

**ADDENDUM to EXPRESS TERMS  
FOR  
PROPOSED BUILDING STANDARDS  
OF THE  
OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
REGARDING THE 2010 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE  
CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLE 24, PART 2  
2010 ANNUAL RULEMAKING CYCLE**

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The Office of the State Fire Marshal (SFM) proposes to make necessary changes to the 2010 edition of the California Building Code (CBC), based on the 2009 International Building Code (IBC). The SFM further proposes to:

- Adopt necessary amendments to the model code;
  - Repeal amendments to the model code that are no longer necessary.
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**Legend for Express Terms:**

1. **Existing California regulation or amendment brought forward without modification:** *All such language appears in Italics.*
  2. **Existing California regulation or amendment brought forward with modification:** *All such language appears in Italics, modified language is underlined.*
  3. **IBC language with new California amendment:** California amendments to IBC text appear underlined and in italics.
  4. **New California regulation or amendment:** *California language appears underlined and in Italics.*
  5. **Repealed text:** Shown as ~~Strikeout~~.
  6. **New California amendments that remove text:** Shown as ~~Strikeout~~.
  7. **Notation:** Authority and Reference citations are provided at the end of each chapter.
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**[Item No. 2. Antifreeze solutions in residential fire sprinkler systems – permanent emergency rulemaking]**

**CHAPTER 35  
REFERENCED STANDARDS**

**NFPA**

National Fire Protection Association  
1 Batterymarch Park  
Quincy, MA 02269-9101

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
13—10	Installation of Sprinkler Systems <i>as amended</i> * . . . . .	708.2, 903.3.1.1, 903.3.2, 903.3.5.1.1, 903.3.5.2, 904.11, 905.3.4, 907.6.3, 1613.6.3

*\*NFPA 13, Amended Sections as follows:*

*Revise Section 7.6.2.2 as follows:*

~~7.6.2.2 Glycerine water and propylene glycol water mixtures shown in Table 7.6.2.2 shall be considered suitable for use. Antifreeze solutions exceeding 50% by volume of glycerine water or 40% by volume of propylene glycol water mixtures shall not be permitted within dwelling unit portions of the sprinkler system.~~

*Revise Section 7.6.2.3 as follows:*

~~7.6.2.3 If potable water is not connected to sprinklers, the commercially available materials indicated in Table 7.6.2.3 shall be permitted for use in antifreeze solutions. Antifreeze solutions of diethylene glycol water or ethylene glycol water mixtures shall not be permitted within dwelling unit portions of the sprinkler system.~~

*Add new Section 7.6.2.5.1 as follows:*

~~7.6.2.5.1 Antifreeze solutions shall be factory premix solutions within dwelling unit portions of the sprinkler system.~~

*Add a new definition as 3.4.1.1 to read as follows:*

3.4.1.1 Premixed Antifreeze Solution. A mixture of an antifreeze material with water that is prepared by the manufacturer with a quality control procedure in place that ensures that the antifreeze solution remains homogeneous.

*Revise 7.6.1.5 to read as follows:*

7.6.1.5 A placard shall be placed on the antifreeze system main valve that indicates the manufacture type and brand of the antifreeze solution, the concentration by volume of the antifreeze solution used, and the volume of the antifreeze solution used in the system.

*Revise 7.6.2.1 to read as follows:*

7.6.2.1\* Antifreeze solutions shall be limited to premixed antifreeze solutions of glycerin (chemically pure or United States Pharmacopoeia 96.5%) at a maximum concentration of 50% by volume, or propylene glycol at a maximum concentration of 40% by volume.

*Add a new 7.6.2.1.1 to read:*

7.6.2.1.1 Premixed antifreeze solutions of propylene glycol exceeding 40% concentration by volume shall be permitted for use with ESFR sprinklers where the ESFR sprinklers are listed for such use in a specific application.

Add new 7.6.2.1.2 to read as follows:

7.6.2.1.2 Premixed antifreeze solutions other than those described in 7.6.2.1 that are listed for use in sprinkler systems shall be permitted to be used.

Add a new 7.6.2.1.3 to read as follows:

7.6.2.1.3 All premixed antifreeze solutions shall be provided with a certificate from the manufacturer indicating the type of antifreeze, concentration by volume, and freezing point.

Delete current Table 7.6.2.2 and replace it with the following table in the annex renumbered as Table A.7.6.2.1

A.7.6.2.1 See Table A.7.6.2.1.

**Table A.7.6.2.1 Properties of Glycerin and Propylene Glycol**

Material	Solution (by volume)	Specific Gravity at 77°F (25°C)	Freezing Point	
			°F	°C
Glycerin (C.P. or U.S.P. grade)	0%	1.000	32	0
	5	1.014	31	-0.5
	10	1.029	28	-2.2
	15	1.043	25	-3.9
	20	1.059	20	-6.7
	25	1.071	16	-8.9
	30	1.087	10	-12
	35	1.100	4	-15.5
	40	1.114	-2	-19
	45	1.130	-11	-24
	50%	1.141	-19	-28
	Propylene glycol	0	1.000	32
5		1.004	26	-3
10		1.008	25	-4
15		1.012	22	-6
20		1.016	19	-7
25		1.020	15	-10
30		1.024	11	-12
35		1.028	2	-17
40		1.032	-6	-21

C.P.: Chemically Pure; U.S.P.: United States Pharmacopoeia 96.5%.

Delete 7.6.2.3 and Table 7.6.2.3.

Revise 7.6.2.4 to read as follows:

7.6.2.4 A premix antifreeze solution with a freezing point below the expected minimum temperature for the locality shall be provided.

Delete existing 7.6.2.5 as well as the Figures 7.6.2.5(a), 7.6.2.5(b), and 7.6.2.5(c) and Annex A.7.6.2.5.

Delete 7.6.2.6.

Add an asterisk to Section 7.6 and a new Annex A.7.6 to read as follows:

A.7.6 In cold climates and areas where the potential for freezing of pipes is a concern, options other than antifreeze are available. Such options include installing the pipe in warm spaces, tenting insulation over the piping (as illustrated in NFPA 13D), listed heat tracing, and the use of dry pipe systems and preaction systems.

In A.7.6.2, delete the second paragraph.

A.7.6.2 Listed CPVC sprinkler pipe and fittings should be protected from freezing with glycerine only. The use of diethylene, ethylene, or propylene glycols is specifically prohibited. Laboratory testing shows that glycol-based antifreeze solutions present a chemical environment detrimental to CPVC.

Delete existing A.7.6.2.4 and Figure A.7.6.2.4.

13D—10

Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes *as amended*\* . . . . . 903.3.1.3, 903.3.5.1.1

*\*NFPA 13D, Amended Sections as follows:*

Revise Section 8.3.3.2.3 as follows:

~~8.3.3.2.3 Percent solution by volume of glycerine-water and propylene glycol-water mixtures shall be in accordance with Table 8.3.3.2.3, Figure 8.3.3.2.3(a), and Figure 8.3.3.2.3(b). Antifreeze solutions exceeding 50% by volume of glycerine-water or 40% by volume of propylene glycol-water mixtures shall not be permitted within dwelling unit portions of the sprinkler system.~~

Revise Section 8.3.3.2.5 as follows:

~~8.3.3.2.5 Percent solution by volume of diethylene glycol-water and ethylene glycol-water shall be in accordance with Table 8.3.3.2.5. Antifreeze solutions of diethylene glycol-water or ethylene glycol-water mixtures shall not be permitted within dwelling unit portions of the sprinkler system.~~

Add new Section 8.3.3.2.7 as follows:

~~8.3.3.2.7.1 Antifreeze solutions shall be factory-premix solutions~~

Add a new definition as 3.3.9.1.1 and related annex note to read as follows:

3.3.9.1.1\* Premixed Antifreeze Solution. A mixture of an antifreeze material with water that is prepared and factory-mixed by the manufacturer with a quality control procedure in place that ensures that the antifreeze solution remains homogeneous.

A.3.3.9.1.1 Where a tank is used as the water supply for the sprinkler system, the tank is not permitted to be filled with antifreeze.

Revise 4.1.4 and related annex note to read as follows:

#### 4.1.4\* Antifreeze Systems.

A.4.1.4 Sampling from the top and bottom of the system helps to determine if the solution has settled. Antifreeze solutions are heavier than water. If the antifreeze compound is separating from the water due to poor mixing, it will exhibit a higher concentration in the lower portion of the system than in the upper portions of the system. If the concentration is acceptable near the top, but too low near the water connection, it may mean that the system is becoming diluted near the water supply. If the concentration is either too high or too low in both the samples, it may mean that the wrong concentration was added to the system.

On an annual basis, test samples should be drawn from test valve B as shown in Figure 8.3.3.2.1(1), especially if the water portion of the system has been drained for maintenance or repairs. A small hydrometer can be used so that a small sample is sufficient. Where water appears at valve B, or where the sample indicates that the solution has become weakened, the entire system should be emptied and refilled with acceptable solution as previously described.

Where systems are drained in order to be refilled, it is not typically necessary to drain drops that are less than 36 inches in length. Most systems with drops have insufficient volume to cause a problem, even if slightly higher concentration solutions collect in the drops. For long drops with significant volume, consideration should be given to draining drops if there is evidence that unacceptably high concentrations of antifreeze have collected in these long drops.

When emptying and refilling antifreeze solutions, every attempt should be made to recycle the old solution with the antifreeze manufacturer rather than discarding it.

#### 4.1.4.1 Annual Antifreeze Solution Test and Replacement Procedure.

4.1.4.1.1 Samples of antifreeze solution shall be collected by qualified individuals in accordance with 4.1.4.1.1.1 or 4.1.4.1.1.2 on an annual basis.

4.1.4.1.1.1 The system shall be drained to verify that (a) the solution is in compliance with 8.3.3, and (b) the solution provides the necessary freeze protection. Solution samples shall be taken near the beginning and near the end of the draining process.

4.1.4.1.1.2\* Solution samples shall be taken at the highest practical elevation and the lowest practical elevation of the system.

A.4.1.4.1.1.2 If not already present, test connections (valves) for collection of solution samples should be installed at the highest and lowest practical locations of the system or portion of the system containing antifreeze solution.

4.1.4.1.2 The two samples collected in accordance with the procedures specified in 4.1.4.1.1.1 or 4.1.4.1.1.2 shall be tested to verify that the specific gravity of both samples is similar and that the solution is in compliance with 8.3.3. The specific gravity of each solution shall be checked using a hydrometer with a suitable scale or a refractometer having a scale calibrated for the antifreeze solution.

4.1.4.1.3\* If concentrations of the two samples collected in accordance with the procedures above are similar and in compliance with 8.3.3, then (a) the solution drained in accordance with 4.1.4.1.1.1 can be used to refill the system, or (b) the existing undrained solution tested in accordance with 4.1.4.1.1.2 shall be permitted to continue to be used. If the two samples are not similar and not in compliance with 8.3.3, then a solution in compliance with 8.3.3 shall be used to refill the system.

A.4.1.4.1.3 In the past, for some existing systems subject to extremely low temperatures, antifreeze solutions with concentrations greater than what is now permitted by NFPA 13D were used. Such high concentrations of antifreeze are no longer permitted. In situations where extremely low temperatures are anticipated, refilling the fire sprinkler system with a concentration of antifreeze solution currently permitted by the standard might not provide sufficient freeze protection without additional measures. Such measures might include converting the antifreeze system to another type of sprinkler system.

4.1.4.1.4 A tag shall be attached to the riser indicating the date the antifreeze solution was tested. The tag shall also indicate the type and concentration of antifreeze solution (by volume) with which the system is filled, the date the antifreeze was replaced (if applicable), the name of the contractor that tested and/or replaced the antifreeze solution, the contractor's license number, a statement indicating if the entire system was drained and replaced with antifreeze, and a warning to test the concentration of the antifreeze solutions at yearly intervals per NFPA 13D.

Add an asterisk to 8.3.3 and add a new A.8.3.3 to read as follows:

**8.3.3\* Antifreeze Systems.**

A.8.3.3 Where protection of pipes from freezing is a concern, options other than antifreeze are available. Such alternatives include running the piping in warm spaces, tenting insulation over pipe, dry-pipe systems, and preaction systems.

Revise 8.3.3.2.1 to read as follows:

8.3.3.2.1\* Unless permitted by 8.3.3.2.1.1, antifreeze solutions shall be limited to premixed antifreeze solutions of glycerine (chemically pure or United States Pharmacopoeia 96.5%) at a maximum concentration of 50% by volume, propylene glycol at a maximum concentration of 40% by volume, or other solutions listed specifically for use in fire protection systems.

Add a new 8.3.3.2.1.1 to read as follows:

8.3.3.2.1.1. For existing systems, antifreeze solutions shall be limited to premixed antifreeze solutions of glycerine (chemically pure or United States Pharmacopoeia 96.5%) at a maximum concentration of 50% by volume, propylene glycol at a maximum concentration of 40% by volume, or other solutions listed specifically for use in fire protection systems.

Delete 8.3.3.2.2 and 8.3.3.2.3 and related Annex material A.8.3.3.2.3.

Move Table 8.3.3.2.3 to the annex and renumber as Table A.8.3.3.2.1 while deleting the rows in the table dealing with glycerine and 40% water, glycerine and 30% water, propylene glycol and 50% water and propylene glycol and 40% water. Add an annex note so that the annex and Table would appear as follows:

A.8.3.3.2.1 See Table A.8.3.3.2.1.

Table A.8.3.3.2.1 Properties of Glycerine and Propylene Glycol

<u>Material</u>	<u>Solution (by volume)</u>	<u>Specific Gravity at 60°F (15.6°C)</u>	<u>Freezing Point</u>	
			<u>°F</u>	<u>°C</u>
<u>Glycerine (C.P. or U.S.P. grade)</u>	<u>50% water</u>	<u>1.145</u>	<u>-20.9</u>	<u>-29.4</u>
<u>Hydrometer scale 1.000 to 1.200</u>				
<u>Propylene glycol</u>	<u>60% water</u>	<u>1.034</u>	<u>-6</u>	<u>-21.1</u>
<u>Hydrometer scale 1.000 to 1.200 (subdivisions 0.002)</u>				

C.P.: Chemically Pure; U.S.P.: United States Pharmacopoeia 96.5%.

Renumber 8.3.3.2.3.1 to 8.3.3.2.2.

8.3.3.2.2 The concentration of antifreeze solutions shall be limited to the minimum necessary for the anticipated minimum temperature.

Delete 8.3.3.2.4, 8.3.3.2.5 and Table 8.3.3.2.5.

Renumber 8.3.3.2.6 as 8.3.3.2.3 and renumber A.8.3.3.2.6 as A.8.3.3.2.3. Also renumber Figure A.8.3.3.2.6 as Figure A.8.3.3.2.3.

8.3.3.2.3\* An antifreeze solution with a freezing point below the expected minimum temperature for the locality shall be installed.

A.8.3.3.2.3 Beyond certain limits, an increased proportion of antifreeze does not lower the freezing point of the solution (see Figure A.8.3.3.2.3). Glycerine, diethylene glycol, ethylene glycol, and propylene glycol never should be used without mixing with water in the proper proportions, because these materials tend to thicken near 32°F (0°C).

Renumber 8.3.3.2.7 as 8.3.3.2.4 and revise to read as follows:

8.3.3.2.4 The specific gravity of the antifreeze shall be checked by a hydrometer with a scale having 0.002 subdivisions in accordance with Figure 8.3.3.2.4(a) and 8.3.3.2.4(b).

Renumber Figure 8.3.3.2.3(a) as Figure 8.3.3.2.4(a) and delete the 50% curve.

Renumber Figure 8.3.3.2.3(b) as Figure 8.3.3.2.4(b) and delete the 60% and 70% curves.

13R—10

Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies  
up to and Including Four Stories in Height *as amended*\* . . . . . 903.3.1.2, 903.3.5.1.1, 903.3.5.1.2, 903.4

\*NFPA 13R, Amended Sections as follows:

Add new Section 5.4.2.1 as follows:

~~5.4.2.1 Antifreeze solutions exceeding 50% by volume of glycerine-water or 40% by volume of propylene glycol-water mixtures shall not be permitted within dwelling unit portions of the sprinkler system.~~

Add new Section 5.4.2.2 as follows:

~~5.4.2.2 Antifreeze solutions of diethylene glycol-water or ethylene glycol-water mixtures shall not be permitted within dwelling unit portions of the sprinkler system.~~

**Notation:**

Authority: Health and Safety Code Sections 13100.1, 13108, 13143, 13210, 13211, 17921(b), 18928(a), 18949.2(b) and (c)

References: 13108, 13113, 13211, 17921(b) 18949.2(b) and (c)

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[Item No. 4. Modifications that have no change in regulatory effect or repeal of amendments that are no longer necessary]

**CHAPTER 4  
SPECIAL DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BASED ON USE AND OCCUPANCY**

**442.4 Special provisions.** *Rooms used by kindergarten, first-, or second-grade pupils, and Group E day care, shall not be located above or below the first story.*

**Exceptions:**

- 1. Kindergarten, first-, or second-grade pupils, or day care may be located in basements or stories having floor levels located within 4 feet (1219 mm), measured vertically, from the adjacent ground level at the level of exit discharge, provided the basement or story has exterior exit doors at that level.*

2. *In buildings equipped with an automatic sprinkler system throughout, rooms used for kindergarten, first- and second-grade children or for day care purposes may be located on the second story, provided there are at least two exterior exit doors, or other egress systems complying with Section ~~40471018~~ with two exits, for the exclusive use of such occupants. Egress systems for the exclusive use of such occupants shall be maintained until exit discharge at grade is attained.*
3. *Group E day care facilities may be located above the first story in buildings of Type I-A, Type I-B, Type II-A and III-A construction, subject to the limitation of Section 503 when:*
  - 3.1. *Facilities with children under the age of seven or containing more than 12 children per story shall not be located above the fourth floor; and*
  - 3.2. *The entire story in which the day care facility is located is equipped with an approved manual fire alarm and smoke-detection system. Actuation of an initiating device shall sound an audible alarm throughout the entire story.*

*When a building fire alarm system is required by other provisions of this code, the alarm system shall be interconnected and sound the daycare fire alarm system; and*
  - 3.3. *The day care facility, if more than 1,000 square feet (92.9 m<sup>2</sup>) in area, is divided into at least two compartments of approximately the same size by a smoke barrier in accordance with Section 710. In addition to the requirements of Section 508, occupancy separations between daycare and other occupancies shall be constructed as smoke barriers. Door openings in the smoke barrier shall be tight fitting, with gaskets installed as required by Section 715.4.3.1 and shall be automatic closing by actuation of the fire sprinklers, fire alarm or smoke detection system; and*
  - 3.4. *Each compartment formed by the smoke barrier has not less than two exits or exit-access doors, one of which is permitted to pass through the adjoining compartment, and*
  - 3.5. *At least one exit or exit-access door from the day care facility shall be into a separate means of egress with not less than two paths of exit travel, which are separated in such a manner to provide an atmospheric separation.*
  - 3.6. *The building is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system throughout.*

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**[Item No. 5. Statutory modification and/or correction of existing regulation]**

**CHAPTER 4  
SPECIAL DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BASED ON USE AND OCCUPANCY**

**425.3.2 Limitations six or less clients.** *Group R-3.1 occupancies where nonambulatory clients are housed above the first story, having more than two stories in height or having more than 3,000 square feet (279 m<sup>2</sup>) of floor area above the first story shall not be of less than one-hour fire-resistance-rated construction throughout.*

*In Group R-3.1 occupancies housing a bedridden client, the client sleeping room shall not be located above or below the first story.*

**Exception:** *Clients who become bedridden as a result of a temporary illness as defined in Health and Safety Code Sections 1566.45, 1568.0832 and 1569.72. A temporary illness is an illness, which persists for 14 days or less. A bedridden client may be retained in excess of the 14 days upon approval by the Department of Social Services and may continue to be housed on any story in a Group R-3.1 occupancy classified as a licensed residential facility.*

*Every licensee admitting or retaining a bedridden resident shall, within 48 hours of the resident's admission or retention in the facility, notify the local fire authority with jurisdiction of the estimated length of time the resident will retain his or her bedridden status in the facility.*

**CHAPTER 9  
FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS**

**907.2.11.5 Existing Group ~~R-3R~~ Occupancies.** *See the California Residential Code for existing Group R-3*

occupancies or Chapter 46 of the California Fire Code for all other existing Group R 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

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**[Item No. 6. Modifications for elevator standards and correlation with CCR, Title 8, Division 1, DOSH Elevator Safety Orders]**

**CHAPTER 9  
FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS**

**[F] 903.3.1.1.1 Exempt locations.** ~~In other than Group I-2, I-2.1 and I-3 occupancies, a~~ Automatic sprinklers shall not be required in the following rooms or areas where such rooms or areas are protected with an *approved* automatic fire detection system in accordance with Section 907.2 that will respond to visible or invisible particles of combustion. Sprinklers shall not be omitted from any room merely because it is damp, of fire-resistance rated construction or contains electrical equipment.

1. ~~In other than Group I-2, I-2.1 and I-3 occupancies, A~~ny room where the application of water, or flame and water, constitutes a serious life or fire hazard.
2. ~~In other than Group I-2, I-2.1 and I-3 occupancies, A~~ny room or space where sprinklers are considered undesirable because of the nature of the contents, when *approved* by the *fire code official*.
3. ~~Fire service access e~~levator machine rooms and machinery spaces *in accordance with 3006.4.1.*
4. Spaces or areas in telecommunications buildings used exclusively for telecommunications equipment, and associated electrical power distribution equipment, provided those spaces or areas are equipped throughout with an automatic smoke detection system in accordance with Section 907.2 and are separated from the remainder of the building by not less than 1-hour fire barriers constructed in accordance with Section 707 of the California Building Code or not less than 2-hour horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with Section 712 of the California Building Code, or both.

**CHAPTER 30  
ELEVATORS AND CONVEYING SYSTEMS**

**3006.5 Shunt trip.** Where elevator hoistways or elevator machine rooms containing elevator control equipment are protected with automatic sprinklers, a means installed in accordance with NFPA 72, Section ~~6.46~~**21.4**, Elevator Shutdown, shall be provided to disconnect automatically the main line power supply to the affected elevator prior to the application of water. This means shall not be self-resetting. The activation of sprinklers outside the hoistway or machine room shall not disconnect the main line power supply

~~**3006.5.1** Elevator power shunt trip shall not activate prior to the completion of elevator Phase I emergency recall operation to the designated recall floor.~~

~~**3006.5.2** Elevator power shunt trip capability shall be disabled during Phase II emergency in-car operation.~~

~~**3006.5.3** Audible and visual annunciation shall be provided at the fire alarm control unit indicating the disabling of elevator power shunt trip capability under Phase II operation.~~

~~**3006.5.4** Audible and visual annunciation shall be provided at the fire alarm control unit indicating that the automatic sprinklers, smoke detectors or heat detectors in the elevator hoistway or elevator machine room have activated.~~

~~**3006.5.5** Visual annunciation shall be provided inside all elevator cars indicating that the automatic sprinklers, smoke detectors or heat detectors in the elevator hoistway or elevator machine room have activated.~~

**CHAPTER 35  
REFERENCED STANDARDS**

**NFPA**

National Fire Protection Association  
1 Batterymarch Park  
Quincy, MA 02269-9101

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
13—70	Installation of Sprinkler Systems <i>as amended</i> * . . . . .	708.2, 903.3.1.1, 903.3.2, 903.3.5.1.1, 903.3.5.2, 904.11, 905.3.4, 907.6.3, 1613.6.3

*\*NFPA 13, Amended Sections as follows:*

8.15.5.6 Sprinklers shall be installed at the top and bottom of elevators that utilize polyurethane-coated steel belts or other similar combustible belt material.

Exception: Elevator cables and belts, including counterweight cables that are limited combustible with a flame spread of less than 25.

**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