

**15-DAY COMMENT PERIOD
MODIFICATIONS TO EXPRESS TERMS
FOR
PROPOSED BUILDING STANDARDS
OF THE
OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL (SFM)
REGARDING THE ADOPTION BY REFERENCE OF THE
2009 EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE (IBC)
WITH AMENDMENTS INTO THE 2010 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE (CBC)
CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLE 24, PART 2**

Legend for Express Terms:

1. **Existing California regulations or amendments brought forward with modification:** *All such language appears in Italics, modified language is underlined.*
 2. **IBC language with new California amendment:** IBC language is shown in normal Arial 9-point. California amendments to IBC text appear *underlined and in italics*.
 3. **New California regulation or amendment:** *California language appears underlined and in Italics.*
 4. **Repealed Text:** Shown as ~~Strikeout~~.
 5. **Existing California amendments brought forward that remove IRC language:** Shown as ~~Strikeout~~.
 6. **New California amendments that remove IRC language:** Shown as ~~Strikeout~~.
 7. **Amended, adopted or repealed language for the 15-day public comment:** Amended, adopted, or repealed language will appear in double underline and ~~double-strikeout~~.
 8. **Notation:** Authority and Reference citations are provided at the end of each chapter.
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PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS:

305.2 Day care. The use of a building or structure, or portion thereof, for educational, supervision or personal care services for more than ~~five-six~~ children ~~older than~~ 21/2 years of age and older, shall be classified as a Group E occupancy.

Exception: [SFM] A Daycare facility not otherwise classified as an R-3 occupancy, where occupants are not capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from the staff shall be classified as Group I-4.

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

CHILD CARE FACILITIES. Facilities that provide care on a 24-hour basis to more than ~~five-six~~ children, ~~21/2 years of age or less~~ under 2 years of age.

308.5.1 Adult day care facility. A facility that provides accommodations for less than 24 hours for more than ~~five-six~~ unrelated adults and provides supervision and personal care services shall be classified as Group I-4.

Exception: A facility where occupants are capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from the staff shall be classified as Group R-3.

308.5.2 Child day care facility. A facility that provides supervision and personal care on less than a 24-hour basis for more than ~~five-six~~ children ~~21/2 years of age or less~~ under 2 years of age shall be classified as Group I-4.

Exception: A child day care facility that provides care for more than ~~five-six~~ but no more than 100 children ~~21/2 years of age or less~~ under 2 years of age, when the rooms where such children are cared for are located on the level of exit discharge and each of these child care rooms has an exit door directly to the exterior, shall be classified as Group E.

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

INFANT, for the purpose of these regulations, shall mean any child who because of age only, is unable to walk and requires the aid of another person to evacuate the building. In no case shall the term "infant" mean a child ~~beyond two years of age~~ 2 years of age or older.

Notation:

Authority: Health and Safety Code Sections 1250, 1569.72, 1569.78, 1568.02, 1502, 1597.44, 1597.65, 13108, 13143, 13143.9, 13146, 13210, 13211, 17921, 18949.2
References: Health and Safety Code Sections 13143, 13211, 18949.2

Rational for modification:

The SFM is proposing modification to Sections 305.2, 308.3.1, 308.5.1, 308.5.2 and 310.2 definitions that revise age limitations based on other statutory definitions of infant and to correlate with CCR Title 22 regulations for child care and infants. However, the use of "age 2" or "2 years of age" does not meet the intent of the SFM. Age 2 or 2 years of age means a child who is somewhere between their 2nd birthday, but has not reached their 3rd birthday. Title 22 Sec 101152 defines "Infant as a child under 2 years of age". This is also born out by the definition of child with in the Building Code and Title 22: "Child or children is a person under 18 years of age". A person, who is 17 years, 11 months, 29 days is a "child". As such, a person who is 2 years, 11 months, 29 days would still be "age 2". The same reasoning should be used for determining whether a code requirement applies to a child or infant. Additional code amendments are being proposed for other sections of the CBC, CFC and IRC that contain the same issue and are

also proposed for revision to the definition of "infant" to correlate with Title 22. This modification has no change in regulatory effect.

Additional modifications to Sections 308.5.1 and 308.5.2 are proposed by adding the word "day" to the title of these sections clarifies that it is applicable to day care. The term "child care facility" is already defined in Section 308.3.1 as facilities that provide care on a 24-hour basis. The intent of Section 308.5.1 and 308.5.2 is for less than 24 hour care facilities. This modification has no change in regulatory effect.

~~415.9.1 Fire barrier and – smoke barrier. Where the building contains~~Any story containing a Group H occupancy above the 10th story, shall be subdivided by a fire-smoke barrier shall be constructed as a fire barrier having a fire resistance rating of not less than two 2 hours and shall also comply with the smoke barrier requirements of California Building Code Section 710. The 2-hour fire-smoke barrier shall be in accordance with Sections 415.9.1.1 through 415.9.1.5.

~~415.9.1.2 The fire-smoke barrier shall divide the floor story so that the square footage on each side of the 2-hour fire-smoke barrier is not less than 30 percent of the total floor area.~~

~~415.9.1.3 A minimum of one door opening shall be provided across in the 2-hour fire-smoke barrier for emergency access for emergency access.~~

~~415.10 Elevators and elevator lobbies above the 10th story. Floors above the 10th~~Any story containing a Group H occupancy above the 10th story, shall be provided with elevators and elevator lobbies accordance with Sections 415.10.1 through 415.10.3 on floors above the 10th story.

~~415.10.1 An elevator that serves every floor story of the building and provided in accordance with Section 403.6 shall be provided on each side of the 2-hour fire-smoke barrier.~~

Notation:

Authority: Health and Safety Code Sections 1250, 1569.72, 1569.78, 1568.02, 1502, 1597.44, 1597.65, 13108, 13143, 13143.9, 13146, 13210, 13211, 17921, 18949.2

References: Health and Safety Code Sections 13143, 13211, 18949.2

Rational for modification:

The SFM is proposing editorial modification by restructuring the text of the above sections for clarity. Additional modifications are made for clarity and consistency with other sections using code text generally used throughout the IBC and IFC. Furthermore, it will also allow for consistent enforcement throughout the state. This modification has no change in regulatory effect.

~~443.4.3443.4.3.1 Fire barrier. A fire barrier having a fire resistance rating of not less than two 2-hours shall divide any floor above the 4th story containing more than one laboratory suite above the 4th story.~~

~~443.4.3.2 Fire- smoke barrier. Where the building contains~~Any story containing a Group L occupancy above the 10th story, shall be subdivided by a fire-smoke barrier shall be constructed as a fire barrier having a fire resistance rating of not less than 2-hours and shall also comply with the smoke barrier requirements of Section 710.

The 2-hour fire- smoke barrier shall be in accordance with Sections 443.4.3 through 443.4.3.2.3.

443.4.3.2.1 A minimum of one door opening shall be provided across in the 2-hour fire-smoke barrier for emergency access-for emergency access.

443.8. Elevators and elevator lobbies above the 10th story. Floors above the 10th Any story containing a Group L occupancy above the 10th story, shall be provided with elevators and elevator lobbies accordance with Sections 443.8.1 through 443.8.3-on floors above the 10th story.

443.8.1 An elevator that serves every floorstory of the building and provided in accordance with Section 403.6 shall be provided on each side of the 2-hour fire-smoke barrier.

Notation:

Authority: Health and Safety Code Sections 1250, 1569.72, 1569.78, 1568.02, 1502, 1597.44, 1597.65, 13108, 13143, 13143.9, 13146, 13210, 13211, 17921, 18949.2
References: Health and Safety Code Sections 13143, 13211, 18949.2

Rational for modification:

The SFM is proposing editorial modification by restructuring the text of the above sections for clarity. Additional modifications are made for clarity and consistency with other sections using code text generally used throughout the IBC and IFC. Furthermore, it will also allow for consistent enforcement throughout the state. This modification has no change in regulatory effect.

425.8.3.3 Group R-3.1 occupancies housing only one bedridden clients. *In Group R-3.1 occupancies housing a bedridden client and not provided with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system, all of the following shall apply:*

- 1. In Group R-3.1 Occupancies housing a bedridden client, a direct exit to the exterior of the residence shall be provided from the client sleeping room.*
- 2. Doors to a bedridden client's sleeping room shall be of a self-closing, positive latching 1- $\frac{3}{8}$ inch solid wood door. Such doors shall be provided with a gasket so installed as to provide a seal where the door meets the jam on both sides and across the top. Doors shall be maintained self-closing or shall be automatic closing by actuation of a smoke alarm in accordance with Section 715.4.7-15.4.8.*
- 3. Group R-3.1 Occupancies housing a bedridden client, shall not have a night latch, dead bolt, security chain or any similar locking device installed on any interior door leading from a bedridden client's sleeping room to any interior area such as a corridor, hallway and or general use areas of the residence in accordance with Chapter 10.*
- 4. The exterior exit door to a bedridden client's sleeping room shall be operable from both the interior and exterior of the residence.*
- 5. Every required exit doorway from a bedridden client sleeping room shall be of a size as to permit the installation of a door not less than 3 feet (914 mm) in width and not less than 6 feet 8 inches (2032 mm) in height. When installed in exit doorways, exit doors shall be capable of opening at least 90 degrees and shall be so mounted that the clear width of the exit way is not less than 32 inches (813 mm).*

Note: A sliding glass door can be used as an exterior exit doorway as long as it is operable from the inside and outside and the clear width of the exit way is not less than 32 inches (813mm).

Notation:

Authority: Health and Safety Code Sections 1250, 1569.72, 1569.78, 1568.02, 1502, 1597.44, 1597.65, 13108, 13143, 13143.9, 13146, 13210, 13211, 17921, 18949.2
 References: Health and Safety Code Sections 13143, 13211, 18949.2

Rational for modification:

The additional language clarifies that this section is only applicable to R-3.1 occupancies without automatic fire sprinklers per Section 903. This modification has no change in regulatory effect.

TABLE 503
ALLOWABLE HEIGHT AND BUILDING AREAS^a
 Height limitations shown as stories and feet above grade plane.
 Area limitations as determined by the definition of "Area, building," per story

GROUP	HGT(feet) HGT(S)	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION								
		TYPE I		TYPE II		TYPE III		TYPE IV	TYPE V	
		A UL	B 160	A 65	B 55	A 65	B 55	HT 65	A 50	B 40
A-1	S	UL	5	3	2	3	2	3	2	1
	A	UL	UL	15,500	8,500	14,000	8,500	15,000	11,500	5,500
A-2	S	UL	11	3	2	3	2	3	2	1
	A	UL	UL	15,500	9,500	14,000	9,500	15,000	11,500	6,000
A-3	S	UL	11	3	2	3	2	3	2	1
	A	UL	UL	15,500	9,500	14,000	9,500	15,000	11,500	6,000
A-4	S	UL	11	3	2	3	2	3	2	1
	A	UL	UL	15,500	9,500	14,000	9,500	15,000	11,500	6,000
A-5	S	UL	UL	UL	UL	UL	UL	UL	UL	UL
	A	UL	UL	UL	UL	UL	UL	UL	UL	UL
B	S	UL	11	5	3	5	3	5	3	2
	A	UL	UL	37,500	23,000	28,500	19,000	36,000	18,000	9,000
E	S	UL	5	3	2	3	2	3	1	1
	A	UL	UL	26,500	14,500	23,500	14,500	25,500	18,500	9,500
F-1	S	UL	11	4	2	3	2	4	2	1
	A	UL	UL	25,000	15,500	19,000	12,000	33,500	14,000	8,500
F-2	S	UL	11	5	3	4	3	5	3	2
	A	UL	UL	37,500	23,000	28,500	18,000	50,500	21,000	13,000
H-1	S	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NP
	A	21,000	16,500	11,000	7,000	9,500	7,000	10,500	7,500	NP
H-2 ^d	S	UL 20	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
	A	21,000	16,500	11,000	7,000	9,500	7,000	10,500	7,500	3,000
H-3 ^d	S	UL 20	6	4	2	4	2	4	2	1
	A	UL	60,000	26,500	14,000	17,500	13,000	25,500	10,000	5,000
H-4	S	UL 20	7	5	3	5	3	5	3	2
	A	UL	UL	37,500	17,500	28,500	17,500	36,000	18,000	6,500
H-5	S	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
	A	UL	UL	37,500	23,000	28,500	19,000	36,000	18,000	9,000
I-1	S	UL	5	2	NP	2	NP	NP	2	NP
	A	UL	55,000	19,000	NP	16,500	NP	NP	10,500	NP
I-2/I-2.1 ^f	S	UL	4	2	1	1	NP	1	1	NP

	A	UL	UL	15,000	11,000	12,000	NP	12,000	9,500	NP
I-3 ^e	S	UL	4-2	2 -NP	4 NP	2 NP	4 NP	2 NP	2 NP	4 NP
	A	UL	UL 15,100	15,000 NP	10,000 NP	10,500 NP	7,500 NP	12,000 NP	7,500 NP	5,000 NP
I-4	S	UL	5	3	2	3	2	3	1	1
	A	UL	60,500	26,500	13,000	23,500	13,000	25,500	18,500	9,000
L	S	UL 20	6	5	3	5	3	5	3	2
	A	UL	60,000	37,500	17,500	28,500	17,500	36,000	18,000	6,500
M	S	UL	11	4	2	4	2	4	3	1
	A	UL	UL	21,500	12,500	18,500	12,500	20,500	14,000	9,000
R-1	S	UL	11	4	4	4	4	4	3	2
	A	UL	UL	24,000	16,000	24,000	16,000	20,500	12,000	7,000
R-2	S	UL	11	4	4	4	4	4	3	2
	A	UL	UL	24,000	16,000	24,000	16,000	20,500	12,000	7,000
<u>R-2.1</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>UL</u>	<u>56^h</u>	<u>23^g</u>	<u>NP</u>	<u>23^g</u>	<u>NP</u>	<u>NP</u>	<u>23^g</u>	<u>NP</u>
	<u>A</u>	<u>UL</u>	<u>55,000</u>	<u>19,000</u>	<u>NP</u>	<u>16,500</u>	<u>NP</u>	<u>NP</u>	<u>10,500</u>	<u>NP</u>
R-3/R-3.1	S	UL	11	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
	A	UL	UL	UL	UL	UL	UL	UL	UL	UL
R-4	S	UL	11 ^h	4 ^g	4 ⁱ	4 ^g	4 ⁱ	4 ⁱ	3 ^g	2 ⁱ
	A	UL	UL	24,000	16,000	24,000	16,000	20,500	12,000	7,000
S-1	S	UL	11	4	2	3	2	4	3	1
	A	UL	48,000	26,000	17,500	26,000	17,500	25,500	14,000	9,000
S-2 ^{b, c}	S	UL	11	5	3	4	3	5	4	2
	A	UL	79,000	39,000	26,000	39,000	26,000	38,500	21,000	13,500
U ^c	S	UL	5	4	2	3	2	4	2	1
	A	UL	35,500	19,000	8,500	14,000	8,500	18,000	9,000	5,500

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 square foot = 0.0929 m².

A = building area per story, S = stories above grade plane, UL = Unlimited, NP = Not permitted.

a. See the following sections for general exceptions to Table 503:

1. Section 504.2, Allowable height increase due to automatic sprinkler system installation.
2. Section 506.2, Allowable area increase due to street frontage.
3. Section 506.3, Allowable area increase due to automatic sprinkler system installation.
4. Section 507, Unlimited area buildings.

b. For open parking structures, see Section 406.3.

c. For private garages, see Section 406.1.

d. See Section 415.5 for limitations.

e. [SFM] See Section 408.1.1 for specific exceptions for one-story Type IIA, Type IIIA or Type VA construction.

f. Restraint shall not be permitted in any building except in Group I-3 occupancies constructed for such use (see Section ~~308.2~~ 408.1.2).

g. Nonambulatory persons shall be limited to the first 2 stories.

h. Nonambulatory persons shall be limited to the first 5 stories.

i. Nonambulatory elderly clients are not permitted in non-rated buildings. See Section 425.3.3 and 425.3.4.

Notation:

Authority: Health and Safety Code Sections 1250, 1569.72, 1569.78, 1568.02, 1502, 1597.44, 1597.65, 13108, 13143, 13143.9, 13146, 13210, 13211, 17921, 18949.2

References: Health and Safety Code Sections 13143, 13211, 18949.2

Rational for modification:

The SFM is proposing modification to Group R-4 occupancies for clarification and correlation with provisions contained in Section 425.3.4 and the statutory provisions contained in Health and Safety Code Section 13131. This modification has no change in regulatory effect.

506.5.2 More than one story above grade plane. For buildings with more than one story above grade plane and containing mixed occupancies, each story shall individually comply with the applicable requirements of Section 508.1.

For other than ~~high-rise buildings~~, Group A, E, H, I, L, and R occupancies, high-rise buildings, and other applications listed in Section ~~4441.11~~ regulated by the Office of the State Fire Marshal, buildings with more than three stories above grade plane, the total building area shall be such that the aggregate sum of the ratios of the actual area of each story divided by the allowable area of such stories based on the applicable provisions of Section 508.1 shall not exceed 3.

For ~~high-rise buildings~~, Group A, E, H, I, L, and R occupancies, high-rise buildings, and other applications listed in Section ~~4441.11~~ regulated by the Office of the State Fire Marshal, buildings with more than ~~three~~ two stories above grade plane, the total building area shall be such that the aggregate sum of the ratios of the actual area of each story divided by the allowable area of such stories based on the applicable provisions of Section 508.1 shall not exceed 2.

Notation:

Authority: Health and Safety Code Sections 1250, 1569.72, 1569.78, 1568.02, 1502, 1597.44, 1597.65, 13108, 13143, 13143.9, 13146, 13210, 13211, 17921, 18949.2

References: Health and Safety Code Sections 13143, 13211, 18949.2

Rational for modification:

The SFM is proposing editorial modification to correct the number of stories in accordance with existing amendments made to the 2007 CBC Section 506.4.1 that are brought forward with format revisions only for the 2009 IBC. This modification has no change in regulatory effect.

508.2.4 Separation of occupancies. No separation is required between accessory occupancies or the main occupancy.

Exceptions:

1. Groups H-2, H-3, H-4 ~~and H-5~~, I-2, I-2.1 ~~and I-3~~ and L occupancies shall be separated from all other occupancies in accordance with Section 508.4.
2. Incidental accessory occupancies required to be separated or protected by Section 508.2.5.
3. Groups ~~I-4~~, R-1, R-2, R-2.1 and R-3 dwelling units and sleeping units shall be separated from other dwelling or sleeping units and from accessory occupancies contiguous to them per the requirements of Section 420.

Notation:

Authority: Health and Safety Code Sections 1250, 1569.72, 1569.78, 1568.02, 1502, 1597.44, 1597.65, 13108, 13143, 13143.9, 13146, 13210, 13211, 17921, 18949.2

References: Health and Safety Code Sections 13143, 13211, 18949.2

Rational for modification:

The SFM is proposing modification to add the Group L occupancy to the list of those occupancies in Exception 1 that are required to be separated from all other occupancies in the building even if they are classified as accessory occupancies. The Group L occupancy is comparable in hazard to the Group H-2, H-3, H-4, and H-5 occupancies already contained in the Exception. This modification is consistent with Section 443.4.1.1 and has no change in regulatory effect.

508.3.3 Separation. No separation is required between nonseparated occupancies.

Exceptions:

1. Groups H-2, H-3, H-4 and H-5, I-2, I-2.1 I-3 ~~and~~ L occupancies shall be separated from all other occupancies in accordance with Section 508.4.
2. Groups I-1, R-1, R-2, R-2.1 and R-3 dwelling units and sleeping units shall be separated from other dwelling or sleeping units and from other occupancies contiguous to them in accordance with the requirements of Section 420.

Notation:

Authority: Health and Safety Code Sections 1250, 1569.72, 1569.78, 1568.02, 1502, 1597.44, 1597.65, 13108, 13143, 13143.9, 13146, 13210, 13211, 17921, 18949.2

References: Health and Safety Code Sections 13143, 13211, 18949.2

Rational for modification:

The SFM is proposing editorial modification to correct the terminology which is intended to apply to all of the occupancies noted. This modification has no change in regulatory effect.

706A.2 Requirements. *Ventilation openings for enclosed attics, enclosed eave soffit spaces, enclosed rafter spaces formed where ceilings are applied directly to the underside of roof rafters, and underfloor ventilation openings shall be fully covered with metal wire mesh, vents, other materials, or other devices that meet the following requirements:*

- 1. The dimensions of the openings therein shall be a minimum of 1/16th inch (1.6 mm) and shall not exceed 1/8th inch (3.2mm).*
- 2. The materials used shall be noncombustible.*

Exception: Vents located under the roof covering, along the ridge of roofs, with the exposed surface of the vent covered by noncombustible wire mesh, may be of combustible materials.

- 3. The materials used shall be corrosion resistant.*

706A.3 Ventilation openings on the Underside of Eaves and Cornices: *Vents shall not be installed on the underside of eaves and cornices.*

Exceptions:

- 1. The enforcing agency may accept or approve special eave and cornice vents that resist the intrusion of flame and burning embers.*
- 2. Vents complying with the requirements of Section 706A.2 may be installed on the underside of eaves and cornices in accordance with either one of the following conditions:*
 - 2.1. The attic space being ventilated is fully protected by an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or,*
 - 2.2. The exterior wall covering and exposed underside of the eave are of noncombustible material, or ignition-resistant materials as determined in accordance with SFM Standard 12-7A-5 Ignition-Resistant Material and the vent is located more than 12 feet from the ground or walking surface of a deck, porch, patio, or similar surface.*

Notation:

Authority: Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13108.5, 13143, 13143.2, 13143.6, 13146, 17921, 18949.2, Government Code Section 51189

References: Health and Safety Code Sections 13143, 18949.2, Government Code Sections 51176, 51177, 51178, 51179, Public Resources Code Sections 4201 through 4204

Rationale for modifications:

The SFM received comments during the 45 day comment period expressing concern that Exception 2.2 of Section 706A.3 for ventilation openings on eaves and cornices does not provide adequate protection from wildfire protection. The SFM proposed modification to Exception 2.2 further limits the application of this exception to eave vents located more than 12 feet from potential wildfire exposure originating from the ground or other walking surfaces. The SFM contends that eave vents (on buildings with ignition resistant wall coverings) located more than 12 feet from the ground have not been shown to be significantly more hazardous than other attic vents, such as gable vents, and should be permitted to have protection similar to that of other ventilation openings. The SFM further contends that the proposed wildfire protection requirements for attic ventilation openings in Section 706A.2 provide adequate protection considering the entire building, provide increased protection overall from the requirements contained in the 2007 California Building Code, and are as strict, or stricter, than those found in National Fire Protection Association standards, International Code Council model codes, and similar recommendations. SFM also contends that the extent of building construction specified by the code to mitigate a particular wildfire exposure hazard, such as ventilation openings in eaves, should be proportional and relative to all of the hazard elements of the entire building, and be consistent with the purpose of the regulations (see Section 701A.2) to help reduce, not eliminate, disastrous conflagration losses. For example, perfecting protection from potential ember ignition through eave vents will not contribute to a reduction in disastrous wildfire losses if the embers are igniting the building at more hazardous construction elements, such as exterior trim, decks, and window frames.

Comments received during the 45 day comment period have also made SFM aware that most ridge vents are constructed of plastic that could be made to comply with the requirements for attic ventilation openings in Section 706A.2 except for the non-combustibility requirement in proposed Section 706A.2.2. It is not clear what impact eliminating plastic ridge vents might have on the ability of the building industry to provide adequate exhaust ventilation for attics. The modification proposed by SFM (see new exception to Section 706A.2.2) to permit combustible vents at the ridge of roofs is based on fire loss patterns and expected fire exposure. The SFM is not aware of fire loss data or a well substantiated fire exposure scenario that indicates plastic vents installed at the ridge of a roof are a significant hazard for flame intrusion.

The SFM contends that the extent of minimum state building construction requirements for wildfire protection in the California Building Standards Code should be based on reasonable property owner compliance with the vegetation management requirements prescribed by law and this code (see Section 701A.5). Direct flame contact at the ridge top of a roof is unlikely given such vegetation management. Furthermore, wildfire exposure resulting in flame contact at the ridge top would also likely result in extreme exposure to other building construction elements, such as windows, that would fail before flame intrusion at ridge vents became a significant issue.

708A.3 Exterior doors. Exterior doors shall comply with one of the following:

- 1. The exterior surface or cladding shall be of noncombustible or ignition-resistant material, or*
- 2. Shall be constructed of solid core wood ~~having stiles and rails not less than 1 3/8 inches thick with interior field panel thickness no less than 1 1/4 inches thick,~~ that comply with the following requirements:*
 - 2.1. Stiles and rails shall not be less than 1 3/8 inches thick*
 - 2.2. Raised panels shall not be less than 1 1/4 inches thick, except for the exterior perimeter of the raised panel that may taper to a tongue not less than 3/8 inch thick.*
- 3. Shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 20 minutes when tested according to NFPA 252.*

~~**Exception:** Solid doors having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 20 minutes may have untested glazing that complies with Section 708A.2.~~
- 4. Shall be tested to meet the performance requirements of SFM Standard 12-7A-1.*

Notation:

Authority: Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13108.5, 13143, 13143.2, 13143.6, 13146, 17921, 18949.2, Government Code Section 51189

References: Health and Safety Code Sections 13143, 18949.2, Government Code Sections 51176, 51177, 51178, 51179, Public Resources Code Sections 4201 through 4204

Rationale for modifications:

The SFM has been made aware that the provisions on the thickness of wooden doors in proposed Section 708A.3.2 are confusing and have been enforced inconsistently. The SFM received comments during the 45 day comment period suggesting clarifying language which the SFM used for the proposed modification which codifies the original intent of the SFM, that a raised panel may have a tapered tongue around exterior perimeter less than 1 1/4 inches thick where it fits into the stiles and rails.

The SFM received comments during the 45 day comment period expressing concern that the exception to proposed Section 708A.3.3 could be inconsistent with requirements and/or standards (NFPA 252) referenced in the California Building Code. The modification proposed by the SFM deletes the exception and eliminates any potential inconsistency.

The SFM received additional comments during the 45 day comment period suggesting editorial changes to clarify Section 708A.3.3. SFM contends that, other than the above modifications, the provisions of Section 708A.3.3 clearly specify the requirements as written and should not be changed.

903.2.18 Group U private garages and carports accessory to Group R-3 occupancies. ~~Private carports~~ Carports with habitable space above and attached garages accessory to Group R-3 occupancies shall be protected by residential fire sprinklers in accordance with this Section. Residential fire sprinklers shall be connected to, and installed in accordance with, an automatic residential fire sprinkler system that complies with Section R313 of the California Residential Code or with NFPA 13D. Fire sprinklers shall be residential sprinklers or quick-response sprinklers, designed to provide a density of 0.05 gpm/ft² (2.04 mm/min) over the area of the garage and/or carport, but not to exceed two sprinklers. Garage doors shall not be considered obstructions with respect to sprinkler placement.

Exception: An automatic residential fire sprinkler system shall not be required when additions or alterations are made to existing carports or garages that do not have an automatic residential fire sprinkler system installed in accordance with this Section.

Notation:

Authority: Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13143, 17921, 18949.2

References: Health and Safety Code Sections 13143, 18949.2

For the specific purpose and rationale for each section containing California regulation, modification, amendment or repeal see the Statement of Reasons for Part 9 California Fire Code (CFC). The SFM is correlating amendments for Part 2 California Building Code (CBC) which are derived from the amendments proposed to the CFC.

The promulgation and format of the IBC and IFC necessitate this action. Code sections are generally considered by the ICC Fire Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the CFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the CBC as amendments.

Rational for modification (from Part 9):

The title has been revised to be consistent with the text of the section to provide better guidance to the code user. The rest of the revisions are made for clarity and consistency with other sections using code text generally used throughout the IBC and IFC.

[F] 904.11 Commercial cooking systems. ~~The automatic fire extinguishing system for commercial cooking systems shall be of a type recognized for protection of commercial cooking equipment and exhaust systems of the type and arrangement protected. Preengineered automatic dry and wet chemical extinguishing systems shall be tested in accordance with UL 300 and listed and labeled for the intended application. Other types of automatic fire extinguishing systems shall be listed and labeled for specific use as protection for commercial cooking operations. The system shall be installed in accordance with this code, its listing and the manufacturer's installation instructions. Automatic fire extinguishing systems of the following types shall be installed in accordance with the referenced standard indicated, as follows:~~

- ~~1. Carbon dioxide extinguishing systems, NFPA 12.~~
- ~~2. Automatic sprinkler systems, NFPA 13.~~
- ~~3. Foam water sprinkler system or foam water spray systems, NFPA 16.~~
- ~~4. Dry chemical extinguishing systems, NFPA 17.~~
- ~~5. Wet chemical extinguishing systems, NFPA 17A.~~

Commercial cooking equipment that produce grease laden vapors shall be provided with a Type I Hood, in accordance with the California Mechanical Code, and an automatic fire extinguishing system that is listed and labeled for its intended use as follows:

1. Wet chemical extinguishing system, complying with UL 300.
2. Carbon dioxide extinguishing systems.
3. Automatic fire sprinkler systems.

~~All existing dry chemical and wet chemical extinguishing systems shall comply with UL 300, no later than the second required servicing of the system following the effective date of this section.~~

Exception Public schools kitchens, without deep-fat fryers, shall be upgraded to a UL 300 compliant system during state funded modernization projects that are under the jurisdiction of the Division of the State Architect

All systems shall be installed in accordance with the California Mechanical Code, appropriate adopted standards, their listing and the manufacturers' installation instructions.

Exception: Factory-built commercial cooking recirculating systems that are tested, listed, labeled and installed in accordance with UL 710B. ~~and listed, labeled and installed in accordance with Section 304.1 of the International Mechanical Code.~~

Notation:

Authority: Health and Safety Code Sections 1250, 1569.72, 1569.78, 1568.02, 1502, 1597.44, 1597.65, 13108, 13143, 13143.9, 13146, 13210, 13211, 17921, 18949.2, Public Education Code 17074.50

References: Health and Safety Code Sections 13143, 13211, 18949.2

For the specific purpose and rationale for each section containing California regulation, modification, amendment or repeal see the Statement of Reasons for Part 9 California Fire Code (CFC). The SFM is correlating amendments for Part 2 California Building Code (CBC) which are derived from the amendments proposed to the CFC.

The promulgation and format of the IBC and IFC necessitate this action. Code sections are generally considered by the ICC Fire Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the CFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the CBC as amendments.

Rational for modification (from Part 9):

The SFM is proposing modification to eliminate provisions no longer necessary as they relate to the servicing date deadline. The requirement deadline to change out an existing system has passed (January 1, 2009 being the last possible date). There is no reason to keep language as it would imply that existing non-UL 33 systems are still acceptable until the second service date after January 1, 2011. This language will clarify requirements for systems to comply with UL 300 as required under current 2007 CBC and CFC. Furthermore, it will also allow for consistent enforcement throughout the state. This modification has no change in regulatory effect.

909.12 Detection and control systems. Fire detection systems providing control input or output signals to mechanical smoke control systems or elements thereof shall comply with the requirements of Section 907. Such systems shall be equipped with a control unit complying with UL 864 and listed as smoke control equipment.

Control systems for mechanical smoke control systems shall include provisions for verification. Verification shall include positive confirmation of actuation, testing, manual override, the presence of power downstream of all disconnects and, through a preprogrammed weekly test sequence, report abnormal conditions audibly, visually and by printed report.

The status of dampers shall be determined using limit or proximity switches installed at the damper or incorporated into the damper actuator. Where multiple dampers are grouped together in an assembly requiring one or more actuators, each ~~group of dampers~~ shall be independently controlled ~~independently~~ by a separate actuator and provided with an individual limit or proximity switch, or the dampers shall be ~~permanently~~ linked together and by permanent mechanical means into one or more groups controlled by one or more actuators with each group provided with a common limit or proximity switch.

The status of fans shall be determined by sensing the air flow downstream of the fans using pressure differential switches or transmitters, or by other means of positive proof of air flow where approved by the enforcing authority.

Notation:

Authority: Health and Safety Code Sections 1250, 1569.72, 1569.78, 1568.02, 1502, 1597.44, 1597.65, 13108, 13143, 13143.9, 13146, 13210, 13211, 17921, 18949.2, Public Education Code 17074.50

References: Health and Safety Code Sections 13143, 13211, 18949.2

For the specific purpose and rational for each section containing California regulation, modification, amendment or repeal see the Statement of Reasons for Part 9 California Fire Code (CFC). The SFM is correlating amendments for Part 2 California Building Code (CBC) which are derived from the amendments proposed to the CFC.

The promulgation and format of the IBC and IFC necessitate this action. Code sections are generally considered by the ICC Fire Code Development Committee for the IFC and correlated into the IBC where necessary. SFM is following the format of the code in these instances; where the primary code is the CFC and SFM is proposing amendments to the section, those same amendments are correlated into the CBC as amendments.

Rational for modification (from Part 9):

The SFM is proposing modification to clarify the intent of this paragraph being added to Section 909.12 for the situation where multiple dampers are grouped together to control the airflow through a large duct or plenum. It clarifies that when there are multiple dampers mechanically linked together and controlled by a separate actuator or actuators that the group of dampers as a whole can be provided with a single limit or proximity switch in lieu of requiring each damper to have its own actuator and limit or proximity switch. It also further clarifies that the group of mechanically linked dampers could actually consist of more than one grouping of dampers to completely fill the opening in the duct or plenum with each mechanically linked group of dampers having its own actuator or actuators and its own limit or proximity switch.

909.20.2.5 Relief vent. *A relief vent capable of discharging a minimum of 2,500 cubic feet per minute (1180 L/s) of air at the design pressure difference shall be located in the upper portion of such pressurized exit enclosures.*

Exception: ~~Other~~ *When approved by the enforcing agency, other engineered design methods approved by the enforcing agency capable of discharging a minimum of 2,500 cubic feet per minute (1180 L/s) of air at the design pressure difference shall be permitted.*

Notation:

Authority: Health and Safety Code Sections 1250, 1569.72, 1569.78, 1568.02, 1502, 1597.44, 1597.65, 13108, 13143, 13143.9, 13146, 13210, 13211, 17921, 18949.2, Public Education Code 17074.50

References: Health and Safety Code Sections 13143, 13211, 18949.2

Rational for modification:

The SFM is proposing editorial modification by restructuring the text of the exception for clarity. Furthermore, it will also allow for consistent enforcement throughout the state. This modification has no change in regulatory effect.

1011.6 Floor-level exit signs. *Where exit signs are required by Chapter 10, additional approved low-level exit signs which are internally or externally illuminated photoluminescent or self-luminous, shall be provided in all interior corridors of Group A, E, ~~occupancies, Group I and R-2.1~~ occupancies and in all interior rated exit corridors serving guest rooms of hotels in Group R, Division 1 occupancies.*

Exceptions:

1. *Group A occupancies that are protected throughout by an approved supervised fire sprinkler system.*
2. *Group E Occupancies where direct exits have been provided from each classroom.*
- ~~2.3.~~ *Group I and R-2.1 occupancies which are provided with smoke barriers constructed in accordance with Section 407.4*
- ~~3.4.~~ *Group I, Division 3-I-3 occupancies.*

The bottom of the sign shall not be less than 6 inches (152 mm) or more than 8 inches (203 mm) above the floor level and shall indicate the path of exit travel. For exit and exit-access doors, the sign shall be on the door or adjacent to the door with the closest edge of the sign or marker within 4 inches (102 mm) of the door frame.

Note: *Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13143, this California amendment applies to all newly constructed buildings or structures subject to this section for which a building permit is issued (or construction commenced, where no building permit is issued) on or after January 1, 1989.*

Notation:

Authority: Health and Safety Code Sections 13143

References: Health and Safety Code Sections 13143

Rational for modification:

The SFM received comments during the 45 day comment period expressing concern that provisions relating to Group E occupancy floor level exit signs having not been adequately addressed during the triennial adoption of Title 24, Part 2, for the 2007 California Building Code (CBC). The SFM has reviewed the prior rulemaking records and concurs, this modification is necessary to correct an omission made during the SFM original adoption and amendments of the CBC. During the adoption and amendment of the 2007 CBC and CFC the initial draft language for these sections was not correctly brought forward from the 2001 CBC for Group E occupancies. The SFM is submitting this

modification as a change without regulatory effect to Part 2, Chapter 10, Sections 1011.6 in accordance with Health and Safety Code 13143. This modification has no change in regulatory effect.

TABLE 1016.1
EXIT ACCESS TRAVEL DISTANCE^a

OCCUPANCY	WITHOUT SPRINKLER SYSTEM (feet)	WITH SPRINKLER SYSTEM (feet)
A, E, F-1, I-1 , M, R, S-1	200	250 ^b
B	200	300 ^c
F-2, S-2, U	300	400 ^c
H-1	Not Permitted	75 ^c
H-2	Not Permitted	100 ^c
H-3	Not Permitted	150 ^c
H-4	Not Permitted	175 ^c
H-5	Not Permitted	200 ^c
I-2, I-2.1 , I-3 ^d , I-4	150	200 ^c
L	<i>Not Permitted</i>	200 ^c

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

a. See the following sections for modifications to exit access travel distance requirements:

Section 402.4: For the distance limitation in malls.

Section 404.9: For the distance limitation through an atrium space.

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

Sections 408.6.1 and 408.8.1: For the distance limitations in Group I-3.

Section 411.4: For the distance limitation in Special Amusement Buildings.

Section 1014.2.2: For the distance limitation in Group I-2 Hospital Suites.

Section 1015.4: For the distance limitation in refrigeration machinery rooms.

Section 1015.5: For the distance limitation in refrigerated rooms and spaces.

Section 1021.2: For buildings with one exit.

Section 1028.7: For increased limitation in assembly seating.

Section 1028.7: For increased limitation for assembly open-air seating.

Section 3103.4: For temporary structures.

Section 3104.9: For pedestrian walkways.

b. Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. See Section 903 for occupancies where automatic sprinkler systems in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2 are permitted.

c. Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1

d. Not permitted in non-sprinklered Group I-3 Occupancies

Notation:

Authority: Health and Safety Code Sections 1250, 1569.72, 1569.78, 1568.02, 1502, 1597.44, 1597.65, 13108, 13143, 13143.9, 13146, 13210, 13211, 17921, 18949.2

References: Health and Safety Code Sections 13143, 13211, 18949.2

Rational for modification:

The SFM is proposing editorial modification to add Group I-2.1 occupancies to Table 1016.1, currently the table gives no direction. This modification has no change in regulatory effect.

