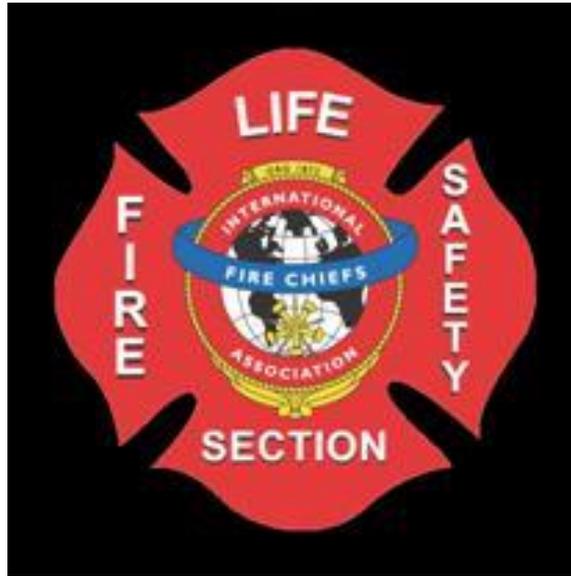


Fire & Life Safety Section

International Association of Fire Chiefs



Fire Service Voting Guide

**This guide includes suggested fire service positions and comments
on the ICC code proposals to be heard at the
ICC Committee Action Hearing
in Memphis, TN
April 19-28, 2015**

**These positions may be updated prior to, during, and after the
Committee Action Hearings as additional information is received.**

Table of Contents

Committee Action Hearing Schedule	1
IEBC ó International Existing Building Code	2
IBC-FS ó International Building Code/Fire Safety.....	4
IBC-G ó International Building Code/General	5
IBC-E ó International Building Code/Egress	15
IMC ó International Mechanical Code	19
IPC ó International Plumbing Code	21
IPMC ó International Property Maintenance Code.....	22

Committee Action Hearing Schedule

April 19 to 28, 2015

Memphis Cook Convention Center

Memphis, TN

Day	Date	Start Time	Code Committee	Start Time	Code Committee
		Track 1		Track 2	
Sunday	April 19	1300	IPMC/IZC IEBC	1300	ISPSC IFGC
Monday	April 20	0800	IEBC	0800	IFGC
		1300	IBC to FS		IPC/IPSDC
Tuesday	April 21	0800	IBC to FS	0800	IPC/IPSDC
Wednesday	April 22	0800	IBC to FS	0800	IPC/IPSDC
				1300	IRC to P
Thursday	April 23	0800	IBC to FS IBC to G	0800	IRC to P IRC to M
				1300	IMC
Friday	April 24	0800	IBC to G	0800	IMC
Saturday	April 25	0800	IBC to G	0800	IMC
Sunday	April 26	1000	IBC to G IBC to E	1000	IMC
Monday	April 27	0800	IBC to E	0800	if needed
Tuesday	April 28	0800	IBC to E	0800	if needed

S = Support	O = Oppose
SWA = Support with Amendment	M = Monitor
WP = Withdrawn by Proponent	

	Indicates items heard out of order
	Indicates items submitted by Fire Code Action Committee or IAFC Fire & Life Safety Committee
	Indicates items of high priority for the Fire Service

IEBC – International Existing Building Code

IEBC – International Existing Building Code			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
EB18	Richard Wood, Univ of Mass	O	<p>This proposal would allow pyrophoric materials to be used and stored in buildings that are partially sprinklered or have other types of extinguishing systems. Table 307.1(1) specifically states that pyrophoric materials cannot be located within a building unless the building is sprinklered throughout.</p> <p>This is a valid need, but this is not the right way to fix it. It creates a hazardous materials increase for existing buildings that is not allowed in new buildings. Additionally, it creates a new undefined term “special hazards point suppression system” which also does not correlate with any national standards. Most importantly, the FCAC has a College Laboratory Workgroup with significant stakeholder involvement that will be presenting a comprehensive IFC solution in the current Group B Cycle. Passage of this proposal will significantly complicate the work of the FCAC committee. Urge the Committee to vote NO on this proposal, and allow the Fire Code Committee to consider the forthcoming proposal.</p>
EB21	FLSS	S	Requires CO alarms in Groups I-1, I-2, I-4 and R occupancies when additions or alterations occur.
EB25	Jonathan Wilson, Natl Center for Healthy Housing	O	<p>Relates to EB21 The revision to 403.11 already occurs in EB21, but prefer the wording in EB21.</p> <p>The revision to 703.2 is not necessary since the requirement is already added in 403.11. If EB21 fails then support this item.</p>
E57 Pt II	John Woestman, Kellen Company	SWA	<p>This proposal provides locking criteria for existing school classrooms that would be equivalent to new construction. Prefer EB23 over this item.</p> <p>When E57 Part I is heard, it will be supported.</p> <p>This proposal introduces a new definition of “credential” as being a device for unlocking a door. A better solution may be to delete the definition and revise 1010.1.4.4 #2 to read: “The classroom door shall be unlockable and openable from outside the classroom by the use of a key or other <u>credential unlocking device</u>.”</p>
EB23	FLSS	S or SWA	<p>Provides a method to protect existing classrooms and provide a locking arrangement on the classroom doors.</p> <p>Revise 403.2 and 704.2 by deleting the ability to use a key to lock the door as follows: “ locking arrangements designed to keep intruders from entering the room that require a key, special knowledge or effort when all of the ”</p>
EB24	Tony Apfelbeck, Altamonte Springs	S	Clarifies the intent and provides consistent language.
EB59	FLSS	S	<p>Currently, the IEBC states that a sprinkler system is not required if a fire pump would be required. This is a poor excuse not to install a fire sprinkler system. Many new buildings require a fire pump simply to lift the water to the upper floors with adequate pressure.</p> <p>This proposal removes the reference to a fire pump as the reason for not installing a fire sprinkler system, but retains the reference to adequate water at the site. So, if the sprinkler design requires 300 GPM to operate properly and the site has over 300 GPM available, a sprinkler system is required. The design of the sprinkler system may necessitate the installation of a fire pump to provide adequate pressure at the topmost floor.</p>
EB60	FLSS	S	See comments for EB59.
EB61	FLSS	S	See comments for EB59.

S = Support	O = Oppose
SWA = Support with Amendment	M = Monitor
WP = Withdrawn by Proponent	

- Indicates items heard out of order
- Indicates items submitted by Fire Code Action Committee or IAFC Fire & Life Safety Committee
- Indicates items of high priority for the Fire Service

IEBC – International Existing Building Code

#	Proponent	Position	Comments
EB80	Tony Apfelbeck, Altamonte Springs	S	Clarifies requirements
EB86	Jeff Hugo, NFSA	O or SWA	<p>Several issues with this proposal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The values in the table should not be changed. This table is used to evaluate the fire safety of a building, with point value awarded for each fire and life safety feature. If a building is required to be sprinklered, and it is sprinklered then it falls into Category e. If a building is not required to be sprinklered, and it is sprinklered then it falls into Category f. In this case, the building has increased the level of protection by installing a non-required sprinkler system, so additional points should be added. 2. Category a need to retain the phrase "or the sprinkler system design is not adequate" 3. The other revisions to the category breakdown are acceptable.
EB88	Jeff Hugo, NFSA	O or SWA	<p>The way this footnote b is worded there are two problems:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is not clear if the increase is an additional 2 points or the number is multiplied by 2. 2. It does not seem apparent why Category e gets credit for meeting the Chapter 9 requirements, and then given an additional increase for installing quick response sprinklers which were already required in Chapter 9. <p>Suggest revision as follows: "Increase values by 2 <u>points</u> when fast or quick response sprinklers are used throughout <u>and are not required in Chapter 9 of the IBC</u> or 3 <u>points</u> when these sprinklers are used as part of an early suppression design method <u>and are not required for the hazard.</u>"</p>

S = Support	O = Oppose
SWA = Support with Amendment	M = Monitor
WP = Withdrawn by Proponent	

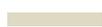
	Indicates items heard out of order
	Indicates items submitted by Fire Code Action Committee or IAFC Fire & Life Safety Committee
	Indicates items of high priority for the Fire Service

IBC-FS – International Building Code/Fire Safety

Page 49 in the monograph

IBC-FS – International Building Code/Fire Safety			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
FS1	Jeff Shapiro, Int Code Consultants	S	This proposal revises the allowance for including fire sprinklers as part of an alternate method. The revision requires specific approval by the BO.
FS2	Dan Nichols, State of NY	O	Prefer solution in Item FS1.
G5	Theresa Weston, DuPont Building Innovations	M	
G14	FCAC	S	Adds definition of opening protective.
FS27	FCAC	S	Allows lot lines to be established for ownership purposes within buildings without requiring a fire wall to be constructed on the lot line. This is a common occurrence in mall construction and even the mall requirements do not require a fire wall.
FS35	FCAC	S	This proposal requires the separations between a fire pump room and the remainder of the building to meet fire barrier construction.
FS75	FCAC	S	Provides correlation and consistency in the requirements
FS76	FCAC	S	Provides correlation and consistency in the requirements
FS78	FCAC	S	Provides correlation and consistency in the requirements
FS79	FCAC	S	Provides correlation and consistency in the requirements
FS85	FCAC	S	Provides correlation and consistency in the requirements
FS87	FCAC	S	Provides correlation and consistency in the requirements
FS90	FCAC	S	Provides correlation and consistency in the requirements
FS91	FCAC	S	Provides correlation and consistency in the requirements
FS92	FCAC	S	Provides correlation and consistency in the requirements
FS95	FCAC	S	Provides correlation and consistency in the requirements
FS98	FCAC	S	Provides correlation and consistency in the requirements
FS99	FCAC	S	Provides correlation and consistency in the requirements
FS101	FCAC	S	This is a reorganization of 716 which provides a more user friendly approach to finding and understanding the requirements.

S = Support	O = Oppose
SWA = Support with Amendment	M = Monitor
WP = Withdrawn by Proponent	

	Indicates items heard out of order
	Indicates items submitted by Fire Code Action Committee or IAFC Fire & Life Safety Committee
	Indicates items of high priority for the Fire Service

IBC-G – International Building Code/General

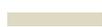
IBC-G – International Building Code/General			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
G1	Victor Cuevas, Los Angeles	O	This is unclear. Understand what the proponent is trying to do, but this language does not make it better.
G2	Steve Thomas, Colorado Code Consulting LLC	M	Better than G1, but still does not solve problem.
G237	Victor Cuevas, Los Angeles	S	Clarifies the code.
G6	Gerald Anderson, Overland Park	M	Clarifies custodial care.
G8	Michael Barrett, Salt Lake County	O	This proposal does not solve the proponents concern. The problem he is trying to solve is the fact that the local jurisdictions are not applying the IRC and IBC correctly. This local administrative issue cannot be solved in the code.
G9	FCAC, CTC	S	Coordinates the use of the terms "dwelling unit", "sleeping unit" and "suite" for application to group homes.
G11	Victor Cuevas, Los Angeles	O	Based on the proponent's reason, he wants to apply this term to private clubs, resorts and hotels. But the definition itself states that it is a term that is applicable to malls. Not sure how the "mall" and "private club" interface.
G12	Victor Cuevas, Los Angeles	O	The proponent states that this only clarifies the definition, but in fact it changes the definition. The current language measures the lowest point within 60" of the exterior wall. The proposal will average the highest and lowest point within the same 60" This will change the elevation identified as grade plane.
G20	Jennifer Hatfield, Hatfield & Assoc	S	Correlates the definition of swimming pool with the definition of public swimming pool in the ISPSC.
E5 Pt II	BCAC	SWA	<p>This code change clarifies the section.</p> <p>A suggested change to the title of 301. 301 should keep the title "General"; and 301.1 should keep the title "Scope". This is consistent with the remainder the IBC format, see Chapters 5 and 6.</p> <p>Section 302.2 creates a new problem by attempting to apply the subgroup classifications (i.e. F-1 and F-2) as different uses. This is not the intent of the word use, because you can have many different "uses" within a B occupancy, but it is still a B occupancy. To correct this issue two modifications are suggested:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 302 should not add the words "use designation" in the title. 2. 302.2 should be deleted. This will eliminate any future confusion.
G22	Sarah Rice, Preview Group	S or SWA	<p>This is good clean up item which removes the list of defined terms in each chapter.</p> <p>However, it could go one step further. Rather than keeping the xx02 sections in each chapter and send the code user back to Chapter 2, the xx02 sections should be deleted entirely and rely on the language in Section 201.1 which reads "Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this code, have the meanings shown in this chapter."</p> <p>Chapter 2 already states that the terms are defined in Chapter 2. There is no reason to restate it again in EVERY chapter of the code.</p> <p>Chapters 16 and 21 would keep the xx02 sections to hold the notations which are found there now.</p>
G23	Ali Fattah, San Diego	S	Provides additional protection for occupied roofs when classified as a Group A.

S = Support	O = Oppose
SWA = Support with Amendment	M = Monitor
WP = Withdrawn by Proponent	

- Indicates items heard out of order
- Indicates items submitted by Fire Code Action Committee or IAFC Fire & Life Safety Committee
- Indicates items of high priority for the Fire Service

IBC-G – International Building Code/General			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
G24	Steve Thomas, Colorado Code Consulting LLC	S	This proposal with G23 provide a good package to address occupied roofs.
G131	Lee Kranz, Bellevue	SWA	Support the revision to 1004.5. In 503.1.4, it is unclear how Table 506.2 would be applied to the occupied roof. If the floors below comply with the area allowed in Table 506.2 with a sprinkler increase, how can the roof also comply with the area allowed when there are no sprinklers. Recommend to oppose 503.1.4.
G134	Jay Hyde, Sacramento Valley Assoc of BO	M	This doesn't hurt anything. It adds criteria that an occupied roof is not a story, but based on the current definition of a story, an occupied roof cannot be considered a story. A story must have a roof or floor level above, so it is not necessary.
G166	Carl Wren, Austin FD	SWA	While agreeing with the content of the proposal, it seems that the requirements are misplaced. The requirements for occupied roofs should not be in the chapter regulating height and area; they should be in Chapter 4 under Special Use and Occupancy. Additional editorial clean up to remove the words "as applicable" from 511.1. The sections listed are BOTH applicable, so just reference the sections.
G25	Johnna Grizzard, VBCOA	O	The current language is appropriate. If a tenant space is designed for less than 50, it should be classified as a B rather than A-2. The code already allows for non-separated mixed use occupancies; and a building designed as a B will meet the requirements of a building designed as an A-2. So the new use is a B/A-2. No burden on the owner.
G26	Greg Keith	S	Same issue as G25, but this solves the issue better than G25.
G27	Vickie Lovell	M	It seems to make sense to classify a greenhouse set up for tours as an A-3. This proposal is part of a package consisting of G13, G29, G30, G31, G36, G48, G141, G222
G29	Vickie Lovell	M	Classifies greenhouses as a Group B when attached to Group B occupancy.
G30	Vickie Lovell	M	If the greenhouse is attached to an E occupancy, then it also should be classified as an E.
G31	Vickie Lovell	M	This proposal would classify commercial, detached greenhouses as an F-2 when they exceed 5,000 sq.ft, which is Group U limitation.
G36	Vickie Lovell	M	This makes sense. If the greenhouse is attached to an M occupancy, then it also should be classified as an M.
G48	Vickie Lovell	M	Although the intent is understood, it seems that this concept is not ready for full implementation. 312.1.1 states that if the greenhouse is not one of the other classifications, then it is a U. However, G31 classifies plants cultivated in production greenhouses as F-2. When will a greenhouse NOT fall into this classification?
G13	Vickie Lovell	M	Provides a definition of a greenhouse
G141	Vickie Lovell	M	Maybe a better solution is to move Appendix C into the code to address all ag buildings including greenhouses. Appendix C allows 12,000 sq.ft. of unsprinklered greenhouse if Type VB construction. Why does this proposal limit the size to 9,000 sq.ft?
G222	Vickie Lovell	M	Now this is the way to go. Create specific requirements for greenhouses. This proposal will only work if the definition of greenhouse in G13 is also approved.
G28	Michael Anthony, Univ of Michigan	M	Agree with the concept, however do the sports practice facilities have spectator seating which is a requirement in the charging portion of this section?
G32	BCAC	SWA	In the definition it refers to an emergent situation. Would it provide more clarity if it was worded as follows: "A building or part thereof housing persons, on a 24-hour basis, who due to an emergent situation need housing to protect their safety and welfare." In 420.4, is it the intent to require smoke barriers in ALL crisis centers, or only those classified as Group I-1, Condition 2? If it is just those classified as I-1, Cond 2 then

S = Support	O = Oppose
SWA = Support with Amendment	M = Monitor
WP = Withdrawn by Proponent	

	Indicates items heard out of order
	Indicates items submitted by Fire Code Action Committee or IAFC Fire & Life Safety Committee
	Indicates items of high priority for the Fire Service

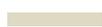
IBC-G – International Building Code/General			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
			revision to this section is not needed and creates confusion.
G33	CTC	S	It appears that this proposal is deleting the sprinkler requirement, but in reality this proposal deletes the allowance to go the IRC for construction of certain occupancies. So these occupancies must be constructed as an R-3 under the IBC and will require sprinklers.
G34	Gerald Anderson	O	This proposal removes the requirement to go the IRC for construction but the sprinkler requirement also goes along with it. This would allow the construction to go to the IRC and eliminate the sprinkler requirement in the IRC.
G35	BCAC	SWA	This proposal is confusing. First it states that a lockup facility is classified as I-1; then in 308.5.6 it states that lockup facilities are classified as B. A better solution would be to add a Condition 6 and substitute the proposal as follows: 308.5.6 Condition 6. This occupancy condition shall include buildings containing only one lockup facility with fire or fewer persons. A Condition 6 lockup facility shall comply with all of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Condition 6 lockup facility shall be separated from other rooms, spaces or areas by smoke barriers complying with Section 709. 2. The building containing a Condition 6 lockup facility shall be protected with an automatic fire sprinkler system complying with Section 903. 3. The Condition 6 lockup facility shall be provided with an automatic smoke detection system installed in accordance with Section 907. 4. The restraint of individuals within the lock-up facility shall be for less than 24 hours. 5. The Condition 6 lockup facility shall be permitted to be constructed as Group B.
G37	FCAC, BCAC, CTC	S	Makes perfect sense.
G38	Michael Anthony, Univ of Michigan	O	The term "dormitory" is already defined. If the definition is not adequate, revise the definition.
G7	Michael Anthony, Univ of Michigan	O	It is not apparent how this revision improves the code. The term "dormitory" is used in many places in the code and its use is not limited to student resident facilities. This creates confusion as to how to interpret those occurrences where student housing is not intended.
G39	Stephen DiGiovanni, So NV Chapter	M	How do I deal with a condominium that was a permanent residence (R-2) by the previous owner and is now rented out (R-1) by the new owner?
G40	BCAC	S	Correlation with IRC
G41	Tony Apfelbeck, Altamonte Springs	S	Provides consistency with allowing buildings to be constructed under the IRC.
G42	CTC	S	Provides consistency with allowing buildings to be constructed under the IRC.
G43	Steve Thomas, CO Code Consulting	S	This solves a code application issue.
G44	Tony Apfelbeck, Altamonte Springs	S	Although there can be a great variety of contents in self-storage facilities, it is appropriate to classify these facilities as S-1.
G46	David Kulina, Engel Architects	S	Makes sense
G47	Jeffrey Betz, AT&T	S	Makes sense
G49	David Collins, AIA	O	Relocating all of the requirements for covered malls and open malls from Chapter 4 Special Use and Occupancies to Chapter 5 Height and Area does not improve the code. If a user was going to look for requirements on occupant load factor or anchor buildings, why would he look in Chapter 5 Height and Area?
G50	David Collins, AIA	O	Relocating all of the requirements for high-rise buildings from Chapter 4 Special Use and Occupancies to Chapter 5 Height and Area does not improve the code. If a user was

S = Support	O = Oppose
SWA = Support with Amendment	M = Monitor
WP = Withdrawn by Proponent	

	Indicates items heard out of order
	Indicates items submitted by Fire Code Action Committee or IAFC Fire & Life Safety Committee
	Indicates items of high priority for the Fire Service

IBC-G – International Building Code/General			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
			going to look for requirements on secondary water supply or emergency voice/alarm communication systems in high-rise, why would he look in Chapter 5 Height and Area?
G51	David Collins, AIA	O	Relocating all of the requirements for atriums from Chapter 4 Special Use and Occupancies to Chapter 5 Height and Area does not improve the code. If a user was going to look for requirements on smoke control or fire alarms in atriums, why would he look in Chapter 5 Height and Area?
G52	David Collins, AIA	O	Ditto for underground buildings
G53	David Collins, AIA	O	Ditto for motor-vehicle occupancies
G54	David Collins, AIA	O	Ditto for motor-vehicle facilities
G55	David Collins, AIA	O	Ditto for Group I-2
G56	David Collins, AIA	O	Ditto for Group I-3
G57	David Collins, AIA	O	This proposal is confusing. Exception 15 says the facility is not a Group H, but then the requirements are found in the Section 307 for Group H occupancies. Much clearer to leave requirements in Chapter 4.
G58	David Collins, AIA	O	Relocating all of the requirements for stages from Chapter 4 Special Use and Occupancies to Chapter 6 Types of Construction does not improve the code. If a user was going to look for requirements on smoke control for technical production areas, why would he look in Chapter 6 Types of Construction?
G59	David Collins, AIA	O	Ditto for special amusement buildings
G60	David Collins, AIA	O	Ditto for aircraft-related occupancies
G61	David Collins, AIA	O	Ditto for aircraft-related occupancies
G62	David Collins, AIA	O	Ditto for combustible storage
G63	David Collins, AIA	O	Ditto for Haz Mat
G64	David Collins, AIA	O	Ditto for Haz Mat
G65	David Collins, AIA	O	Ditto for flammable finishes
G66	David Collins, AIA	O	Ditto for drying rooms
G67	David Collins, AIA	O	Ditto for organic coatings
G68	David Collins, AIA	O	Ditto for live/work units
G69	David Collins, AIA	O	Ditto for Groups I-1, R-1, R-2, R-3 and R-4
G70	David Collins, AIA	O	Ditto for H2 Fuel Gas Rooms
G71	David Collins, AIA	O	Ditto for ambulatory Care Facility
G72	David Collins, AIA	O	Ditto for storm shelters
G73	David Collins, AIA	O	Ditto for children's play structures
G74	David Collins, AIA	O	Ditto for hyperbaric chambers
G75	David Collins, AIA	O	Ditto for combustible dusts
G76	Steve DiGiovanni, So	S	Requires a fire command center in a covered mall over 50,000 sq.ft.

S = Support	O = Oppose
SWA = Support with Amendment	M = Monitor
WP = Withdrawn by Proponent	

	Indicates items heard out of order
	Indicates items submitted by Fire Code Action Committee or IAFC Fire & Life Safety Committee
	Indicates items of high priority for the Fire Service

IBC-G – International Building Code/General			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
	NV Chapter		Reference to IFC 408.11 in reason statement should be 403.11
G77	Bob Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts	Monitor	Even though this proposal seems like a simple cleanup item, it actually changes the requirements for exit passageways in malls. The exit passageway in a covered mall is not required to meet all of the exit passageway requirements. For example, exit passageways in covered malls are allowed to have electrical service room doors open into the exit passageway. A typical exit passageway is not allowed to have any doors other than exit doors.
G78	Gene Boecker, Code Consultants, Inc	O	While the exit passageway in a mall is not restricted similar to other exit passageways, it still should have a limited number of penetrations to maintain the integrity of the system. Most of these items are innocuous, but Items 1, 2 and 3 which allow electrical components to be exposed with the exit passageway should be eliminated.
G79	Steve DiGiovanni, So NV Chapter	SWA	<p>The revision to Exception 3 is based on a swimming pool on the rooftop of a high-rise building would be classified as Group A-5 occupancy. It seems more likely that the swimming pool will be on top a hotel and A-5 classification would not be appropriate. Therefore, delete the revision to Exception 3.</p> <p>The revision to Exception 5 is very appropriate and most likely clarifies the original intent of the exception. In order to further clarify the intent, suggest the following revisions:</p> <p>5. Buildings with primary occupancy of:</p> <p>5.1. A Group H-1 occupancy;</p> <p>5.2. A Group H-2 occupancy in accordance with Section 415.8, 415.9.2, 415.9.3 or 426.1; or,</p> <p>5.3. A Group H-3 occupancy in accordance with Section 415.8.</p> <p><u>5. Group H-1 occupancies.</u></p> <p><u>6. Detached Group H-2 and H-3 occupancies in accordance with Section 415.8.</u></p> <p><u>7. Group H-2 occupancies in accordance with Section 415.9.2, 415.9.2 or 426.1.</u></p>
G80	BCAC	S	Appropriate to include H occupancies in the restriction which does not allow sprinkler system to reduce the fire-resistance rating of structural components.
G81	Raymond Grill, Arup	M	What is the purpose of this change?
G82	Raymond Grill, Arup	O	This proposal will eliminate the additional stairway in R-1 over 420øin height. The stairway is important in these buildings, because it also can be accommodated by the installation of occupant evacuation elevators.
G83	Jonathan Siu, WABO	S	
G84	DiGiovanni, So NV Chapter	Monitor	The additional stairway should only be required in the portion of the building over 420ø
G85	Dave Frable, GSA	SWA	This proposal clarifies the stairway door locking requirements for high-rise. Delete 403.5.1.1 in its entirety since Items 1 and 2 are identical to Items 4 and 5 in 403.5.3.1
G86	Dave Frable, GSA	S	This proposal correlates with the requirements in G85.
G87	Brad Schiffer	O	Although it may be reasonable to eliminate the 2 nd fire service access elevator in these situations, the wording of the exception is not clear. What is a "hoistway group"?
G3	Homer Maiel, ICC Tri-Chapter	O	Agree with the concept, but it seems that a better solution would be to specify that atriums connect 3 or more stories. This will provide correlation with both 712.1.9 and 1019.3.
G88	Jeff Hugo, NFSA	S	The current exception allows any use to occur within an atrium if the atrium is sprinklered. The proposal intends to clarify that even when Chapter 9 allows sprinklers to be eliminated, they must be present to allow for this change in use.
G89	Bob Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts	SWA	Agree with the concept of this change. However, there is an issue with 404.2 ó the IFC does not contain any requirements on low fire hazard contents, or limitations of combustible materials or decorations in atriums. That code provision was deleted

S = Support

O = Oppose

SWA = Support with Amendment

M = Monitor

WP = Withdrawn by Proponent

 Indicates items heard out of order Indicates items submitted by Fire Code Action Committee or IAFC Fire & Life Safety Committee Indicates items of high priority for the Fire Service**IBC-G – International Building Code/General**

#	Proponent	Position	Comments
			several cycles ago.
G90	Masoud Sabounchi, CO Chapter	O	This may have merit. Wait for discussion. If not convinced, then vote in opposition. Item 2.1 specifies that the 2 nd and 3 rd stories are atmospherically separated from the atrium by a fire barrier. How does a fire barrier create an atmospheric separation? Is the intent to require a smoke barrier, or to have the ventilation system for the atrium separate from the stories.
G91	Raymond Grill, Arup	M	This is acceptable. Concept is similar to G90.
G92	Steve Thomas, CO Code Consulting	S	This provides an increased the level of smoke separation for atriums. Smoke barriers are still required to be 1-HR rated so there is no loss in fire-resistance rating.
G93	DiGiovanni, So NV Chapter	S	This will allow new technologies to be accepted in the code without a request for alternate method.
G94	John Terry, NJ Dept of Comm Affairs	S	Correlates code requirements.
G96	BCAC	S	Adds definition of repair garage which is identical to IFC definition.
G100	Tony Apfelbeck, Altamonte Springs	S	Allows ramp access parking garages to increase number of tiers when sprinklered. This increase is already allowed for mechanical access parking garages.
G105	BCAC	S	This proposal was prepared by FCAC. It allows domestic cooking appliances in Group I-2, Condition 1
G107	Health Care Adhoc Comm	S	Good clarification of smoke barrier requirements.
G108	Health Care Adhoc Comm	M	The size of smoke compartments in I-2, Condition 1 are based on a travel distance of 150' This proposal will reduce the size of smoke compartments in I-2, Condition 2 to be based on a travel distance of 200' This reduces the size of smoke compartments, but the justification is appropriate. This may be withdrawn by the proponent.
G109	Vickie Lovell, InterCode Inc	S	This proposal will reduce smoke compartments in I-2, Condition 2 to 22,500 sq.ft. This is the size allowed in the 2012 IBC and is consistent with the Life Safety Code and goes one step beyond G110 to allow larger smoke compartments based on use of the rooms.
G110	Amanda Hickman, InterCode Inc	S	This proposal will reduce smoke compartments in I-2, Condition 2 to 22,500 sq.ft. This is the size allowed in the 2012 IBC and is consistent with the Life Safety Code.
G111	Health Care Adhoc Comm	S	Adds requirements for two means of egress from each smoke compartment.
G112	Health Care Adhoc Comm	S	Clarification.
G113	James Peterkin, Heery International	O	This revision could reduce the efficiency of smoke removal in I-3 windowless buildings. Current language requires a tenable environment for exiting. The proposed language will specify 4 air changes per hour. Maybe 4 air changes is enough, maybe it is not. The current language is performance based language and requires a tenable environment. As the proponent explains in the reason statement, "[the design] is extremely difficult since there is no volume of space for smoke collection. In other words, this is hard to do so let's change the requirements.
G114	DiGiovanni, So NV Chapter	S	This allows the proscenium wall to terminate at a 2-HR horizontal assembly. Most likely, when these provisions went into the code it was not anticipated that the proscenium wall would be located in a multi-story building, or that it would be located on other than the ground floor.
G117	Bob Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts	S	This proposal provides consistent application of requirements to protect wiring systems for critical equipment needed during firefighting operations. ASTM E 1725 may be an appropriate standard, but ICC staff has not yet reviewed the document.
G118	CTC, BCAC	S	Allows the concept of suites to be used in R occupancies. This would eliminate the

S = Support

O = Oppose

SWA = Support with Amendment

M = Monitor

WP = Withdrawn by Proponent

 Indicates items heard out of order Indicates items submitted by Fire Code Action Committee or IAFC Fire & Life Safety Committee Indicates items of high priority for the Fire Service**IBC-G – International Building Code/General**

#	Proponent	Position	Comments
			requirement to have a fire partition to separate a sleeping room from a bathroom when it is a shared bathroom.
G121	FLSS	S	Allows domestic cooking appliances in R-2 dorms with protection of the cooking appliance.
G123	CTC	S	This proposal allows cooking in I-1 facilities. Editorial correction in Item 4: revise ðarrangesö to ðarrangedö There is a circular reference in 420.8.1 which refers to compliance with 420.8. Section 420.8.1 should be deleted.
G124	Health Care Adhoc Comm	SWA	The elimination of the text in 422.2 and 903.2.2 is appropriate. The issue for protection by sprinklers or construction should be applicable based on the fact that the facility is an Ambulatory Care Facility. The definition should not be revised. This portion of the code change should not be approved. If the language of ðstaff has accepted responsibility for care recipients already incapableö could now include a dentistø office that is providing care (accepted responsibility) for a person who cannot respond to an emergency. By definition then, this dentist office would be an ambulatory care facility.
G135	Stephen Skalko, Masonry Alliance	O	This proposal will require two fire apparatus access roads for buildings which are 4 or more stories AND of Type III, IV or V construction. There are some concerns with this proposal: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is located in the IBC rather than the IFC where all other access road requirements are located. Access is already required in IFC. 2. The way this is worded it would require that all new multi-story buildings of Type III, IV or V construction would need to be located at least on a corner of two intersecting roads. These are access roads, not on-site fire lanes.
G139	BCAC	O	The proponent has submitted the code change to provide consistent language in Exception 2 and Exception 5. However, the language is different for a reasoní Exception 2 allows the mezzanine to be separated from the floor below IF the mezzanine has two or more exits or exit access. Exception 5 allows the mezzanine to be separated from the floor below IF <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the occupancy is not H or I 2. the building is sprinklered 3. the building is not more than 2 stories 4. the mezzanine has two or more means of egress If the language becomes consistent, then both exceptions will apply when there are two or more exits or access to exits, but Exception 5 will be in conflict with Exception 2. Obviously, this section needs repair, but this is not the solution.
G142	William Hall, Portland Cement Assoc	O	Although the concept is good, the language in this item needs some work. The last line in 506.3.1 implies that if the open space is not counted for area increase, then FD access is not required. This may, or may not, be the case.
G144	William Hall, Portland Cement Assoc	SWA	This proposal changes the allowed area increase based on frontage for buildings of Type III, IV and V construction. This works well and is clear. However, it left out Type I construction. Suggest revision to the charging sentence in 506.3.3.1 as follows: <u>ðThe For Type I and II construction,</u> the area factor increase based on frontage shall be determined in accordance with equation 5.5. Additionally, revise the charging sentence in 506.3.3.2 as follows: <u>ðThe For Type III, IV and V construction,</u> the area factor increase based on frontage shall be determined in accordance with equation 5.5.
G143	Ali Fattah, San Diego	O	This proposal adds the definition of fire apparatus access road to the IBC and requires that open yards for frontage must be accessed by fire apparatus access roads. However, the term fire lane is more appropriate in this section, because the access could be an on-

S = Support	O = Oppose
SWA = Support with Amendment	M = Monitor
WP = Withdrawn by Proponent	

	Indicates items heard out of order
	Indicates items submitted by Fire Code Action Committee or IAFC Fire & Life Safety Committee
	Indicates items of high priority for the Fire Service

IBC-G – International Building Code/General			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
			<p>site fire lane.</p> <p>Additionally, the word yard is inserted in place of open space. The term yard, by definition, must be on the same lot. But the next sentence specifies that the open space can be on the same lot or adjacent lot.</p>
G145	Ali Fattah, San Diego	M	<p>This proposal requires that all open yards of a building used for area increase must be accessible by the FD. This is an important concept in allowing for an increase in building size.</p> <p>But because some yards may only be accessible from on-site access, revise Item 3 to read: "Yards shall be on the same lot and shall be accessed from a fire apparatus access road <u>or fire lane</u>."</p> <p>The code text intends to regulate public roads. The code has no authority over public roads.</p>
G146	Tony Apfelbeck, Altamonte Springs	O	<p>The proponent is correct that these areas should be sprinklered in an A-4 facility. However, the code already states this clearly in the 1st sentence of Exception 2. Where it states that sprinklers are not required in areas used for indoor sports. The concession stands and press boxes that are proposed to be added in Item 2.3 are not areas used for indoor sports so they would already be sprinklered.</p> <p>The current language is broader in scope because it includes everything not used for participant sports, rather than the list of 4 items proposed in Item 2.3.</p>
G147	Jeff Hugo, NFSA	M	<p>Unsure if there is enough language in the IBC to allow the code official to apply this section without a familiarity with NFPA 13R.</p>
G151	BCAC	O	<p>This proposal shows that this concept of IBC 901.7 needs to be addressed because it is misapplied, but this proposal does not solve the problem.</p> <p>901.7 is being referenced as a section used to establish fire area limits. This is incorrect; 901.7 specifies the fire-resistance rating of walls/floors separating areas of the same occupancy when the separation is used to avoid the installation of a fire sprinkler system.</p> <p>901.7 is not used to determine separation <i>between</i> occupancies, rather it is used to separate a <i>single</i> occupancy into smaller fire areas to avoid the sprinkler requirement.</p>
G154	Jeffrey Betz, AT&T	O	<p>The intent of the proponent is good to correlate the IBC and IFC. But there is an unintended consequence of this proposal. The proposed language says every battery room that complies with IFC 609 will need to be separated from the remainder of the building. If every battery room contains more than 50 gallons or 1,000 pounds then this would work, but as proposed even smaller quantity battery would now need to comply. While some would argue that is a good thing, it is also contrary to the concept of allowable quantity, and thresholds of risk.</p> <p>If this goes forward, the reference to IFC 609 needs to be changed to IFC 608.</p>
G155	Jeffrey Betz, AT&T	O	<p>Not better than G154.</p>
G156	Randall McCarver, Verizon	SWA	<p>This could solve the issue with Table 509 if the last proposed sentence was relocated as a footnote and the reference to the footnote was inserted in the right column of the table as follows:</p> <p>a. Battery systems shall be allowed to be in the same room with the equipment they support in accordance with Section 608.4 of the <i>International Fire Code</i>."</p>
G163	Dennis Richardson, American Wood Council	O	<p>This proposal allows the use of Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) for construction of a podium building. The separation between the podium and the building above would be 3-HR rated. This will allow a replacement of steel and concrete construction with heavy timber construction.</p> <p>Several issues with understanding the code requirements for the podium construction specified in Table 510.2. Footnote a specifies that if the walls are constructed in accordance with the table, then it will be a 3-HR fire-resistance rated assembly. So why are only 2 layers of sheetrock required to obtain a 3-HR rating in the 2nd column, but 4 layers are required in the 4th column?</p>

S = Support	O = Oppose
SWA = Support with Amendment	M = Monitor
WP = Withdrawn by Proponent	

	Indicates items heard out of order
	Indicates items submitted by Fire Code Action Committee or IAFC Fire & Life Safety Committee
	Indicates items of high priority for the Fire Service

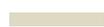
IBC-G – International Building Code/General			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
G165	Dennis Richardson, American Wood Council	O	This will allow CLT to be used for buildings up to 9 stories in height. The CLT must meet the fire testing requirements and meet the hour rating in and of itself. Then, all of the CLT will be covered with 5/8" Type X sheetrock which will add additional protection.
G199	Lee Kranz, Bellevue, WA	O	The proponent indicates that when the machinery rooms are separated, the non-fire service access elevator machine room can be sprinklered. It appears that the only reason to construct a wall to separate the machinery rooms is so another sprinkler can be installed. What incidents have occurred to necessitate such a requirement?
G200	CTC	O	This proposal will change the height threshold where protection of openings in elevator shafts is required from 75' to 420'. One of the methods for protecting the elevator door opening is with a lobby. Therefore, the lobby would not even need to be considered until 420'.
G201	CTC	S	This proposal clarifies that elevator doors opening into a rated corridor need to be protected.
G202	CTC	S	Don't know that this code change is necessary, but it does no harm. It specifies that when elevator lobbies are required, they must be enclosed.
G204	CTC	S	Clarifies the requirement to keep sprinkler water out of the elevator shaft.
G206	Dave Frable, GSA	O	This proposal would allow the standby power provided for fire service access elevators to operate for less than 2 hours. An evaluation would be performed to determine how long the fire service access elevators should be operational after loss of power. The proponent states in the reason that evacuation should be completed within one hour. What the proponent misses is that the fire service access elevator is intended to be used throughout the duration of the fire, not just for occupant evacuation. The fire service access elevator will be used to move personnel and equipment to the staging area for the firefighting operations on the fire floor. This occurs at the start of the fire, but also continues throughout the fire as personnel are replaced, additional equipment is needed, etc.
G210	Dave Frable, GSA	S	Same issue as G206 but for occupant evacuation elevators. For these elevators it makes sense to evaluate the evacuation time and then provide power for the occupant evacuation elevators for that length of time. The fire service access elevators would still continue to operate and be on a minimum of 2 hour operation.
G207	CTC	O	Prefer G210 which would still require all elevators to be available for occupant evacuation, but base the operation on an egress time analysis. This proposal would specify only certain elevators as available for occupant evacuation, and then in an emergency the occupants would need to figure out which elevator can be used.
G208	CTC	S	The elimination of occupant evacuation elevators in open parking garages makes sense. Numerous fire tests have been conducted to evaluate the level of hazard and fire spread when vehicle fires occur in open parking garages. The level of hazard does not justify the need for occupant evacuation elevators.
G213	FLSS	S	Provides criteria for structural design of temporary tents and membrane structures.
G211	BCAC	SWA	This proposal adds criteria for PV systems into the IBC and references the requirements in the IFC. 3111.3.5.1 specifies that ground mounted PV systems shall be subject to fire separation distances as required by the local jurisdiction. This section provides no useful information. It should either specify the separation requirements or be deleted.
G221	Victor Cuevas, City of LA	SWA	This proposal adds PV limitations for roof mounted PV systems which allow for access or parking beneath the panels. This proposal along with G211 adds provisions to the IBC to address the rooftop installation. Section 311.1.1.1 Item 2.5 states that "The structure supporting the array shall be completely open" This could be interpreted to apply to the building the PV is installed upon. This should be revised as follows: "The supporting structure supporting structural columns or legs for the array shall be completely open on all sides, with no

S = Support	O = Oppose
SWA = Support with Amendment	M = Monitor
WP = Withdrawn by Proponent	

	Indicates items heard out of order
	Indicates items submitted by Fire Code Action Committee or IAFC Fire & Life Safety Committee
	Indicates items of high priority for the Fire Service

IBC-G – International Building Code/General			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
			interior partitions.ö
G225	Tony Apfelbeck, Alatomonte Springs	M	This proposal adds a reference to maintaining security at sites during construction to the reference to the IFC requirements. While lack of security is an issue during construction projects, the addition of a reference in the IBC provides no criteria and does not add to the code.
G226	William Hall, Portland Cement Assoc; Jonathan Humble, Iron & Steel Institute	M	This proposal would require that a 3 rd party agency be hired to provide the function of the fire prevention program superintendent, and that employees of the 3 rd party agency be on-site 24 hours a day when the building is of Type V construction with a height of 40ø or more, or in some cases when the building is more than one story in height, based on Table 504.4. While supervision is necessary, many companies can provide their own superintendent to accomplish this task. The title of 3302.3.1 specifies Type V construction, however the text of that section does not refer to Type V at all. The section is broader than that and specifies combustible framing. Revise title to eliminate öType Vö.
G228	William Hall, Portland Cement Assoc; Jonathan Humble, Iron & Steel Institute; Larry Williams, Steel Framing Assoc; Jason Thompson, Masonry Alliance	O	This section is not needed because it is redundant. 3302.3 already requires compliance with Chapter 33 of the IFC. This says the same thing. This proposed language also requires access on all sides of buildings of combustible construction when 4 or more stories in height. There are many times when access cannot be accomplished on all sides.
G229	BCAC	S	This proposal requires stairs in buildings under construction when they reach 40ø in height.
G230	Stephen Skalko, Masonry Alliance	O	This proposal requires the fire sprinkler system to be in service in all floors below 40ø in a Type III, IV or V building before construction can continue above 40ø. While this may not be a bad idea, it is also not practical. Many buildings of that height will also need a fire pump, but the electrical for controller and/or fire pump is not installed in the building. If this is actually needed, then eliminate the construction specific requirements. A fire occurring in a Type II building on the 6 th floor can be as difficult to fight as one in a Type III building. This idea will have some practical difficulties, specifically in cold climates.
G232	Ali Fattah, City of San Diego	O	This proposal requires fire watch when building construction exceeds 40ø in height. Not a bad idea, but it also specifies that the fire watch can have no other duties. Why couldn't this person perform security and fire watch functions during the night shift when no work is occurring? The last sentence would mandate that someone is hired for fire watch and a separate person is hired for security.
G234	Barry Grieve, Target Corp	O	This proposal adds language that would allow for a replicable building program. This new appendix would make reference to öGuideline for Replicable Buildingsö. If the jurisdiction is not adopting the guideline already, this reference in the appendix will not encourage it to happen. This is a waste of time.
G235	Barry Grieve, Target Corp	S	This proposal adds the language from the Guideline for Replicable Buildings into the Appendix. The concept is that a building design is approved, then that design is placed on different sites around the country. This is both time-saving and provides consistency in enforcement and construction. The local jurisdiction still the opportunity to review and apply any local regulations or ordinances.

S = Support	O = Oppose
SWA = Support with Amendment	M = Monitor
WP = Withdrawn by Proponent	

	Indicates items heard out of order
	Indicates items submitted by Fire Code Action Committee or IAFC Fire & Life Safety Committee
	Indicates items of high priority for the Fire Service

IBC-E - International Building Code/Egress

IBC-E – International Building Code/Egress			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
E7	Dave Collins, AIA	S	This reformat will help clarify how to use the net floor area calculation and the gross floor area calculation, and simplify this application of these sections.
E8	Dave Collins, AIA	O or SWA	The concept of the 15 sq.ft./person calculation for conference rooms in office buildings is probably an overkill. However, changing the threshold to 100 sq.ft. per person is the pendulum swinging way too far to the other side. For example, based on 1004.1.3, a conference room could be 4,950 sq.ft. because when the occupant load is less than 50 the proposed section says to use 50 sq.ft. which would require only one exit. Certainly, we could place far more than 50 people in a room of this size. Suggest revision of 1004.1.3 to read as follows: "In Group B buildings, the occupant load factor for determining means of egress requirements for conference and meeting rooms with fewer than 50 occupants of less than 1,000 square feet shall be 100 gross square feet per person."
E9	Dave Frable, GSA	O	It may make sense to modify the 100 sq.ft. per person factor, but show us the studies. Several studies were referenced in the reason statement, but none were listed in any type of bibliography. If the studies back this up, then it makes sense.
E10	Raymond Grill, Arup	O	Similar to G8, but this proposal is just a blanket statement. Prefer G8 with the proposed revisions.
E11	Steve Thomas, CO Code Consulting	O	While the occupant load factor for industrial uses may need revision, the occupant load is typically more than would be found in a warehouse or storage facility. Take a potato chip processing and packaging facility, for example. There are areas covered with ovens, fryers, conveyors and machinery. But there are other packaging areas where the workers can hold hands they are in such close proximity. The average over the entire floor area is what needs to be looked at.
E15 Pt 1	Dave Frable, GSA	Monitor	This proposal will eliminate the allowance to reduce the egress width based on sprinklers and emergency voice/alarm communication system. So many other emergencies could occur that would not be benefited by either the sprinklers or EVAC system.
E15 Pt 2	Dave Frable, GSA	Monitor	This proposal relocates the allowance to reduce the egress based on sprinklers and emergency voice/alarm communication system into the IEBC. Therefore, sprinklers and EVAC could be used to reduce the egress width requirements in existing buildings and allow a method of accommodating the occupants in an existing building. This provides a very logical alternative for use in repurposing existing buildings.
E17	Lee Kranz, Bellevue, WA	O	Assumes fire sprinklers in all occupancies when this is not necessarily the case. Is clear if the exception exists.
E20	BCAC	SWA	With regard to door swing requirements, this proposal is good. But 1006.2.2.2 simply makes reference to egress requirements in NFPA 70. And then, the egress requirements in 1010.1.10 are removed since NFPA 70 is referenced. This does not improve the code. It removes the criteria in the code, and replaces it with a reference to NFPA 70. Delete these revisions.
E21	Lee Kranz, Bellevue	O	Same as E20
E24	Steve Thomas, CO Code Consultants	S	This clarifies a section in the code that can be misinterpreted.
E30	David Kulina, Engel Architects	O	This makes no sense, and would apply to such a small percentage of occupancies at it does not justify this exception
E31	Charles Barlow,	S	Adds language to allow daylight controls and occupant sensors to normal lighting systems in egress paths. The emergency lighting for egress way and exit signs is still

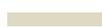
S = Support	O = Oppose
SWA = Support with Amendment	M = Monitor
WP = Withdrawn by Proponent	

- Indicates items heard out of order
- Indicates items submitted by Fire Code Action Committee or IAFC Fire & Life Safety Committee
- Indicates items of high priority for the Fire Service

IBC-E – International Building Code/Egress

#	Proponent	Position	Comments
	EverGlow NA, Inc.		required. This comes from the IgCC.
E40	Lawrence Lincoln, Utah Chapter	O	This proposal should be opposed for three reasons: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The exception is written in such a way that is unclear what is excepted. Does a sprinklered building not need to provide an exterior area for assisted rescue, or do openings not need to be protected which is the last sentence before the exception. 2. A person using this exterior area for assisted rescue is outside of the building and very likely NOT in an area protected with sprinklers, as compared to the person inside the building. The comparison is not equivalent. 3. This proposal would allow an NFPA 13R to meet this exception also.
E56	John Woestman, Kellen Company	O	While it would be nice to provide some guidance regarding "control vestibules", this proposal does not fill that need. All this section does is define the control vestibule and state it must be approved. Other than the definition in the code, the code already specifies that it must be required. Provide some specific criteria to base the approval/disapproval on.
E57 Pt 1	John Woestman, Kellen Company	SWA	This proposal provides locking criteria for school classrooms. It also introduces a new definition of "credential" as being a device for unlocking a door. A better solution may be to delete the definition and revise 1010.1.4.4 #2 to read: "The classroom door shall be unlockable and openable from outside the classroom by the use of a key or other <u>credential unlocking device</u> ."
E58	Joseph Hetzel, Door & Access Systems Manufacturers Assoc	O	It is unclear in the proposed text whether the proposed door is a vertically sliding door or a horizontally sliding door. Also Item 3 states " door panels shall be capable of being broken out manually in the event of power failure by a simple method from both sides without special knowledge or effort." How do I break out a door with any special effort???? Unsure how this technology actually works. Would create a conflict with ADA due to the 30 pound force. How could breaking a door down be special knowledge.
E66	James Peterkin	O or SWA	Allows delayed egress in A occupancy courtrooms. The concept is supported but limitations need to be included. Suggest revising the exception to read: "Where approved by the code official, delayed egress locking systems shall be permitted to be installed on <u>one exit or exit access door doors</u> serving courtrooms within a Group A occupancies that are in buildings that are equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1."
E67	John Woestman, Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association	O	This allows delayed egress in Group E facilities. While this may be beneficial to delay elopement in day care facilities, it should not be allowed for all Group E.
E68	BCAC	O	This allows delayed egress in Group E facilities. While this may be beneficial to delay elopement in day care facilities, it should not be allowed for all Group E.
E79	Lee Kranz, Bellevue, WA	O	This proposal would specify that panic hardware is not required on doors serving an A occupancy with an occupant load of 100 or less. This requirement at 100 was in the 2000 and 2003 IBC/IFC. Why go backwards now? What incident has prompted the need to change this threshold? In the past two cycles, all of the egress requirements were just coordinated for 2 exits, panic hardware, exit signs, exit illumination, etc at 50. What is the justification to change the panic hardware requirement to 100?
E81	Dave Frable,	S	Allows the use of turnstiles in the egress path. It provides limitations on the egress

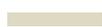
S = Support	O = Oppose
SWA = Support with Amendment	M = Monitor
WP = Withdrawn by Proponent	

	Indicates items heard out of order
	Indicates items submitted by Fire Code Action Committee or IAFC Fire & Life Safety Committee
	Indicates items of high priority for the Fire Service

IBC-E – International Building Code/Egress

#	Proponent	Position	Comments
	GSA		width capacity similar to that of a revolving door. We have accepted revolving doors for decades if they meet the criteria, why not turnstiles also?
E148	Steve DiGiovanni, Clark County	S	This proposal will specify that exit signs comply with the code at time of construction and any other requirements in IFC Chapter 11 on retroactive construction requirements.
E98	Joe McElvaney	O	This proposal would allow an increase in exit travel distance beyond 400ø when compliance with Table 3206.2 Footnote g is applied. The problem with this proposal is that the footnote is designed to allow storage areas larger than 500,000 sq.ft. when additional fire protection features are added to the building. This footnote does not contemplate allowing the occupants additional time to egress, it is designed to allow the FD to better fight and attack the fire. Bottom line, travel distance can be increased beyond 400ø based on performance design or an alternative method. It is not a prescriptive section of the code, and neither is Footnote g. The intent of both Footnote g and the proponent is to allow additional fire protection features to be considered. This concept is already allowed in the codes as an alternate method.
E99	Steve DiGiovanni, Clark County	M	Based on the proposed language, the proponent is suggesting that an exit passageway be constructed as the final portion of the means of egress to allow the exit travel distance to be increased. This is already allowed in the code. The measurement of travel distance stops at an exit passageway. The problem is that the proponent wants to allow this same benefit for a fire-rated corridor. A fire-rated corridor and an exit passageway may look similar, but there are specific criteria that allow the exit passageway to be considered an exit, while a corridor is still part of the exit access.
E100	BCAC	S	Good clarification of common path of travel.
E105	Vickie Lovell, Fire Safe North America	M	This proposal would require 1-HR rated corridors in areas that are subject to hurricanes, floods or earthquakes. What is the benefit of a 1-HR rated corridor during a hurricane or flood? G152, G171, E97 are all a package to address sustainability and resiliency of communities after a disaster.
E108	Ronald Geren	O	This proponent is misunderstanding the intent of Exception 3. Exception 3 is essentially saying that if the corridor (room or area) has a width of at least 2.5 times its length, then it not considered a corridor. It is still dead-end in that you must leave via the same area where you entered this area, but it not a corridor therefore it is not treated as a dead-end corridor. It is a portion of a room. The proponent is suggesting that we take the 2.5 factor and increase it because the occupancy is sprinklered is not logical. The 2.5 factor is used to determine whether the area or space or portion of a building is a corridor. If it is a corridor, then the limitations of 20ø or 50ø apply based on other factors.
E113	William King, VBOA	SWA or S	This proposal intends to enhance the integrity of the fire barriers creating stairways and exit passageways. The addition of the terminology in the main portion of each section is appropriate. 1023.5 should be further revised to read as follows: øMembrane penetrations into or and through penetrations into interior exit stairways and ramps are prohibited except for equipment and ductwork necessary for independent pressurizationí ø 1024.6 should be further revised to read as follows: øMembrane penetrations into or and through-penetrations into an exit passageway are prohibited except for equipment and ductwork necessary for independent pressurizationí ø
E115	Lee Kranz, Bellevue, WA	O	This proposal adds a reference to standpipe requirements in the section for horizontal

S = Support	O = Oppose
SWA = Support with Amendment	M = Monitor
WP = Withdrawn by Proponent	

	Indicates items heard out of order
	Indicates items submitted by Fire Code Action Committee or IAFC Fire & Life Safety Committee
	Indicates items of high priority for the Fire Service

IBC-E – International Building Code/Egress

#	Proponent	Position	Comments
			exits, exit stairways and ramps, and exit passageways. This would be fine if ALL exit stairways, for example, required a standpipe connection. However, they do not. The installation of standpipes is predicated on other factors, such as height of building (stairways), covered mall over 50,000 sq.ft. (exit passageways), etc. Standpipe are not required based on the fact that it is an exit stairway. This reference will confuse the issue.
E116	Victor Cuevas, City of LA	S	This proposal will relocate the luminous exit path marking from Chapter 10 to Section 403 on high-rise. Since luminous marking is only required in high-rise buildings, this seems like an appropriate relocation.
E117	John Williams, Healthcare Adhoc Comm; CTC	O	This proposal will delete the requirement for luminous egress path marking in a high-rise classified as I-2.
E118	CTC	S	This proposal will delete the requirement for luminous egress path marking for I-4 high-rise buildings. It is very unlikely that a high-rise building would be classified as an I-4 occupancy. The intent of this section is to require the luminous egress path marking when the building fits the occupancy classification. The problem is that when a high-rise building contains and I-4 day care, this provision is being required. This was not the intent of this section, so the deletion of I-4 from these requirements is appropriate and will eliminate this confusion.
E119	Bob Davidson, Davidson Code Consulting	S	This proposal will delete the requirement for luminous egress path marking in a high-rise classified as I-3. I-3 occupancies will have staff leading inmates to the exit. This requirement is not needed.
E121	Lee Devito, FirePro Inc	O	The proponent provided several reasons why the photoluminescent marking is questionable, however provided no information on the electroluminescent marking that would be added to the code. Additionally, there is a concern with having the fire alarm system monitor this new system. There is not information as to the additional load placed on the fire alarm system to perform this function.
E141	Jeff Shapiro, International Code Consultants	S	Also see E145. This proposal is a good clarification of the requirements as to where emergency escape and rescue openings are required.
E142	Steve Thomas, CO Code Consulting	O	Similar attempt to clarify language as in E141. Prefer E141 language.
E145	Jeff Shapiro, International Code Consultants	S	This proposal will allow only one escape window from the basement of the R-2 or R-3 provided the basement is sprinklered. This is an excellent option and a great improvement on life safety. Will not support this if a modification goes forward to delete the 2 nd exit route from the basement.
E160	CTC, BCAC	S	Addresses the concept of suites in sleeping areas.

S = Support

O = Oppose

SWA = Support with Amendment

M = Monitor

WP = Withdrawn by Proponent

 Indicates items heard out of order Indicates items submitted by Fire Code Action Committee or IAFC Fire & Life Safety Committee Indicates items of high priority for the Fire Service

IMC – International Mechanical Code

IMC – International Mechanical Code			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
M44	Jonathan Roberts, UL Howard Hopper, John Taecker	M	The proposed modification to 505.4 may have some negative implications. The current language would allow for the use of domestic cooking exhaust systems only if domestic cooking appliances are utilized for domestic purposes í ö. But with this new proposal, the limitation that such appliances be used õfor domestic purposesö is taken away. There are many instances where cooking appliances that are listed for domestic use, are actually used for commercial purposes. In those cases, a Type I hood exhaust and fire suppression system should be required.
M45	Guy McMann, CO Assoc of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials	SWA	It is logical to add this reference to the new Section 407.2.6 in the IBC, but there are some items that could use clean up. Suggest that the new sentence should not be an additional sentence in Exception 1. Exception 1 addresses õother than Group I-1 and I-2ö. This sentence should be moved to a new Exception 2.
M57	Samuel Waymire, APPA Dana Peterson	O	The proposal would provide a special exemption for hazardous exhaust ducts for educational laboratories, solely on the basis that õí educational teaching facilities typically use less hazardous materials and chemicals í ö. Unfortunately, accidents and poorly supervised (and inexperienced students) mix improper materials all the time. Hazardous exhaust ducts in educational laboratories merit the same type of protection as required for other hazardous exhaust ducts in commercial & industrial laboratories. I believe Morgana would be able to share some insight here. But based on the reason statement submitted, I am hard pressed to see a justification for lowering the existing level of protection that is in the code now.
M59	Elley Klausbruckner	S	This proposal will require cleanouts in ducts conveying combustible dust. This will provide the ability to clean the duct interior to prevent dust accumulation at the base of vertical runs of ductwork.
M60	Peter Levitt, Sternvent	M	Wording should be changed. This section is for dust and refuse exhaust systems. It would not be used flammable vapor removal.
M70 Pt I	John Woestman, Extruded Polystyrene Foam Assoc	O	Agree that the original language in the code regarding foam plastic insulation on ducts in plenums was confusing, but I actually find this proposal more confusing. This is similar to M 160-15. I cannot see how either of these provisions adds any clarity. I cannot determine whether they improve or detract from current provisions. I have no recommendation on either of these, but due to the confusing nature of both, I recommend a õWatchö status to see where these two go.
M160 Pt I	Rob Brooks, Dow Chemical Company	O	Note action on M70. Also, the reason indicates that there is no technical change, however two new test standards are included.
M98	Mike Fischer, Center for the Polyurethanes Industry of the American Chemistry Council	O	This proposal would allow spray-applied polyurethane foam for duct insulation in attics and crawl spaces to have an increased smoke-development of 450 (rather than 50). The proponentõs justification is that it is consistent with options in M1601.3 of the IRC. --- But this proposal in the IMC would apply to ALL attic and crawl spaces, not just those associated with 1- and 2-familyh dwellings. That is far too broad to jump from a smoke development rating of 50 to 450, as it could affect many occupancies. Whether it is appropriate in the IRC, is irrelevant for many other occupancies.
M106	Jonathan Roberts, UL	M	This is new code language that would allow unvented alcohol fuel-burning appliances in specific circumstances. It would appear to require a certain amount of fresh make-up air, but since this is a new provision, it deserves a õWatch statusö. It may be perfectly fine, since new residential construction requires CO alarms, but I believe a õWatch statusö is still warranted.
M117	Mike Fischer, Kellen Company	O	Refrigerants can now be classified into a new sub category in ASHRAE 34. This new category is 2L based on the flammability of the refrigerant. Class 1 is used for nonflammable refrigerants. Class 2L is refrigerants which are flammable but produce a

S = Support	O = Oppose
SWA = Support with Amendment	M = Monitor
WP = Withdrawn by Proponent	

- Indicates items heard out of order
- Indicates items submitted by Fire Code Action Committee or IAFC Fire & Life Safety Committee
- Indicates items of high priority for the Fire Service

IMC – International Mechanical Code

#	Proponent	Position	Comments
			<p>slower burn.</p> <p>This proposal suggests that the Class 2L refrigerants (flammable) be treated the same as Class 1 refrigerants (nonflammable).</p> <p>This is quite contrary to the traditional handling of refrigerants. Ammonia is called out as a specific hazard because of the potential for ignition in enclosed spaces.</p> <p>This should be defeated.</p>

S = Support	O = Oppose
SWA = Support with Amendment	M = Monitor
WP = Withdrawn by Proponent	

- Indicates items heard out of order
- Indicates items submitted by Fire Code Action Committee or IAFC Fire & Life Safety Committee
- Indicates items of high priority for the Fire Service

IPC – International Plumbing Code

IPC – International Plumbing Code			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
P81	James Richardson	M	Would lead to huge increases in burn injuries, especially to children.
P247	Jeff Hugo, NFSA	S	This proposal refers to the IFC for the design and installation of piping systems for fire sprinkler systems when using nonpotable water.

S = Support	O = Oppose
SWA = Support with Amendment	M = Monitor
WP = Withdrawn by Proponent	

- Indicates items heard out of order
- Indicates items submitted by Fire Code Action Committee or IAFC Fire & Life Safety Committee
- Indicates items of high priority for the Fire Service

IPMC – International Property Maintenance Code

IPMC – International Property Maintenance Code			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
PM4	David Bonowitz, National Council of Structural Eng	SWA	Along with the many issues addressed in this proposal, it also specifies that the structure being repaired must comply with the IEBC; the reference to the IBC is being removed. The IEBC is not always adopted in all jurisdictions and may not normally be available for proper application. Retain the reference to IBC along with the IEBC.