitute a fire hazard, or are otherwise dangerous to human life or the public welfare, or which involve illegal or improper occupancy or inadequate maintenance, shall be deemed an unsafe condition. A vacant structure which is not secured against unauthorized entry as required by Section 311 shall be deemed unsafe. The fire code official is authorized to placard, post signs, erect barrier tape, or take similar measures as necessary to secure public safety.

Reason: The purpose of this code change is to add a new requirement that is an appropriate addition to the code. The additional text proposed to be added to these two sections is an appropriate authorization for the fire code official to effectively deal with these situations and would simply codify the common practice of posting "keep out" signs or similar measures that are typically employed.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new text as follows:

SECTION 112
FEES

112.1 Fees. A permit shall not be issued until the fees have been paid, nor shall an amendment to a permit be released until the additional fee, if any, has been paid.

112.2 Schedule of permit fees. A fee for each permit shall be paid as required, in accordance with the schedule as established by the applicable governing authority.

112.3 Work commencing before permit issuance. Any person who commences any work, activity or operation regulated by this code before obtaining the necessary permits shall be subject to an additional fee established by the fire code official, which shall be in addition to the required permit fees.

112.4 Related fees. The payment of the fee for the construction, alteration, removal, or demolition of work done in connection to or concurrently with the work or activity authorized by a permit shall not relieve the applicant or holder of the permit from the payment of other fees that are prescribed by law

112.5 Refunds. The fire code official is authorized to establish a refund policy.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

This proposal focuses on proposed permit fee provisions in the IFC. The purpose of this proposed change is to provide needed administrative provisions not currently in the IFC, the source text for which is Section 108 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code*. A section-by-section discussion follows:

112.1: This section requires that all fees be paid prior to permit issuance or release of an amendment to a permit. Since some or all of the enforcement department operations are usually intended to be supported by fees paid by the user of department services, it is important that these fees are received prior to the department incurring any expense.

112.2: This section authorizes the establishment of a schedule of fees by the jurisdiction. The fees are usually established by law, such as in an ordinance adopting the code, a separate ordinance or legally promulgated regulation, as required by state or local law and are often based on a valuation of the work to be performed.

112.3: The department will incur certain costs (i.e., inspection time and administrative) when investigating and citing a person who has commenced work without having obtained a permit. This section authorizes the fire code official to recover those costs by establishing a fee, in addition to that collected when the required permit is issued, to be imposed on the responsible party. In a slight modification from the source text, note that activities and operations regulated by the code have been included

112.4: This provision would provide the fire code official and the jurisdiction with a useful administrative tool that makes it clear that all applicable fees of the jurisdiction for regulated work that is done collateral to the work being done under this code's permit, such as sewer connections, water taps, driveways, signs, etc.) must be paid.

112.5: This section authorizes the fire code official to establish a policy to regulate the refund of fees, which may be full or partial, typically resulting from the revocation, abandonment or discontinuance of a building project for which a permit has been issued and fees have been collected.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: If this code change is approved, the final number of this new section will be correlated with all other approved code changes affecting Chapter 1 of this code.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F21-06/07

112 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new section as follows:

SECTION 112 SERVICE UTILITIES

112.1 Connection of service utilities. No person shall make connections from a utility, source of energy, fuel or power to any building or system that is regulated by this code for which a permit is required, until released by the fire code official.

112.2 Temporary connection. The fire code official shall have the authority to authorize the temporary connection of the building or system to the utility source of energy, fuel or power.

112.3 Authority to disconnect service utilities. The fire code official shall have the authority to authorize disconnection of utility service to the building, structure or system regulated by this code and the referenced codes and standards set forth in Section [to be inserted] in case of emergency where necessary to eliminate an immediate hazard to life or property or when such utility connection has been made without the approval required by Section [to be inserted]. The fire code official shall notify the serving utility and whenever possible the owner and occupant of the building, structure or service system of the decision to disconnect prior to taking such action if not notified prior to disconnection. The owner or occupant of the building, structure or service system shall be notified in writing as soon as practical thereafter.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

This proposal focuses on proposed service utility provisions in the IFC. The purpose of this proposed change is to provide needed administrative provisions not currently in the IFC, the source text for which is Section 111 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code*. A section-by-section discussion follows:

112.1: This section establishes the authority of the code official to approve utility connections to a building for items such as water, sewer, electricity, gas and steam. The approval of the building official is required before a connection can be made from a utility to a building system that is regulated by the code, including utilities supplying water, sewer, electricity, gas and steam services.

112.2: This section authorizes the code official to issue temporary authorization to make connections to the public utility system prior to the completion of all work. This acknowledges that, because of seasonal limitations, time constraints or the need for testing or partial operation of equipment, some building systems may be safely connected even though the building is not suitable for final occupancy.

112.3: This section authorizes the code official to take definitive action to abate hazards caused by or contributed by utilities by means of disconnection of one or more of a building's utility services where all other lesser remedies have proven ineffective. This section also provides that such an action must be preceded by written notice to the utility and the owner and occupants of the building. When the hazard to the public health, safety or welfare is so imminent as to mandate immediate disconnection, this section makes it clear that the code official has the authority and even the obligation to cause disconnection without notice.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: If this code change is approved, the final number of this new section (including the section numbers "to be inserted" in Section 112.3) will be correlated with all other approved code changes affecting Chapter 1 of this code.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F22-06/07

112 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new section as follows:

SECTION 112
CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

112.1 Certificate of completion. No building, structure or premises shall be used or occupied, and no change in the existing occupancy classification of a building, structure, premise or portion thereof shall be made until the fire code official has issued a certificate of completion therefor as provided herein.

112.2 Revocation. The fire code official is authorized to, in writing, suspend or revoke a certificate of completion issued under the provisions of this code wherever the certificate is issued in error, or on the basis of incorrect information supplied, or where it is determined that the building or structure, premise, or portion thereof is in violation of any ordinance or regulation or any of the provisions of this code.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at www.iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/index.html.

This proposal focuses on certificates of completion. A section-by-section discussion follows:

112.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFC, the source text for which is Section 110.1 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code*.

This section has been borrowed from the Certificate of Occupancy provisions of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code* and modified for non-occupancy purposes. While certificates of occupancy for construction are traditionally under the purview of one of the construction codes, there is an increasing issuance of certificates of completion with regard to application and enforcement of the *International Fire Code*. The IFC has many components which need to have closure provided that they are inspected and approved upon completion.

112.2: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision complementary to Section 112.1 but not currently in the IFC, the source text for which is Section 110.4 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code*.

This proposed section would give the code official the authority to revoke a certificate of completion for the reasons indicated in the text. The code official may also suspend the notice until any code violations are corrected.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Energy Conservation Code* and *International Property Maintenance Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: If this code change is approved, the final number of this new section will be correlated with all other approved code changes affecting Chapter 1 of this code.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F23-06/07

201.4

Proponent: Steven L. Stimmel, Captain, Iowa City Fire Department, representing himself

Revise as follows:

201.4 Terms not defined. Where terms are not defined through the methods authorized by this section, such terms shall have ordinarily accepted meanings such as the context implies. ~~Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged~~ Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th Edition, shall be considered as providing ordinarily accepted meanings.

Reason: *Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged* is difficult to find and cost prohibitive to purchase. Even in a community that houses a major university, this dictionary is unavailable at any local bookstore. If special ordered, it costs over \$160.00. *Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th Edition* is available at most bookstores for under \$30.00 hardcover and under \$10.00 on CD-ROM.

The National Fire Protection Association recognizes *Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th Edition* as the official dictionary of NFPA 1, Uniform Fire Code, 2006 Edition. I believe it is in everyone's best interest to have the IFC and NFPA utilize the same dictionary.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

F24-06/07

303.2, 302.1

Proponent: Edward Tierney, American Hydrotech, Inc.

1. Add exception as follows:

303.2 Location. Asphalt (tar) kettles shall not be located within 20 feet (6096 mm) of any combustible material, combustible building surface or any building opening and within a controlled area identified by the use of traffic cones, barriers or other approved means. Asphalt (tar) kettles and pots shall not be utilized inside or on the roof of a building or structure. Roofing kettles and operating asphalt (tar) kettles shall not block means of egress, gates, roadways or entrances.

Exception: Rubberized asphalt melters, powered by electricity or diesel fuel, utilized on the roof of a building or structure when the roof is constructed of non-combustible materials.

2. Add new definition as follows:

302.1 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

RUBBERIZED ASPHALT MELTER. Roofing material preparation device constructed as a double-shell unit utilized in the preparation of heat-sensitive, rubberized asphalt roofing membrane material. The double walls of the unit are filled with air or heat transfer oil to provide even, indirect heat to the rubberized asphalt material. Heat is provided by means of electric rods or diesel-fueled, fully concealed burners. Rubberized asphalt melters are not to be confused with asphalt (tar) kettles or pots.

Reason: (1) The purpose of adding an exception to Section 303.2 is to provide for the use of alternative roofing preparation equipment on the roof of a building or structure.

This code change proposal is made as IFC Section 303.2 Location., is overly restrictive in prohibiting any and all equipment utilized in the preparation of asphaltic materials for roofing from the roof of any building or structure, regardless of the safety aspects of such equipment, the type of material being prepared, or the construction of the roof.

It can only be assumed that IFC 303.2 restricts the use of typical roofing asphalt kettles on the roof of a building for fire and explosion safety concerns as this type of equipment will typically employ the use of open flame torches fueled by liquid propane gas cylinders. Typical roofing asphalt kettles are direct-fired units where the flame from the propane torch/burner is in direct contact with the wall of the kettle. In contrast, melters utilized for the preparation of rubberized asphalt are double-walled or double-shell units where the rubberized asphalt material is melted indirectly. The heat source heats a cavity filled with air or heat transfer oil, which in turn heats the rubberized asphalt material. Current rubberized asphalt melters are not restricted to propane gas as the fuel source. Newer and safer melter options include using diesel fuel to fuel totally enclosed burners or electric heater elements and are common today.

Rubberized asphalt, by virtue of the polymer content of the material, must not be heated to temperatures in excess of 400 degrees Fahrenheit - lower than that required or common for typical roofing asphalt, thus maintaining a lower and safer operating temperature.

Rubberized asphalt is applied primarily to poured-in-place and/or precast concrete and other non-combustible roof constructions.

It should be noted that some Fire Departments around the country to date have adopted alternate compliance language; however, there are many more that adopt the IFC and do not allow any variance that does not originate at the IFC level.

(2) The purpose of adding a new definition is to recognize newer alternative asphalt-based roofing material preparation equipment.

This code change proposal is made as IFC Sections 302 and 303 do not address the differences in equipment used to prepare various asphalt-based roofing materials nor the actual materials themselves.

As a result of this, Section 303 unfairly and arbitrarily restricts the utilization of any and all roofing material preparation equipment from the roof of any building or structure regardless of the safety aspects of newer alternative equipment or the type of material being prepared.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

F25-06/07

308.3

Proponent: Michael E. Dell'Orfano, South Metro Fire Rescue, representing Fire Marshal's Association of Colorado

Revise as follows:

308.3 Open flame. A person shall not utilize or allow to be utilized, an open flame ~~in connection with a public meeting or gathering for purposes of deliberation, worship, entertainment, amusement, instruction, education, recreation,~~

awaiting transportation or similar purpose in Group A or E occupancies without first obtaining a permit in accordance with Section 105.6 decorative device, unless conducted and approved in accordance with this section.

308.3.1 Open flame cooking devices. ~~Charcoal burners and other open flame cooking devices shall not be operated on combustible balconies or within 10 feet (3048 mm) of combustible construction.~~

Exceptions:

- ~~1. One and two family dwellings.~~
- ~~2. Where buildings, balconies and decks are protected by an automatic sprinkler system.~~

308.3.1 Permit required. A permit shall be obtained from the fire code official in accordance with Section 105.6 prior to utilizing an open-flame decorative device.

308.3.1.1 Liquefied petroleum gas fueled cooking devices. ~~LP gas burners having an LP gas container with a water capacity greater than 2.5 pounds [nominal 1 pound (0.454 kg) LP gas capacity] shall not be located on combustible balconies or within 10 feet (3048 mm) of combustible construction.~~

Exception: ~~One and two family dwellings.~~

308.3.2 Liquid-fueled, open-flame decorative devices. Liquid-fueled, open-flame decorative devices shall comply with all of the following restrictions:

1. Class I and Class II liquids and LP-gas shall not be used.
2. ~~Liquid or solid fueled lighting~~ Devices containing more than 8 ounces (237 ml) of fuel must self-extinguish and not leak fuel at a rate of more than 0.25 teaspoon per minute (1.26 ml per minute) if tipped over.
3. The device or holder shall be constructed to prevent the spillage of liquid fuel ~~or wax~~ at the rate of more than 0.25 teaspoon per minute (1.26 ml per minute) when the device or holder is not in an upright position.
4. The device or holder shall be designed so that it will return to the upright position after being tilted to an angle of 45 degrees from vertical.

Exception: Devices that self-extinguish if tipped over and do not spill fuel or wax at the rate of more than 0.25 teaspoon per minute (1.26 ml per minute) if tipped over.

5. The flame shall be enclosed except where openings on the side are not more than 0.375 inch (9.5 mm) diameter or where openings are on the top and the distance to the top is such that a piece of tissue paper placed on the top will not ignite in 10 seconds.
6. Chimneys shall be made of noncombustible materials and securely attached to the open-flame decorative device.

Exception: A chimney is not required to be attached to any open-flame decorative device that will self-extinguish if the device is tipped over.

7. Fuel canisters shall be safely sealed for storage.
8. Storage and handling of combustible liquids shall be in accordance with Chapter 34.
9. Shades, where used, shall be made of noncombustible materials and securely attached to the open-flame decorative device holder or chimney.
10. Candelabras ~~with flame-lighted candles~~ shall be securely fastened in place to prevent overturning, and shall be located away from occupants using the area and away from possible contact with drapes, curtains or other combustibles.

308.3.3 Solid-fueled open-flame decorative devices. Solid-fueled open-flame decorative devices shall comply with all of the following restrictions:

1. The device shall be securely supported on a substantial noncombustible base.
2. Shades, where used, shall be made of noncombustible materials and securely attached to the open-flame decorative device holder or chimney.
3. Candelabras shall be securely fastened in place to prevent overturning, and shall be located away from occupants using the area and away from possible contact with drapes, curtains or other combustibles.

308.3.3 308.3.4 Location near combustibles. Open flames such as from candles, lanterns, kerosene heaters, and gas fired heaters decorative devices shall not be located on or near decorative material or similar combustible materials.

308.3.4 308.3.5 Aisles and exits. ~~Candles~~ Open-flame decorative devices shall be prohibited in areas where occupants stand, or in an aisle or exit.

308.3.5 308.3.6 Religious ceremonies. When, in the opinion of the fire code official, adequate safeguards have been taken, participants in religious ceremonies are allowed to carry hand-held ~~candles~~ open-flame decorative devices. Hand-held ~~candles~~ open-flame decorative devices shall not be passed from one person to another while lit.

308.3.6 308.3.7 Theatrical performances. Where approved, open-flame decorative devices used in conjunction with theatrical performances are allowed to be used when adequate safety precautions have been taken in accordance with NFPA 160.

308.3.7 308.3.8 Group A occupancies. Open-flame decorative devices shall not be used in a Group A occupancy.

Exceptions:

1. Open-flame decorative devices are allowed to be used in the following situations, provided approved precautions are taken to prevent ignition of a combustible material or injury to occupants:
 - 1.1. ~~Where necessary~~ For ceremonial or religious purposes in accordance with Section ~~308.3.5~~ 308.3.6.
 - 1.2. On stages and platforms as a necessary part of a performance in accordance with Section ~~308.3.6~~ 308.3.7.
 - 1.3. ~~Where candles on tables are securely supported on substantial noncombustible bases and the candle flames are protected~~ liquid- and solid-fueled open-flame decorative devices are used in accordance with Sections 308.3.2 and 308.3.3.
2. Heat-producing equipment complying with Chapter 6 and the *International Mechanical Code*.
3. Gas lights are allowed to be used provided adequate precautions satisfactory to the fire code official are taken to prevent ignition of combustible materials.

308.3.8 308.3.9 Group R-2 dormitories. ~~Candles, incense and similar open flame producing items~~ Open-flame decorative devices shall not be allowed in sleeping units in Group R-2 dormitory occupancies.

308.7 Open-flame cooking devices. Charcoal burners and other open-flame cooking devices shall not be operated on combustible balconies or within 10 feet (3048 mm) of combustible construction.

Exceptions:

1. One- and two-family dwellings.
2. Where buildings, balconies and decks are protected by an automatic sprinkler system.

308.7.1 Liquefied-petroleum-gas-fueled cooking devices. LP-gas burners having an LP-gas container with a water capacity greater than 2.5 pounds [nominal 1 pound (0.454 kg) LP-gas capacity] shall not be located on combustible balconies or within 10 feet (3048 mm) of combustible construction.

Exception: One- and two-family dwellings.

Reason: The purpose of this code change proposal is to focus the scope of IFC Section 308.3 to the use of open-flame decorative devices in order to provide better clarity and ease of use of this section. This code change proposes to accomplish the following:

1. Format Sections 308.3 and 308.3.1 similar to Section 307 so that the charging paragraph addresses the scope of Section 308.3 and a separate subsection is created to address permits;
2. Relocate open-flame cooking device requirements to a stand-alone Section 308.7;
3. Distinguish between liquid-fueled and solid-fueled open-flame decorative devices to avoid confusion on what requirements apply to different types of "candles";
4. Focus the requirements of Section 308.3.4 (renumbered) only on open-flame decorative devices (other general items are already covered under IFC Section 305.1);
5. Develop consistent references to open-flame decorative devices and other terminology throughout Section 308.3;
6. Avoid subjective language in Exceptions 1.1 and 1.2 of Section 308.3.8 (renumbered) by deleting the term "necessary";
7. Create a reference in Exception 1.3 of Section 308.3. (renumbered) back to the liquid- and solid-fueled device requirements (otherwise, requirements for Group A occupancies would be less restrictive than any other occupancy);

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F26-06/07

308.3.1, 308.3.1.1

Proponent: Robert J. Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts, LLC, representing himself

Revise as follows:

308.3.1 Open-flame cooking devices and outdoor fireplaces. Charcoal burners and other open-flame cooking devices and outdoor fireplaces shall not be operated on combustible balconies or within 10 feet (3048 mm) of combustible construction.

Exceptions:

1. One- and two-family dwellings.
2. Where buildings, balconies and decks are

308.3.1.1 Liquefied-petroleum-gas-fueled cooking devices and outdoor fireplaces. LP-gas burners and outdoor fireplaces having an LP-gas container with a water capacity greater than 2.5 pounds [nominal 1 pound (0.454 kg) LP-gas capacity] shall not be located on combustible balconies or within 10 feet (3048 mm) of combustible construction.

Exception: One- and two-family dwellings.

Reason: This proposal is intended to provide for consistent treatment of similar hazards.

Currently the IFC has restrictions on the use of open-flame cooking devices at Section 308.3.1. The 2003 IFC Commentary for this section, (the code section text is unchanged in the 2006 edition of the IFC), states:

"This prohibition comes from the potential for hot embers to fall from the firebox of the cooking device and ignite a combustible surface, such as a wooden balcony or deck. The 10-foot (3048 mm) separation also reduces the likelihood that fire starting or cooking flare-ups will come in contact with combustible wall construction that is easily ignited."

The hazards presented by the use of the outdoor fireplaces are the same if not greater than those presented by the cooking devices because of the form of the solid fuel and how it is used. The requirements for these similar hazards should be the same from a fire safety perspective and the proposed revision will provide for equal treatment of the hazards.

The IFC has similar restrictions for Liquefied-petroleum-gas-fueled cooking devices at Section 308.3.1.1. The 2003 IFC Commentary for this section, (the code section text is unchanged in the 2006 edition of the IFC), states:

"This section restricts LP-gas burners to small tabletop grills or units that might be used in cooking within residential occupancies. The exception allows the use of LP-gas barbeque grills of any size on balconies of one and two-family dwellings, but not on balconies or decks of multiple family dwellings where the property and life safety hazard is greater."

The hazard presented by outdoor fireplaces using a larger fuel source for an LP-gas burner is the same as those presented by the barbecue grills that the existing text regulates. The requirements for these similar hazards should be the same from a fire safety perspective and the proposed revision will provide for equal treatment of the hazards.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F27-06/07

308.3.1, 308.3.1.1

Proponent: Michael E. Dell'Orfano, South Metro Fire Rescue, representing Fire Marshal's Association of Colorado

Delete and substitute as follows:

~~**308.3.1 Open-flame cooking devices.** Charcoal burners and other open-flame cooking devices shall not be operated on combustible balconies or within 10 feet (3048 mm) of combustible construction.~~

Exceptions:

- ~~1. One and two family dwellings.~~
- ~~2. Where buildings, balconies and decks are protected by an automatic sprinkler system.~~

~~**308.3.1.1 Liquefied-petroleum-gas-fueled cooking devices.** LP-gas burners having an LP-gas container with a water capacity greater than 2.5 pounds [nominal 1 pound (0.454 kg) LP-gas capacity] shall not be located on combustible balconies or within 10 feet (3048 mm) of combustible construction.~~

~~Exception: One- and two-family dwellings.~~

308.3.1 Open-flame cooking and heating devices. Hibachis, gas-fired grills, charcoal grills, outdoor fireplaces and other similar devices used for cooking, heating or any other purpose, shall not be located or used on any combustible balcony or deck or within 10 feet (3048 mm) of any combustible construction.

Exceptions:

1. One- and two-family dwellings.
2. Where buildings, balconies and decks are protected by an automatic sprinkler system, devices not utilizing LP-gas containers are permitted.
3. LP-gas grills having an LP-gas container with a water capacity not exceeding 2.5 pounds [nominal 1 pound (0.454 kg) LP-gas capacity].

Reason: The purpose of this code change proposal is to consolidate and expand the scope of IFC Sections 308.3.1 and 308.3.1.1 regarding the use of open flame cooking devices. The sections were consolidated for ease of application. The scope has been expanded to include outdoor fireplaces and similar open-flame heating devices as they present a similar hazard on decks and balconies. IFC Section 307 does not address these types of open-flame devices since they "contain" the fire and therefore do not fit the definition of recreational fires.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F28-06/07

308.3.1, 308.3.1.1

Proponent: Greg Rogers, South Kitsap Fire & Rescue, representing ICC Joint Fire Service Review Committee

Revise as follows:

308.3.1 Open-flame cooking devices. Charcoal burners and other open-flame cooking devices shall not be operated on combustible balconies or within 10 feet (3048 mm) of combustible construction.

Exceptions:

1. One- and two-family dwellings.
2. Where buildings, balconies and decks are protected by an automatic sprinkler system.
3. ~~308.3.1.1 Liquefied petroleum gas fueled cooking devices.~~ LP-gas burners cooking devices having LP gas container with a water capacity not greater than 2.5 pounds [nominal 1 pound (0.454 kg) LP-gas capacity] shall not be located on combustible balconies or within 10 feet (3048 mm) of combustible construction.

~~Exception: One- and two-family dwellings.~~

Reason: LP-gas-fueled cooking devices are included in the "open-flame cooking devices" regulated by Section 308.3.1. It has been pointed out that Section 308.3.1.1 is essentially an exception to the prohibition contained in Section 308.3.1 and that the code should be revised to clarify that fact. Also, the term "burners" should be revised for consistent terminology with the charging paragraph.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F29-06/07

311.2.1

Proponent: Michael G. Kraft, Division of State Fire Marshal, State of Ohio

Revise as follows:

311.2.1 Security. Exterior openings and interior openings accessible to other tenants or unauthorized persons shall be boarded, locked, blocked or otherwise protected to prevent entry by unauthorized individuals. The fire code official is authorized to placard, post signs, erect barrier tape, or take similar measures as necessary to secure public safety.

Reason: The purpose of this code change is to specifically authorize the fire code official to post “keep out” type signs when necessary in these situations. This proposed new text simply memorializes the action that many fire service personnel would believe an appropriate tool in this circumstance.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F30–06/07

311.5

Proponent: Gregory G. Victor, Fire Department, Glendale, AZ

Revise as follows:

311.5 Placards. Any vacant or abandoned buildings or structures determined to be unsafe pursuant to Section 110 of this code relating to structural or interior hazards shall be marked as required by Sections 311.5.1 through 311.5.5.

Reason: To establish guidance for the reader to determine when the placards should be required on buildings.

It was the intent of the original proponent to limit this section to vacant buildings. The original reason for this proposal read: “This addition to the IFC will put the codes in compliance with the FEMA Initiative on vacant structures and will make fire department operations much safer as this will allow them to do inspections of such properties and use a nationally recognized marking system to identify the structural stability of vacant buildings thus preventing another Worcester tragedy”.

However the section references Section 110, which goes way beyond vacant and abandoned buildings. Section 110 covers everything from equipment problems to fire hazards to egress issues and beyond. As written this section will require the listed markings on occupied buildings. One only has to read Section 110 to see where this proposal would be very difficult to administer as written.

This proposal adds language in Section 311.5 that limits the use of these markings to abandoned or vacant buildings only. This proposal improves the code by setting appropriate guidelines for when placarding should be required and that this improves this section and in fact, brings it in line with the original FEMA proposal, which was the goal of the original proponents.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F31–06/07

311.5.2

Proponent: Lawrence Brown, CBO, National Association of Home Builders

Revise as follows:

311.5.2 Placard size and color. Placards shall be 24 inches by 24 inches (610 mm by 610 mm) minimum in size with a red background, white reflective stripes and a white reflective border. The stripes and border shall have a 2-inch (51 mm) minimum stroke.

Reason: The size of these placards, and its stripes and border should not be exact. A minimum size is more appropriate and enforceable.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F32–06/07

315.2

Proponent: Michael G. Kraft, Division of State Fire Marshal, State of Ohio

Revise as follows:

315.2 Storage in buildings. Storage of combustible materials in buildings shall be orderly. Storage shall be separated from heaters or heating devices by distance or shielding so that ignition cannot occur. Combustible material storage shall be confined to approved storage areas, such that the presence of incidental storage in any other area of the building does not constitute a hazard.

Reason: This text was a long-standing element of one of the legacy codes, and has been effectively utilized to address storage hazards within buildings. The intent is simply to address inappropriate accumulations of combustible storage that are not located in mechanical areas, or adjacent to electrical service equipment, that would otherwise be regulated by the other provisions in this section, yet still constitute a hazard. Therefore this new text would provide the proper tool to mitigate that hazard.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F33–06/07

315.2.5 (New)

Proponent: Shelley Hunter, South Metro Fire Rescue, representing Fire Marshal's Association of Colorado

Add new text as follows:

315.2.5 Designation of storage heights. When storage areas do not meet the requirements for high-piled combustible storage or are limited by sprinkler system design densities, the maximum allowable storage height shall be indicated by an approved method.

Reason: The purpose of this code change proposal is to add new requirements to designate the maximum storage height allowed for a storage area. Often rooms or buildings have ceiling heights that would allow storage heights beyond that allowed by the fire code or beyond the limits of the fire protection systems. Designating the maximum storage height would allow business owners and fire code officials to visually identify these requirements easily. Examples may include striping the wall, hanging markers from the ceiling, or posting signs stating the maximum allowable storage heights.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F34–06/07

401.3

Proponent: Greg Rogers, South Kitsap Fire & Rescue, ICC Joint Fire Service Review Committee

Revise as follows:

401.3 Emergency forces responder notification. Notification of emergency responders shall be in accordance with Sections 401.3.1 through 401.3.3

401.3.1 Fire events. In the event an unwanted fire occurs on a property, the owner or occupant shall immediately report such condition to the fire department. ~~Building employees and tenants shall implement the appropriate emergency plans and procedures.~~

401.3.2 Alarm activations. Upon activation of a fire alarm signal, employees or staff shall immediately notify the fire department.

401.3.3 Delayed notification. ~~Ne~~ A person shall not, by verbal or written directive, require any delay in the reporting of a fire to the fire department.

401.4 Required plan implementation. In the event an unwanted fire is detected in a building or a fire alarm activates, the emergency plan shall be implemented.

~~401.3.4~~ **401.5 Making false report.** ~~It shall be unlawful for~~ A person ~~to~~ shall not give, signal, or transmit a false alarm.

~~401.3.3~~ **401.6 Emergency evacuation drills.** ~~Nothing in this section shall prohibit~~ The sounding of a fire alarm signal ~~or~~ and the carrying out of an emergency evacuation drill in accordance with the provisions of Section 405 shall be allowed.

(Renumber subsequent sections)

Reason: The current code does not direct occupants to leave in the event of an unwanted fire. Fire code language is needed to prohibit delayed evacuation. This code change also clarifies the existing IFC language and the intent of the code.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F35-06/07

401.3.4 (New)

Proponent: Robert J. Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts, LLC, representing himself

Add new text as follows:

401.3.4 Unplanned evacuation. Evacuations made necessary by the unplanned activation of a fire alarm system or by any other emergency shall not be substituted for a required evacuation drill.

Reason: Evacuation drills are intended to provide for an assessment of the adequacy of an emergency action plan and the response of the building occupants. Occupants may or may not be forewarned of a pending drill depending on the circumstances, but, the staff having the responsibility for conducting the drill do prepare for drills and a key aspect is having monitors in place to assess individual performance. An unplanned evacuation does not allow for effective monitoring or performance and should not be counted towards as a required drill.

The proposed text makes it clear the unplanned evacuations will not be applied to the number of drills required.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F36-06/07

404.5.1 (New)

Proponent: Robert J. Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts, LLC, representing himself

Add new text as follows:

404.5.1 Distribution. The fire safety and evacuation plans shall be distributed to the tenants and building service employees by the owner or owner's agent. Tenants shall distribute to their employees applicable parts of the fire safety plan affecting the employees' actions in the event of a fire or other emergency.

Reason: Fire safety and evacuation plans are only effective when all building occupants have been informed of the contents of the plan. In the case of a multi-tenant building the plan must address the individual tenant spaces and distribution to all effected occupants is important for a coordinated response to an emergency.

The proposed text provides for the buildings owner or the owner's agent to distribute the plan to all tenants and building service employees. Since the owner and or agent of the owner usually do not have direct access to the tenants' employees, the individual tenants would then have the responsibility to distribute the applicable portion of the plan to their employees.

This provides for a wider distribution of the responsibility to plan for emergencies and to follow the requirements of the plan.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F37-06/07

407.2

Proponent: Ronald Marts, Telcordia Technologies, representing AT&T, SBC, Ameritech, PacBell, Cincinnati Bell, Qwest, Southern New England Telephone

Revise as follows:

407.2 Material safety data sheets. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all hazardous materials shall be either readily available on the premises or readily retrievable through the owner's data base by fax or by email.

Reason: This change updates the code to allow more contemporary means of storage and retrieval.

Cost Impact: The code change will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F38–06/07

408.11.1

Proponent: Ed Donoghue, Edward A. Donoghue Associates, Inc., representing National Elevator Industry, Inc.

Revise as follows:

408.11.1 Lease plan. A lease plan shall be prepared for each covered mall building. The plan shall include the following information in addition to that required by Section 404.3.2:

1. Each occupancy, including identification of tenant.
2. Exits from each tenant space.
3. Fire protection features, including the following:
 - 3.1. Fire department connections.
 - 3.2. Fire command center.
 - 3.3. Smoke management system controls.
 - 3.4. Elevators ~~and~~, elevator machine rooms and controls.
 - 3.5. Hose valves outlets.
 - 3.6. Sprinkler and standpipe control valves.
 - 3.7. Automatic fire-extinguishing system areas.
 - 3.8. Automatic fire detector zones.
 - 3.9. Fire barriers.

Reason: This change recognizes situations where the elevator machine room may be remote from the elevator itself. In some cases the elevator machine room is remote from the elevator itself therefore its location should be highlighted in such plans.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F39–06/07

503.1.2.1 (New), 502.1 (New)

Proponent: Forrest M. Craig, Novato CA Fire District, representing Marin County Fire Chief's Association – Fire Prevention Officer's Section

Add new text as follows:

503.1.2.1 Fire roads. Fire roads shall be provided for firefighting equipment, apparatus and personnel to undeveloped areas of the jurisdiction, so as to provide access to improved, unimproved, and undeveloped areas of the jurisdiction, at locations and in a manner approved by the fire code official.

502.1 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

FIRE ROAD. Improved or unimproved roads, public or private, that provide access for firefighting equipment and personnel to undeveloped areas.

Reason: There are no provisions for the code official to require and have installed fire roads to provide access to undeveloped areas for firefighting purposes. Fire Apparatus access roads are by definition "a road that provides access from a fire station to a building or structure". This new code section will allow the code official to require such access roads other than "fire apparatus access roads".

This new code section will allow the code official to require a fire road to access open space and lands that require access to urban wildland threats areas and pockets of undeveloped open space. This new code section will provide access to open space lands that might otherwise be land locked.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F40–06/07

505.1 (IBC [F] 501.2); IRC R321.1

Proponent: Paul Hayward, City of Farmington, UT, representing Bonneville Chapter ICC

THIS PROPOSAL IS ON THE AGENDA OF THE IFC AND THE IRC CODE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES. SEE THE TENTATIVE HEARING ORDERS FOR THESE COMMITTEES.

PART I – IFC (IBC)

Delete and substitute as follows:

~~**505.1 Address numbers.** New and existing buildings shall have approved address numbers, building numbers or approved building identification placed in a position that is plainly legible and visible from the street or road fronting the property. These numbers shall contrast with their background. Address numbers shall be Arabic numerals or alphabet letters. Numbers shall be a minimum of 4 inches (102 mm) high with a minimum stroke width of 0.5 inch (12.7 mm).~~

505.1 Address identification. New and existing buildings shall be provided with approved address numbers or letters. Each character shall be a minimum 4 inches (102 mm) high and a minimum of 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) wide. They shall be installed on a contrasting background and be plainly visible from the street or road fronting the property. Where access is by means of a private road and the building address cannot be viewed from the public way, a monument, pole or other approved sign or means shall be used to identify the structure.

PART II– IRC

~~**R321.1 Premises identification.** Approved numbers or addresses shall be provided for all new buildings in such a position as to be plainly visible and legible from the street or road fronting the property.~~

R321.1 Address identification. New buildings shall be provided with approved address numbers or letters. Each character shall be a minimum 4 inches (102 mm) high and a minimum of 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) wide. They shall be installed on a contrasting background and be plainly visible from the street or road fronting the property. Where access is by means of a private road and the building address cannot be viewed from the public way, a monument, pole or other approved sign or means shall be used to identify the structure.

Reason: The purpose of this change is to provide consistency among the International Building, Fire and Residential Codes. All three codes have different requirements regarding this regulation. Identifying buildings during an emergency is greatly aided by the proper placement of address identification. In emergencies, seconds may mean the difference between life and death. In other than emergencies, convenience for persons attempting to locate a business, residence, public agency or other would seem to be a minimum requirement for a building. Sometimes one just can't locate a place without it being identified.

Many jurisdictions have ordinances requiring identification. The requirement is not consistent, nor is it uniform. Some federal agencies require identification on the mail box, but when that is located at the end of a private lane, with several structures located along the lane, it is impossible to determine the correct building from the group of mail boxes. When using mutual aid, emergency responders are at a distinct disadvantage. Their response becomes a true matter of life-safety. Some of the elements of this proposal have been submitted in prior cycles. It has gone before different committees and been rejected for a variety of reasons. A consequence of that action has resulted in an effort to have the proposed wording identical in all three codes. Additionally, provisions not previously considered, such as the height requirement, will now be uniform. Past committee objections have sometimes centered on wording that was not proposed for change, but was to remain as existing text, making the proponent wonder why it was not approved. In order to avoid a similar outcome, this is now a comprehensive approach to repair and maintain a very important requirement, but make it the same in all three codes. This will make it easier for users of the code and provide safety and consistency.

Bibliography: Please see G81-04/05

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

PART I – IFC

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

PART II – IRC

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F41–06/07

507.4; IBC 501.3; IPMC 705 (All New)

THIS PROPOSAL IS ON THE AGENDA OF THE IFC, THE IBC GENERAL AND THE IPMC CODE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES. SEE THE TENTATIVE HEARING ORDERS FOR THESE COMMITTEES.

Proponent: Robert J. Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts, LLC, representing himself

PART I – IFC

Add new text as follows:

507.4 Identifying emblems for structures with truss construction. Identifying emblems shall be permanently affixed to structures with truss construction. Individual structures and dwelling units with truss construction that are part

of a planned real estate development shall not be required to have an identifying emblem if there is an emblem affixed at each entrance to the development, shall be installed and maintained by the owner of the building.

Exception: Detached one and two family dwellings that are not part of a planned residential development and are less than 3,000 square feet in size shall be exempt from these requirements.

507.4.1 Truss construction. For the purposes of this section, truss type construction shall mean a fabricated structure of wood or steel, made up of a series of members connected at their ends to form a series of triangles to span a distance greater than would be possible with any of the individual members on their own. Truss type construction shall not include:

1. Individual wind or seismic bracing components which form triangles when diagonally connected to the main structural system.

507.4.2 Emblems. The shape of the emblem shall be an isosceles triangle and the size shall be 12 inches horizontally by six inches vertically. The emblem background shall be reflective white in color. The triangle border and contents shall be reflective red in color, conforming to Pantone matching system (PMS) #187..

507.4.3 Truss location. The following letters shall be printed on the emblem identifying the existence of truss construction using the alphabetic designation for the structural components that are of truss construction, as follows:

"F" shall mean floor framing, including girders and beams

"R" shall mean roof framing

"FR" shall mean floor and roof framing

507.4.4 Emblem locations. The emblem shall be permanently affixed to the main entrance door or attached to a sidelight or the face of the building, not more than 12 inches (305 mm) horizontally from the latch side of the door jamb, and not less than 48 inches nor more than 72 inches above the adjoining walking surface.

PART II – IBC

Add new text as follows:

501.3 Identifying emblems for structures with truss construction. Identifying emblems shall be permanently affixed to structures with truss construction. Individual structures and dwelling units with truss construction that are part of a planned real estate development shall not be required to have an identifying emblem if there is an emblem affixed at each entrance to the development, shall be installed and maintained by the owner of the building.

Exception: Detached one and two family dwellings that are not part of a planned residential development and are less than 3,000 square feet in size shall be exempt from these requirements.

501.3.1 Truss construction. For the purposes of this section, truss type construction shall mean a fabricated structure of wood or steel, made up of a series of members connected at their ends to form a series of triangles to span a distance greater than would be possible with any of the individual members on their own. Truss type construction shall not include:

1. Individual wind or seismic bracing components which form triangles when diagonally connected to the main structural system.

501.3.2 Emblems. The shape of the emblem shall be an isosceles triangle and the size shall be 12 inches horizontally by six inches vertically. The emblem background shall be reflective white in color. The triangle border and contents shall be reflective red in color, conforming to Pantone matching system (PMS) #187..

501.3.3 Truss location. The following letters shall be printed on the emblem identifying the existence of truss construction using the alphabetic designation for the structural components that are of truss construction, as follows:

"F" shall mean floor framing, including girders and beams

"R" shall mean roof framing

"FR" shall mean floor and roof framing

501.3.4 Emblem locations. The emblem shall be permanently affixed to the main entrance door or attached to a sidelight or the face of the building, not more than 12 inches (305 mm) horizontally from the latch side of the door jamb, and not less than 48 inches nor more than 72 inches above the adjoining walking surface.

PART III – IPMC

Add new text as follows:

SECTION 705 **TRUSS EMBLEMS**

705.1 Identifying emblems for structures with truss construction. Identifying emblems shall be permanently affixed to structures with truss construction. Individual structures and dwelling units with truss construction that are part of a planned real estate development shall not be required to have an identifying emblem if there is an emblem affixed at each entrance to the development, shall be installed and maintained by the owner of the building.

Exception: Detached one and two family dwellings that are not part of a planned residential development and are less than 3,000 square feet in size shall be exempt from these requirements.

705.1.1 Truss construction. For the purposes of this section, truss type construction shall mean a fabricated structure of wood or steel, made up of a series of members connected at their ends to form a series of triangles to span a distance greater than would be possible with any of the individual members on their own. Truss type construction shall not include:

1. Individual wind or seismic bracing components which form triangles when diagonally connected to the main structural system.

705.2 Emblems. The shape of the emblem shall be an isosceles triangle and the size shall be 12 inches horizontally by six inches vertically. The emblem background shall be reflective white in color. The triangle border and contents shall be reflective red in color, conforming to Pantone matching system (PMS) #187..

705.2.1 Truss location. The following letters shall be printed on the emblem identifying the existence of truss construction using the alphabetic designation for the structural components that are of truss construction, as follows:

“F” shall mean floor framing, including girders and beams

“R” shall mean roof framing

“FR” shall mean floor and roof framing

705.3 Emblem locations. The emblem shall be permanently affixed to the main entrance door or attached to a sidelight or the face of the building, not more than 12 inches (305 mm) horizontally from the latch side of the door jamb, and not less than 48 inches nor more than 72 inches above the adjoining walking surface.

304.4.1 Truss emblems. Truss emblems shall be installed as required by section 705.

305.2.1 Truss emblems. Truss emblems shall be installed as required by section 705.

Reason: This will assist the fire department in identifying structures that may pose an inherent danger of early collapse due to fire exposure of the truss construction thus saving lives of firefighters. By incorporating this language into the code we will enact a safety measure for firefighters as recommended in NIOSH Publication NO. 2005-132.

The code language is proposed to be added to the International Fire Code, the International Building Code, and the International Property Maintenance Code to ensure all new and existing structures are placarded.

Part of the NIOSH alert is included here, the full report can be reviewed or downloaded from: <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2005-132/pdfs/2005-132.pdf>.

NIOSH Publication No. 2005-132:

Preventing Injuries and Deaths of Fire Fighters due to Truss System Failures

Fire fighters may be injured and killed when fire-damaged roof and floor truss systems collapse, sometimes without warning.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) requests assistance in preventing injuries and deaths of fire fighters due to roof and floor truss collapse during fire-fighting operations. Roof and floor truss system collapses in buildings that are on fire cannot be predicted and may occur without warning. NIOSH recommends that fire departments review their occupational safety programs and standard operating procedures to ensure they include safe work practices in and around structures that contain trusses. Building owners should follow proper building codes and consider posting building construction information outside a building to advise fire fighters of the conditions they may encounter.

NIOSH requests that the information in this Alert be brought to the attention of all U.S. fire departments and fire fighters. To bring the recommendations in this Alert to the attention of the fire service community, NIOSH requests help from the following individuals and organizations: fire commissioners, fire chiefs, State and local fire district administrators, State fire marshals, safety and health officials, trainers, fire investigators, unions, labor organizations, insurance companies, and editors of trade journals and other publications.

Building Owners and Managers

- Consider placing building construction information outside the building. Include information about roof and floor type (presence of trusses [Figure 3], materials used), roof loads (heating, ventilation, and air conditioning [HVAC] units, displays), sprinkler systems, utilities, chemicals on site, and contact numbers.
- Use and follow proper building codes.

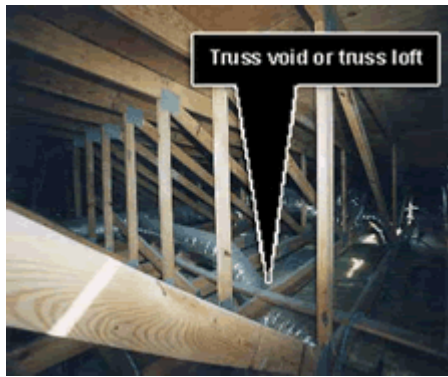


Figure 2. Truss loft with space for ventilation ductwork wiring ect. (photo courtesy of National Fire protection Association)

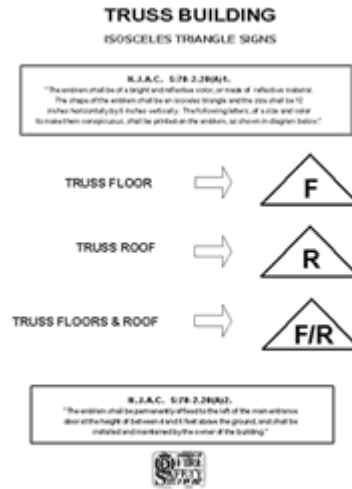


Figure 3. Truss Placard-State of New Jersey; NJAC 5:70-2.20(a) 1 and 2 [NJAC 1992]

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

PART I – IFC

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
 Assembly: ASF AMF DF

PART II – IBC

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
 Assembly: ASF AMF DF

PART I – IPMC

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
 Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F42–06/07

507.4 (New), IBC 604 (New)

Proponent: Sean DeCrane, Cleveland Fire Fighters Association, IAFF Local #93, Cleveland, OH

THIS PROPOSAL IS ON THE AGENDA OF THE IFC AND IBC GENERAL CODE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES. SEE THE TENTATIVE HEARING ORDER FOR THESE COMMITTEES

PART I – IFC

Add new text as follows:

507.4 Lightweight truss identification. Lightweight truss construction shall be identified in accordance with Sections 507.4.1 through 507.4.3.

Exception. Detached one and two family dwellings unless otherwise required by other laws or ordinance.

507.4.1 Lightweight steel trusses. If the roof or any floor of a building does not have a fire-resistance rating, and the non-rated assembly is constructed of a pre-fabricated steel truss system consisting of cold-formed steel chord and web sections using 10 gauge or thinner elements, identifying emblems complying with Section 604.3 shall be permanently affixed to the building.

507.4.2 Lightweight wood trusses. If the roof or any floor of a building does not have a fire-resistance rating, and the non-rated assembly is constructed of a pre-fabricated wood truss with members connected using light gauge (16, 18 or 20 gauge) metal truss plates, identifying emblems complying with Section 604.3 shall be permanently affixed to the building.

507.4.3 Identifying emblems. Identifying emblems shall comply with Sections 604.3.1 through 604.3.6.

507.4.3.1 Color. The emblem shall be of a bright and reflective color, or made of reflective material.

507.4.3.2 Dimensions. The dimensions of the emblem shall be a minimum of 12 inches (305 mm) horizontally by 6 inches (152 mm) vertically.

507.4.3.3 Identification Letters. Letters of an approved size and color shall be printed on the emblem as follows:

1. "F" to signify a floor with truss construction;
2. "R" to signify a roof with truss construction;
3. "F/R" to signify both a floor and roof with truss construction.

507.4.3.4 Location. The emblem shall be permanently affixed on or to the left of the main entrance door on the side of the building from which responding firefighters are most likely to enter, as approved and shall be located at a height between 4 feet (1219 mm) and 6 feet (1829 mm) above the ground.

PART II – IBC

Add new text as follows:

SECTION 604 **IDENTIFICATION OF UNPROTECTED LIGHTWEIGHT TRUSS CONSTRUCTION**

604.1 Lightweight steel trusses. If the roof or any floor of a building does not have a fire-resistance rating, and the non-rated assembly is constructed of a pre-fabricated steel truss system consisting of cold-formed steel chord and web sections using 10 gauge or thinner elements, identifying emblems complying with Section 604.3 shall be permanently affixed to the building.

Exception. Detached one and two family dwellings unless otherwise required by other laws or ordinance.

604.2 Lightweight wood trusses. If the roof or any floor of a building does not have a fire-resistance rating, and the non-rated assembly is constructed of a pre-fabricated wood truss with members connected using light gauge (16, 18 or 20 gauge) metal truss plates, identifying emblems complying with Section 604.3 shall be permanently affixed to the building.

Exception. Detached one and two family dwellings unless otherwise required by other laws or ordinance

604.3 Identifying emblems. Identifying emblems shall comply with Sections 604.3.1 through 604.3.6.

604.3.1 Color. The emblem shall be of a bright and reflective color, or made of reflective material.

604.3.2 Dimensions. The dimensions of the emblem shall be a minimum of 12 inches (305 mm) horizontally by 6 inches (152 mm) vertically.

604.3.3 Identification Letters. Letters of an approved size and color shall be printed on the emblem as follows:

1. "F" to signify a floor with truss construction;
2. "R" to signify a roof with truss construction;
3. "F/R" to signify both a floor and roof with truss construction.

604.3.4 Location. The emblem shall be permanently affixed on or to the left of the main entrance door on the side of the building from which responding firefighters are most likely to enter, as approved and shall be located at a height between 4 feet (1219 mm) and 6 feet (1829 mm) above the ground.

Reason: One significant threat facing fire fighters today is the wide use of lightweight non-fire rated construction, specifically lightweight truss construction. We have witnessed numerous occasions where fire fighters have been injured and killed in structures using lightweight truss construction. Many of the collapses have occurred in the first few minutes of the incident.

It is acknowledged the use of truss construction, due to its great load bearing ability, has allowed for buildings to be constructed cheaper and with many benefiting features. The issue needing to be addressed is when that building is compromised by fire. Due to the lightweight material these buildings fail far quicker putting the fire fighters at greater risk.

The intent of the code indicates the intention to provide safety to fire fighters and emergency responders during emergency operations. Simply identifying the structures where truss construction is used will actually all the IBC to place code revision to comply with that specific intent.

This requirement is already required statewide in the State of New Jersey.

Bibliography: Special Data Package, Fire Fighter Casualties as a Result of Roof or Floor Collapses in Wood-Frame Buildings, Fire Analysis and Research Division, National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, PO Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101, March 1998

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will have a minimal (low) effect on the cost of construction.

PART I – IFC

Public Hearing: Committee AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

PART II – IBC

Public Hearing: Committee AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F43–06/07 509.1 (IBC [F] 911.1)

Proponent: Ed Donoghue, Edward A. Donoghue Associates, Inc., representing National Elevator Industry, Inc.

Revise as follows:

509.1 Features. Where required by other sections of this code and in all buildings classified as high-rise buildings by the *International Building Code*, a fire command center for fire department operations shall be provided. The location and accessibility of the fire command center shall be approved by the fire department. The fire command center shall be separated from the remainder of the building by not less than a 1-hour fire barrier constructed in accordance with Section 706 of the *International Building Code* or horizontal assembly constructed in accordance with Section 711 of the *International Building Code*, or both. The room shall be a minimum of 96 square feet (9 m²) with a minimum dimension of 8 feet (2438 mm). A layout of the fire command center and all features required by this section to be contained therein shall be submitted for approval prior to installation. The fire command center shall comply with NFPA72 and shall contain the following features:

1. The emergency voice/alarm communication system unit.
2. The fire department communications system.
3. Fire-detection and alarm system annunciator system.
4. Annunciator visually indicating the location of the elevators and whether they are operational.
5. Status indicators and controls for air-handling systems.
6. The fire-fighter's control panel required by Section 909.16 for smoke control systems installed in the building.
7. Controls for unlocking stairway doors simultaneously.
8. Sprinkler valve and water-flow detector display panels.
9. Emergency and standby power status indicators.
10. A telephone for fire department use with controlled access to the public telephone system.
11. Fire pump status indicators.
12. Schematic building plans indicating the typical floor plan and detailing the building core, means of egress, fire protection systems, fire-fighting equipment and fire department access.
13. Work table.
14. Generator supervision devices, manual start and transfer features.
15. Public address system, where specifically required by other sections of this code.
16. Elevator fire recall switch in accordance with ASME A17.1.
17. Elevator emergency or standby power selector switch(es), where emergency or standby power is provided.

Reason: Locate switches vital to needs of the fire department in the fire command center. These switches need to be located within the fire command center as required by ASME A17.1.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F44–06/07 510.2 (New)

Proponent: Greg Rogers, South Kitsap Fire & Rescue, representing ICC Joint Fire Service Review Committee

Add new text as follows:

510.2 Equipment Access. Approved access shall be provided and maintained for all fire protection system equipment to permit immediate safe operation and maintenance of such equipment. Storage, trash and other materials or objects shall not be placed or kept in such a manner that would prevent such equipment from being readily accessible.

Reason: Section 510 *Fire Department Access to Equipment* currently contains language in Sec. 510.1 that requires identification of fire protection, detection, control for HVAC systems, sprinkler risers and valves to be identified. That existing language does not address fire department access to equipment, only identification.

The addition of new Sec. 510.2 provides language for the code official to require access to and working space around such fire suppression, protection, and detection system devices and control elements necessary for fire department use. This section further prohibits obstructions of materials or objects that may prevent such equipment from being readily accessible.

Addition of the proposed language in Sec. 510.2 will provide a requirement to maintain accessible those fire appurtenances that was the intent of the Section but not stated.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F45-06/07

602.1 (New)

Proponent: Ronald Marts, Telcordia Technologies, representing AT&T, SBC, Ameritech, PacBell, Cincinnati Bell, Qwest, Southern New England Telephone

Add new definition as follows:

602.1 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

LITHIUM-ION BATTERY. A storage battery that consists of lithium ions imbedded in a carbon graphite or nickel metal-oxide substrate. The electrolyte is carbonate mixture or a gelled polymer. The lithium ions are the charge carriers of the battery.

Reason: This new definition was inadvertently omitted from the proposed change accepted in Cincinnati in February 2005 that added lithium-ion batteries to section 608.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F46-06/07

603.3.2, Table 2703.1.1(1) [IBC Table [F]307.1(1)]

Proponent: Lynne M. Kilpatrick, Fire Department, City of Seattle, WA

Revise as follows:

603.3.2 Maximum Inside fuel oil storage. Where connected to a fuel-oil piping system, ~~the maximum amount of fuel oil storage~~ a combustible liquid storage system having a maximum capacity of 660 gallons (2498 L) is allowed inside any building ~~in a single control area shall be 660 gallons (2498 L).~~ Where the amount of fuel oil stored inside a building ~~single control area~~ exceeds 660 gallons (2498 L), the storage area shall be in compliance with the *International Building Code for a Group H-3 Occupancy*.

**TABLE 2703.1.1(1) [IBC Table [F]307.1(1)]
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY PER CONTROL AREA
OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS POSIG A PHYSICAL HAZARD**

- a. through h. (No change to current text)
- i. Inside any building, ~~the maximum capacity of~~ a combustible liquid storage system that is connected to a fuel-oil piping system ~~shall be and having a maximum capacity of~~ 660 gallons shall be allowed on any floor in a single control area provided such system complies with this code. See Section 603.3.2.

(Portions of table and footnotes not shown do not change)

Reason: This proposal clarifies the intent of Section 603.3.2 which is to allow for a generator tank up to 660 gallons inside a building without requiring the tank system to be located in a Group H Occupancy. If the tank system exceeds 660 gallons then the tank system must be confined to a room or area meeting Group H occupancy requirements. The current code text states that the maximum quantity of fuel-oil storage allowed inside any building cannot exceed 660 gallons.

The change to the table clarifies the intent of the code and allows a single generator fuel tank system up to 660 gallons to be installed anywhere in a building without confining the system to a Group H room or area. It should be noted that the proposed footnote allows the tank system to be installed on any floor of the building and thus the maximum allowable quantity reductions noted in Table 2703.8.3.2 do not apply. As written, the

current code text states that the maximum quantity of fuel-oil storage allowed inside any building cannot exceed 660 gallons which is quite unrealistic given the need for fuel for backup generators in virtually every newly constructed building. This code change gives relief to small generator fuel systems which currently are required to be confined to Group H Occupancy rooms or areas if the tank system exceeds 120 gallons in unsprinklered buildings or 240 gallons in sprinklered buildings.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F47-06/07

603.4, 603.4.2 (New)

Proponent: Lynne M. Kilpatrick, Fire Department, City of Seattle, WA

1. Revise as follows:

603.4 Portable unvented heaters. Portable unvented fuel fired heating equipment shall be prohibited in occupancies in Groups A, E, I, R-1, R-2, R-3 and R-4.

Exceptions:

1. Listed and approved unvented fuel-fired heaters, including portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances, in one- and two-family dwellings.
2. Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances are allowed in accordance with Section 603.4.2.

2. Add new text as follows:

603.4.2 Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances. Portable gas-fired heating appliances located outdoors shall be in accordance with Sections 603.4.2.1 through 603.4.2.3.3.

603.4.2.1 Location. Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall be located in accordance with Sections 603.4.2.1.1 through 603.4.2.1.4.

603.4.2.1.1 Prohibited locations. The storage or use of portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances is prohibited where any of the following exist:

1. Inside any occupancy when connected to the fuel gas container.
2. Inside tents, canopies and membrane structures.
3. On exterior balconies in accordance with NFPA 58.

603.4.2.1.2 Clearance to buildings. Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall be located at least 5 feet from buildings.

603.4.2.1.3 Clearance to combustible materials. Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall not be located beneath, or closer than 5 feet to combustible overhangs, awnings, sunshades or similar combustible attachments to buildings and combustible decorations.

603.4.2.1.4 Proximity to exits. Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall not be located within 5 feet of exits or exit discharges.

603.4.2.2 Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliance installation and operation. Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall be installed and operated in accordance with Sections 603.4.2.2.1 through 603.4.2.2.4.

603.4.2.2.1 Listing and approval. Only listed and approved heating appliances utilizing a fuel gas container that is integral to the appliance shall be used.

603.4.2.2.2 Installation and maintenance. Heating appliances shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

603.4.2.2.3 Tip-over switch. Portable gas-fired heating appliances shall be equipped with a tilt or tip-over switch that automatically shuts off the flow of gas if the appliance is tilted more than 15 degrees from vertical.

603.4.2.2.4 Guard against contact. The heating element or combustion chamber shall be permanently guarded so as to prevent accidental contact by persons or material.

603.4.2.3 Gas containers. Fuel gas containers for portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall comply with Sections 603.4.2.3.1 through 603.4.2.3.4.

603.4.2.3.1 Approved containers. Only approved U.S. DOTn or ASME gas containers shall be used.

603.4.2.3.2 Container replacement. Replacement of gas containers in the heating appliance shall not be conducted while the public is present.

603.4.2.3.3 Container capacity. The maximum individual capacity of gas containers used in connection with portable gas-fired heating appliances shall not exceed 20 pounds.

603.4.2.3.4 Indoor storage prohibited. Gas containers shall not be stored inside as required by the *International Fuel Gas Code*.

Reason: The code currently prohibits the use of portable gas-fired heating appliances in public occupancies. In many jurisdictions LP-gas-fired portable heaters, or patio heaters, are being utilized in outdoor areas of restaurants, sidewalk cafes and hotel dining areas in increasing numbers. We are also now finding these heaters in new locations such as outdoor smoking areas and retail sites. These heaters are readily available to consumers at local home and building supply locations and it seems unreasonable to strictly prohibit the use of these heaters in outdoor areas when there is little data to support such a prohibition. This proposal adds an exception to allow for the conditional use of outdoor patio heaters and establishes general safety requirements for the storage and use of such heaters in a new Section 603.4.2.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F48–06/07

605.1.1 through 605.1.1.11 (New)

Proponent: Wayne R. Jewell, CBO, Chairman, ICC Hazard Abatement in Existing Buildings Committee

Add new text as follows:

SECTION 605 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, WIRING AND HAZARDS

605.1 Abatement of electrical hazards. Identified electrical hazards shall be abated. Identified hazardous electrical conditions in permanent wiring shall be brought to the attention of the code official responsible for enforcement of the ICC *Electrical Code*. Electrical wiring, devices, appliances and other equipment that is modified or damaged and constitutes an electrical shock or fire hazard shall not be used.

605.1.1 Abatement of electrical hazards associated with water exposure. The provisions of this section shall govern the repair and replacement of electrical systems and equipment that have been exposed to water and fire.

605.1.1.1 Electrical distribution equipment. Electrical distribution equipment including switches and low-voltage protective components such as molded case circuit breakers and fuses, within assemblies such as enclosures, panelboards, and switchboards that have been exposed to water shall be replaced in accordance with the provisions of the *International Building Code*.

Exception: The following equipment, rated 600 Volts or less, shall be allowed to be repaired where an inspection report from a registered design professional or approved manufacturer's representative indicates that the equipment has not sustained damage that requires replacement:

1. Enclosed switches
2. Busway
3. Panelboards
4. Switchboards
5. Fire pump controllers

605.1.1.2 Motor circuits. Motor circuits including motor control devices such as motor starters and contactors, overcurrent protection components such as overload relays, circuit breakers, fuses, and the associated support structures, buswork, and wiring that have been exposed to water shall be replaced in accordance with the provisions of the *International Building Code*.

Exception: The following motor circuit equipment shall be allowed to be repaired where an inspection report from a registered design professional or approved manufacturer's representative indicates that the equipment has not sustained damage that requires replacement:

1. Manual and magnetic motor controllers
2. Motor control centers

605.1.1.3 Power equipment. Power equipment involving low voltage or medium voltage protective devices within an overall switchgear assembly, including any cabling, buswork, insulators, current transformers, electromechanical or electronic relays, and metering that have been exposed to water shall be replaced in accordance with the provisions of the *International Building Code*.

Exception: The following power equipment components shall be allowed to be repaired where an inspection report from a registered design professional or approved manufacturer's representative indicates that the equipment has not sustained damage that requires replacement:

1. Alternating current high-voltage circuit breakers
2. Low voltage power circuit breakers
3. Protective relays, meters, and current transformers
4. Low and medium voltage switchgear

605.1.1.4 Transformers. Transformers that have been exposed to water shall be replaced in accordance with the provisions of the *International Building Code*.

Exception: The following transformer equipment shall be allowed to be repaired where an inspection report from a registered design professional or approved manufacturer's representative indicates that the equipment has not sustained damage that requires replacement:

1. Liquid-filled transformers
2. Cast-resin transformers

605.1.1.5 Wire, cable, and flexible cords. Electrical Wire and cable that has been exposed to water shall be replaced in accordance with the provisions of the *International Building Code*.

Exception: The following electrical wire or cable shall be allowed to be repaired where an inspection report from a registered design professional or approved manufacturer's representative indicates that the equipment has not sustained damage that requires replacement:

1. Wire or cable that is suitable for wet locations and whose ends have not been exposed to water.
2. Wire or cable, not containing fillers, that is suitable for wet locations and whose ends have not been exposed to water.

605.1.1.6 Wiring devices, ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCI), and surge protectors. Wiring devices, ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCI), and surge protectors that have been exposed to water shall be replaced in accordance with the provisions of the *International Building Code*.

605.1.1.7 Luminaires and ballasts. Luminaires, including fluorescent, high-intensity discharge, and incandescent, and ballasts that have been exposed to water shall be replaced in accordance with the provisions of the *International Building Code*.

Exception: Luminaires that are listed as submersible shall be allowed to be repaired where an inspection report from a registered design professional or approved manufacturer's representative indicates that the equipment has not sustained damage that requires replacement.

605.1.1.8 Motors. Motors that have been exposed to water shall be replaced in accordance with the provisions of the *International Building Code*.

Exception: Motors that shall be allowed to be repaired where an inspection report from a registered design professional or approved manufacturer's representative indicates that the equipment, including insulation, switches, contacts of switches, capacitors and overload protectors, have not sustained damage that requires replacement.

605.1.1.9 Electronic control, signaling and communication equipment. Electronic control, signaling and communication equipment that have been exposed to water shall be replaced in accordance with the provisions of the *International Building Code*.

Exception: Electronic control, signaling and communication equipment shall be allowed to be repaired where an inspection report from a registered design professional or approved manufacturer's representative indicates that the equipment has not sustained damage that requires replacement.

605.1.1.10 Electrical equipment exposed to fire. Electrical switches, receptacles and fixtures, including furnace,

water heating, security system and power distribution circuits, that have been exposed to fire shall be replaced in accordance with the provisions of the *International Building Code*.

Exception: Electronic switches, receptacles and fixtures that shall be allowed to be repaired where an inspection report from a registered design professional or approved manufacturer's representative indicates that the equipment have not sustained damage that requires replacement.

(Remainder of section does not change)

Reason: The ICC Board approved the development of a new code with the scope including a compilation of current provisions in the I-Codes which address hazards such as those from fire as well as the development of new requirements relative to issues such as hazardous conditions due to structural issues. This would provide a single source code book for all disciplines to be used by building owners to bring their existing building stock up to minimum standards and enforcing agencies when performing inspections of existing buildings. The Hazard Abatement of Existing Buildings Committee (HAEB) was formed to develop this code.

During this 06/07 cycle, the committee is proposing multiple unsafe conditions requirements for inclusion within the text of the existing International Codes, predominately the *International Property Maintenance Code* and the *International Fire Code*. These requirements will later be extracted from these International Codes and placed into a new International Code dealing primarily with unsafe conditions and the abatement thereof. It is intended that the maintenance of these provisions remain with the committee of origin. The draft of this new International Code is currently scheduled to be put through the 07/08 code change process for both public proposals and public comments. The first edition of this new code is currently scheduled for 2009.

The purpose of this proposal is to provide enforceable provisions to the code official that address hazards in electrical equipment that has been exposed to water or fire. These provisions are derived from a publication entitled "Guidelines for Handling Water-Damaged Electrical Equipment," published by the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA). The NEMA document could not be directly referenced as it does not meet the ICC requirements for referenced standards. The document is not maintained under a consensus process and is not written in mandatory enforceable language.

A section-by-section discussion follows:

605.1.1: This section defines the scope of the section as pertaining to electrical equipment and systems that have been exposed to water and fire.

605.1.1.1: This section describes conditions upon which electrical distribution equipment must be replaced. Protective components, such as circuit breakers, and fuses are necessary for the safe operation of the distribution circuits and should be replaced when exposed to water. The exception to this section allows for repair of certain components of an electrical distribution system provided that an inspection report by a qualified individual or agency is submitted to the code official indicating that the level of damage to the equipment does not warrant replacement. These include enclosed switches, busway, panelboards, switchboards and fire pump controllers.

605.1.1.2: This section describes conditions upon which motor circuits must be replaced. Protective components, such as overload relays, circuit breakers and fuses are necessary for the safe operation of the motor circuits and should be replaced when exposed to water. The exception to this section allows for repair of certain motor circuit components provided that an inspection report by a qualified individual or agency is submitted to the code official indicating that the level of damage to the equipment does not warrant replacement. These include manual and magnetic motor controllers and motor control centers.

605.1.1.3: This section describes conditions upon which power equipment and its associated electrical components must be replaced. Protective components, such as low voltage or medium voltage protective devices within a switchgear assembly, are necessary for the safe operation of the distribution circuits. The exception to this section allows for repair of certain power equipment components provided that an inspection report by a qualified individual or agency is submitted to the code official indicating that the level of damage to the equipment does not warrant replacement. These include alternating current high-voltage circuit breakers, low voltage power circuit breakers, protective relays, meters, and current transformers, and low and medium voltage switchgear.

605.1.1.4: This section describes conditions upon which transformer equipment must be replaced. The ability of a transformer to operate as intended can be impaired by corrosion to the transformer core, flood debris deposited inside the transformer, or contamination of the transformer fluid. The exception to this section allows for repair of certain transformer equipment provided that an inspection report by a qualified individual or agency is submitted to the code official indicating that the level of damage to the equipment does not warrant replacement. These include liquid-filled transformers and cast resin transformers.

605.1.1.5: This section describes conditions upon which wire, cable and flexible cords must be replaced. Metallic components of these components are subject to corrosion and insulation for these components will deteriorate through prolonged water exposure. The exception to this section allows for repair of certain wire or cable provided that an inspection report by a qualified individual or agency is submitted to the code official indicating that the level of damage to the wire or cable does not warrant replacement. These include wire or cable, suitable for wet locations, whose ends have not been exposed to water and wire or cable without fillers, also suitable for wet locations, whose ends have not been exposed to water.

605.1.1.6: This section describes conditions upon which wiring devices, GFCI and surge protectors must be replaced. The ability of these components to operate as intended after exposure to water, even after drying, will not be readily apparent. Internal components may be damaged and result in a hazard to the user. Note that any wiring devices, GFCI and surge protectors that have been exposed to water must be replaced without exception.

605.1.1.7: This section describes conditions upon which lighting fixtures and ballasts must be replaced. The ability of lighting fixtures and ballasts to operate as intended can be impaired by corrosion, flood debris and sediment. The exception to this section allows for repair of lighting fixtures that are listed as submersible provided that an inspection report by a qualified individual or agency is submitted to the code official indicating that the level of damage to the equipment does not warrant replacement.

605.1.8: This section describes conditions upon which motors must be replaced. The ability of motors to operate as intended can be impaired by water, flood debris and sediment, which may result in damage to insulation, contacts of switches, capacitors and overload protection devices. The exception to this section allows for repair of motors provided that an inspection report by a qualified individual or agency is submitted to the code official indicating that the level of damage to the insulation, switches, contacts of switches, capacitors and overload protectors, have not sustained damage that requires replacement.

605.1.9: This section describes conditions upon which electronic control, signaling and communication equipment must be replaced. The ability of these components to operate as intended can be impaired by corrosion, flood debris and sediment. The exception to this section allows for repair of this equipment provided that an inspection report by a qualified individual or agency is submitted to the code official indicating that the level of damage to the equipment does not warrant replacement.

605.1.10: This section describes conditions upon which electrical components and equipment must be replaced, where they have been exposed to fire. The ability of electrical switches, receptacles and fixtures, including furnace, water heating, security system and power distribution circuits, to operate as intended can be impaired by exposure to fire. The exception to this section allows for repair of these components provided that an inspection report by a qualified individual or agency is submitted to the code official indicating that the level of damage to the equipment does not warrant replacement.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F49–06/07

605.10

Proponent: Ron Nickson, National Multi Housing Council/National Apartment Association

Revise as follows:

605.10 Portable, electric space heaters. Portable, electric space heaters in occupancies other than R-4 and within the dwelling units of R-2 shall comply with Section 605.10.1 through 605.10.4

Reason: To provide an exception to the requirements concerning portable, electric space heaters in R-4 occupancies and within the dwelling unit portion of R-2 occupancies. Although I agree with the provisions of Section 605.10 concerning portable, electric space heaters and the need to use the appliances in accordance with the section, the provisions are not enforceable within the private areas of residential occupancies without the use of a search warrant.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F50–06/07

605.10 through 605.10.4

Proponent: Ron Nickson, National Multi Housing Council/National Apartment Association

Delete without substitution:

~~**605.10 Portable, electric space heaters.** Portable, electric space heaters shall comply with Sections 605.10.1 through 605.10.4.~~

~~**605.10.1 Listed and labeled.** Only listed and labeled portable, electric space heaters shall be used.~~

~~**605.10.2 Power supply.** Portable, electric space heaters shall be plugged directly into an approved receptacle.~~

~~**605.10.3 Extension cords.** Portable, electric space heaters shall not be plugged into extension cords.~~

~~**605.10.4 Prohibited areas.** Portable, electric space heaters shall not be operated within 3 feet (914 mm) of any combustible materials. Portable, electric space heaters shall be operated only in locations for which they are listed.~~

Reason: To delete the requirements concerning portable, electric space heaters. Although I agree with the provisions of Section 605.10 concerning portable, electric space heaters and the need to use the appliances in accordance with the section, the provisions are not enforceable within the private areas of residential occupancies without the use of a search warrant.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F51–06/07

606.8

Proponent: Greg Rogers, South Kitsap Fire & Rescue, representing ICC Joint Fire Service Review Committee

Revise as follows:

606.8 Refrigerant detector. Machinery rooms shall contain a refrigerant detector with an audible and visual alarm. The detector, or a sampling tube that draws air to the detector, shall be located in an area where refrigerant from a leak will concentrate. The alarm shall be actuated at a value not greater than the corresponding TLV-TWA values shown in the International Mechanical Code for the refrigerant classification. Detectors and alarms shall be placed in approved locations. The detector shall transmit a signal to an approved location.

Reason: This change will help ensure that a refrigerant release in a machinery room is detected as soon as possible. Machinery rooms are unattended much of the time. It is similar in intent to Section 3704.2.2.10.1 Alarms, for toxic gases. The cost impact is expected to be minimal, because equipment to send security or fire alarms is already present at most refrigeration facilities.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F52-06/07

606.9.1

Proponent: Greg Rogers, South Kitsap Fire & Rescue, representing ICC Joint Fire Service Review Committee

Revise as follows:

606.9.1 Refrigeration system emergency shutoff. A clearly identified switch of the break-glass type or with an approved tamper resistant cover shall provide off-only control of electrically energized equipment and appliances in the machinery room, other than refrigerant leak detectors and machinery room ventilation, refrigerant compressors, refrigerant pumps, and normally closed, automatic refrigerant valves located in the machinery room. In addition, this equipment shall be automatically shut off whenever the refrigerant vapor concentration in the machinery room exceeds the vapor detector's upper detection limit or 25 percent of the LEL, whichever is lower.

Exception: In machinery rooms where only nonflammable refrigerants are used, ~~electrical equipment and appliances, other than compressors, are not required to be provided with a~~ only compressors are required to be stopped by vapor detection or the cut-off switch.

Reason: This change will help prevent the release of a large amount of refrigerant if there is a significant leak in the machinery room. It is similar in intent to Section 3704.2.2.10.2 Shut off of gas supply, for toxic gases. Energized equipment is changed to the primary equipment of concern in stopping a release, including compressors, pumps, and normally closed, automatic valves. The cost impact is expected to be minimal, because the needed equipment is already being used, including system controllers for automatic valves, pumps, and compressors, which can be connected to the gas detector.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

F53-06/07

608.1, Table 608.1, 608.5, 608.5.2, 608.6.1, 602 (New)

Proponent: Ronald Marts, Telcordia Technologies, representing AT&T, SBC, Ameritech, PacBell, Cincinnati Bell, Qwest, Southern New England Telephone

1. Revise as follows:

608.1 Scope. Stationary storage battery systems having an electrolyte capacity of more than 50 gallons (189L) for flooded lead acid, Nickel Cadmium, and VRLA, or 1000 pounds for Lithium-Ion and Lithium Metal Polymer, used for facility standby power, emergency power, or uninterrupted power supplies shall comply with this section and with Table 608.1.

**TABLE 608.1
BATTERY REQUIREMENTS**

Requirement	Nonrecombinant Batteries		Recombinant Batteries		Other
	Flooded Lead Acid Batteries	Flooded Nickel Cadmium (Ni-Cd) Batteries	Valve Regulated Lead Acid (VRLA) Batteries	Lithium-Ion	<u>Lithium Metal Polymer</u>
Safety Caps	Venting caps (608.2.1)	Venting caps (608.2.1)	Self-sealing flame-arresting caps (608.2.2)	No caps	<u>No caps</u>
Thermal runaway Management	Not required	Not required	Required (608.3)	Not required	<u>Not Required</u>
Spill Control	Required (608.5)	Required (608.5)	Not required	Not required	<u>Not Required</u>
Neutralization	Required (608.5.1)	Required (608.5.1)	Required (608.5.2)	Not required	<u>Not Required</u>
Ventilation	Required (608.6.1; 608.6.2)	Required (608.6.1; 608.6.2)	Required (608.6.1; 608.6.2)	Not Required	<u>Not Required</u>
Signage	Required (608.7)	Required (608.7)	Required (608.7)	Required (608.7)	<u>Required (608.7)</u>
Seismic Protection	Required (608.8)	Required (608.8)	Required (608.8)	Required 608.8	<u>Required 608.8</u>
Smoke Detection	Required (608.9)	Required (608.9)	Required (608.9)	Required 608.9	<u>Required 608.9</u>

608.5 Spill control and neutralization. An approved method and materials for the control and neutralization of a spill of electrolyte shall be provided in areas containing lead-acid, nickel-cadmium, or other types of batteries with free-flowing liquid electrolyte. For purposes of this paragraph, a “spill” is defined as any unintentional release of electrolyte.

Exception: VRLA, Lithium-Ion, Lithium Metal Polymer, or other types of sealed batteries with immobilized electrolyte shall not require spill control.

608.5.2 Recombinant battery neutralization. For VRLA or other types of sealed batteries with immobilized electrolyte, the method and material shall be capable of neutralizing a spill of 3.0 percent of the capacity of the largest VRLA cell or block in the room to a pH between 7.0 and 9.0.

Exception: Lithium-Ion and Lithium Metal Polymer batteries shall not require neutralization.

608.6.1 Room ventilation. Ventilation shall be provided in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code* and the following:

- 1 For flooded lead acid, flooded Ni-Cad, and VRLA batteries, the ventilation system shall be designed to limit the maximum concentration of hydrogen to 1.0 percent of the total volume of the room; or
- 2 Continuous ventilation shall be provided at a rate of not less than 1 cubic foot per minute per square foot (1 ft³/min/ft²) [0.0051m³/s m²] of floor area of the room.

Exception: Lithium-Ion and Lithium Metal Polymer batteries shall not require ventilation.

2. Add new definition as follows:

602.1 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

LITHIUM METAL POLYMER BATTERY. A storage battery that uses an aluminum foil current collector, a vanadium oxide cathode, a solid polymer electrolyte, and a metallic lithium anode. The lithium ions are the charge carriers of the battery.

Reason: This proposed change adds Lithium Metal Polymer (LMP) batteries to Section 608. LMP batteries are currently undergoing tests by several end users for use as stationary battery back-up systems where lead acid and VRLA batteries are currently used.

The LMP battery is similar to the Lithium-ion type in its characteristics (light, energy-dense, no liquid electrolyte, etc.). This technology is becoming more popular for deployment in outdoor cabinets and in buildings as well.

Like Lithium-ion, LMP uses Lithium ions as the charge carrier. However, LMP batteries have a little more Lithium because their anode is a solid thin foil of pure Lithium (encased in a plastic-like polymer that serves as the electrolyte).

Even though LMP batteries should be recycled, they don't pose as much of an environmental hazard as lead-acid or Ni-Cad technologies. There is no gassing (the battery is truly completely sealed), no liquid electrolyte, and no really heavy metals. LMP batteries are one of the best technologies on the market for high temperature environments since they operate internally above 40 degrees C (the touch temperature of the case does not exceed 41 degrees C unless the ambient temperature exceeds that value). This battery technology has no caps and it is literally

maintenance free. It is not prone to thermal runaway, and has internal disconnects and external alarms. Spill control is not required since the batteries have no liquid electrolyte. Similarly, neutralization is not required. Ventilation is not required, since there are no caps and no off-gassing. Temperature compensation is not required as the operating float voltage window is large, and heating and cooling are not necessary (internal heaters take care of the battery). Some signage and seismic control is required. Due to the sealed nature of the battery, it is a very low fire hazard. LMPs are Listed for safety to UL 1989, 2054, 60950, and 1642. NFPA 704 fire hazard diamond levels are:

Red (Flammability): 2 (case materials are UL 94 V-0)
Blue (Health): 3
Yellow (Instability): 1
White (water reactivity): 0

The new definition is required in Section 602 for clarity.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F54-06/07

608.6.3 (New)

Proponent: Lynne M. Kilpatrick, Fire Department, City of Seattle, WA

Add new text as follows:

608.6.3 Supervision. Ventilation systems required by Section 608.6.1 and 608.6.2 shall be supervised by an approved central, proprietary, or remote station service or shall initiate an audible and visual signal at a constantly attended on-site location.

Reason: The ventilation systems in 608.6.1 and 608.6.2 are required to insure that the concentration of hydrogen does not exceed 1% or present an explosion hazard. Without a supervised system or a signal at a constantly attended location, the required ventilation systems can fail without warning allowing hydrogen concentrations to build to hazardous levels. The proposed code change adds a new requirement to supervise both the required room and cabinet ventilation systems to ensure that there will be adequate notification of a system failure.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of the ventilation system.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F55-06/07

609.3 (New), 609.3.1 through 609.3.4, 904.11.6 through 904.11.6.5

Proponent: Dan E. Nichols, New York State Department of State

Revise as follows:

609.3 Operations and maintenance. Commercial cooking systems shall be operated and maintained in accordance with Sections 609.3.1 through 609.3.4.

609.3.1 904.11.6.1 Ventilation system. The ventilation system in connection with hoods shall be operated at the required rate of air movement, and classified grease filters shall be in place when equipment under a kitchen grease hood is used.

609.3.2 904.11.6.2 Grease extractors. Where grease extractors are installed, they shall be operated when the commercial-type cooking equipment is used.

609.3.3 904.11.6.3 Cleaning. Hoods, grease-removal devices, fans, ducts and other appurtenances shall be cleaned at intervals necessary to prevent the accumulation of grease. Cleanings shall be recorded, and records shall state the extent, time and date of cleaning. Such records shall be maintained on the premises.

609.3.4 Extinguishing system service. Automatic fire-extinguishing systems protecting commercial cooking system shall be serviced as required in Section 904.11.6.

904.11.6 Operations and maintenance. Automatic fire-extinguishing systems protecting commercial cooking systems shall be operated and maintained in accordance with this section.

904.11.6.4 904.11.6.1 Extinguishing system service. Automatic fire-extinguishing systems shall be serviced at least every 6 months and after activation of the system. Inspection shall be by qualified individuals, and a certificate of inspection shall be forwarded to the fire code official upon completion.

904.11.6.5 904.11.6.2 Fusible link and sprinkler head replacement. Fusible links and automatic sprinkler heads shall be replaced at least annually, and other protection devices shall be serviced or replaced in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Exception: Frangible bulbs are not required to be replaced annually.

Reason: The purpose of this code change proposal is to place the requirements for commercial kitchen hoods in Chapter 6 so they are applicable to all commercial kitchen hoods.

Currently, the operational and maintenance requirements of commercial kitchen hoods are located within IFC Section 904. There are many cases when a commercial hood system is required by the IMC but doesn't require a fire-extinguishing system, such as Type II hoods providing ventilation for steam or odors. Since the requirement that commercial hood systems shall be operated is within the fire-extinguishing system section, the current IFC has no requirement that these ventilation systems need to be activated.

The intent of this code change is not to alter the technical requirements of the IFC but to provide a better path of enforcement for the code user. It is not the purpose of this code change proposal to alter other code change proposals on this topic besides the location they are found in the IFC.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: While the maintenance of the technical content of Section 609 rests with the IMC Code Development Committee, the appropriateness of relocating existing text to Section 609 from Section 904, without technical change, rests with the IFC Code Development Committee.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F56-06/07

701.1

Proponent: Bill McHugh, Firestop Contractors International Association

Revise as follows:

701.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall specify the requirements for and the maintenance of fire-resistance-rated construction, compartmentation and structural fire protection systems, and requirements for enclosing floor openings and shafts in existing buildings. New construction shall comply with the *International Building Code*.

Reason: The purpose of this code change is to bring all parts of fire-resistance-rated construction referenced in Section 703.1 into the scope of the section, for consistency.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F57-06/07

701.1, 701.2 (New), 703.1

Proponent: Wayne R. Jewell, CBO, Chairman, ICC Hazard Abatement in Existing Buildings Committee

Revise as follows:

701.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall specify the requirements for and the maintenance of fire-resistance-rated construction and requirements for enclosing floor openings and shafts in existing buildings. New Construction of new buildings or new floor openings in existing buildings shall comply with the *International Building Code*.

701.2 Unsafe conditions. When any building, structure or portion thereof in which components in this chapter do not operate as intended or do not have the fire resistance required by the code under which the building was constructed, such building, structure or portion thereof shall be deemed unsafe and shall be repaired or replaced to conform to that code or this chapter, as deemed appropriate by the code official.

Exception: When substantiated otherwise by an approved method.

703.1 Inspection and maintenance. The required fire-resistance rating of fire-resistance-rated construction (including walls, firestops, shaft enclosures, partitions, smoke barriers, floors, fire-resistive coatings and sprayed fire-resistant

materials applied to structural members and fire-resistant joint systems) shall be periodically inspected and maintained. Such elements shall be properly repaired, restored or replaced when damaged, altered, breached or penetrated. Openings made therein for the passage of pipes, electrical conduit, wires, ducts, air transfer openings and holes made for any reason shall be protected with approved methods capable of resisting the passage of smoke and fire. Openings through fire-resistance-rated assemblies shall be protected by self- or automatic-closing doors of approved construction meeting the fire protection requirements for the assembly

Reason: The ICC Board approved the development of a new code with the scope including a compilation of current provisions in the I-Codes which address hazards such as those from fire as well as the development of new requirements relative to issues such as hazardous conditions due to structural issues. This would provide a single source code book for all disciplines to be used by building owners to bring their existing building stock up to minimum standards and enforcing agencies when performing inspections of existing buildings. The Hazard Abatement of Existing Buildings Committee (HAEB) was formed to develop this code.

During this 06/07 cycle, the committee is proposing multiple unsafe conditions requirements for inclusion within the text of the existing International Codes, predominately the *International Property Maintenance Code* and the *International Fire Code*. These requirements will later be extracted from these International Codes and placed into a new International Code dealing primarily with unsafe conditions and the abatement thereof. It is intended that the maintenance of these provisions remain with the committee of origin. The draft of this new International Code is currently scheduled to be put through the 07/08 code change process for both public proposals and public comments. The first edition of this new code is currently scheduled for 2009.

A section-by-section discussion follows:

701.1: This section has been revised to clarify that new buildings or new floor openings in existing buildings are to comply with the requirements for new construction and do not fall under the scope of this chapter.

701.2: This new section is intended to clarify to code officials, designers, contractors and property owners that building's fire resistive construction shall be maintained to the codes that the building were built under. The exception is to recognize that a qualified entity could substantiate an alternative method or material that meets the purpose and intent of the code. This alternative would need to be approved by the code official.

703.1: Periodic inspection requirements were added to this section to allow code officials a code reference when working with property owners. It is an expectation that owners be proactive and inspect their building regularly to assure that the fire resistant construction is being maintained. This is important since many contractors, cable and communication technicians do not recognize the dangers caused by their penetrations. Waiting until a fire occurs is not the time for owners to become aware of the unsafe conditions.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F58–06/07

701.2 (New)

Proponent: Bill McHugh, Firestop Contractors International Association

Add new text as follows:

701.2 Construction documents. The fire code official shall have the authority to require construction documents and calculations for fire-resistance-rated construction, compartmentation and structural fire protection systems be issued for the installation, rehabilitation or modification of such systems. Construction documents for fire-resistance-rated construction, compartmentation and structural fire protection systems shall be submitted for review and approval prior to system installation.

Reason: The purpose of the proposed code change is to bring consistency in language to important fire and life safety systems.

To modify a fire-resistance-rated construction, compartmentation or structural fire protection system requires attention to the tested and listed systems to be installed. Where fire-resistance-rated construction, compartmentation and structural fire protection systems are installed, they are vital to occupant protection, therefore the reason for the code change.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F59–06/07

703.1.2, 703.1.3 (New), Chapter 45

Proponent: Vickie Lovell, representing Air Movement and Control Association

1. Revise as follows:

703.1.2 Smoke barriers and smoke partitions. Required smoke barriers and smoke partitions shall be maintained to prevent the passage of smoke, ~~and~~ All openings shall be protected with approved smoke barrier doors or smoke dampers in accordance with NFPA 105.

703.1.3 Fire walls, fire barriers and fire partitions. Required fire walls, fire barriers and fire partitions shall be maintained to prevent the passage of fire. All openings protected with approved doors or fire dampers shall be maintained in accordance with NFPA 80.

2. Add referenced standard to Chapter 45 as follows:

NFPA

105-03 – Standard for Installation of Smoke Door Assemblies

Reason: The maintenance for smoke doors and smoke dampers is covered by NFPA 105. Additionally the scope of NFPA 80 has been changed and expanded to include the maintenance requirements of fire dampers. This most recent editions of these standards will be voted on in June at the NFPA meeting. A copy of the final document will be provided to ICC staff and the committee is the document passes successfully and is authorized for publication by the NFPA standards Council.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F60–06/07

703.5 (New)

Proponent: Bill McHugh, Firestop Contractors International Association

Add new text as follows:

703.5 Statement of compliance. Before requesting final approval of the installation, where required by the fire code official, the installing contractor shall furnish a written statement to the fire code official that the subject fire-resistance-rated construction, compartmentation and structural fire protection systems have been installed in accordance with approved plans and to qualified or approved processes.

Reason: The purpose of this code change is to bring consistency in this section with other sections of this code. The importance of compartmentation and structural fire protection, where required, is paramount to fire and life safety. Therefore, installers of these systems must certify that they have installed the systems properly

One of the largest complaints about compartmentation is lack of attention to detail. This code change makes the installer contractor prepare a written statement of responsibility, which can result in better quality installations.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

F61–06/07

803.1.2

Proponent: Marcelo M. Hirschler, GBH International, representing American Fire Safety Council

Revise as follows:

803.1.2 Classification in accordance with NFPA 286. Interior wall or ceiling finishes, ~~other than textiles~~, shall be allowed to be tested in accordance with NFPA 286. Finishes tested in accordance with NFPA 286 shall comply with Section 803.1.2.1. Interior wall and ceiling finish materials, ~~other than textiles~~, tested in accordance with NFPA 286 and meeting the acceptance criteria of Section 803.1.2.1, shall be allowed to be used where a Class A classification in accordance with ASTM E 84 is required.

Reason: The phrase 'other than textiles' is contradictory, since section 803.5.1 already permits textile wall coverings to be tested in accordance with NFPA 286.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF