Chapter 1

CALIFORNIA CHAPTER 1
GENERAL CODE PROVISIONS

(Note: Adopt only those sections listed in the matrix adoption table.)

SECTION 101
GENERAL

101.1 Title. These regulations shall be known as the California Fire Code, may be cited as such and will be referred to herein as “this code.” The California Fire Code is Part 9 of twelve parts of the official compilation and publication of the adoptions, amendment, and repeal of building regulations to the California Code of Regulations, Title 24, also referred to as the California Building Standards Code. This part incorporates by adoption the 2006 International Fire Code of the International Code Council with necessary California amendments.

Section 101.2 Purpose. The purpose of this code is to establish the minimum requirements consistent with nationally recognized good practices to safeguard the public health, safety and general welfare from the hazards of fire, explosion or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings, structures, and premises, and to provide safety and assistance to fire fighters and emergency responders during emergency operations.

Section 101.3 Scope. The provisions of this code shall apply to the construction, alteration, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such building structures throughout the State of California.

This code establishes regulations affecting or relating to buildings, structures, processes, premises and a reasonable degree of life and property safeguards regarding:

1. The hazard of fire and explosion arising from the storage, handling or use of structures, materials or devices;
2. Conditions hazardous to life, property or public welfare in the use of, occupancy of buildings, structures, or premises;
3. Fire hazards in the buildings, structures, or on premises from use of, occupancy of, or operation;
4. Matters related to the construction, extension, repair, alteration or removal of fire suppression or alarm systems.

101.3.1 Non-State-Regulated Buildings, Structures, and Applications. Except as modified by local ordinance pursuant to Section 101.8, the building standards in the California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 10 shall apply to all occupancies and applications not regulated by a state agency.

101.3.2 State-Regulated Buildings, Structures, and Applications. The model code, state amendments to the model code, and/or state amendments where there are no relevant model code provisions, shall apply
to the following buildings, structures, and applications regulated by state agencies as referenced in the Matrix Adoption Tables and as specified in sections 102 through 113, except where modified by local ordinance pursuant to Section 101.8. When adopted by a state agency, the provisions of this code shall be enforced by the appropriate enforcing agency, but only to the extent of authority granted to such agency by the State Legislature.

Note: See Preface to distinguish the model code provisions from the California provisions.

1. Applications regulated by the Office of State Fire Marshal include but are not limited to the following in accordance with Section 111:
   1. Buildings or structures used or intended for use as an:
      1.1. Asylum, jail
      1.2. Mental hospital, hospital, home for the elderly, children’s nursery, children’s home or institution, school or any similar occupancy of any capacity
      1.3. Theater, dancehall, skating rink, auditorium, assembly hall, meeting hall, nightclub, fair building, or similar place of assemblage where 50 or more persons may gather together in a building, room or structure for the purpose of amusement, entertainment, instruction, deliberation, worship, drinking or dining, awaiting transportation, or education
      1.4. Small family day care homes, large family day-care homes, residential facilities and residential facilities for the elderly, residential care facilities
      1.5. State institutions or other state-owned or state-occupied buildings
      1.6. High rise structures
      1.7. Motion picture production studios
      1.8. Organized camps
      1.9. Residential structures
   2. Tents, awnings or other fabric enclosures used in connection with any occupancy
   3. Fire alarm devices, equipment and systems in connection with any occupancy
   4. Hazardous materials, flammable and combustible liquids
   5. Public school automatic fire detection, alarm, and sprinkler systems
   6. Wildland urban interface fire areas

101.4 Appendices. Provisions contained in the appendices of this code shall not apply unless specifically adopted by a state agency or adopted by a local enforcing agency in compliance with Health and Safety Code Section 18938 (b) for Building Standards Law, Health and Safety Code Section 17950 for State Housing Law and Health and Safety Code Section 13869.7 for Fire Protection Districts. See section 101.8 of this code.

101.5 Referenced Codes. The codes, standards and publications adopted and set forth in this code, including other codes, standards and publications referred to therein are, by title and date of publication, hereby adopted as standard reference documents of this code. When this code does not specifically cover any subject related to building design and construction, recognized fire engineering practices shall be employed. The National Fire Codes and the Fire Protection Handbook of the National Fire Prevention Association are permitted to be used as authoritative guides in determining recognized fire-prevention engineering practices.

101.6 Non-Building Standards, Orders and Regulations. Requirements contained in the International Fire Code, or in any other referenced standard, code or document, which are not building standards as defined in section 18909, Health and Safety Code, shall not be construed as part of the provisions of this code. For non-building standards, orders, and regulations, see other titles of the California Code of Regulations.

101.7 Order of Precedence and Use.

101.7.1 Differences. In the event of any differences between these building standards and the standard reference documents, the text of these building standards shall govern.

101.7.2 Specific provision. Where a specific provision varies from a general provision, the specific provisions shall apply.

101.7.3 Conflicts. When the requirements of this code conflict with the requirements of any other part of the California Building Standards Code, Title 24, the most restrictive requirement shall prevail.

101.8 City, County, or City and County Amendments, Additions or Deletions.
The provisions of this code do not limit the authority of city, county, or city and county governments to establish more restrictive and reasonably necessary differences to the provisions contained in this code pursuant to complying with...
section 101.8.1.  The effective date of amendments, additions, or deletions to this code of cities, counties, or city and counties filed pursuant to section 101.8.1 shall be the date filed. However, in no case shall the amendments, additions or deletions to this code be effective any sooner than the effective date of this code.

101.8.1 Findings and Filings.

1.  The city, county, or city and county shall make express findings for each amendment, addition or deletion based upon climatic, topographical, or geological conditions.

   Exception:  Hazardous building ordinances and programs mitigating unreinforced masonry buildings.

2.  The city, county, or city and county shall file the amendments, additions, or deletions expressly marked and identified as to the applicable findings. Cities, counties, cities and counties, and fire departments shall file the amendments, additions or deletions, and the findings with the California Building Standards Commission at 2525 Natomas Park Drive, Suite 130, Sacramento, CA 95833.

3.  Findings prepared by fire protection districts shall be ratified by the local city, county, or city and county and filed with the California Department of Housing and Community Development at 1800 3rd Street, Room 260, Sacramento, CA 95814.

101.9 Effective Date of this Code.  Only those standards approved by the California Building Standards Commission that are effective at the time an application for building permit is submitted shall apply to the plans and specifications for, and to the construction performed under, that permit.  For the effective dates of the provisions contained in this code, see the History Note page of this code.

101.10 Availability of Codes. At least one entire copy each of Titles 8, 19, 20, 24, and 25 with all revisions shall be maintained in the office of the building official responsible for the administration and enforcement of this code.  See Health and Safety Code section 18942 (d) (1) & (2).

101.11 Format. This part fundamentally adopts the International Fire Code by reference on a chapter-by-chapter basis. Such adoption is reflected in the Matrix adoption table of each chapter of this part. When the Matrix adoption tables make no reference to a specific chapter of the International Fire Code, such chapter of the International Fire Code is not adopted as a portion of this code.

101.12 Validity. If any chapter section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this code is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, contrary to statute, exceeding the authority of the state as stipulated by statutes, or otherwise inoperative, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of this code.

Authority:  Health and Safety Code Sections 13143, 17921, 18949
References:  Health and Safety Code Sections 13143

SECTION 102
RESERVED

SECTION 103
RESERVED

SECTION 104
RESERVED

SECTION 105
RESERVED

SECTION 106
RESERVED

SECTION 107
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SECTION 108
RESERVED

SECTION 109
RESERVED

SECTION 110
RESERVED

SECTION 111
OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL

111.1 (Relocated from 2001 CBC 101.17.14) SFM-Office of the State Fire Marshal.

Any building or structure used or intended for use as an asylum, jail, mental hospital, hospital, sanitarium, home for the aged, children’s nursery, children’s home, school or any similar occupancy of any capacity.

Any theater, dancehall, skating rink, auditorium, assembly hall, meeting hall, nightclub, fair building, or similar place of assemblage where 50 or more persons may gather together in a building, room or structure for the purpose of amusement, entertainment, instruction, deliberation, worship, drinking or dining, awaiting transportation, or education.


Small Family Day-care Homes


Large Family Day-care Homes

Authority Cited. Health and Safety Code Sections 1597.46, 1597.54 and 17921.

Residential Facilities and Residential Facilities for the Elderly


Any state institution or other state-owned or state-occupied building.


High-rise Structures


Motion Picture Production Studios


Organized Camps

Authority Cited. Health and Safety Code Section 18897.3.

Residential
All hotels, motels, lodging houses, apartment houses and dwellings, including congregate residences and buildings and structures accessory thereto.

Multiple-story structures existing on January 1, 1975, let for human habitation, including and limited to, hotels, motels, apartment houses, less than 75 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest floor level having building access, wherein rooms used for sleeping are let above the ground floor.


Residential Care Facilities

Certified family-care homes, out-of-home placement facilities, halfway houses, drug and/or alcohol rehabilitation facilities and any building or structure used or intended for use as a home or institution for the housing of any person of any age when such person is referred to or placed within such home or institution for protective social care and supervision services by any governmental agency.


Tents, awnings or other fabric enclosures used in connection with any occupancy.

Enforcing Agency. Pursuant to Section 13146, Health and Safety Code:

Fire alarm devices, equipment and systems in connection with any occupancy.


Hazardous materials.


Flammable and combustible liquids.


Public School Automatic Fire Detection, Alarm, and Sprinkler Systems

Authority Cited. Health & Safety Code Section 13143 and California Education Code Article 7.5, Sections 17074.50, 17074.52, & 17074.54.

Wildland Urban Interface Fire Area

Authority Cited. Health & Safety Code Sections 13143, 13108.5(a) and 18949.2(b) and (c) and Government Code Section 51189.

111.2 Duties and Powers of the Enforcing Agency

111.2.1 Enforcement.

111.2.1.1 (Relocated from 2001 CBC 101.17.4) The responsibility for enforcement of building standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal and published in the California Building Standards Code relating to fire and panic safety and other regulations of the Office of the State Fire Marshal shall be as follows:

1. The city, county, or city and county with jurisdiction in the area affected by the standard or regulation shall delegate the enforcement of the building standards relating to fire and panic safety and other regulations of
the State Fire Marshal as they relate to Group R, Division 3 dwellings, as described in Section 310.1 of Part 2 of the California Building Standards Code, to either of the following:

1.1. The chief of the fire authority of the city, county, or city and county, or an authorized representative.
1.2. The chief building official of the city, county, or city and county, or an authorized representative.

2. The chief of any city or county fire department or of any fire protection district, and authorized representatives, shall enforce within the jurisdiction the building standards and other regulations of the State Fire Marshal, except those described in Item 1 or 4.

3. The State Fire Marshal shall have authority to enforce the building standards and other regulations of the State Fire Marshal in areas outside of corporate cities and districts providing fire protection services.

4. The State Fire Marshal shall have authority to enforce the building standards and other regulations of the State Fire Marshal in corporate cities and districts providing fire-protection services on request of the chief fire official or the governing body.

5. Any fee charged pursuant to the enforcement authority of this section shall not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged pursuant to Section 66014 of the Government Code.

111.2.1.2 (Relocated from 2001 CBC 104.2.1) Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, upon the written request of the chief fire official of any city, county or fire-protection district, the State Fire Marshal may authorize such chief fire official and his or her authorized representatives, in their geographical area of responsibility, to make fire-prevention inspections of state-owned or state-occupied buildings, other than state institutions, for the purpose of enforcing the regulations relating to fire and panic safety adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to this section and building standards relating to fire and panic safety published in the California Building Standards Code. Authorization from the State Fire Marshal shall be limited to those fire departments or fire districts which maintain a fire-prevention bureau staffed by paid personnel.

Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13108, any requirement or order made by any chief fire official who is authorized by the State Fire Marshal to make fire-prevention inspections of state-owned or state-occupied buildings, other than state institutions, may be appealed to the State Fire Marshal. The State Fire Marshal shall, upon receiving an appeal and subject to the provisions of Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 18945) of Part 2, 5 of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code, determine if the requirement or order made is reasonably consistent with the fire and panic safety regulations adopted by the Office of the State Fire Marshal and building standards relating to fire and panic safety published in the California Building Code.

(Relocated from 2001 CBC 104.2.1) Any person may request a code interpretation from the State Fire Marshal relative to the intent of any regulation or provision adopted by the State Fire Marshal. When the request relates to a specific project, occupancy or building, the State Fire Marshal shall review the issue with the appropriate local enforcing agency prior to rendering such code interpretation.

111.2.1.3 (Relocated from 2001 CBC 103.1) Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13112, any person who violates any order, rule or regulation of the state fire marshal is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than $100.00 or more than $500.00, or by imprisonment for not less than six months, or by both. A person is guilty of a separate offense each day during which he or she commits, continues or permits a violation of any provision of, or any order, rule or regulation of, the state fire marshal as contained in this code.

Any inspection authority who, in the exercise of his or her authority as a deputy state fire marshal, causes any legal complaints to be filed or any arrest to be made shall notify the state fire marshal immediately following such action.

111.2.2 (Relocated from 2001 CBC 104.2.3) Right of entry.

The fire chief of any city, county or fire-protection district, or such person’s authorized representative, may enter any state institution or any other state-owned or state-occupied building for the purpose of preparing a fire-suppression preplanning program or for the purpose of investigating any fire in a state-occupied building.

The State Fire Marshal, his or her deputies or salaried assistants, the chief of any city or county fire department or fire protection district and his or her authorized representatives may enter any building or premises not used for dwelling purposes at any reasonable hour for the purpose of enforcing this chapter. The owner, lessee, manager or operator of any such building or premises shall permit the State Fire Marshal, his or her deputies or salaried assistants and the
chief of any city or county fire department or fire-protection district and his or her authorized representatives to enter and inspect them at the time and for the purpose stated in this section.

111.2.3 More Restrictive Fire and Panic Safety Building Standards. (Relocated from 2001 CBC 101.15)

111.2.3.1 Any fire-protection district organized pursuant to Health and Safety Code Part 2.7 (commencing with Section 13800) of Division 12 may adopt building standards relating to fire and panic safety that are more stringent than those building standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal and contained in the California Building Standards Code. For these purposes, the district board shall be deemed a legislative body and the district shall be deemed a local agency. Any changes or modifications that are more stringent than the requirements published in the California Building Standards Code relating to fire and panic safety shall be subject to 101.8.1.

111.2.3.2 Any fire protection district that proposes to adopt an ordinance pursuant to this section shall, not less than 30 days prior to noticing a proposed ordinance for public hearing, provide a copy of that ordinance, together with the adopted findings made pursuant to Section 111.2.3.1, to the city, county, or city and county where the ordinance will apply. The city, county, or city and county, may provide the district with written comments, which shall become part of the fire protection district’s public hearing record.

111.2.3.3 The fire-protection district shall transmit the adopted ordinance to the city, county, or city and county where the ordinance will apply. The legislative body of the city, county, or city and county, may ratify, modify or deny an adopted ordinance and transmit its determination to the district within 15 days of the determination. Any modification or denial of an adopted ordinance shall include a written statement describing the reasons for any modifications or denial. No ordinance adopted by the district shall be effective until ratification by the city, county, or city and county where the ordinance will apply. Upon ratification of an adopted ordinance, the city, county, or city and county, shall file a copy of the findings of the district, and any findings of the city, county, or city and county, together with the adopted ordinance expressly marked and identified to which each finding refers, in accordance with Section 101.8.1.3.

111.2.4 (Relocated from 2001 CFC 103.1.2.1) Request for alternate means of protection. Requests for approval to use an alternative material, assembly or materials, equipment, method of construction, method of installation of equipment, or means of protection shall be made in writing to the enforcing agency by the owner or the owner’s authorized representative and shall be accompanied by a full statement of the conditions. Sufficient evidence or proof shall be submitted to substantiate any claim that may be made regarding its conformance. The enforcing agency may require tests and the submission of a test report from an approved testing organization as set forth in Title 19, California code of Regulation, to substantiate the equivalency of the proposed alternative means of protection.

The authority having jurisdiction may consider implementation of the findings and recommendations identified in a Risk Management Plan (RMP) as developed in accordance with Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 3, when evaluating requests for alternative means of protection.

Approval of a request for use of an alternative material, assembly of materials, equipment, method of construction, method of installation of equipment, or means of protection made pursuant to these provisions shall be limited to the particular case covered by request and shall not be construed as establishing any precedent for any future request.

111.2.5 (Relocated from 2001 CFC 103.1.4.2) Appeals. When a request for an alternate means of protection has been denied by the enforcing agency, the applicant may file a written appeal to the state fire marshal for consideration of the applicant’s proposal. In considering such appeal, the state fire marshal may seek the advice of the State Board of Fire Services. The State Fire Marshal shall, after considering all of the facts presented, including any recommendations of the State board of Fire Services, determine if the proposal is for the purposes intended, of least equivalent to that specified in these regulations in quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability and safety, and shall transmit such findings and any recommendations to the applicant and to the enforcing agency.

111.3 Construction Documents. In addition to the provisions of this Section, see Title 24, Part 2, California Building Code, Appendix Chapter 1, Section 106 for additional requirements.

111.3.1 (Relocated from 2001 CBC 106.3.3.1) Public schools. Plans and specifications for the construction, alteration or addition to any building owned, leased or rented by any public school district shall be submitted to the Division of the State Architect, Office of Regulation Services for review and approval.

Exception: Upon the annual submission of a written request by the chief of any city, county, or city and county fire department or fire-protection district to the Division of the State Architect, Office of Regulation Services, approvals required by this subsection shall be obtained from the appropriate chief or his or her
authorized representative. In such instances plans and specifications may be submitted to the State Fire Marshal for relay to the appropriate local authority or may be submitted directly to such local authority.

111.3.2 (Relocated from 2001 CBC 106.3.3.2) **Movable walls and partitions.** Plans or diagrams shall be submitted to the enforcing agency for approval before the installation of, or rearrangement of, any movable wall or partition in any occupancy. Approval shall be granted only if there is no increase in the fire hazard.

111.3.3 (Relocated from 2001 CBC 106.3.3.3) **New construction high-rise buildings.**

1. Complete plans or specifications, or both, shall be prepared covering all work required to comply with new construction high-rise buildings. Such plans and specifications shall be submitted to the enforcing agency having jurisdiction.

2. All plans and specifications shall be prepared under the responsible charge of an architect or a civil or structural engineer authorized by law to develop construction plans and specifications, or by both such architect and engineer. Plans and specifications shall be prepared by an engineer duly qualified in that branch of engineering necessary to perform such services. Administration of the work of construction shall be under the charge of the responsible architect or engineer except that where plans and specifications involve alterations or repairs, such work of construction may be administered by an engineer duly qualified to perform such services and holding a valid certificate under Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 65700) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code for performance of services in that branch of engineering in which said plans, specifications and estimates and work of construction are applicable.

This section shall not be construed as preventing the design of fire-extinguishing systems by persons holding a C-16 license issued pursuant to Division 3, Chapter 9, Business and Professions Code. In such instances, however, the responsibility charge of this section shall prevail.

111.3.4 (Relocated from 2001 CBC 106.3.3.4) **Existing high-rise buildings.** 1. Complete plans or specifications, or both, shall be prepared covering all work required by Section 3412, for existing high-rise buildings. Such plans or specifications shall be submitted to the enforcing agency having jurisdiction.

2. When new construction is required to conform with the provisions of these regulations, complete plans or specifications, or both, shall be prepared in accordance with the provisions of this subsection. As used in this section “new construction” is not intended to include repairs, replacements or minor alterations which do not disrupt or appreciably add to or affect the structural aspects of the building.

111.3.5 (Relocated from 2001 CPC 103.3.2.2) **Retention of Plans.** Refer to Building Standards Law, Health and Safety Code Sections 19850 and 19851, for permanent retention of plans.

111.4 Fees

111.4.1 (Relocated from 2001 CBC 107.6.1) **Other fees.** Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13146.2, a city, county or district which inspects a hotel, motel, lodging house, or apartment house may charge and collect a fee for the inspection from the owner of the structure in an amount, as determined by the city, county or district, sufficient to pay its costs of that inspection.

(Relocated from 2001 CBC 107.6.1)
111.4.2 **Large Family Day Care.** Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 1597.46, Large Family Day-care Homes, the local government shall process any required permit as economically as possible, and fees charged for review shall not exceed the costs of the review and permit process.

(Relocated from 2001 CBC 107.6.1)
111.4.3 **High-Rise.** Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13217, High-rise Structure Inspection: Fees and Costs, a local agency which inspects a high-rise structure pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13217 may charge and collect a fee for the inspection from the owner of the high-rise structure in an amount, as determined by the local agency, sufficient to pay its costs of that inspection.

(Relocated from 2001 CBC 107.6.1)
111.4.4 **Fire Clearance Preinspection.** Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13235, Fire Clearance Preinspection, fee; upon receipt of a request from a prospective licensee of a community care facility, as defined in Section 1502, of a residential-care facility for the elderly, as defined in Section 1569.2, or of a child day-care facility, as defined in Section 1596.750, the local fire enforcing agency, as defined in Section 13244, or state fire marshal.
whichever has primary jurisdiction, shall conduct a preinspection of the facility prior to the final fire clearance approval. At the time of the preinspection, the primary fire enforcing agency shall price consultation and interpretation of the fire safety regulations, and shall notify the prospective licensee of the facility in writing of the specific fire safety regulations which shall be enforced in order to obtain fire clearance approval. A fee of not more than $50.00 may be charged for the preinspection of a facility with a capacity to serve 25 or fewer persons. A fee of not more than $100.00 may be charged for a preinspection of a facility with a capacity to serve 26 or more persons.

(Relocated from 2001 CBC 107.6.1)

111.4.5 Care Facilities. The primary fire enforcing agency shall complete the final fire clearance inspection for a community care facility, residential-care facility for the elderly, or child day-care facility within 30 days of receipt of the request for the final inspection, or as of the date the prospective facility requests the final prelicensure inspection by the State Department of Social Services, whichever is later.

Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13235, a preinspection fee of not more than $50 may be charged for a facility with a capacity to serve 25 or less clients. A fee of not more than $100 may be charged for a preinspection of a facility with a capacity to serve 26 or more clients.

Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13131.5, a reasonable final inspection fee, not to exceed the actual cost of inspection services necessary to complete a final inspection may be charged for Occupancies classified as residential-care facilities for the elderly (RCFE).

Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 1569.84, neither the state fire marshal nor any local public entity shall charge any fee for enforcing fire inspection regulations pursuant to state law or regulation or local ordinance, with respect to residential-care facilities for the elderly (RCFE) which service six or fewer persons.

(Relocated from 2001 CBC 107.6.1)

111.4.6 Requests of the Office of the State Fire Marshal Requests. Whenever a local authority having jurisdiction requests that the State Fire Marshal perform plan review and/or inspection services related to a building permit, the applicable fees for such shall be payable to the Office of the State Fire Marshal.

111.5 Inspections. Work performed subject to the provisions of this Code shall comply with the inspection requirements contained in Appendix Chapter 1, Section 106 as adopted by the Office of the State Fire Marshal.

111.5.1 Existing Group I-1 or R occupancies. Licensed 24-hour care in a Group I-1 or R occupancy in existence and originally classified under previously adopted state codes be reinspected under the appropriate previous code provided there is no change in the use or character which would place the facility in a different occupancy group.

111.6 Certificate of Occupancy. A Certificate of Occupancy shall be issued as specified in Title 24, Part 2, California Building Code, Appendix Chapter 1, Section 110.

**Exception:** Group R-3 and Group U Occupancies.

111.7 Temporary Structures and Uses. See Title 24, Part 2, California Building Code, Appendix Chapter 1, Section 107.

111.8 Service Utilities. See Title 24, Part 2, California Building Code, Appendix Chapter 1, Section 111.

111.9 Stop Work Order. See Title 24, Part 2, California Building Code, Appendix Chapter 1, Section 114.

111.10 Unsafe Buildings, Structures and Equipment. See Title 24, Part 2, California Building Code, Appendix Chapter 1, Section 115.

Authority: Health and Safety Code Sections 1250, 1569.72, 1569.78, 1568.02, 1502, 1597.44, 1597.65, 13143, 17921, 18949

References: Health and Safety Code Sections 13143
Chapter 9

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 conditions are met:
   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 Chapter 3, Title 19 California Code of Regulation.

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 m²). 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.

5. For Group I-3 Occupancies each cell complex shall be considered a separate zone.
6. Annunciation shall be further divided into zones where deemed necessary by the authority having jurisdiction.
Chapter 10

1013.3 Opening limitations. Open guards shall have balusters or ornamental patterns such that a 4-inch diameter (102 mm) sphere cannot pass through any opening up to a height of 34 inches (864 mm). From a height of 34 inches (864 mm) to 42 inches (1067 mm) above the adjacent walking surfaces, a sphere 8 inches (203 mm) in diameter shall not pass.

Exceptions:

1. The triangular openings formed by the riser, tread and bottom rail at the open side of a stairway shall be of a maximum size such that a sphere of 6 inches (152 mm) in diameter cannot pass through the opening.
2. At elevated walking surfaces for access to and use of electrical, mechanical or plumbing systems or equipment, guards shall have balusters or be of solid materials such that a sphere with a diameter of 21 inches (533 mm) cannot pass through any opening.
3. In areas that are not open to the public within occupancies in Group I-3, F, H or S, balusters, horizontal intermediate rails or other construction shall not permit a sphere with a diameter of 21 inches (533 mm) to pass through any opening.
4. In assembly seating areas, guards at the end of aisles where they terminate at a fascia of boxes, balconies and galleries shall have balusters or ornamental patterns such that a 4-inch-diameter (102 mm) sphere cannot pass through any opening up to a height of 26 inches (660 mm). From a height of 26 inches (660 mm) to 42 inches (1067 mm) above the adjacent walking surfaces, a sphere 8 inches (203 mm) in diameter shall not pass.
5. Within individual dwelling units and sleeping units in Group R-2 and R-3 occupancies, openings for required guards on the sides of stair treads shall not allow a sphere of 4.375 inches (111 mm) to pass through.

[B] TABLE 1017.1 CORRIDOR FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCCUPANCY</th>
<th>OCCUPANT LOAD SERVED BY CORRIDOR</th>
<th>REQUIRED FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING (hours)</th>
<th>Without sprinkler system</th>
<th>With sprinkler system</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H-1, H-2, H-3, L</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Not Permitted</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-4, H-5</td>
<td>Greater than 30</td>
<td>Not Permitted</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1, B, C, F, M, S, U</td>
<td>Greater than 30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
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a. For requirements for occupancies in Group I-2, see Section 407.3.
b. For a reduction in the fire-resistance rating for occupancies in Group I-3, see Section 408.7.
c. Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2 where allowed.
d. See Section 1026.2

1017.4 Air movement in corridors. Corridors shall not serve as supply, return, exhaust, relief or ventilation air ducts when required to be fire-resistive rated in accordance with Table 1017.1.

Exceptions:

1. Use of a corridor as a source of makeup air for exhaust systems in small rooms of 30 sq feet or less that open directly onto such corridors, including toilet rooms, bathrooms, dressing rooms, smoking...
lounges and janitor closets, shall be permitted, provided that each such corridor is directly supplied with outdoor air at a rate greater than the rate of makeup air taken from the corridor.

2. Where located within a dwelling unit, the use of corridors for conveying return air shall not be prohibited.

3. Where located within tenant spaces of 1,000 square feet (93 m²) or less in area, utilization of corridors for conveying return air is permitted. Where corridors are not required to be fire resistive rated construction.

4. For health care facilities under the jurisdiction of the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD), see the California Mechanical Code.
Chapter 37

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 505 of the International California 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 (2498 L) liquid capacity when the following are provided:

   2.1. A listed or approved gas detection system with a sensing interval not exceeding 5 minutes.
   2.2. An listed or 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.
This chapter lists the standards that are referenced in various sections of this document. The standards are listed herein by the promulgating agency of the standard, the standard identification, the effective date and title, and the section or sections of this document that reference the standard. The application of the referenced standards shall be as specified in Sections 102.6, 101.5 and 101.7.

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**National Fire Protection Association**

1 Batterymarch Park

Quincy, MA 02269-9101

Office of the State Fire Marshal

15 of 21

July 9, 2006

Supplement to May 30, 2006 Express Terms

2006 International Fire Code


**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.

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**NFPA 72, 2002 Edition, National Fire Alarm Code, as amended.**

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.

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 1.22 m (4 ft) above floor level.

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 61 m (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.

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.

6.8.5.1 (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.

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

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 40 110 dBA at the minimum hearing distance from the audible appliance.
11.7.2.1  The alarm verification feature shall not be used for household fire warning equipment.

11.7.5.7.1  The alarm verification feature shall not be used for household fire warning equipment.

92A—00  Smoke Control Systems in Malls, Atria and Large Spaces .............................. 909.8
99—02  Health Care Facilities .............................. 3006.4
101—06  Life Safety Code .............................. 1025.6.2
110—05  Emergency and Standby Power Systems .............................. 604.1, 604.3, 604.4, 913.5.2, 913.5.3
111—05  Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems .............................. 604.1, 604.3, 604.4
120—04  Coal Preparation Plants .............................. Table 1304.1
160—04  Flame Effects Before an Audience .............................. 308.3.6
241—04  Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations .............................. 1401.1
286—00  Standard Method of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth .............................. 803.1, 803.1.2, 803.1.2.1, 803.5.1
303—06  Fire Protection Standard for Marinas and Boatyards .............................. 905.3.7
409—04  Storage of Liquid and Solid Oxidizers .............................. 914.8.2, 914.8.5
430—00  Combustible Metals, Metal Powders, and Metal Dusts .............................. Table 1304.1
495—06  Explosive Materials Code .............................. 911.1, 911.4, 3301.1.1, 3301.1.5, 3302.1, 3304.2, 3304.6.2, 3304.6.3, 3304.7.1, 3305.1, 3306.1, 3306.5.2.1, 3306.5.2.3, 3307.1, 3307.9, 3307.11, 3307.15
498—06  Safe Havens and Interchange Lots for Vehicles Transporting Explosives .............................. 3301.1.2
505—06  Powered Industrial Trucks, Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Maintenance, and Operation .............................. 2703.7.3
654—06  Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids .............................. 803.1, 803.1.2, 803.1.2.1, 803.5.1
701—04  Methods of Fire Tests for Flame-propagation of Textiles and Films .............................. Table 1304.1
703—06  Fire Retardant Impregnated Wood and Fire Retardant Coatings for Building Materials .............................. 803.4
1123—06  Fireworks Display .............................. 3302.1, 3302.2, 3308.1, 3308.2.2, 3308.5, 3308.6
1124—06  Manufacture, Transportation, Storage, and Retail Sales of Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles .............................. 3302.1, 3302.1, 3304.2, 3305.1, 3305.3, 3305.4, 3305.5, 3305.6, 3305.8, 3308.1, 3308.2.2, 3308.4, 3308.5
1126—06  Use of Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience .............................. 3304.2, 3305.1, 3308.1, 3308.2.2, 3308.4, 3308.5
SFM 12-7A-1, Exterior Wall Siding and Sheathing
SFM 12-7A-2, Exterior Window
SFM 12-7A-3, Under Eave
SFM 12-7A-4, Decking
SFM 12-8-100, Room Fire Tests for Wall and Ceiling Materials.
SFM 12-8-1A, Calculation of the Total Rate of Heat and Carbon Monoxide or Carbon Dioxide Production
SFM 12-8-1B, Mounting Techniques for Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish Material
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
SFM 12-72-1, Protective Signaling Systems
SFM 12-72-2, Single and Multiple Station Fire Alarm Devices
SFM 12-73-3, Smoke Detectors, Combustion Products Type

(The Office of the State Fire Marshal standards referred to above are found in the California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 12.)

UL
Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.
333 Pfingsten Road
Northbrook, IL 60062-2096

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*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 force required to activate controls shall be no greater than 5 pounds (22.4 N) of force.

*Add Appendix B Chapter to UL 38 (1999) as follows:
Appendix B, Section 4.1.5
4.1.5 Operation. Controls and operating mechanisms shall be operable with one hand and shall not require tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist.


Amend Section 34.2.1 as follows:

Each single and multiple station smoke alarm may be provided with an automatically resettable alarm silencing means that has a fixed or variable time setting which silences the smoke alarm for a maximum of 15 minutes. Alarm silencing shall not disable the smoke alarm. It may reduce the sensitivity to no more than 4 percent obscuration (0.0177 O.D. per foot). Each device shall operate a distinctive audible trouble signal while in the silence mode. This may be done with a short beep similar to the low-battery signal or by visible indication. Following the silenced period, the alarm shall restore automatically to its intended operation. Silencing of one alarm of a multiple station system shall not prevent an alarm operation from the other alarms in the system. See 34.2.1 and 34.2.2.
38. UL 312-04 Check Valves for Fire-Protection Service, Ninth Edition, January 8, 2004
41. UL 497B-04 Protectors for Data Communication and Fire Alarm Circuits, Fourth Edition, June 14, 2004
43. UL 599-00 Single- and Multiple-Station Heat Detectors, Fifth Edition, January 21, 2000, with revisions through August 15, 2005
44. UL 632-00 Electrically Actuated Transmitters, Seventh Edition, March 29, 2000

*Amend No. 55.1 as follows:
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 as follows:
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 of the section text is to remain unchanged).

*Add a Section 55.2.9 as follows:
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 as follows:
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 of the section text is to remain unchanged).

49. UL 913-02 Intrinsically Safe Apparatus for Use in Class I, II, and III, Division 1, Hazardous Locations, Sixth Edition, August 8, 2002 with revisions through August 9, 2004
52. UL 985-00 Household Fire Warning System Units, Fifth Edition, May 26, 2000, with revisions through April 29, 2004
55. UL 1480-03 Speakers for Fire Protective Signaling Systems, Fifth Edition, January 31, 2003, with revisions through April 8, 2005
59. UL 1730-98 Smoke Detector Monitors and Accessories (annunciators) for Individual Living Units of Multifamily Residences and

Authority: Health and Safety Code Sections 13108, 13108.5(a), 13143, 13143.6, 13210, 17920(b), 18949.2(b), 18949.2(c), Government Code Section 51189 and Public Education Code 17074.50.
References: Health and Safety Code Sections 13143 and Government Code Sections 51176, 51177, 51178, and 51179 and Public Resources Code Sections 4201 through 4204
APPENDIX CHAPTER 1 – ADMINISTRATION

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405.8.4 105.6.47 (Relocated from 2001 CFC 105.8.1) **[For SFM] Additional Permits.** In addition to the permits required by Section 105.8, the following permits shall be obtained from the Bureau of Fire Prevention prior to engaging in the following activities, operations, practices or functions:

1. **Production facilities.** To change use or occupancy, or allow the attendance of a live audience, or for wrap parties.
2. **Pyrotechnics and special effects.** To use pyrotechnic special effects, open flame, use of flammable or combustible liquids and gases, welding, and the parking of motor vehicles in any building or location used for the purpose of motion picture, television and commercial production.
3. **Live audiences.** To install seating arrangements for live audiences in approved production facilities, production studios and sound stages. See Article 25.