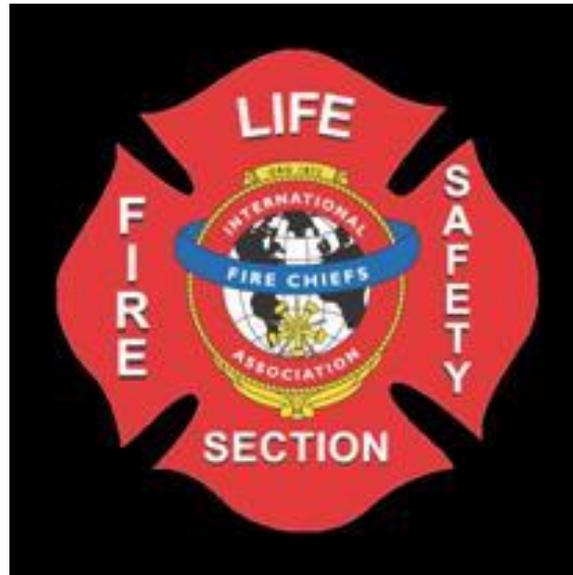


Fire & Life Safety Section International Association of Fire Chiefs



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 Louisville, KY
April 17, 2016 – April 27, 2016

NOTES:

1. These positions may be updated prior to, during, and after the Committee Action Hearings as additional information is received.
2. The code changes are listed in code hearing order.
3. Not all of the code changes are included in this document, only those items which the FLSS has reviewed.

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Committee Action Hearing Schedule

April 17, 2016 – April 27, 2016
 Kentucky International Convention Center
 Louisville, KY

Day	Date	Start Time	Code Committee	Start Time	Code Committee
		Track 1		Track 2	
Sunday	April 17	1200	IWUIC IFC	1200	Admin
Monday	April 18	0800	IFC	0800	Admin
				0800	IECC – R IRC – E
Tuesday	April 19	0800	IFC	0800	IECC – R IRC – E
Wednesday	April 20	0800	IFC	0800	IECC – R IRC – E
		0800	IRC – B		
Thursday	April 21	0800	IRC – B	0800	IECC – R IRC – E
				0800	IECC – C
Friday	April 22	0800	IRC – B	0800	IECC – C
Saturday	April 23	0800	IRC – B	0800	IECC – C
		1000	IEBC -S IBC – S		
Sunday	April 24	1000	IBC – S	1000	IECC – C
Monday	April 25	0800	IBC – S	0800	IECC – C
Tuesday	April 26	0800	IBC – S	0800	IECC – C
Wednesday	April 27	0800	IBC – S	0800	IECC – C

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IFC Code Development Committee

Page 1723 in the monograph

IFC Code Development Committee			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
WUIC1	William Hall, Portland Cement Association	O	While the log construction is a combustible material, it is not easily ignited. The issue on a wildland fire exposure is not duration of "burn-through", it is "ignition resistance". Additionally, this section references Section 504.3, which is specific to roof covering. If the intent is to meet the same requirements as roof covering, this wording does not make that clear.
WUIC2	William Hall, Portland Cement Association	O	While the log construction is a combustible material, it is not easily ignited. The issue on a wildland fire exposure is not duration of "burn-through", it is "ignition resistance". Additionally, this section references Section 504.3, which is specific to roof covering. If the intent is to meet the same requirements as roof covering, this wording does not make that clear.
WUIC3	David Tyree, American Wood Council	S	This proposal allows for the use of materials which have been tested for ignition resistance.
WUIC4	David Tyree, American Wood Council	S	The added testing criteria is appropriate.
WUIC5	John Woestman Kellen	M	Wording is not confusing. Not sure why the product must comply with the D7032 in Item 4 and the comply again in Items 4.1 and 4.2
WUIC6	David Tyree, American Wood Council	S	This proposal allows for the use of materials which have been tested for ignition resistance.
WUIC7	David Tyree, American Wood Council	S	This proposal allows for the use of materials which have been tested for ignition resistance.
WUIC8	Joseph Holland Hoover, Treated Wood Products	S	This adds the ability to use fire-retardant-treated wood as part of the underfloor construction. Heavy timber is already allowed for this application, and the IBC allows fire-retardant-treated in buildings of Type IV Heavy Timber construction.
WUIC9	Mathew Hunter American Wood Council	M	While this proposed appendix may be of use, it is not appropriate in the IWUIC to reference a CA code or standard. This proposal is adding CA SFM Standards and ASTM Standards, but none of these 4 new standards are referenced anywhere in the code. Without a section requiring compliance with the standards, how would these be applied?
PM1	BCAC FCAC	S	This adds IFC criteria to the IPMC for maintenance of fire-resistant-rated construction.
PM2	FLSS	S	This adds IFC criteria to the IPMC for maintenance of fire-extinguishing systems.
PM3	BCAC FCAC	S	Identical to PM2
PM4	BCAC FCAC	S	Adds references from IPMC to IFC for maintenance of fire protection equipment.
PM5	BCAC FCAC	S	Adds requirements to maintain smoke alarms and to replace every 10 years or when inoperable.
PM6	BCAC FCAC	S	Adds requirement for CO alarms and maintenance.
PM7	Jonathan Wilson, National Center for Healthy Housing	SWA	Section 705.1 is a good addition. However, Section 705.2 sets up a deadline which does not exist in IFC Ch 11. Chapter 11 states that a timeframe shall be established for completion instead of providing 3 more years. Delete Section 705.2.
ADM79	Tim Knorr, LA County Fire Dept	O	This would enable the FCO to require an accurate count of occupants at any time the building is open.

April 9, 2016

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IFC Code Development Committee			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
			It also requires that there is an accurate occupant count for each accessory room and it must be separate from the main assembly count. Then it gives the authority to empty the building when the FCO believes the count is inaccurate. How would you determine that it is inaccurate without actually counting each individual. Overcrowding is a serious issue, but this would quickly become a nightmare to enforce.
F1	Marcelo Hirschler; Jeff Shapiro; Kevin Scott	S	Adds definition of "accessible" and "readily accessible" to the code. Needs follow up to confirm that the terms are used correctly throughout the code.
F12	FCAC	S	Adds definitions of "ready access" and "access". This proposal actually lists the items that need to be modified throughout the code, but the definitions are different.
F5	Gregory Cahanin, American Hydrotech	O	This proposal includes many items that are already in the code and is redundant.
F6	FCAC	S	Clarifies the requirements for locating a dumpster in or adjacent to a building.
F7	William Freer, NY State FP	SWA	Agree with application to Group R-2 dormitories. Suggest revision to language as follows: "...open-flame-producing items shall not be allowed in sleeping units are prohibited in Group R-2 dormitory occupancies."
F8	FCAC	S	Relocates the requirement for electrical rating for powered industrial trucks into the main Section, 309, that regulates powered industrial trucks.
F9	William Freer, NY State FP	O	This proposal will restrict smoking Group R-2 dormitories. This will be nearly unenforceable. The study cited is not specifically for dormitories and cannot be used to justify this change.
F10	John Williams, Adhoc Healthcare Comm	SWA	Need better wording for Section 310.2. The list of items does not correlate with the code. It references "flammable gas" rather than "combustible gas". It does not specify "combustible dust". Delete the revisions to this section. Suggest exception in 310.3 be revised as follows: " Exception: In Group 1-2 occupancies where Where smoking is prohibited throughout the facility, "No Smoking" signs are not required in interior locations of the facility where signs are displayed at all major entrances into the facility."
F11	Joe Boisseau, Colonial Heights Fire and EMS	O	Two concerns with this item: 1. The proposal is submitted based on a perceived problem. Does this problem actually exist? 2. The first sentence is regulating the vapor device stated that "it" shall not create a problem. It should be regulating the use of the device. For example, "Electronic simulated smoking or similar devices shall not be used where..."
F13	Dan Nichols, NY State Division of Building Codes	SWA	This proposal allows fire protection systems to be shut down during the unoccupied portion of the year when they are not occupied. This makes sense as it protects the integrity of the systems. The new Exception 3 should be revised to remove the limitation on "motor vehicles". This would restrict the use of this exception when a motorcycle or snowmobile was left at the unoccupied building. Suggest wording as follows: "Seasonally occupied buildings that will not be heated and where fire protection systems will be exposed to freezing temperatures, fire alarm and sprinkler systems are permitted to be placed out of service in buildings that have fire areas not exceeding 12,000 square feet and do not store motor vehicles or hazardous materials."
F14	FCAC	S	This proposal changes the reference from "fire chief" to "fire code official" through the code.
F15	Christopher Moran, Jensen Hughes	O	This proposal allows the storage of fueled equipment in rooms where a water mist system is provided, in lieu of sprinklers. The water mist systems have not proven their effectiveness in these instances. This proposal brings up another larger issue...should water mist systems be considered equivalent to sprinklers? Currently, if an entire building was equipped with water mist system it does NOT get any of the benefits as a building that is sprinklered throughout. Just because the system is listed, does not make it equivalent to a sprinkler system.
F16	William Freer, NY State FP	SWA	With all of the electronics in new vehicles, how many people are actually requiring that the battery be disconnected? It may be more appropriate to simply delete Item 1 in its entirety and let the battery remain connected while the vehicle is in the building. The fuel tank would still be sealed and locked.

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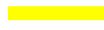
IFC Code Development Committee			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
F17	Martin Gresho, FP2FIRE	O	The term "gas-fueled vehicles" is used in many sections of the code. Making this one change here does not make sense. Either change the term throughout the code or leave this term as it is.
F18	Greg Rogers, WS State Assoc Fire Marshals	SWA	Revise 1 st section, then it works.
F19	Dan Nichols, NY State Division of Building Codes	SWA	This exception makes sense conceptually. The intent for reducing the storage height to 2' below ceilings is to allow hose streams to travel across the stack to the fire location. When the storage is against the wall, the hose stream does not need to travel across the stack to reach anything else. There probably should be a limitation on the depth from the wall. For example, 30". Also, there should be some provisions for storage height in sprinklered buildings.
F20	Jeff Shapiro, Intl Code Consultants	S	This will clarify the restriction on storing combustible materials in corridors used for egress.
F21	Stephen DiGiovanni, Clark County Dept of Building and Fire Prev	M	This proposal seems more appropriate as part of an alternate method, or performance-based design. It assumes that the code prohibits combustibles to be placed in hallways to begin with, and as evidenced by F20, that requirement is not in the code.
F23	FCAC	S	This adds requirements for commercial mobile food preparation vehicles into the IFC.
F24	Joe McElvaney, Phoenix FD	O	This adds requirements to maintain swimming pool barriers and should be opposed for two reasons: 1. This proposal is lacking the information for the inspector to know if the barrier is even required. 2. While the need to maintain pool barriers is important and saves lives, this requirement to maintain them is not an area where the fire code should venture. If the inspector should happen to notice that the barrier is in need of repair, the inspector can refer the issue to the appropriate dept for follow up. This is the process currently used for other issues which are outside the enforcement of the fire code.
F25	Joe McElvaney, Phoenix FD	O	While the concept of protecting employees from unsafe conditions in confined spaces or trenches, this proposal assumes that all fire inspectors have been trained in confined space or trench rescue. Most of the inspectors that are also firefighters have this training, however, many inspectors would not be capable of this. By including this into the code, the inspector can now be called to enforce Title 29 CFR, and be liable if something is missed. This is already cover by OSHA. Let the firefighters respond when needed and don't try to make them OSHA inspectors.
F22	Jason Wilen, National Roofing Contractors Association	SWA	Agree with the concept of using the same term throughout the I-Codes for landscaped roofs, just not sure that "vegetative roofs" is the term that should be used. "Landscaped roofs" seems more appropriate and is also used in the IBC as "vegetative roofs", but "landscaped roofs" is not defined.
F186	Jason Wilen, National Roofing Contractors Association	SWA	Same issue as F22, but picks up items in IBC. Again, suggest use of "landscaped roofs".
S25	Tim Earl, GBH International	SWA	Same issue as F22, but picks up items in IBC (Part I), IFC (Part II) and IECC (Part III) Again, suggest use of "landscaped roofs".
F26	Alan Perdue, Safer Building Coalition	S	This concept is good and will provide an assurance that emergency help can be summoned. However, there is no definition for "emergency responder public safety answering point". Additionally, if the acronym PSAP is not used elsewhere in the code, it does not need to be included in this section. Revision could be as simple as "...approved means for the public to access the emergency responder public safety answering point (PSAP) contact the fire department." This is consistent with the wording in the subsequent Sections 401.3.1, 401.3.2, 401.3.3.
F27	Joe McElvaney, Phoenix FD	SWA	This requirement is already in the code, but this would be a good addition to this section. However, the language needs to be consistent with language in Section 5003.3.1 which reads "Where hazardous materials are released in quantities reportable under state, federal

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IFC Code Development Committee			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
			or local regulations, the fire code official shall be notified and the following procedures required in accordance with Sections 5003.3.1.1 through 5003.3.1.4.”
F28	Joe McElvaney, Phoenix FD	O	The idea of having someone identified to coordinate with the FD is good. However, it should not be mandated on every building. Suggest this requirement be added to Section 404.2.2 as part of the Fire Safety and Evacuation Plan. Certainly all of the buildings which are required to have a Fire Safety and Evacuation Plan should identify this person. Also revise the section to change the wording required the person to be “readily identified”. I do not know what that means...does he/she need to wear a fluorescent orange vest? Or does it mean that the person needs to be designated and identified in the plan?
F29	FCAC	S	This proposal changes the threshold for requiring crowd managers. Currently, crowd managers are not required until the occupant load >1000, and then 4 crowd managers are suddenly required. This moves the threshold to >300 and at that point 2 crowd managers are required. The number also corresponds to the threshold for fire alarms in Group A.
F30	John Williams, Adhoc Healthcare Comm	S	Relocating the required frequency for evacuation drills in ambulatory care facilities to Table 405.2 places it where the code user will be looking for the requirement.
F31	FCAC	S	This is editorial and clarifies the actual requirements that are located within this Section.
F32	Jack Murphy, FSDA	O	While the information on the Building Information Card is good, it does not seem necessary that every Fire Safety and Evacuation Plan be mandated to provide it. Currently the BIC is required where a Fire Command Center is required, i.e. high-rise and malls. This seems appropriate since the typical fire operation in a one of these facilities will be a more systematic and time consuming process. This time will allow for someone to actually read the BIC and utilize this information. But Fire Safety and Evacuation Plans are required in ALL Group A, other than place of religious worship <2,000. This means that every small Group A (fast food restaurant) must provide a BIC. It seems excessive.
F33	FCAC	S	Revises the lockdown plan contents.
F4	FCAC	S	This correlates the definition of MSDS with the new international terminology of SDS.
F34	Sarah Rice, Preview Group	O	F4 solves the issue of MSDS v SDS better.
F35	Jay Weightman, Colorado Springs FD	O	The current language already allows access other than hardcopy. F4 solves the issue of MSDS v SDS better.
F351	Jay Weightman, Colorado Springs FD	O	The current language already allows access other than hardcopy. F4 solves the issue of MSDS v SDS better.
F404	William Winslow	M	This is proposed as an appendix to create a road map between codes and the global harmonization effort. Need to evaluate actual transitions proposed.
F36	Robert Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts	O	This proposal eliminates the use of NFPA 13R or 13D sprinkler systems to allow increase in distance to from building to access roads. The reason statement indicates that these systems are life safety systems, which is totally accurate. The reason statement also states that in some fires, the entire building has been lost, but all lives are saved. In other words, the sprinkler system did its job! Section 503.1.1 already allows the code official to determine the amount of increase over 150'. A local policy could easily be developed to reduce the increase for 13R or 13D, if the local jurisdiction felt this was actually necessary.
F37	Stephen Skalko, Masonry Alliance for Codes and Standards	O	The requirement for 2 access roads to large buildings already exists in the code. Appendix D, Section D104 require 2 access roads for buildings over 30', or over 3 stories, or over 62,000 sq.ft. The requirement in the appendix is more restrictive than what is proposed in this code change.
F38	Joe McElvaney, Phoenix FD	O	The IFC already contains requirements for access during construction in Chapter 33. So at the very least, these requirements are misplaced and should be relocated to Chapter 33. Section 3310 is currently very minimal and this additional criterion would be beneficial. Not sure if the reference to ASTM D698 is needed. It is doubtful that the temporary, graded, compacted road will be tested.

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IFC Code Development Committee			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
			Section 503.7.3 should be deleted.
F39	Tim Knorr, LA County FD	S	This proposal will give the FCO the ability to require blue raised hydrant markers.
F40	Joe McElvaney, Phoenix FD	SWA	This proposal will require fire command centers to a number of buildings which do not require a fire command center now. It seems appropriate to add the covered malls and buildings with smoke-protected assembly seating. However, it does not seem necessary for every building with an atrium over 2 stories of every building with EV/AC systems, or buildings just because they have mass notification. Delete items #2, #3, and #4.
F41	Adria Reinertson, Riverside County FD	S	This will add a fire command center in extremely large buildings. It should include covered malls.
F42	Ali Fattah, San Diego Development Services Dept	S	This proposal requires a 2-HR separation for fire command centers in high-rise buildings. The fire pump and generator rooms are required to have 2-HR so it seems appropriate to provide the same level of protection for the fire command center.
F43	Matthew Davy, Arup	O	This proposal reduces the minimum size of a fire command center from 200 sq.ft. to 96 sq.ft. This is less than ½ of the currently provided size. The argument that the room should be larger for taller buildings does not consider the fact that the firefighting operation is the same on any given floor of the high-rise. The change in building height should not change the size of the fire command center, but it should increase the survivability time of the fire command center.
F44	Stephen DiGiovanni, Clark County Building and Prev Dept	SWA	This proposal reduces the minimum size of a fire command center from 200 sq.ft. to 96 sq.ft. as the minimum. But it also includes a factor to increase the size of the command center based on the size of the building. This is a better solution than F43, but not certain if we want to go back to 96 sq.ft. as the minimum size for a fire command center. The 96 sq.ft. will serve as the required size of the fire command center for buildings up to 640,000 sq.ft.
F45	Bill McHugh, National Fireproofing Contractors Association	O	While it may be beneficial to know the actual spray applied fire-resistive materials and the manufacturer for post-fire investigations, it is not necessary information in fire command center. It would just be something getting in the way during the emergency operation and should not be included.
F46	William Freer, NY State Office of Fire Prev and Control	O	This information was remove from the IFC and defaulted to the marking requirements in the NEC. This is located in the wrong place anyway. It should be in Section 605.11 which is where the IFC regulates these systems.
F47	Alan Perdue, Safer Buildings Coalition	SWA	Understand and agree with the intent of the proposal, but the revision is in the wrong place. Revision should read as follows: "All new buildings shall have approved radio coverage for emergency responders within the building based upon the existing coverage levels of utilized by the public safety communication systems of utilized by the jurisdiction at the exterior of the building. This section shall not require improvement of the existing public safety communication systems."
F49	Joe McElvaney, Phoenix FD	O	This proposal adds the reference to NFPA 72, but in the wrong location. F52 is preferred.
F50	Alan Perdue, Safer Buildings Coalition	M	The emergency responder radio coverage is for communication into and out of a building. Is a data network necessary?
F51	Alan Perdue, Safer Buildings Coalition	S	This proposal changes the method of measuring compliance with the emergency radio coverage system requirements. The DAQ measures the quality and understandability of the transmission rather than electronically, rather than just by the person listening to the message, this will work. However, if the only method of determining DAQ is based on a person listening to the message, then this is too subjective, and easily argued as to whether complied or not.
F52	FCAC	S	This proposal adds the requirement for emergency responder radio coverage to comply with NFPA 72. This proposal is preferred over F49 since it specifies NFPA 72 for design (Section 510.4.2) and installation (Section 510.5). Move F52 to after F53. If F53 is approved, then delete revision to 510.4.2 in F52 and revise 510.5 to reference NFPA 1221.

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IFC Code Development Committee			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
F53	Adria Reinertson, Riverside County FD	S	This proposal adds a reference to NFPA 1221 for emergency responder radio coverage. This is a good change, but does not include installation requirements. After this is approved, modify Section 510.5 in F52 to reference NFPA 1221.
F54	Alan Perdue, Safer Buildings Coalition	S	This clarifies this section and does not restrict the technology chosen to meet the requirements.
F55	Alan Perdue, Safer Buildings Coalition	S	Agree with the inclusion of the technical criteria, but not sure why the term "emergency responder radio coverage" is revised. If it is revised intentionally, it needs to be done throughout the section.
F56	Sagiv Weiss-Ishai, San Francisco FD	S	This is consistent with the requirement for secondary power in NFPA 72.
F57	Alan Perdue, Safer Buildings Coalition	O	This proposal requires either standby batteries for 12-hours, or standby batteries for 2-hours PLUS a generator for 12-hours. The concept is stated simpler in Item F56. Prefer F56
F58	Alan Perdue, Safer Buildings Coalition	S	This proposal updates some of the requirements.
F59	Alan Perdue, Safer Buildings Coalition	S	This is good information that clarifies many of the system requirements. Suggest changes as follows: Delete the "(s)". The code already specifies that plural includes singular and singular includes the plural. The main sentence confuses monitoring and supervision. Suggest revisions to read as follows: "The emergency responder radio enhancement system shall be monitored supervised by a listed fire alarm control unit. <u>The emergency responder radio enhancement system shall be monitored by an approved supervising station</u> , or where approved by the fire code official, shall sound an audible signal at a constantly attended on-site location. Automatic supervisory signals shall include the following:"
F60	Alan Perdue, Safer Buildings Coalition	S	This proposal requires as-built documents, which is already required in Section 105.4.5. This section is not necessary.
F61	Alan Perdue, Safer Buildings Coalition	S	If the system is designed to NFPA 72, isn't this already taken care of?
F62	Alan Perdue, Safer Buildings Coalition	S	This adds the appropriate standard
F63	Alan Perdue, Safer Buildings Coalition	SWA	Understand the desire to remove the term "nationally". Change the language to specify "... <u>approved</u> organization, <u>approved</u> school or a certificate issued by the manufacturer..."
F64	Alan Perdue, Safer Buildings Coalition	S	This corrects the required tests and specifies 95% coverage in all areas. The new Item 8 inserts the DAQ test. Move this to after F65. If F65 passes then this can be withdrawn.
F65	FCAC	S	This corrects the required tests and specifies 95% coverage in all areas. It also revises Items 4 and 5 with regard to testing methods to achieve the 95%. Similar to F64. Prefer this over F64.
F66	Alan Perdue, Safer Buildings Coalition	S	This is a good change which deals with maintenance of the emergency responder radio coverage system.
F67	Alan Perdue, Safer Buildings Coalition	S	This proposal will allow for modification of the system to allow for changes that occur during the life of the building.
F68	Thad Carlson, TrickleStar LLC	O	The provisions for power taps and adapters needs to be revised. This proposal makes an attempt at that, however, there are several issues which this proposal: 1. Power taps with over-current protection are not the same as surge protectors with voltage protection, even though they look quite similar. 2. What is the difference between a current tap and a multi-plug adapter? 3. Regulations, such the UL standard, should not be in the definition,
F69	Thad Carlson, TrickleStar LLC	O	This is the same as F68 but it adds another UL standard for power taps, UL 1363A.
F70	FCAC	S	This proposal allows a level between a 660 gallon tank and a 3000 gallon PAST. It provides provisions for a middle ground.

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IFC Code Development Committee			
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F71	Christopher Moran, United Technologies Corporation/Marioff	M	If the water mist system will operate for an extended period of time, like a sprinkler system, then this is a valid option. However, if the water supply or stored pressure supply is limited, this system should not be considered equivalent to a sprinkler system.
F72	Jon Roberts, UL	S	This proposal provides the specific standard for testing and listing unvented portable heaters.
F73	John Williams, Adhoc Healthcare Comm	SWA	This proposal adds criteria for portable heaters. Section 610.5.1 should be revised to read: "In Group I-2 and ambulatory care facilities, the use of portable, electric space heaters shall be permitted in nonsleeping staff and employee areas in which provided the heating element cannot exceed a temperature of 212°F (100°C) shall be permitted in nonsleeping staff and employee areas. "
F74	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International	M	Agree that regulation of non-required generators is not adequately addressed in the code. The reference to NFPA 37 will fill that void. But not sure why the section doesn't just require a 5' separation, rather than including all of the fire test criteria. This criteria should be part of an alternate method report.
G36	BCAC FLSS	S	This proposal correlates the IFC and IBC with the current requirements in the IMC and IFGC for standby power.
G37	John Woestman, Builders Hardware Manufacturers Assoc	S	This provides correlation with terminology in Chapter 10.
F76	John Williams, Adhoc Healthcare Comm	SWA	This proposal intends to get the code user to NFPA 99 for maintenance of generators. The reason statement indicates that the end result is to get to NFPA 110. These two standards are already required in the charging section. The way this is formatted, it seems like the Group I-2 is an exception to the charging section and indicates that rather than NFPA 110 and 111, use NFPA 99. Suggest adding the work "also" so that it is clear that the Group I-2 comply with NFPA 99, 110 and 111.
F77	Jeff Shapiro, Int'l Code Consultants	S	This proposal will relocate the requirements for testing of emergency lighting to Ch 10 where the emergency lighting requirements are located.
G35	Gregory Wilson & Rebecca Quinn, Fed Emergency Management Agency	M	This revises current language regarding essential electrical systems. This will require that new generators be located out of the flood plain and that anytime an existing generator is replaced it is relocated out of the flood plain.
F78	Jon Roberts, UL	O	This proposal would create references between new construction requirements in Section 604 and the retroactive construction requirements in Ch 11. The retroactive requirements in Ch 11 are not always equivalent to new construction requirements, therefore, this connection should not be started or approved.
F79	Vickie Lovell, 3M	SWA	This proposal requires a 2-HR protection on the fuel supply line for generators inside a building. Why not fuel lines for fire pumps also? Suggest relocating this requirement to a new Section 603.3.1 so that it will apply to generators and fire pumps. Proponent will submit modification to include fire pumps in Section 603.3.1.
G27	Stephen DiGiovanni, Clark County Dept of Building Safety	S	This proposal will require the secondary power for fire command centers to be emergency power rather than standby power.
G28	Stephen DiGiovanni, Clark County Dept of Building Safety	S	This proposal will require the secondary power for fire pumps to be emergency power rather than standby power. This change was already made for high-rise buildings. This will match that provision.
F80	Jon Roberts, UL	SWA	Agree with the concept of identifying other power supplies to the building. But rather than reference NFPA 70, list the required marking in the IFC. It does not seem like a useful addition to the code if the code user is sent to another code for a sign.
F81	Jon Roberts, UL	SWA	The change proposed to add the labeling requirement is good. The change proposed to remove the words "equipped with overcurrent protection" should be retained. This device on a power tap is what separates power taps from surge protectors. Both are listed and very similar looking. But both devices do not provide the same type of protection. retaining the phrase regarding overcurrent protection will help to eliminate the confusion.
F82	Jon Roberts, UL	SWA	This proposal does two things:

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			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It adds a UL standard for the listing of extension cords. It does not seem necessary to add this standard for an item that the code discourages anyway. Delete this portion of the change. 2. It adds a sentence at the end of the section which specifies that extension cords marked for indoor use should not be used outdoors. This is a good change.
F83	Jon Roberts, UL	S	This is a good clean up for this section.
F84 Pt I	William Brooks, Photovoltaic Industry Code Council	SWA	<p>The clarification of the reference to NFPA 70 is good. However, the proposed change to replace the word "photovoltaic" with "PV" should not be approved. Currently, the IBC has definitions for:</p> <p>PHOTOVOLTAIC MODULE PHOTOVOLTAIC PANEL PHOTOVOLTAIC PANEL SYSTEM PHOTOVOLTAIC SHINGLES</p> <p>Changing the term in the IFC without changing it throughout the codes does not make sense, and is not consistent with the proposed language in the IRC which will use the word "photovoltaic".</p>
F85 Pt I	Joseph Cain, Solar Energy Industries Association; Kevin Reinertson, Riverside County FD	O	<p>While this section of the code needs to be revised this proposal should be opposed for the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 605.11.1 – the requirement to allow for ladder access to the roof is removed. 2. 605.11.1.2 – the proponent states that the new Exception 2 simple consolidates this allowance in three other sections. However, the current locations of this allowance for flat roofs only delete requirements for separation from ridge and hips. When this exception is added to 605.11.1.2 it now exempts flat roofs from complying at all with access requirements. 3. 605.11.1.2 – this section references 605.11.1.2.5. But it appears that 605.11.1.2.5 is deleted, so where does this reference go? 4. 605.11.3 – the exception is reworded to require the FCO to make two decisions now. Current language states that if the FCO deems the roof construction to be similar to a dwelling roof, then the access requirements for dwellings apply. This new language will still require the code official to make that determination, but now the FCO is given authority to refuse the use of dwelling requirements. This does not seem to enhance the code or clarify the code at all. 5. 605.11.1.2.1 – this section allows the roof to be located on the street side or on the driveway side, and it would be the designer's option. It seems that the requirement should simply be the street side, since that is also the address side. Otherwise, the FD could pull up to the street, only to find that the roof access is on the rear of the building because that is the where the driveway is the comes off the alley. 6. 605.11.1.2.2.1 – this section is only applicable if the sprinkler system is designed to NFPA 13D. Any sprinkler design should receive this credit. The reference should be to Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3.
F86 Pt I	William Brooks, Photovoltaic Industry Code Council	M	This proposal suggests to use the acronym PV rather than photovoltaic
F87 Pt I	Dan Nichols, NY State Dept of Buildings	M	This proposal will prohibit solar panels from being located below escape windows or egress doors on dwellings.
F88 Pt I	Sean DeCrane, IAFF	S	<p>This proposal brings in a rapid shutdown requirement for solar PV systems. This will provide an increased level of FF safety.</p> <p>Some minor editorial suggestions have been sent to proponent.</p>
F89 Pt I	William Brooks, Photovoltaic Industry Code Council	S	<p>This proposal sets up two possible rapid shutdown scenarios.</p> <p>If the system is to be shut down to allow for FF operation, it needs to be done the same in all systems.</p>
F90	Jeff Shapiro, Int'l Institute for Ammonia Refrigeration	S	This proposal clarifies the application of the standards already referenced in the code.

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F91	Joe McElvaney, Phoenix FD	O	Has the issue of gas detectors been a problem? Haven't they just been installed in accordance with listing and manufacturer's instructions? Check NFPA 72 – does it contain criteria for installation of gas detectors?
F92	Jeff Shapiro, Int'l Institute for Ammonia Refrigeration	S	This proposal adds a standard to deal with handling the hazardous material in the refrigeration system.
F93	Jim Tidwell, Honeywell	S	This proposal adds a new classification of refrigerants that do not represent a significant fire hazard.
F94	Julius Balanco, Daikin US	O	While these new refrigerants classified as A2L have lower flammability, they are not inert. This proposal would treat them as if completely nonflammable.
G38	Bryan Romney	O	This proposal makes no sense. The elevators regulated in this section are already required to have secondary power. This would seem to limit the operation time for the secondary power to only get the elevator to the next floor level. As stated in the reason statement, the occurrence of people trapped in elevators is "very low". Therefore, it does not seem reasonable to require secondary power source to power the elevator to another floor.
F95	FCAC	SWA	This proposal updates and clarifies the requirements for stationary storage battery systems. Several amendments will come forward to address lead-acid batteries and retain some of the current allowances in the code since they have a good track record.
F96	Randy Schubert, Ericsson	S	
F97	Jonathan Roberts, UL	S	This proposal will add 2 UL standards for storage batteries. The battery technology is changing very rapidly and having them listed will help to reduce produce problems.
F98	Randy Schubert, Ericsson	S	This proposal is one of several which will add the term "non-aqueous" for storage batteries which do not contain a flowing electrolyte. The battery technology is changing very rapidly and having them listed will help to reduce produce problems. The general term describes the problem of potential for spill rather than listing specific battery types.
M1	Jeffrey Betz, AT&T Corp.	M	
F99	Randy Schubert, Ericsson	S	This is a good clarification of application of Table 608.1.
F100	Jeffrey Betz, AT&T Corp	S	The inclusion of a specific standard to determine the off-gassing of batteries during charging states is a good addition. However, need to understand the specifics of the IEEE Standard to assure that it addresses all concerns and hazards.
F101	Randy Schubert, Ericsson	S	Prefer this over F100 because F101 adds the standard as mandatory, while F100 adds the standard but then says other approved methods. Still same concerns as the appropriateness of the standard. Based on the reason statement, the ventilation may be a manufacturer recommendation that is located in the Annex of the Standard. This may not be the appropriate standard or enforceable format.
F102	Jeffrey Betz, AT&T Corp	O	Several concerns with this proposal: 1. 608.6.3 requires that the system is "supervised". This system should be "monitored" with a reporting supervisory signal. 2. 608.6.3 states that the monitoring shall "indicate that ventilation is adequate". How is this to be measure? Adequate O2, or levels of H2? The reason statement even refers to temperature as the monitoring method. 3. The proposal removes the possibility of monitoring at a central station or proprietary station, and allow monitoring by a building management monitoring system. This allowance sounds like a proprietary station that doesn't need to meet the proprietary station requirements.
F103	Randy Schubert, Ericsson	O	This is better than F102, as it adds the ability to use a building environmental control system without removing the option of central station or proprietary station. However, there is still the issue of reliability of the monitoring system if it does not need to meet the proprietary station requirements. The fact that the monitored site where the ventilation fails is not a big concern.

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			The reason statement claims that Verizon, ATTT and Century Link have not had any hydrogen explosions. However, these provision in the code are not limited to those companies. Any company wishing to use storage batteries would fall under these regulations, and may not have such a track record.
F104	Jeffrey Betz, AT&T Corp	O	This proposal adds an exception to eliminate the smoke detection requirement in stand-alone communication structures housing battery systems. This may make sense if part of the criteria is for a 100' separation on all sides of the building. But many of these buildings are added into the parking lot of another business. There is still an exposure issue when the fire occurs in the unstaffed building.
F111	FCAC	S	This proposal adds provisions for fuel cell power systems.
F112	FCAC	S	This proposal adds provisions for capacitor energy storage systems.
F256	FCAC	S	This proposal moves all of the battery power or energy storage systems to a new Chapter 12. With the introduction of the numerous energy technologies, creating a single Chapter to address them all is a handy tool for the code user.
F105	Matt Paiss, IAFF	SWA	This is a good addition, but some minor tweaks: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Editorial correction: delete the words at the end of the sentence in 608.10 as follows: (...shall include the all of the following-;) 2. Item 1 specifies a sign size, then lists items to be on the sign. There are at least 6 lines of text on the sign and it is only 6" in height. It may be better to specify text size rather than sign size. Such as "1" high lettering. 3. Item 1.4 should reference Section 608.7. 4. Exception to Item 3 should reference 608.4. <p>Proponent will submit modification to address the above items.</p>
F106	Celina Mikolajczak, Tesla Motors	O	This proposal will change the spacing requirements in F256. The spacing requirements in F256 are based on current technologies and the industry today. As future technological developments occur, the can be handled under an Alternate Means & Methods request. Anticipating the future issues is a good goal, but many revisions to design, construction and hazard can occur during the final development and testing stages.
F107	Jonathan Roberts, UL	O/SWA	This proposal adds numerous specific section references to the IFC with regard to elimination of a Type I hood. While these sections may be applicable, a reference to "listed and installed in accordance with the IMC" should suffice.
F108	Jonathan Roberts, UL	S	This is a good clarification of the requirements. The term "classified" has been in this section for many years and is just a hold-over from old language.
F109	Jonathan Roberts, UL	O	This proposal will remove the maintenance and operational requirement of operating the grease extractors during cooking operations. While the reason statement may be correct, and these devices are no longer installed in new construction, this section requires that IF they are installed, they shall operate properly. Have all of the existing grease extractors been removed?
F110	FCAC	S	This proposal adds the specific reference for the listing standard and clarifies the requirements.
F113	FCAC	S	This proposal reorganizes Chapter 7 and improves correlation with the IBC. It also enhances the inspection and maintenance procedures for fire rated construction and opening protectives.
F114	Tony Crimi, International Firestop Council	S	This proposal adds to F113 and clarifies maintenance of protection for existing penetrations.
F115	Bill McHugh, Firestop Contractors Intn'l Assoc	O	703.1 is covered in 701.1 of F113. 703.1.1 is covered in 701.6 of F113. 703.1.2.1 and 703.1.2.2 may be good revisions to F113 dealing with records and record keeping. The rest of the proposal seems to be covered in F113
F116	William Hall, Portland Cement Association	O	Prefer F113

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F117	Bill McHugh, Firestop Contractors Intn'l Assoc	O	This proposal requires the labeling of fire-resistant coatings and intumescent coatings. the label is required to have lettering 1/4" high. The reason statement indicates that the reason is for post-incident investigation. However, after the fire it is very likely that the label will no longer be visible and therefore a waste of time and money. This seems that the original building plans and specs should contain information on the products and more likely to be available after the fire.
F118	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH Intn'l	M	This proposal reformats the testing criteria for interior finishes to correlate with the IBC. Reformatting and correlation may be needed, but this solution creates confusion. For example, the Exception in Section 803.1.2 references Section 803.1.3; Section 803.1.3 provides no requirements, but instead references Sections 803.4 through 803.15. This all may be technically correct, but creates a difficult path for the code user.
F119	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH Intn'l	SWA	This proposal attempts to clarify application of the exception. Agree with the intent, but the proposed wording creates an exception to the exception. Suggest revision to read: "2. <u>In other than interior exit stairways, interior exit ramps and exit passageways</u> , Exposed portions of structural members complying with the requirements of buildings of Type IV construction in accordance with the International Building Code shall not be subject to interior finish requirements."
F120	John Williams, Adhoc Healthcare Committee	M	This proposal adds a requirement to interior finish in ambulatory care facilities to the IFC. was this revision also made to Table 803.3 in the IBC? If not, the IFC will be more restrictive than new construction under the IBC. Since placement of the footnote is not shown on Table 803.3, based on the note to staff in the reason it is assumed that it applies to corridors in sprinklered Group B occupancies.
F121	Tim Earl, GBH Intn'l	M	This proposal clarifies the intent and application of the section. The application should also comply with the manufacturer's instructions.
F122	Tim Earl, GBH Intn'l	M	This proposal provides consistency with other sections of Chapter 8 and clarifies the original intent of the section.
F123	Tim Earl, GBH Intn'l	M	This proposal clarifies the section.
F124	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH Intn'l	M	This proposal adds a test method for factory applied laminates with a wood substrate. This testing criteria is not currently in the code and is a good addition.
F125	Tim Earl, GBH Intn'l	M	This is clarification that the ASTM standard is equivalent.
F126	Tim Earl, GBH Intn'l	M	This proposal clarifies the section and correlates the language with the standard.
F127	John Williams, CBO, Adhoc Healthcare Comm	S	This proposal clarifies the application of this section and updates it to the new Condition 1 and Condition 2 subclassifications.
F128	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH Intn'l	SWA	Agree with the concept of adding this requirement to correlate with the testing criteria. But why do we need to create a definition for a term that is used only once in the code? Why not include the language in the new Item 3. Suggest revision of Item 3 to read: "Flaming droplets shall not be formed during the test that separate and drip and continue to burn with flame on the surface upon which it lands. "
FS1	FCAC CTC	S	This proposal correlates IBC Ch 8 with changes made in the IFC Ch 8.
F130	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH Intn'l	M	This appears to simply relocate requirements for artificial decorative vegetation. However, not sure how to regulate artificial vegetation that is NOT decorative....? Chapter 8 has been reformatted for the last three cycles, and it is becoming confusing to jump to several sections to regulate one item. For example, Artificial Vegetation is moved from 806.2 to 807.5, and then 807.5 refers back to 806.3 and 806.4.
F131	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH Intn'l	O	This proposal adds a requirement for fire retardant treatments on natural cut trees, specifying that the fire retardant material must be approved before application. The IFC does not make any requirements for fire retardant treatment on trees, not does it allow any benefits if the trees are so treated. Since the code makes no accommodation for trees when they have been treated, why does the fire retardant treatment method need to meet FCO approval.
F132	CTC	SWA	This proposal adds an exception which will allow minimal decorative vegetation in Group I-1 Condition 1 and Group R-4. Both of these occupancies are designed to create a home-like atmosphere and the exception makes sense in sprinklered buildings.

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			But the exception is not entirely clear as to what it applies to in the section above. Suggest revision to read: " Exception: In Groups I-1, I-2 Condition 1 or R-4 equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 903.3.1, artificial vegetation shall be does not need to comply with the testing requirements provided it is of limited quantities such that a hazard of fire development or spread is not present." Prefer a combination of F132 and F133. See comments to F133.
F133	Amy Carpenter, Hulda B. and Maurice L. Rothschild Foundation	SWA	Suggest a combination of F132 and F133 as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. F132 addresses Groups I-2 Condition 1 and R-4; F133 addresses Groups R-2 and R-3. Combined proposal addresses all of these occupancies except R-3 because there is no limitation to R-3 2. Use the exception in F133 since it is clear as to what is allowed in the exception. 3. Amend the exception in F133 to read: "Exceptions: Testing of artificial vegetation is not required in Groups <u>I-2 Condition 1</u>, R-2 and R-3 <u>R-4</u> occupancies, equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1 903.3.1.1 where such artificial vegetation complies with the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wreaths and other decorative items on doors shall not obstruct the door operation and shall not exceed 50% <u>30%</u> of the surface area of the door. 2. Decorative artificial vegetation shall be limited to not more than 30% <u>10%</u> of the wall area to which they are attached. 3. Decorative artificial vegetation, not on doors or walls, shall not exceed 3 feet (914 mm) in any dimension.
F134	FCAC	S	This actually reduces requirements, but it makes no sense to limit combustible materials in a Group F-1 woodworking facility. Prefer F136.
F135	Stephen DiGiovanni, Clark County Dept of Building and Fire Prev	SWA	Agree with 1 st portion of change to clarify application in Group I-3. However, the exception would eliminate window coverings in all other occupancies from meeting the requirements. This seems rather broad, and not appropriate for Group I-2 for example.
F136	Bob Morgan, Fort Worth Fire Dept	S	This proposal accomplishes the same result as F134 with regard to removing the limitation on combustible decorative materials in Group F-1. This proposal will also maintain the requirements for decorative materials to not obstruct the egress width in Section 806.2 for the Group F. Prefer this over F134.
F137	John Williams, Adhoc Healthcare Committee	S	This proposal applies the same restrictions on waste containers in Group I-1 and I-2 to ambulatory care facilities. It is appropriate that ambulatory health care facilities meet the same requirements as other health care occupancies.
F138	John Williams, Adhoc Healthcare Committee	M	It seems that this is trying to limit the aggregate capacity of waste containers in a room. But not sure what the "average capacity density" refers to, or how to determine it.
F139	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH Intn'l	SWA	This proposal intends to limit the flammability of children's play structures, but there are some problems with the language. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not sure if the play structure or the occupancy needs to exceed 10' by 15' 2. When this section states "all occupancies regulated by this code", does it mean to imply temporary structures, carnival tents, etc?
F140	FCAC	S	This simply revises the title of Ch 9 to address the actual contents of the chapter.
F141	FCAC	SWA	This proposal will specify riser rooms in a sprinklered building. Needs revision to mandate for riser room. See F141-16 Modification
F142	Jeff Hugo, NFSA	S	Requires temperature of wet sprinkler piping rooms to be at least 40 degrees F in the IFC. This is a companion change to FS2.
F143	Jeff Hugo, NFSA	O	This proposal claims that sprinklers are not covered in this section. But the current text applies to fire extinguishing systems. The definition of automatic fire extinguishing systems includes any system that detects a fire and applies an extinguishing product. If this doesn't include sprinklers, then how are code users requiring a fire permit for a sprinkler system under Section 105.7.1 which applies to automatic fire extinguishing systems?

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F144	Thomas Hammerberg, Automatic Fire Alarm Association	SWA	<p>This proposal is similar to F145 and intends to require integrated testing when multiple systems or subordinate systems are installed in a building. The integrated testing must comply with NFPA 4.</p> <p>Suggest revisions as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revise the definition by removing the parentheses, so that the defined term is "subordinate system". 2. In Section 901.6.2.1, revise as follows: "...intended response of subordinate fire protection and life safety systems..." 3. For other than high-rise (Section 901.6.2.2) and smoke control systems (Section 901.6.2.3), when are other integrated systems tested? <p>See F144-16 Modification</p>
F145	FCAC	SWA	<p>This proposal is similar to F144.</p> <p>Delete definition of "integrated fire protection and life safety system testing". The term is not used in the proposal or in the code.</p> <p>Same revisions as F144.</p> <p>See F144-16 Modification</p>
F146	FCAC	SWA	<p>This proposal requires notification requirements prior to testing fire protection systems.</p> <p>Suggest revisions as follows: 901.6.3 Notification prior to testing. Fire protection system testing activities shall not commence until notification has been posted at the premises <u>indicating</u> when testing will be and any supervising or monitoring services are notified. Actions necessary to prevent an unnecessary emergency response shall be implemented prior to fire protection system testing and maintenance activities.</p> <p>901.6.4 Testing completion. <u>The impairment coordinator shall be responsible to Notify</u> notify the supervising or monitoring services that the system is back in service when the testing has been completed."</p>
F147	William Hall, Portland Cement Association	O	<p>This proposal would require a sign to be posted at all entrances of a building when the fire protection system is out of service for more than 4 hours. This would be great information for responding firefighters, but not for the general public. Section 901.7 already requires that the FCO and FD be notified when a system is out of service, and requires either full evacuation or fire watch. If the safety of the occupants cannot be provided with fire watch then the building should be evacuated. In that case, the sign is of no value. If the FCO has determined that fire watch is adequate, then the sign is of no value either.</p>
F148	William Hall, Portland Cement Association	O	<p>Same issue as F147.</p> <p>The safety of the occupants is already addressed in 901.7.</p>
F149	Bob Morgan, Fort Worth Fire Dept	S	<p>This proposal makes so much sense. Hose lines, especially for occupant use have gone by the wayside. Unless there is an on-site trained fire brigade, they will not be used, and more importantly, they should probably not be used. Why would the code continue to encourage untrained personnel to attack the fire with hose lines that could be in any state of repair. The code requires fire extinguishers; the fire extinguishers are regularly serviced. Let the occupants use a fire extinguisher, or evacuate.</p>
FS2	Jeff Hugo, NFSA	S	<p>Requires temperature of wet sprinkler piping rooms to be at least 40 degrees F in the IBC. This is a companion change to F142.</p>
F150	Jeff Hugo, NFSA	SWA	<p>This proposal will include the Risk Category Table from the IBC into the IFC and require sprinklers in all facilities which are Risk Category III or IV.</p> <p>The reality is that 95% of the structures which fall in Risk Category III or IV are already required to be sprinklered by the codes.</p> <p>Suggest revision to simply use reference to Table in IBC rather than including the table without footnotes or future revisions.</p>
F151	Jay Hyde, Sacramento Valley Association of Building Officials	O	<p>Not sure what the problem is with the current language, and the reason statement does not address it. And the proposed solution confuses the situation.</p> <p>The code is clear on how to apply the requirements, maybe the commentary needs revision. For example, Section 903.2.1.2 reads: "An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for <u>fire areas containing Group A-2 occupancies</u> and intervening floors of the building where one of the following conditions exists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet.

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			<p>2. The fire area has an occupant load of 100 or more.</p> <p>3. The fire area is located on a floor other than a level of exit discharge serving such occupancies.</p> <p>The main section states that one of the uses in a fire area is a Group A-2; and Item 2 states that if that fire area has 100 or more occupants, then sprinklers are required.</p> <p>Additionally, not sure why the proponent removed the italics on "approved" and "IBC"</p>
F152	Maureen Traxler, Seattle Dept of Construction & Inspections	SWA	This is a good clarification for this section of the code. Suggest revising the wording in Sections 903.2.1.12 through 903.2.1.4 to read: "...throughout stories <u>the story</u> containing a Group A-1 occupancies <u>occupancy</u> and throughout all stories from the Group A-1 occupancy..."
F153	FCAC	S	This proposal addresses rooms and areas beneath or attached to grandstands.
F154	John Williams, Adhoc Healthcare Committee	O	This proposal is trying to fix a problem that doesn't exist. The reason statement states that sprinklers are required in ambulatory care facilities and all stories down to the level of exit discharge. However, the code clearly states that sprinklers are required in "ALL floors below". Additionally, the exception should only apply if the parking garage is separated from the floors above. The exception does not require that.
F155	Earl Shoemaker, Accutron Inc.	O	This proponent provides confusing information in the reason statement. It is stated that patients under Nitrous Oxide/Oxygen sedation are capable of self-preservation. Then the last sentence states "Nitrous Oxide does not metabolize, therefore all Nitrous Oxide will dissipate from the blood stream within 3-5 minutes of Oxygen administration, allowing these patients to exit the facility with no remaining gas influence." This means the patient is capable of self-preservation, but only AFTER 3 to 5 minutes of oxygen treatment. The patient should have evacuated in that length of time, not been waiting to evacuate.
F156	Gerald Anderson, City of Overland Park	O	This proposal and the associated reason statement need some clarification. Not sure what problem the proponent is trying to solve, or how the proposal achieves the desired change.
F157	Stephen DiGiovanni, Clark County Dept of Building and Fire Prev	M	This proposal will require sprinkler in Group E occupancies at an occupant load of 50. Current code requirements are: Occupant Load of 50 = manual fire alarm Occupant Load of 100 = emergency voice/alarm communication system The threshold of 50 may need some tweaking. Also, Item 3 requires sprinklers when the Group E is on a floor other than the level of exit discharge, but the exception states that if the rooms are below the level of exit discharge they are exempt if they have an exit at the level of exit discharge. This exception has always been difficult to interpret.
F158	Jeff Hugo, NFSA	M	This proposal will require sprinklers in Group E at 4500 sq.ft. It also requires sprinklers When a Group E is a storm shelter in accordance with IBC 423. IBC 423 only requires a storm shelter or room to be constructed at the Group E occupancy. The entire Group E is not a storm shelter. This is confusing.
F159	William King, Virginia Building Code Officials Assoc	M	This proposal clarifies how the requirements apply for the storage or retail display of upholstered furniture or mattresses. It is unclear why a revision to the Group F requirements was not also included.
F160	Marcus Dunn, Self Storage Assoc	O	While the proposal has a good intent, and the proponent is correct that a single mattress should not trigger the sprinkler requirement, the term of "primarily used" may not be clear enough to create an actual threshold.
F161	John England, England Training LLC	M	Similar to F159 although this change only affects Group S-1. Good clarification to this section.
F162	Jay Hyde, Sacramento Valley Association of Building Officials	O	This proposal does two things: 1. It removes the exception for parking garages located beneath a Group R-3 occupancy. The rationale is that the code requires "sprinklers throughout the building" for all Group R. The problem is that "sprinklers throughout" means sprinklers located everywhere that

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			<p>the design standard or the code require them. Neither the code or standard require sprinklers in the garage.</p> <p>2. It states that parking garages must be sprinklered with the "same type of sprinkler system" that is in the attached Group R. This could be either NFPA 13, 13R or 13D, or IRC P2904. Section 7.3.1 of NFPA 13R specifies that certain garages must be sprinklered in accordance with NFPA 13. This is obviously not the same type of sprinkler system, so this revision would override the requirement in the standard and specifically require that NFPA 13R be used.</p>
F163	Jonathan Roberts, UL	SWA	<p>This clarifies the application of this section.</p> <p>Suggest revision of charging section to read "...and where <u>exterior wall openings are not provided for the story does not comply with the by at least one of the following criteria for exterior wall openings:</u></p> <p>This revision simplifies it the language and allows a mix of both Item 1 and Item 2.</p>
F164	Stephen DiGiovanni, Clark County Dept of Building and Fire Prevention	S	<p>This is a good change to correlate with the requirements in NFPA 96 and NFPA 13. Ducts over 75' in length need to be sprinklered even when a wet chemical fire extinguishing system is provided to protect the cooking appliances, plenum and ductwork.</p> <p>This section should probably be split into two sentences and provide clarification that this is in addition to the fire extinguishing system in 904.12.</p> <p>Such as: "An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in commercial kitchen exhaust hood and duct systems where an automatic sprinkler system is used to comply with Section 904.12, and for Automatic sprinklers shall be provided within the entire length of the duct where the duct length exceeds 75 feet.</p> <p>If the building is not required to be sprinklered, are these sprinklers required when the ductwork exceeds 75'?</p>
F165	CTC	M	This proposal would delete the requirement for sprinklers in bathrooms of Group R-4.
F166	Ali Fattah, San Diego Development Services Dept	O	<p>This proposal would allow "canopies" to be used next to a building without requiring sprinklers.</p> <p>Several problems with this proposal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The term "canopy" is no longer used in the IFC. The proponent should be referring to a membrane structure. 2. The requirement is for "noncombustible canopies", but Item 4 states compliance with 3105 or non-combustible. Not sure which one is wanted. 3. If this is a temporary membrane structure, IFC 3103.8.2 would require a separation distance 20', with exceptions. 4. If it is a permanent structure, whether membrane structure or not, NFPA 13 would require sprinkler protection. <p>Unclear what is the intended target of this code change</p>
F167	Robert Davidson, Davidson Code Consulting	S	<p>This proposal will revise the way stories are counted for application of NFPA 13R buildings. Current code allows the number of stories to be counted from the height of the pedestal construction, but that is only if the pedestal is 3-HR fire rated. The height of the building is measure from grade plane.</p> <p>This proposal will require that the story below the pedestal is counted also. This is contrary to the IBC, because the IBC considers this type of construction two separate buildings provided the 3-HR separation is provided.</p> <p>Contrary to the reason statement, this will not reduce the height of buildings allowed to use NFPA 13R. The limitation of 60' applies in the current code and will continue to apply with this code change.</p> <p>The concept is the NFPA 13R sprinkler system is protecting 4 stories of residential occupancies with a limitation of 60' in height. These are the same 4 stories whether they are on grade or on a 3-HR separation.</p>
F168	William Hall, Portland Cement Association	O	<p>This will require sprinkler protection in attics but only if they are not constructed of concrete and steel.</p> <p>This is good change if the proponent wants to apply the sprinkler requirement to ALL types of construction.</p>

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#	Proponent	Position	Comments
F169	Matthew Hunter, American Wood Council	O	This proposal would revise the way the height of buildings is measured for application of NFPA 13R. Why would we measure the height of all buildings one way, then change the way we measure because a sprinkler system is going into the building.
F170	William Hall, Portland Cement Association	SWA	This proposal would require an exterior sprinkler on balconies of Types III and IV construction. Currently, IBC 1406.3 Exception 3 requires an exterior sprinkler above the balcony in in Types III and IV when the balcony is of Type V construction. Suggest revision to read "Sprinkler protection shall be provided for exterior balconies, decks and ground floor patios of dwelling units and sleeping units where the building is of in Type III and IV construction and where there is a combustible balcony, roof or deck above when required by Section 1406.3 of the International Building Code."
F171	Robert Davidson, Davidson Code Consulting	O	This proposal adds a requirement for sprinklers when the roof is more than 30' high. The NFPA 13 section reference should not include the section title. This proposal is also trying to alter the manner in which height of the building is measured. Building height should be measured the same way for all buildings. If it is too high, change the allowed number of feet, don't change the way it is measured. Prefer F172.
F172	Jeff Shapiro, Int'l Code Consultants; FCAC	S	This proposal clarifies the application of sprinklers in the attic and provides alternatives for the method of protecting attics when more than 55' above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.
F173	William Hall, Portland Cement Association	S	This proposal clarifies how to deal with obstructions to sprinkler installations.
F174	Lori Jessell, California Fire Chiefs Association	O	This proposal adds a blanket reference to comply with NFPA 96. The staff analysis of NFPA 96 indicates that it is already referenced standard in the IMC, but the reference in the IMC is only to a specific application for integral down-draft exhaust systems. It does not require compliance with NFPA 96.
F175	Christopher Moran, United Technologies Corporation/Marioff	S	This proposal adds water mist as a method of protecting commercial cooking operations. As long as the design has been tested and approved, it should be allowed. The reason statement indicates there is an attached list of companies with approval for water mist protection of industrial cookers, but the list is not included.
F176	Jonathan Roberts, UL	S	This proposal simply relocates requirements for portable extinguishers to Section 906 without any change in requirements.
F177	CTC	S	This proposal coordinates with code changes which occurred in Group A with regard to domestic cooking operations in Group I-1.
F178	CTC	S	This proposal allows for recirculating exhaust hoods where domestic cooking appliances are used in Group I-1 or I-2. Recirculating hoods are allowed for commercial kitchens in the IMC, but only if they are listed.
F179	FCAC	S	This proposal adds criteria for domestic cooking operations in Groups I-1 and R-2. These revisions are to correlate with code changes approved in 2015 Group A code cycle
F180	Anthony Gee, Fireaway Inc	SWA	This proposal adds new criteria for aerosol fire-extinguishing systems. Suggest revisions to clarify and focus the requirements. Section 904.13.1 should be revised and formatted as similar requirements in this section. See F180-16 Modification
F181	Kevin Kelly, Victaulic	O	This proposal attempts to add requirements for hybrid fire-extinguishing systems. This is a new standard, NFPA 770, under development by NFPA. But the 1 st draft is not even developed yet.
F182	Christopher Moran, United Technologies Corporation/Marioff	M	Water mist systems have not yet proven themselves to be equivalent to sprinkler systems.
F184	Daniel Nichols, State of New York	S	This proposal will require a standpipe in a building that is 4 or more stories above grade, or the floor level is 30' or more above fire department vehicle access. This is a good revision as the time and manpower needed to carry hose up 3 flights of stairs is a great impact on the firefighting operations.
F185	Daniel Nichols, State of New York	SWA	This is a great change. The Class III standpipes are no longer cutting edge fire protection. Suggested change is to simply require Class I standpipes in these buildings period and eliminate the requirement for Class III.

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F187	Raymond Grill, Arup	O	This proposal will move the standpipe connection from the intermediate landing back to the floor landing. The connection was moved to aid in hose layout and the firefighting operation. The reason statement indicates that this current requirement necessitates the installation of separate risers for sprinklers and standpipe. Why are separate risers required?
F188	Jeff Shapiro, National Multifamily Housing Council	S	This proposal will allow a single connection between 2 stairways if the stairs are open, and the corridor or breezeway is open. Allowing access from either stair is acceptable since the stairway provides no separation from the fire.
F183	David Kerr, Plano Fire Rescue	O	The ability to require locking caps for FDCs is already in the code in Section 912.4.1.
F189	Dave Frable, US General Services Administration	O	This proposal will remove portable fire extinguishers in Group B buildings provided with sprinklers and fire alarm. This issue has gone back and forth.
F190	Jim Tidwell, Fire Equipment Manufacturers' Assoc	S	This revision makes sense with regard to portable fire extinguishers. Each classroom will have a fire extinguisher and the extinguishers located outside in the open corridors are not required. This will eliminate problems with theft and vandalism without eliminating portable fire extinguishers.
F191 Pt I	Michael Anthony, University of Michigan	S	This proposal will allow an increase in travel distance to fire extinguishers in indoor practice areas of Group A-4. This makes sense since it would be foolish have a fire extinguisher in the center of the football field or the soccer field.
F191 Pt II	Michael Anthony, University of Michigan	S	This proposal will allow an increase in travel distance to fire extinguishers in indoor practice areas of Group A-4. This makes sense since it would be foolish have a fire extinguisher in the center of the football field or the soccer field.
F192	FCAC	S	This proposal will delete the IFC language and default to the language in NFPA 72. The NFPA 72 language has changed and this will eliminate any confusion or conflict.
F193	Stephen DiGiovanni, Clark County Dept of Building and Fire Prev	O	This proposal will require a fire alarm system for Group A where there is more than 100 occupants above or below the level of exit discharge. This is a similar requirement to Group B and M occupancies, but the Group A occupancy represents a higher life hazard. The difference is that the Group A will be sprinklered, but the Group B or M would only have a fire alarm.
F194	Bob Morgan, Fort Worth Fire Dept	O	This proposal will require a fire alarm system for Group A where there is more than 100 occupants above or below the level of exit discharge. This is a similar requirement to Group B and M occupancies, but the Group A occupancy represents a higher life hazard. The difference is that the Group A will be sprinklered, but the Group B or M would only have a fire alarm.
F195	FCAC	W	This proposal will be withdrawn by FCAC.
F196	CTC	S	This proposal will remove the requirement for a manual fire alarm system in Group R-4 occupancies. The requirement for automatic smoke detection would remain. The resulting level of fire protection systems would be: 1. Smoke detection is provided in the corridors (currently required) 2. Sprinklers would be provided (currently required) 3. Manual pull stations would not be provided (currently allowed when sprinklered) 4. Sprinklers will activate audible/visual devices throughout (currently required) So the result is that one manual pull station in an approved location is not required. Need to retain Section 907.2.10 as the charging section for smoke detection system and smoke alarms.
F197	Stephen DiGiovanni, Clark County Dept of Building and Fire Prev	M	This proposal requires a multi-channel EV/AC system in high-rise buildings so that each floor can receive different messages. It seems that this is already required in Section 907.5.2.2 which requires multiple paging zones. It seems that designing the system as multi-channel is an option to the designer or owner rather than a mandate.
F198	John Williams, Adhoc Healthcare Committee	O	Based on the reason statement, the intent of this revision seems to be to remove the allowance to eliminate the manual fire alarm system in ambulatory care facilities. By moving the requirement to Section 907.2.2.1, the exception now applies and it will say that the manual is not required at all if the building is sprinklered.

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			It seems that this was not the intent, but the wording as currently developed eliminates the alarm system completely and with the alarm system, the audible/visual devices are also gone.
F199	Joe McElvaney, Phoenix Fire Dept	O	This proposal will require an EV/AC system in all Group I-2 and I-3 with more than two smoke compartments. These facilities usually have well documented procedures for handling emergencies and conduct drills regularly. Has there been an incident that would necessitate this expense?
F200	William Hall, Portland Cement Association	O	This proposal will eliminate the allowance to reduce the number of manual pull stations when the building is sprinklered. The reduction will only be available under NFPA 13 even though these are Group R occupancies. The reason statement indicates it is to address attic fires which would not have sprinklers and therefore the notification devices would not activate without the manual stations.
F201	Ali Fattah, San Diego Development Services Dept	M	While this seems to be an editorial change, it will most likely be used to require 2-story buildings to install a fire alarm.
F202	Thomas Hammerberg, Automatic Fire Alarm Association	S	This revision will correlate with the language in NFPA 72.
F203	FCAC	SWA	This proposal will be modified to clarify its application to the referenced sections.
F204	FCAC	S	This proposal replaces the term "exit access travel distance" with the appropriate language for distance to pull station.
F205	Daniel Nichols, State of New York	S	This is an appropriate approach for these facilities. The exception will only be applicable if the FCO gives approval.
F206	Adria Reinertson, CA Fire Chiefs Assoc	S	This solves a problem of not having the specific criteria in the section on EV/AC. If provides the specific threshold for applicability rather than referencing another section.
F207	Lynn Nielson, City of Henderson	O	This proposal will revise the method of measurement of intelligibility. The NFPA 72 looked at the method and determined that it was not repeatable and therefore discard this idea. We don't want to pick it up here.
F208	Thomas Daly, American Hotel & Lodging Assoc	O	Similar intent as F212, but worded slightly different. Prefer F212.
F209	FCAC	S	This proposal addresses the requirements for accessible units and requires that they are dispersed.
F210	Dominic Marinelli, Accessibility Services	O	This is nearly identical to F209, except that the reference to Sections 1107.5.1.1 or 1107.6.1.1 does not state that those sections are in the IBC. Prefer F209
F211	Dominic Marinelli, Accessibility Services	M	
F212	FCAC	S	Visible notification is required in all habitable spaces.
F213	Thomas Hammerberg, Automatic Fire Alarm Association	M	
F214	Adria Reinertson, CA Fire Chiefs Assoc	S	This clarifies a section that is often confused, and many times misapplied, or not applied. This will give guidance as to how to demonstrate compliance on the plans.
F215	FCAC	S	This proposal requires smoke alarms to be replaced after 10 years.
G16	Victor Cuevas, City of Los Angeles	S	
F216	FCAC	S	This proposal correlates this section with language in Section 910.
F217 Pt I	Victor Cuevas, City of Los Angeles	S	
F218	Victor Cuevas, City of Los Angeles	S	

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F219	Bob Morgan, Ft. Worth Fire Dept	S	
F220	FCAC	SWA	Revise 910.5 by deleting the word "maintained" in the 2 nd line.
F221	FCAC	S	This adds requirements for access to FDCs.
F3 Pt I	BCAC FCAC	S	Adds definition of CO alarms and CO detectors.
F222	Don Davies, Utah Chapter of ICC	SWA	This addresses CO detection and adds A-1 and A-2 occupancies. Suggest revision to 915.1 by not making the change and keeping Section 1103.9. Suggest either deletion of 915.2.4 or remove phrase "small assembly occupancies in accordance with Section 303.1.2 of the International Building Code".
F223	CTC		
F224	FCAC	S	Correlation of CO alarm requirements
F225	FCAC	S	Adds maintenance/replacement requirements for CO alarms
F227	FCAC	S	Mass notification systems
F228	FCAC	S	Adds requirements for emergency communication systems.
E1 Pt I	Kate Earley, West Licking Joint Fire District	M	This proposal will require that means of egress provisions cannot be altered during a state of emergency or active threat. The concept is good however, to specify that doors will never be blocked as a threat approaches cannot be assumed for all possible scenarios. This temporary state of emergency in a building is a response to a very real threat and people will do whatever they feel is necessary. This is unenforceable.
F229	FCAC	S	Adds requirements for locks on doors to classrooms
F230	FCAC	S	Editorial clarification of the requirements
F231	FCAC	S	Need to clarify this item. Get comments and questions at hearing to address in Public Comment.
F232	Steven Orłowski, Building Owners and Managers Assoc	M	
F233	CTC	S	This is a correction to Groups I-4 and R-4 which are allowed to be constructed as Group R-3
F234	Morgan Hurley, Aon Fire Protection Engineering	M	Limits application of emergency responder radio coverage
F235	FCAC	S	Clarification of Table 1103.1. This is a correction to Groups I-4 and R-4 which are allowed to be constructed as Group R-3.
F236	John Williams, Adhoc Healthcare Committee	O	The requirements in IFC Chapter 11 does not need to correlate to the "new construction" requirements of IBC.
F237	Bryan Romney	O	This change has two major effects: 1. In 1103.4 it requires all open vertical openings in existing buildings to comply with the current IBC requirements. 2. The requirements in IFC Chapter 11 does not need to correlate to the "new construction" requirements of IBC. Chapter 11 is intended to address construction and design issues that were at one time legal. Open stairways were allowed by older editions of building codes. Fire history has since shown us that this is a bad idea. Therefore, Chapter 11 would apply to these facilities and require that the hazard is mitigated. Chapter 11 does not require compliance with the current code requirements. That would be onerous; and has not stood up in court. Chapter 11 requires that some type of mitigation is accomplished, such as sprinklers OR a stair enclosure. Current construction would require sprinklers AND a stair enclosure.
F238	FCAC	S	Sprinklers will be required in existing Group A-2 occupancies with an occupant load of 300 or more.
F239	FCAC	S	Revision of CO alarms
F240	CTC	S	Adds clarification with current requirements for Group R-4 in the IBC.

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F241	FCAC	S	This provides coordination with newly revised requirements in Chapter 10 for egress lighting.
F242	John Williams, Adhoc Healthcare Committee; CTC	O	Essential electrical systems were specifically added to the IFC to correlate with the CMS requirements.
F243	FCAC	SWA	Revise sentence in main section to read "The clear opening width of doorways with swinging doors shall be measured between the face of the door and the stop, with the door <u>in the fully open position 90 degrees (1.57 rad).</u> " The older codes allowed doors to be measured when open as far as they would go. Also revise Item 6 by not making any changes to it at all.
F244	John Williams, Adhoc Healthcare Committee; CTC	S	Provides correlation with code change approved last cycle for the IBC.
F245	John Woestman, Builders Hardware Manufacturers Assoc	S	
F246	Steven Orłowski, Building Owners and Managers Assoc	S	This is a reasonable modification to allow when mitigating hazards in existing buildings.
F247	FCAC	SWA	This proposal correlates requirements between new construction and existing buildings. Suggest revision to read "...shall be arranged such that dead-ends <u>dead-end corridors and passageways...</u> " This will limit the application to corridors and passageways. Otherwise, it could be applied to the building itself. Footnote f needs to be added to the row for Group I-2 in columns 2 and 3.
F248	CTC	S	Similar to F247. But F247 goes further and removes all of the unnecessary language.
F249	FCAC	S	Clarifies current requirements.
F250	John Williams, Adhoc Healthcare Comm; CTC	O	While their intent is good, the language needs some improvement: 1. Section 1105.2 refers to fire areas. Many existing buildings were not constructed under the fire area concept, and this section refers to "...the existing Group I-2 fire area." 2. The revision in the 1 st sentence of Section 1105.9 is confusing – the 2 nd line reads "...throughout the floor containing existing the Group I-2 fire area." 3. Section 1105.2 is contradictory to the entire section. Section 1105 is for Group I-2. Section 1105.1 #3 says existing Group I-2 must comply with all the requirements in Section 1105. Then Section 1105.2 says Group I-2 don't need to comply with 1105.9, which is the requirement for sprinklers. 4. Section 1105.2 refers to Section 1105.11 which does not exist in current language and is not shown in this proposal.
F251	Tony Crimi, International Firestop Council	O	Exception is too long and confusing. It will not be properly applied.
F252	Tony Crimi, International Firestop Council	O	Proponent is confusing new construction requirements with these requirements in Chapter 11 which apply to existing buildings. Where existing buildings are constructed with fire partitions, the building must be maintained as fire partitions. This would be more restrictive than the requirement for this section and therefore this section would not apply to the building.
F253	John Williams, Adhoc Healthcare Comm; CTC	O	This is a maintenance requirement. It is NOT a retroactive construction requirement. This requirement does not belong in Chapter 11.
F254	John Williams, Adhoc Healthcare Committee; CTC	S	This makes perfect sense and has been done for years.

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F255	John Williams, Adhoc Healthcare Comm	O	If in fact this is needed, a specific reference to the code section in NFPA 99 would be helpful.
G30	FCAC	S	This proposal clarifies the use of flammable and combustible liquids in paint hangars.
G31	Gregory Keith, The Boeing Company	S	Addresses the MAQ in aircraft paint hangars.
F257	Jay Weightman, Colorado Springs Fire Dept	O	No criteria is added to show what is needed on the checklist, and what benefit this checklist provides.
F258	Robert Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts, LLC	S	This proposal reformats the requirements for combustible dust.
F259	Veronica Tinney, US Chemical Safety Board	O	This revision does not make sense.
F2	Jon Roberts, UL	S	This correlates the definition of alcohol-blended fuel with Federal criteria.
F260	Jonathan Roberts, UL	M	The intent of the IFC when drafted, was to deliberately not reference NFPA 30A for garages and fuel dispensing. NFPA 30A does not correlate with the requirements in the IFC. Similar issue with F265.
F261	Adria Reinertson, CA Fire Chiefs Assoc	S	This adds needed criteria to the mounting location for this switch.
F262	Jeffrey Shapiro, Steel Tank Institute	S	Clarifies the requirements
F263	Richard Kraus, API	M	This seems more like an OSHA requirement.
F264	FCAC	S	This is editorial and removes confusing text.
F265	Jonathan Roberts, UL	O	The intent of the IFC when drafted, was to deliberately not reference NFPA 30A for garages and fuel dispensing. NFPA 30A does not correlate with the requirements in the IFC. Similar issue with F260.
F266	Jonathan Roberts, UL	O	Do we need to list every standard that the code requires? The code currently requires that it is listed. That is adequate. There are times when stating the specific standard is appropriate. Such as when there are two or more standards which could apply. But this does not seem to be the case here.
F267	Daniel Nichols, NY State Division of Building Standards and Codes	O	Section 2306.4 already requires protection from vehicular damage. If the photo is intended to make us agree that there is a problem, the proponent is correct. But there are many issues that this dispensing station does not comply with: 1. 2303.1 #2 – dispensers 10' from buildings 2. 2303.1 #4 – dispenser's nozzle cannot reach to 5' from building openings 3. 2303.1 #5 – dispensers 20' from source of ignition (see ice machine) The reality is that the guard posts are not going to stop a speeding truck and neither is the 6" curb. These barriers are visual and provide for bump protection and a warning to the driver. The code does not specify that the bollards be placed at the end of the rows of dispensers. That is FCO approval.
F268	Richard Kraus, API	M	
F269	Bruce Swiecicki, National Propane Gas Association	M	It may be that the only listed dispensers are for public use, but the manner in which this proposal is written is confusing. Suggest the following: 1. Keep revision in 2307.2.1. 2. Delete the revision in 2307.2.2. 3. Add the requirement for listed dispensers into 2307.7
F270	Robert Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts, LLC	O	This proposal will remove specific requirements from the IFC and refer to NFPA 2. These are operational requirements that should be in the hands of the inspector, and therefore retained in the code.
F271	Dan Bowerson, NGV America	S	Requires monitoring of quantity of LPG or CNG fuel in vehicles prior to repair

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F272	Robert Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts	O	This proposal does not enhance the code. The revised Section 2311.5 specifies that the LPG Vehicle shall comply with the code and NFPA 58. This chapter is not addressing the vehicle, it is addressing the servicing and repair of vehicles fueled by LPG. Section 2311.7.1 is just a relocation of 2311.5. But in the new location it would no longer apply to LPG fueled vehicles when the fuel system was being worked on.
F273	Dan Bowerson, NGV America	O	This proposal is confusing and does not seem to accomplish what the proponent states in the reason.
F274	Robert Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts	O	This proposal does not provide any direction to the code official other than to refer to another NFPA standard. The reference to NFPA 2 is only for mechanical ventilation in Chapter 6. Why not include the necessary language here so the FCO has the information at hand?
F275	Robert Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts	O	This proposal will create motor vehicle repair rooms, repair booths and repair spaces. Why not just say that you can use a spray booth? In fact, Section 2311.7.3 requires that repair spaces are separated from the remainder of the building by spray curtains. Repair garages is already included in the code. What is the difference between a repair garage and a repair space? Section 2311.7.6 would require ventilation of the repair garage, but there is no requirement for ventilation of the repair room, booth or space. The referenced Section 2311.7.1.1 and 2311.7.1.2 are now lost out in limbo without a proper charging section.
F276	Robert Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts	S	correlation with NFPA 2
F277	Dan Bowerson, NGV America	O	The ventilation tables referred to in the IMC are for environmental air. They are not designed to address ventilation of flammable gases or vapors.
F278	Robert Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts	S	This make sense.
F279	Dan Bowerson, NGV America	O	It is much simpler to require shut down of ALL heating equipment. This also allows for future use with hydrogen fueled vehicles. Same issue as F280.
F280	Dan Bowerson, NGV America	O	It is much simpler to require shut down of ALL heating equipment. This also allows for future use with hydrogen fueled vehicles. Same issue as F279.
F281	Robert Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts	O	This proposal makes the assumption that the addition of motor vehicle repair booths was approved in F275. What is the difference between Exception 1 and Exception 2? Both refer to ventilation, but one refers to IMC and one doesn't. This needs clarification.
F282	Geoffrey Raifsnider	S	
F283	FCAC	S	Correlation of spray application requirements between the IFC and IBC.
F284	Christopher Moran, United Technologies Corporation/Marioff	O	Water mist systems have not yet proven an equivalency to sprinkler systems.
F285	Geoffrey Raifsnider	O	This would allow unlimited size spray booths. Spray booths are not classified as Group H occupancies because of the construction requirements, ventilation requirements, extinguishing system, and size limitations. This would remove the size limitation.
F286	William Winslow	S	Requires testing of required safety components.
F287	William Winslow	S	Requires testing of required safety components.
F288	William Winslow	S	Requires testing of required safety components.
F289	Geoffrey Raifsnider	S	This would allow shut down of the ventilation system when needed for fire extinguishing systems.
F290	William Winslow	S	Requires testing of required safety components.
F291	William Winslow	S	Requires testing of required safety components.

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F292	Christopher Moran, United Technologies Corporation/Marioff	O	Water mist systems have not yet proven an equivalency to sprinkler systems.
F293	Patrick McLaughlin, Semiconductor Industry Association	SWA	This revises the method of calculating allowed quantities of materials. This is a needed revision for larger fabrication areas. Suggest to revise as follows: "d. The aggregate quantity of flammable, pyrophoric, toxic and highly toxic gases shall not exceed 9,000 cubic feet or a density of 0.2 ft ³ per ft ² at NTP, <u>whichever is greater.</u> "
F294	Robert Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts, LLC	O	This proposal may have good intentions, but it is vague and confusing. What is a "bale stack"? assume it is baled materials, but what makes it different from the pile size limitations in 2808.3? Last sentence of 2808.3 states the "site shall be reasonably level". How is this determined? What is the purpose? Is it to provide for stable stacks, or is it for vehicle access? Section 2808.3 allows piles to be 25 x 150 x 250. But if the material is stored in tight, banded bales the pile is limited to 25 x 150 x 50. Why is it that when it is baled and presumably less of a fire load, the piles are smaller and the separation between piles changes from 20' to 160'
F295	William Koffel, National Wooden Pallet and Container Association	O	Proponent states that this will apply to ALL pallets, including plastic pallets. However, it is located in the Wood Chapter. If their intent is to apply to all pallets, then it is in the wrong location. The proposal provides no guidance, other than separation to property line of 8' and the need for a fire prevention plan. There is no direction on vehicle access, pile size, separation to buildings, etc. Why should pallets be allowed to be located at 8' to a property line when general outdoor combustible storage is required to be 10' in 315.4? Requiring a fire safety and evacuation plan in 403.6 may reduce the fire start, and increase the safety of occupants on site, but it does not reduce the fire exposure when a fire occurs. The separation distance of 0.75 times the height of pile is not based on fire exposure, it is based on where does the pile fall when it topples.
F296	William Winslow	S	Requires testing of required safety components.
F297	William Winslow	S	Requires testing of required safety components.
F298	Lori Jessell, CA Fire Chiefs Assoc	SWA	All it does is add the term "umbrella structure" to the definitions and then include the term in all locations where "tent" is used. There are no requirements that are specific to an umbrella structure; there are no requirements for umbrella structures that are different than those for tents. Look at the definition of "tent" – the definition as it currently is in the 2015 includes umbrella structures. This proposal is unnecessary.
F299	Tim Earl, GBH International; Jeff Hugo, National Fire Sprinkler Association	SWA	While it is agreed that a tent used as a special amusement building should be sprinklered, this section should simply require the sprinklers instead of referring to IBC 411.4. The reference provides no other information. It simply says sprinkler the occupancy, so just say that in this section.
F300	FCAC	S	This is a reformat of the tent requirements.
F301	Thomas Markel, Industrial Fabrics Association Int'l	O	This proposal requires seismic provisions for tents similar to F300, but the thresholds are different. Prefer F300.
F302	Thomas Markel, Industrial Fabrics Association Int'l	O	What is a severe weather event? This will lead to either excessive enforcement (because they "want to make sure"), or no enforcement (because they don't understand it).
F303	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH Int'l	S	This revises the test requirements for tent fabrics.
F304	Thomas Markel, Industrial Fabrics Association Int'l	O	This will conflict with F303. Additionally, 3104.4 will require a certificate to be retained onsite, but only for tents erected for more than 30 days. Why wouldn't the permit to operate suffice?

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IFC Code Development Committee			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
F305	Thomas Markel, Industrial Fabrics Association Int'l	O	This proposal requires fire extinguishers at each exit, and additional extinguishers where travel distance is exceeded. This would be too restrictive compared to current requirements.
F306	Bruce Swiecicki, National Propane Gas Association	SWA	
F307	FCAC	S	
F308	FCAC	S	
F309	FCAC	S	
F310	FCAC	S	
F409	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International; FCAC	S	
F410	Thomas Markel, Industrial Fabrics Association Int'l	O	This proposal adds very specific calculations on pull-out capacity for tent stakes. However, there are several items of concern: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. N102.2 requires soil test in accordance with ASTM D6951 and then another test following the criteria in the section. 2. N102.2, Item 3 requires a hitting the stake with a 16 lb sledge with a "normal swing". What is a normal swing? Two different people will provide a different swing. 3. C_e is the correction factor for amount of embedment, but the factor only applies when the stake did not get embedded as far as test stake, OR when "not embedded to within 2" of ground". Which is it? If it is always embedded as far as test stake, it is NEVER embedded to within 2" of ground. 4. C_f is the correction factor for the fastening height of the rope onto the stake, but it is not indicated if this is measured from top of soil or top of stake The reason statement provides the perfect solution. This information is already published by the Industrial Fabrics Association International in a handbook on tent installation and pocket guide for stakes.
F311	FCAC	S	Needs editorial correction. Revise to read "...including aisles, for high-piled combustible storage rack."
F312	FCAC	S	
F313	FCAC	S	
F314	FCAC	S	
F315	FCAC	S	
F316	FCAC	S	
F317	Joe McElvaney, Phoenix Fire Dept	S	This correlates with the requirements for smoke/heat removal in Section 910.2
F318	FCAC	S	
F319	FCAC	S	
F320	FCAC	S	
F321	FCAC	S	
F322	Joe McElvaney, Phoenix Fire Dept	O	This proposal specifies a sprinkler design for spec buildings. This may be a great local policy when you know what your jurisdiction deals with, but it should not be included in the model code. As a model code, this section would imply that this will solve all the problems. But it will not. There is no telling what the tenant will desire
F323	FCAC	S	
F324	FCAC	S	
F325	FCAC	S	
F326	Jonathan Roberts, UL	S	
F327	Robert Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts, LLC	M	Revisions to fire watch requirements.
F328	Robert Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts, LLC	M	Revisions to fire watch requirements.

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IFC Code Development Committee			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
F329	Ali Fattah, San Diego Development Services Dept	M	Revisions to fire watch requirements.
F330	FCAC	S	
F331	Jeffrey Shapiro, National Multifamily Housing Council	S	This will require cooking to be in an approved area.
F332	FCAC	S	
F333	Robert Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts, LLC	M	This will require temporary roads at construction sites to be designed as all-weather and provide access to within 150' of structure on 2 sides of building.
F334	Mark Nowak, Steel Framing Alliance	O	This proposal would require a "temporary sprinkler system", which there is no guideline or standard on how to design such a system. It also requires access on all 4 sides of a building which may not be possible because of location on the property. Access for 4 sides is not required in Chapter 5 for any building.
F335	BCAC	SWA	The term "means of egress" includes the accessibility requirements in Ch 10. So not sure that this is needed at all. But, if this is to go forward, it should be revised to say "Required means of egress and required accessible means of egress..."
F336	Stephen Skalko, Masonry Alliance for Codes and Standards	O	This may be a good idea for multi-story buildings. But it should not be limited to only Type III, IV and V construction, it should apply to all types of construction. The requirement for standpipe also has the threshold of 40' rather than the number of stories, this should be handled the same way with the same threshold. Suggest revision to read: "Where an automatic sprinkler system is required by this code in buildings of Type III, IV and V construction, four or more stories in height, the portion of the building or structure that is more than 40-feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access shall not begin construction until the automatic sprinkler system is operational for all stories below. Such automatic sprinkler system shall be extended as construction progresses to within one floor of the highest point of construction having secured decking or flooring."
F337	Joe Scibetta	M	Not against animal rights, however there are many other facilities of comparable hazard that do not require a permit.
F338	FCAC	S	
F339	Robert Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts, LLC	M	This proposal has several items that need revision: 1. Initially it requires a permit for a lab that handles gases. Even if the gases are inert and non-hazardous. And there is no minimum quantity. 2. It appears that all labs will not need a permit even if they don't have haz mat. 3. There is a reference to comply with NFPA 45 in 3801.2, and then there are several sections which seem to pick and choose specific requirements out of NPFA 45. See Sections 3801.5.1 and 38.1.5.1.1. Prefer F340. Move this to after F340.
F340	FCAC	S	This proposal adds provisions for laboratories in higher education with regard to limits and use of hazardous materials.
F341	Robert Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts, LLC	S	This proposal includes marijuana as general extraction process and adds permit requirements. This also adds a term "processing" as an option to "use". The problem is that processing is not defined whereas use is defined, and it would include processing.
F411	William Winslow	O	Support F338 which will locate the requirements in the code body rather than in an appendix.
G26	Kara Gerczynski, Elizabeth Fire Protection District	O	This is not necessary and becomes redundant. Section 5701.2, Item 10 already exempts these products from classification as flammable or combustible liquids, so you should never get this Group H section. If we need to add this item, then we need to add all of the 11 excepted operations and uses in Section 5701.2 and the 11 in Section 5001.1, and the exceptions in every other haz mat chapter. This is redundant and serves no additional benefit.

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IFC Code Development Committee			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
F342	Ellie Klausbruckner, Klausbruckner & Assoc	S	Similar to F376
F343	Jay Weightman, Colorado Springs Fire Dept	O	This proposal dealing with gas detection is in the wrong location of the code. This deals with the potential for oxygen depletion, which can occur with inert gases which would not even be regulated in Chapter 50.
F344	Ellie Klausbruckner, Klausbruckner & Assoc	S	This makes sense. Removal of this footnote for storage is appropriate. Storage of dust in containers or bags does not create the hazard. It is the use or creation of the dust that creates the hazard. This proposal leaves the footnote in place for use-open and use-closed.
F345	Pat McLaughlin, Axiall	S	
F346	FCAC	S	This removes the sprinkler allowance to increase the quantity of fireworks.
F347	FCAC	S	
F348	Robert Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts, LLC	M	The reason that the occupancy classifications for Group H are included into Ch 2 is because the IBC designates the occupancy classification, not the IFC. If you notice ALL of the occupancy descriptions are included in Ch 2. That is the reason the codes are designed to be used together. This is unneeded information, and goes contrary to the concept that the IBC sets occupancy classifications. Why single this one occupancy out and treat it differently? Any code user already knows to go to IFC Ch 2 for occupancy classifications.
F349	Martin Gresho, FP2FIRE	S	This pulls the emergency shutoff requirements out of the list and makes it standalone section.
F350	FCAC	S	
F352	FCAC	S	This proposal corrects a circular reference between the IFC and IBC
F353	Ali Fattah, San Diego Development Services Dept	O	This proposal would require that fire walls are treated differently when applying control area requirements. The IBC allows openings in a fire wall and yet treats each side as a separate building. Why wouldn't we still allow a fire wall to be used the same way when looking at separating control areas? This makes no sense and is more restrictive than other applications of the code.
F354	Ali Fattah, San Diego Development Services Dept	S	This correlates the terms.
F355	Dennis Richardson, American Wood Council	O	The proponent states that interior walls can be built of the same material in Types IIIA, IV and VA. However, this section is not concerned with interior walls. This exception is specific to those types of construction which require 1-HR construction for the floor/ceiling assembly and supporting structure. IBC Table 601 specifies the criteria for these ratings and Type IV construction does NOT require 1-HR floor construction. And obviously Table 601 considers heavy timber (HT) different than 1-HR rated or heavy timber (1/HT) because both identifiers are used in the table.
F356	Homer Maiel, PE, ICC Tri-Chapter	S	The current code text in Ch 50 does not make a reference to the allowances in Group M for flammable and combustible liquids. This will provide one location where the allowable quantities of all hazardous materials is addressed for Group M. There is no technical change, only a consolidation of requirements and references to current tables.
F357	John Williams, CBO, Adhoc Healthcare Comm	S	This requires eye wash and emergency showers. FCAC was successful in placing emergency eye wash and showers in the IPC and this would correlate with that provision.
F358	FCAC	S	This proposal includes gases as materials that need to be separated when incompatible and also corrects and editorial error in the last sentence.
F359	Sarah Rice, The Preview Group	O	This proposal would eliminate ventilation requirements in Ch 50 for flammable and combustible liquid storage. However, IFC 5704.3.7.4 will require ventilation in Liquid Storage Rooms. This will create a conflict in the code.
F360	FCAC	S	This proposal is merely an editorial clarification. The text lists flammable liquids, and specifies Class IB and IC. The text lists combustible liquids, but does not specify the classification so it has been interpreted that this requirement only applies to Class IB and IC.

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#	Proponent	Position	Comments
F361	Patrick McLaughlin, Consumer Specialty Products Association	S	This provides correlation with NFPA 30B.
F362	Pat McLaughlin, Consumer Specialty Products Association	S	This provides correlation with NFPA 30B.
F363	Pat McLaughlin, Consumer Specialty Products Association	S	This provides correlation with NFPA 30B.
F364	Robert Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts, LLC	S	
F365	Bruce Swiecicki, National Propane Gas Association	S	Good clarification.
F366	Robert Snyder, WA Association of Building Officials	S	Correlates with previously approved item in Group A. Editorial correction needed in 5306.2.3 Item 4, 1st line: "Supply and Exhaust shall be exhaust ducts shall be enclosed in a one-hour rated shaft..."
F367	John Williams, Adhoc Healthcare Committee	S	This clarification eliminates the laundry list which may not always include all uses.
F368	John Williams, Adhoc Healthcare Committee	S	This provides criteria on how to construct a medical gas room that is not on the exterior.
F75	FCAC	S	Clarifies criteria on gas detection systems
F226	Jeff Shapiro, Int'l Code Consultants	S	This proposal provides criteria for gas detection systems.
F369	Jeff Shapiro, Int'l Code Consultants; FCAC	S	This proposal compiles requirement for "gases not otherwise regulated". This will include CO2, asphyxiants, irritants and radioactive gases. The proposal requires either ventilation or gas detection to address the hazards with these gases.
F370	FCAC	S	Support, but prefer F396.
F371	Jay Weightman, Colorado Springs Fire Dept	O	This proposal will regulate all CO2 systems, even those not associated with beverage dispensing. This proposal makes reference to NFPA 55 and seems to be more restrictive than requirements for toxic gases.
F372	FCAC	S	This proposal adds requirements for CO2 enrichment systems. CO2 is used to enhance agriculture. This change will require gas detection in areas where CO2 is used. This will be moved to follow F411.
F373	Jay Weightman, Colorado Springs Fire Dept	O	This proposal is excessive and not warranted. In addition, it would to all new installations and all existing installations.
F374	FCAC	S	This proposal correlates and simplifies the Quantity/Distance Tables for storage of explosive materials.
F375	William Winslow	S	Requires testing of required safety components.
F376	Ellie Klausbruckner, Klausbruckner & Associates	S	Similar to F342
F377	Richard Kraus, API	O	Electrical requirements are already referred to NFPA 70. If this is an appropriate reference, it should occur in NFPA 70.
F378	Vickie Lovell, InterCode Inc	O	While there may be merit to this concept, this proposal only addresses combustible liquids. It does not apply to flammable liquids which create a much bigger hazard. Additionally, since it requires combustible liquids to comply, it would include Class IIIB products and treat them as the same risk as Class II. The flash point could 100s of degrees apart.
F379	Richard Kraus, API	S	

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#	Proponent	Position	Comments
F380	Leslie Townzen, Medline	O	The reason that the increased quantities are allowed is because of the marketing methods used in retail. Products are low and hazards are spread out, which is different than in a warehouse. When a Group S wants to use the allowed quantity in Table 5704.3.4.1, they must also meet the storage criteria with regard to container size, density per square foot, storage height limitations, etc.
F381	Sarah Rice, The Preview Group	M	The IFC sets up a difference between "Liquid Storage Room" and "Liquid Storage Warehouse" as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A liquid storage room can be part of a mixed occupancy. The occupancy is Group H-3, but the maximum quantities are limited. 2. A liquid storage warehouse is not part of a mixed occupancy; it is a building. The occupancy is still Group H-3, but the quantities are unlimited. They are not the same, and this proposal would treat them the same as far as construction is concerned.
F382	Jeffrey Shapiro, Int'l Code Consultants	S	This is a clarification.
F383	Christopher Moran, United Technologies Corporation/Marioff	O	Water mist systems have not yet been proven as equivalent to sprinkler systems.
F384	Richard Kraus, API	O	This adds standards for tank construction to the IFC. This section already references 5704, and Section 5704.2.7 requires that tanks shall be designed and construction in accordance with NFPA 30. The code is already referring to NFPA 30 for construction. This will set up requirements in the code that will be confusing to the code user and may present a potential conflict in requirements.
F385	Richard Kraus, API	O	This adds standards for tank construction to the IFC. This section already references 5704, and Section 5704.2.7 requires that tanks shall be designed and construction in accordance with NFPA 30. The code is already referring to NFPA 30 for construction. This will set up requirements in the code that will be confusing to the code user and may present a potential conflict in requirements.
F386	Mike Halligan, Booster Fuels	O	This would allow mobile fueling to occur at any parking lot without adequate safeguards. The proposal does not address ID of vehicles carrying fuel for safety reasons. DOT does not address smaller containers that would still pose a hazard to firefighters (218 gallons of fuel wouldn't require placards as an example). Item 9 should include tanks and containers. Grounding/bonding during liquid transfer, especially for class 1 liquids, is not addressed. Electrical in area of dispensing needs to be addressed. Should say that it isn't allowed in residential areas.
F412	Mike Halligan, Halligan Group, Booster Fuels	M	These requirements in the appendix need to be rewritten. Proponent will supply modified version without the proprietary language, and written in code language.
F387	Richard Kraus, API	M	
F388	Richard Kraus, API	S	
F389	William Winslow	S	Requires testing of required safety components.
F390	Bruce Swiecicki, National Propane Gas Association	O	The proponent states that since the prohibition of LPG in basements has been removed from the UMC and UPC is of no bearing. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1st – those codes are NOT companion codes to the IFC 2nd – even if it was the IMC and IFGC, those two codes apply to permanent installations. The IFC will already refer to the IMC and IFGC for those installations. The IFC section will apply to temporary or portable equipment.
F391	FCAC	S	Clarifies application of the section
F392	Bruce Swiecicki, National Propane Gas Association	S	Correlation with NFPA 58.
F393	Bruce Swiecicki, National Propane Gas Association	O	Just because it is in NFPA 58, doesn't mean that the IFC should follow suit. There is a specific reason that "public way" is listed in this section. It is to protect the potential people in that location.

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IFC Code Development Committee			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
F394	Bruce Swiecicki, National Propane Gas Association	S	Good clarification of the requirements
F395	Bruce Swiecicki, National Propane Gas Association	S	Correlates with current industry practice. As a result, it will something that inspectors run into routinely so should be revised. Same issue as F396, F398
F396	Bruce Swiecicki, National Propane Gas Association	S	Correlates with current industry practice. As a result, it will something that inspectors run into routinely so should be revised.
F397	Bruce Swiecicki, National Propane Gas Association	S	
F398	Bruce Swiecicki, National Propane Gas Association	S	Correlates with current industry practice. As a result, it will something that inspectors run into routinely so should be revised.
F399	Bruce Swiecicki, National Propane Gas Association	SWA	Good correction to the provisions. Suggest replacement of the words "fuel gas code" in Item 3 with "IFGC".
F400	Paul Vinje, Hillsboro Oregon	S	This proposal will fix a hole in the fire flow values in Appendix C.
F401	Joseph Hetzel, Door & Access Systems Manufacturers Assoc	O	The reason that the code does not allow vertical lift gates across a fire apparatus access road is so that when there is no power, the firefighters can still swing or slide the gate out of the way. Vertical lift gates are not always capable of manual operation.
F402	Kirk Mitchell, Isocyanurate Industry Ad Hoc Comm	M	The material in question is sodium dichloro-s-triazinetriene anhydrous (sodium dichloroisocyanurate anhydrous). This product is only listed in the Appendix of the referenced testing document. The product that was included in the test is sodium dichloroisocyanurate dihydrate. These are different products. While NFPA 400 has changed the classification of the "anhydrous" version, the documentation does not justify this revision.
F403	Ellie Klausbruckner, Klausbruckner & Associates	S	This corrects the placarding with regard to combustible dust.
F405	William Winslow	O	There is no need to add this information into this appendix. It has been determined not to make the jump to the Globally Harmonized System yet. But when it happens, the information need to be located in the code, not the
F406	John Williams, CBO, Adhoc Healthcare Comm	S	This revision clarifies application of these requirements.
F407	John Williams, CBO, Adhoc Healthcare Comm	S	This is consistent with CMS requirements for ambulatory care facilities.
F408	Jeff Hugo, National Fire Sprinkler Association	SWA	The current language in the code is unenforceable as it is written. The building owner is not obligated to comply with the code, or even expected to know about this appendix, before he/she receives written notice. Revise the 1 st sentence to read as follows: "Building owners shall file a compliance schedule with the <i>fire code official</i> not later than 365 days after the first effective date of this code or first established date of previous editions receipt of a written notice of violation."
F409	 FCAC; Marcelo Hirschler, GBH Int'l	S	This proposal address indoor trade shows and exhibits.

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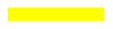
Administrative Code Development Committee			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
ADM9 Pt I	Marcelo Hirschler; Jeff Shapiro; Kevin Scott	S	Revises the definition of change of occupancy to clarify that it applies when the occupancy classification changes, not just when the type of merchandise changes, or the stored material changes. For example, a change in the material stored would be a change of use.
ADM12 Pt I	BCAC FCAC	S	
ADM14 Pt I	BCAC FCAC	S	
ADM15 Pt I	BCAC FCAC	S	
ADM16 Pt I	BCAC FCAC	S	
ADM22 Pt I	Jeff Shapiro, Int'l Code Consultants	S	This proposal revises the definition of design professional and correlates the definition in all the codes.
ADM28	BCAC FCAC	S	
ADM31	Dan Buuck, Nat'l Assoc of Home Builders	S	This is similar to the exception in the scope of the IBC.
ADM32	Jeff Shapiro, Int'l Code Consultants	S	This is an editorial change to correct the terminology.
ADM40	FLSS	S	This proposal correlates the scope in the IBC with the scope in the IFC. since the code addresses explosive conditions (Section 911) and dangerous conditions (Group H) it should be included in the scope.
ADM41 Pt I	Richard Davidson	O	This proposal modifies the scope of the IFC to specify that the contents of the code address the safety of building safety personnel. The way the scope was written was to address emergency operations. If building safety personnel respond during an emergency, they are already covered. If this is referring to normal inspection or entry into the building, then that is normal operation or occupancy of the building and is not even addressed in this section.
ADM44	Tom Zaremba, Roetzel & Andress	O	This proposal states that "Life safety features shall be diverse and, to the extent practicable, redundant... " As a code enforcer, how is this enforced? This may be good commentary, but it is not enforceable and should not be in the code.
ADM50	Dan Buuck, National Assoc of Home Builders	O	This proposal will revise this section to state that the IFC only applies to a building built under the IRC when the IRC references the IFC. In other words, if the IRC doesn't reference the IFC, then the IFC administrative, operational and maintenance requirements do not apply to the IRC regulated building. This issue was just clarified last cycle to specify that the IRC regulates all construction of the building, but the IFC can regulated the use of the property. Such as location of LPG tanks, wood storage, manufacturer of bio-diesel in the garage, etc.
ADM55 Pt I	Richard Davidson	O	The code is intended to be used as a tool for the code official to use to ensure the safe construction and operation of facilities. The code is not intended to regulate the code official. And this applies to the IFC, IBC, IMC, etc. This proposal would be acceptable if the words "and directed" were stricken from the 1 st line of every section shown in the proposal, and not inserted where they currently don't exist.
ADM58 Pt I	Dru Meadows, Walmart	S	This correlates the allowance accept, review and approve alternate methods.

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ADM59 Pt I	Dru Meadows, Walmart	O	This proposal adds language to accept “innovative approaches” in addition to “alternate methods”. What is an alternate method, if not an innovative approach? This is already allowed in the code although it may not have such a fancy name. The reason statement indicates that this language is in the IgCC, so it should be good in the other I-Codes. Since the IgCC is no longer under the ICC code development process, there is no way to ensure it stays there, so this reasoning is invalid.
ADM60 Pt I	Rebecca Baker, Colorado Chapter ICC	O	This also attempts to correlate the Alternate Materials and Methods provisions. Prefer ADM55 IF the revision is made as indicated.
ADM62 Pt I	Dru Meadows, Walmart	O	This is an administrative issue and should be handled with department or agency policy.
ADM67 Pt I	Lee Kranz, WA Assoc of Building Officials	O	This would allow solar photovoltaic systems to be installed without a permit on Group R-3 and IRC buildings. Solar panels would need to be less than 1,000 sq.ft., but that is still 25' x 40'.
ADM73 Pt I	Richard Davidson	O	As far as the revisions in the IFC are concerned, the proponent doesn't understand that the IFC actually has “construction” permits and “operational” permits. And they are not the same. They may be issued for the same installation, but each has a unique and distinct function. This proposal would combine the two types together and only allow issuance for 180 days for operational permits.
F48	Alan Perdue	O	This revision
ADM75	Tony Crimi	W	This will be withdrawn by proponent. If not, oppose it.
ADM80 Pt I	Carroll Pruitt	O	This proposal is attempting to treat all permits in an identical manner in all the codes. This will not work for the IFC, since the IFC permits cover different components of a building and most are operational permits. This will not work for the IFC, but may be acceptable for the other codes.
ADM82 Pt I	Jeff Shapiro, Int'l Code Consultants	M	This proposal is dealing with access to work and construction items and resolves the confusion access for inspection vs accessible for ADAAG requirements. Prefer this to ADM83.
ADM83	BCAC	O	In comparison to ADM82, this proposal does not address all of the codes; ADM82 does. Also, this proposal simply deletes “accessible” and doesn't state “available for inspection”; ADM82 does.
ADM84 Pt I	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH Int'l	O	Prefer ADM82
ADM92	Carroll Pruitt	M	This proposal is an attempt to make all the codes alike with regard to abatement of hazards. It revises the actions necessary when the FCO finds an unsafe building or structure, and has several problems: 1. Section 101.1.1 deletes the reference to Section 310.1 on how to secure a vacant building to discourage vandalism and trespassing. 2. Section 110.4 requires the FCO to provide notice to the owner to demolish the building. The current code requirements provide for the FCO to address things regulated in the IFC. Demolition of a building is not in the purview of the IFC and is specifically referred to the building official. 3. Current Section 110.3 is deleted which allows the FCO to abate hazards that are regulated by the IFC.
ADM93 Pt I	John England	M	This proposal relocates all of the administrative provisions and requirements in Chapter into a new Appendix A. the reason is that many states don't adopt all or part of these provisions. The problem is that the provisions in Chapter 1 tell you how to apply every other Chapter in the code. Why would we want to put the instructions and admin provisions at the back of the book? This makes no sense. The local jurisdiction will know to either go through chapter 1 and adopt/amend it locally, or they will need to know to go to Appendix A. If they are not doing it for Chapter 1, why would they do it for Appendix A? This creates a cumbersome format and a disconnect between what is left in Chapter and Appendix A.

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#	Proponent	Position	Comments
ADM93 Pt V	John England	M	This proposal relocates all of the administrative provisions and requirements in IFC Chapter into a new Appendix A. the reason is that many states don't adopt all or part of these provisions. The problem is that the provisions in Chapter 1 tell you how to apply every other Chapter in the code. Why would we want to put the instructions and admin provisions at the back of the book? This makes no sense. The local jurisdiction will know to either go through chapter 1 and adopt/amend it locally, or they will need to know to go to Appendix A. If they are not doing it for Chapter 1, why would they do it for Appendix A? This creates a cumbersome format and a disconnect between what is left in Chapter and Appendix A.
ADM93 Pt VI	John England	M	See comments on ADM 93 Part I.
ADM93 Pt VII	John England	M	See comments on ADM 93 Part I.
ADM93 Pt VIII	John England	M	See comments on ADM 93 Part I.
ADM93 Pt IV	John England	M	See comments on ADM 93 Part I.
ADM93 Pt X	John England	M	See comments on ADM 93 Part I.
ADM93 Pt XI	John England	M	See comments on ADM 93 Part I.
ADM93 Pt XII	John England	M	See comments on ADM 93 Part I.
ADM93 Pt XIII	John England	M	See comments on ADM 93 Part I.
ADM93 Pt XIV	John England	M	See comments on ADM 93 Part I.
ADM93 Pt XV	John England	M	See comments on ADM 93 Part I.

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IRC-B – International Residential Code/Building

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IRC-B – International Residential Code/Building			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
ADM36	Stephen Thomas, Colorado Code Consulting, LLC	O	Prefer ADM37 over this.
ADM37	Jeff Shapiro, Int'l Code Consulting	S	This proposal achieves what ADM36 was trying to do, but retains the sprinkler requirement. The custodial care facilities and medical care facilities are different uses than a typical 1- and 2-family dwelling. These facilities need to be
ADM86	Richard Davidson	O	There is no reason to remove the requirement to include whether sprinklers were provided.
RB29	Joseph Holland	O	This is contrary to RB35.
RB30	Jeff Hugo, NFSA	M	
RB31	Stephen Skalko, American Concrete Institute	M	
RB32	Stephen Thomas, Colorado Code Consulting, LLC	M	
RB33	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International	M	
RB34	Richard Davidson	M	
RB35	Sean DeCrane, IAFF	S	This is consistent with Table R302.1(1).
RB36	Kevin McOsker, Southern Nevada Chapter	M	This will allow surface elements of exterior walls to extend into the fire separation distance to the property line. Even if these items are not fire-rated.
RB37	Michael Gieszler, Oregon Building Officials Assoc	M	
RB38	Richard Davidson	O	The proponent is correct that the IRC does not allow construction of townhouses without sprinklers. However, reality is that many states have removed this provision. Retaining this provision will require that when sprinklers are not installed, the separating wall must be 2-HR rated.
RB39	Richard Davidson	O	The proponent is correct that the IRC does not allow construction of townhouses without sprinklers. However, reality is that many states have removed this provision. These footnotes and section R309.5 need to be retained to provide for adequate separation and safety where the sprinklers are not installed.
RB41	Ali Fattah, San Diego Development Services Dept	M	
RB42	Ali Fattah, San Diego Development Services Dept	O	This adds new definition and term of party wall. Prefer RB 143.
RB43	Ali Fattah, San Diego Development Services Dept	S	This adds new definition for the term of common wall. This proposal clarifies the code.
RB44	Stephen Thomas, Colorado Code Consulting, LLC	M	This is already in the code. Someone is misreading/misinterpreting the code.
RB45	Richard Davidson	O	
RB46	Richard Davidson	O	
RB47	Richard Davidson	O	
RB48	Richard Davidson	O	

April 9, 2016

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RB49	Ali Fattah, San Diego Development Services Dept	SWA	The term “party wall” in R302.5 needs to be removed and replaced with “common wall”.
RB50	Richard Davidson	O	This section needs to be written as it currently is with the exceptions. Many states remove the fire sprinkler requirements and the allowance for these reduction is based on the fire sprinkler system being installed.
RB51	Jeff Shapiro, IRC Fire Sprinkler Coalition	S	This clarifies application of these sections.
RB52	Stephen Thomas, Colorado Code Consulting, LLC	O	Dwelling units separated by a lot line should be considered townhouses. This proposal would allow penetrations through the wall separating the dwellings, which is not allowed for townhouses. Also, this would mix the application of the IRC and IBC. The IRC is intended to be a stand-alone code. This reference to the IBC confuses the issue.
RB8	Richard Davidson	O	While the added text in the definition may be duplicated from elsewhere in the code, it also helps describe the type of area where air movement is controlled by draftstops. The definition says “such as” so those are examples, not requirements.
RB53	Richard Davidson	O	This would allow unprotected openings in dwellings which are sprinklered. With unsprinklered attic spaces, this proposal would an unlimited size opening in the fire-rated separations in the unsprinklered attics.
RB54	Jonathan Roberts, UL	S	
RB55	William Miller, Warren County, VA	O	It is clear how the door can be 1 3/8” in thickness, but it is hard to picture how the frame is also 1 3/8” in thickness.
RB56	Richard Davidson	O	The proponent may be correct that the door between the garage dwelling is not required to latch, it is only required to have a self-closing device. But the fix is not to remove the requirement for self-closing; the solution is to require a latch.
RB57	Wayne Richardson, Town of Bedford NH	M	
RB58	Robert Davidson, Davidson Code Concepts, LLC	M	
RB59	Barry Reid, Georgia-Pacific Gypsum LLC	M	Changes separation between garage and dwelling from 1/2” to 1/2” Type X
RB60	Richard Davidson	O	This will allow the area beneath stairs in a dwelling to be used for storage without a layer of sheetrock as protection. The proponent states that the dwelling will be sprinklered, therefore the separation is not required. However, even when the dwelling is sprinklered, this area is typically a closet. Neither NFPA 13D, nor IRC P2904, require sprinklers in all closet spaces. There are spaces that are not sprinklered at all.
RB61	Richard Davidson	O	Revising flame spread requirements based on sprinklers is not a great idea
RB62	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH Int'l	M	
RB63	Richard Davidson	O	
RB64	Richard Davidson	O	
RB65	Richard Davidson	M	The protection on the underside of stairs provides no protection when there is a huge opening in the floor above. The revision in Exception 1 is a bad reference to R313. R313 does not specify the sprinklers design standards, it is the section that requires sprinklers.
RB66	Richard Davidson	M	Poorly worded. If it says “or”, do I get to pick which one is protected?
RB67	Richard Davidson	M	
RB68	Bruce Swiecicki, National Propane Gas Association	O	This proposal will remove the requirement for protecting the underside of floor assemblies when a fuel-fire appliance is in the crawl space.

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IRC-B – International Residential Code/Building			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
RB69	Larry Wainright, Structural Building Components Assoc	S	This resolves an issue regarding the con
RB89	Jeffrey Shapiro	S	This was done in the IBC and this is a good revision.
RB124	Richard Davidson	O	Attempting to increase requirements for residential sprinklers at this time is a huge miscalculation. Most states/municipalities have AHJ's fighting to keep them in the updates without being amended out now. If we increase the required installation parameters, I fear that not only will we force states/municipalities to continue to shy away from them, we ruin the integrity of those who have fought hard for residential sprinklers originally, especially when stating retroactivity wasn't a consideration.
RB125	Richard Davidson	O	Residential sprinklers are a life-saving system, not intended for property conservation. Removing for fire ratings is a property conservation trade off that we shouldn't support.
RB126	Richard Davidson	O	Residential sprinklers are a part of the body and removing them to an annex reduces the minimum standards. This is an attempt by opposition to lower their financial costs in manipulating and bullying states/municipalities into amending out the residential sprinklers.
RB127	Brian Johnson	O	The areas of the country the author states have amended out the requirements are by a huge misinformation campaign put out by the opponents to residential sprinklers. The fact that many municipalities had them, then after an election where opponents were able to have their candidates elected remove the requirements is no grounds to remove a proven, life safety system.
RB128	Brian Johnson	O	This would remove sprinklers in single family dwellings.
RB129	William Rodgers, Gulf Coast Region IX	O	This would place sprinklers into an Appendix. The sprinkler requirements started in an Appendix are now part of the code.
RB130	Richard Davidson	M	Clarifies the application of the section for smoke alarms and CO alarms in existing buildings.
RB131	Michael Gieszler, OR Building Officials Assoc	S	The new smoke alarms with wireless interconnection make this provision easy to comply with. Therefore, this exception should be deleted.
RB132	Kevin McOsker, Southern Nevada Chapter of ICC	M	
RB133	Jeffrie Wilkinson, NY State Fire Marshals & Inspectors Assoc	O	The code does not require smoke alarms in garages. This reads more like an exception which would allow a heat detector in lieu of smoke alarm
RB134	James Raines, County of Warren, VA	O	
RB135	Richard Davidson	O	Technology advances have improved the quality of smoke alarms, however, the proponent is confusing two issues. NEW construction requires hardwire with battery backup EXISTING construction is allowed to use battery powered since providing a hardwire connection is not always practical. This does not mean that one is equivalent to the other. If we want to have all of the devices meet the same requirement, the it should read ALL are hardwired with battery backup.
RB136	Thomas Hammerberg, Automatic Fire Alarm Association	M	
RB137	Richard Davidson	O	Bad wording needs to be reworked. However, simply deleting the section is not the solution. This section addresses a very real problem with regard to who is responsible for maintenance when the dwelling is rented.
F3 Pt II	BCAC, FCAC	S	Adds definition of CO alarms and CO detectors.
RB138	Richard Davidson	O	Recent tests by NIST have indicated that the appliance does not actually need to vent into the dwelling to create a CO problem.

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IRC-B – International Residential Code/Building			
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RB139	Kevin McOsker, Southern Nevada Chapter	M	The language regarding the addition of a sleeping room needs to be maintained.
RB140	Kevin McOsker, Southern Nevada Chapter	SWA	Keep revision to Item 2, but delete the proposed Item 3.
RB141	Richard Davidson	O	
RB142	Timothy Nogler, WA State Building Code Council	M	
RB143	Richard Davidson	O	Technology advances have improved the quality of CO alarms, however, the proponent is confusing two issues. NEW construction requires hardwire with battery backup EXISTING construction is allowed to use battery powered since providing a hardwire connection is not always practical. This does not mean that one is equivalent to the other. If we want to have all of the devices meet the same requirement, the it should read ALL are hardwired with battery backup.
RB144	Kevin McOsker, Southern Nevada Chapter	O	CO does not build up at the same rate as smoke
RB145	Richard Davidson	O	Bad wording needs to be reworked. However, simply deleting the section is not the solution. This section addresses a very real problem with regard to who is responsible for maintenance when the dwelling is rented.
RB146	Jonathan Roberts, UL	S	editorial
RB147	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International	M	
RB148	Richard Davidson	O	
RB149	Richard Davidson	O	
RB150	Chad Diercks, James Hardie Building Products, Inc.	O	
RB151	Richard Davidson	O	There is no good reason to expand the use of foam products.
RB152		M	
RB153	Anthony Apfelbeck, Altamonte Springs Building/Fire Safety	M	
RB164	BCAC	M	
RB165	Jonathan Siu, WA Association of Building Officials	M	
RB166	BCAC	M	
RB167	Maureen Traxler, Seattle Dept of Construction & Inspections	M	
RB171	BCAC FCAC		

Code Correlation Committee

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Code Correlation Committee			
#	Proponent	Position	Comments
CCC4	FCAC	S	This will align the IWUIC with the other codes with regard to where to find the Applicability Section.
CCC5	FCAC SEHPCAC	S	This is a reformat of chapter 1 in the IFC, IWUIC and IECC.
CCC8	FCAC	S	Editorial change to correct a code reference.
CCC10	Stephen DiGiovanni, Clark County Dept of Building and Safety	S	Adds definition of Fire Code Official to the IBC.

F141-16 Modification

Modify F141-16 as follows:

901.4.6 (IBC [F] 901.8) Pump and riser room size. Where provided, fire pump rooms and automatic sprinkler system riser rooms shall be designed with adequate space for all equipment necessary for the installation, as defined by the manufacturer, with sufficient working space around the stationary equipment. Clearances around equipment to elements of permanent construction, including other installed equipment and appliances, shall be sufficient to allow inspection, service, repair or replacement without removing such elements of permanent construction or disabling the function of a required fire-resistance-rated assembly. Fire pump and automatic sprinkler system riser rooms shall be provided with doors and an unobstructed passageway large enough to allow removal of the largest piece of equipment.

903.3 (IBC [F] 903.3) Installation requirements. *Automatic sprinkler systems* shall be designed and installed in accordance with Sections 903.3.1 through ~~903.3.9~~903.3.8.

903.3.6 (IBC [F] 903.3.6) Fire sprinkler riser rooms. ~~Where the main water control valve for automatic sprinkler systems designed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 is installed on the riser, the riser shall be located in a fire sprinkler riser room. Fire sprinkler riser rooms shall only contain automatic sprinkler system risers and appurtenances, fire alarm equipment and devices and fire pump equipment.~~

Exceptions:

- ~~1. A fire sprinkler riser room is not required for automatic sprinkler systems controlled by wall-mounted post indicator valves operable from the exterior of the building.~~
- ~~2. In multi-story facilities, floor control valves are permitted to be located on each floor level in an exit stairway enclosure.~~

903.3.6.1 (IBC [F] 903.3.6.1) Size. ~~Fire sprinkler riser rooms containing one fire sprinkler riser shall have a minimum area of 16 square feet (1.49 m²), with a minimum dimension of 4 feet (102 mm).~~

903.3.6.2 (IBC [F] 903.3.6.2) Working space. ~~A working space of not less than 36 inches (914 mm) in width, 36 inches (914 mm) in depth and 78 inches (1981 mm) in height shall be provided in front of each riser.~~

903.3.6.3 (IBC [F] 903.3.6.3) 901.4.6.1 (IBC [F] 901.8.1) Exterior Access Door. ~~Fire sprinkler riser rooms shall have an exterior access door with a minimum clear width of 32 inches (813 mm) and a minimum height of 80 inches (2032 mm). Automatic sprinkler system risers, fire pumps and controllers shall be readily accessible. Where located in a fire pump room or *automatic sprinkler system riser* room, the door shall be permitted to be locked provided the key is available at all times.~~

903.3.6.4 (IBC [F] 903.3.6.4) 901.4.6.2 (IBC [F] 901.8.2) Marking on access doors. ~~Exterior access doors for fire *automatic sprinkler system* riser rooms and fire pump rooms shall be labeled on the exterior side with the following sign or other an approved sign:~~
FIRE SPRINKLER RISER ROOM

The lettering shall be in a contrasting color to the background. Letters shall have a minimum height of 2-inches (51 mm) with a minimum stroke of 3/8-inch (10 mm).

903.3.6.5 (IBC [F] 903.3.6.5) Equipment access. ~~Fire sprinkler riser rooms shall be provided with doors and an unobstructed accessway large enough to allow removal of the largest piece of equipment.~~

~~903.3.6.6 (IBC [F] 903.3.6.6)~~ **901.4.6.3 (IBC [F] 901.8.3) Environment.** Fire *Automatic sprinkler system* riser rooms and fire pump rooms shall be maintained at a ~~minimum~~ temperature of 40°F (4°C) or more and a ~~maximum temperature of 100°F (38°C)~~. Heating and cooling units for the fire sprinkler riser room shall be permanently installed.

~~**Exception:** The maximum temperature requirement does not apply to fire *sprinkler* riser rooms that do not contain a fire alarm control unit or spare sprinkler heads.~~

~~903.3.6.7 (IBC [F] 903.3.6.7)~~ **901.4.6.4 (IBC [F] 901.8.4) Lighting.** Permanently installed artificial illumination shall be provided in ~~the fire~~ *automatic sprinkler system* riser rooms and fire pump rooms.

Reason: Changes in this modification are:

1. Section 901.4.6 is retained and will include fire pump rooms and riser rooms, but will not require either.
2. Section 903.3 retains its current language. This occurs because the additional provisions are not located in a separate riser room section, but will now be included as subsections to 901.4.6 in the IFC and 901.8 in the IBC.
3. Previous Section 903.3.6 requiring riser rooms is deleted.
4. New Section 901.4.6.1 regarding access is revised to simply require access to risers and fire pump installations.
5. New Section 901.4.6.2 regarding marking of doors is retained and revised to also apply to fire pump installations.
6. Section 901.4.6.3 regarding temperatures is retained and revised to specify a minimum temperature and also apply to fire pump installations.

To assist in review of the modification, the final version will read as follows:

901.4.6 (IBC [F] 901.8) Pump and riser room size. Where provided, fire pump rooms and *automatic sprinkler system* riser rooms shall be designed with adequate space for all equipment necessary for the installation, as defined by the manufacturer, with sufficient working space around the stationary equipment. Clearances around equipment to elements of permanent construction, including other installed equipment and appliances, shall be sufficient to allow inspection, service, repair or replacement without removing such elements of permanent construction or disabling the function of a required fire-resistance-rated assembly. Fire pump and *automatic sprinkler system* riser rooms shall be provided with doors and an unobstructed passageway large enough to allow removal of the largest piece of equipment.

903.3 (IBC [F] 903.3) Installation requirements. *Automatic sprinkler systems* shall be designed and installed in accordance with Sections 903.3.1 through 903.3.8.

901.4.6.1 (IBC [F] 901.8.1) Access. *Automatic sprinkler system* risers, fire pumps and controllers shall be readily accessible. Where located in a fire pump room or *automatic sprinkler system* riser room, the door shall be permitted to be locked provided the key is available at all times.

901.4.6.2 (IBC [F] 901.8.2) Marking on access doors. Access doors for *automatic sprinkler system* riser rooms and fire pump rooms shall be labeled with an approved sign. The lettering shall be in a contrasting color to the background. Letters shall have a minimum height of 2-inches (51 mm) with a minimum stroke of 3/8-inch (10 mm).

901.4.6.3 (IBC [F] 901.8.3) Environment. *Automatic sprinkler system* riser rooms and fire pump rooms shall be maintained at a minimum temperature of 40°F (4°C) and a maximum temperature of 100°F (38°C). Heating and cooling units shall be permanently installed.

Exception: The maximum temperature requirement does not apply to *automatic sprinkler system* riser rooms and fire pump rooms that do not contain a fire alarm control unit or spare sprinkler heads.

901.4.6.4 (IBC [F] 901.8.4) Lighting. Permanently installed artificial illumination shall be provided in *automatic sprinkler system* riser rooms and fire pump rooms.

F144-16 Modification

Modify F144-16 as follows:

SECTION 202 DEFINITIONS

SUBORDINATE (SYSTEM). A system that is activated by another fire protection or life safety system. For example, where a fire alarm system activates a smoke removal or elevator recall system, the smoke removal or elevator recall system is considered to be "subordinate" to the fire alarm system.

Add new text as follows:

901.6.2 Integrated Testing. ~~Integrated testing shall comply with this section.~~

~~**901.6.2.1 General.** Where two or more fire protection or life safety systems are interconnected, the intended response of subordinate fire protection and life safety systems shall be verified when required testing of the initiating system is conducted.~~

901.6.2.21 High-rise Buildings. For high-rise buildings, integrated testing shall comply with NFPA 4, with an integrated test performed prior to issuance of the certificate of occupancy and at intervals not exceeding 5 years. If an equipment failure is detected during integrated testing, a repeat of the integrated test shall not be required, except as necessary to verify operation of fire protection or life safety functions that are initiated by equipment that was repaired or replaced.

901.6.2.32 Smoke Control Systems. Where a fire alarm system is integrated with a smoke control system as outlined in Section 909, integrated testing shall comply with NFPA 4, with an integrated test performed prior to issuance of the certificate of occupancy and at intervals not exceeding 5 years. If an equipment failure is detected during integrated testing, a repeat of the integrated test shall not be required, except as necessary to verify operation of fire protection or life safety functions that are initiated by equipment that was repaired or replaced.

909.12.2 Integrated system testing. Where smoke control systems are integrated with fire alarm systems, integrated testing shall be performed in accordance with Section 901.6.2.32.

Reference standards type: This reference standard is new to the ICC Code Books

Add new standard(s) as follows:

NFPA 4, 2015 edition. Standard for Integrated Fire Protection and Life Safety System Testing

F180-16 Modification

Modify F180-16 as follows:

**TABLE 901.6.1
FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM MAINTENANCE STANDARDS**

SYSTEM	STANDARD
Portable fire extinguishers	NFPA 10
Carbon dioxide fire-extinguishing system	NFPA 12
Halon 1301 fire-extinguishing systems	NFPA 12A
Dry-chemical extinguishing systems	NFPA 17
Wet-chemical extinguishing systems	NFPA 17A
Water-based fire protection systems	NFPA 25
Fire alarm systems	NFPA 72
Smoke and heat vents	NFPA 204
Water-mist systems	NFPA 750
Clean-agent extinguishing systems	NFPA 2001
Aerosol fire-extinguishing fire-extinguishing systems	NFPA 2010

Add new text as follows:

904.13 Aerosol Fire Extinguishing ~~fire-extinguishing~~ Systems. ~~Aerosol fire-extinguishing fire-extinguishing~~ systems shall be installed, periodically inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with sections 901 and 904.4, NFPA 2010, and ~~in accordance with~~ their listing.

~~Such devices and appurtenances shall be listed and installed in conformance with manufacturer's instructions.~~

904.13.1 Maintenance. ~~Not less than semi-annually, an inspection shall be conducted by a trained person to assess whether the system is in working order. A certified fire suppression contractor trained and having knowledge of the installation, operation and maintenance of the specific fire extinguishing system shall inspect, test, service and maintain such system in accordance with this section and the manufacturer's specifications and servicing manuals not less than annually.~~

Systems shall be inspected for proper operation at six-month intervals. Pilot containers shall be checked for the required pressure or weigh. Where a container shows a loss in original content of more than 5-percent, the container shall be refilled or replaced.

904.13.2 System test. Systems shall be inspected and tested for proper operation at 12-month intervals. Inspection shall include a check of the detection system, alarms, releasing devices, other associated equipment and integrity of enclosures.

904.13.3 System hoses. System hoses shall be examined at 6-month intervals for damage. Damaged hoses shall be replaced or tested. At five-year intervals, all hoses shall be tested.

Reference standards type: This reference standard is new to the ICC Code Books

Add new standard(s) as follows:

NFPA 2010, Edition 2015, Standard for Fixed Aerosol Fire-Extinguishing Systems

Reason:

Section 904.13 is revised to only reference the NFPA standard and the listing. As part of the listing, the system must be designed and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, so that is not necessary. The 2nd paragraph basically restates the 1st paragraph so it is not needed.

Section 904.13.1 is revised by splitting it up into 2 sections. One dealing with 6 month inspections, and the other dealing with annual inspection and testing. The language is taken from other sections in Section 904 to provide consistency in use of the code.

Section 904.13.2 is added to address system hoses and the 5-year test. This is similar to the language for CO2 systems.