DRAFT EXPRESS TERMS
WITH PURPOSE & RATIONALE
Initial Date: 02/01/06
Revised as of:
02/07/06
02/14/06
02/21/06
03/07/06
00/00/06

The purpose of this Draft Express Terms with purpose and rationale is to place the 14 WorkGroup recommendations in numerical order and to show what has been submitted as suggested code amendments to the Office of the State Fire Marshal. It should be clearly noted that none of the changes have been accepted and/or rejected by the OSFM, but must be recognized as professional opinions of the various WorkGroups.

It should also be noted that this Draft is a "living document", and will therefore be updated with regard to recommendations from the WorkGroups on a weekly basis (date of revisions will be noted above) until the Final Date scheduled for the Core Group to review any and all such recommended changes at it's meeting on March 17, 2006.

PROPOSED BUILDING STANDARDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL

REGARDING PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE

Chapter 1 – Administration

Table 105.6.9

Add a permit to Table 105.6.21 for Pyrophoric Compressed Gas as currently required by CFC Section 105 Table 105-A

TABLE 105.6.9
PERMIT AMOUNTS FOR COMPRESSED GASES

TYPE OF GAS	AMOUNT (cubic feet at NTP)
Corrosive	200
Flammable (except cryogenic fluids and liquefied petroleum gases)	200
Highly toxic	Any Amount
Inert and simple asphyxiant	6,000
Oxidizing (including oxygen)	504
Pyrophoric	Any Amount
Toxic	Any Amount

Purpose and Rationale Statement (H-Workgroup):
Add a permit to Table 105.6.9 for Pyrophoric Compressed Gas as currently required by CFC Section 105 Table 105-A as it appears to be an oversight.

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Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved amendment conditional on verification of the IFC (2006 Edition) that this change is not already in the latest edition.

[X] Approved

Table 105.6.21

PURPOSE OF CHANGE:
Change the permit amount for Corrosive Solids in Table 105.6.21 from 1,000 pounds to that required by the current 2001 CFC Section 105 Table 105-C, 500 pounds.

TABLE 105.6.21
PERMIT AMOUNTS FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

TYPE OF MATERIAL	AMOUNT
Combustible liquids	See Section 105.6.17
Corrosive materials	
Gases	See Section 105.6.9
Liquids	55 gallons
Solids	~~1000 pounds~~ 500 pounds

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
Section 2701.5.1 of the 2006 IFC provides the general guidelines for the submittal of a Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP). The Office of the State Fire Marshal is proposing to add the requirement that the HMMP shall also comply with the provisions of the Health and Safety Code and Title 19 to ensure that the HMMP provides the necessary information to comply with the minimum statewide standards for the plan.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approves amendment.

[X] Approved

Chapter 2 – Definitions

(Amend IFC) **202 Large Family Day Care Home**. A providers own home licensed to provide day care for periods less than 24-hours per day for nine to 14 persons, including children under the age of 10 years who reside at the home.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group reviewed and approved amendment as being statutory in nature.

[X] Approved

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PHOTOLUMINESCENT see section 1002.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (R-1, -2, -3, and -6 Occupancy Workgroup):
This term which are used in the following recommended amendments (Sections 1011.6, and 1011.6.2) are not defined in the IBC.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Purpose and Rationale statement needs to justify why this definition is deemed necessary. Is there a statutory reference to this definition? The WorkGroup resubmitted the purpose and rationale statement.

[X] Approved

SELF-ILUMINOUS see section 1002.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (R-1, -2, -3, and -6 Occupancy Workgroup):
This term which are used in the following recommended amendments (Sections 1011.6, and 1011.6.2) are not defined in the IBC.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved

[B] [For SFM] AGED HOME OR INSTITUTION, is a facility used for the housing of persons 65 years of age or older in need of care and supervision. (See definition of "care and supervision")

[B] [For SFM] BEDRIDDEN PERSON means a person, requiring assistance in turning and repositioning in bed, or being unable to independently transfer to and from bed, except in facilities with appropriate and sufficient care staff, mechanical devices if necessary, and safety precautions as determined in Title 22 regulations, by the Director of Social Services or his or her designated representative.

The Director of Social Services or his or her designated representative shall make the determination of the bedridden status of persons with developmental disabilities, in consultation with the Director of Developmental Services or his or her designated representative.

The Director of Social Services or his or her designated representative shall make the determination of the bedridden status of all other persons with disabilities who are not developmentally disabled.

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[B] [For SFM] CARE AND SUPERVISION means any one or more of the following activities provided by a person or facility to meet the needs of the clients:
Assistance in dressing, grooming, bathing and other personal hygiene.
Assistance with taking medication.
Central storing and/or distribution of medications.
Arrangement of and assistance with medical and dental care.
Maintenance of house rules for the protection of clients.
Supervision of client schedules and activities.
Maintenance and/or supervision of client cash resources or property.
Monitoring food intake or special diets.
Providing basic services required by applicable law and regulation to be provided by the licensee in order to obtain and maintain a community-care facility license.

[B] [For SFM] CATASTROPHICALLY INJURED, as termed, means a person whose origin of disability was acquired through trauma or nondegenerative neurologic illness, for whom it has been determined by the Department of Health Services Certification and Licensing that active rehabilitation would be beneficial.

[B] [For SFM] CHILD-CARE CENTER, is any facility of any capacity other than a large or small family day-care home as defined in these regulations in which less than 24-hour-per-day nonmedical supervision is provided for children in a group setting.

[B] [For SFM] CHILD OR CHILDREN, is a person or persons under the age of 18 years.

[B] [For SFM] CHRONICALLY ILL. See "Terminally ill."

[B] [For SFM] CONGREGATE LIVING HEALTH FACILITY (CLHF), as termed, is a residential home with a capacity of no more than six beds, which provides inpatient care, including the following basic services: medical supervision, 24-hour skilled nursing and supportive care, pharmacy, dietary, social recreational, and at least provides services for persons who are diagnosed with a terminal illness or who are catastrophically and severely disabled.

[B] [For SFM] CONGREGATE RESIDENCE, is any building or portion thereof that contains facilities for living, sleeping and sanitation, as required by this code, and may include facilities for eating and cooking, for occupancy by other than a family. A congregate residence may be a shelter, convent, monastery, dormitory, fraternity or sorority house, but does not include jails, hospitals, nursing homes, hotels or lodging houses.

[B] [For SFM] DAY CARE

[B] [For SFM] DAY-CARE HOME, LARGE FAMILY

[B] [For SFM] DAY-CARE HOME, SMALL FAMILY

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[B] [For SFM] FULL-TIME CARE shall mean the establishment and routine care of persons on an hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly or permanent basis, whether for 24-hours per day or less, and where sleeping accommodations are provided.

[B] [For SFM] 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.

[B] [For SFM] MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS, PROFOUNDLY OR SEVERELY shall mean any retarded person who is unable to evacuate a building unassisted during emergency conditions.

Note: The determination as to such incapacity shall be made by the Director of the State Department of Public Health or his or her designated representative pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section §13131.3.

[B] [For SFM] NONAMBULATORY PERSONS, are persons unable to leave a building unassisted under emergency conditions. It includes, but is not limited to, persons who depend on mechanical aids such as crutches, walkers and wheelchairs and any person who is unable to physically and mentally respond to a sensory signal approved by the state fire marshal or an oral instruction relating to fire danger.
The determination of ambulatory or nonambulatory status of persons with developmental disabilities shall be made by the Director of Social Services or his or her designated representative, in consultation with the director of Developmental Services or his or her designated representative. The determination of ambulatory or nonambulatory status of all other disabled persons placed after January 1, 1984, who are not developmentally disabled shall be made by the Director of Social Services or his or her designated representative.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (I-1, R-4 Occupancy Workgroup):
Proposed inclusion of definitions some of which may need to be located to other sections of this code. Recommend omitting struck out definitions in lieu use of current CBC definition and use of nonambulatory designation. Carry over CBC 310.1.4 as applicable to RCFE facilities. Carry over of CBC 310.1.4 as applicable to RF facilities. This proposal identifies CBC 310.1.2 not permitting restraint in Group R-2 occupancies.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

(amend IFC) **Section 202 -**

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NONCOMBUSTIBLE as applied to building construction material means a material which, in the form in which it is used, is either one of the following:

1. Material of which no part will ignite and burn when subjected to fire. Any material passing ASTM 136 shall be considered noncombustible.

2. Material having a structural base of noncombustible material as defined in Item 1 above, with a surfacing material not over $^{1}/_{8}$ inch (3.2 mm) thick which has a flame-spread rating of 50 or less.

"Noncombustible" does not apply to surface finish materials. Material required to be noncombustible for reduced clearances to flues, heating appliances or other sources of high temperature shall refer to material conforming to Item 1. No material shall be classed as noncombustible which is subject to increase in combustibility or flame-spread rating, beyond the limits herein established, through the effects of age, moisture or other atmospheric condition.

WINERY CAVES . See Section 4XX.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
The purpose of the amendments is to insert these definitions to the winery caves occupancy not currently found in the IBC and to refer the code user to Section 4XX for winery cave regulations.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

(amend IFC) **Section 202 - ORGANIZED CAMPS**. See Section 4XX.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
The purpose of this amendment is to bring in a statutory definition not currently found in the IFC and needed to refer the code user to Organized Camps section.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

Chapter 3 – General Precautions Against Fire

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305.1 Educational Group E. Educational Group E occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, by six or more persons at any one time for educational purposes through the 12th grade. Religious educational rooms and religious auditoriums, which are accessory to churches in accordance with Section 302.2 and have occupant loads of less than 100 shall be classified as A-3 occupancies.

Class I, II or III-A liquids shall not be placed, stored or used in Group E Occupancies, except in approved quantities as necessary in laboratories and classrooms and for operation and maintenance as set fort in the Fire Code.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
Educational occupancies frequently use or store hazardous or flammable materials for study and experimentation. Some of these materials are also used for the maintenance of sophisticated laboratory equipment. These materials are frequently stored in or adjacent to classrooms or laboratories.

The IBC does not prevent the unrestricted use and/or storage of hazardous or flammable materials in educational occupancies. The quantities used or stored and methods of handling could cause an unsafe condition. Restricting the amounts to those considered safe by the Fire Code is a reasonable way to control the negative impact.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

308.1 Institutional Group I. Institutional Group I occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, in which people are cared for or live in a supervised environment, having physical limitations because of health or age are harbored for medical treatment or other care or treatment, or in which people are detained for penal or correctional purposes or in which the liberty of the occupants is restricted. Institutional occupancies shall be classified as Group I-1, I-2, I-3 or I-4.
308.2 Group I-1. This occupancy shall include buildings, structures or parts thereof housing ~~more than 16 persons~~ clients, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment that provides personal care services. ~~The occupants are capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff.~~

~~Residential board and care facilities~~
~~Assisted living facilities~~
~~Halfway houses~~
~~Group homes~~
~~Congregate care facilities~~

~~Social rehabilitation facilities~~
~~Alcohol and drug centers~~
~~Convalescent facilities.~~

[For SFM] This occupancy may contain more than six non-ambulatory and/or bedridden clients. (See Appendix H4XX Special Provisions For Licensed 24-Hour Care Facilities in a Group I-1, R-3 or R-4 Occupancy). This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
Assisted living facilities such as: Residential ~~board and~~ Care Facilities, Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFE's), Adult Residential Facilities, Congregate ~~care~~ Living Health facilities, Group homes, Residential Care Facilities for the Chronically Ill, and Congregate Living Health Facilities for the Terminally Ill.
Social rehabilitation facilities such as: Halfway houses, Community Correctional Centers, Community Correction Reentry Centers, Community Treatment Programs, Work Furlough Programs, and Alcoholism ~~and~~ or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities ~~centers)~~ .

A facility such as the above with ~~five~~ six or fewer ~~persons~~ clients shall be classified as a Group R-3 ~~or shall comply with the International Residential Code in accordance with Section 101.2~~. A facility such as above, housing ~~at least~~ more than six ~~and not more than 16 persons~~ clients, shall be classified as Group R-4.

(amend IFC) **308.3 Open flame.** A person shall not utilize or allow to be utilized, an open flame in connection with a public meeting or gathering for purposes of deliberation, worship, entertainment, amusement, instruction, education, recreation, awaiting transportation or similar purpose in Group A,E, I, R-4 ~~or E~~ occupancies or any Licensed Care Facility without first obtaining a permit in accordance with Section 105.6.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
The purpose of this amendments to 308.3 is to include Groups I, R-4 and Licensed Care Facilities into the occupancies where open flames would be prohibited or restricted.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

310.1 Residential Group R. Residential Group R includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for sleeping purposes when not classified as an Institutional Group I ~~or when not regulated by the International Residential Code in accordance with Section 101.2~~. Residential occupancies shall include the following:

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R-3 Residential occupancies where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature and not classified as Group R-1, R-2, R-4 or I, including:

Buildings that do not contain more than two dwelling units.

Adult facilities that provide accommodations for five or fewer ~~persons~~ clients of any age for less than 24-hours.

Child care facilities that provide accommodations for five or fewer ~~persons~~ clients of any age for less than 24-hours.

Congregate living facilities with 16 or fewer ~~persons~~ clients.

~~Adult and child care facilities that are within a single-family home are permitted to comply with the International Residential Code.~~

[For SFM] This occupancy group may include facilities licensed by a governmental agency for a residentially based 24-hour care facility providing accommodations for six or fewer clients of any age. Clients may be classified as ambulatory, nonambulatory or bedridden, (See Appendix H4XX Special Provisions For Licensed 24-Hour Care Facilities in a Group I-1, R-3 or R-4 Occupancy). This group may include:

Adult Day-care Facilities
Family Day-care Homes
Adult Day-support Center
Day-care Center for Mildly Ill Children
Infant Care Center and School Age Child Day-care Center
Adult Residential Facilities
Congregate Living Health Facilities
Foster Family Homes
Group Homes
Intermediate Care Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled Habilitative
Intermediate Care Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled Nursing
Nurseries for the full-time care of children under the age of six, but not including "infants" as defined in Section 310
Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly
Small Family Homes and Residential Care Facilities for the Chronically Ill

Exception: [For SFM] Group Homes licensed by the Department of Social Services which provide nonmedical board, room and care for six or fewer ambulatory children or children two years of age or younger, and which do not have any nonambulatory clients shall not be subject to regulations found in Appendix H4XX.

Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section §13143 with respect to these exempted facilities, no city, county, or public district shall adopt or enforce any

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requirement for the prevention of fire or for the protection of life and property against fire and panic unless the requirement would be applicable to a structure regardless of the special occupancy. Nothing shall restrict the application of state or local housing standards to such facilities if the standards are applicable to residential occupancies and are not based on the use of the structure as a facility for ambulatory children. For the purpose of this exception, ambulatory children does not include relatives of the licensee or the licensee's spouse.

R-4 Residential occupancies shall include buildings arranged for occupancy as residential care/assisted living facilities including more than ~~five~~ six ~~but not more than 16~~ ambulatory ~~occupants~~ clients, excluding staff.

Group R-4 occupancies shall meet the requirements for construction as defined for Group R-3, except as otherwise provided for in this code~~, or shall comply with the International Residential Code~~.

[For SFM] This occupancy classification may include a maximum six nonambulatory or bedridden clients. (See Appendix H4XX Special Provisions For Licensed 24-Hour Care Facilities in a Group I-1, R-3 or R-4 Occupancy). Group R-4 occupancies shall include the following:

Assisted living facilities such as: Residential care facilities, Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFE's), Adult Residential Facilities, Congregate Living Health facilities, and Group homes.

Social rehabilitation facilities such as: Halfway houses (Community Correctional Centers, Community Correction Reentry Centers, Community Treatment Programs, Work Furlough Programs, and Alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities.

~~**[B] PERSONAL CARE SERVICE.** The care of residents who do not require chronic or convalescent medical or nursing care. Personal care involves responsibility for the safety of the resident while inside the building.~~
~~**[B] RESIDENTIAL CARE/ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES.** A building or part thereof housing persons, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment which provides personal care services. The occupants are capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff. This classification shall include, but not be limited to, the following: residential board and care facilities, assisted living facilities, halfway houses, group homes, congregate care facilities, social rehabilitation facilities, alcohol and drug abuse centers and convalescent facilities.~~

[B] [For SFM] RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY FOR THE CHRONICALLY ILL (RCF/CI), as termed, means a housing arrangement with a maximum capacity of 25 residents that provides a range of services to residents who have chronic, life-threatening illnesses.

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[B] [For SFM] RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY FOR THE ELDERLY (RCFE), as defined in Health and Safety Code Section §1569.2, shall mean a facility with a housing arrangement chosen voluntarily by persons 60 years of age or over, or their authorized representative, where varying levels and intensities of care and supervision, protective supervision or personal care are provided, based on their varying needs, as determined in order to be admitted and to remain in the facility. Persons under 60 years of age with compatible needs, as determined by the Department of Social Services in regulations, may be allowed to be admitted or retained in a residential-care facility for the elderly.

[For SFM] Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section §13133, regulations of the state fire marshal pertaining to Group R, Division 2 Occupancies classified as Residential Facilities (RF) and Residential-care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFE) shall apply uniformly throughout the state and no city, county, city and county, including a charter city or charter county, or fire protection district shall adopt or enforce any ordinance or local rule or regulation relating to fire and panic safety which is in consistent with these regulations. A city, county, city and county, including a charter city or charter county may pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section §13143.5, or a fire protection district may pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section §13869.7, adopt standards more stringent than those adopted by the state fire marshal that are reasonably necessary to accommodate local climate, geological, or topographical conditions relating to roof coverings for Residential-care Facilities for the Elderly.

[B] [For SFM] RESIDENTIAL FACILITY (RF), as defined in Section §1502 of the Health and Safety Code, shall mean any family home, group care facility, or similar facility determined by the director of Social Services, for 24-hour nonmedical care of persons in need of personal services, supervision, or assistance essential for sustaining the activities of daily living or for the protection of the individual. Such facilities include small family homes and social rehabilitation facilities.

[For SFM] Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section §13133, regulations of the state fire marshal pertaining to Group R, Division 2 Occupancies classified as Residential Facilities (RF) and Residential-care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFE) shall apply uniformly throughout the state and no city, county, city and county, including a charter city or charter county, or fire protection district shall adopt or enforce any ordinance or local rule or regulation relating to fire and panic safety which is in consistent with these regulations. A city, county, city and county, including a charter city or charter county may pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section §13143.5, or a fire protection district may pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section §13869.7, adopt standards more stringent than those adopted by the state fire marshal that are reasonably necessary to accommodate local climate, geological, or topographical conditions relating to roof coverings for Residential-care Facilities for the Elderly.

[B] [For SFM] RESTRAINT shall mean the physical retention of a person within a room, cell or cell block by any means, or within the exterior walls of a building by means of locked doors inoperable by the person restrained. Restraint shall also mean the

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physical binding, strapping or similar restriction of any person in a chair, walker, bed or other contrivance for the purpose of deliberately restricting the free movement of ambulatory persons.

Restraint shall not be construed to include nonambulatory persons nor shall it include the use of bandage material, strip sheeting or other fabrics or materials (soft ties) used to restrain persons in hospital-type beds or wheelchairs to prevent injury, provided an approved method of quick release is maintained. Facilities employing the use of soft ties, however, shall be classified as a building used to house nonambulatory persons.
Restraint shall not be practiced in licensed facilities classified as Group I-1, R-3 and R-4 occupancies unless constructed as a Group I-3 occupancy.

[B] [For SFM] TERMINALLY ILL, as termed for an individual, means the individual has a life expectancy of six months or less as stated in writing by his or her attending physician and surgeon.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
Proposed inclusion of definitions some of which may need to be located to other sections of this code. Recommend omitting struck out definitions in lieu use of current CBC definition and use of nonambulatory designation. Carry over CBC 310.1.4 as applicable to RCFE facilities. Carry over of CBC 310.1.4 as applicable to RF facilities. This proposal identifies CBC 310.1.2 not permitting restraint in Group R2 occupancies.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved these amendments on 02-14-06.

[X] Approved

Chapter 4 – Emergency Planning and Preparedness

Chapter 5 – Fire Service Feature

(Amend IFC) **Section 503.5.2 Fences and Gates.** School grounds may be fenced and gates therein may be equipped with locks, provided that safe dispersal areas based on 3 square feet (0.28 m2) per occupant are located between the school and the fence. Such required safe dispersal areas shall not be located less than 50 feet (15240 mm) from school buildings.

Every public and private school shall conform with Section 32020 of the Education Code which states:

The governing board of every public school district, and the governing authority of every private school, which maintains any building used fro the instruction or housing of school pupils on land entirely enclosed (except for building walls) by fences of walls, shall, through cooperation with the local law enforcement and fire-protection agencies having jurisdiction of the area, make provision for the erection of gates in such fences or walls.

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The gates shall be of sufficient size to permit the entrance of the ambulances, police equipment and fire-fighting apparatus used by the law enforcement and fire-protection agencies. There shall be no less than one such access gate and there shall be as many such gates as needed to assure access to all major buildings and ground areas. If such gates are to be equipped with locks, the locking devices shall be designed to permit ready entrance by the use of the chain or bolt-cutting devices with which the local law enforcement and fire-protection agencies may be equipped.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment as being statutory.

[X] Approved

Chapter 6 – Building Services and Systems

Chapter 7 – Fire-Resistance-Rated Construction

Chapter 8 – Interior Finish, Decorative Materials and Furnishings

Chapter 9 – Fire Protection Systems

901.4.1 Required fire protection systems. Fire protection systems required by this code or the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code* shall be installed, repaired, operated, tested and maintained in accordance with this code.

901.4.2 Nonrequired fire protection systems. Any fire protection system or portion thereof not required by this code or the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code* shall be allowed to be furnished for partial or complete protection provided such installed system meets the requirements of this code and the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code*.

901.6.1 Standards. Fire protection systems shall be inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with the referenced standards listed in ~~Table 901.6.1.~~ Chapter 5, Title 19 CCR.

Section 902 Definitions.

[F] AVERAGE AMBIENT SOUND LEVEL. The root mean square, A-weighted sound pressure level measured over a 24-hour period *or the time any person(s) present, or whichever time period is less*.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Alarm Workgroup):
Required for correlation with NFPA 72 (2002)

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Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment on 02-14-06.

[X] Approved

DETECTOR, HEAT. A fire detector that senses heat ~~produced by burning substances,~~ *either abnormally high temperature or rate- of- rise or both.*
~~Heat is the energy produced by combustion that causes substances to rise in temperature.~~

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Alarm Workgroup):
Required for correlation with NFPA 72 (2002)

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment on 02-14-06.

[X] Approved

FIRE ALARM CONTROL UNIT. A system component that receives inputs from automatic and manual fire alarm devices and *may be* ~~is~~ capable of supplying power to detection devices and transponder(s) or off-premises transmitter(s). The control unit *may be* ~~is~~ capable of providing a transfer of power to the notification appliances and transfer of condition to relays or devices.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Alarm Workgroup):
Required for correlation with NFPA 72 (2002)

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment on 02-14-06.

[X] Approved

MULTIPLE-STATION SMOKE ALARM. Two or more single-station alarm devices that are capable of interconnection such that actuation of one causes *the appropriate alarm signal to operate in all interconnected alarms.* ~~all integral or separate audible alarms to operate.~~

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Alarm Workgroup):
Required for correlation with NFPA 72 (2002)

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment on 02-14-06.

[X] Approved

SMOKE ALARM. A single- or multiple-station alarm responsive to smoke. ~~and not connected to a system.~~

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Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Alarm Workgroup):
Required for correlation with NFPA 72 (2002)

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment on 02-14-06.

[X] Approved

(amend IFC) **Section 902 –**
FIRE APPLIANCE. The apparatus or equipment provided or installed for use in the event of an emergency.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
The purpose of this amendment is to bring over a necessary current California Fire Code fire protection systems definition related to winery caves that is not found in the International Building Code.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

(Amend IFC) **903.2 Where required**. Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described in this section.

The provisions of this subsection shall apply to every person, firm or corporation establishing, maintaining or operating a hospital, children's home, children's nursery or institution, of a home or institution for the care of aged or senile persons, or any sanitarium or institution for insane or mentally retarded persons and any nursing or convalescent home, and to any state-owned or state-occupied building used for any of the types of facilities specified herein. Every facility as specified herein wherein more than six guest or patients are housed or cared for on the premises on a 24-hour-per-day basis, shall have installed and maintained in an operable condition in every building or portion thereof where guest or patients are housed, an automatic sprinkler system of a type approved by the State Fire Marshal.

Exceptions: 1. This section shall not apply to homes or institutions for the 24-hour-per-day care of ambulatory children if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

1.1 The building or portions thereof in which children are housed are not more than two stories in
height and are constructed and maintained in accordance with regulations adopted by the State Fire Marshal.

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1.2 The buildings or portions thereof housing more than six such children shall have installed and
maintained in an operable condition therein, a fire alarm system of a type approved by the State Fire Marshal. Such system shall be activated by detectors responding to invisible particles of combustions then than heat, except that detectors used in closets, usable under-floor areas, storage rooms, bathrooms, attached garages, attics, plenums, laundry rooms and rooms of similar use may be heat-responsive devices,

1.3 The building or portions thereof do not house mentally ill or mentally retarded children.

2. This section shall not apply to any one-story building or structure of an institution or home for the care of the aged providing 24-hour-per-day care if such building or structure is used or intended to be used for the housing of on more than six ambulatory aged persons. Such buildings or institutions shall have installed and maintained in an operable condition herein a fire alarm system of a fire alarm system of a type approved by the State Fire Marshal. Such system shall be activated by detectors responding to either visible or invisible particle of combustion other than heat, except that detectors used in closets, usable under-floor areas, storage rooms, bathrooms, attached garages, attics, plenums, laundry rooms and rooms or similar use, may be heat-responsive devices.

3. This section shall not apply to occupancies or any alteration thereto conforming to the construction provisions of this exception which were under construction or in existence on March 4, 1972. "Under construction" as used in this exception shall mean that actual work had been performed on the construction site and shall not be construed to mean that the hospital, home, nursery, institution, sanitarium or any portion thereof, was or is in the planning stage. The provisions of this exception shall apply to those buildings or structures having bearing walls and structural frame protected in accordance with the provisions of Column 1 of Table 601.

When a new addition is to be made to an unsprinklered building, or structure as permitted by this subsection, such new addition shall be sprinklered as required by this section and shall be separated from the existing building or structures by no less than a two-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation.

NOTE: The provisions of this section do not apply to any facility used to house six or less persons on the premises. For requirements relative to small facilities, see Chapter 3.

4. In detention facilities where inmates are not restrained.

Automatic sprinkler system – Existing high-rise buildings. Regardless of any other provisions of these regulations, every existing high-rise building of Type II-B, Type III-B of Type V-B construction shall be provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system conforming to NFPA 13.

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Exception: Spaces of areas in telecommunication buildings used exclusively for telecommunications equipment, associated electrical power distribution equipment, batteries and standby engines, provided those spaces or areas are quipped throughout with an automatic fire alarm system and are separated from the remainder of the building by fire barriers consisting of not less than 1-hour fire-resistance-rated walls and 2-hour fire-resistance-rated floor/ceiling assemblies.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment as necessary to maintain statutory requirements.

[X] Approved

(Amend IFC**) 903.2.2 Group E.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group E occupancies as follows:

1. Throughout all Group E fire areas greater than 20,000 square feet (1858 m2) in fire area.
2. Throughout every portion of educational buildings below the level of exit discharge.
3. *All new public school campus buildings as defined in Section 202.*

   Exception: An automatic sprinkler system is not required in any fire area or area below the level of exit discharge where every classroom throughout the building has at least one exterior exit door at ground level.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment as being statutorily driven.

[X] Approved

903.2.4.2 Group H-5 occupancies. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings containing Group H-5 occupancies. The design of the sprinkler system shall not be less than that required under the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code* for the occupancy hazard classifications in accordance with Table 903.2.4.2. Where the design area of the sprinkler system consists of a corridor protected by one row of sprinklers, the maximum number of sprinklers required to be calculated is 13.

(amend IBC) **903.2.7.1 Existing R-1 high-rise buildings fire-extinguishing systems.** Automatic fire-extinguishing systems installed in any existing Group R-1, high rise high-rise structure shall have an approved flow indicator electronically interconnected to the required fire alarm system.

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Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
While the code does not require a sprinkler system for these structures, this amendment brings over the requirements for a flow indicator, should the building be provided with a fire sprinkler system. This amendment brings over the requirement for a flow indicator from IBC section 403.29 which results from the statutory mandate of Health and Safety Code 13211.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

903.2.8.1 Repair garages. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings used as repair garages in accordance with the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code*, as follows:
1. Buildings two or more stories in height, including basements, with a fire area containing a repair garage exceeding 10,000 square feet (929 m^2).
2. One-story buildings with a fire area containing a repair garage exceeding 12,000 square feet (1115 m^2).
3. Buildings with a repair garage servicing vehicles parked in the basement.

903.2.9 Group S-2. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings classified as enclosed parking garages in accordance with Section 406.4 of the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code* or where located beneath other groups.
Exception: Enclosed parking garages located beneath Group R-3 occupancies.

903.2.12.1 Ducts conveying hazardous exhausts. Where required by the ~~*International*~~ *California Mechanical Code*, automatic sprinklers shall be provided in ducts conveying hazardous exhaust, flammable or combustible materials.
Exception: Ducts where the largest cross-sectional diameter of the duct is less than 10 inches (254 mm).

903.3.2 Quick-response and residential sprinklers. Where automatic sprinkler systems are required by this code, quick-response or residential automatic sprinklers shall be installed in the following areas in accordance with Section 903.3.1 and their listings:
1. Throughout all spaces within a smoke compartment containing patient sleeping units in Group I-2 in accordance with the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code.*
2. Dwelling units and sleeping units in Group R and I-1 occupancies.
3. Light-hazard occupancies as defined in NFPA 13.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment as being regulatory driven.

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[X] Approved

903.3.5 Water supplies. Water supplies for automatic sprinkler systems shall comply with this section and the standards referenced in Section 903.3.1. The potable water supply shall be protected against backflow in accordance with the requirements of this section and the ~~*International*~~ *California Plumbing Code*.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment as being regulatory driven.

[X] Approved

903.3.5.2 Secondary water supply. A secondary on-site water supply equal to the hydraulically calculated sprinkler demand, including the hose stream requirement, shall be provided for high-rise buildings in Seismic Design Category C, D, E or F as determined by the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code*. The secondary water supply shall have a duration of not less than 30 minutes as determined by the occupancy hazard classification in accordance with NFPA 13.
Exception: Existing buildings.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment as being regulatory driven.

[X] Approved

903.6 Existing buildings. The provisions of this section are intended to provide a reasonable degree of safety in existing structures not complying with the minimum requirements of the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code* by requiring installation of an automatic fire-extinguishing system.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment as being regulatory driven.

[X] Approved

904.3.1 Electrical wiring. Electrical wiring shall be in accordance with this code or the ~~ICC~~ California *Electrical Code*.

904.5 Wet-chemical systems. Wet-chemical extinguishing systems shall be installed, maintained, periodically inspected and tested in accordance with Chapter 5, Title 19 CCR and NFPA 17A and their listing.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment as being regulatory driven.

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[X] Approved

904.6 Dry-chemical systems. Dry-chemical extinguishing systems shall be installed, maintained, periodically inspected and tested in accordance with Chapter 5, Title 19 CCR and NFPA 17 and their listing.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment as being regulatory driven.

[X] Approved

904.7 Foam systems. Foam-extinguishing systems shall be installed, maintained, periodically inspected and tested in accordance with Chapter 5, Title 19 CCR and NFPA 11, NFPA 11A and NFPA 16 and their listing.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment as being regulatory driven.

[X] Approved

904.7.1 System test. Foam-extinguishing systems shall be inspected and tested at intervals in accordance with Chapter 5, Title 19 CCR ~~NFPA 25~~.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment as being regulatory driven.

[X] Approved

904.8 Carbon dioxide systems. Carbon dioxide extinguishing systems shall be installed, maintained, periodically inspected and tested in accordance with Chapter 5, Title 19 CCR and NFPA 12 and their listing.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment as being regulatory driven.

[X] Approved

904.9 Halon systems. Halogenated extinguishing systems shall be installed, maintained, periodically inspected and tested in accordance with Chapter 5, Title 19 CCR and NFPA 12A and their listing.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment as being regulatory driven.

[X] Approved

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904.10 Clean-agent systems. Clean-agent fire-extinguishing systems shall be installed, maintained, periodically inspected and tested in accordance with Chapter 5, Title 19 CCR and NFPA 2001 and their listing.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment as being regulatory driven.

[X] Approved

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

Protection of commercial type cooking equipment protected by a Type I Hood, shall be by means of 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. 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 or January 2008, which ever occurs first,
2) Carbon dioxide extinguishing systems,
3) Automatic fire sprinkler systems.

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~~

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~~accordance with Section 304.1 of the *International Mechanical Code*.~~

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment as being regulatory driven.

[X] Approved

904.11.5 Portable fire extinguishers for commercial cooking equipment. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided ~~within a 30-foot (9144 mm) travel distance of commercial-type cooking equipment. Cooking equipment involving vegetable or animal oils and fats shall be protected by a Class K rated portable extinguisher~~ and maintained in accordance with Chapter 3, Title 19 CCR.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment as being regulatory driven.

[X] Approved

904.11.5.2 Class K portable fire extinguishers for deep fat fryers. When hazard areas include deep fat fryers, listed Class K portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 3, Title 19 CCR and as follows:
1. For up to four fryers having a maximum cooking medium capacity of 80 pounds (36.3 kg) each: One Class K portable fire extinguisher of a minimum 1.5 gallon (6 L) capacity.
2. For every additional group of four fryers having a maximum cooking medium capacity of 80 pounds (36.3 kg) each: Additional Class K portable fire extinguishers of a minimum 1.5 gallon (6 L) capacity shall be provided.
3. For individual fryers exceeding 6 square feet (0.55 m^2) in surface area: Class K portable fire extinguishers shall be installed in accordance with the extinguisher manufacturer's recommendations.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment as being regulatory driven.

[X] Approved

904.11.6 Operations and maintenance. Commercial cooking systems shall be operated and maintained in accordance with Chapter 5, Title 19 CCR and this section.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment as being regulatory driven.

[X] Approved

906.1 Where required. Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed in the following locations.

1. In new and existing Group A, B, E, F, H, I, M, R-1, R-2, R-4 and S occupancies.

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~~**Exception:** In new and existing Group A, B and E occupancies equipped throughout with quick- response sprinklers, portable fire extinguishers shall be required only in locations specified in Items 2 through 6.~~

2. Within 30 feet (9144 mm) of commercial cooking equipment.
3. In areas where flammable or combustible liquids are stored, used or dispensed.
4. On each floor of structures under construction, except Group R-3 occupancies, in accordance with Section 1415.1.
5. Where required by the sections indicated in Table 906.1.
6. Special-hazard areas, including but not limited to laboratories, computer rooms and generator rooms, where required by the fire code official.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Engineering Workgroup):
H & S Code 13160. Regulations and standards; administration. With the advice of the State Fire Advisory Board, the State Fire Marshal shall adopt, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and administer regulations and standards as he or she may deem necessary for the protection and preservation of life and property to control the servicing, including charging, and testing, of all portable fire extinguishers for controlling and extinguishing fires, and for controlling the sale and marketing of all such devices with respect to conformance with standards of their use, capacity, and effectiveness. In adopting the regulations, the State Fire Marshal shall consider the standards of the National Fire Protection Association.

13161. Legislative intention. It is the legislative intention in enacting this chapter that the provisions of this chapter and the regulations and standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to this chapter shall apply uniformly throughout the State of California and no county, city, city or county or district shall adopt or enforce any ordinance or rule or regulation regarding portable fire extinguishers which is inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter or the regulations and standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to this chapter.

Health and Safety Code 13160 requires regulations be written in accordance with Government Code Section 11340 this section establish the Office of Administrative Law and they establish Title 19 California Code of Regulation, for the State Fire Marshal that is why our regulations must be in Title 19.

IFC Section	***Title 19 Section***
906.1 Exception	Not consistent with existing requirements of Title 19

Action Taken (Core Group):
At the direction of the Core Group on 02-14-06 the WorkGroup revised this proposed amendment.

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification

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[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

906.2 General requirements. Portable fire extinguishers shall be selected, installed and maintained in accordance with this section and ~~NFPA 10~~ Chapter 3, Title 19 California Code of Regulation.

Exceptions:

~~1.~~ The travel distance to reach an extinguisher shall not apply to the spectator seating portions of Group A-5 occupancies.

~~2. Thirty-day inspections shall not be required and maintenance shall be allowed to be once every three years for dry-chemical or halogenated agent portable fire extinguishers that are supervised by a listed and approved electronic monitoring device, provided that all of the following are complied with:~~

~~2.1. Electronic monitoring shall confirm that extinguishers are properly positioned, properly charged and unobstructed.~~

~~2.2. Loss of power or circuit continuity to the electronic monitoring device shall initiate a trouble signal.~~

~~2.3. The extinguishers shall be installed inside of a building or cabinet in a noncorrosive environment.~~

~~2.4. Electronic monitoring devices and supervisory circuits shall be tested every three years when extinguisher maintenance is performed.~~

~~2.5. A written log of required hydrostatic test dates for extinguishers shall be maintained by the owner to ensure that hydrostatic tests are conducted at the frequency required by NFPA 10.~~

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Engineering Workgroup):
H & S Code 13160. Regulations and standards; administration. With the advice of the State Fire Advisory Board, the State Fire Marshal shall adopt, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and administer regulations and standards as he or she may deem necessary for the protection and preservation of life and property to control the servicing, including charging, and testing, of all portable fire extinguishers for controlling and extinguishing fires, and for controlling the sale and marketing of all such devices with respect to conformance with standards of their use, capacity, and effectiveness. In adopting the regulations, the State Fire Marshal shall consider the standards of the National Fire Protection Association.

13161. Legislative intention. It is the legislative intention in enacting this chapter that the provisions of this chapter and the regulations and standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to this chapter shall apply uniformly throughout the State of California and no county, city, city or county or district shall adopt or enforce any ordinance or rule or regulation regarding portable fire extinguishers which is inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter or the regulations and standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to this chapter.

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Health and Safety Code 13160 requires regulations be written in accordance with Government Code Section 11340 this section establish the Office of Administrative Law and they establish Title 19 California Code of Regulation, for the State Fire Marshal that is why our regulations must be in Title 19.

IFC Section	***Title 19 Section***
906.2	Health and Safety Code Section 13160
906.2 Exception 2-2.5	Not consistent with existing requirements of Title 19

Action Taken (Core Group):
At the direction of the Core Group on 02-14-06 the WorkGroup revised this proposed amendment.

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

906.3 Size and distribution. For occupancies that involve primarily Class A fire hazards, the minimum sizes and distribution shall comply with Table 906.3(1). Fire extinguishers for occupancies involving flammable or combustible liquids with depths of less than or equal to 0.25-inch (6.35 mm) shall be selected and placed in accordance with Table 906.3(2). Fire extinguishers for occupancies involving flammable or combustible liquids with a depth of greater than 0.25-inch (6.35 mm) or involving combustible metals shall be selected and placed in accordance with ~~NFPA 10~~ Chapter 3, Title 19 California Code of Regulation. Extinguishers for Class C fire hazards shall be selected and placed on the basis of the anticipated Class A or Class B hazard.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Engineering Workgroup):
H & S Code 13160. Regulations and standards; administration. With the advice of the State Fire Advisory Board, the State Fire Marshal shall adopt, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and administer regulations and standards as he or she may deem necessary for the protection and preservation of life and property to control the servicing, including charging, and testing, of all portable fire extinguishers for controlling and extinguishing fires, and for controlling the sale and marketing of all such devices with respect to conformance with standards of their use, capacity, and effectiveness. In adopting the regulations, the State Fire Marshal shall consider the standards of the National Fire Protection Association.

13161. Legislative intention. It is the legislative intention in enacting this chapter that the provisions of this chapter and the regulations and standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to this chapter shall apply uniformly throughout the State of California and no county, city, city or county or district shall adopt or enforce any ordinance or rule or regulation regarding portable fire extinguishers which is inconsistent with the

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provisions of this chapter or the regulations and standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to this chapter.

Health and Safety Code 13160 requires regulations be written in accordance with Government Code Section 11340 this section establish the Office of Administrative Law and they establish Title 19 California Code of Regulation, for the State Fire Marshal that is why our regulations must be in Title 19.

IFC Section	***Title 19 Section***
906.3	Not consistent with existing requirements of Title 19

Action Taken (Core Group):
At the direction of the Core Group on 02-14-06 the WorkGroup revised this proposed amendment.

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

906.5 Conspicuous location. Portable fire extinguishers shall be located in conspicuous locations where they will be readily accessible and immediately available for use. These locations shall be along normal paths of travel~~, unless the fire code official determines that the hazard posed indicates the need for placement away from normal paths of travel~~.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Engineering Workgroup):
H & S Code 13160. Regulations and standards; administration. With the advice of the State Fire Advisory Board, the State Fire Marshal shall adopt, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and administer regulations and standards as he or she may deem necessary for the protection and preservation of life and property to control the servicing, including charging, and testing, of all portable fire extinguishers for controlling and extinguishing fires, and for controlling the sale and marketing of all such devices with respect to conformance with standards of their use, capacity, and effectiveness. In adopting the regulations, the State Fire Marshal shall consider the standards of the National Fire Protection Association.

13161. Legislative intention. It is the legislative intention in enacting this chapter that the provisions of this chapter and the regulations and standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to this chapter shall apply uniformly throughout the State of California and no county, city, city or county or district shall adopt or enforce any ordinance or rule or regulation regarding portable fire extinguishers which is inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter or the regulations and standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to this chapter.

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Health and Safety Code 13160 requires regulations be written in accordance with Government Code Section 11340 this section establish the Office of Administrative Law and they establish Title 19 California Code of Regulation, for the State Fire Marshal that is why our regulations must be in Title 19.

IFC Section	***Title 19 Section***
906.5	Not consistent with existing requirements of Title 19

Action Taken (Core Group):
At the direction of the Core Group on 02-14-06 the WorkGroup revised this proposed amendment and researched the justification.

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

~~**906.4 Cooking grease fires.** Fire extinguishers provided for the protection of cooking grease fires shall be of an approved type compatible with the automatic fire-extinguishing system agent and in accordance with Section 904.11.5.~~

Action Taken (Core Group):
CSFM Fire Engineering WorkGroup removed this amendment.

~~**906.5 Conspicuous location.** Portable fire extinguishers shall be located in conspicuous locations where they will be readily accessible and immediately available for use. These locations shall be along normal paths of travel, unless the fire code official determines that the hazard posed indicates the need for placement away from normal paths of travel.~~

Action Taken (Core Group):
CSFM Fire Engineering WorkGroup removed this amendment.

~~**906.6 Unobstructed and unobscured.** Portable fire extinguishers shall not be obstructed or obscured from view. In rooms or areas in which visual obstruction cannot be completely avoided, means shall be provided to indicate the locations of extinguishers.~~

Action Taken (Core Group):
CSFM Fire Engineering WorkGroup removed this amendment.

~~**906.7 Hangers and brackets.** Hand-held portable fire extinguishers, not housed in cabinets, shall be installed on the hangers or brackets supplied. Hangers or brackets shall be securely anchored to the mounting surface in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.~~

Action Taken (Core Group):

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CSFM Fire Engineering WorkGroup removed this amendment.

906.~~8~~3 Cabinets. Cabinets used to house portable fire extinguishers shall not be locked.
Exceptions:
~~1. Where portable fire extinguishers subject to malicious use or damage are provided with a means of ready access.~~
~~2.~~ In Group I-3 occupancies and in mental health areas in Group I-2 occupancies, access to portable fire extinguishers shall be permitted to be locked or to be located in staff locations provided the staff has keys.

Action Taken (Core Group):
CSFM Fire Engineering WorkGroup removed this amendment.

~~**906.9 Height above floor.** Portable fire extinguishers having a gross weight not exceeding 40 pounds (18 kg) shall be installed so that its top is not more than 5 feet (1524 mm) above the floor. Hand-held portable fire extinguishers having a gross weight exceeding 40 pounds (18 kg) shall be installed so that its top is not more than 3.5 feet (1067 mm) above the floor. The clearance between the floor and the bottom of installed hand-held extinguishers shall not be less than 4 inches (102 mm).~~

Action Taken (Core Group):
CSFM Fire Engineering WorkGroup removed this amendment.

~~**906.10 Wheeled units.** Wheeled fire extinguishers shall be conspicuously located in a designated location.~~

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment as being regulatory driven.

[X] Approved

Section 907 Fire Alarm and Detection Systems

907.1.2.1 A minimum of one fire alarm box shall be installed for each fire alarm system at a location approved by the authority having jurisdiction.
Exception: Fire alarm systems dedicated to elevator recall control and supervisory service.

Where other sections of this code allow elimination of fire alarm boxes due to sprinklers, a single fire alarm box shall be installed.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Alarm Workgroup):
This amendment is required for correlation with NFPA 72, 2002, Section 6.8.5.1.2.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment on 02-14-06.

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[X] Approved

907.2XXX **Group C Occupancies.** Every building and structure used or intended for sleeping purposes shall be provided with an automatic smoke-detector system.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Buildings and structures in existence and in operation prior to January 11, 1985.

2. Tents, tent structures and buildings and structures that do not exceed 25 ft (7620mm) in any lateral dimensions and where such building or structure is not more than one story.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
SFM existing amendment, CFC Section 1006.2.13 for Group C Occupancies fire alarm systems and exception #1 is carried over to the IBC/IFC.

Exception #2 is being added to correlate with existing CBC Section 431A.6 and 431A.4.1 requirements.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

907.2 Where required—new buildings and structures. An approved manual, automatic or manual and automatic fire alarm system installed in accordance with the provisions of this code and NFPA 72 shall be provided in new buildings and structures in accordance with Sections 907.2.1 through 907.2.23 and provide occupant notification in accordance with Section 907.10, unless other requirements are provided by another section of this code. Where automatic sprinkler protection installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2 is provided and connected to the building fire alarm system, automatic heat detection required by this section shall not be required.

The automatic fire detectors shall be smoke detectors. Where ambient conditions prohibit installation of automatic smoke detection, other automatic fire detection shall be allowed *where approved*.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
The approval by the authority having jurisdiction is necessary for use of alternate type of detection. This is provided for clarity

Action Taken (Core Group):

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[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

(amend IFC) **907.2.1.3 Winery Caves**. An approved manual fire alarm system shall be provided in all Type 3 winery caves.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff WorkGroup):
The purpose of this amendment is to bring over the fire alarm requirements into the IBC section that covers fire alarm requirements for Group A Occupancies as Type 3 winery caves are classified as Assembly occupancies.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

(Amend IFC**) 907.2.3.1 New public school campus.** On or after July 1, 2002, a State Fire Marshal approved and listed automatic fire alarm system shall be provided on all new public school campus buildings as defined in Section 202. The approved fire alarm system shall be both automatic and manual and maintained in accordance with the California Electrical Code and California Fire Code. At least one manual box shall be installed for the purpose of manually initiating the fire alarm system.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment because of the statutory nature.

[X] Approved

(Amend IFC) **907.2.3.2 Modernization project**. A State Fire Marshal approved and listed automatic fire alarm system shall be installed in all modernization projects as defined in section 902.1. The approved fire alarm system shall be both automatic and manual and maintained in accordance with the California Electrical Code and the California Fire Code. When the requirements of this section are met, manual fire alarm pull boxes are not required throughout the modernization project. At least one manual box shall be installed for the purpose of manually initiating the fire alarm system.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):

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Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment because of the statutory nature.

[X] Approved

907.2.6.1.1 Licensed Group 1-1 Occupancies. Licensed I-1 Occupancies housing more than six non-ambulatory, elderly clients shall be provided with an approved manual and automatic fire alarm system in accordance with Section 907.2.6 and the California Building Code.

> **Exceptions:** Buildings housing non-ambulatory clients on the first story only, and which are protected throughout by the following:
> 1. An approved and supervised automatic sprinkler system, as specified in the California Building Code, which upon activation will initiate the fire alarm system to notify all occupants.
> 2. A manual fire alarm system in accordance with this section and the California Building Code.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
Reason for all above proposed changes: California Health and Safety Code, Section 13131.5 is specific to residential care facilities housing more than six non-ambulatory elderly. It mandates that these facilities be provided with an automatic fire alarm system that allows exceptions #1 & #2 as noted above for buildings housing non-ambulatory clients on the first floor. Consequently, the mandate of this statute would require these facilities to have system smoke or heat detectors throughout, including guest rooms and dwelling units. Further, these devices would have to be connected to the system and sound a general alarm throughout the building.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

907.2.6.2 Group I-2. Corridors in nursing homes (both intermediate care and skilled nursing facilities), detoxification facilities and spaces permitted to be open to the corridors by Section 407.2 of the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code* shall be equipped with an automatic fire detection system. Hospitals shall be equipped with smoke detection as required in Section 407.2 of the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code.*

Exceptions:

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1. Corridor smoke detection is not required in smoke compartments that contain patient sleeping units where patient sleeping units are provided with smoke detectors that comply with UL 268. Such detectors shall provide a visual display on the corridor side of each patient sleeping unit and shall provide an audible and visual alarm at the nursing station attending each unit.
2. Corridor smoke detection is not required in smoke compartments that contain patient sleeping units where patient sleeping unit doors are equipped with automatic door-closing devices with integral smoke detectors on the unit sides installed in accordance with their listing, provided that the integral detectors perform the required alerting function.

(Amend IFC) **907.2.6.3 Group I-4 Occupancies.** Large family day-care homes shall be equipped with State Fire Marshal-approved and listed single-station residential-type smoke alarms. The number and placement of smoke alarms shall be determined by the enforcement authority.

Every large family day-care home shall be provided with at least one manual device at a location approved by the authority having jurisdiction. Such device shall actuate a fire alarm signal, which shall be audible throughout the facility at a minimum level of 15 db above ambient noise level. These devices need not be interconnected to any other fire alarm device, have a control panel, or be electrically supervised or provided with emergency power, Such device or devices shall be attached to the structure and may be of any acceptable to the enforcing agent, provided that such devices are distinctive in tone and are audible throughout the structure.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment.

[X] Approved

907.2.7 Group M. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group M occupancies having an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge. The initiation of a signal from a manual fire alarm box shall initiate alarm notification appliances as required by Section 907.10.
Exceptions:
1. Covered mall buildings complying with Section 402 of the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code.*
2. Manual fire alarm boxes are not required where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system and the alarm notification appliances will automatically activate upon sprinkler water flow.

(amend IFC) **907.2.8.4 Fire alarm systems.** Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 403.05, every existing high-rise building used for the housing of a Group R, Division I Occupancy shall have installed therein a fire alarm system conforming to this subsection.

(amend IFC) **907.2.8.4.1 General.** Every apartment house and every hotel shall have installed therein an automatic or manually operated fire alarm system. Such fire alarm systems shall be so designed that all occupants of the building may be warned simultaneously.

(amend IFC) **907.2.8.4.2 Installation.** The installation of all fire alarm equipment shall be in accordance with the California Fire Code.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
The purpose of these amendments is to bring over the fire alarm requirements for existing R-1 high-rises from IBC section 403.29.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

(Amend IFC) **907.2.10.1.2 Groups R-2, R-3, R-4 and I-1.** Single or multiple-station smoke alarms shall be installed and maintained in Groups R-2, R-3, R-4 and I-1, regardless of occupant load at all of the following locations:
1. On the ceiling or wall outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of bedrooms.
2. In each room used for sleeping purposes.
3. In each story within a dwelling unit, including basements but not including crawl spaces and uninhabitable attics. In dwellings or dwelling units with split-levels and without an intervening door between the adjacent levels, a smoke alarm installed on the upper level shall suffice for the adjacent lower level provided that the lower level is less than one full story below the upper level

Health And Safety Code 13113.7 (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a smoke alarm, approved and listed by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to Section 13114, shall be installed, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions in each dwelling intended for human occupancy within the earliest applicable time period as follows:
(1) For all dwelling units intended for human occupancy, upon the owner's application on or after January 1, 1985, for a permit for alterations, repairs, or additions, exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000).
(2) For all other dwelling units intended for human occupancy on or after January 1, 1987.
However, if any local rule, regulation, or ordinance, adopted prior to the compliance dates specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) requires installation in a dwelling unit intended for human occupancy of smoke alarms which receive their power from the electrical system of the building and requires compliance with the local rule, regulation, or

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ordinance at a date subsequent to the dates specified in this section, the compliance date specified in the rule, regulation, or ordinance shall, but only with respect to the dwelling units specified in this section, take precedence over the dates specified in this section.

The State Fire Marshal may adopt regulations exempting dwellings intended for human occupancy with fire sprinkler systems from the provisions of this section, if he or she determines that a smoke alarm is not reasonably necessary for fire safety in the occupancy.

Unless prohibited by local rules, regulations, or ordinances, a battery-operated smoke alarm, which otherwise meets the standards adopted pursuant to Section 13114 for smoke alarms, satisfies the requirements of this section.

(b) "Dwelling units intended for human occupancy," as used in this section, includes a duplex, lodging house, apartment complex, hotel, motel, condominium, stock cooperative, time-share project, or dwelling unit of a multiple-unit dwelling complex. For the purpose of this part, "dwelling units intended for human occupancy" does not include manufactured homes as defined in Section 18007, mobile homes as defined in Section 18008, and commercial coaches as defined in Section 18001.8.

(c) The owner of each dwelling unit subject to this section shall supply and install smoke alarms required by this section in the locations and in the manner set forth in the manufacturer's instructions, as approved by the State Fire Marshal's regulations. In the case of apartment complexes and other multiple-dwelling complexes, a smoke detector shall be installed in the common stairwells. All fire alarm warning systems supplemental to the smoke detector shall also be listed by the State Fire Marshal.

(d) A high rise structure, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 13210 and regulated by Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 13210), and which is used for purposes other than as dwelling units intended for human occupancy, is exempt from the requirements of this section.

(e) The owner shall be responsible for testing and maintaining detectors in hotels, motels, lodging houses, and common stairwells of apartment complexes and other multiple dwelling complexes.

An owner or the owner's agent may enter any dwelling unit, efficiency dwelling unit, guest room, and suite owned by the owner for the purpose of installing, repairing, testing, and maintaining single station smoke alarms required by this section. Except in cases of emergency, the owner or owner's agent shall give the tenants of each such unit, room, or suite reasonable notice in writing of the intention to enter and shall enter only during normal business hours. Twenty-four hours shall be presumed to be reasonable notice in absence of evidence to the contrary.

The smoke alarm shall be operable at the time that the tenant takes possession. The apartment complex tenant shall be responsible for notifying the manager or owner if the tenant becomes aware of an inoperable smoke alarm within his or her unit. The owner or authorized agent shall correct any reported deficiencies in the smoke alarm and shall not be in violation of this section for a deficient smoke alarm when he or she has not received notice of the deficiency.

(f) A violation of this section is an infraction punishable by a maximum fine of two hundred dollars ($200) for each offense.

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(g) This section shall not affect any rights which the parties may have under any other provision of law because of the presence or absence of a smoke alarm.

(h) This section shall not apply to the installation of smoke alarms in single-family dwellings or factory-built housing which is regulated by Section 13113.8, as added by Assembly Bill No. 2285 of the 1983-84 Regular Session.

Health and Safety Code 13113.8. (a) On and after January 1, 1986, every single-family dwelling and factory-built housing, as defined in Section 19971, which is sold shall have an operable smoke alarm. The alarm shall be approved and listed by the State Fire Marshal and installed in accordance with the State Fire Marshal's regulations. Unless prohibited by local rules, regulations, or ordinances, a battery-operated smoke alarm shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this section.

(b) On and after January 1, 1986, the transferor of any real property containing a single-family dwelling, as described in subdivision (a), whether the transfer is made by sale, exchange, or real property sales contract, as defined in Section 2985 of the Civil Code, shall deliver to the transferee a written statement indicating that the transferor is in compliance with this section. The disclosure statement shall be either included in the receipt for deposit in a real estate transaction, an addendum attached thereto, or a separate document.

(c) The transferor shall deliver the statement referred to in subdivision (b) as soon as practicable before the transfer of title in the case of a sale or exchange, or prior to execution of the contract where the transfer is by a real property sales contract, as defined in Section 2985. For purposes of this subdivision, "delivery" means delivery in person or by mail to the transferee or transferor, or to any person authorized to act for him or her in the transaction, or to additional transferees who have requested delivery from the transferor in writing. Delivery to the spouse of a transferee or transferor shall be deemed delivery to a transferee or transferor, unless the contract states otherwise.

(d) This section does not apply to any of the following:

(1) Transfers which are required to be preceded by the furnishing to a prospective transferee of a copy of a public report pursuant to Section 11018.1 of the Business and Professions Code.

(2) Transfers pursuant to court order, including, but not limited to, transfers ordered by a probate court in the administration of an estate, transfers pursuant to a writ of execution, transfers by a trustee in bankruptcy, transfers by eminent domain, or transfers resulting from a decree for specific performance.

(3) Transfers to a mortgagee by a mortgagor in default, transfers to a beneficiary of a deed of trust by a trustor in default, transfers by any foreclosure sale after default, transfers by any foreclosure sale after default in an obligation secured by a mortgage, or transfers by a sale under a power of sale after a default in an obligation secured by a deed of trust or secured by any other instrument containing a power of sale.

(4) Transfers by a fiduciary in the course of the administration of a decedent's estate, guardianship, conservator-ship, or trust.

(5) Transfers from one co-owner to one or more co-owners.

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(6) Transfers made to a spouse, or to a person or persons in the lineal line of consanguinity of one or more of the transferors.

(7) Transfers between spouses resulting from a decree of dissolution of a marriage, from a decree of legal separation, or from a property settlement agreement incidental to either of those decrees.

(8) Transfers by the Controller in the course of administering the Unclaimed Property Law provided for in Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 1500) of Title 10 of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(9) Transfers under the provisions of Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 3691) or Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 3771) of Part 6 of Division 1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(e) No liability shall arise, nor any action be brought or maintained against, any agent of any party to a transfer of title, including any person or entity acting in the capacity of an escrow, for any error, inaccuracy, or omission relating to the disclosure required to be made by a transferor pursuant to this section. However, this subdivision does not apply to a licensee, as defined in Section 10011 of the Business and Professions Code, where the licensee participates in the making of the disclosure required to be made pursuant to this section with actual knowledge of the falsity of the disclosure.

(f) Except as otherwise provided in this section, this section shall not be deemed to create or imply a duty upon a licensee, as defined in Section 10011 of the Business and Professions Code, or upon any agent of any party to a transfer of title, including any person or entity acting in the capacity of an escrow, to monitor or ensure compliance with this section.

(g) No transfer of title shall be invalidated on the basis of a failure to comply with this section, and the exclusive remedy for the failure to comply with this section is an award of actual damages not to exceed one hundred dollars ($100), exclusive of any court costs and attorney's fees.

(h) Local ordinances requiring smoke alarms in single-family dwellings may be enacted or amended. However, the ordinances shall satisfy the minimum requirements of this section.

(i) For the purposes of this section, "single-family dwelling" does not include a manufactured home as defined in Section 18007, a mobile home as defined in Section 18008, or a commercial coach as defined in Section 18001.8.

(j) This section shall not apply to the installation of smoke alarms in dwellings intended for human occupancy, as defined in and regulated by Section 13113.7 of the Health and Safety Code, as added by Senate Bill No. 1448 in the 1983-84 Regular Session.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group deliberated this amendment for some time and while the amendment itself was not in question, the need to have the Health & Safety Code reference (text) be a part of the amendment was discussed. The CSFM WorkGroup will research this issue.

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[X] Approved

907.2.12 High-rise buildings. Buildings with a floor used for human occupancy located more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access shall be provided with an automatic fire alarm system and an emergency voice/alarm communication system in accordance with Section 907.2.12.2.

Exceptions:

1. Airport traffic control towers in accordance with Section 907.2.22 and Section 412 of the ~~International~~ California Building Code.
2. Open parking garages in accordance with Section 406.3 of the ~~International~~ California Building Code.
3. Buildings with an occupancy in Group A-5 in accordance with Section 303.1 of the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code*.
4. Low-hazard special occupancies in accordance with Section 503.1.1 of the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code.*
5. Buildings with an occupancy in Group H-1, H-2 or H-3 in accordance with Section 415 of the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code*.

(Amend IFC**) 907.2.12.4 Existing High-rise Buildings**

907.2.12.4.1 Fire-Warning System. Every existing high-rise building shall be provided with an approved fire-warning system. In department stores, retail sales stores and similar occupancies where the general public is admitted, such systems shall be of a type capable of alerting staff and employees. In office buildings and all other high-rise buildings, such systems shall be of a type capable of alerting all occupants simultaneously.

Exceptions: 1. In areas of public assemblage, the type and location of audible devices shall be as determined by the enforcing agency.

2. When acceptable to the enforcing agency, the occupant voice notification system required by Section 403.17 may be used in lieu of the fire-warning system required by Section 403.2.14.

907.2.12.4.2 Existing systems. Existing fire-warning systems, when acceptable to the enforcing agency, shall be deemed as conforming to the provisions of these regulations.

907.2.12.4.3 Annunciation. When a new fire alarm system is installed, it shall be connected to an annunciator panel installed in a location approved by the enforcing agency.

For purposes of annunciation, zoning shall be in accordance with the following:

1. When the system serves more than one building, each building shall be considered as a separate zone.
2. Each floor shall be considered as a separate zone.
   Exception: Selective coded systems need not conform to Items 1 and 2.

907.2.12.4.4 Fire department notification. There shall be provided a dependable method of notifying the fire department.

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907.2.12.4.5 Systems Interconnection. When an automatic fire detection system or automatic extinguishing system is installed, activation of such system shall cause the sounding of the fire-warning system signaling devices at locations designated by the enforcing agency.

907.2.12.4.6 Manual sending stations. A manual fire alarm stations shall be provided in the locations designated by the enforcing agency. Such locations shall be where stations are readily accessible and visible and in normal paths of daily travel by occupants of the building, but need not exceed that specified in the California Electrical Code for the distribution of manual sending stations.

907.2.12.4.7. Wiring. Approved and listed TFE and FEP cables may be installed exposed or concealed without the use of raceways. Such exposed cables shall not be installed less than 7 feet (2134 mm) from the floor, and when passing through fire-resistive construction, shall have their penetrations protected in such a manner as to retain the integrity of the fire-resistive construction.

Exception: Previously installed fire-alarm wiring in good condition and adequate for the system's electrical requirements may be accepted.

907.2.12.4.8 Occupant voice notification system. An approved occupant voice notification system shall be provided in every existing high-rise building which exceeds 150 feet (45720 mm) in height measured in the manner set forth in Section 403.2.1. Such system shall provide communication from a location available to and designated by the enforcing agency to not less than all public areas.

The occupant voice notification system may be combined with a fire alarm system provide the combined system has been approved and listed by the State Fire Marshal. The sounding of a fire alarm signal in any given area or floor shall not prohibit voice communication to other areas of floors. Combination systems shall be designed to permit voice transmission to override the fire alarm signal, but the fire alarm signal shall not terminate in less than three minutes.

907.2.12.4.9 Fire department system. When it is determined by test that portable fire department communication equipment is ineffective, a communication system acceptable to the enforcing agency shall be installed within the building to permit emergency communication between fire-suppression personnel.

907.2.12.4.10 Smoke control systems. Existing air-circulation systems shall be provided with an override switch in a location approved by the enforcing agency which will allow for the manual control of shutdown of the systems.

Exception: Systems which serve only a single floor, or portion thereof, without any penetration by ducts or other means into adjacent floors.

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907.2.12.4.11 Sensing devices. Sensing devices for emergency operation of elevators shall be provided. Sensing devices shall be State Fire Marshal approve and listed detectors of the type which respond to visible or invisible products of combustion based on a smoke obscuration of not more than 0.03 optical density per foot or more at ceiling height or at an elevation of 12 feet (3658 mm),which ever is lower, at the elevator entrance.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved these amendments because of the statutory nature.

[X] Approved

(Amend IFC) **907.2.15 Delayed egress locks**. Where delayed egress locks are installed on means of egress doors in accordance with Section 1008.1.8.6, an automatic smoke ~~or heat~~ detection system shall be installed as required by that section.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Workgroup):
Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved these amendments because of the statutory nature.

[X] Approved

~~**1006.2.12.5 (SFM) Automatic smoke detection system egress control devices.** Smoke detectors shall be installed in accordance with this section when required for use with special egress-control devices.~~

~~**1006.2.12.5.1** In other than Group I Occupancies, for single-story buildings smoke detectors shall be installed at ceilings throughout all occupied areas and mechanical/electrical spaces. For multiple-story buildings smoke detectors shall be installed throughout all occupied areas and mechanical/electrical spaces for the story where special egress-control devices are installed. Additional detectors are required on adjacent stories where occupants of those stories utilize the same exit egress.~~

~~**1006.2.12.5.2** For Group I Occupancies, smoke detectors shall be installed at ceilings throughout all occupied areas and mechanical/electrical spaces of smoke-compartments where special egress-control devices are installed. Additional detectors are required in adjacent smoke-compartments where occupants of those compartments utilize the same exit egress.~~

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

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SFM is repealing existing CFC Amendments, Sections 1006.2.12.5, 1006.2.12.5.1, and 1006.2.12.5.2. CA Health & Safety Code Section 1569.69 requires "smoke detection throughout" and not heat detection for activation of special egress devices.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

907.2.15 Delayed egress locks. Where delayed egress locks or devices are installed on means of egress doors in accordance with Section 1008.1.8.6, an automatic smoke ~~or heat~~ detection-system shall be installed as required by ~~that~~ this section and Section 1008.1.8.6. ~~**1006.2.12.5 (SFM) Automatic smoke detection system egress control devices.** Smoke detectors shall be installed in accordance with this section when required for use with special egress control devices.~~

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved amendment on 02-23-06.

[X] Approved

907.2.15.1. ~~**1006.2.12.5.1**~~ In other than Group I Occupancies and Group **R-4** Occupancies for single-story buildings smoke detectors shall be installed at ceilings throughout all occupied areas and mechanical/electrical spaces. For multiple-story buildings smoke detectors shall be installed throughout all occupied areas and mechanical/electrical spaces for the story where ~~special~~ **delayed** egress ~~control~~ devices are installed. Additional detectors are required on adjacent stories where occupants of those stories utilize the same exit egress.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved amendment on 02-23-06.

[X] Approved

907.2.15.2 ~~**1006.2.12.5.2**~~ For Group I Occupancies, smoke detectors shall be installed at ceilings throughout all occupied areas and mechanical/electrical spaces of smoke-compartments where ~~special~~ **delayed** egress ~~control~~ devices are installed. Additional detectors are required in adjacent smoke-compartments where occupants of those compartments utilize the same exit egress.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved amendment on 02-23-06.

[X] Approved

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907.2.15.3 For Group R-4 Occupancies licensed as residential care facilities for the elderly, and housing clients with Alzheimer's disease or dementia residential facilities, smoke detectors shall be installed at ceilings throughout all occupiable rooms and areas and mechanical/electrical rooms and spaces..

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved amendment on 02-23-06.

[X] Approved

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Alarm Workgroup):
SFM is repealing existing CFC Amendments, Sections 1006.2.12.5.
SFM is carrying over the existing CFC Amendments Sections 1006.2.12.5.1 & Sections 1006.2.12.5.2 with modifications for correlation with the IBC/IFC Sections 1008.1.8.6.
SFM is also adding an amendment for R-4s to comply with CA Health & Safety Code Section 1569.69, which mandates "smoke detection throughout" and not heat detection for activation of special egress devices for residential care facilities housing elderly clients with Alzheimer's disease or dementia.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved amendment on 02-23-06.

[X] Approved

907.2.16 Aerosol storage uses. Aerosol storage rooms and general-purpose warehouses containing aerosols shall be provided with an approved manual fire alarm system where required by the ~~International~~ California Fire Code.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
Editorial

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved amendment on 02-23-06.

[X] Approved

907.2.18 Underground buildings with smoke exhaust systems. Where a smoke exhaust system is installed in an underground building in accordance with the ~~International~~ California Building Code, automatic fire detectors shall be provided in accordance with this section.

907.19.2 Winery Caves.
An approved manual fire alarm system conforming to the provisions of Section 907.2.1 ~~Article 10, Section 1007.2.2~~ shall be provided in all Type 3 winery caves.

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Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Alarm Workgroup):
Carry over the existing SFM amendments for "Winery Caves fire alarm system requirements" to the appropriate section of the CFC/IFC**.**

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment on 02-14-06.

[X] Approved

(amend IFC) **907.2.24 Organized Camps.** Every building and structure used or intended for sleeping purposes shall be provided with an automatic smoke-detection system. Such systems shall conform to the California Fire Code, and shall be State Fire Marshal approved and listed.
EXCEPTION: Buildings and structures in existence and in operation prior to January 1, 1985.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
The purpose of this amendment is to bring in the fire alarm requirements for permanent structures used for sleeping purposes in camps into the IBC. Camps are currently not referred to in the IBC

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

(amend IFC) **907.2.25 Camp Fire Alarm.** Every organized camp shall provide and maintain a device or devices suitable for sounding a fire alarm. Such device or devices may be of any type acceptable to the enforcing agency provided they are distinctive in tone from all other signaling devices or systems and shall be audible throughout the camp premises. When an automatic fire alarm system is provided, as required by Section 4XX.6.6, all signaling devices required by this section shall be of the same type as that used in the automatic system.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
The purpose of this amendment is to place the fire alarm requirements of Organized Camps into the IBC. Camps are currently not referred to in the IBC.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle

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[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

~~414A.5~~ 907.2XX Fixed Guideway Transits Systems Fire Alarm and Communication Systems.

~~414A.5.1~~ 907.2X General. Every fixed guideway transit station shall be provided with a state fire marshal-approved and listed fire alarm system. The alarm and communication systems shall be proprietary, designed and installed so that damage to any one speaker will not render any paging zone of the system inoperative.

EXCEPTION: Open stations.

The voice alarm and public address system may be a combined system. When approved by the fire department, a communications system may be combined with the voice alarm system and the public address system. Such combined systems shall meet the requirements of the California Electric Code.

~~414A.5.1.1~~ 907.2XX System components. Each station fire alarm system shall consist of:

1. Fire alarm control panel at a location as permitted by the authority having jurisdiction.

2. An alarm annunciator(s). The annunciator(s) shall be located at a point acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. The annunciator(s) shall indicate the type of device and general location of alarm. All alarm, supervisory and trouble signals shall be transmitted to the local annunciator(s) and the (Operations Control Center (OCC).

3. Manual fire alarm boxes ~~pull stations~~ shall be provided throughout passenger platforms and stations.

EXCEPTION: Voice alarm reporting devices (emergency telephones) may be used in lieu of manual fire alarm boxes ~~pull stations~~ as permitted by the authority having jurisdiction.
Such devices shall provide two-way communication between the OCC and each device. Such devices shall be located as required for manual fire alarm ~~pull~~ boxes, and shall be distinctly identified by signs, coloring, or other means acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

4. Automatic smoke detectors in all ancillary spaces.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Ancillary spaces protected by an approved fixed automatic extinguishing system; or
2. Ancillary spaces protected by quick-response sprinklers.

5. Automatic control of exiting components.

~~414A.5.1.2~~ 907.2XX Combined voice alarm/public address system. Each station shall be provided with a one-way paging system(s) capable of transmitting voice, tape or

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electronically generated messages to all areas of the station. The system(s) shall be configured such that the messages can be initiated from either the Emergency Management Panel (EMP) or the OCC.

~~414A.5.2~~ **907.2XX** **Emergency telephones.** A dedicated emergency phone system shall be provided in all underground stations to facilitate direct communications for emergency response between remote locations and the EMP.

~~414A.5.2.1~~ **907.2XX** The remote phones shall be located at ends of station platforms, each hose outlet connection and station valve rooms.

~~414A.5.2.2~~ **907.2.XX** Provisions shall be made in the design of this system for extensions of the system to the next passenger station or guideway portal.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Alarm Workgroup):
Add existing SFM amendments for Fixed Guideway Transit Station "fire alarm requirements" with editorial terminology changes to IBC/CBC, and renumber as required.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment on 02-14-06.

[X] Approved

907.2 XX MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION STUDIO SOUND STAGES AND APPROVED PRODUCTION FACILITIES

907.2 XX Fire Alarm Control Units ~~Panels~~. Fire alarm control units ~~panels~~ shall be California State Fire Marshal listed and shall be utilized in accordance with their listing. Panels may be temporarily supported by sets, platforms or pedestals.

907.2 XX Heat Detectors. Heat detection required by this article shall be defined as a portable system as it is intended to be reinstalled when platforms or sets are changed.

Heat detectors shall be secured to standard outlet boxes which may be temporarily supported by sets, platforms or pedestals

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Alarm Workgroup):
Add existing SFM CFC Amendments (CFC 4006), Motion Picture Production Studio Sound Stages and Approved Production Facilities "fire alarm requirements" with editorial terminology changes to the IBC/CBC, and renumber as required.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment on 02-14-06.

[X] Approved

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907.2.21 Residential aircraft hangars. A minimum of one listed smoke alarm shall be installed within a residential aircraft hangar as defined in the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code* and shall be interconnected into the residential smoke alarm or other sounding device to provide an alarm which will be audible in all sleeping areas of the dwelling.

907.4.1 Location. Manual fire alarm boxes shall be located not more than 5 feet (1524 mm) from the entrance to each exit. Additional manual fire alarm boxes shall be located so that travel distance to the nearest box does not exceed 200 feet (60 960 mm).

Exception: When individual dwelling units are served by a single exit stairway, additional boxes at other than the ground floor may be omitted.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Alarm Workgroup):
This amendment "*Exception*" is required to correlate with the existing SFM Amendment to NFPA 72, Section 5.12.8.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment on 02-14-06.

[X] Approved

907.4.5 Protective covers. The fire code official is authorized to require the installation of listed manual fire alarm box protective covers to prevent malicious false alarms or to provide the manual fire alarm box with protection from physical damage. The protective cover shall be transparent or red in color with a transparent face to permit visibility of the manual fire alarm box. Each cover shall include proper operating instructions. A protective cover that emits a local alarm signal shall not be installed ~~unless approved~~.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Alarm Workgroup):
Required for correlation with current SFM Bulletin concerning "protective covers with integral alarms" installed over manual fire alarm boxes.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group disapproved this amendment on 02-14-06.

[X] Disapproved

907.4.5. **Operation.**
Manual fire alarm boxes shall be operable with one hand including boxes with protective covers.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Alarm Workgroup):
This amendment is required to correlate with existing state regulations and federal law. Reference 1998 ADAAG, Section 4.27.4 Operation and 2001 CBC, Section 1117B.6 (4) Operation. Ensures that all Manual Signaling Boxes comply with the requirements of

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1998 ADAAG, Section 4.30.4 for sight-impaired individuals. This is provided for consistency.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

907.4.~~5~~ 6 Protective covers. The fire code official is authorized to require the installation of listed manual fire alarm box protective covers to prevent malicious false alarms or to provide the manual fire alarm box with protection from physical damage. The protective cover shall be transparent or red in color with a transparent face to permit visibility of the manual fire alarm box. Each cover shall include proper operating instructions. A protective cover that emits a local alarm signal shall not be installed unless approved. Each cover shall not exceed a combined projection over 4" from the surface of the wall into walks, halls, corridors, passageways or isles.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Alarm Workgroup):
This new SFM amendment is required for clarity and correlation with existing state regulations and federal law, and renumber as required. Reference 1998 ADAAG, Section 4.4.1 Protruding Objects, 2001 CBC, Section 1133B.8.6.1 Protruding Objects.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

907.6 Wiring. Wiring shall comply with the requirements of this code or the ~~ICC~~ *California Electrical Code* and NFPA 72. Wireless protection systems utilizing radio-frequency transmitting devices shall comply with the special requirements for supervision of low-power wireless systems in NFPA 72.

907.7 Activation. Where an alarm notification system is required by another section of this code, it shall be activated by:
1. ~~Required~~ automatic fire alarm system.
2.Sprinkler water-flow devices.
3~~. Required~~ manual fire alarm boxes.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Alarm Workgroup):
This SFM Amendment is for clarity. These fire alarm notification requirements apply to

all installed fire alarm systems, not just required systems

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment on 02-14-06.

[X] Approved

907.7 Activation. Where an alarm notification system is required by another section of this code, it shall be activated by:
1. ~~Required~~ automatic fire alarm system.
2.Sprinkler water-flow devices.
3~~. Required~~ manual fire alarm boxes.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Alarm Workgroup):
This SFM Amendment is for clarity. These fire alarm notification requirements apply to all installed fire alarm systems, not just required systems

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment on 02-23-06.

[X] Approved

907.9 Zones. Fire alarm systems shall be divided into zones where required by this section. For the purposes of annunciation and notification, zoning shall be in accordance with the following:

1. Where the fire-protective signaling system serves more than one building, each building shall be considered as a separate zone.

2. Each floor of a building shall be considered as a separate zone.

3. Each section of floor of a building that is separated by fire walls or by horizontal exits shall be considered as a separate zone.

4. Each zone shall not exceed 22,500 square feet (2090 m^2). The length of any zone shall not exceed 300 feet (91 440 mm) in any direction.
Exception: Automatic sprinkler system zones shall not exceed the area permitted by NFPA 13.

~~4.~~ 5. Annunciation shall be further divided into zones where deemed necessary by the authority having jurisdiction.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Alarm Workgroup):
This existing SFM CFC Amendment for required fire alarm annunciation and zoning is being carried over for clarity, with and editorial terminology changes.

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Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment on 02-23-06.

[X] Approved

907.9.1 Annunciation. Alarm, supervisory and trouble signals shall be annunciated in the main control unit by means of an audible signal and a visual display in accordance with NFPA 72. Identification of the type of alarm and supervisory initiating devices, such as manual, automatic, sprinkler waterflow, sprinkler valve supervisory, fire-pump supervisory, etc., shall be separately indicated.

EXCEPTION:

1.In Group R, Division 3 Occupancies.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Alarm Workgroup):
This existing SFM CFC Amendment for required fire alarm annunciation and zoning is being carried over for clarity, with and editorial terminology changes.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment on 02-23-06.

[X] Approved

~~**907.9.1**~~ **907.9.2** ~~**Zoning indicator**~~ **Annunciator Panel** An annunciator ~~zoning indicator~~ panel complying with 907.8.1 and the associated controls shall be provided in an approved remote location where deemed necessary by the Authority Having Jurisdiction. The visual zone indication shall lock in until the system is reset and shall not be canceled by the operation of an audible alarm-silencing switch.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Alarm Workgroup):
This existing SFM CFC Amendment concerning the fire alarm zoning requirements is being carried over into the IFC for clarification, merged into Sections 907.9 & 907.9.1 and the text modified as necessary for correlation with the IBC and NFPA 72 (2002).

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved this amendment on 02-23-06.

[X] Approved

~~**907.9.2**~~ **907.9.3 High-rise buildings.** In buildings with a floor used for human occupancy that is located more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, a separate zone by floor shall be provided for all of the following types of alarm-initiating devices where provided:
1. Smoke detectors.
2. Sprinkler water-flow devices.

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3. Manual fire alarm boxes.
4. Other approved types of automatic fire detection devices or suppression systems.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
Editorial renumbering only

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

907.10.1.1 Public and common areas. Visible alarm notification appliances shall be provided in public areas and common areas.

907.10.1.2 Notification Appliances for the Hearing Impaired.
Approved visible alarm notification appliances for the hearing impaired shall be installed in the following areas:

1. Restrooms
2. Corridors
3. Music practice rooms
4. Band rooms
5. Gymnasiums
6. Multipurpose rooms
7. Occupational shops
8. Occupied rooms where ambient noise impairs hearing of the fire alarm
9. Lobbies
10. Meeting rooms
~~11. Any other areas for common use.~~

NOTE: This section is also adopted by the Division of the State Architect, Access Compliance, for buildings not regulated by the State Fire Marshal.

907.10.1.2 Employee work areas. Where employee work areas have audible alarm coverage, the notification appliance circuits serving the employee work areas shall be initially designed with a minimum of 20 percent spare capacity to account for the potential of adding visible notification appliances in the future to accommodate hearing impaired employee(s).

907.10.2 Audible alarms. Audible alarm notification appliances shall be provided and sound a distinctive sound that is not to be used for any purpose other than that of a fire alarm. The audible alarm notification appliances shall provide a sound pressure level of 15 decibels (dBA) above the average ambient sound level or 5 dBA above the maximum sound level having a duration of at least 60 seconds, whichever is greater, in every occupied space within the building. The minimum sound pressure levels shall be: ~~70~~ *75*

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dBA in occupancies in Groups R and I-1; 90 dBA in mechanical equipment rooms; and 60 dBA in other occupancies. The maximum sound pressure level for audible alarm notification appliances shall be ~~120~~ *110* dBA at the minimum hearing distance from the audible appliance. Where the average ambient noise is greater than ~~105~~ *95* dBA, visible alarm notification appliances shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 72 and audible alarm notification appliances shall not be required.
Exception: Visible alarm notification appliances shall be allowed in lieu of audible alarm notification appliances in critical care areas of Group I-2 occupancies.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
These amendments are required for correlation with the existing SFM CFC and NFPA 72 Amendments, existing CALOSHA requirements and the new ADA requirements which allow of a maximum of 110 dBA

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

907.10.2.1 Audible Alarm Signal. The audible signal shall be the standard fire alarm evacuation signal, ANSI S34.1 Audible Emergency Evacuation Signal, "three pulse temporal pattern", as described in NFPA 72.

Exception: The use of the existing evacuation signaling scheme shall be permitted where approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
Add new SFM amendment is required for clarity and correlation with NFPA 72 (2002), Section 6.8.6.4.1.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

907.11 Fire safety functions. Automatic fire detectors utilized for the purpose of performing fire safety functions shall be connected to the building's fire alarm control *unit* ~~panel~~ where a fire alarm system is ~~installed~~ ~~required~~ by Section 907.2. Detectors shall, upon actuation, perform the intended function and activate the alarm notification appliances or a visible and audible supervisory signal at a constantly attended location. In

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buildings not required to be equipped with a fire alarm system, the automatic fire detector shall be powered by normal electrical service and, upon actuation, perform the intended function. The detectors shall be located in accordance with NFPA 72.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
This SFM Amendment is for clarity and editorial. These fire alarm fire safety requirements apply to all installed fire alarm systems, not just required systems
Fire alarm control unit is the current terminology per definitions in IBC/IFC (2006) & NFPA 72 (2002).

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

907.12 Duct smoke detectors. Duct smoke detectors shall be connected to the building's fire alarm control *unit* ~~panel~~ when a fire alarm system is provided. Activation of a duct smoke detector shall initiate a visible and audible supervisory signal at a constantly attended location. Duct smoke detectors shall not be used as a substitute for required open area detection.

Exceptions:
1. The supervisory signal at a constantly attended location is not required where duct smoke detectors activate the building's alarm notification appliances.
2. In occupancies not required to be equipped with a fire alarm system, actuation of a smoke detector shall activate a visible and an audible signal in an approved location. Smoke detector trouble conditions shall activate a visible or audible signal in an approved location and shall be identified as air duct detector trouble.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
Editorial. Fire alarm control unit is the current terminology per the definitions in IBC/IFC (2006) & NFPA 72 (2002).

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

907.15 Monitoring. Fire alarm systems required by this chapter or by the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code* shall be monitored by an approved supervising station in

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accordance with NFPA 72.
Exception: Supervisory service is not required for:
1. Single- and multiple-station smoke alarms required by Section 907.2.10.
2. Smoke detectors in Group I-3 occupancies.
3. Automatic sprinkler systems in one- and two-family dwellings.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

907.17 Acceptance tests. Upon completion of the installation of the fire alarm system, alarm notification appliances and circuits, alarm-initiating devices and circuits, supervisory-signal initiating devices and circuits, signaling line circuits, ~~and~~ primary and secondary power supplies, fire safety function control devices and interfaces, and off-site monitoring equipment shall be tested in accordance with NFPA 72.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
This new SFM amendment is required for clarity and correlation with NFPA 72 (2002) testing requirements.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

907.20.3 Detector sensitivity. *Smoke* ~~D~~*d*etector sensitivity shall be checked within one year after installation and every alternate year thereafter. After the second calibration test, where sensitivity tests indicate that the detector has remained within its listed and marked sensitivity range (or 4-percent obscuration light grey smoke, if not marked), the length of time between calibration tests shall be permitted to be extended to a maximum of five years. Where the frequency is extended, records of detector-caused nuisance alarms and subsequent trends of these alarms shall be maintained. In zones or areas where nuisance alarms show any increase over the previous year, calibration tests shall be performed.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
This new SFM amendment is required for clarity and correlation with NFPA 72 (2002) testing requirements which requires sensitivity testing only for smoke detectors.

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Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

909.1 Scope and purpose. This section applies to mechanical or passive smoke control systems when they are required for new buildings or portions thereof by provisions of the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code* or this code. The purpose of this section is to establish minimum requirements for the design, installation and acceptance testing of smoke control systems that are intended to provide a tenable environment for the evacuation or relocation of occupants. These provisions are not intended for the preservation of contents, the timely restoration of operations, or for assistance in fire suppression or overhaul activities. Smoke control systems regulated by this section serve a different purpose than the smoke- and heat-venting provisions found in Section 910. Mechanical smoke control systems shall not be considered exhaust systems under Chapter 5 of the ~~*International*~~ *California Mechanical Code*.

909.2 General design requirements. Buildings, structures, or parts thereof required by the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code* or this code to have a smoke control system or systems shall have such systems designed in accordance with the applicable requirements of Section 909 and the generally accepted and well-established principles of engineering relevant to the design. The construction documents shall include sufficient information and detail to describe adequately the elements of the design necessary for the proper implementation of the smoke control systems. These documents shall be accompanied with sufficient information and analysis to demonstrate compliance with these provisions.

909.3 Special inspection and test requirements. In addition to the ordinary inspection and test requirements to which buildings, structures and parts thereof are required to undergo, smoke control systems subject to the provisions of Section 909 shall undergo special inspections and tests sufficient to verify the proper commissioning of the smoke control design in its final installed condition. The design submission accompanying the construction documents shall clearly detail procedures and methods to be used and the items subject to such inspections and tests. Such commissioning shall be in accordance with generally accepted engineering practice and, where possible, based on published standards for the particular testing involved. The special inspections and tests required by this section shall be conducted under the same terms as in Section 1704 of the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code*.

909.4.3 Wind effect. The design shall consider the adverse effects of wind. Such consideration shall be consistent with the wind-loading provisions of the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code*.

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909.5 Smoke barrier construction. Smoke barriers shall comply with the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code*. Smoke barriers shall be constructed and sealed to limit leakage areas exclusive of protected openings. The maximum allowable leakage area shall be the aggregate area calculated using the following leakage area ratios:

909.5.2 Opening protection. Openings in smoke barriers shall be protected by automatic-closing devices actuated by the required controls for the mechanical smoke control system. Door openings shall be protected by fire door assemblies complying with Section 715.4.3 of the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code*.
Exceptions:
1. Passive smoke control systems with automatic-closing devices actuated by spot-type smoke detectors listed for releasing service installed in accordance with Section 907.10.
2. Fixed openings between smoke zones that are protected utilizing the airflow method.
3. In Group I-2, where such doors are installed across corridors, a pair of opposite-swinging doors without a center mullion shall be installed having vision panels with fire protection-rated glazing materials in fire protection-rated frames, the area of which shall not exceed that tested. The doors shall be close-fitting within operational tolerances and shall not have undercuts, louvers or grilles. The doors shall have head and jamb stops, astragals or rabbets at meeting edges and shall be automatic-closing by smoke detection in accordance with Section 715.4.7.3 of the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code*. Positive-latching devices are not required.
4. Group I-3.
5. Openings between smoke zones with clear ceiling heights of 14 feet (4267 mm) or greater and bank-down capacity of greater than 20 minutes as determined by the design fire size.

909.5.2.1 Ducts and air transfer openings. Ducts and air transfer openings are required to be protected with a minimum Class II, 250°F (121°C) smoke damper complying with Section 716 of the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code*.

909.10.2 Ducts. Duct materials and joints shall be capable of withstanding the probable temperatures and pressures to which they are exposed as determined in accordance with Section 909.10.1. Ducts shall be constructed and supported in accordance with the ~~*International*~~ *California Mechanical Code*. Ducts shall be leak tested to 1.5 times the maximum design pressure in accordance with nationally accepted practices. Measured leakage shall not exceed 5 percent of design flow. Results of such testing shall be a part of the documentation procedure. Ducts shall be supported directly from fire-resistance-rated structural elements of the building by substantial, noncombustible supports.
Exception: Flexible connections (for the purpose of vibration isolation) complying with the ~~*International*~~ *California Mechanical Code* and which are constructed of approved fire-resistance-rated materials.

909.10.5 Fans. In addition to other requirements, belt-driven fans shall have 1.5 times the number of belts required for the design duty with the minimum number of belts being two. Fans shall be selected for stable performance based on normal temperature and,

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where applicable, elevated temperature. Calculations and manufacturer's fan curves shall be part of the documentation procedures. Fans shall be supported and restrained by noncombustible devices in accordance with the structural design requirements of Chapter 16 of the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code*. Motors driving fans shall not be operated beyond their nameplate horsepower (kilowatts) as determined from measurement of actual current draw and shall have a minimum service factor of 1.15.

909.11 Power systems. The smoke control system shall be supplied with two sources of power. Primary power shall be from the normal building power system. Secondary power shall be from an approved standby source complying with this code or the ~~ICC~~ *California Electrical Code*. The standby power source and its transfer switches shall be in a separate room from the normal power transformers and switch gear and shall be enclosed in a room constructed of not less than 1-hour fire barriers ventilated directly to and from the exterior. Power distribution from the two sources shall be by independent routes. Transfer to full standby power shall be automatic and within 60 seconds of failure of the primary power. The systems shall comply with this code or the ~~ICC~~ California *Electrical Code*.

909.12.1 Wiring. In addition to meeting requirements of this code or the ~~ICC~~ *California Electrical Code*, all wiring, regardless of voltage, shall be fully enclosed within continuous raceways.

909.16.3 Control action and priorities. The fire-fighter's control panel actions shall be as follows:
1. ON-OFF and OPEN-CLOSE control actions shall have the highest priority of any control point within the building. Once issued from the fire-fighter's control panel, no automatic or manual control from any other control point within the building shall contradict the control action. Where automatic means are provided to interrupt normal, nonemergency equipment operation or produce a specific result to safeguard the building or equipment (i.e., duct freeze stats, duct smoke detectors, high-temperature cutouts, temperature-actuated linkage and similar devices), such means shall be capable of being overridden by the fire-fighter's control panel. The last control action as indicated by each fire-fighter's control panel switch position shall prevail. In no case shall control actions require the smoke control system to assume more than one configuration at any one time.
Exception: Power disconnects required by this code or the ~~ICC~~ *California Electrical Code*.
2. Only the AUTO position of each three-position fire-fighter's control panel switch shall allow automatic or manual control action from other control points within the building. The AUTO position shall be the NORMAL, nonemergency, building control position. Where a fire-fighter's control panel is in the AUTO position, the actual status of the device (on, off, open, closed) shall continue to be indicated by the status indicator described above. When directed by an automatic signal to assume an emergency condition, the NORMAL position shall become the emergency condition for that device or group of devices within the zone. In no case shall control actions require the smoke control system to assume more than one configuration at any one time.

911.2 Required deflagration venting. Areas that are required to be provided with

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deflagration venting shall comply with the following:
1. Walls, ceilings and roofs exposing surrounding areas shall be designed to resist a minimum internal pressure of 100 pounds per square foot (psf) (4788 Pa). The minimum internal design pressure shall not be less than five times the maximum internal relief pressure specified in Section 911.2, Item 5.
2. Deflagration venting shall be provided only in exterior walls and roofs.
Exception: Where sufficient exterior wall and roof venting cannot be provided because of inadequate exterior wall or roof area, deflagration venting shall be allowed by specially designed shafts vented to the exterior of the building.
3. Deflagration venting shall be designed to prevent unacceptable structural damage. Where relieving a deflagration, vent closures shall not produce projectiles of sufficient velocity and mass to cause life threatening injuries to the occupants or other persons on the property or adjacent public ways.
4. The aggregate clear area of vents and venting devices shall be governed by the pressure resistance of the construction assemblies specified in Item 1 of this section and the maximum internal pressure allowed by Item 5 of this section.
5. Vents shall be designed to withstand loads in accordance with the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code*. Vents shall consist of any one or any combination of the following to relieve at a maximum internal pressure of 20 pounds per square foot (958 Pa), but not less than the loads required by the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code*:
5.1. Exterior walls designed to release outward.
5.2. Hatch covers.
5.3. Outward swinging doors.
5.4. Roofs designed to uplift.
5.5. Venting devices listed for the purpose.
6. Vents designed to release from the exterior walls or roofs of the building when venting a deflagration shall discharge directly to the exterior of the building where an unoccupied space not less than 50 feet (15 240 mm) in width is provided between the exterior walls of the building and the property line.
Exception: Vents complying with Item 7 of this section.
7. Vents designed to remain attached to the building when venting a deflagration shall be so located that the discharge opening shall not be less than 10 feet (3048 mm) vertically from window openings and exits in the building and 20 feet (6096 mm) horizontally from exits in the building, from window openings and exits in adjacent buildings on the same property, and from the property line.
8. Discharge from vents shall not be into the interior of the building.

912.5 Backflow protection. The potable water supply to automatic sprinkler and standpipe systems shall be protected against backflow as required by the ~~*International*~~ *California Plumbing Code*.

912.6 Inspection, testing and maintenance. All fire department connections shall be periodically inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with Chapter 5, Title 19 CCR ~~NFPA 25~~.

913.5 Testing and maintenance. Fire pumps shall be inspected, tested and maintained in

accordance with the requirements of this section and Chapter 5, Title 19 CCR ~~NFPA 25~~.

914.1 General. This section shall specify where fire protection systems are required based on the detailed requirements of use and occupancy of the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code*.

914.2.1 Automatic sprinkler system. The covered mall building and buildings connected shall be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.1.1, which shall comply with the following:
1. The automatic sprinkler system shall be complete and operative throughout occupied space in the covered mall building prior to occupancy of any of the tenant spaces. Unoccupied tenant spaces shall be similarly protected unless provided with approved alternate protection.
2. Sprinkler protection for the mall shall be independent from that provided for tenant spaces or anchors. Where tenant spaces are supplied by the same system, they shall be independently controlled.
Exception: An automatic sprinkler system shall not be required in space or areas of open parking garages constructed in accordance with Section 406.2 of the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code*.

914.3.1 Automatic sprinkler system. Buildings and structures shall be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and a secondary water supply where required by Section 903.3.5.2. *A sprinkler water-flow alarm-initiating device and a control valve with a supervisory signal-initiating device shall be provided at the lateral connection to the riser on each floor.*

Exception: An automatic sprinkler system shall not be required in spaces or areas of:

1. Open parking garages in accordance with Section 406.3.

2. Telecommunications equipment buildings used exclusively for telecommunications equipment, associated electrical power distribution equipment, batteries and standby engines, provided that those spaces or areas are equipped throughout with an automatic fire detection system in accordance with Section 907.2 and are separated from the remainder of the building with fire barriers consisting of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated walls and 2-hour fire-resistance-rated floor/ceiling assemblies.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
Special Note: CSFM Staff WorkGroup reviewed and revised this proposed amendment at the direction of the Core Group meeting of 02-14-06.

914.5.3 Compartment smoke control system. Where compartmentation is required by Section 405.4 of the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code*, each compartment shall have an independent smoke-control system. The system shall be automatically activated and capable of manual operation in accordance with Section 907.2.18.

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914.10 Drying rooms. Drying rooms designed for high-hazard materials and processes, including special occupancies as provided for in Chapter 4 of the ~~*International*~~ *California Building Code*, shall be protected by an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system complying with the provisions of Chapter 9.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Special Occupancy Workgroup):
(SFM) The proposed code does not require the installation of a water-flow device at each floor of a high-rise building. These water-flow devices should be required for the following reasons: 1) Identification of precisely where the fire floor is located. 2) Specific fire floor occupant notification that will lead to more effective and efficient evacuation of the floors intended to be evacuated. 3) Better facilitate the deployment of emergency personnel and equipment to the affected floors. 4) Allows for staged evacuation rather than total evacuation, which may impede or delay responding emergency personnel.

Sections 901.6.1, 904.5, 904.6, 904.7, 904.7.1, 904.8, 904.9 904.10 904.11.6, 912.6 and 913.5

California Health and Safety Code (H & S)

H & S 13195. The State Fire Marshal shall adopt and administer the regulations and building standards he or she deems necessary in order to (1) establish and control a program for servicing, testing, and maintaining all automatic fire extinguishing systems, including but not limited to, fire sprinkler systems, engineered and pre-engineered fixed extinguishing systems, standpipe systems, and water flow alarm devices and (2) establish minimum frequencies of service, inspection, and testing for the various types of automatic fire extinguishing systems. All tests of automatic sprinkler systems shall include a test of all supervisory signaling equipment that is provided to determine whether a condition exists that will impair the satisfactory operation of the system. The regulations and building standards established by the State Fire Marshal for servicing, testing, and maintaining automatic fire extinguishing systems shall consider the requirements of the applicable standards of the National Fire Protection Association and the voluntary standards published by the State Fire Marshal entitled the "California Voluntary Standards for Residential Sprinkler Systems," dated January 1982.

H & S 13195.5. Service, Testing, and Maintenance.

Every automatic fire extinguishing system, including, but not limited to, fire sprinkler systems, engineered and pre-engineered fixed extinguishing systems, standpipe systems, and alarm and supervisory equipment attached to those systems shall be serviced, tested, and maintained in accordance with the regulations and building standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to Section 13195.

Section 904.11

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Changes in the cooking medium and appliance efficiency in modern restaurants have significantly altered the fire hazard in cooking areas. This necessitated a change in the UL testing standards for fixed extinguishing systems in 1994. Although it has been almost 10 years since the issuance of the new standard many existing locations are still protected by non-compliant systems even though they are using the newer cooking mediums and high efficiency appliances. This represents a risk of loss of property and personal injury as these non-compliant systems have been shown to lack effectiveness in extinguishing fires under modern conditions. Current code and manufacturer's requirements call for a semi-annual service/maintenance of all restaurant fire suppression systems. The State Fire Marshal has determined that it is not in the public interest to continue to service and certify fire suppression systems that do not meet the requirements of UL 300.

The State Fire Marshal has determined that this regulatory action will produce a significant public and private benefit by reducing the risk of property loss and/or personal injury to the owners of the commercial cooking equipment, the public, and surrounding businesses. It should also reduce the cost of fighting fires at restaurants that are properly protected.

Sections 904.11.5, 904.11.5.2, 906.1, 906.2, 906.3, 906.4, 906.5, 906.6, 906.7, 906.8, 906.9 and 906.10,

H & S Code 13160. Regulations and standards; administration**.** With the advice of the State Fire Advisory Board, the State Fire Marshal shall adopt, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and administer regulations and standards as he or she may deem necessary for the protection and preservation of life and property to control the servicing, including charging, and testing, of all portable fire extinguishers for controlling and extinguishing fires, and for controlling the sale and marketing of all such devices with respect to conformance with standards of their use, capacity, and effectiveness. In adopting the regulations, the State Fire Marshal shall consider the standards of the National Fire Protection Association.

13161. Legislative intention. It is the legislative intention in enacting this chapter that the provisions of this chapter and the regulations and standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to this chapter shall apply uniformly throughout the State of California and no county, city, city or county or district shall adopt or enforce any ordinance or rule or regulation regarding portable fire extinguishers which is inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter or the regulations and standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to this chapter.

IFC Section	Title 19 Section
904.11.5	573
906.1 Exception	Not consistent with existing requirements of Title 19
906.1 (2)	573 (b)

906.2	Health and Safety Code Section 13160
906.2 Exception 2-2.5	Not consistent with existing requirements of Title 19
906.3	565 and 567- 573
906.4	573
906.5	567 (j)
906.6	567 (i)
906.7	567.3/4
906.8 exception 1	567.2
906.9	567.6
906.10	567.3

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[X] Core Group Did Not Review (as of 01/09-11/06)

Chapter 10 – Means of Egress

SECTION 1002

PHOTOLUMINESCENT is the property of emitting light as the result of absorption of visible light, which continues for a length time after excitation.

SELF-LUMINOUS means powered continuously by a self-contained power source other than a battery or batteries, such as radioactive tritium gas. A self-luminuous sign is independent of external power supplies or other energy for its operation.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (R-1, -2, -3, and -6 Occupancy Workgroup):
These terms which are used in the following recommended amendments are not defined in the IBC/IFC.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved these amendments on 02-23-06.

[X] Approved

Increases Table 1005.1 of the IFC and IBC Table 1005.1 [Egress Width Per Occupant Served] to the width per occupant served, to remain consistent with Group H Occupancies and maintain the current standard of care of the 2001 CBC.

TABLE 1005.1
EGRESS WIDTH PER OCCUPANT SERVED OCCUPANCY ~~WITHOUT SPRINKLER SYSTEM WITH SPRINKLER SYSTEM~~ a

OCCUPANCY	WITHOUT SPRINKLER SYSTEM		WITH SPRINKLER SYSTEM a	
	Stairways (inches per occupant)	Other egress components (inches per occupant)	Stairways (inches per occupant)	Other egress components (inches per occupant)
Occupancies other than those listed below	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.15
Hazardous: H-1, H-2, H-3 and H-4	~~0.7~~ Not Applicable	~~0.4~~ Not Applicable	~~0.3~~ 0.7	~~0.2~~ 0.4
Institutional: I-2	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0.3	0.2

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm.
a. Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2 .

South Comments:
Why do you need a wider exit width in an H? What happens with a toxic gas? What if it is the exit width out of a gas room? After much discussion South disagrees. Go with what is in the IBC. NOTE: If this would come into affect due to area or occupant load, travel distance would be more critical and two exits would already be required.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

[B] 1006.1 Illumination required. The means of egress, including the exit discharge, shall be illuminated at all times the building space served by the means of egress is occupied.

Exceptions:

1. Occupancies in Group U.
2. Aisle accessways in Group A.
3. Dwelling units and sleeping units in Groups R-1, R-2 and R-3.
4. Sleeping units of Group I occupancies and Group R-4.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
To coordinate with proposed amendment to the Building Code.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

(Amend IFC) **1008.1.3.6 Special provisions.** School classrooms constructed after January 1, 1990, not equipped with automatic sprinkler systems, which have metal grilles or bars on

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all their windows and do not have at least two exit doors within 3 feet (914 mm) of each end of the classroom opening to the exterior of the building or to a common hallway used for evacuation purposes, shall have an inside release for the grilles or bars on at least one window farthest from the exit doors. The window or windows with the inside release shall be clearly marked as emergency exits.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved these amendments because of the statutory nature.

[X] Approved

(Amend IFC) **1008.1.8.6 Delayed egress locks.** Approved, listed, delayed egress locks shall be permitted to be installed on doors serving any occupancy except Group A, E and H occupancies in buildings that are equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 ~~or~~ and an approved automatic smoke ~~or heat~~ detection system installed in accordance with Section 907, provided that the doors unlock in accordance with Items 1 through 6 below. A building occupant shall not be required to pass through more than one door equipped with a delayed egress lock before entering an exit. Delayed egress devices shall conform to all of the following:

1. The doors unlock upon actuation of the automatic sprinkler system or automatic ~~fire~~ smoke detection system.
2. The doors unlock upon loss of electrical power ~~controlling the lock or lock mechanism~~. to any one of the following:
   2.1 The egress-control device itself.
   2.2 The smoke detection system.
   2.3 Means of egress illumination as required by Section 1006.
3. The door locks shall have the capability of being unlocked by a signal from ~~the fire command center.~~ a switch located in an approved location.
4. The initiation of an irreversible process which will release the latch in not more than 15 seconds when a force of not more than 15 pounds (67 N) is applied for 1 second to the release device. Initiation of the irreversible process shall activate an audible signal in the vicinity of the door. Once the door lock has been released by the application of force to the releasing device, relocking shall be by manual means only. The time delay established for each egress-control device shall not be field adjustable.

   Exception: ~~Where approved,~~ In facilities housing Alzheimers or dementia clients, a delay of not more than 30 seconds is permitted.

5. A sign shall be provided on the door located above and within 12 inches (305 mm) of the release device reading: "KEEP PUSHING. THIS DOOR WILL OPEN IN 15 [30] SECONDS. ALARM WILL SOUND" ~~INPUSH UNTIL ALARM SOUNDS. DOOR CAN BE OPENED IN 15 [30] SECONDS.~~ Sign lettering shall be at least 1 inch (25mm) in height and shall have a stroke of not less than 1/8 inch (3.2 mm).
6. Emergency lighting shall be provided at the door.
7. Actuation of the panic bar or other door-latching hardware shall activate an audible signal at the door.
8. The unlatching shall not require more than one operation.
9. Regardless of the means of deactivation, relocking of the egress-control device shall be by manual means only at the door.

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10. A tactile sign shall also be provided in Braille and raised characters.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved these amendments because of the statutory nature.

[X] Approved

1011.6.2. (1007.6.2.1.1, 2001 CBC) Path Marking. When exit signs are required by Chapter 10, in addition to approved floor-level exit signs, approved path marking shall be installed at floor level or no higher that 8 inches (203 mm) above the floor level in all interior rated exit corridors of unsprinklered Group R, Division 1 and Division 2 Occupancies. Such marking shall be continuous except as interrupted by door-ways, corridors or other such architectural features in order to provide a visible delineation along the path of travel.

NOTE: Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13143, the California amendments of this section shall apply 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.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (R-1, -2, -3, and -6 Occupancy Workgroup):
(SFM) The specific requirement is not statutory. The mandate is to have regulations addressing floor level exit signs and path markings. Health and Safety Code 13143

Group recommended language is italicized additions to code language draft taken from the eSolutions web site and added R 1's and R2's.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

IFC and IBC Chapter 10 Means of Egress, Table 1015.1

Reduce the IFC and IBC Table 1015.1 [Exit Access Travel Distances] for H occupancies to maintain the current standard of care of the 2001 CBC Article 1007.4.2.1. The exit access travel distance stated in Table 1015.1 of the IBC and IFC is much greater than allowed by current code. In order to maintain the current standard of care we recommend the travel distances be reduced to current code distances.

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TABLE 1015.1
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 b
H-1	Not Permitted	75 c
H-2	Not Permitted	~~100~~ 75 c
H-3	Not Permitted	~~150~~ 75 c
H-4	Not Permitted	~~175~~ 100 c
H-5	Not Permitted	~~200~~ 100 c
I-2, I-3, I-4	150	200 c

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.
a. See the following sections for modifications to exit access travel distance requirements:

Section 402 of the *International Building Code:* For the distance limitation in malls.
Section 404 of the *International Building Code:* For the distance limitation through an atrium space.
Section 1015.2 : For increased limitation in Groups F-1 and S-1.
Section 1024.7 : For increased limitation in assembly seating.
Section 1024.7 : For increased limitation for assembly open-air seating.
Section 1018.2 : For buildings with one exit.
Chapter 31 of the *International Building Code:* For the limitation in temporary structures.

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 sprinkler systems according to Section 903.3.1.2 are permitted.
c. Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 .

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
South Comments:
This may be a comparison between items from the Uniform to the International where we are not comparing the same information. South is in disagreement. Note: the overall travel distance is less in the International, therefore accept as is.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review (as of 01/09-11/06)

(Amend IFC) **1025.6. Public address system.** Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108.9, a public address system with an emergency backup power system shall be required for all buildings or structures constructed on or after July 1, 1991, which are intended for public assemblies of 10,000 or more persons.

Existing buildings or structures intended for public assemblies of 10,000 or more persons, which, on or after January 1, 1991 have or subsequently have installed a public address system, shall have an emergency backup power system for the public address system.

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Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
Statutory provisions shall be maintained.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved these amendments because of the statutory nature.

[X] Approved

Section 1026 Emergency Escape and Rescue [B]

1026.1 General. In addition to the means of egress required by this chapter, provisions shall be made for emergency escape and rescue in Group R and I-1 occupancies. Basements and sleeping rooms below the fourth story above grade plane shall have at least one exterior emergency escape and rescue opening in accordance with this section. Where basements contain one or more sleeping rooms, emergency egress and rescue openings shall be required in each sleeping room, but shall not be required in adjoining areas of the basement. Such openings shall open directly into a public way or to a yard or court that opens to a public way.

Exceptions:

> ~~1. In other than Group R-3 occupancies, buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.~~
> ~~2. In other than Group R-3 occupancies, sleeping rooms provided with a door to a fire-resistance-rated corridor having access to two remote exits in opposite directions.~~
> 1~~3~~. The emergency escape and rescue opening is permitted to open onto a balcony within an atrium in accordance with the requirements of Section 404, provided the balcony provides access to an exit and the dwelling unit or sleeping unit has a means of egress that is not open to the atrium.
> 2~~4~~. Basements with a ceiling height of less than 80 inches (2032 mm) shall not be required to have emergency escape and rescue windows.
> 3~~5~~. High-rise buildings in accordance with Section 403.
> 4~~6~~. Emergency escape and rescue openings are not required from basements or sleeping rooms that have an exit door or exit access door that opens directly into a public way or to a yard, court or exterior exit balcony that ~~opens~~ <u>provides access</u> to a public way.
> 5~~7~~. Basements without habitable spaces and having no more than 200 square feet (18.6 m^2) in floor area shall not be required to have emergency escape windows.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (R-1, -2, -3, -6 Occupancy Workgroup):
(N) The existing exception 1 could eliminate these openings based on the installation of fire sprinkler systems which could allow for the elimination of fire sprinklers in attics, bathrooms, closets and garages. Fires in these unsprinklered areas may generate quantities of smoke which necessitate alternate egress paths for the occupants. The

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existing exception 2 allows for elimination of the rescue openings when direct access is provided to a rated corridor which could have breeched or doors propped open. This may leave sleeping residents with little options for their escape or rescue in an emergency. The existing exception 6 allows an exception for rescue openings when a door is provided to specified outdoor areas. Having a door to a yard, court or exterior exit balcony that simply opens to a public way does not guarantee that it will provide access to the public way.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group reviewed this amendment on 02-23-06 and referred it back to the WorkGroup for revisions and clearer justification. WorkGroup has resubmitted this amendment.

[ ] Approved
[X] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

1026.4 Operational constraints. Emergency escape and rescue openings and any exit doors shall be maintained free of any obstructions other than those allowed by this section and shall be operational from the inside of the room ~~without the use of keys or tools~~. Bars, grilles, grates or similar devices are permitted to be placed over emergency escape and rescue openings provided the minimum net clear opening size complies with Section 1026.2 and such devices shall be releasable or removable from the inside without the use of a key, tool, special knowledge or effort or force greater than that which is required for normal operation of the escape and rescue opening. Where such bars, grilles, grates or similar devices are installed ~~in existing buildings~~, smoke alarms shall be installed in accordance with Sections 907.2.10 regardless of the valuation of the alteration. The release mechanism shall be maintained operable at all times.

Such bars, grills, grates or any similar devices shall be equipped with an approved exterior release device for use by the fire department only when required by the authority having jurisdiction.

When security bars (burglar bars) are installed on emergency escape and rescue openings and doors, such devices shall comply with the California Building Code Standard XXXXX.

Group R Division 1 occupancies provided with a monitored fire sprinkler system is accordance with section 903.2.7 and designed in accordance with NFPA 13 may have openable windows permanently restricted to a maximum 4-inch (102mm) open position.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
(N) Bars, grills, grates and similar devices used for security purposes have contributed to many fire deaths and injuries. When used on emergency escape and rescue opening and doors, these devices can greatly slowdown or prevent the victims of residential

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emergencies from exiting the building. Because of this, it is very important that we maintain the existing amendments to the California Fire and Building codes in regards to bars, grills, grates or similar devices.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

Chapter 11 – Aviation Facilities

Chapter 12 – Dry Cleaning

Chapter 13 – Combustible Dust-Producing Operations

Chapter 14 – Fire Safety During Construction and Demolition

Chapter 15 – Flammable Finishes

Chapter 16 – Fruit and Crop Ripening

Chapter 17 – Fumigation and Thermal Insecticidal Fogging

Chapter 18 – Semiconductor Fabrication Facilities

Chapter 19 – Lumber Yards and Woodworking Facilities

Chapter 20 – Manufacture of Organic Coatings

Chapter 21 – Industrial Ovens

2106.3 Fire extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers complying with Section 906 shall be provided not closer than 15 feet (4572 mm) or a maximum of 50 feet (15 240 mm) ~~or in accordance with NFPA 10~~. This shall apply to the oven and related equipment.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Engineering Workgroup):
H & S Code 13160. Regulations and standards; administration. With the advice of the State Fire Advisory Board, the State Fire Marshal shall adopt, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and administer regulations and standards as he or she may deem necessary for the protection and preservation of life and property to control the servicing, including charging, and testing, of all portable fire extinguishers for controlling and extinguishing fires, and for controlling the sale and marketing of all such devices

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with respect to conformance with standards of their use, capacity, and effectiveness. In adopting the regulations, the State Fire Marshal shall consider the standards of the National Fire Protection Association.

13161. Legislative intention. It is the legislative intention in enacting this chapter that the provisions of this chapter and the regulations and standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to this chapter shall apply uniformly throughout the State of California and no county, city, city or county or district shall adopt or enforce any ordinance or rule or regulation regarding portable fire extinguishers which is inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter or the regulations and standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to this chapter.

Health and Safety Code 13160 requires regulations be written in accordance with Government Code Section 11340 this section establish the Office of Administrative Law and they establish Title 19 California Code of Regulation, for the State Fire Marshal that is why our regulations must be in Title 19.

IFC Section	***Title 19 Section***
2106.3	NFPA 10 contains no specific requirements and Health and Safety Code Section 13160

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

Chapter 22 – Motor Fuel-Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages

Chapter 23 – High-Pile Combustible Storage

TABLE 2308.3 REQUIRED FLUE SPACES FOR RACK STORAGE

RACK CONFIGURATION	AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER PROTECTION		SPRINKLER AT THE CEILING WITH OR WITHOUT MINIMUM IN-RACK SPRINKLERS			IN-RACK SPRINKLERS AT EVERY TIER	NONSPRINKLERED
			~~<25 feet~~ ≤25 feet		~~[a]25 feet~~ >25 feet		
	Storage height		Option 1	Option 2		Any height	Any height
Single-row rack	Transverse flue space	Size[b]	3 inches	Not Applicable	3 inches	Not Required	Not Required
		Vertically aligned	Not Required	Not Applicable	Yes	Not Applicable	Not Required
	Longitudinal flue space		Not Required	Not Applicable	Not Required	Not Required	Not Required
Double-row rack	Transverse flue space	Size[b]	6 inches[a]	3 inches	3 inches	Not Required	Not Required

		Vertically aligned	Not Required	Not Required	Yes	Not Applicable	Not Required
	Longitudinal flue space		Not Required	6 inches	6 inches	Not Required	Not Required
Multi-row rack	Transverse flue space	Size[b]	6 inches	Not Applicable	6 inches	Not Required	Not Required
		Vertically aligned	Not Required	Not Applicable	Yes	Not Applicable	Not Required
	Longitudinal flue space		Not Required	Not Applicable	Not Required	Not Required	Not Required

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

a. Three-inch transverse flue spaces shall be provided at least every 10 feet where ESFR sprinkler protection is provided.

b. Random variations are allowed, provided that the configuration does not obstruct water penetration.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (S-,U-Occupancy Workgroup):
This change provides corrections to column designators under "SPRINKLER AT THE CEILING WITH OR WITHOUT MINIMUM IN-RACK SPRINKELERS" to revise first column to read "less than or equal to" and the second column to read "greater than". These column designators apparently contained typographical errors during the transcription from the Uniform Fire Code. The first designator currently reads "less than 25 feet" while the second column reads "25 feet" preceded by a footnote #3 that does not exist. The error resulted in no code direction for storage exceeding 25 feet in height in conflict with the source provisions of the Uniform Fire Code Table 8104.3-A. Note: The 2003 IFC had a similar error in that both columns indicated "or equal to" resulting in storage occurring at 25 feet to be regulated by both columns.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group reviewed, discussed, and approved this amendment on 02-23-06.

[X] Approved

Chapter 24 – Tents, Canopies and Other Membrane Structures

(Amend IFC) **2402.1 CANOPY**. ~~A structure, enclosure or shelter constructed of fabric or pliable materials supported by any manner, except by air or the contents it protects, and is open without sidewalls or drops on 75 percent or more of the perimeter~~

A structure, enclosure, shelter or architectural projection that provides weather protection, identity or decoration, constructed of fabric or pliable materials either free standing or is supported by the building to which it is attached and at the outer end by not less than one stanchion. Canopy shall be open without sidewalls or drops on 75 percent or more of the perimeter.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup)
Existing IBC and IFC definitions for canopies are not consistent.

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Action Taken (Core Group)

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

(Amend IFC) **2404.23 Obstructions.** Exits, aisles and passageways shall not be blocked or have their minimum clear width obstructed in any manner by ticket offices, turnstiles, concessions, chairs, equipment, animal chutes, poles or guy ropes, or anything whatsoever, nor shall they be blocked by persons for whom no seats are available.

In occupancies having fixed seating, and on request of the owner or manager, the enforcing agency may permit modifications from the provisions of this code to accommodate seating for handicapped persons using mechanical aids such as, but not limited to, walkers and wheelchairs.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
This existing SFM amendment, CBC Section 3106E.4, is being brought into the CFC 2006 edition as section 2404.23 for the following reasons:

1. The IFC currently does not address the issue of obstructions in the means of egress in tents, canopies and other membrane structures.
2. This amendment was developed to correct a chronic problem in these types of structures.

Action Taken (Core Group)

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

Chapter 25 – Tire Rebuilding and Tire Storage

Chapter 26 – Welding and Other Hot Work

Chapter 27 – Hazardous Materials – General Provisions

2701.5.1 Hazardous Materials Management Plan. Where required by the fire code official, each application for a permit shall include a Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP). The HMMP shall include a facility site plan designating the following:

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1. Storage and use areas.
2. Maximum amount of each material stored or used in each area.
3. Range of container sizes.
4. Locations of emergency isolation and mitigation valves and devices.
5. Product conveying piping containing liquids or gases, other than utility-owned fuel gas lines and low- pressure fuel gas lines.
6. On and off positions of valves for valves that are of the self –indicating type.
7. Storage plan showing the intended storage arrangement, including the location and dimensions of aisles.
8. The location and type of emergency equipment. The plans shall be legible and drawn approximately to scale. Separate distribution systems are allowed to be shown on separate pages.

[For SFM] The HMMP shall comply with Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Sections 25500 through 25545, and Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 3.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
Section 2701.5.1 of the 2006 IFC provides the general guidelines for the submittal of a Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP). The Office of the State Fire Marshal is proposing to add the requirement that the HMMP shall also comply with the provisions of the Health and Safety Code and Title 19 to ensure that the HMMP provides the necessary information to comply with the minimum statewide standards for the plan.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

2701.5.2 Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS). Where required by the fire code official, an applicant for a permit shall include an HMIS, such as SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986), Title III, Tier II Report, or other approved statement. The HMIS shall include the following information:

1. Manufacturer's name.
2. Chemical name, trade names, hazardous ingredients.
3. Hazard classification.
4. MSDS or equivalent.
5. United Nations (UN), North America (NA), or the Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) identification number.
6. Maximum quantity stored or used on-site at one time.
7. Storage conditions related to the storage type, temperature and pressure.

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[For SFM] The HMIS shall comply with the Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Sections 25500 through 25545, and Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 3.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
Section 2701.5.2 of the 2006 IFC provides the general guidelines for the submittal of a Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS). The Office of the State Fire Marshal is proposing to add the requirement that the HMIS shall also comply with the provisions of the Health and Safety Code and Title 19 to ensure that the HMIS provides the necessary information to comply with the minimum statewide standards for the inventory statement.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

2704.3.1 System Requirements. Exhaust ventilation systems shall comply with all of the following:

1. Installation shall be in accordance with the International Mechanical Code.
2. Mechanical ventilation shall be at a rate of not less than 1 cubic foot per minute per square foot [0.00508 m3/(sm2)] of floor area over the storage area.
3. Systems shall operate continuously unless alternative designs are approved.
4. A manual shutoff control shall be provided outside of the room in a position adjacent to the access door to the room or in an approved location. The switch shall be of the break –glass or other approved type and shall be labeled "VENTILATION SYSTEM EMERGENCY SHUTOFF".

   EXCEPTION: {For SFM} When exhaust systems containing explosive, corrosive, combustible, flammable or highly toxic dusts, mists, fumes, vapors, or gases are 100 percent exhausted to the outside, an emergency ventilation system shutoff is not required.

5. Exhaust ventilation shall be designed to consider the density of the potential fumes or vapors released. For fumes or vapors that are heavier than air, exhaust shall be taken from a point within 12 inches (305 mm) of the floor. For fumes or vapors that are lighter than air, exhaust shall be taken from a point within 12 inches (305 mm) of the highest point of the room.
6. The location of both the exhaust and inlet air openings shall be designed to provide air movement across all portions of the floor or room to prevent the accumulation of vapors.
7. Exhaust air shall not be recirculated to occupied areas if the materials stored are capable of emitting hazardous vapors and contaminants have not been

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removed. Air-contaminated with explosive or flammable vapors, fumes, or dusts; flammable, highly toxic or toxic gases; or radioactive materials shall not be recirculated.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group review this on 01/09-11/06 and made comments back to WorkGroup, who revised their justification statement.

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

Chapter 28 – Aerosols

Chapter 29 – Combustible Fibers

Chapter 30 – Compressed Gases

Chapter 31 – Corrosive Materials

3104.2.1 Above-ground outside storage tanks.
When required by Section 2704.2.2 above-ground outside storage tanks ~~exceeding an aggregate quantity of 1,000 gallons (3785 L)~~ of corrosive liquids shall be provided with secondary containment ~~in accordance with Section 2704.2.2~~

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
The change would maintain the current requirement for secondary containment found in the 2001 California Fire Code under Sections 8003.1.3.3 and Table 8003.1-A.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group review this on 01/09-11/06 and made comments back to WorkGroup, who revised their justification statement.

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

Chapter 32 – Cryogenic Fluids

Chapter 33 – Explosives and Fireworks

Chapter 34 – Flammable and Combustible Liquids

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Chapter 35 – Flammable Gases

Chapter 36 – Flammable Solids

Chapter 37 – Highly Toxic and Toxic Materials

3704.2.2.7 Treatment systems. The exhaust ventilation from gas cabinets, exhausted enclosures and gas rooms, and local exhaust systems required in Sections 3704.2.2.4 and 3704.2.2.5 shall be directed to a treatment system. The treatment system shall be utilized to handle the accidental release of gas and to process exhaust ventilation. The treatment system shall be designed in accordance with Sections 3704.2.2.7.1 through 3704.2.2.7.5 and Section 510 of the International Mechanical Code.

Exceptions:
1. Highly toxic and toxic gases—storage. A treatment system is not required for cylinders, containers and tanks in storage when all of the following controls are provided:
1.1. Valve outlets are equipped with gas-tight outlet plugs or caps.
1.2. Handwheel-operated valves have handles secured to prevent movement.
1.3. Approved containment vessels or containment systems are provided in accordance with Section 3704.2.2.3 .

~~2. Toxic gases—use. Treatment systems are not required for toxic gases supplied by cylinders or portable tanks not exceeding 660 gallons (2 498 L) liquid capacity when the following are provided:~~
~~2.1. A gas detection system with a sensing interval not exceeding 5 minutes.~~
~~2.2. An approved automatic-closing fail-safe valve located immediately adjacent to cylinder valves. The fail-safe valve shall close when gas is detected at the permissible exposure limit (PEL) by a gas detection system monitoring the exhaust system at the point of discharge from the gas cabinet, exhausted enclosure, ventilated enclosure or gas room. The gas detection shall comply with Section 3704.2.2.10 .~~

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
We propose that the California State Fire Marshal in the adoption of the 2006 CFC delete Exception 2 of IFC 3704.2.2.7 Treatment Systems. It is our feeling that although Exception 1 utilizes new and available technologies, Exception substantially reduces Community and Emergency Responder Safety. Elimination of abatement or containment systems for Toxic Gases reduces the current standard of care and exposes the local community to extraordinary Health Hazards. Although the utilization of a modern shut off valve is a positive step. There are toxic leak paths that exist around the valve and through other appurtenances.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification

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[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

3705.1 Scope. Ozone gas generators having a maximum ozone-generating capacity of 0.5 pound (0.23 kg) or more over a 24-hour period shall be in accordance with this section.

Exception: Ozone-generating equipment used in Group R-3 occupancies.
~~Ozone-generating equipment used in Group H-5 occupancies.~~

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):
We propose to delete Section 3705.1, exception #2 that exempts Group H-5 Occupancies from the safeguards required by this Section for Ozone Gas Generating equipment. Since the semiconductor industry uses Ozone Gas generators, which is a Fire Code defined Highly Toxic Gas, they should be included in the safeguards provided by this Section of the Code. It simply retains the Standard of Care found in the 2001 California Fire Code in Appendix II-I. The specific requirements for ozone will require additional safeguards that would not otherwise be in an H-5 occupancy.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

Chapter 38 – Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Chapter 39 – Organic Peroxides

Chapter 40 – Oxidizers

Chapter 41 – Pyrophoric Materials

Chapter 42 – Pyroxylin (Cellulose Nitrate) Plastic

Chapter 43 – Unstable (Reactive) Materials

Chapter 44 – Water-Reactive Solids and Liquids

Chapter 45 – Reference Standards

(Amend IFC) **ASTM Standards**

ASTM E648 –04 Standard Test Method for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor-

Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source 804.4.2

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
The IBC references the "Pill Test" for radiant flux the correct standard for addressing Critical Radiant Flux is ASTM E648.

(Amend IFC) **FM Standards**

3260, (2000) Radiant Energy-Sensing Fire Detectors for Automatic Fire Alarm Signaling.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Alarm Workgroup):
The IBC has not adopted a reference standard to address these devises.

(Amend IFC) **NFPA Standards**

13—02	Installation of Sprinkler Systems	704.12, 707.2, 903.3.1.1, 903.3.2, 903.3.5.1.1, 904.11, 907.8, 3104.5, 3104.9

Amendments to NFPA-13 2002 edition:

Add a sentence to the beginning of Section 9.3.5.8.9 as follows:
Where pipe is used for sway bracing, it shall have a wall thickness of not less than Schedule 40.

Replace Section 9.3.5.9.4 as follows:
Lag screws or powder-driven fasteners shall not be used to attach braces to the building structure.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
The 1994 Northridge Earthquake study found the lag screws and powder driven fasteners failed during seismic movement and additional light scheduled sway bracing failed.

72—02	National Fire Alarm Code	505.4, 901.6, 903.4.1, 904.3.5, 907.2, 907.2.1, 907.2.1.1, 907.2.10, 907.2.10.4,

907.2.11.2, 907.2.11.3, 907.2.12.2.3, 907.2.12.3,

907.4, 907.5, 907.9.2,907.10, 907.14, 907.16,907.17, 911.1, 3006.5

Amendments to NFPA-72 2002 edition:

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4.4.4.4. Wiring. The installation of all wiring, cable and equipment shall be in accordance with ~~NFPA 70~~ California ~~National~~ Electrical Code, and specifically with Article 760, 770 and 800, where applicable. Optical fiber cables shall be protected against mechanical injury in accordance with Article 760.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Alarm Workgroup):
Carry over existing editorial SFM Amendment specifying the California Electrical Code.

5.12.4 The operable part of each manual fire alarm box shall be not less than 1.1 m (3 $^{1}/_{2}$ ft) and not more than ~~1.37m (4 ½ ft)~~ 1.22 m (4 ft) above floor level.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
Amending NFPA 72 to correlate with IBC.

5.12.8 Additional fire alarm boxes shall be provided so that the travel distance to the nearest fire alarm box shall not be in excess of 61m (200 ft) measured horizontally on the same floor.
Exception: When individual dwelling units are served by a single exit stairway, additional boxes at other than the ground floor may be omitted.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
Without this amendment two story individual dwelling units of R-2 would be required to have a manual fire alarm box in both the first and second story exits The Exception in this existing SFM Amendment to the 2002 CBC and CFC was inadvertently omitted in the 2005 supplement.

6.4.2.2.2
Exception: (4) Where the vertically run conductors are contained in a 2-hour rated cable assembly, or enclosed (installed) in a 2-hour rated enclosure or a listed circuit integrity (C.I.) cable, which meets or exceeds a 2-hour fire resistive rating.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
This provides an additional exception to allow Class A circuit conductors to be run in the same cable assembly, enclosure or raceway.

6.8.5.4.1
(5) Operation of a patient room smoke detector in Group I-1 and I-2 Occupancies shall not include an alarm verification feature.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
Prohibit the delay in alarm activations in these critical healthcare facilities.

6.8.5.4.1 (2) A smoke detector that is continuously subjected to a smoke concentration above alarm threshold does not delay the system within functions of 4.4.3, 6.8.1.1, or 6.15.2.1 by more than ~~1 minute~~30 seconds.-

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Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
Limits the delay in alarm activations in fire alarms systems which allows for a more rapid response to an emergency. Carry over existing 2001 CBC/CFC SFM Amendment and editorial change:

7.4.1.2. The total sound pressure level produced by combining the ambient sound pressure level with all audible notification appliances operation shall not exceed ~~120~~ 110 dBA anywhere in the occupied area.

7.4.3.1. Audible notification appliances intended for operation in the private mode shall have a sound level of not less than 45dBA at 10 feet (3m) or more than ~~120~~ 110 dBA at the minimum hearing distance from the audible appliance.

7.4.3.2.1. Audible notification appliances intended for operation in the public mode shall have a sound level of not less than 75 dBA at 3 m (10 ft) or more than ~~120~~ 110 dBA at the minimum hearing distance from the audible appliance.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
Carry over existing SFM Amendment, required for correlation with existing CALOSHA requirements.

(Amend IFC) **SFM STANDARDS from 2002 CBC, 3504.1.2**
California State Fire Marshal Standards are found in the California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 12.

SFM 12-3, Releasing Systems for Security Bars in Dwellings

SFM 12-7-3, Fire-testing Furnaces

SFM 12-8-100, Room Fire Tests for Wall and Ceiling Materials.

SFM 12-10-1, Power Operated Exit Doors

SFM 12-10-2, Single Point Latching or Locking Devices

SFM 12-10-3, Emergency Exit and Panic Hardware

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
There are no national recognized corresponding standards to address these items that provide the balanced approached that these standards provide.

(Amend IFC) **UL Standards**

UL 13, Power-limited Circuit Cables, Second Edition February 27, 1996

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Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
The IBC has not adopted a reference standard to address this item.

UL 38, Manually Actuated Signaling Boxes, Seventh Edition, March 26, 1999, with revisions through June 12, 2001 and including February 2, 2005

Amend UL 38, 1999 Edition

Amend Section 14.1.5 as follows:
14.1.5 A signaling box having a glass panel, disc, rod, or similar part that must be broken to operate it for a signal or for access to its actuating means shall satisfactorily complete five part-breaking operations using the means provided with the box, without jamming of the mechanism or other interference by broken particles. It shall be practicable to remove and replace the broken parts. A signaling box shall not have a glass panel, disc, rod, or similar part requiring a striking action by grasping a tool to operate it for a signal. ~~The maximum allowable~~ The force required to ~~actuate~~ activate controls ~~a box requiring a pushing or pulling action~~ shall ~~not exceed~~ be no greater than ~~1~~5 pounds (22.N) ~~applied in the direction of intended operation.~~ of force. ~~The minimum force to actuate a box requiring a striking action shall be 1 foot-pound (1.36 J) applied in the direction of intended operation.~~

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Alarm Workgroup):
SFM amendment required to correlate with existing accessibility state regulations and federal law. Fire alarm signaling boxes with glass or similar panels that must be broken require extra motions to operate and prohibits operation by persons with disabilities (the disabled). Reference 2001 California Building Code (CBC) Section 1117B.6#4 and 1998 American Disabilities and Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) Section 4.27.4.

Add Appendix Chapter to UL 38 (1999)
Add 4.1.5 Appendix B

Operation. Controls and operating mechanisms shall be operable with one hand and shall not require tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Fire Alarm Workgroup):
Addition of SFM amendment required for correlation with existing accessibility state regulations and federal law. Reference 2001 California Building Code (CBC) Section 1117B.6#4 and 1998 American Disabilities and Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) Section 4.27.4.

UL 193-04, Alarm Valves for Fire-Protection Service.

UL 199-05, Automatic Sprinklers for Fire-Protection Service, with revisions through August 19,2005

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UL 217-04, Single- and Multiple-Station Smoke Alarm- with revisions through ~~January 2004~~ August 15, 2005.

UL 228-97, Door Closers/Holders, with or without Integral Smoke Detectors,- with revisions through January 26,2006

UL 260-04, Dry Pipe and Deluge Valves for Fire Protection Service.

UL 262-04, Gate Valves for Fire Protection Service.

UL 268-96, Smoke Detectors for Fire Protective Signaling Systems-with revisions through ~~January 4, 1999~~ October 22, 2003

UL 268A-98, Smoke Detectors for Duct Application-with revisions through April 10, 2003

UL 312-04, Check Valves for Fire-Protection Service.

UL 346-05, Waterflow Indicators for Fire Protective Signaling Systems.

UL 464-03, Audible Signal Appliances-with revisions through October 10, 2003

UL 497B-04, Protectors for Data Communication and Fire Alarm Circuits.

UL 521-99, Heat Detectors for Fire-Protective Signaling Systems-with revisions through July 20, 2005

UL 539-00, Single- and Multiple-Station Heat Alarms - with revisions through August 15, 2005

UL 632-00, Electrically Actuated Transmitters.

UL 753-04, Alarm Accessories for Automatic Water Supply Valves for Fire Protection Service.

UL 813-96, Commercial Audio Equipment - with revisions through December 7, 1999

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
The IBC has not adopted a reference standard to address these items.

UL 864-03, Standards for Control Units and accessories for Fire Alarm Signal Systems - with revisions through ~~October 29, 2003~~ July 14, 2005

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
This is a update of the IBC reference standard

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Amendments to UL 864, 2003 with revisions through July 14, 2005:

(**Amend No. 55.1 on page 129**):
RETARD-RESET-RESTART PERIOD – MAXIMUM 30 SECONDS - No alarm obtained from control unit. Maximum permissible time is ~~60~~ 30 seconds.

(**Amend Section 55.2.2 on page 128**):
~~If~~ Where an alarm verification feature is provided, the maximum retard-reset-restart period before an alarm signal can be confirmed and indicated at the control unit, including any control unit reset time and the power-up time for the detector to become operational for alarm, shall not exceed 30 seconds. (The balance ~~to~~ of the section text is to remain unchanged).

(**Add a Section 55.2.9 on page 130**):
Smoke detectors connected to an alarm verification feature shall not be used as releasing devices.

> Exception: Smoke detectors which operate their releasing function immediately upon alarm actuation independent of alarm verification feature.

(**Amend Section 89.1.10 on page 220**):
The existing text of this section is to remain as printed with one editorial amendment as follows:

THE TOTAL DELAY (CONTROL UNIT PLUS SMOKE DETECTORS) SHALL NOT EXCEED 30 SECONDS. (The balance ~~to~~ of the section text is to remain unchanged).

UL 884-05, Underfloor ~~Electric~~ Raceways and Fittings.

UL 913-02, Intrinsically Safe Apparatus and Associated Apparatus for Use in Class I, II, and III, Division 1, Hazardous (classified)Locations- with revisions through August 9,2004

UL 916-98, Energy Management Equipment, - with revisions through February 10, 2004

UL 924-95, Emergency Lighting and Power Equipment, - with revisions through July 11, 2001

UL 985-00, Household Fire Warning System Units, - with revisions through April 29, 2004

UL 1091-04, Butterfly Valves for Fire Protection Service - with revisions through August 5, 2005

UL 1424-05, Cables for Power-limited Fire Alarm Circuits.

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UL 1480-03, Speakers for Fire-Alarm, Emergency, and Communication and Professional Use - with revisions through April 8, 2005

UL 1481-99, Power Supplies for Fire-Protective Signaling Systems.

UL 1484-00, Residential Gas Detectors, - with revisions through November 30, 2004

UL 1626-01 Residential Sprinklers for Fire-Protection Service, - with revisions through December 8, 2003

UL 1711-99, Amplifiers for Fire Protective Signaling Systems.

UL 1730-98, Smoke Detector Monitors and Accessories for Individual Living Units of Multifamily Residences and Hotel/Motel Rooms - with revisions through May 17, 1999

UL 1971-02, Signaling Devices for the Hearing Impaired - with revisions through July 20,2004

UL 1994-04, Luminous Egress Path Marking Systems, - with revisions through February 14,2005

UL 2034-96, Single and Multiple Station Carbon Monoxide Alarms, - with revisions through March 8,2005

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
The IBC has not adopted a reference standard to address this item

UL 2079-~~98~~ 04, Tests for Fire Resistance of Building Joint Systems.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (CSFM Staff Workgroup):
This is an update of the IBC adopted a reference standard

It should be noted that the CSFM Staff WorkGroup reviewed every Referenced Standard in the current IBC (2006 Edition) as well as looked at currently adopted Referenced Standards contained in the CBC/CFC (2001 Edition) and updated existing CBC Chapter 35, 2005 Supplement with update specifying latest revisions to the standard.

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

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[For SFM] Appendix H

[B] SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR LICENSED 24-HOUR CARE FACILITIES IN A GROUP I-1, R-3 OR R-4 OCCUPANCY

HXX.1 Scope. The provisions of this section shall apply to 24-hour care facilities in a Group 1-1, R-3, or R-4 occupancy licensed by a governmental agency.

HXX.2 General. These provisions shall apply in addition to the general requirements contained in this code the general provisions of the International Building Code shall also apply.

HXX.2.1 Restraint shall not be practiced in Group I-1, R-3, and R-4 occupancies.

Exception: Occupancies which meet all the construction requirements for a Group I-3 occupancy.

HXX.2.2 Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section §13133, regulations of the state fire marshal pertaining to Group R, Division 2 Occupancies classified as Residential Facilities (RF) and Residential-care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFE) shall apply uniformly throughout the state and no city, county, city and county, including a charter city or charter county, or fire protection district shall adopt or enforce any ordinance or local rule or regulation relating to fire and panic safety which is inconsistent with these regulations. A city, county, city and county, including a charter city or charter county may pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section §13143.5, or a fire protection district may pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section §13869.7, adopt standards more stringent than those adopted by the state fire marshal that are reasonably necessary to accommodate local climate, geological, or topographical conditions relating to roof coverings for Residential-care Facilities for the Elderly.

Exception: Local regulations relating to roof coverings in facilities licensed as a Residential Care Facility for the Elderly (RCFE) per Health and Safety Code Section §13133.

HXX.3 Building Height and Area Provisions.

HXX.3.1 Group I-1 occupancies licensed as a Residential Care Facility for the Elderly (RCFE) one or two stories in height where more than six nonambulatory clients are housed shall be constructed of a minimum Type VA construction.

HXX.3.2 Group I-1 occupancies licensed as a Residential Care Facility for the Elderly (RCFE) three to five stories in height where more than six nonambulatory clients are housed above the first floor shall be constructed of a minimum Type IIA construction.

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HXX.3.3 Group I-1 occupancies licensed as a Residential Care Facility for the Elderly (RCFE) exceeding five stories in height where more than six nonambulatory clients are housed above the fifth floor shall be constructed of a minimum Type IA construction.

HXX.3.4 Group R-3 occupancies where clients are housed above the first story, having more than two stories in height or having more than 3,000 square feet (279 m2) of floor area above the first story shall not be of less than one-hour fire-resistance construction throughout.

HXX.3.5 Group R-4 occupancies where nonambulatory clients are housed above the first story and there is more than 3,000 square feet (279 m2) of floor area above the first story or housing more than 16 clients above the first story shall be constructed of not less than one-hour fire-resistance construction throughout.

HXX.4 Type of Construction Provisions.

HXX.4.1 Group I-1 occupancies are not permitted in non-fire-resistance construction, see Health and Safety Code §13131.5.

HXX.5 Fire-Resistance-Rated Construction Provisions.

HXX.5.1 Smoke barriers required. Group I-1and R-4 occupancies licensed as a Residential Care Facility (RCF), shall be provided with smoke barriers, constructed in accordance with Section 710.2 for a Group I-2 Occupancy and shall be provided as follows:

1. Group I-1 occupancies having individual floor areas over 6,000 square feet (557 m^2) per floor.

2. Group R-4 occupancies having individual floor areas over 6,000 square feet (557 m^2)per floor.

When smoke barriers are required, the area within a smoke compartment shall not exceed 22,500 square feet (2090 m^2) nor shall its width or length exceed 150 feet (45 720 mm). Such smoke barriers shall divide the floor as equally as possible.

HXX.5.2 Smoke partitions. Group I-1 and R-4 occupancies where smoke partitions are required, framing shall be covered with noncombustible materials having an approved thermal barrier with an index of not less than 15 in accordance with FM 4880, UL 1040, NFPA 286 or UL 1715.

HXX.6 Interior Finish Provisions.

HXX.6.1 Interior wall and ceiling finish. Group R-3 occupancies housing six nonambulatory clients or a bedridden client shall comply with Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish requirements specified for Group I-2 occupancies in Table 803.5.

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HXX.7 Fire Protection System Provisions.

HXX.7.1 Automatic sprinkler systems in Group I occupancies. An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 shall be provided throughout buildings with a Group I fire area.

Exceptions:
1. When not used in accordance with Section 504.2 or 506.3 an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2 shall be allowed in Group I-1 facilities.

2. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section §13113 occupancies housing ambulatory children only, none of whom are mentally ill or mentally retarded, and the buildings or portions thereof in which such children are housed are not more than two stories in height, and buildings or portions thereof housing such children shall have an automatic fire alarm system activated by approved smoke detectors.

3. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section §13113 (d) occupancies, or any alterations thereto, located in Type IA construction in existence on March 4, 1972.

HXX.7.2 Automatic sprinkler systems in Group R occupancies. An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3 shall be provided throughout all buildings with a Group R fire area.

Exceptions:
1. Group R-3 occupancies not housing bedridden clients, not housing nonambulatory clients above the first floor, and not housing clients above the second floor.

2. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section §13113 occupancies housing ambulatory children only, none of whom are mentally ill or mentally retarded, and the buildings or portions thereof in which such children are housed are not more than two stories in height, and buildings or portions thereof housing such children have an automatic fire alarm system activated by approved smoke detectors.

3. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section §13143.6 occupancies licensed for protective social care which house ambulatory clients only, none of whom is a child (under the age of 18 years), or who is elderly (65 years of age or over).

HXX.7.3 Fire alarm systems in Group I-1 occupancies. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group I occupancies. An electrically supervised, automatic smoke detection system shall be provided in accordance with Section 907.2.6.1.

Exceptions:
1. Manual fire alarm boxes in resident or patient sleeping areas of Group I-1 occupancies shall not be required at exits if located at all nurses' control stations or other

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constantly attended staff locations, provided such stations are visible and continuously accessible and that travel distances required in Section 907.3.1 are not exceeded.

2. Group I-1 occupancies classified as Protective Social Care provided with an automatic sprinkler system which complies with Section 903.3.1.2.

HXX.7.4 Fire alarm systems in Group R-4 occupancies. An approved manual and automatic fire alarm system in accordance with Section 907.2.8 as specified for Group R-1 occupancies shall be provided in buildings housing non-ambulatory clients.

Exceptions: Buildings housing non-ambulatory clients on the first story only and which are protected throughout by the following:
1. An approved and supervised automatic sprinkler system, as specified in Section 903.3.1.2, which upon activation will initiate the fire alarm system to notify all occupants.

2. A manual fire alarm system in accordance with Section 907.2.8.1

3. Smoke alarms required by Section 907.2.8.3.

HXX.7.5 Smoke alarms in Groups I-1, R-3, and R-4 occupancies. Single or multiple-station smoke alarms shall be installed and maintained in Groups I-1, R-3, and R-4, regardless of occupant load. A fire alarm system with smoke detectors located in accordance with Sections 907.2.8.1 and 907.2.8.2 may be installed in lieu of smoke alarms. Upon actuation of the detector, only those notification appliances in the dwelling unit or guest room shall activate. Smoke alarms shall be installed at the following locations:

1. On the ceiling or wall outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of bedrooms.
2. In each room used for sleeping purposes.
3. In each story within a dwelling unit, including basements but not including crawl spaces and uninhabitable attics. In dwellings or dwelling units with split levels and without an intervening door between the adjacent levels, a smoke alarm installed on the upper level shall suffice for the adjacent lower level provided that the lower level is less than one full story below the upper level.

HXX.7.6 Power source. In new construction and in a Group R-3 occupancy licensed for 24-hour care, required smoke alarms shall receive their primary power from the building wiring where such wiring is served from a commercial source and shall be equipped with a battery backup. Smoke alarms shall emit a signal when the batteries are low. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than as required for over current protection.

HXX.7.7 Hearing impaired. In a Group R-3 occupancy licensed as Protective Social Care which house six or less persons and who are hearing impaired shall be provided

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with notification appliances for the hearing impaired installed in accordance with NFPA 72 and which shall operate upon initiation of either an automatic fire alarm system or the smoke detectors required by Section 310.9.1.

HXX.X Means of Egress Provisions.

HXX.X.1 General. In addition to the general means of egress requirements of Chapter 10, this section shall apply to Group I-1, R-3, and Group 4 occupancies licensed as a 24-hour care facility.

HXX.X.2 Number of exits.

HXX.X.2.1 Group I-1, R-3, and R-4 occupancies licensed as a 24-hour care facility shall have a minimum of two exits.

Exception. Ancillary use areas or occupancies shall have egress as required by Section 1019.

HXX.X.3 Egress arrangements.

HXX.X.3.1 Egress through adjoining dwelling units shall not be permitted.

HXX.X.3.2 In a Group R-3 licensed as a 24-hour care facility which is of non-rated construction, bedrooms used by nonambulatory clients shall have access to at least one of the required exits which shall conform to one of the following:

1. Egress through a hallway or area into a bedroom in the immediate area which has an exit directly to the exterior and the corridor/hallway is constructed consistent with the dwelling unit interior walls. The hallway shall be separated from common areas by solid wood doors not less than 1⅜ inch (35 mm) in thickness and equipped with self-closing positive latching hardware.
2. Egress through a hallway which has an exit directly to the exterior. The hallway shall be separated from the rest of the house by a wall constructed consistent with the dwelling unit interior walls and opening protected by a solid wood door not less than 1⅜ inch (35 mm) in thickness and equipped with self-closing positive latching hardware.
3. Direct exit from the bedroom to the exterior.
4. Egress through an adjoining bedroom which exits to the exterior.

HXX.X.3.3 A means of egress shall not pass through kitchens, storerooms, closets or spaces used for similar purposes.

Exception: Kitchens which do not form separate rooms by construction.

HXX.X.4 Corridors/hallways.

HXX.X.4.1 Unless specified by Section 4XX.X.4, corridors serving Group I-1 and Group

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R-4 occupancies shall comply with Section 1017.1.

HXX.X.4.2 The minimum clear width of a corridor and hallways shall be 36 inches (914 mm) on floors housing clients.

HXX.X.4.3 Licensed facilities in a Group R-3 occupancy housing bedridden clients, interior doors to client bedrooms shall be solid wood doors not less than 1⅜ inch (35 mm) in thickness, maintained self-closing or shall be automatic closing by actuation of a smoke detector. Such doors shall be provided with a gasket so installed as to provide a seal where the door meets the stop on both sides and across the top.

HXX.X.4.4 Licensed facilities in a Group I-1 and Group R-4 occupancies having smoke barriers, cross-corridor doors in corridors 6 feet (1829 mm) or less in width shall have, as a minimum, a door 36 inches (914 mm) in width.

HXX.X.5 Changes in level. Group R-3 licensed 24-hour care facilities housing nonambulatory clients changes in level up to 0.25 inch (6.35 mm) may be vertical and without edge treatment. Changes in level between 0.25 inch (6.35 mm and 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) shall be beveled with a slope no greater than 1:2. Changes in level greater than 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) shall be accomplished by means of a ramp.

HXX.X.6 Stairways.

HXX.X.6.1 Group I-1 and Group R-4 occupancies housing more than six non-ambulatory clients above the first floor shall be provided with two vertical exit enclosures. Stairway enclosures shall be in compliance with Section 1020. Exceptions to Section 1020 shall not apply in facilities licensed as a 24-hour care facility.

HXX.X.6.2 Group R-3 licensed as a 24-hour care facility may continue to use existing stairways (except for winding and spiral stairways which are not permitted as a required means of egress) provided the stairs have a maximum rise of 8 inches (203 mm) with a minimum run of 9 inches (229 mm). The minimum stairway width may be 30 inches (762 mm).

HXX.X.7 Floor separation. Group R-3 occupancies that are licensed as a 24-hour care facility shall be provided with a non-fire resistance constructed floor separation at stairs which will prevent smoke migration between floors. Such floor separation shall have equivalent construction of 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) gypsum wallboard on one side of wall framing.

Exceptions:
1. Occupancies with at least one exterior exit from floors occupied by clients.
2. Occupancies provided with automatic fire sprinkler systems complying with chapter 9.

HXX.X.7.1 Doors within floor separations. Doors within such floor separations shall

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be tight fitting solid wood at least 1 ⅜ inches (35 mm) in thickness. Door glazing shall not exceed 1296 inches (32 918 mm) with no dimension greater than 54 inches (1372 mm). Such doors shall be positive latching, smoke gasketed and shall be automatic-closing by smoke detection.

HXX.X.8 Fences and gates. Grounds of a Residential Care for the Elderly facility serving Alzheimer clients may be fenced and gates therein equipped with locks, provided safe dispersal areas are located not less than 50 feet (15 240 mm) from the buildings. Dispersal areas shall be sized to provide an area of not less than 3 square feet (0.28^2) per occupant. Gates shall not be installed across corridors or passageways leading to such dispersal areas unless they comply with egress requirements.

HXX.X.9 Basement exits. One exit is required to grade level when the basement is accessible to clients.

HXX.X.10 Delayed egress locks. Egress doors may be equipped with delayed egress locks in Group I-1, R-3 and R-4 occupancies licensed for 24-hour care housing clients with Alzheimer's disease or dementia and equipped with an approved automatic smoke-detection system. Such egress control devices shall conform to all of the following:

1. Automatically deactivate the egress-control device upon activation of either the sprinkler system or the detection system.

2. Automatically deactivate the egress-control device upon loss of electrical power to any one of the following:
2.1. The egress-control device
2.2. The smoke-detection system.
detection system. Such egress control devices shall conform to all of the following:2.3. Egress illumination as required by Section 1006.1.

3. Be capable of being deactivated by a signal from a switch located in an approved location.

4. The initiation of an irreversible process which will release the latch in not more than 15 seconds when a force of not more than 15 pounds (67 N) is applied for 1 second to the release device. Initiation of the irreversible process shall activate an audible signal in the vicinity of the door. Once the door lock has been released by the application of force to the releasing device, relocking shall be by manual means only.

Exception: Where approved, a delay of not more than 30 seconds is permitted.

5. Actuation of the panic bar or other door-latching hardware shall activate an audible signal at the door.

6. The unlatching shall not require more then one operation.

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A sign shall be provided on the door located above and within 12 inches (305 mm) of the panic bar or other door-latching hardware reading:

"KEEP PUSHING. THIS DOOR WILL OPEN IN _____ SECONDS. ALARM WILL SOUND"

Sign lettering shall be at least 1 inch (25 mm) in height and shall have a stroke of not less than 0.125 inch (3.2 mm).

Regardless of the means of deactivation, relocking of the delayed egress locks shall be by manual means only at the door.

Purpose and Rationale Statement (I-1, R-4 Occupancy Workgroup):
This proposed Appendix H is to correlate the California Fire Code with amendments to the California Building Code in regards to regulations for licensed 24-hour care facilities.

Action Taken (Core Group):
Core Group approved these amendments on 02-14-06.

[X] Approved

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<u>Template:</u>

Purpose and Rationale Statement (Workgroup):

Action Taken (Core Group):

[ ] Approved
[ ] Returned for further Study/Clarification/Justification
[ ] Recommended for Next Code Adoption Cycle
[ ] Disapproved
[ ] Core Group Did Not Review

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