

**RULES AND REGULATIONS OF
THE SAFETY FIRE COMMISSIONER
CHAPTER 120-3-3**

**RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR
THE STATE MINIMUM FIRE SAFETY STANDARDS**

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120-3-3-.01 Promulgation and Purpose

(1) These Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner entitled, "Rules and Regulations for the State Minimum Fire Safety Standards," are promulgated to establish the State's minimum fire safety standards as Specified in O.C.G.A., 25-2-4.

(2) The purpose of these rules and regulations is to establish the state minimum fire safety standards and requirements for the prevention of loss of life and property from fire, panic from fear of fire, explosions or related hazards in all buildings, structures and facilities except for one- and two- family dwellings or one- and two-family row houses (townhouses) separated by a two hour fire wall.

(3) These rules and regulations have been formulated based upon the following principles recommended by a joint task force developed to assist in resolving conflicts between the State's minimum fire codes and standards adopted or referenced by this Chapter and the 1994 edition of the state minimum standard codes for construction adopted and amended by the Department of Community Affairs:

(a) The State's minimum requirements for means of egress and all components thereof, with the exception of smoke proof enclosures of exit stairs in high rise structures, unless otherwise addressed in these regulations shall be established by the *Life Safety Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code*, and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code*, then the *Standard Building Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(b) The State's minimum requirements for smoke proof enclosures of exit stairs in high rise structures shall be established by the *Standard Building Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code*, then the *Life Safety Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(c) The State's minimum requirements for standpipes shall be established by the *Standard Building Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Fire Prevention Code* or *Life Safety Code*, then the *Standard Fire Prevention Code* or *Life Safety Code* shall be used as a supplement. In addition, it is recommended the requirements for occupant hoses be eliminated in existing buildings subject to the approval of the authority

having jurisdiction.

(d) The State's minimum requirements for sprinkler systems, except those systems required by minimum construction requirements, shall be established by the *Life Safety Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code*, then the *Standard Building Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(e) The State's minimum requirements for fire alarm systems shall be established by the *Life Safety Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* or *Standard Fire Prevention Code*, then the *Standard Building Code* or *Standard Fire Prevention Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(f) The State's minimum requirements for smoke detection systems shall be established by the *Life Safety Code* except where they are specifically addressed by O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* or O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2, and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* or *Standard Fire Prevention Code*, then the *Standard Building Code* or *Standard Fire Prevention Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(g) The State's minimum requirements for portable fire extinguishers shall be established by *Life Safety Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Fire Prevention Code* or the *Standard Building Code*, then the *Standard Fire Prevention Code* or the *Standard Building Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(h) The State's minimum requirements for occupancy classifications or subclassifications including the definitions thereof shall be established by the *Life Safety Code*. Where any occupancy classifications or subclassifications including the definitions thereof are not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* and those same occupancy classifications or subclassifications including the definitions thereof are specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* or the *Standard Fire Prevention Code*, then the *Standard Building Code* or the *Standard Fire Prevention Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(i) The State's minimum requirements for definitions shall be established by the *Standard Building Code* with the exception of those definitions established by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner and with the exception of the definitions of occupancies and their classifications. Where any definitions are not specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* and those same definitions are specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* or *Standard Fire Prevention Code*, then the *Life Safety Code* or *Standard Fire Prevention Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(j) The State's minimum requirements for cooking equipment shall be established by the *Life Safety Code* and NFPA 96. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* and NFPA 96, and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Mechanical Code*, then the *Standard Mechanical Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(k) The State's minimum requirements for HVAC systems shall be established by the *Standard Mechanical Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Standard Mechanical Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by NFPA 90 A and NFPA 90 B, then NFPA 90A and NFPA 90B shall be used as a supplement.

Exception: Health care, nursing care, ambulatory health care and detention occupancies shall comply with NFPA 90A, NFPA 90B and the *Standard Mechanical Code*.

(l) The State's minimum requirements for gas fired appliances shall be established by NFPA 54. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by NFPA 54, and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Gas Code*, then the *Standard Gas Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(m) The State's minimum requirements for liquefied petroleum (LP) gases shall be established by

NFPA 58. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by NFPA 58, and those same areas are specifically addressed by NFPA 54 or the *Standard Gas Code*, then NFPA 54 or the *Standard Gas Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(n) The State's minimum requirements for building construction types shall be established by the *Standard Building Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code*, then the *Life Safety Code* shall be used as a supplement. The requirements for sprinkler protection related to minimum building construction types shall be addressed by the *Life Safety Code*. In addition, a conversion chart for NFPA 220 and the *Standard Building Code* shall be added for reference only.

Exception: Health care, nursing care, ambulatory health care and detention occupancies shall comply with the minimum construction requirements of the Life Safety Code and the Standard Building Code.

(o) The State's minimum requirements for interior finishes shall be established by the *Life Safety Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code*, then the *Standard Building Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(p) The State's minimum requirements for the protection of vertical openings shall be established by the *Life Safety Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code*, then the *Standard Building Code* shall be used as a supplement.

120-3-3-.02 Application.

(1) Whenever the provisions of this Chapter of the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner offer alternatives, as far as fire safety requirements are concerned, that were not permissible under previous editions of any Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner covering the same subject matter, the provisions of this Chapter may be used by the Authority Having Jurisdiction in determining whether a building is in compliance with the provisions of O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2, of the Georgia Code, and the Rules and Regulations promulgated thereunder.

(2) Any day-care center or group day-care home that closes or ceases operation for more than 60 calendar days and later reopens shall be deemed a new day-care center or new group day-care home for the purposes of these rules and regulations.

120-3-3-.03 Definitions.

(1) "Code or standard of the National Fire Protection Association (National Fire Code and National Electric Code)" shall mean any of the codes and or standards of the National Fire Protection Association (National Fire Code and National Electric Code) adopted and modified in this Chapter or any other chapter of the Safety Fire Commissioner's Rules and Regulations.

(2) "Code or standard of the Standard Building Code Congress, (Southern Standard Building Code)" shall mean any of the codes and or standards of the Standard Building Code Congress, (Standard Building Code) adopted as amended by the Department of Community Affairs.

(3) "Conflict" shall mean, for the purpose of this Chapter and O.C.G.A. §25-2-13 (g), any dissimilarity of requirements regarding any specific element that conflict by being either more or less restrictive between the codes and or standards of the National Fire Protection Association (National Fire Codes and National Electric Code) adopted and modified in this Chapter or any other chapter of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner and any code or standard of the Standard Building Code Congress, (Southern Standard Building Code) adopted as amended by the Department of Community Affairs.

(4) "Existing Group Day-Care Home" or "Existing Day-Care Center" shall mean, for the purpose of this Chapter, a group day-care home or day-care center in existence and being occupied as such prior to July 1, 1985, or which had plans approved by the Department of Human Resources prior to July 1, 1985.

(5) "High Rise Building" shall mean, for the purpose of this Chapter and the adopted codes herein, a building more than 75 feet in height or seven (7) stories or more in height. Building height shall be measured from the lowest level of fire department vehicle access to the floor of the highest occupiable story.

(6) "Occupiable Story" shall mean, for the purpose of this Chapter and the adopted codes herein, a story occupied by people on a regular basis. Stories used exclusively for mechanical equipment rooms, elevator penthouses and similar spaces are not occupiable stories.

(7) "Personal care home" shall mean, for the purpose of this Chapter and O.C.G.A §25-2-13 (b)(1)(J), a facility licensed as a personal care home or an assisted living facility.

(8) "Primary Level of Exit Discharge" shall mean, for the purpose of this Chapter and the adopted codes herein, that story which is level with or above finished grade by more than 50 percent of the cubic volume of the occupiable story. Building levels below the primary level shall not count as a story in determining the height of a building.

(9) "Sleeping Accommodations for Hire" shall mean, for the purpose of this Chapter, O.C.G.A. §25-2-13 (b)(1) and the adopted codes herein, a bed, whether single, double, queen, or king, which is for hire or rental, whether by the day, week, month, or some other period of time.

(10) "Stories" shall mean, for the purpose of O.C.G.A. §25-2-13 (b)(1) and the *Life Safety Code* adopted herein, that level starting at the primary level of exit discharge and ending at the highest occupiable story. A building level below the primary level shall not count as a story in determining the height of a building.

120-3-3-.04 State Minimum Fire Safety Standards with Modifications.

(1) Unless otherwise stated in this Chapter, the edition of the *Standard Fire Prevention Code*, as published by the Southern Building Code Congress International, Inc., as adopted and modified in this Chapter, and the following editions of the standards, recommended practices, guides and methods, as published in the *National Fire Codes* by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), as adopted and modified herein shall be the state minimum fire safety standards.

SBCCI, Standard Fire Prevention Code, 1994 Edition

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1:

(a) Delete subsection 101.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"101.2 ADMINISTRATION, ENFORCEMENT and PENALTIES"

(b) Add a new paragraph 101.2.1 to read as follows:

"101.2.1 General. The administration, enforcement and penalty provisions of O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2 and administrative provisions of the various Chapters of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner shall apply to and regulate the application and enforcement of the 1994 *Standard Fire Prevention Code*. For conditions existing prior to the adoption of this Code, the provisions and modifications adopted in Chapter 120-3-3, under Rule 120-3-3-.04 for Chapter 1, Section 1-3 of NFPA 101, the Life Safety Code, shall apply to the application of this Code.

NOTE: Nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting any local jurisdiction from adopting the deleted

portions of Chapter 1 of the 1994 *Standard Fire Prevention Code* for local purposes, however local amendments shall not be less restrictive than the code as adopted in these regulations."

(c) Delete subsection 101.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"101.3 PURPOSE AND INTENT"

(d) Add a new paragraph 101.3.1 to read as follows:

"101.3.1 General. The primary purpose of the Code as adopted is to provide, along with other adopted codes and standards, for the reasonable minimum protection of life and property from the hazards created by fire, smoke, explosion, or panic created from a fear of fire or smoke. It is intended that the purposes of this Code be accomplished by: (1) Coordinating application and enforcement of its provisions with those of other applicable codes, standards and regulations; and (2) By coordinating the application of its provisions where possible with educational programs or efforts designed to bring about changes in high risk attitudes and behaviors that are the root causes of most fire related problems in Georgia; and (3) By encouraging or requiring informational and awareness programs designed to make the citizens of Georgia aware of their responsibilities for compliance with this Code as well as the other Rules and Regulations of the Commissioner."

(e) Add a new paragraph 101.3.2 to read as follows:

"101.3.2 Applicability. This Code shall apply to all buildings, structures and facilities except as herein provided and shall be utilized in conjunction with the 1997 edition of the *Life Safety Code* and the 1994 edition of the *Standard Building Code*, the 1994 edition of the *Standard Mechanical Code* and the 1994 edition of the *Standard Gas Code* as amended by the Department of Community Affairs to the degree provided in 1-3.14. Where specific occupancy types and structures have been addressed by additional NFPA standards in addition to the *Life Safety Code*, the specific NFPA standard related to the occupancy type and/or structure shall take precedence over any of the requirements of the *Standard Codes* referenced in paragraph 1-2.6.1 of the *Life Safety Code* except for areas where the *Standard Codes* provide for additional requirements related to minimum construction requirements and standpipes.

Exception: This Code does not apply to one- and two- family dwellings or one- and two-family row houses (townhouses) separated by a two hour fire wall except as specified in Chapter 18, Chapter 19 and Chapter 20."

(f) Add a new paragraph 101.3.2.1 to read as follows:

"101.3.2.1 The State's minimum requirements for means of egress and all components thereof, with the exception of smoke proof enclosures of exit stairs in high rise structures, unless otherwise addressed in these regulations shall be established by the *Life Safety Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* with the exception of smoke proof enclosures, and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code*, then the *Standard Building Code* shall be used as a supplement."

(g) Add a new paragraph 101.3.2.2 to read as follows:

"101.3.2.2 The State's minimum requirements for smoke proof enclosures of exit stairs in high rise structures shall be established by the *Standard Building Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code*, then the *Life Safety Code* shall be used as a supplement."

(h) Add a new paragraph 101.3.2.3 to read as follows:

"101.3.2.3 The State's minimum requirements for standpipes shall be established by the *Standard Building Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* or this Code, then the *Life Safety Code* or this Code shall be used as a supplement. In addition, the requirements for occupant hoses are eliminated for new and existing buildings subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

(i) Add a new paragraph 101.3.2.4 to read as follows:

“101.3.2.4 The State's minimum requirements for sprinkler systems, except those systems required by minimum construction requirements, shall be established by the *Life Safety Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code*, then the *Standard Building Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(j) Add a new paragraph 101.3.2.5 to read as follows:

“101.3.2.5 The State's minimum requirements for fire alarm systems shall be established by the *Life Safety Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* or this *Code*, then the *Standard Building Code* or this *Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(k) Add a new paragraph 101.3.2.6 to read as follows:

“101.3.2.6 The State's minimum requirements for smoke detection systems shall be established by the *Life Safety Code* except where they are specifically addressed by O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* or O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2 and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* or this *Code*, then the *Standard Building Code* or this *Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(l) Add a new paragraph 101.3.2.7 to read as follows:

“101.3.2.7 The State's minimum requirements for portable fire extinguishers shall be established by the *Life Safety Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by this *Code* or the *Standard Building Code*, then this *Code* or the *Standard Building Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(m) Add a new paragraph 101.3.2.8 to read as follows:

“101.3.2.8 The State's minimum requirements for occupancy classifications or subclassifications including the definitions thereof shall be established by the *Life Safety Code*. Where any occupancy classifications or subclassifications including the definitions thereof are not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* and those same occupancy classifications or subclassifications including the definitions thereof are specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* or this *Code*, then the *Standard Building Code* or this *Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(n) Add a new paragraph 101.3.2.9 to read as follows:

“101.3.2.9 The State's minimum requirements for definitions shall be established by the *Standard Building Code* with the exception of those definitions established by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner and with the exception of the definitions of occupancies and their classifications. Where any definitions are not specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* and those same definitions are specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* or *Standard Fire Prevention Code*, then the *Life Safety Code* or *Standard Fire Prevention Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(o) Add a new paragraph 101.3.2.10 to read as follows:

“101.3.2.10 The State's minimum requirements for cooking equipment shall be established by the *Life Safety Code* and NFPA 96. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* and NFPA 96, and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Mechanical Code*, then the *Standard Mechanical Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(p) Add a new paragraph 101.3.2.11 to read as follows:

“101.3.2.11 The State's minimum requirements for HVAC systems shall be established by the *Standard Mechanical Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Standard Mechanical Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by NFPA 90 A and NFPA 90 B, then NFPA 90A and NFPA 90B shall be used as a supplement.

Exception: Health care, nursing care, ambulatory health care and detention occupancies shall comply with the minimum requirements of NFPA 90A, NFPA 90B and the Standard Mechanical Code.

(q) Add a new paragraph 101.3.2.12 to read as follows:

“101.3.2.12 The State's minimum requirements for gas fired appliances shall be established by NFPA 54. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by NFPA 54, and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Gas Code*, then the *Standard Gas Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(r) Add a new paragraph 101.3.2.13 to read as follows:

“101.3.2.13 The State's minimum requirements for liquefied petroleum (LP) gases shall be established by NFPA 58. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by NFPA 58, and those same areas are specifically addressed by NFPA 54 or the *Standard Gas Code*, then NFPA 54 or the *Standard Gas Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(s) Add a new paragraph 101.3.2.14 to read as follows:

“101.3.2.14 The State's minimum requirements for building construction types shall be established by the *Standard Building Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code*, then the *Life Safety Code* shall be used as a supplement. This includes the requirements for sprinkler protection related to minimum building construction types.

Exception: Health care, nursing care, ambulatory health care and detention occupancies shall comply with the minimum construction requirements of the Life Safety Code and the Standard Building Code.

(t) Add a new paragraph 101.3.2.15 to read as follows:

“101.3.2.15 The State's minimum requirements for interior finishes shall be established by the *Life Safety Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code*, then the *Standard Building Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(u) Add a new paragraph 101.3.2.16 to read as follows:

“101.3.2.16 The State's minimum requirements for the protection of vertical openings shall be established by the *Life Safety Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code*, then the *Standard Building Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(v) Delete subsection 101.4 in its entirety and insert a new subsection 101.4 as follows:

“101.4 Resolution of Conflicts

101.4.1 Where any technical requirements which are addressed by this *Code* and the *Life Safety Code* and the *Standard Building Code*, the *Standard Mechanical Code* and the *Standard Gas Code* as amended by the Department of Community Affairs and referenced in paragraph 1-2.6.1 of the *Life Safety Code*; and where two or more of the afore mentioned codes and/or standards establish differing requirements whether conflicting or more restrictive, the following rules shall be applied by the authority having jurisdiction.

101.4.1.1 For technical issues regarding means of egress including the fire resistance rating of such in cases where automatic sprinkler protection is provided, the specific provisions of the *Life Safety Code* shall take precedence over the requirements of sprinklered or non-sprinklered provisions of the *Standard Building Code*.

101.4.1.2 For technical dimensional requirements related to the means of egress, including but not limited to stair risers, stair treads, guards, width or travel distances, the specific provisions of the *Life Safety Code* shall take precedence over the requirements of the *Standard Building Code*.

101.4.1.3 For technical requirements regarding the installation of automatic fire protection devices or systems, included but not limited to automatic sprinkler protection, the installation of smoke detection systems, fire alarm systems, or the installation of other fire suppression components, the specific provisions of the *Life*

Safety Code shall take precedence over the requirements of the *Standard Building Code*.

Exception No. 1 For technical requirements regarding the installation of standpipes, the specific provisions of the *Standard Building Code* shall take precedence over the requirements of the *Life Safety Code*.

Exception No. 2 For technical requirements regarding the installation of smoke detectors or smoke detection systems, the specific provisions established by O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2, shall take precedence over the requirements of the *Life Safety Code* and the *Standard Building Code*.

101.4.1.4 For technical issues regarding the minimum requirements for existing buildings, the requirements of the *Life Safety Code* shall take precedence over the requirements of the *Standard Building Code*.

101.4.1.5 For issues regarding structural design and loading criteria, the specific provisions of the *Standard Building Code* shall take precedence over the requirements of the *Life Safety Code*.

101.4.1.6 For technical issues regarding the definition of terms in Chapter 2 or other chapters of the *Life Safety Code*, the specific provisions of the *Standard Building Code* shall take precedence over the requirements of the *Life Safety Code* with the exception of those provided the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner including this Chapter, as well as, definitions relating to the classification or subclassification of occupancies as specified in 101.4.1.7.

101.4.1.7 For technical issues regarding occupancy classification or subclassification including the definition thereof, the classification or sub classification of occupancies including the definition thereof shall be determined by the *Life Safety Code* and shall take precedence over the occupancy classifications of the *Standard Building Code*.

101.4.1.8 For technical issues regarding liquefied petroleum (LP) gases, the specific provisions of NFPA 58 entitled, □Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases, adopted and modified by Chapter 120-3-16, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner, shall take precedence over the requirements of the *Standard Gas Code*.

101.4.1.9 For technical issues regarding gas fired appliances, the specific provisions of NFPA 54 entitled, □National Fuel Gas Code, adopted and modified by Chapter 120-3-14, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner, shall take precedence over the requirements of the *Standard Gas Code*.

101.4.1.10 For technical issues regarding HVAC systems, the specific provisions of the *Standard Mechanical Code* shall take precedence over the requirements of NFPA 90A entitled, □*Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems*, and NFPA 90B entitled, *Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Systems*, adopted and modified by this Chapter of the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner.

101.4.1.11 For technical issues regarding the minimum construction classifications of buildings (Type I, Type II, Type III, Type IV, Type V or Type VI as defined in the *Standard Building Code*, and Type I, Type II, Type III, Type IV or Type V as defined in the *Life Safety Code*) as a requirement for the occupancy classification and sub classification, the requirements of the *Standard Building Code* shall take precedence over the requirements of the *Life Safety Code*.

101.4.1.12 For technical issues regarding the minimum interior finish requirements for various areas of buildings and structures, the minimum requirements established by the provisions of the *Life Safety Code* shall take precedence over the requirements of the *Standard Building Code*.

101.4.1.13 For technical issues regarding the protection of vertical openings in buildings and structures, the minimum technical requirements established by the specific provisions of the *Life Safety Code* shall take precedence over the technical requirements established by the *Standard Building Code*. The

Standard Building Code shall be used as a supplement to cover any areas not addressed by the *Life Safety Code*.

101.4.1.14 For technical issues regarding the design, installation, protection and maintenance of cooking equipment, the requirements established by the *Life Safety Code* and NFPA (NFPA) Standard 96, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner shall take precedence over the *Standard Building Code*, the *Standard Mechanical Code* and this Code.

101.4.1.15 For technical issues regarding the storage, handling, use, or transportation of hazardous materials, such as but not limited to, flammable and combustible liquids, flammable gases, compressed gases, explosives, blasting agents, oxidizers, toxic gases, fireworks, cryogenic materials, etc., the minimum requirements established by the applicable codes and standards adopted by the various Chapters of the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner shall take precedence over the provisions of this Code or the standards referenced thereby."

(w) Delete subsection 101.6 in its entirety and insert in its place the following:

□ **101.6 Existing and Special Historic Buildings.** Refer to 101.2.1 regarding the application of this Code to existing buildings. Except to the extent required by applicable laws of Georgia, the provisions of this Code are not mandatory for buildings or structures identified and classified by the state, or as appropriate, a local jurisdiction, as historic buildings when such buildings or structures are judged by the fire official to be safe and in the public interest of health, safety and welfare. When evaluating the safety of existing and historic buildings the fire official should consult O.C.G.A. Title 8, Chapter 2, Article 3, "Uniform Act for the Application of Building and Fire Related Codes to Existing Buildings", and the provisions of O.C.G.A. 25-2-13 (b) (3) & (4)."

(2) Modifications to Chapter 2:

(a) Add a new subsection 201.3 to read as follows:

"201.3 Conflicts. Where there are definitions in " Chapter 2, DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS", of the 1994 *Standard Fire Prevention Code* that differ from definitions for the same term in other codes or standards the following shall apply. The State's minimum requirements for definitions shall be established by the *Standard Building Code* with the exception of those definitions established by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner and with the exception of the definitions of occupancies and their classifications. Where any definitions are not specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* and those same definitions are specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* or *Standard Fire Prevention Code*, then the *Life Safety Code* or *Standard Fire Prevention Code* shall be used as a supplement. The State's minimum definitions for occupancy classifications or subclassifications shall be established by the *Life Safety Code*. Where any occupancy classifications or subclassifications definitions are not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* and those same occupancy classifications or subclassifications definitions are specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* or this Code, then the *Standard Building Code* or this Code shall be used as a supplement.

(b) Delete the definition '**BUILDING CODE**' located in Section 202 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"BUILDING CODE - For purposes of this Code refer to applicable chapters of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. Where such chapters do not address a matter referred by this Code to the Building Code, the term shall apply to the *Standard Building Code*, as published by the Southern Building Code Congress International, Inc., as adopted by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs."

(c) Delete the definition '**FIRE OFFICIAL**' located in Section 202 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"FIRE OFFICIAL - For purposes of this Code shall mean the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner or appropriate local fire code enforcement authority or local fire marshal charged with the administration and

enforcement of the Fire Prevention Code."

(d) Add the following as new definitions in Section 202, inserted alphabetically, to read as follows:

"NFIPA - National Fire Protection Association. The designation when used in the *Georgia State Minimum Standard Fire Prevention Code* applies to the National Fire Protection Association codes and standards adopted and modified in the various chapters of the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner.

"OVERCROWDING - A condition that exists when either there are more people in a building, structure or portion thereof than have been authorized or posted by the authority having jurisdiction, or when the authority having jurisdiction, or his or her representative, determines that a threat exists to the safety of the occupants due to persons sitting and or standing in locations so that in the event of an emergency said persons may obstruct or impede the use of aisles, passages, corridors, stairways, exits, or other components of means of egress."

(e) Delete in its entirety the definition **WRITTEN NOTICE** located in Section 202.

(f) Delete in their entirety the definitions for the following terms located in Section 202. Refer to NFPA Standard 101, *Life Safety Code* for the appropriate definitions and occupancy classifications:

"A1- LARGE ASSEMBLY OCCUPANCIES"

"A2- SMALL ASSEMBLY OCCUPANCIES"

"APARTMENT"

"APARTMENT HOUSE"

"DORMITORY"

"DWELLING"

"DWELLING UNIT"

"EDUCATIONAL OCCUPANCY"

"FACTORY-INDUSTRIAL OCCUPANCY"

"HIGH RISE BUILDING"

"HOTEL"

"INSTITUTIONAL RESTRAINED OCCUPANCY"

"INSTITUTIONAL UNRESTRAINED OCCUPANCY"

"INSTITUTIONAL UNRESTRAINED RESIDENTIAL CARE OCCUPANCY"

"LODGING HOUSE"

"MERCANTILE OCCUPANCY"

"MOTEL"

"MULTIPLE DWELLING"

"RESIDENTIAL OCCUPANCY"

"STORAGE OCCUPANCY"

"TOWNHOUSE"

(3) Modifications to Chapter 3:

(a) Delete the opening sentence to Section 301 in its entirety and substitute in its place a new Section 301.1 to read as follows:

"301.1 Applicability. Where the provisions of this Code or the standards referenced thereby and in this Chapter do not apply to the specific subjects, situations or conditions encountered that involve risks to life and property from the hazards of fire, panic from fear of fire or smoke, or related hazards, compliance with the applicable Chapters of the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner shall be evidence of compliance with this Code."

(b) Add a new Section 301.2 to read as follows:

"301.2 Basic Minimum Standard. Except where otherwise stated in this Code, where this Code or the standards referenced thereby and in this Chapter and the provisions of other Chapters of the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner deal with the same subject, situation or condition, the more protective or stringent provision shall be the basic minimum standard to the degree specified in sections 101.3 and 101.4."

(c) Add a new Section 301.3 at the start of the list of recognized standards and publications:

"301.3 Recognized Standards and Publications."

(d) In Section 301 under the heading National Fire Protection Association and subheading "NFIPA STANDARDS", delete the edition year of the referenced NFIPA codes and standards and insert under the words NFIPA Standards the following:

"The year edition of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA or NFIPA) standards listed herein under 301.3, are not applicable for purposes of this Code. Where the provisions of this Code reference NFIPA or NFPA standards, codes or practices, the specific editions and any modifications thereto shall be those adopted by the various Chapters of the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner."

(4) Modifications to Chapter 4:

(a) Delete Section 401 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"401 GENERAL PROVISIONS The provisions of O.C.G.A. Chapter 25-2, or other applicable state laws, and of the applicable Chapters of the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner or the Rules and Regulations of local jurisdictions regarding the requirements for certificates, licenses, permits, plan reviews, inspections, approvals, fees, etc. shall apply."

(b) Delete Section 402 in its entirety.

(5) Modifications to Chapter 5:

(a) Add a new subsection 501.7 to read as follows:

"501.7 Charcoal, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, or Liquid Fired Burners. No charcoal or liquefied petroleum gas or liquid fueled burners shall be kindled or maintained on balconies or within 10 feet of combustible patios on ground floors.

Exception: Single-family dwellings"

(b) Delete subsection 502.8 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"It shall be unlawful to transport or permit to be transported any asphalt kettle beneath which is maintained any open fire, heated coals, or ashes over any highway, road or street. Asphalt kettles shall not be used inside of or on the roof of any building, or within 10 feet of any building or property line. Asphalt kettles shall be in good working order and complete with an operational kettle lid. There shall be at least one approved fire extinguisher of a minimum of 2A 40-B:C classification within 30 feet of each asphalt kettle during the period such kettle is in use, and one additional 2A 40-B:C classification fire extinguisher, on the roof being covered."

(c) Delete paragraph 504.7.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"504.7.2 All fire and or smoke barriers or walls shall be effectively and permanently identified with signs or stenciling above a decorative ceiling and or in concealed spaces with letters a minimum of two (2) inches high on a contrasting background spaced a maximum of twelve (12) feet on center with a minimum of one per wall or barrier. The hourly rating shall be included on all rated barriers or walls. Suggested wording '() Hour Fire and Smoke Barrier-Protect All Openings'.

Exception: Existing stenciling acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction."

(d) Delete 505.1.1 in its entirety and insert in its place the following:

"505.1.1 General. The State's minimum requirements for interior finishes shall be as required by NFIPA (NFPA) Standard 101, *Life Safety Code*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner. Any areas not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* and which are addressed by the *Standard Building Code*, as adopted by the Georgia Board of Community Affairs, the requirements of the *Standard Building Code* shall be the minimum requirements."

(e) Delete paragraph 505.1.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

□ **505.1.2** The State's minimum requirements for interior finishes shall be established by the *Life Safety Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code*, then the *Standard Building Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(f) Delete subsection 505.2 in its entirety.

(g) Delete subsection 505.3 in its entirety.

(h) Delete subsection 505.5 in its entirety.

(i) Delete subsection 505.6 in its entirety.

(6) Modifications to Chapter 6:

(a) Add a new section 603.1.2.1 to read as follows:

□ **603.1.2.1** Provisions in excess of the minimum *Code* requirements shall, as a minimum, be installed to meet the provisions of the currently adopted code(s) and/or standard(s) which may be applicable to the provision at the time of its installation. Any non-required fire protection system which is added onto, or interconnected with, any required fire protection system (of a similar type), shall be designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with the provisions of the currently adopted code(s) and/or standard(s) which may be applicable to the provision at the time of its installation.

Exception No 1: Other installations not conforming with the provisions of the currently adopted code(s) and/or standard(s) applicable to the provision at the time of its installation if such installations are reported and filed with the local responding fire department and the authority having jurisdiction. In addition such systems shall be identified as required by the authority having jurisdiction.

Exception No 2: Non-required systems designed, reviewed, installed and approved in accordance with local codes and/or ordinances."

(b) Delete 603.3.1 in its entirety and insert in its place the following:

"603.3.1 Portable Fire Extinguishers - General. The State's minimum requirements for portable fire extinguishers shall be as required by the *Life Safety Code*. Any areas not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* and which are addressed by this Code, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner or by the *Standard Building Code*, as adopted by the Georgia Board of Community Affairs or by any of the standards or codes adopted by the various chapters of the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner, the provisions addressed by the other applicable standard or code shall be the State minimum requirements. The selection, installation and maintenance of portable fire extinguishers shall comply with NFIPA (NFPA) Standard 10, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner."

(c) Delete subsection 603.6 in its entirety and insert in its place the following:

"603.6 Smoke Detectors - General. The State's minimum requirements for smoke detectors or smoke detection systems shall be as required by NFIPA (NFPA) Standard 101 *Life Safety Code*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner, except where they are specifically addressed by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, Title 25, Chapter 2. Any areas not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* or by O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2, and which are addressed by the *Standard Building Code*, as adopted by the Georgia Board of Community Affairs or by this Code, the

requirements of the *Standard Building Code* or this Code shall be the State minimum requirements. Such detectors installed as required by O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2 and the applicable provisions of the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner shall be properly maintained in an operable condition."

(d) Delete subsection 603.7 in its entirety and insert in its place the following:

"603.7 Fire Alarm Systems - General. The State's minimum requirements for fire alarm systems shall be as required by NFIPA (NFPA) Standard 101 *Life Safety Code*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner. Any areas not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* and which are addressed by the *Standard Building Code*, as adopted by the Georgia Board of Community Affairs or by this Code, the requirements of the *Standard Building Code* or this Code shall be the State minimum requirements. Fire alarm systems shall be installed and maintained in accordance with NFIPA (NFPA) Standard 72, *National Fire Alarm Code*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner."

(e) Delete 603.9 in its entirety and insert in its place the following:

"603.9 Standpipe Systems - General. The State's minimum requirements for standpipe systems shall be as required by *Standard Building Code*, as adopted by the Georgia Board of Community Affairs. Any areas not specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* and which are addressed by the *Life Safety Code*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 Rules of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner or by this Code, the requirements of the *Life Safety Code* or this Code shall be the State minimum requirements. Standpipe systems shall be installed and maintained in accordance with NFIPA (NFPA) Standards 14 and 25, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner."

(f) Delete subsection 603.10 in its entirety.

(g) Delete subsection 603.11 in its entirety.

(h) Delete paragraph 603.12.1 in its entirety and renumber 603.12.2 to 603.12.1.

(i) Delete subsection 603.15 in its entirety and insert the following new subsection:

"603.15 Automatic Sprinkler Systems

603.15.1 The design, installation, testing and maintenance of automatic sprinkler systems shall be as required by the *Life Safety Code* and, as applicable, NFIPA (NFPA) Standards 13, 13R or 13D, as adopted and modified by Chapter 120-3-3, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. Any areas not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* or by NFIPA (NFPA) Standards 13, 13R or 13D, and which are addressed by the *Standard Building Code* or by this Code, the specific provisions of the *Standard Building Code* and this Code shall be the minimum requirements.

603.15.2 Automatic sprinkler systems and other water based fire extinguishing systems, including fire pumps, required or installed shall be maintained in accordance with NFIPA (NFPA) Standard 25, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3, Rules of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner, provided, however, any area not specifically addressed by NFIPA (NFPA) Standard 25, and which is specifically addressed by this Code, the specific provision of this Code shall be the minimum requirement. A certificate of inspection as specified in NFIPA (NFPA) Standard 25 shall be forwarded to the fire official after each Annual inspection. Certificates of inspection shall be submitted on such forms as the fire official may prescribe."

(j) Delete subsection 603.20 in its entirety and insert the following new subsection:

"603.20 Fire Protection for Cooking Operations

603.20.1 The design, installation, protection and maintenance of cooking equipment, shall be as required by the *Life Safety Code* and NFIPA (NFPA) Standard 96, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. Any areas not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* or by NFIPA (NFPA) Standard 96, and which are addressed by the *Standard Mechanical Code*, the specific

provisions of the *Standard Mechanical Code* shall be the minimum requirements."

(k) Delete paragraph 603.20.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"603.20.2 Fire suppression systems approved for the protection of commercial cooking equipment shall be designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with the applicable standards adopted in Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner."

(7) Modifications to Chapter 8:

(a) Delete subsection 801.2 in its entirety and in its place insert the following:

"801.2 Means of Egress Requirements.

801.2.1 The State's means of egress requirements and all components thereof, with the exception of mezzanines, unless otherwise addressed in the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner, shall be established by NFIPA (NFPA) Standard 101, *Life Safety Code*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner. Any areas not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code*, with the exception of mezzanines, and which are addressed by the *Standard Building Code* or this Code, the specific provisions of the *Standard Building Code* or this Code shall be the minimum requirement.

801.2.2 The State's minimum requirements for means of egress from mezzanines shall be established by the *Standard Building Code*, as adopted by the Georgia Board of Community Affairs. Any areas not specifically addressed with regard to means of egress from mezzanines by the *Standard Building Code* and which are addressed by the *Life Safety Code*, the specific provision of the *Life Safety Code* shall be the minimum requirement."

(b) Delete subsection 802.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"802.2 Overcrowding. Overcrowding of a building or structure is prohibited. It is the responsibility of the manager and the person in charge of a building, structure, or portion thereof not to allow an overcrowded condition to exist, and to take prompt action to remedy an overcrowded condition when evidence of such a condition is noted, or when advised or ordered by the Fire Official or his/her representative."

(c) Delete Section 803 in its entirety.

(d) Delete Section 804 in its entirety.

(e) Delete Section 805 in its entirety.

(f) Delete Section 806 in its entirety.

(g) Delete Section 807 in its entirety.

(h) Delete Section 808 in its entirety.

(i) Delete Section 810 in its entirety.

(8) Modifications to Chapter 9:

(a) Delete paragraph 902.1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"902.1.1 The storage of flammable or combustible liquids in aboveground tanks outside of buildings is prohibited within the following limits. No aboveground storage tank for Class I flammable liquids shall be erected within 300 feet of any school, church, hospital, theater or public hall. A public hall shall be defined as any building regularly used for public assembly for purposes of amusement, instruction, religious worship or other meetings. Additional location requirements shall be as specified in NFIPA 30 as adopted in Chapter

120-3-11 of the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner. The local fire official shall have the authority to prohibit or limit the storage of flammable and combustible liquids in aboveground tanks outside of buildings in Fire Districts established by the local jurisdiction."

(b) Delete paragraph 902.5.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"902.5.3 Any tank which has been abandoned for a period of 1 year shall be removed from the property. If circumstances warrant, however, such tank may be abandoned in place and safeguarded as follows:

1. All flammable or combustible liquid shall be removed from the tank and all connecting lines.
2. The suction, inlet, gauge, and vent lines shall be disconnected.
3. The tank and any remaining stubs shall be filled completely with concrete, sand or other approved inert material.
4. All tank inlets and outlets shall be capped."

(c) Delete paragraph 902.7.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"902.7.1 Vent pipes from tanks storing flammable or combustible liquids shall be so located that the discharge point is outside of buildings. The vent shall terminate above normal snow levels, but in any case not less than 8 feet above the fill opening and not less than 12 feet above the adjacent ground level. Such pipes shall discharge only upward or angled upward in order to disperse vapors. Vent pipes 2 inches or less nominal inside diameter shall not be obstructed by devices that will cause excessive back pressure. Vent pipe outlets shall be so located that flammable vapors will not enter building openings or be trapped under eaves or other obstructions. Vent pipes shall be provided with a vacuum and pressure relief device as required in NFIPA 30, or there shall be an approved flame arrester located in the vent line at the outlet."

(d) Delete paragraph 904.2.8 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"904.2.8 General purpose public warehouses: Protected storage in buildings or in portions of such buildings cut off by approved fire walls shall be in accordance with Table 904B of this Code and unprotected storage in buildings or in portions of such buildings cut off by approved fire walls shall be in accordance with subparagraph 4-4.4.1 of NFIPA 30. Materials creating no fire exposure hazard to the flammable or combustible liquids may be stored in the same area."

(e) Delete the Unprotected Storage portion of Table 904B in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"Unprotected Storage shall be in accordance with subparagraph 4-4.4.1 of NFIPA 30, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-11 of the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner."

(f) Delete subsection 906.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"906.1 Location of Plants. No new bulk plants shall be constructed within 300 feet of any school, church, hospital, theater or public hall. A public hall shall be any building regularly used for public assembly for purposes of amusement, instruction, religious worship or other meetings. Separation limits for other occupancy types shall be set by the authority having jurisdiction. The local fire official shall have the authority to prohibit bulk plants in Fire Districts established by the local jurisdiction"

(g) Delete paragraph 907.4.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"907.4.4 Location. Dispensing device nozzles at automobile service stations shall be located a minimum distance of 10 feet from a property line and so located that all parts of a vehicle being serviced will be on private property. Dispensing device nozzles at automobile service stations shall be located not less than 10 feet from any building which is not of noncombustible or of fire resistant construction. Such dispensing device nozzles shall not be located within 5 feet of any building opening."

(h) Delete paragraph 907.4.6.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"907.4.6.2 A clearly labeled manually operated pump master switch shall be provided in an approved location, within 100 feet of, but not nearer than 20 feet to, any dispenser. Where such master switch is not visible from all dispensers, the location thereof shall be indicated by approved signs."

(i) Delete paragraph 907.4.7.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"907.4.7.2 Emergency controls shall be installed at a location acceptable to the Fire Official, but controls shall be not more than 100 feet from dispensers."

(j) Delete paragraph 907.4.8 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"907.4.8 Dispensers providing fuels intended for use with portable home heating appliances shall be located not less than 20 feet from other dispensers and shall not be located in the same dispensing device with Class I liquids."

(k) Delete paragraph 907.9.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"907.9.2 Extinguishers of a minimum classification of 2A 40B:C shall be provided and so located that no pump, dispenser or fill-pipe opening shall be a greater distance than 100 feet from such extinguisher."

(l) Delete paragraph 907.10.6.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"907.10.6.2 Fire extinguishers, each having a minimum classification of 2A 40B:C shall be provided on each float and on the pier or wharf within 100 feet of the head of the gangway to the float, except that where the office is within 25 feet of the gangway or is on the float and an extinguisher is provided thereon, the extinguisher at the head of the gangway need not be provided."

(m) Delete subsection 910.8 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"910.8 Every tank vehicle used for the transportation of any flammable or combustible liquid, regardless of the quantity being transported, or whether loaded or empty, shall be conspicuously and legibly marked on each side and the rear thereof, in letters which are legible at 50 feet on a background of sharply contrasting color, by one of the following options:

(1) With a sign or lettering spelling the word FLAMMABLE, or

(2) With the common name of the flammable or combustible liquid being transported.

(9) Modification to Chapter 14:

(a) Delete Section 1401.4 in its entirety and substitute it with the following:

"1401.4 Fuel Oil The grade of fuel oil used in a burner shall be that for which the burner is approved and as stipulated by the manufacturer. The use of crankcase oil or any other oil containing gasoline shall not be used except as permitted in NFPA 31 as adopted by Chapter 120-3-11 of the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner."

(10) Modifications to Chapter 17:

(a) Delete the provisions of Chapter 17 in their entirety, and insert the following new 1701:

"1701 GENERAL PROVISIONS

1701.1 Scope. The provisions of this Code relating to the storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases shall be those in NFPA Standard 58 and NFPA Standard 59, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-16 of the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner."

(11) Modification to Chapter 19:

(a) Delete paragraph 1902.3.2.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"1902.3.2.2 Black powder - 1 lb."

(b) Delete paragraph 1902.3.2.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"1902.3.2.3 Small arms primers or percussion caps - 10,000 on display in a non-sprinklered building; 25,000 on display in a sprinklered building."

(12) Modifications to Chapter 20:

(a) Delete paragraph 2001 in its entirety and substitute the following:

2001 GENERAL PROVISIONS Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the use of fireworks by railroads or other transportation agencies for the signal purposes or illumination, or the sale or use of blank cartridges for a show or theater, or for signal or ceremonial purposes in athletics or sports or for the use by military organizations.

NOTE: For additional requirements for fireworks see O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 10 and Chapter 120-10-2 Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner.

(13) Modifications to Chapter 30:

(a) Add an exception to Section 3001.3.1 to read as follows:

Exception: When the procedures used follow the guidelines and requirements set forth in NFPA 410 entitled, Standard for Aircraft Maintenance.

(b) Add an exception to Section 3001.3.2 to read as follows:

Exception: When aircraft maintenance is conducted in accordance with the guidelines and requirements set forth in NFPA 410 entitled, Standard for Aircraft Maintenance.

(14) Modifications to Chapter 31:

(a) Delete Chapter 31 entitled, "ASSEMBLY OCCUPANCIES" in its entirety.

(15) Modification to Chapter 36

(a) Add a new paragraph number 4 to Section 3607.2 to read as follows:

4. In buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system(s) and smoke removal is provided entirely by an engineered mechanical smoke removal system(s), curtain boards are not required.

(b) Add an exception to Section 3607.3.2 to read as follows:

Exception: In buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system(s), the capacity of the smoke removal system(s) shall provide three air changes per hour (cph) based on the gross building volume when empty.

(c) Renumber paragraph number 3 to number 4 in Section 3607.3.4 and add a new paragraph number 3 to read as follows:

3. In buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system(s), exhaust fans shall be uniformly spaced no more than 100 feet apart in one direction only. No spacing limitation is required in the other direction.

(d) Delete paragraph 3 in Section 3607.3.5 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

3. The fire department smoke removal control panel shall be in an approved location and shall be clearly identified. The control panel room shall be protected by not less than 1-hour fire rated construction or shall be located at an approved location on the exterior of the building. The control panel room shall be accessible from the exterior of the building.

(e) Modify Table 3607 by adding footnote marking 2 to the third column labeled Curtain Board Depth (ft) and adding a new note 2 to read as follows:

2. Curtain boards applicable to unsprinklered buildings only as specified in 3607.2.

(f) Delete Section 3609.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

3609.2 Access Doors. For fire fighting purposes, there shall be at least one access door in each

100 linear feet (30.5 m) or major fraction thereof of the exterior walls which face the access roadways required by 602.6 unless otherwise required in this code section. In exterior walls designed with continuous rolling dock doors which face access roadways, there shall be at least one access door in each 200 linear feet or fraction thereof. Required access doors shall be a minimum of 3 feet (9144 mm) wide and 6 feet 8 inches (2.03 m) high and shall be accessible without use of a ladder. Rolling doors are acceptable for such purposes in buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system(s) unless otherwise approved for unsprinklered buildings by the fire official.

(g) Add a new Section 3612 to read as follows:

3612 ESFR Sprinkler System(s). In buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic ESFR sprinkler system(s), neither smoke or heat venting nor mechanical smoke removal systems are required.

NFPA 10, 1994 Edition, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 4, Section 4-4:

(a) Delete subparagraph 4-4.3.1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

4-4.3.1.1 In addition to having a label affixed to the shell, each extinguisher that has undergone maintenance which includes internal examination or that has been recharged shall have a Verification of Service collar located around the neck of the container. The collar shall contain a single circular piece of uninterrupted material forming a hole of a size that will not permit collar assembly around the neck of the container unless the valve is completely removed. The collar shall not interfere with the operation of the fire extinguisher. The Verification of Service collar shall include the following information

1. Month, Day and Year the service was performed, indicated by a perforation such as by a hand punch.

2. Name of the firm.

3. Name and permit number of the person performing the service.

Exception No. 1: Fire extinguishers undergoing maintenance before the effective date of this Chapter of the Rules and Regulations.

Exception No. 2: Cartridge/Cylinder operated fire extinguishers do not require a Verification of Service collar.

Exception No. 3: New fire extinguishers do not require a Verification of Service collar within the first twelve months after the manufactures date.

(2) Modifications to Chapter 4, Section 4-5:

(a) Delete subsection 4-5.5 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

4-5.5 Each fire extinguisher shall have a tag or label securely attached that indicates the Month, Day and Year recharging was performed and that identifies the person performing the service. A Verification of Service (maintenance and recharging) collar in accordance with subparagraph 4-4.3.1.1 shall also be attached to the extinguisher.

Exception No. 1: Liquefied gas, halogenated agent and carbon dioxide extinguishers which have been recharged without valve removal do not require a verification of service collar.

Exception No. 2: Cartridge/Cylinder operated fire extinguishers do not require a Verification of Service collar.

Exception No. 3: New fire extinguishers do not require a Verification of Service collar or service tag by a licensed firm within the first twelve months after the manufactures date.

NFPA 10R, 1992 Edition, Recommended Practice for Portable Fire Extinguishing Equipment in Family Dwellings and Living Units

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1:

(a) Add a new subsection 1-1.1 to read as follows:

□1-1.1 The intent of these recommendations is to provide guidance based upon basic sound engineering practices which are intended to be applied with due consideration of all factors involved. Each individual property will have its own special conditions which must be considered and evaluated. The document is not in the form of a stand alone code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of the applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction, however, these recommendations are not intended to be construed as mandatory requirements.

NFPA 11, 1994 Edition, Standard for Low-Expansion Foam

Modifications: None

NFPA 11A, 1994 Edition, Standard for Medium- and High-Expansion Foam Systems

Modifications: None

NFPA 12, 1993 Edition, Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems

Modifications: None

NFPA 12A 1992 Edition, Standard on Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems

Modifications: None

NFPA 13, 1996 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems

Modifications:

(1) Modification to Chapter 4, Section 4-1:

(a) Add a new subsection 4-1.1.2 to read as follows:

□4-1.1.2 **Rules for the Modification of Existing Sprinkler Systems.**

4-1.1.2.1 In existing sprinkler systems, heads may be relocated from original installation locations.

4-1.1.2.2 One additional sprinkler may be added to an original installation location if the additional sprinkler is in a remotely located, or non-communicating compartment from the existing or relocated sprinkler.

4-1.1.2.3 Two sprinklers may be added to an existing branch line if the additional sprinklers are in remotely located, or non-communicating, compartments from the existing or relocated sprinkler locations.

4-1.1.2.4 New branch lines added to existing cross mains shall be sized the same as the existing branch lines.

4-1.1.2.5 No more than two heads shall be supplied from one inch pipe unless the existing system was calculated to supply more than two heads. In such case, the calculated maximum for one inch pipe shall take precedence.

4-1.1.2.6 All other alterations or modifications to existing branch lines shall be submitted with hydraulic calculations.

(2) Modification to Chapter 4, Section 4-13

(a) Add a new subparagraph 4-13.2.5 to read as follows:

□4-13.2.5 Recessed ceiling areas in excess of 1000 (increased from 300 cubic feet from previous regulations) cubic feet, such as skylights, coffered ceilings, cupolas, clerestories, etc., shall be sprinklered, regardless of other floor area coverage.

(b) Add a new exception to paragraph 4-13.5.2 to read as follows:

“Exception: Sprinklers may be omitted from elevator machine rooms which are separated from the

building with a minimum two (2) hour fire resistance separation and are provided with smoke detection interconnected to the building fire alarm system."

(3) Modification to Chapter 6, Section 6-1:

(a) Add a new item (qq) to paragraph 6-1.1.1 to read as follows:

(qq) Type of construction (obstructed or unobstructed as defined in 1-4.6) and distance between sprinkler deflector and structure in exposed structure areas.

(4) Modification to Chapter 6, Section 6-4:

(a) Add a new paragraph 6-4.4.9 to read as follows:

6-4.4.9 There shall be a minimum 10 psi cushion between the hydraulically calculated sprinkler system demand and supply when there is a backflow preventer present.

Exception: 10 psi cushion may be lowered with permission of the authority having jurisdiction.

(b) Add a new paragraph 6-4.4.10 to read as follows:

6-4.4.10 There shall be a minimum 15 psi cushion between the hydraulically calculated sprinkler system demand and supply in systems that do not have a backflow preventer.

Exception: 15 psi cushion may be lowered with permission of the authority having jurisdiction.

(5) Modification to Chapter 7, Section 7-2:

(a) Add a new paragraph 7-2.1.1 to read as follows:

7-2.1.1 A water test taken during an ordinary work day and made not more than six months prior to plan submittal shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction with all new system designs. Such tests shall be conducted in accordance with A-7-2.1; Testing of Water Supply, unless otherwise allowed by the authority having jurisdiction.

NFPA 13D, 1996 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One-and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes.

Modifications: None

NFPA 13R, 1996 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies Up to and Including Four Stories in Height

Modifications:

(1) Modification to Chapter 1, Section 1-1:

(a) Delete Section 1-1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"Scope. This standard deals with the design and installation of automatic sprinkler systems for protection against fire hazards in residential occupancies, personal care homes, day care centers and day care homes up to and including four stories."

(2) Modification to Chapter 1, Section 1-2:

(a) Delete Section 1-2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"Purpose. The purpose of this standard is to provide design and installation requirements for a sprinkler system to aid in the detection and control of fires in residential occupancies, day care centers, group day care centers, and personal care homes and thus provide improved protection against injury, loss of life, and property damage. A sprinkler system designed and installed in accordance with this standard is expected to prevent flashover (full room involvement) in the room of fire origin, when sprinklered, and to improve the chance for occupants to escape or be evacuated."

(3) Modification to Chapter 1, Section 1-3:

(a) Add new definitions to be inserted alphabetically to Section 1-3 to read as follows:

"Day-Care Center - A day-care facility subject to licensure or commission by the Department of Human Resources where more than 12 children receive care.

Day-Care Home - A day-care facility subject to licensure or commission by the Department of Human Resources where at least 3 but not more than 12 children receive care.

Personal Care Home/Assisted Living Facility - Any building or part thereof that is used for the lodging or boarding of seven (7) or more residents, not related by blood or marriage to the owners or operators, to provide personal care services."

(b) Add the following as new definitions in Section 1-3 inserted alphabetically to read as follows:

"Dwelling - Any building which contains not more than one or two 'dwelling units' intended to be used, rented, leased, hired out to be occupied for habitation purposes, or as a day-care center, or personal care home.

Dwelling Unit - One or more rooms arranged for the use of one or more individuals living together as in a single housekeeping unit, normally having cooking, living, sanitary, and sleeping facilities. Day-care is within the definition of dwelling unit.

Outside Dwelling Unit - Any area such as, but not limited to, storage, mechanical and equipment rooms and/or other area(s) that, in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction, constitutes a fire hazard in excess of the hazards normally found within the dwelling unit."

(4) Modification to Chapter 1, Section 1-5:

(a) Add a new subsection 1-5.8 to read as follows:

"1-5.8 Minimum pipe size shall be 3/4 inch for copper and one (1) inch for steel. For other approved pipe or tubing used, a minimum size of 3/4 inch for those with a Hazen-Williams 'C' value of 150 or more and one (1) inch for those less than 150."

(5) Modification to Chapter 2, Section 2-3:

(a) Add an exception to subsection 2-3.2(a) and (d) to read as follows:

"Exception: A fire pump not meeting NFPA 20 may be acceptable for day care centers, day care homes, and personal care homes based upon documentation and subject to written approval of the authority having jurisdiction."

(6) Modification to Chapter 2, Section 2-4:

(a) Delete paragraph 2-4.1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"2-4.1.1 Each system shall have a single control valve arranged to shut off both the domestic and sprinkler systems, and a separate shutoff valve for the domestic system only. A non-multipurpose piping system shall be isolated from the domestic water system by not less than two (2) spring load check valves or equivalent.

Exception: The sprinkler system piping may have a separate control valve when supervised by one of the following methods:

- 1. Central station, proprietary, or remote station alarm service,*
- 2. Local alarm service that will cause the sounding of an audible signal at a constantly attended point, or*
- 3. Locking the valves open."*

(b) Add a new subparagraph 2-4.1.1.1 to read as follows:

"2-4.1.1.1 All valves controlling water supplies for sprinkler systems or portions thereof, including floor control valves, should be easily accessible to authorized persons. Water supply connections should not extend into or through a building unless such connection is under control of an outside listed indicating valve or an inside listed indicating valve located near an outside wall of the building."

(7) Modification to Chapter 2, Section 2-6:

(a) Delete section 2-6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"2-6 Location of Sprinklers. Sprinklers shall be installed in all areas.

Exception No. 1: Sprinklers are not required in bathrooms where the area does not exceed 55 sq. ft. and the walls and ceilings, including behind fixtures, are of noncombustible or limited combustible materials providing a fifteen minute thermal barrier. This exception shall not apply to day-care occupancies approved for construction after the effective date of these regulations. In new construction the fixtures shall also be required to be non-combustible.

Exception No. 2: *Sprinklers are not required in clothes closets, linen closets, and pantries within dwelling units where the area of the space does not exceed 24 sq. ft., the least dimension does not exceed 3 ft. and the walls and ceilings are surfaced with noncombustible or limited combustible materials. This exception shall not apply to day-care occupancies approved for construction after the effective date of these regulations.*

Exception No. 3: *Sprinklers may be omitted from open attached: porches, balconies, corridors, and stairs,*

Exception No. 4: *Sprinklers may be omitted from attics, penthouse equipment rooms, crawl spaces, floor/ceiling spaces, elevator shafts, and other concealed spaces that are not used or intended for living purposes or storage.*

Exception No. 5: *Sprinklers may be omitted from elevator machine rooms which are separated from the building with a minimum two (2) hour fire resistance separation and are provided with smoke detection interconnected to the building fire alarm system."*

NFPA 14, 1996 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1:

(a) Delete section 1-1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

□ **1-1 Scope.** The State's minimum requirements for standpipes shall be established by the *Standard Building Code*. Any areas not specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* and which are addressed by the *Life Safety Code* or this *Code*, the *Life Safety Code* or this *Code* shall be used as a supplement. In addition, the requirements for occupant hoses are eliminated for new and existing buildings subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction. Where the installation of standpipes and or hose systems are required, this standard covers the minimum requirements for the installation of standpipes and hose systems for buildings and structures. This standard does not cover requirements for periodic inspection, testing, and maintenance of standpipe systems. (See NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*.)

(2) Modification to Chapter 5, Section 5-7:

(a) Add a new Exception No. 2 to Section 5-7 (a) to read as follows:

Exception No. 2: Where the building is protected throughout by a supervised automatic sprinkler system and the highest occupied floor is less than seven stories and less than 75 feet above the lowest level of fire department access, the minimum residual pressure may be waived when the standpipe system is a minimum of 8" nominal diameter.

(b) Add a new Exception to Section 5-7 (b) to read as follows:

"Exception: Where the building is protected throughout by a supervised automatic sprinkler system and the highest occupied floor is less than seven stories and less than 75 feet above the lowest level of fire department access, the minimum residual pressure may be waived when the standpipe system is a minimum of 8" nominal diameter.

(3) Modification to Chapter 8, Section 8-1:

(a) Add a new subsection 8-1.3 to read as follows:

"8-1.3 A letter certifying that all pressure restricting and pressure reducing equipment is installed and set per NFPA requirements and manufacturers' instructions shall be presented to the inspector along with test certificates at the time of final inspection."

NFPA 15, 1996 Edition, Standards for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection

Modifications: None

NFPA 16, 1995 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Deluge Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems

Modifications: None

NFPA 16A, 1994 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Closed-Head Foam-Water Sprinkler Systems

Modifications: None

NFPA 17, 1994 Edition, Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems

Modifications:

(1) Modification to Chapter 9, Section 9-3:

(a) Delete subsection 9-3.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

9-3.2 All fixed temperature-sensing elements of the fusible metal alloy type shall be replaced at least annually from the date of installation. Such fixed temperature-sensing elements of the fusible metal alloy type shall only be used if they have been manufactured and date stamped during the year they are used for replacement links. Removed links shall be destroyed.

NFPA 17A, 1994 Edition, Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems

Modifications:

(1) Modification to Chapter 5, Section 5-3:

(a) Delete subsection 5-3.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

5-3.2 All fixed temperature-sensing elements of the fusible metal alloy type shall be replaced at least annually from the date of installation. Such fixed temperature-sensing elements of the fusible metal alloy type shall only be used if they have been manufactured and date stamped during the year they are used for replacement links. Removed links shall be destroyed.

NFPA 18, 1995 Edition, Standard on Wetting Agents

Modifications: None

NFPA 20, 1996 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Centrifugal Fire Pumps

Modifications:

(1) Modification to Chapter 2, Section 2-1:

(a) Add a new paragraph 2-1.1.1 to read as follows:

"2-1.1.1 At 150 percent rated capacity or below, the pump suction supply shall not drop below 20 psi.

Exception: Suction supply pressure may be lowered upon approval of the authority having jurisdiction."

NFPA 22, 1996 Edition, Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection

Modifications: None

NFPA 24, 1995 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 7, Section 7-6:

(a) Add a new subsection 7-6.3 to read as follows:

"7-6.3 No pipe smaller than a nominal 8 inches in diameter shall be used to supply more than one hydrant or one hydrant on dead end mains over 500 feet.

Exception: Other installations acceptable to and approved by the authority having jurisdiction. NOTE: Pipe sizing should be based upon good engineering practices based on the projected water demand, fire fighting capabilities and water supply characteristics."

(b) Add a new subsection 7-6.4 to read as follows:

"7-6.4 No pipe smaller than a nominal 8 inches in diameter shall be used to supply one hydrant and automatic extinguishing systems.

Exception: Other installations acceptable to and approved by the authority having jurisdiction. NOTE: Pipe sizing should be based upon good engineering practices based on the projected water demand, fire fighting capabilities and water supply characteristics."

(c) Add a new subsection 7-6.5 to read as follows:

"7-6.5 No pipe smaller than a nominal 8 inches in diameter shall be used to supply more than one hydrant and automatic extinguishing systems on looped mains over 1,000 feet.

Exception No. 1: Existing installations may remain as installed based on the approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

Exception No. 2: Other installations acceptable to and approved by the authority having jurisdiction."

NFPA 25, 1995 Edition, Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems

Modifications: None

NFPA 30, 1996 Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 30A, 1996 Automotive and Marine Service Station Code

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 30B, 1994 Edition, Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 31, 1997 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 32, 1996 Edition, Standard for Dry-cleaning Plants

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 33, 1995 Edition, Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable and Combustible Materials

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 34, 1995 Edition, Standard for Dipping and Coating Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 35, 1995 Edition, Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 36, 1997 Edition, Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 37, 1994 Edition, Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 40, 1994 Edition, Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Motion Picture Film

Modifications: None

NFPA 40E, 1993 Edition, Code for the Storage of Pyroxylin Plastic

Modifications: None

NFPA 43B, 1993 Edition, Code for the Storage of Organic Peroxide Formulations

Modifications: None

NFPA 43D, 1994 Edition, Code for the Storage of Pesticides

Modifications: None

NFPA 45, 1996 Edition, Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals

Modifications: None

NFPA 46, 1996 Edition, Recommended Safe Practice for Storage of Forest Products

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1:

(a) Add a new subsection 1-1.1 to read as follows:

□ **1-1.1** This document is recognized as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating the storage of forest products. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of the applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

NFPA 50, 1996 Edition, Standard for Bulk Oxygen Systems at Consumer Sites

Modifications: None

NFPA 50A, 1994 Edition, Standard for Gaseous Hydrogen Systems at Consumer Sites

Modifications: None

NFPA 50B, 1994 Edition, Standard for Liquefied Hydrogen Systems at Consumer Sites

Modifications: None

NFPA 51, 1997 Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen-Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes

Modifications:

(1) Refer to Chapter 120-3-13, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 51A, 1996 Standard for Acetylene Cylinder Charging Plants

Modifications:

(1) Refer to Chapter 120-3-13, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 51B, 1994 Standard for Fire Prevention in Use of Cutting and Welding Processes

Modifications:

(1) Refer to Chapter 120-3-13, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 52, 1995 Standard for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Vehicular Fuel Systems

Modifications:

(1) Refer to Chapter 120-3-14, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 53, 1994 Guide on Fire Hazards in Oxygen-Enriched Atmospheres

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1:

(a) Add a new subsection 1-1.1 to read as follows:

□ **1-1.1** This document is recognized as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating fire hazards in oxygen-enriched atmospheres. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of the applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

NFPA 54, 1996 National Fuel Gas Code

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-14, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner, and Chapter 120-3-16, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 55, 1993 Edition, Standard for the Storage, Use, and Handling of Compressed and Liquefied Gases in Portable Cylinders

Modifications:

(1) Refer to Chapter 120-3-16, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner for the adopted edition and any modifications thereof.

NFPA 57, 1996 Standard for Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Vehicular Fuel Systems

Modifications:

(1) Refer to Chapter 120-3-16, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner for the adopted edition and any modifications thereof.

NFPA 58, 1995 Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-16, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner for the adopted edition and any modifications thereof.

NFPA 59, 1995 Edition, Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases at Utility Gas Plants

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-16, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner for the adopted edition and any modifications thereof.

NFPA 59A, 1996 Edition, Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-16, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner for the adopted edition and any modifications thereof.

NFPA 61, 1995 Edition, Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Products Facilities

Modifications: None

NFPA 65, 1993 Edition, Standard for the Processing and Finishing of Aluminum

Modifications: None

NFPA 68, 1994 Edition, Guide for Venting of Deflagrations

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

(a) Add a new subsection 1-1.2 to read as follows:

□ **1-1.2** This document is recognized as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating systems or methods designed or installed for venting of deflagrations. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

NFPA 69, 1997 Edition, Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems

Modifications: None

NFPA 70, 1999 Edition, National Electrical Code

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Article 210, Section 210-8:

(a) Add a new subparagraph to paragraph (b) to read as follows:

"(3) Within six (6) feet of a sink or basin excluding those listed in Section 512-71."

(2) Modifications to Article 210, Section 210-70:

(a) Delete subparagraph (a)(1) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"(1) Habitable Rooms. At least one wall switch-controlled lighting outlet to provide illumination shall

be installed in every habitable room and bathroom. A lighting fixture shall be permitted to be installed meeting the requirements of paragraphs 410-8 (b), (c) and (d).

Exception No. 1: In other than kitchen and bathrooms, one or more receptacles controlled by a wall switch shall be permitted in lieu of lighting outlets.

Exception No. 2: Lighting outlets shall be permitted to be controlled by occupancy sensors that are (1) in addition to wall switches or (2) located at a customary wall switch location and equipped with a manual override that will allow the sensor to function as a wall switch."

(b) Add an exception to subparagraph (a)(3) to read as follows:

"Exception: No lighting is required in an attic or attic spaces that have no equipment and the space is less than 30 inches in continuous height for a distance of 72 inches in depth when measured perpendicular to the access opening. Any light fixture installed in such spaces shall meet the requirement of paragraph 410-8(a)."

(3) Modifications to Article 220, Section 220-30:

(a) Delete paragraph (c) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"(c) Heating and Air-Conditioning Load. Include the largest of the following five selections (load in kVA).

- (1) 100 percent of the nameplate rating(s) of the air conditioning and cooling, including heat pump compressors.
- (2) 100 percent of the nameplate ratings of electric thermal storage and other heating systems where the usual load is expected to be continuous at the full nameplate value. Systems qualifying under this section shall not be calculated under any other selection in (c).
- (3) 65 percent of the nameplate rating(s) of the central electric space heating, including integral supplemental heating in heat pumps.
- (4) 65 percent of the nameplate rating(s) of electric space heating if less than four separately controlled units.
- (5) 40 percent of the nameplate rating(s) of electric space heating if four or more separately controlled units."

(4) Modifications to Article 250, Section 250-104:

(a) Add a new sentence to the end of paragraph 250-104(b) to read as follows:

"The bonding jumper shall be sized in accordance with Table 250-122 using the rating of the circuit that may energize the piping. The equipment grounding conductor for the circuit that may energize the piping shall be permitted to serve as the bonding means."

(5) Modifications to Article 333, Section 333-3:

(a) Add a new paragraph to the end of section 333-3 to read as follows:

"Armored cable without the bonding strip inside the armor of the cable shall be limited for use only in existing installations and limited to six feet in any ground return path or be protected by GFCI or by AFCI when the cable exceeds six feet in length."

(6) Modifications to Article 364, Section 364-9:

(a) Delete section 364-9 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"364-9 Overcurrent Protection.

(a) General. Overcurrent protection shall be provided in accordance with sections 364-10 through 364-13.

(b) Residential Occupancies. Residential occupancies shall be ground-fault protected when provided for solidly grounded wye busways of more than 100 volt to ground, but not exceeding 600 volts phase-to-phase for each overcurrent device rated 1000 amperes or more.

Exception to (b): For existing buildings where records indicate the systems have been adequately

maintained."

(7) Modifications to article 400, Section 400-7:

(a) Add a new subsection (c) to read as follows:

"(c) Tested and listed surge protection devices may be utilized on personal computers, word processors, memory typewriters and other similar electronic devices which provide or process electronic information provided they are installed and utilized in accordance with their listings and permanently affixed to reduce the risk of physical damage. The basic standard used to investigate products in the category is UL 1449, "Transient Voltage Suppressors."

(8) Modifications to Article 410, Section 410-57:

(a) Delete paragraph 410-57(b) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"(b) **Wet Locations.** A receptacle installed in a wet location shall be in a weatherproof enclosure, the integrity of which is not affected when the attachment plug cap is inserted or removed."

(9) Modifications to Article 695, Section 695-6:

(a) Delete paragraph 695-6(b) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"(b) **Circuit Conductors.** Fire pump supply conductors on the load side of the final disconnecting means and overcurrent device(s) permitted by Section 695-4(b) shall be kept entirely independent of all other wiring. They shall only supply loads that are directly associated with the fire pump system, and they shall be protected to resist potential damage by fire, structural failure, or operational accident. They shall be permitted to be routed through a building(s) encased in 2 in. (50.8 mm) of concrete, or they shall be permitted to be a listed electrical circuit protective systems with a minimum of 1-hour fire resistance. The installation shall comply with any restrictions provided in the listing of the electrical circuit protective system used.

Exception: The supply conductors located in the electrical equipment room where they originate and in the fire pump room shall not be required to have the minimum 1-hour fire separation or fire resistance rating, unless otherwise required by Section 700-9(d) of this Code."

(10) Modifications to Article 700, Section 700-9:

(a) Delete paragraph 700-9(d) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"(d) **Fire Protection.** Emergency systems shall meet the following additional requirements in assembly occupancies greater than 1000 persons or in buildings above 75 ft. (23 m) in height with any of the following occupancy classes: assembly, educational, residential, healthcare facilities, detention and correctional, business, and mercantile.

(1) Feeder-circuit wiring shall meet one of the following conditions:

(a) Be installed within buildings that are fully protected by an approved automatic fire suppression system

(b) Be a listed electrical circuit protective system with a minimum 1-hour fire rating

(c) Be protected by a listed thermal barrier system for electrical system components

(d) Be embedded in a minimum of 2 in. (50.8 mm) of concrete

(e) Be a cable listed to maintain circuit integrity for a minimum of 1 hour when installed in accordance with the listing requirements

(2) Equipment for feeder circuits (including transfer switches, transformers, panel boards, etc.) shall be located either in spaces fully protected by approved automatic fire suppression systems (sprinklers, carbon dioxide systems, etc.) or in spaces with a 1-hour fire resistance rating.

FPN: For the definition of occupancy class, see Section 4-1 of *Life safety Code*, NFPA 101-1997.

(11) Modifications to Appendix D, Article 220, Section 220-30:

(a) Delete Example No. D2(c) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“Example No. 2(c). Optional Calculation for One-Family Dwelling with Heat Pump Single-Phase, 240/120-Volt Service

(See Section 220-30 of the 1996 edition of the *National Electrical Code*)

Dwelling has a floor area of 2000 sq ft, exclusive of unoccupied cellar, unfinished attic, and open porches. It has a 12-kW range, a 4.5-kW water heater, a 1.2-kW dishwasher, a 5-kW clothes dryer, and a 2 1/2-ton (24-ampere) heat pump with 15 kW of back-up heat.

Heat pump kVA is $24A \times 240V / 1000 = 5.76$ kVA. 5.76 kVA is less than 15 kVA of the back-up heat; therefore, the heat pump load need not be included in the service calculation. (See Table 220-30.)

2000 sq ft at 3 volt-amperes	6000 volt-amperes
Two 20-ampere appliance outlet circuits at 1500 volt-amperes each	3000 volt-amperes
Laundry circuit	1500 volt-amperes
Range (at nameplate rating)	12,000 volt-amperes
Water heater	4500 volt-amperes
Dishwasher	1200 volt-amperes
Clothes dryer	5000 volt-amperes
	33,200 volt-amperes

First 10 kVA of other load at 100% = 10,000 volt-amperes

Remainder of other load at

40% (23,200 volt-amperes x 0.4) = 9,280 volt-amperes

Total of other load = 19,280 volt-amperes

Heat pump and supplementary heat*

240 volts x 24 amperes = 5760 volt-amperes

15-kW electric heat: 5760 volt-amperes + 15,000 volt-amperes = 20,760 volt-amperes or = 20.76 kVA

20.76 kVA at 65% = 13.49 kVA

*If supplementary heat is not on at same time as heat pump, heat pump kVA need not be added to total.

Totals:

Other load	19,280 volt-amperes
Heat pump and supplementary heat	13,490 volt-amperes
Total	32,770 volt-amperes

32.77 kVA x 240 volts = 136.5 amperes

Therefore, this dwelling unit shall be permitted to be served by a 150-ampere service.

NFPA 70B, 1994 Edition, Recommended Practice for Electrical Equipment Maintenance

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1.

(a) Add a new subsection 1-1.1 to read as follows:

□ **1-1.1** This document is recognized as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating the effectiveness of electrical equipment falling under its scope. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

NFPA 70E, 1995 Edition, Standard for Electrical Safety Requirements for Employee Workplaces

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1.

(a) Delete subsection I-1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

□ **I-1.1** This document is recognized as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating electrical safety requirements for employee workplaces. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards. This standard covers:

- (a) Electrical conductors and equipment installed within or on buildings or other structures, including mobile homes and recreational vehicles, and other premises such as yards, carnival, parking and other lots, and industrial substations.
- (b) Conductors that connect the installations to a supply of electricity.
- (c) Other outside conductors on the premises.

NFPA 72, 1996 Edition, National Fire Alarm Code

Modifications:

- (1) Modification to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

- (a) Delete Section 1-1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

- 1-1 Scope.** This code covers the application, installation, performance, and maintenance of fire alarm systems and their components whether such system or component is required or not.

- (b) Add a new subsection 1-1.1 to read as follows:

- 1-1.1** Where the requirements of this code have technical differences and requirements from those established by Chapter 120-3-20 of the Safety Fire Commissioner's Rules and Regulations for Accessibility to buildings, the technical provisions and requirements of Chapter 120-3-20 shall take precedence over the requirements of this code where applicable.

- (2) Modifications to Chapter 2, Section 2-1.

- (a) Delete subsection 2-1.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"2-1.6 Protection of Control Equipment. When central control equipment is located in areas that are not continuously occupied, automatic fire detection shall be provided at each central control equipment location to provide warning of fire at these locations.

Exception: Existing building installations acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.(FROM 72A 2-16 and 72F 2-4.2.5)"

- (3) Modifications to Chapter 5, Section 5-3.

- (a) Add a new subparagraph 5-3.4.1.3 to read as follows:

- 5-3.4.1.3** Alternate locations of smoke detectors as allowed by the Life Safety Code and acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction may be utilized and considered to be in compliance with this code.

NFPA 75, 1995 Edition, Standard for the Protection of Electronic Computer/Data Processing Equipment

Modifications: None

NFPA 77, 1993 Edition, Recommended Practice on Static Electricity

Modifications:

- (1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

- (a) Add a new paragraph 1-1.1.1 to read as follows:

- 1-1.1.1** This document is recognized as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating systems or devices installed for the purposes of safeguarding life and or property against the hazards of static electricity. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

NFPA 79, 1994 Edition, Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

(a) Delete subsection 1-1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

□ **1-1.1** This document is recognized as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating electrical/electronic equipment, apparatus, or systems of industrial machines operating from a nominal voltage of 600 volts or less, and commencing at the place of connection of the supply to the electrical equipment of the machine.

Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards. This standard is not meant to add any requirements not found in the *NEC*, nor change the intent of the requirements found in the *NEC*. If any conflict occurs between this standards and the *NEC*, the *NEC* shall control.

NFPA 80, 1995 Edition, Standard for Fire Doors and Windows

Modifications: None

NFPA 80A, 1996 Edition, Recommended Practice for Protection of Buildings from Exterior Fire Exposures

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

(a) Add a new subsection 1-1.1 to read as follows:

□ **1-1.1** This document is recognized as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating the exterior fire exposure risks of buildings. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

NFPA 82, 1994 Edition, Standard on Incinerators and Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment

Modifications: None

NFPA 86, 1995 Edition, Standard for Ovens and Furnaces

Modifications: None

NFPA 86C, 1995 Edition, Standard for Industrial Furnaces Using a Special Processing Atmosphere

Modifications: None

NFPA 86D, 1995 Edition, Standard for Industrial Furnaces Using Vacuum as an Atmosphere

Modifications: None

NFPA 88A, 1995 Edition, Standard for Parking Structures

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 3, Section 3-6:

(a) Add a new exception No. 3 to section 3-6 to read as follows:

"Exception No. 3: Exterior stairs and stair enclosures located on outside walls of open air parking structures as defined in paragraph 29-8.1.3 in NFPA 101, may be protected by smoke tight construction having no fire resistance rating regardless of the height."

NFPA 88B, 1991 Edition, Standard for Repair Garages

Modifications: None

NFPA 90A, 1996 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems

Modifications:

(1) Modification to Chapter 1, Section 1-2:

(a) Delete Section 1-2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"1-2 Scope. This standard shall be applied only where the provisions covered by this standard are not covered by the Standard Mechanical Code. Where applicable, this standard shall apply to all systems for the movement of environmental air in structures that:

(a) Serve spaces of over 25,000 cubic feet (707.9 cubic meters) in volume; or

(b) Serve buildings of Types III, IV, and V construction over three stories in height, regardless of volume; or

(c) Serve buildings and spaces not covered by other applicable NFPA standards; or

(d) Serve occupants or processes not covered by other applicable NFPA standards.

Exception: Health care, nursing care, ambulatory health care and detention occupancies shall comply with this standard and the Standard Mechanical Code.

(2) Modification to Chapter 1, Section 1-4:

(a) Delete Section 1-4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"1-4 Smoke Control. Smoke control systems or HVAC systems being used for smoke control shall also meet the requirements of NFPA 92A, Recommended Practice for Smoke Control Systems."

(3) Modification to Chapter 2, Section 2-3:

(a) Delete subsection 2-3.12 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"2-3.12 Where provisions are required for a smoke control or exhaust system, it shall conform to the requirements of the building code of the authority having jurisdiction and shall also meet the requirements of NFPA 92A, Recommended Practice for Smoke Control Systems."

NFPA 90B, 1996 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Systems

Modifications:

(1) Modification to Chapter 1, Section 1-1:

(a) Delete Section 1-1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"1-1 Scope. This standard shall be applied only where the provisions covered by this standard are not covered by the Standard Mechanical Code. Where applicable, this standard shall apply to all systems for the movement of environmental air in structures that:

(a) Serve one- or two-family dwellings; or

(b) Serve spaces of not exceeding 25,000 cubic feet (707.9 cubic meters) in volume.

Exception: Health care, nursing care, ambulatory health care and detention occupancies shall comply with this standard and the Standard Mechanical Code.

NFPA 91, 1995 Edition, Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Materials

Modifications: None

NFPA 92A, 1996 Edition, Recommended Practice for Smoke Control Systems

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-3

(a) Add a new subsection 1-3.1 to read as follows:

□ **1-3.1** This document is recognized as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating the design, installation, operation, testing, and maintenance of smoke control systems of HVAC systems used for smoke control. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority

having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

(2) Modification to Chapter 1, Section 1-4

(a) Add a new definition to be inserted alphabetically to Section 1-4 to read as follows:

"Existing. That which is already in existence on before January 28, 1993."

(3) Modification to Chapter 1, Section 1-6:

(a) Add a new paragraph 1-6.1.1 to read as follows:

"1-6.1.1 For smoke control or smoke removal systems, each smoke compartment shall be designed for, and have a minimum of, ten (10) air changes per hour.

Exception 1: Atrium spaces as specified in NFPA 101.

Exception 2: Existing systems may be designed for a minimum of six (6) air changes per hour."

NFPA 92B, 1995 Edition, Guide for Smoke Management Systems in Malls, Atria, and Large Areas
Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

(a) Add a new subsection 1-1.2 to read as follows:

□ **1-1.2** This document is recognized as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating the design, installation, operation, testing, and maintenance of smoke management systems in malls, atria, and large areas. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

NFPA 96, 1994 Edition, Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations:

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1:

(a) Delete section 1-1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

□ **1-1 Scope.** This edition of NFPA 96 provides the minimum fire safety requirements (preventive and operative) related to the design, installation, operation, inspection, and maintenance of all public and private cooking operations producing grease laden vapors, except those in private dwellings and apartment dwelling units. Such installation(s) shall be protected in accordance with this Standard. This includes, but is not limited to, all manner of cooking equipment, exhaust hoods, grease removal devices, exhaust ductwork, exhaust fans, dampers, fire extinguishing equipment, and all other auxiliary or ancillary components or systems that are involved in the capture, containment, and control of grease-laden cooking effluent.

Exception: Where domestic cooking equipment is used for food warming, limited cooking, or rehabilitation training, a residential style hood system ducted to the outside and equipped with a listed residential fire suppression system shall be installed to cover each cooking surface. The extinguishing units shall disconnect electrical power to electric stoves or shut off the gas supply to gas stoves. Required use of an automatic disconnecting device for the fuel source of the domestic equipment or power source is subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction for facilities existing prior to the effective date of this Chapter.

(2) Modifications to Chapter 7:

(a) Delete chapter 7 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

Chapter 7 Fire Extinguishing Equipment.
7-1 Where required.

7-1.1 Fire extinguishing equipment for the protection of grease removal devices, hood exhaust plenums, and exhaust duct systems shall be provided as described in 7-2.

7-1.2 Cooking equipment producing grease laden vapors (such as, but not limited to, deep fat fryers, ranges, griddles, broilers, woks, tilting skillets, and braising pans) shall be protected by fire extinguishing equipment as described in 7-2.

7-2 Types of Equipment.

7-2.1 Fire Extinguishing equipment shall include both fixed automatic fire extinguishing systems as primary protection and portable fire extinguishers as secondary backup.

7-2.1.1 A placard shall be conspicuously placed near each portable fire extinguisher in the cooking area and near each means of manual activation of fixed fire extinguishing system(s) protecting cooking equipment. For the fixed automatic fire extinguishing system, the placard shall identify the primary means of cooking surface protection as the fixed fire extinguishing system installed over the appliances in the exhaust hood . It shall identify use of a portable fire extinguisher as secondary backup protection.

7-2.2 Fixed automatic fire extinguishing systems as required by 7-2.1 shall comply to standard UL 300, or other equivalent standards. Note: The standard UL 300 primarily addresses self-contained chemical extinguishing systems.

Exception No. 1: Listed recirculating systems complying with UL197.

Exception No. 2: Automatic sprinkler systems.

7-2.2.1 Fixed automatic fire extinguishing systems shall be installed in accordance with the terms of the listing, the manufacturers instructions and the following standards where applicable.

NFPA-12 Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems

NFPA -13 Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems

NFPA -16 Standard for the Installation of Deluge Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam Water Spray Systems

NFPA -17 Standard for Installation of Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems

NFPA-17A Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems

7-2.3 Grease removal devices, hood exhaust plenums, and exhaust ducts requiring protection in accordance with 7-1.1 shall be permitted to be protected by a listed fixed baffle hood containing a constant or fire actuated water system that is listed to extinguish a fire in grease removal devices, hood exhaust plenums, and duct. This type is an alternative to duct, plenum, and grease removal device protection as provided in fixed automatic fire extinguishing systems as required by 7-1.1.

7-2.3.1 If a listed fixed baffle hood is used, the water for the fixed baffle hood shall be permitted to be supplied from the domestic water supply, provided the minimum pressure and flow are provided in accordance with the terms of the listing. This system shall also be activated by the cooking equipment extinguishing system. The water supply shall be monitored by an annunciated low water pressure switch.

7-3 Fuel shut off requirements.

7-3.1 Upon activation of any cooking equipment fire extinguishing system, all sources of fuel and heat to all equipment requiring protection shall automatically shut off.

Exception: Steam supplied from an external source.

7-3.2 Any gas appliance not requiring protection, but located under the same ventilating equipment, shall also automatically shut off upon activation of any extinguishing system.

7-3.3 Shut off devices shall require manual resetting prior to fuel or power being restored.

7-4 Manual Activation Requirements.

7-4.1 A readily accessible means for manual activation shall be located between 42 in. and 54 in. above the floor, located in a path of exit or egress, and shall clearly identify the hazard protected. The automatic and manual means of system activation external to the control head or releasing device, shall be separate and independent of each other so that failure of one will not impair the operation of the other.

Exception No. 1: The manual means of system activation, may be common with the automatic means if the manual activation device is located between the control head or releasing device and the first fusible link.

Exception No. 2: An automatic sprinkler system shall not require manual activation.

7-4.2 The means for manual actuator(s) shall be mechanical and shall not rely on electrical power for actuation.

Exception: Electrical power shall be permitted to be used for manual activation if a standby power supply is provided or if supervision is provided as per 7-6.1.

7-5 System Annunciating Requirements

7-5.1 Upon activation of a fixed automatic fire extinguishing system, an audible alarm or visual indicator shall be provided to show that the system has activated.

7-5.2 Where a fire alarm signaling system is serving the occupancy where the extinguishing system is located, the activation of the fixed automatic fire extinguishing system shall activate the fire alarm signaling system.

7-6 System Supervision Requirements

7-6.1 Where electrical power is required to operate the fixed automatic fire extinguishing system, it shall be monitored by a supervisory alarm, with a standby power supply provided.

Exception No. 1: When fixed automatic fire extinguishing systems include automatic mechanical detection and actuation as a backup detection system.

Exception No 2: When fixed automatic fire extinguishing systems are interconnected or interlocked with the cooking equipment power source so that if the fire system should become inoperable due to power failure, all sources of fuel and heat to all cooking equipment serviced by that hood shall automatically shut off.

7-7 Special Design/Application Requirements

7-7.1 Hoods containing fixed automatic fire extinguishing systems are protected areas; therefore, these hoods are not considered obstructions to overhead sprinkler systems and shall not require floor coverage underneath.

7-7.2 A single listed detection device shall be permitted for more than one appliance when installed in accordance with the terms of the listing.

7-8 Review and Certification

7-8.1 Where required, complete drawing of the system installation including the hood(s), exhaust duct(s), and appliances, along with the interface of the fire extinguishing system detectors, piping, nozzles, fuel shutoff devices, agent storage container(s), and manual actuation devices(s) shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction.

7-8.2 Installation of systems shall be performed only by persons properly trained and qualified to install the specific system being provided. The installer shall provide certification to the authority having jurisdiction that the installation is in complete agreement with the terms of the listing and the manufacturer's

instruction and/or approved design. Although training and qualifications may be available elsewhere, the manufacturer of the equipment being installed should be considered an appropriate source of training and qualification.

7-9 Portable Fire Extinguishers

7-9.1 Portable fire extinguishers required by 7-2.1 shall be installed in kitchen cooking areas in accordance with NFPA 10, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers. Such extinguishers shall use agents that saponify upon contact with hot grease such as sodium bicarbonate and potassium bicarbonate dry chemical and potassium carbonate solutions. Class B gas-type portables such as CO₂ and halon shall not be permitted in kitchen cooking areas. Manufacturers' recommendations shall be followed.

7-9.1.1 An extinguisher listed specifically for use in the kitchen cooking areas shall also be permitted.

7-9.2 Other fire extinguishers in the kitchen area shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 10, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers.

7-10 Solid Fuel Fire Extinguishing Equipment. Where solid fuel cooking equipment is served by fire extinguishing equipment, the provisions of Chapter 11 shall apply.

(3) Modification to Chapter 8, Section 8-2:

(a) Delete subsection 8-2.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"8-2.1 The required inspection and servicing of the fire extinguishing systems every six months by state permitted technicians shall be made within the month of the service is due."

(b) Delete Subsection 8-2.1.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

8-2.1.2 Fusible links, including fusible links on fire actuated damper assemblies, and automatic sprinkler heads shall be replaced at least annually or more frequently if necessary to ensure proper operation of the system. Such fixed temperature-sensing elements of the fusible metal alloy type shall only be used on systems serviced on or after December 31, 1998, if they have been manufactured and date stamped during the year or prior year which they are used for replacement links. Other detection devices shall be serviced or replaced in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.

Exception No 1: When automatic bulb type sprinklers or spray nozzles are used and annual examination show no buildup of grease or other materials on the sprinkler or spray nozzles.

NFPA 97, 1996 Edition, Standard Glossary of Terms Relating to Chimneys, Vents, and Heat-Producing Appliances

Modifications: None

NFPA 99, 1996 Edition, Standard for Health Care Facilities

Modifications: None

NFPA 99B, 1996 Edition, Standard for Hypobaric Facilities

Modifications: None

NFPA 101, 1997 Edition, Code for Safety to Life from Fire in Buildings and Structures

Modifications:

(1) Modification to Chapter 1, Section 1-2

(a) Add a new paragraph 1-2.6.1 to read as follows:

1-2.6.1 This Code shall apply to all buildings, structures and facilities except as herein provided and shall be utilized in conjunction with the 1994 edition of the *Standard Building Code*, the 1994 edition of the *Standard Fire Prevention Code*, the 1994 edition of the *Standard Mechanical Code* and the 1994

edition of the *Standard Gas Code* as amended by the Department of Community Affairs to the degree provided in 1-3.14.

Exception: Where specific occupancy types and structures have been addressed by additional NFPA standards in addition to this Code, the specific NFPA standard related to the occupancy type and/or structure shall take precedence over any of the requirements of the Standard Codes referenced in paragraph 1-2.6.1 of this Code except for areas where the Standard Codes provide for additional requirements related to minimum construction requirements and standpipes..

(b) Add a new paragraph 1-2.6.2 to read as follows:

1-2.6.2 This Code does not apply to one- and two- family dwellings or one- and two-family row houses (townhouses) separated by a two hour fire wall except as specified in Chapter 18, Chapter 19 and Chapter 20.

(2) Modification to Chapter 1, Section 1-3

(a) Add a new paragraph 1-3.1.1 to read as follows:

1-3.1.1 The State's minimum requirements for means of egress and all components thereof, with the exception of smoke proof enclosures of exit stairs in high rise structures, unless otherwise addressed in these regulations shall be established by this Code. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by this Code with the exception of mezzanines, and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code*, then the *Standard Building Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(b) Add a new paragraph 1-3.1.2 to read as follows:

1-3.1.2 The State's minimum requirements for smoke proof enclosures of exit stairs in high rise structures shall be established by the *Standard Building Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code*, then the *Life Safety Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(c) Add a new paragraph 1-3.1.3 to read as follows:

1-3.1.3 The State's minimum requirements for standpipes shall be established by the *Standard Building Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Fire Prevention Code* or this Code, then the *Standard Fire Prevention Code* or this Code shall be used as a supplement. In addition, the requirements for occupant hoses are eliminated for new and existing buildings subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

(d) Add a new paragraph 1-3.1.4 to read as follows:

1-3.1.4 The State's minimum requirements for sprinkler systems, except those systems required by minimum construction requirements, shall be established by this Code. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by this Code and those same areas are addressed by the *Standard Building Code*, then the *Standard Building Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(e) Add a new paragraph 1-3.1.5 to read as follows:

1-3.1.5 The State's minimum requirements for fire alarm systems shall be established by this Code. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by this Code and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* or *Standard Fire Prevention Code*, then the *Standard Building Code* or *Standard Fire Prevention Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(f) Add a new paragraph 1-3.1.6 to read as follows:

1-3.1.6 The State's minimum requirements for smoke detection systems shall be established by this Code except where they are specifically addressed by O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by this Code or O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2, and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* or *Standard Fire Prevention Code*, then the *Standard Building Code* or *Standard Fire Prevention Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(g) Add a new paragraph 1-3.1.7 to read as follows:

□ **1-3.1.7** The State's minimum requirements for portable fire extinguishers shall be established by this *Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by this *Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Fire Prevention Code* or the *Standard Building Code*, then the *Standard Fire Prevention Code* or the *Standard Building Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(h) Add a new paragraph 1-3.1.8 to read as follows:

□ **1-3.1.8** The State's minimum requirements for occupancy classifications or subclassifications including the definitions thereof shall be established by this *Code*. Where any occupancy classification or subclassifications including the definitions thereof are not specifically addressed by this *Code* and those same occupancy classifications or subclassifications including the definitions thereof are addressed by the *Standard Building Code* or *Standard Fire Prevention Code*, then the *Standard Building Code* or *Standard Fire Prevention Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(i) Add a new paragraph 1-3.1.9 to read as follows:

□ **1-3.1.9** The State's minimum requirements for definitions shall be established by the *Standard Building Code* with the exception of those definitions established by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner and with the exception of the definitions of occupancies and their classifications. Where any definitions are not specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* and those same definitions are specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* or *Standard Fire Prevention Code*, then the *Life Safety Code* or *Standard Fire Prevention Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(j) Add a new paragraph 1-3.1.10 to read as follows:

□ **1-3.1.10** The State's minimum requirements for cooking equipment shall be established by this *Code* and NFPA 96. where any areas are not specifically addressed by this *Code* and NFPA 96, and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Mechanical Code*, then the *Standard Mechanical Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(k) Add a new paragraph 1-3.1.11 to read as follows:

□ **1-3.1.11** The State's minimum requirements for HVAC systems shall be established by the *Standard Mechanical Code*. where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Standard Mechanical Code*, and those same areas are specifically addressed by NFPA 90 A and NFPA 90 B, then NFPA 90A and NFPA 90B are to be used as a supplement.

Exception: Health care, nursing care, ambulatory health care and detention occupancies shall comply with the minimum requirements of NFPA 90A, NFPA 90B and the Standard Mechanical Code.

(l) Add a new paragraph 1-3.1.12 to read as follows:

□ **1-3.1.12** The State's minimum requirements for gas fired appliances shall be established by NFPA 54. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by NFPA 54, and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Gas Code*, then the *Standard Gas Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(m) Add a new paragraph 1-3.1.13 to read as follows:

□ **1-3.1.13** The State's minimum requirements for liquefied petroleum (LP) gases shall be established by NFPA 58. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by NFPA 58, and those areas are specifically addressed by NFPA 54 or the *Standard Gas Code*, then NFPA 54 or the *Standard Gas Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(n) Add a new paragraph 1-3.1.14 to read as follows:

□ **1-3.1.14** The State's minimum requirements for building construction types shall be established by the *Standard Building Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by this *Code*, then this *Code* shall be used as a supplement. This includes the requirements for sprinkler protection related to minimum building construction types.

Exception: Health care, nursing care, ambulatory health care and detention occupancies shall comply with the minimum construction requirements of this Code and the Standard Building Code.

(o) Add a new paragraph 1-3.1.15 to read as follows:

□ **1-3.1.15** The State's minimum requirements for interior finishes shall be established by this *Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by this *Code* and those areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code*, then the *Standard Building Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(p) Add a new paragraph 1-3.1.16 to read as follows:

□ **1-3.1.16** The State's minimum requirements for the protection of vertical openings shall be established by the *Life Safety Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code*, then the *Standard Building Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(q) Add a new paragraph 1-3.9.1 to read as follows:

□ **1-3.9.1** Provisions in excess of the minimum *Code* requirements shall, as a minimum, be installed to meet the provisions of the currently adopted code(s) and/or standard(s) which may be applicable to the provision at the time of its installation.

Exception: Other installations not conforming with the provisions of the currently adopted code(s) and/or standard(s) applicable to the provision at the time of its installation if approved by the authority having jurisdiction. Such installations shall be reported and filed with the local responding fire department and the authority having jurisdiction. In addition such systems shall be identified as required by the authority having jurisdiction."

(r) Add a new subsection 1-3.14 to read as follows:

□ **1-3.14 RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS**

1-3.14.1 Where any technical requirements which are addressed by this *Code* and the *Standard Building Code*, *Standard Fire Prevention Code*, the *Standard Mechanical Code* and the *Standard Gas Code* as amended by the Department of Community Affairs and referenced in paragraph 1-2.6.1; and where two or more of the fore mentioned codes and/or standards establish differing requirements, whether conflicting or more restrictive, the following rules shall be applied by the authority having jurisdiction.

Exception: Where specific occupancy types and structures have been addressed by additional NFPA standards in addition to this Code, the specific NFPA standard related to the occupancy type and/or structure shall take precedence over any of the requirements of the Standard Codes referenced in paragraph 1-2.6.1 of this Code except for areas where the Standard Codes provide for additional requirements related to minimum construction requirements and standpipes.

1-3.14.1.1 For technical issues regarding means of egress, including the fire resistance rating of such in cases where automatic sprinkler protection is provided, the specific provisions of this *Code* shall take precedence over the requirements of sprinklered or non-sprinklered provisions of the *Standard Building Code*.

1-3.14.1.2 For technical dimensional requirements within or regarding the means of egress, including but not limited to stair risers, stair treads, guards, minimum width or travel distances, the specific provisions of this *Code* shall take precedence over the requirements of the *Standard Building Code*.

1-3.14.1.3 For technical requirements regarding the installation of automatic fire protection devices or systems, included but not limited to automatic sprinkler protection, the installation of smoke detection systems, fire alarm systems, or the installation of other fire suppression components, the specific provisions of this *Code* shall take precedence over the requirements of the *Standard Building Code*.

Exception No. 1 For technical requirements regarding the installation of standpipes, the specific provisions of the Standard Building Code shall take precedence over the requirements of this Code.

Exception No. 2 For technical requirements regarding the installation of smoke detectors or smoke detection systems, the specific provisions established by O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2, shall take precedence over the requirements of this Code and the Standard Building Code.

1-3.14.1.4 For all technical issues regarding any of the minimum requirements for existing buildings, the requirements of this *Code* shall take precedence over the requirements of the *Standard Building Code*.

1-3.14.1.5 For issues regarding structural design criteria, the specific provisions of the *Standard Building Code* shall take precedence over the requirements of this *Code*.

1-3.14.1.6 For technical issues regarding the definition of terms in Chapter 2 or other chapters of this *Code*, the specific provisions of the *Standard Building Code* shall take precedence over the requirements of this *Code* with the exception of those provided the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner including this Chapter, as well as, occupancies and their classifications and subclassifications which shall be established by this *Code*.

1-3.14.1.7 For technical issues regarding occupancy classifications or subclassifications including the definition thereof, the classifications or subclassifications of occupancies including the definitions thereof shall be determined by this *Code* and shall take precedence over the occupancy classifications of the *Standard Building Code*.

1-3.14.1.8 For technical issues regarding liquefied petroleum (LP) gases, the specific provisions of NFPA 58 entitled, □Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases, adopted and modified by Chapter 120-3-16, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, shall take precedence over the requirements of the *Standard Gas Code*.

1-3.14.1.9 For technical issues regarding gas fired appliances, the specific provisions of NFPA 54 entitled, □National Fuel Gas Code, adopted and modified by Chapter 120-3-14, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, shall take precedence over the requirements of the *Standard Gas Code*.

1-3.14.1.10 For technical issues regarding HVAC systems, the specific provisions of the *Standard Mechanical Code* shall take precedence over the requirements of NFPA 90A entitled, □*Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems*, and NFPA 90B entitled, *Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Systems*, adopted and modified by this Chapter of the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner.

1-3.14.1.11 For technical issues regarding the minimum construction classifications of buildings (Type I, Type II, Type III, Type IV, Type V or Type VI as defined in the *Standard Building Code* and Type I, Type II, Type III, Type IV, Type V as defined in this *Code*) as a requirement for the occupancy classification and sub classification, the requirements of the *Standard Building Code* shall take precedence over the requirements of this *Code*.

1-3.14.1.12 For technical issues regarding the minimum interior finish requirements for various areas of buildings and structures, the minimum requirements established by the provisions of this *Code* shall take precedence over the requirements of the *Standard Building Code*.

1-3.14.1.13 For technical issues regarding the protection of vertical openings in buildings and structures, the minimum technical requirements established by the specific provisions of this *Code* shall take precedence over the technical requirements established by the *Standard Building Code*. The *Standard Building Code* shall be used as a supplement to cover any areas not addressed by this *Code*.”

(3) Modifications to Chapter 5, Section 5-1:

(a) Add a new paragraph 5-1.8.3 to read as follows:

"5-1.8.3 Space separation for transformers shall be as follows:

1. Transformer pad locations shall be a minimum of 10'-0" from any building, building overhangs, canopies, exterior walls, balcony, exterior stairs and or walkways connected to the building.

2. Transformer pad edge shall be no less than 14'-0" from any door way.
3. Transformer pad edge shall be no less than 10'-0" from any windows or other openings.
4. If the building has an overhang the 10'-0" clearance shall be measured from a point below the edge of the overhang only if the building is 3 stories or less. If the building is 4 stories or more 10'-0" shall be measured from the outside building wall.
5. Fire escapes, outside stairs, and covered walkways attached to or between buildings, shall be considered as part of the building.

Exception No. 1 to 1-5: Transformer pads may be located closer than the above required minimum clearances upon written approval of the authority having jurisdiction. In no case shall the transformer location be less than 3'-0" from the building.

Exception No. 2: Transformer pads existing prior to December 31, 1994, are exempted from this requirement. When buildings are modified, reductions in space separations may be less than the above required minimum clearances upon written approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

(4) Modifications to Chapter 5, Section 5-2:

- (a) Add two new exceptions to subparagraph 5-2.2.4.1 to read as follows:

"Exception No. 1: Guards may be omitted from platforms and stages as defined in Chapters 8 and 9 and from all loading docks.

Exception No. 2: Guards shall not be required on open sides of stairs which reverse direction at intermediate landings and where the horizontal distance between successive flights is less than six (6) inches, provided an intermediate longitudinal rail is provided between the top of the stair tread and the handrail. A handrail thirty-four to thirty-eight (34 to 38) inches shall be provided."

- (b) Add a new exception No. 4 to subparagraph 5-2.2.4.2 to read as follows:

"Exception No. 4: Handrails may be located on one side of access stairs located at the front of stages or platforms as defined in Chapters 8 and 9."

- (c) Add a new exception No. 2 to subparagraph 5-2.2.4.5 (e) to read as follows:

"Exception No. 2 to (e): Handrails installed prior to November 29, 1987, and which are not continuous between flights may terminate at a newel post subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction."

- (d) Add a new exception No. 4 to subparagraph 5-2.2.4.6 (c) to read as follows:

"Exception No. 4 to (c): Existing handrails may have intermediate rails or an ornamental pattern such that a sphere 6 inches (15.2 cm) in diameter cannot pass through any openings in such handrail."

(5) Modification to Chapter 5, Section 5-3:

- (a) Add a new exception to paragraph 5-3.1.2 to read as follows:

"Exception: Where substantial evidence and documentation is provided, the authority having jurisdiction may decrease the occupant load for some occupancy use areas. The determined occupant load capacity shall be posted in an obvious location indicating the total occupant load capacity.

(6) Modification to Chapter 5, Section 5-4:

- (a) Delete Exception No. 2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"Exception No. 2: A balcony shall be permitted to have a single means of egress provided the common path of travel limitations of Chapters 8 through 30 are met."

- (b) Add a new paragraph 5-4.1.7 to read as follows:

"5-4.1.7 A single means of egress shall be permitted from any mezzanine with an occupant load complying with Table 5-4.1.7.1 provided the travel distance to an exit does not exceed the common path of travel limitations of Chapters 8 through 30."

(c) Add a new Table 5-4.1.7.1 to read as follows:

**Table 5-4.1.7.1
Occupant Load Criteria for Single Exit**

Occupancy Classification	Occupant Load
Assembly	50
Business	30
Educational	50
Industrial	50
Health Care	N/A
Sleeping Areas	6
Inpatient and Outpatient Treatment Areas	10
Mercantile	50
Stock Areas of Mercantile Occupancies	10
Parking Garages and Storage	30
Residential Occupancies	10
Hotels, Motels & Dormitories	10
Hazardous	3
* Area with one exit or exit access door shall not exceed 200 sq. ft.	

(d) Add a new subparagraph 5-4.1.7.2 to read as follows:

“5-4.1.7.2 If any required means of egress is through the room below, the occupant load of the mezzanine shall be added to the occupant load of the room in which it is located.”

(e) Add a new subparagraph 5-4.1.7.3 to read as follows:

“5-4.1.7.3 Egress stairways from mezzanines shall conform with the requirements of Chapter 5 of this Code. They may be open to the floor of the room in which they are located provided all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The space beneath the mezzanine is totally open and unencumbered by partitioned rooms or spaces.

Exception: The space beneath the mezzanine may be enclosed provided the enclosed space is protected throughout with a smoke detection system installed in accordance with NFPA 72 which sounds an alarm in the mezzanine.

- (2) The travel distance from the most remote point on the floor of the mezzanine to the building exit or to a protected egress corridor, exit court, horizontal passageway, enclosed stair, or exterior exit balcony does not exceed the travel distance limitations of Chapters 8 through 31.
- (3) The occupant load of the mezzanine is added to the occupant load of the story or room in which it is located for the purposes of determining the minimum egress requirements.
- (4) The mezzanine is not occupied for sleeping purposes unless there are exterior windows accessible to the mezzanine and located not more than two stories above grade.

(7) Modification to Chapter 6, Section 6-2:

(a) Delete subsection 6-2.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

□ 6-2.1 Construction. The minimum construction requirements for building construction types shall be established by the *Standard Building Code* except as provided in paragraphs 6-2.1.1 and 6-2.1.2. Any

areas not specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* and which are addressed by this *Code*, this *Code* shall be used as a supplement.

(b) Add a new paragraph 6-2.1.1 to read follows:

□ **6-2.1.1** New buildings and structures occupied or used in accordance with the individual occupancy chapters (Chapters 8 through 31) shall meet the minimum construction requirements of the *Standard Building Code* as adopted and modified by the Department of Community Affairs. The construction types for new buildings and structures listed throughout Chapters 8 through 31 shall be cross referenced and converted into the construction types referenced by the *Standard Building Code* through the use of the conversion chart inserted into NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*.

Exception: Health care, nursing care, ambulatory health care and detention occupancies shall comply with the minimum construction requirements of the Life Safety Code and the Standard Building Code.

NFPA 220	Type I 443	Type I 332	Type II 222	Type II 111	Type II 000	Type III 211	Type III 200	Type IV 2HH	Type V 111	Type V 000
SBC	I	II	----	IV 1HR	IV UNP	V 1HR	V UNP	III	VI 1HR	VI UNP
UBC	---	I FR	II FR	II-1HR	II N	III-1HR	III N	IV HT	V 1HR	V-N
B/NBC	1A	1B	2A	2B	2C	3A	3B	4	5A	5B

(c) Add a new paragraph 6-2.1.2 to read as follows:

□ **6-2.1.2** Existing buildings and structures occupied or used in accordance with the individual occupancy chapters (Chapters 9 through 31) shall meet the minimum construction requirements as specified in the appropriate occupancy chapter. NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*, shall be used to determine the requirements for the construction classification.

(d) Add the following sentences to the end of paragraph 6-2.2.2 to read follows:

"Two-hour fire barriers shall occur at the junction of new and existing construction when the existing construction does not meet the minimum requirements of the *Code* for existing facilities. Such barriers shall not be extended into the new construction."

(e) Add a new exception to paragraph 6-2.2.2 to read as follows:

Exception: Fire barriers/walls required for tenant separation by the Standard Building Code may terminate at exit access corridors with a lower fire rating including a non-rated smoke resistive barrier if such barriers are allowed by the requirements for the rating of exit access corridors.

(f) Add new subparagraph 6-2.2.2.1 to read as follows:

6-2.2.2.1 All fire and/or smoke barriers or walls shall be effectively and permanently identified with signs or stenciling above a decorative ceiling and/or in concealed space with letters a minimum of two (2) inches high on a contrasting background spaced a maximum of twelve (12) feet on center with a minimum of one per wall or barrier. The hourly fire rating shall be included on all rated barriers or walls. Suggested wording '() hour Fire and Smoke Barrier-Protect All Openings.

Exception: Existing stenciling acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction."

(g) Add a new exception No 9 to paragraph 6-2.4.2. to read as follows:

Exception No. 9: Enclosure shall not be required for a double wall vent penetrating two non rated floors or rated floor ceiling assemblies having a fire rating of one hour or less, connecting three stories or less when protected in accordance with 6-2.3.2.4.2.

(h) Delete (e) to paragraph 6-2.4.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

(e)* An engineering analysis is performed which demonstrates that the building is designed to keep the smoke layer interface above the highest unprotected opening to adjoining spaces, or 6 ft (1.85 m) above the highest floor level of exit access open to the atrium for a time period equal to 1.5 times the calculated egress time or 20 min, whichever is greater. Such analysis shall consider a minimum fire with a heat release rate of 2000Kw unless otherwise justified to the fire authority. Analysis shall include the following:

1. Two sets of sealed engineering analysis
2. Time of egress (Fire protection Engineering Handbook/ Movement of People)
3. Need floor plan / elevation section indicating any balconies or soffits
4. Elevation section which demonstrates that the building is designed to keep the smoke layer interface above the highest unprotected opening to adjoining spaces, or 6 ft (1.85 m) above the highest floor level of exit access open to the atrium for a time period equal to 1.5 times the calculated egress time or 20 min, whichever is greater.
5. Design fire load including documentation of furnishings used
6. Rate of smoke production
7. Time of activation of smoke detectors if applicable
8. Smoke temperature calculations
9. How smoke removal is activated
10. Type of smoke detectors
11. Time of sprinkler activation
12. Type of sprinkler heads”

(i) Add a new subparagraph 6-2.4.6.1 to read as follows:

6-2.4.6.1 Annual documented testing shall be conducted on engineered smoke control systems.”

(j) Delete exception no. 1 to paragraph 6-2.6.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

Exception No. 1 to (b) and (c): Where the space is protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 7-7, draft stopping shall be required for all areas over nine thousand (9000) square feet.

(k) Delete paragraph 6-2.6.1(b) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

(b) Every unoccupied attic space shall be subdivided by draft stops into areas not to exceed 3000 sq. ft. (280 sq. m.) except as follows. Attic compartments containing mechanical equipment shall be subdivided by draft stops into an area not to exceed 1000 sq. ft. (93.3 sq. m.)

(8) Modification to Chapter 7, Section 7-3:

(a) Add a new sub-section 7-3.2 to read as follows:

7-3.2 Detention, holding or processing cell(s) which are used for the containment of an individual for not more than 2 hours in a 12 hour period shall not be required to be provided with vent openings, smoke shafts, or an engineered smoke control system to provide ventilation provided each cell is monitored by closed circuit T.V. or dedicated personnel located outside the holding area and which have visual supervision of the cell(s).

(9) Modifications to Chapter 7, Section 7-4,

(a) Delete subsection 7-4.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

7-4.2 New elevators, escalators, dumbwaiters, and moving walks shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of ANSI/ASME A17.1, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators. The elevator lobby of the designated floor and the alternate floor specified by Rule 211.3(a) shall be separated from the remainder of the building by one-hour fire rated construction. In buildings equipped with automatic sprinkler protection, smoke barriers in accordance with Section 6-3 may be used in lieu of one-hour fire rated construction .

Openings in the elevator lobby shall be limited to those required for access to the elevators from exit access corridors only. Elevator lobbies may be used as part of the means of egress from the building.

Exception No. 1: Elevator lobbies are not required within an atrium.

Exception No. 2: Elevator lobbies are not required where elevators are installed on open exterior walls.

Exception No. 3: Elevator lobbies are not required where elevators are installed in open air parking structures.

Exception No 4: Elevator lobbies are not required in buildings three stories or less with vertical openings protected in accordance with the applicable occupancy chapter.

Exception No 5: Elevator lobbies are not required in mercantile occupancies which have properly protected openings for escalators or stairs.

Exception No 6: Existing installations acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction."

(10) Modifications to Chapter 7, Section 7-7,

(a) Add a new subparagraph 7-7.1.1.1 to read as follows:

"7-7.1.1.1 Protection of the fire pump, driver and controller against fire shall be 1 hour rated enclosures in light and ordinary hazard group 1 occupancies classified in accordance with NFPA 13 standards. Two hour enclosures are required for all buildings more than three stories in height or classified as ordinary hazard group II occupancy or greater as classified in accordance with NFPA 13 standards.

(11) Modification to Chapter 8, Section 8-1:

(a) Delete subsection 8-1.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

8-1.6 Assembly Occupancy Location. The location of an assembly occupancy shall be limited as specified in Table 8-1.6.

(b) Delete the title of Table 8-1.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

Table 8-1.6 Assembly Occupancy Location Limitations

(c) Add a Note 2 to the bottom of Table 8-1.6 to read as follows:

Note 2: Types of construction are in terms of NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*. Refer to the conversion chart inserted in NFPA 220 for cross referencing to the *Standard Building Code* requirements.

(d) Add (j) to paragraph 8-1.7.1 to read as follows:

"(j) Large airport terminal buildings:

	Sq. Ft. Gross	Sq. M. Gross
Concourse	100	(9.3)
Waiting Areas	15	(1.4)
Baggage Claim	20	(1.9)
Baggage Handling	300	(27.9)
Other	See Table A-5.3.1.1"	

(e) Add (k) to paragraph 8-1.7.1 to read as follows:

"(k) Aerobic, exercise, workout areas and pool halls:

	Sq. Ft. Gross	Sq. M. Gross
Aerobic Areas	50	(4.7)
Exercise Areas	50	(4.7)
Locker Rooms	15	(1.4)
Weight Rooms	20	(1.9)
Pool Halls	200	(18.6)"

(f) Add (l) to paragraph 8-1.7.1 to read as follows:

"(l) Swimming pools and deck areas:

	Sq. Ft. Gross	Sq. M. Gross
Deck Areas	20	(1.9)
Swimming Pools	50	(4.7)"

(12) Modification to Chapter 8, Section 8-3:

(a) Delete the exception to subparagraph 8-3.2.1.3(a)(1) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"Exception to (a)(1): Rooms enclosing air handling equipment compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200, 000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustible storage. A minimum of 30 inches unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes.

(13) Modification to Chapter 8, Section 8-4:

(a) Add an exception to paragraph 8-4.2.3 to read as follows:

"Exception: For outdoor assembly seating, capacity of exit doors, ramps and level components of egress may be calculated with a 0.06 inches/person capacity factor. Capacity of exit stairs and other aisles of egress may be calculated with a 0.08 inches/person capacity factor.

(b) Add an exception to paragraph 8-4.7.2 to read as follows:

"Exception No. 2: Special amusement buildings not open to the public in excess of 45 days provided all the of the following conditions are met:

(1) Portable fire extinguishers with a minimum of a 2A:10BC rating are placed at each activity or viewing station; and,

(2) A smoke detection system is placed throughout the facility with a detector located at each activity or viewing station and located throughout corridors and halls not to exceed a spacing more than 15 feet from a wall or more than 30 feet on center; and,

(3) Emergency lighting shall be provided which will cause illumination of the means of egress upon activation of the fire alarm, any required smoke detector or upon loss of power; and,

(4) Personnel dedicated for the sole purpose of providing a fire watch shall be stationed at each activity or viewing station. Such personnel shall be provided with a direct communication device for communication with all other stations throughout the facility. In addition such personnel shall be provided with appropriate training for the operation of portable fire extinguishing equipment; and,

(5) Communication to the responding fire department of emergency dispatch center is available from the facility; and,

(6) The facility shall be posted prohibiting smoking with smoking receptacles located a minimum of 15 feet from the structure; and,

(7) A fire tour is conducted throughout the structure every hour and documentation of the time the tour was conducted including the name of personnel conducting the fire tour is maintained. Such documentation shall be readily available to the code official upon request.

(14) Modification to Chapter 9, Section 9-1:

(a) Add (j) to paragraph 9-1.7.1 to read as follows:

"(j) Large airport terminal buildings:

	Sq. ft. Gross	Sq. M. Gross
Concourse	100	(9.3)
Waiting Areas	15	(1.4)
Baggage Claim	20	(1.9)

Baggage Handling	300	(27.9)
Other	See Table A-5-3.1.2"	

(b) Add (k) to paragraph 9-1.7.1 to read as follows:

"(k) Aerobic, exercise, workout areas and pool halls:

	Sq. Ft. Gross	Sq. M. Gross
Aerobic Areas	50	(4.7)
Exercise Areas	50	(4.7)
Locker Rooms	15	(1.4)
Weight Rooms	20	(1.9)
Pool Halls	200	(18.6)"

(f) Add (l) to paragraph 9-1.7.1 to read as follows:

"(l) Swimming pools and deck areas:

	Sq. Ft. Gross	Sq. M. Gross
Deck Areas	20	(1.9)
Swimming Pools	50	(4.7)"

(15) Modification to Chapter 9, Section 9-3:

(a) Delete the exception to subparagraph 9-3.2.1.3(a)(1) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"Exception to (a)(1): Rooms enclosing air handling equipment, compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200, 000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustible storage. A minimum of 30 inches unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes.

(16) Modification to Chapter 9, Section 9-4:

(a) Add an exception to paragraph 9-4.2.3 to read as follows:

"Exception: For outdoor assembly seating, capacity of exit doors, ramps and level components of egress may be calculated with a 0.06 inches/person capacity factor. Capacity of exit stairs and other aisles of egress may be calculated with a 0.08 inches/person capacity factor."

(b) Add an exception to paragraph 9-4.7.2 to read as follows:

"Exception No. 2: Special amusement buildings not open to the public in excess of 45 days provided all the of the following conditions are met:

(1) Portable fire extinguishers with a minimum of a 2A:10BC rating are placed at each activity or viewing station; and,

(2) A smoke detection system is placed throughout the facility with a detector located at each activity or viewing station and located throughout corridors and halls not to exceed a spacing more than 15 feet from a wall or more than 30 feet on center; and,

(3) Emergency lighting shall be provided which will cause illumination of the means of egress upon activation of the fire alarm, any required smoke detector or upon loss of power; and,

(4) Personnel dedicated for the sole purpose of providing a fire watch shall be stationed at each activity or viewing station. Such personnel shall be provided with a direct communication device for communication with all other stations throughout the facility. In addition such personnel shall be provided with appropriate training for the operation of portable fire extinguishing equipment; and,

(5) Communication to the responding fire department of emergency dispatch center is available from the facility; and,

(6) The facility shall be posted prohibiting smoking with smoking receptacles located a minimum of 15 feet from the structure; and,

(7) A fire tour is conducted throughout the structure every hour and documentation of the time the tour

was conducted including the name of personnel conducting the fire tour is maintained. Such documentation shall be readily available to the code official upon request.”

(17) Modification to Chapter 10, Section 10-1:

(a) Delete subsection 10-1.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

□ **10-1.6 Minimum Construction Requirements.** The minimum construction requirements for new educational occupancies shall be limited to the types of building construction permitted by the *Standard Building Code* as specified in subsection 6-2.1.

(18) Modification to Chapter 10, Section 10-2

(a) Add an exception to paragraph 10-2.1.2 to read as follows:

Exception: Educational facilities that meet the requirements of subsection 30-1.6.

(b) Add a new exception No. 4 to paragraph 10-2.11.1 to read as follows:

"Exception No. 4: Windows may open onto a court or an enclosed court provided all of the following criteria is met:

- 1. The court shall be of sufficient width such that persons exiting through the courtyard will be at a minimum dimension not less than 10 ft. from any portion of the building which could present an exposure condition to a fire.*
- 2. The court has exits directly to the exterior of the building through an exit passageway which is separated out from all other parts of the building by 2 hour fire rated construction. No space other than exit corridors protected by 'B' labeled 1-1/2 hour fire doors, whether normally occupied or not, shall open onto this required exit passageway.*
- 3. The exit capacity for the exit passageway shall be of sufficient width for the corridors connected to it as well as the enclosed court calculated at 15 sq.ft. per person or minimum number of students subject to exiting into the court which ever is the greater of the two.*
- 4. The travel distance from any point in a connecting classroom to the exterior of the building through the exit passageway shall not exceed 150 feet.*
- 5. The court is provided with emergency lighting to direct occupants to the exit(s) in accordance with Section 5-9.*
- 6. The exit(s) from the court is clearly marked in accordance with Section 5-10."*

(19) Modifications to Chapter 10, Section 10-3:

(a) Delete the exception to paragraph 10-3.2.1(a)(1) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"Exception to (a)(1): Rooms enclosing air handling equipment, compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200, 000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustible storage. A minimum of 30 inches unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes.

(b) Add an exception to paragraph 10-3.2.2 to read as follows:

"Exception: Food preparation areas located in home economic labs shall be protected by self-contained fire suppression systems located in a residential hood over each cooking surface. The suppression system shall automatically disconnect electric power to electric stoves or shut off the gas supply to gas stoves. Food preparation areas located in home economic labs need not be protected where protection is provided in accordance with 7-7.1.2 or where in fully sprinklered buildings."

(c) Add an exception No. 3 to subparagraph 10-3.4.2.1 to read as follows:

"Exception No. 3: In lieu of locating manual fire alarm boxes in educational occupancies in corridors and normal paths of travel, the manual fire alarm boxes may be located in rooms which open directly onto

such corridors and pathways; provided all of the following are met:

- during all school hours;
- to that portion of the corridors where a manual fire alarm box would otherwise be placed in accordance with NFPA 101, Chapter 7, Section 7-6, subsection 7-6.2, paragraph 7-6.2.3.
1. The rooms in which such manual fire alarm boxes are placed are constantly supervised during all school hours;
 2. The rooms in which such manual fire alarm boxes are placed are located in close proximity to that portion of the corridors where a manual fire alarm box would otherwise be placed in accordance with NFPA 101, Chapter 7, Section 7-6, subsection 7-6.2, paragraph 7-6.2.3.
 3. A sign is placed on the corridor wall immediately adjacent to the entrance way of each such room so that it can be clearly seen at all times, which states in white letters at least one inch in height on a red background "MANUAL FIRE ALARM BOX LOCATED IN THIS ROOM.
 4. Rooms cannot be subject to being locked at any time the building is occupied."

(d) Delete subparagraph 10-3.4.3.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"**10-3.4.3.1** Occupant notification shall be by means of an audible and visual alarm in accordance with 7-6.3 and Chapter 120-3-20 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner."

(e) Add a new paragraph 10-3.5.1 to read as follows:

10-3.5.1 Portable Fire Extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in every educational occupancy in accordance with 7-7.4.1.

Exception: In lieu of locating fire extinguishers in corridors and normal paths of travel as specified in NFPA 10, fire extinguishers may be located in rooms which open directly onto such corridors and pathways provided all of the following are met:

1. The room in which such extinguishers are placed are located in close proximity to that portion of the corridor where a fire extinguisher would otherwise be placed in accordance with NFPA 10; and,
2. A sign which states in white letters at least one inch in height on a red background, FIRE EXTINGUISHER LOCATED IN THIS ROOM is placed on the corridor wall immediately adjacent to the entrance way of each such room so that it can be clearly seen at all times; and,
3. The rooms in which such extinguishers are placed shall be constantly supervised during school hours; and,
4. Those rooms cannot be subject to being locked at any time the building is occupied.

(f) Add an exception No.5 to subsection 10-3.6 to read as follows:

"Exception No. 5 - "Door closing devices are not required on doors in corridor wall openings other than those serving exits or required enclosures of hazardous areas."

(20) Modifications to Chapter 10, Section 10-4:

(a) Add a sentence to the end of paragraph 10-4.1.1 to read as follows:

The exception to paragraph 32-7.3.1 shall not apply."

(b) In subparagraph 10-4.1.3.3 delete the words "six air changes per hour" and substitute in its place the following:

"ten (10) air changes per hour."

(c) Add new paragraph 10-4.3.5 to read follows:

"**10-4.3.5** Corridor walls in flexible plan buildings shall comply with subsection 10-3.6 as modified."

(21) Modifications to Chapter 10, Section 10-5

(a) Add a new paragraph 10-5.2.3 to read as follows:

"**10-5.2.3** Portable electric and liquefied petroleum gas or liquid fuel fired space heating devices designed to be portable are prohibited in all portions of educational buildings.

Exception: In emergency conditions, when approved by the authority having jurisdiction, equipment designed to be portable may be used for a specified time provided such equipment is properly protected and

separated from combustibles as specified by the manufacturer's instructions and the authority having jurisdiction.

(22) Modifications to Chapter 10, Section 10-7

(a) Add a new paragraph 10-7.5.1 to read as follows:

"10-7.5.1 Portable electric and liquefied petroleum gas or liquid fuel fired space heating devices designed to be portable are prohibited in all portions of educational buildings.

Exception: In emergency conditions, when approved by the authority having jurisdiction, equipment designed to be portable may be used for a specified time provided such equipment is properly protected and separated from combustibles as specified by the manufacturer's instructions and the authority having jurisdiction.

(23) Modifications to Chapter 11, Section 11-2:

(a) Add an exception to paragraph 11-2.1.2 to read as follows:

Exception: Educational facilities that meet the requirements of subsection 30-1.6.

(b) Add a new exception **No. 6** to paragraph 11-2.11.1 to read as follows:

"Exception No. 6: Windows may open onto a court or a enclosed court provided all of the following criteria are met:

- 1. The court shall be of sufficient width such that persons exiting through the courtyard will be at a minimum dimension not less than 10 ft. from any portion of the building which could present an exposure condition to a fire.*
- 2. The court has exits directly to the exterior of the building through an exit passageway which is separated out from all other parts of the building by 2 hour fire rated construction. No space, other than exit corridors protected by 'B' labeled 1-1/2 hour fire doors, whether normally occupied or not, shall open onto this required exit passageway.*
- 3. The exit capacity for the exit passageway shall be of sufficient width for the corridors connected to it as well as the enclosed court calculated at 15 sq.ft. per person or minimum number of students subject to exiting into the court which ever is the greater of the two.*
- 4. The travel distance from any point in a connecting classroom to the exterior of the building through the exit passageway shall not exceed 150 feet.*
- 5. The court is provided with emergency lighting to direct occupants to the exit(s) in accordance with Section 5-9.*
- 6. The exit(s) from the court is clearly marked in accordance with Section 5-10.*

(24) Modifications to Chapter 11, Section 11-3:

(a) Delete the exception to paragraph 11-3.2.1(a)(1) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"Exception to (a)(1) Rooms enclosing air handling equipment, compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200, 000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustible storage. A minimum of 30 inches unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes.

(b) Add an exception to paragraph 11-3.2.2 to read as follows:

"Exception: Food preparation areas located in home economic labs may be protected by self contained fire suppression systems located in residential hoods over each cooking surface. Required use of automatic disconnects of fuel source or power source is subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction. Food preparation areas located in home economic labs need not be protected where protection is provided in accordance with 7-7.1.2 or in fully sprinklered buildings."

(c) Add an exception No. 3 to subparagraph 11-3.4.2.1 to read as follows:

"Exception No. 3: In lieu of locating manual fire alarm boxes in educational occupancies in corridors and normal paths of travel, the manual fire alarm boxes may be located in rooms which open directly onto such corridors and pathways; provided all of the following are met:

- 1. The rooms in which such manual fire alarm boxes are placed are constantly supervised during all school hours;*
- 2. The rooms in which such manual fire alarm boxes are placed are located in close proximity to that portion of the corridors where a manual fire alarm box would otherwise be placed in accordance with NFPA 101, Chapter 7, Section 7-6, subsection 7-6.2, paragraph 7-6.2.3.*
- 3. A sign is placed on the corridor wall immediately adjacent to the entrance way of each such room so that it can be clearly seen at all times, which states in white letters at least one inch in height on a red background "MANUAL FIRE ALARM BOX LOCATED IN THIS ROOM."*
- 4. Rooms cannot be subject to being locked at any time the building is occupied."*

(d) Add a new paragraph 11-3.5.1 to read as follows:

□ **11-3.5.1 Portable Fire Extinguishers.** Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in every educational occupancy in accordance with 7-7.4.1.

Exception: In lieu of locating fire extinguishers in corridors and normal paths of travel as specified in NFPA 10, fire extinguishers may be located in rooms which open directly onto such corridors and pathways provided all of the following are met:

- 1. The room in which such extinguishers are placed are located in close proximity to that portion of the corridor where a fire extinguisher would otherwise be placed in accordance with NFPA 10; and,*
- 2. A sign which states in white letters at least one inch in height on a red background, FIRE EXTINGUISHER LOCATED IN THIS ROOM is placed on the corridor wall immediately adjacent to the entrance way of each such room so that it can be clearly seen at all times; and,*
- 3. The rooms in which such extinguishers are placed shall be constantly supervised during school hours; and,*
- 4. Those rooms cannot be subject to being locked at any time the building is occupied.*

(e) Add a new exception No. 5 to paragraph 11-3.6 1 to read as follows:

"Exception No. 5: Door closing devices are not required on doors in corridor wall openings other than those serving exits or required enclosures of hazardous areas."

(25) Modifications to Chapter 11, Section 11-5:

(a) Add new paragraph 11-5.2.3 to read as follows:

"11-5.2.3 Portable electric and liquefied petroleum gas or liquid fuel fired space heating devices designed to be portable are prohibited in all portions of educational buildings.

Exception: In emergency conditions, when approved by the authority having jurisdiction, equipment designed to be portable may be used for a specified time provided such equipment is properly protected and separated from combustibles as specified by the manufacturer's instructions and the authority having jurisdiction.

(26) Modifications to Chapter 11, Section 11-7:

(a) Add new paragraph 11-7.5.1 to read as follows:

"11-7.5.1 Portable electric and liquefied petroleum gas or liquid fuel fired space heating devices designed to be portable are prohibited in all portions of educational buildings.

Exception: In emergency conditions, when approved by the authority having jurisdiction, equipment designed to be portable may be used for a specified time provided such equipment is properly protected and separated from combustibles as specified by the manufacturer's instructions and the authority having jurisdiction.

jurisdiction.

(27) Modifications to Chapter 12, Section 12-1:

(a) Add a new subparagraph 12-1.1.4.5.1 to read as follows:

"12-1.1.4.5.1 Minor renovations, alterations, modernizations or repairs as used in subparagraph 12-1.1.4.5 shall mean that construction less than 40% of the floor area within a smoke compartment."

(28) Modification to Chapter 12, Section 12-3:

(a) Add the following to the list of hazardous areas in Table 12-3.2.1 to read as follows:

"Soiled utility rooms, 1-hr."

(b) Delete the exception to 12-3.2.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"Exception: Where domestic cooking equipment is used for food warming, limited cooking, or rehabilitation training, a residential style hood system ducted to the outside and equipped with a listed residential fire suppression system shall be installed to cover each cooking surface. The extinguishing units shall disconnect electrical power to electric stoves or shut of the gas supply to gas stoves."

(c) Delete paragraph 12-3.5.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"12-3.5.2 Listed quick response sprinklers shall be used throughout smoke compartments containing patient sleeping rooms.

(29) Modifications to Chapter 13, Section 13-3:

(a) Add the following to the list of hazardous areas in paragraph 13-3.2.1 to read as follows:

"Soiled utility rooms, 1-hr."

(b) Delete the exception to 13-3.2.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"Exception No. 1: Where domestic cooking equipment is used for food warming, limited cooking, or rehabilitation training, a residential style hood system ducted to the outside and equipped with a listed residential fire suppression system shall be installed to cover each cooking surface. Required use of automatic disconnects of fuel source or power source is subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction."

Exception No. 2: Other installations acceptable to the Authority Having Jurisdiction

(c) Add a new exception No. 2 to paragraph 13-3.4.3.1 to read as follows:

"Exception No. 2: Zoned, coded systems shall be permitted."

(d) Add an exception to subsection 13-3.4.3.2 to read as follows:

Exception: In existing health care facilities permitted for construction prior to March 1, 1979.

(e) Add a new exception No. 2 to paragraph 13-3.5.1 to read as follows:

"Exception No. 2: Sprinklers may be omitted in closets less than 50 cubic feet in volume and still be considered as fully sprinkled."

(f) Add a new exception No. 2 to paragraph 13-3.5.2 to read as follows:

"Exception No. 2: Sprinklers may be omitted in closets less than 50 cubic feet in volume and still be considered as fully sprinkled."

(30) Modifications to Chapter 13, Section 13-6:

(a) Delete subparagraph 13-6.1.6.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"13-6.1.6.1 For the purposes of 13-6.1.6, the number of stories shall be counted starting with the primary level of exit discharge and ending with the highest occupiable level. For the purposes of this section, the primary level of exit discharge of a building shall be that floor that is level with or above finished grade by more than 50 percent of the cubic volume of the occupiable story."

(b) Delete subparagraph 13-6.3.4.4 in its entirety.

(31) Modifications to Chapter 14, Section 14-2:

(a) Delete paragraph 14-2.11.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

□ **14-2.11.2** Doors shall be permitted to be locked with approved detention locking mechanisms only in accordance with the applicable use condition. Padlocks are not permitted on housing unit doors or any other door located in the means of egress.

Exception: Padlocks are permitted on gates and doors located on exterior fencing and walls from areas of refuge located outside the building.

(32) Modifications to Chapter 14, Section 14-3:

(a) Add the following to the words □ Areas not incidental to resident housing at the first line in Table 14-3.2.1 to read as follows:

"Areas incidental to resident housing will mean any areas that exceed 10% of the resident housing area (which includes sleeping areas, dayrooms, group activity space, or other common spaces for customary access of residents)."

(b) Delete the words □ fuel fired from the third line in Table 14-3.2.1.

(c) Delete paragraph 14-3.7.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

□ **14-3.7.3** Any required smoke barrier shall be constructed in accordance with Section 6-3. Barriers shall be of substantial construction and shall have structural fire resistance. Smoke barriers may have windows with wire glass in steel frames or tested window assemblies."

(d) Delete the second sentence in of Note 4 of Table 14-3.8.1 which reads, "The perimeter walls of such space shall be smoke resistant construction."

(33) Modifications to Chapter 14, Section 14-7:

(a) Delete subsection 14-7.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

□ **14-7.2** Polices and procedures shall be established by facility administrators to control and limit the amount of personal property in sleeping rooms and require periodic checks for the collection and storage of such items on a monthly basis. Records of periodic checks shall be kept and made available to the authority having jurisdiction upon request.

Exception: Facilities which provide closable metal lockers or fire-resistant containers for the storage of books, clothing, and other combustible personal property allowed in sleeping rooms.

(34) Modifications to Chapter 15, Section 15-2:

(a) Delete paragraph 15-2.11.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

□ **15-2.11.2** Doors shall be permitted to be locked with approved detention locking mechanisms only in accordance with the applicable use condition. Padlocks are not permitted on housing unit doors or any other door located in the means of egress.

Exception: Padlocks are permitted on gates and doors located on exterior fencing and walls from areas of refuge located outside the building.

(35) Modifications to Chapter 15, Section 15-3:

(a) Add the following to the words □Areas not incidental to resident housing at the first line in Table 15-3.2.1 to read as follows:

“Areas incidental to resident housing will mean any areas that exceed 10% of the resident housing area (which includes sleeping areas, dayrooms, group activity space, or other common spaces for customary access of residents).”

(b) Delete paragraph 15-3.7.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

□**15-3.7.3** Any required smoke barrier shall be constructed in accordance with Section 6-3. Barriers shall be of substantial construction and shall have structural fire resistance. Smoke barriers may have windows with wire glass in steel frames or tested window assemblies.”

(c) Delete the second sentence in of Note 4 of Table 15-3.8.1 which reads, “The perimeter walls of such space shall be smoke resistant construction.”

(36) Modifications to Chapter 15, Section 15-7:

(a) Delete subsection 15-7.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

□ **15-7.2** Polices and procedures shall be established by facility administrators to control and limit the amount of personal property in sleeping rooms and require periodic checks for the collection and storage of such items on a monthly basis. Records of periodic checks shall be kept and made available to the authority having jurisdiction upon request.

Exception: Facilities which provide closable metal lockers or fire-resistant containers for the storage of books, clothing, and other combustible personal property allowed in sleeping rooms.

(37) Modification to Chapter 16, Section 16-1:

(a) Delete subsection 16-1.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

□ **16-1.6 Minimum Construction Requirements.** The minimum construction requirements for new hotel and dormitory occupancies shall be limited to the types of building construction permitted by the *Standard Building Code* as specified in subsection 6-2.1.

(38) Modification to Chapter 16, Section 16-2:

(a) Delete paragraph 16-2.5.3 in it entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“Exterior exit access or internal corridors shall be arranged so there are no dead ends in excess of 35 feet.

Exception: In buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 16-3.5, dead-ends shall not exceed 50 ft. (15 m).”

(39) Modifications to Chapter 16, Section 16-3:

(a) Add a new exception to paragraph 16-3.2.2 to read as follows:

“Exception: Rooms enclosing air handling equipment, compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200, 000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustible storage. A minimum of 30 inches unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes.

(b) Delete the words □fuel fired from the first line in Table 16-3.2.2.

(c) Delete subparagraph 16-3.4.4.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“16-3.4.4.1 A corridor smoke detection system in accordance with Code section 25-2-13(d) of O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2, shall be provided in all interior corridors, halls and passageways.

Exception: In buildings protected throughout by an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 16-3.5."

(d) Delete subparagraph 16-3.4.4.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"16-3.4.4.2 Each sleeping room within a guest room or suite shall be provided with an approved single station smoke detector in accordance with 7-6.2.10 powered from the building's electrical system. In single room living units, detectors shall meet the requirements of subparagraph 16-3.4.4.3."

(e) Add a new subparagraph 16-3.4.4.3 to read as follows:

"16-3.4.4.3 A smoke detector shall be mounted on the ceiling or wall at a point centrally located in the corridor, hall or area giving access to each group of rooms used for sleeping purposes. Such detectors shall be listed and meet the installation requirements of NFPA 72 and be powered from the building's electrical system. In addition, a one and one-half hour emergency power supply source is required for the back-up power of the detector."

(f) Add a new subparagraph 16-3.4.4.4 to read as follows:

"16-3.4.4.4 Each living area within a guest room or suite which is separated by doors or folding partitions shall be provided with an approved single station smoke detector in accordance with 7-6.2.10 powered from the building's electrical system."

(40) Modification to Chapter 17, Section 17-2:

(a) Delete paragraph 17-2.5.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"17-2.5.3 Exterior exit access or internal corridors shall be arranged so there are no dead ends in excess of 50 feet."

(41) Modifications to Chapter 17, Section 17-3:

(a) Add an exception to paragraph 17-3.4.4 to read as follows:

"Exception: Battery operated detection devices may be installed in buildings constructed prior to July 1, 1987 in accordance with the provisions of Code section 25-2-40 of O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2. Facilities utilizing battery operated detectors shall have in place a testing, maintenance, and battery replacement program to ensure reliability of power to the detectors."

(b) Add a new subparagraph 17-3.4.4.1 to read as follows:

"17-3.4.4.1 A corridor smoke detection system in accordance with Code sections 25-2-13(d) & 25-2-40 of O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2, shall be provided in all interior corridors, halls and passageways.

Exception: In buildings protected throughout by an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 17-3.5."

(42) Modification to Chapter 18, Section 18-1:

(a) Delete subsection 18-1.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

18-1.6 Minimum Construction Requirements. The minimum construction requirements for new apartment occupancies shall be limited to the types of building construction permitted by the *Standard Building Code* as specified in subsection 6-2.1.

(43) Modifications to Chapter 18, Section 18-2:

(a) Delete (b) of exception No. 1 to subsection 18-2.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

(b) That dwelling unit has direct access to an outside stair complying with 5-2.2 that serves a maximum of two units both of which are located on the same floor. This does not preclude two stairs serving a floor level with a maximum of four units with an open breezeway connecting and allowing access to either exit stair. Or,

(44) Modifications to Chapter 18, Section 18-3:

(a) Add a new exception to paragraph 18-3.2.1 to read as follows:

"Exception: Rooms enclosing air handling equipment, compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200, 000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustibile storage. A minimum of 30 inches unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes.

(b) Delete the words □fuel fired from the first line in Table 18-3.2.1.

(c) Delete subparagraph 18-3.4.4.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"18-3.4.4.1 Approved single station or multiple station detectors continuously powered from the building's electrical system shall be installed in accordance with 7-6.2.10 in every living unit within the apartment building regardless of the number of stories or number of apartments. In addition, a one and one-half hour emergency power supply source is required for the back-up power of the detector. When activated, the detector shall initiate an alarm that is audible in the sleeping rooms of that unit. This individual unit detector shall be in addition to any sprinkler system or other detection system that may be installed in the building."

(d) Delete (b) of exception No. 1 to paragraph 18-3.5.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

□(b) That dwelling unit has direct access to an outside stair complying with 5-2.2 that serves a maximum of two units both of which are located on the same floor. This does not preclude two stairs serving a floor level with a maximum of four units with an open breezeway connecting and allowing access to either exit stair. Or,

(45) Modifications to Chapter 19, Section 19-2:

(a) Delete (b) of exception No. 1 to subsection 19-2.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

□(b) That dwelling unit has direct access to an outside stair complying with 5-2.2 that serves a maximum of two units both of which are located on the same floor. This does not preclude two stairs serving a floor level with a maximum of four units with an open breezeway connecting and allowing access to either exit stair. Or,

(46) Modifications to Chapter 19, Section 19-3:

(a) Delete both exceptions to subparagraph 19-3.4.4.1 in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

"Exception: Battery operated detection devices without a secondary (standby) power source may be installed in buildings constructed prior to July 1, 1987 in accordance with the provisions of Code section 25-2-40 of O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2. Facilities utilizing battery operated detectors shall have in place a testing, maintenance, and battery replacement program to ensure reliability of power to the detectors."

(47) Modification to Chapter 20, Section 20-1

(a) Delete subsection 20-1.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

□**20-1.6 Minimum Construction Requirements.** The minimum construction requirements for new lodging and rooming house occupancies shall be limited to the types of building construction permitted by the *Standard Building Code* as specified in subsection 6-2.1.

(48) Modifications to Chapter 20, Section 20-3:

(a) Delete the exception to paragraph 20-3.3.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:
"Exception: Battery operated detection devices without a secondary (standby) power source may be installed in buildings constructed prior to July 1, 1987 in accordance with the provisions of Code section 25-2-40 of O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2. Facilities utilizing battery operated detectors shall have in place a testing, maintenance, and battery replacement program to ensure reliability of power to the detectors."

(49) Modifications to Chapter 22, Section 22-1:

(a) Delete paragraph 22-1.1.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:
"22-1.1.2 All new facilities classified as residential board and care occupancies shall conform to the requirements of this chapter. This chapter is divided into three sections as follows:

(a) Section 22-1 - General Requirements.
(b) Section 22-2 - Small Facilities (sleeping accommodations for not more than six (6) residents.
(c) Section 22-3 - Large Facilities (sleeping accommodations for seven (7) or more residents.
(d) Section 22-4 - Additional minimum requirements for an Apartment Building Housing a Board and Care Occupancy."

(b) Add the following sentences to the end of the term (a) *Prompt* under **Evacuation Capability** in subsection 22-1.3 to read:

Total evacuation of all residents from the building or structure can be achieved in three (3) minutes or less whether day or night. The evacuation capabilities of residents in all cases are based on the time of day or night when evacuation of the facility would be the most difficult(e.g., sleeping residents and/or fewer staff present)."

(c) Add the following sentences to the end of the term (b) *Slow* under **Evacuation Capability** in subsection 22-1.3 to read:

Total evacuation of all residents from the building or structure can be achieved in over three (3) minutes but not in excess of thirteen (13) minutes whether day or night. The evacuation capabilities of residents in all cases are based on the time of day or night when evacuation of the facility would be the most difficult(e.g., sleeping residents and/or fewer staff present)."

(d) Add the following sentences to the end of the term (c) *Impractical* under **Evacuation Capability** in subsection 22-1.3 to read:

Total evacuation of all residents from the building or structure can not be achieved in less than thirteen (13) minutes whether day or night. The evacuation capabilities of residents in all cases are based on the time of day or night when evacuation of the facility would be the most difficult(e.g., sleeping residents and/or fewer staff present)."

(e) Add a new definition in subsection 22-1.3, inserted alphabetically, to read as follows:

Limited Care (Custodial Care) Facilities - A building, or part thereof, used on a 24-hour basis, for the housing, lodging or boarding of four (4) or more persons who are incapable of self-preservation because of age, physical limitation(s) due to accident or illness, or mental limitation(s) such as mental illness or chemical dependency. (See Chapter 12 for minimum requirements)."

(f) Delete the definition of Residential Board and Care Occupancy in subsection 22-1.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

Residential Board and Care Occupancy (Personal Care Homes/Facilities and/or Assisted Living Homes/Facilities) -A building, or part thereof, which is used for lodging and boarding of four (4) or more residents, not related by blood or marriage to the owners or operators, for the purpose of providing personal care services. Any facility providing lodging and boarding and personal care for four (4) or more residents who are mostly incapable of self-preservation because of physical or mental disability shall be classified as health care occupancy and shall meet the appropriate provisions of other chapters of this Code for health care occupancies."

(g) Add a new subsection 22-1.6 to read as follows:

"22-1.6 Change in Group Evacuation Capabilities. A change in group evacuation capability shall be considered a change in occupancy subclassification. (See 1-3.12.)

Exception: Where the evacuation capability changes to a faster level, the requirements of 1-3.12 shall not apply."

(h) Add a new subsection 22-1.7 to read as follows:

"22-1.7 Classification of Hazards of Contents. Contents of Residential Board and Care occupancies shall be classified in accordance with the provisions of Section 4-2."

(i) Add a new subsection 22-1.8 to read as follows:

"22-1.8 Occupant Load. The occupant load of small Residential Board and Care occupancies (Personal Care occupancies) or any individual story or section thereof for the purpose of determining exits shall be the maximum number of persons intended to occupy the floor as determined by the authority having jurisdiction but not less than one (1) person for each 200 sq. ft. (18.6 sq. m.) of gross floor area. Gross floor area shall be measured within the exterior building walls with no deductions. (See Chapter 3).

(50) Modifications to Chapter 22, Section 2:

(a) Delete paragraph 22-2.1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"22-2.1.1. Scope. This section applies to residential board and care occupancies providing sleeping accommodations for not more than 6 residents. Where there are sleeping accommodations for more than 6 residents, the occupancy shall be classed as a large facility. The requirements for large facilities are found in Section 22-3."

(b) Delete subsection 22-2.1.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

□ **22-2.1.3 Minimum Construction Requirements.** The minimum construction requirements for new residential board and care occupancies shall be limited to the types of building construction permitted by the *Standard Building Code* as specified in subsection 6-2.1.

(c) Add a new subparagraph 22-2.3.2.3 to read as follows:

□ **22-2.3.2.3** Residential cooking appliances such as stoves and griddles shall be protected by self-contained fire suppression systems located in residential hoods over each cooking surface. The hood must be vented directly to the outside. Automatic disconnects of the fuel source or power source shall be provided. Commercial cooking appliances including fryers shall be protected in accordance with 7-2.3 and shall not be required to have openings protected between food preparation areas and dining areas.

Exception No. 1: Subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction, the protection of residential cooking equipment shall not be required in buildings protected by an automatic sprinkler system as provided in 22-2.3.5.

Exception No. 2: No protection is required over residential cooking appliances such as grills and stoves in facilities which have prompt evacuation and having a licensed capacity as determined by the Department of Human Resources of sixteen (16) or less residents."

(d) Delete the exception No 1 to subparagraph 22-2.3.5.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

Exception No 1: Sprinklers shall not be required in small residential board and care occupancies serving six or fewer residents with a rating of prompt evacuation capabilities.

(e) Add new subparagraph 22-2.5.2.4 to read as follows:

"22-2.5.2.4 Portable electric and liquefied petroleum gas or liquid fuel fired space heating devices designed to be portable are prohibited in all portions of small residential board and care occupancies.

Exception: In emergency conditions when approved by the authority having jurisdiction, equipment designed to be portable may be used for a specified time provided such equipment is properly protected and

separated from combustibles as specified by the manufacturer's instructions and the authority having jurisdiction.

(51) Modifications to Chapter 22, Section 3:

(a) Delete paragraph 22-3.1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"22-3.1.1 Scope. This section applies to residential board and care occupancies providing sleeping accommodations for seven (7) or more residents. Where there are sleeping accommodations for six (6) or less residents, the occupancy shall be classed as a small facility. The requirements for small facilities are found in Section 22-2."

(b) Delete subsection 22-3.1.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

□22-3.1.3 Minimum Construction Requirements. The minimum construction requirements for new residential board and care occupancies shall be limited to the types of building construction permitted by the *Standard Building Code* as specified in subsection 6-2.1.

(c) Add a new exception to subparagraph 22-3.2.2.2 (c) to read as follows:

"Exception No 3 to (c): Doors to resident rooms may be subject to being locked by the occupant, if they can be unlocked from the opposite side and keys are carried by staff at all times. Additional keys must be available to and accessible to the staff."

(d) Add an exception to subparagraph 22-3.2.6.1 to read as follows:

□Exception: Travel distance shall not exceed 35 feet in any story below the level of exit discharge occupied for public purposes.

(e) Add an exception to subparagraph 22-3.2.6.2 to read as follows:

Exception: Travel distance shall not exceed 75 feet in any story below the level of exit discharge occupied for public purposes.

(f) Add a new subparagraph 22-3.2.6.3 to read as follows:

"22-3.2.6.3 Any story below the level of exit discharge occupied for public purposes shall have at least two separate exits provided from each story with a maximum of a 20 ft. dead-end corridor. Any floor below the level of exit discharge not open to the public and used only for mechanical equipment, storage, and service operations (other than kitchens which are considered part of the residential board and care occupancies) shall have exits appropriate to its actual occupancy in accordance with other applicable sections of this Code."

(g) Delete paragraph 22-3.2.9 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"22-3.2.9 Emergency lighting in accordance with Section 5-9 of the Code shall be provided in means of egress and common areas in all residential board and care occupancies.

Exception: Where each guest room has a direct exit to the outside of the building at ground level, no emergency lighting shall be required."

(h) Add a new subparagraph 22-3.2.11.1 to read as follows:

"22-3.2.11.1 Every stairwell door shall allow re-entry from the stairwell to the interior of the building or an automatic release shall be provided to unlock all stairwell doors to allow re-entry. Such automatic release shall be actuated with the initiation of the building fire alarm system. Also, they shall unlock upon loss of power."

(i) Add an exception No.3 to subparagraph 22-3.3.1.1 to read as follows:

"Exception No.3: Stairway enclosures shall not be required where a one-story stair connects two levels within a single dwelling unit, resident room or suite."

(j) Add a new subparagraph 22-3.3.1.3 to read as follows:

"22-3.3.1.3 Any required exit stair which is so located such that it is necessary to pass through the lobby or other open space to reach the outside of the building shall be continuously enclosed down to the lobby level, or to a mezzanine within the lobby.

Exception: In existing two-story buildings only, the second floor level may be fire stopped with a fire barrier having at least a one-hour fire resistance rating. Vision panels not exceeding 1,296 square inches and installed in steel frames shall be provided in the doors of the fire barrier."

(k) Add a new exception to subparagraph 22-3.3.2.1 to read as follows:

"Exception: Rooms enclosing air handling equipment, compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200,000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustible storage. A minimum of 30 inches unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes."

(l) Add a new subparagraph 22-3.3.2.3 to read as follows:

"22-3.3.2.3 A personal care home having a licensed capacity as determined by the Department of Human Resources of sixteen (16) or less residents shall have residential cooking appliances such as stoves and griddles protected by self-contained fire suppression systems located in residential hoods over each cooking surface. The hood must be vented directly to the outside. Automatic disconnects of the fuel source or power source shall be provided. Commercial cooking appliances including fryers shall be protected in accordance with 7-2.3 and shall not be required to have openings protected between food preparation areas and dining areas.

Exception: Subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction, the protection of residential cooking equipment shall not be required in buildings protected by an automatic sprinkler system as provided in 22-2.3.5."

(m) Delete subparagraph 22-3.3.4.7 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"22-3.3.4.7 Each sleeping room shall be provided with an approved single station smoke detector in accordance with 7-6.2.10. Approved smoke detectors shall be powered by the building's electrical system and be provided with a 1-1/2 hour emergency power source."

(n) Delete subparagraph 22-3.3.4.8 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"22-3.3.4.8 Smoke Detection Systems. All corridors and common spaces shall be provided with smoke detectors in accordance with NFPA 72, *Standard on Automatic Fire Detectors*, arranged to initiate the fire alarm such that it is audible in all sleeping areas. Detectors shall be located in corridors or hallway so there is a detector within fifteen (15) feet of the wall and at least every thirty (30) feet thereafter. Where a building has more than one floor level, a detector shall be located at the top of each stair and inside each enclosure.

Exception No. 1: Detectors may be excluded from crawl spaces beneath the building and unused and unfinished attics.

Exception No. 2: Unenclosed corridors, passageways, balconies, colonnades, or other arrangements where one or more sides along the long dimension are fully or extensively open to the exterior at all times."

(o) Delete the exception to subparagraph 22-3.3.6.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"Exception: Where the resident room has a door providing direct exiting at grade or to an open air balcony leading to exiting at grade, walls shall resist the passage of smoke."

(p) Delete subparagraph 22-3.3.6.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"22-3.3.6.4 Doors in fire barriers required by 22-3.3.6.1 or 22-3.3.6.2 shall have a fire protection rating of not less than twenty (20) minutes and shall have positive latching.

Exception No. 1: Walls that are required only to resist the passage of smoke, without a fire resistance rating, shall be permitted to have doors that resist the passage of smoke without a fire protection rating. These doors shall be positive latching."

(q) Delete subparagraph 22-3.3.6.5 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"22-3.3.6.5 Walls and doors required by 22-3.3.6.1 and 22-3.3.6.2 shall be constructed to resist the passage of fire and smoke for not less than 30 minutes. There shall be no louvers, transfer grilles, operable transoms, or other air passages penetrating such walls or doors except properly installed heating and utility installations. Unprotected openings shall be prohibited in partitions of interior corridors serving as exit access from resident rooms. Transfer grilles, whether protected by fusible link operated dampers or not, shall not be used in corridor walls or doors between resident rooms and interior corridors.

Exception: Existing transoms installed in corridor partitions of resident rooms shall be fixed in the closed position and shall be covered or otherwise protected to provide a fire resistance rating at least equivalent to that of the wall in which they are installed."

(r) Add a new paragraph 22-3.4.1 to read as follows:

"22-3.4.1 Emergency Instructions for Residents. Fire safety information shall be posted in every resident room of residential board and care facilities in accordance with the current Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules of Safety Fire Commissioner.

Exception: Fire safety information may be provided in orientation packages to residents upon moving into the facility provided that a written record of receipt is kept on file and additional brochures are available upon request."

(s) Add new paragraph 22-3.6.2.4 to read as follows:

"22-3.6.2.4 Portable electric and liquefied petroleum gas or liquid fuel fire space heating devices designed to be portable are prohibited in all portions of large residential board and care occupancies.

Exception: In emergency conditions when approved by the authority having jurisdiction, equipment designed to be portable may be used for a specified time provided such equipment is properly protected and separated from combustibles as specified by the manufactures instructions and the authority having jurisdiction.

(t) Add the following sentences to subsection 22-7-1 to read as follows:

Documentation and written records shall be kept regarding emergency plan training provided to all employees. Such records shall document the date, the amount of time training was received, who attended the training, who provided the training and what subject areas were covered. This shall be made available for viewing to the authority having jurisdiction upon request.

(u) Add the following sentences to subsection 22-7-2 to read as follows:

Documentation and written records shall be kept regarding resident training provided to all residents. Such records shall document the date, the amount of time training was received, who attended the training, who provided the training and what subject areas were covered. This shall be made available for viewing to the authority having jurisdiction upon request.

(v) Add the following sentences to subsection 22-7-3 to read as follows:

Documentation and written records shall be kept regarding all fire exit drills conducted. Such records shall document the date, the time of day the drill was held, a list of all participants and the amount of time required to evacuate all residents from the facility as required. This shall be made available for viewing to the authority having jurisdiction upon request.

(w) Delete subsection 22-7.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"22-7.4 Smoking. Smoking regulations shall be adopted and shall include the following minimal provisions."

(x) Add a new paragraph 22-7.4.1 to read as follows:

"22-7.4.1 Smoking shall be prohibited in any room, area or compartment where flammable liquids, combustible gases, or oxygen are used or stored and in any other hazardous location. Such areas shall be posted with "NO SMOKING" signs."

(y) Add a new paragraph 22-7.4.2 to read as follows:

"22-7.4.2 Smoking by residents classified as not responsible shall be prohibited.

Exception: When the resident is under direct supervision."

(z) Add a new paragraph 22-7.4.3 to read as follows:

"22-7.4.3 Ashtrays of noncombustible material and safe design shall be provided in all areas where smoking is permitted."

(aa) Add a new paragraph 22-7.4.4 to read as follows:

"22-7.4.4 Metal containers with self-closing cover devices into which ashtrays may be emptied shall be readily available in all areas where smoking is permitted."

(bb) Add a new paragraph 22-7.5.4 to read as follows:

"22-7.5.4 Waste Containers. Wastebaskets and other waste containers shall be of noncombustible or other approved materials."

(52) Modifications to Chapter 23, Section 23-1:

(a) Delete paragraph 23-1.1.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"23-1.1.2 All existing facilities classified as residential board and care occupancies shall conform to the requirements of this chapter. This chapter is divided into two sections as follows:

(1) Section 23-1 - General Requirements.

(2) Section 23-2 - Small Facilities (sleeping accommodations for not more than six (6) residents.

(3) Section 23-3 - Large Facilities (sleeping accommodations for seven(7) or more residents.

(4) Section 23-4 - Additional minimum requirements for an Apartment Building Housing a Board and Care Occupancy."

(b) Add the following sentences to the end of the term (a) *Prompt* under **Evacuation Capability** in subsection 23-1.3 to read:

Total evacuation of all residents from the building or structure can be achieved in three (3) minutes or less whether day or night. The evacuation capabilities of residents in all cases are based on the time of day or night when evacuation of the facility would be the most difficult(e.g., sleeping residents and/or fewer staff present)."

(c) Add the following sentences to the end of the term (b) *Slow* under **Evacuation Capability** in subsection 23-1.3 to read:

Total evacuation of all residents from the building or structure can be achieved in over three (3) minutes but not in excess of thirteen (13) minutes whether day or night. The evacuation capabilities of residents in all cases are based on the time of day or night when evacuation of the facility would be the most difficult(e.g., sleeping residents and/or fewer staff present)."

(d) Add the following sentences to the end of the term (c) *Impractical* under **Evacuation Capability** in subsection 23-1.3 to read:

Total evacuation of all residents from the building or structure can not be achieved in less than thirteen (13) minutes whether day or night. The evacuation capabilities of residents in all cases are based on the time of day or night when evacuation of the facility would be the most difficult(e.g., sleeping residents and/or fewer staff present)."

(e) Add a new definition in subsection 23-1.3, inserted alphabetically, to read as follows:

Limited Care (Custodial Care) Facilities - A building, or part thereof, used on a 24-hour basis, for the housing, lodging or boarding of four (4) or more persons who are incapable of self-preservation because of age, physical limitation(s) due to accident or illness, or mental limitation(s) such as mental illness

or chemical dependency. (See Chapter 12 for minimum requirements)."

(f) Delete the definition of Residential Board and Care Occupancy in subsection 23-1.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

" **Residential Board and Care Occupancy (Personal Care Homes/Facilities and/or Assisted Living Homes/Facilities)** -A building, or part thereof, which is used for lodging and boarding of four (4) or more residents, not related by blood or marriage to the owners or operators, for the purpose of providing personal care services. Any facility providing lodging and boarding and personal care for four (4) or more residents who are mostly incapable of self-preservation because of physical or mental disability shall be classified as health care occupancy and shall meet the appropriate provisions of other chapters of this Code for health care occupancies."

(g) Add a new subsection 23-1.7 to read as follows:

"23-1.7 Classification of Hazards of Contents. Contents of Residential Board and Care occupancies shall be classified in accordance with the provisions of Section 4-2."

(h) Add a new subsection 23-1.8 to read as follows:

"23-1.8 Occupant Load. The occupant load of small Residential Board and Care occupancies (Personal Care occupancies) or any individual story or section thereof for the purpose of determining exits shall be the maximum number of persons intended to occupy the floor as determined by the authority having jurisdiction but not less than one (1) person for each 200 sq. ft. (18.6 sq. m.) of gross floor area. Gross floor area shall be measured within the exterior building walls with no deductions. (See Chapter 3).

(53) Modifications to Chapter 23, Section 2:

(a) Delete paragraph 23-2.1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"23-2.1.1 Scope. This section applies to residential board and care occupancies providing sleeping accommodations for not more than 6 residents. Where there are sleeping accommodations for more than 6 residents, the occupancy shall be classed as a large facility. The requirements for large facilities are found in Section 23-3."

(b) Add a new subparagraph 23-2.3.2.3 to read as follows:

23-2.3.2.3 Residential cooking appliances such as stoves and griddles shall be protected by self-contained fire suppression systems located in residential hoods over each cooking surface. The hood must be vented directly to the outside. Automatic disconnects of the fuel source or power source shall be provided. Commercial cooking appliances including fryers shall be protected in accordance with 7-2.3 and shall not be required to have openings protected between food preparation areas and dining areas.

Exception: Subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction, the protection of residential cooking equipment shall not be required in buildings protected by an automatic sprinkler system as provided in 22-2.3.5.

Exception No. 2: No protection is required over residential cooking appliances such as grills and stoves in facilities which have prompt evacuation and having a licensed capacity as determined by the Department of Human Resources of sixteen (16) or less residents."

(c) Delete the exceptions to subparagraph 23-2.3.4.3 in their entirety.

(d) Delete subparagraph 23-2.3.5.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

23-2.3.5.2 Impractical and Slow Evacuation Capability. All impractical evacuation capability facilities shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 23-2.3.5.1. All slow evacuation capability facilities shall be protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 23-2.3.5.1.

(e) Add new subparagraph 23-2.5.2.4 to read as follows:

"23-2.5.2.4 Portable electric and liquefied petroleum gas or liquid fuel fire space heating devices designed to be portable are prohibited in all portions of small residential board and care occupancies.

Exception: In emergency conditions when approved by the authority having jurisdiction, equipment designed to be portable may be used for a specified time provided such equipment is properly protected and separated from combustibles as specified by the manufactures instructions and the authority having jurisdiction.

(54) Modifications to Chapter 23, Section 3:

(a) Delete paragraph 23-3.1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"23-3.1.1 Scope. This section applies to residential board and care occupancies providing sleeping accommodations for seven (7) or more residents. Where there are sleeping accommodations for six (6) or less residents, the occupancy shall be classed as a small facility. The requirements for small facilities are found in Section 23-2."

(b) Delete subparagraph 23-3.1.3.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"23-3.1.3.1 No minimum construction requirements."

(c) Delete subparagraph 23-3.1.3.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"23-3.1.3.2 For the purposes of this section and construction requirements, the number of stories shall be counted starting with the primary level of exit discharge and ending with the highest occupiable level. For the purposes of this section, the primary level of exit discharge of a building shall be that floor that is level with or above finished grade by more than 50 percent of the cubic volume of the occupiable story. Buildings levels below the primary level shall not be counted as a story in determining the height of the building."

(d) Delete subparagraph 23-3.1.3.3 in its entirety.

(e) Add an exception to subparagraph 23-3.2.2.1 to read as follows:

"Exception: Enclosure of stairs, smoke proof towers and exit passageways in buildings existing prior to April 15, 1986, shall be fire barriers of at least twenty-minute fire resistance rating with all openings protected in accordance with paragraph 6-2.2.5 of the Code in buildings less than three (3) stories in height. In buildings existing prior to April 15, 1986, more than three (3) stories in height, the enclosure shall not be less than a one-hour fire resistance rating with all openings protected in accordance with paragraph 6-2.2.5 of the Code."

(f) Add a new exception to subparagraph 23-3.2.2.2 (c) to read as follows:

"Exception No 3 to (c): Doors to resident rooms may be subject to being locked by the occupant, if they can be unlocked from the opposite side and keys are carried by staff at all times. Additional keys must be available to and accessible by the staff."

(g) Delete subparagraph 23-3.2.5.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

23-3.2.5.3 No dead-end corridor shall exceed 35 ft. (10.7m)

(h) Delete exception No 2 to subparagraph 23-3.2.6.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"Exception No 2: Travel distance to exits shall not exceed 150 feet (45 m.) if the exit access and any portion of the building that is tributary to the exit access are protected throughout by approved automatic sprinkler systems. In addition, the portion of the building in which the 150 feet (45 m.) travel distance is permitted shall be separated from the remainder of the building by construction having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour for buildings not greater than three stories in height and 2 hours for buildings greater than three stories in height."

(i) Add a new subparagraph 23-3.2.6.3 to read as follows:

"23-3.2.6.3 No residents shall be located on floors below the level of exit discharge.

Exception: In facilities existing prior to April 15, 1986, any floor below the level of exit discharge occupied for public purposes shall have exits arranged such that it will not be necessary to travel more than 100 feet (30 m) from the door of any room to reach the nearest exit.

(j) Add a new subparagraph 23-3.2.6.4 to read as follows:

"23-3.2.6.4 Any floor below the level of exit discharge not open to the public and used only for mechanical equipment, storage, and service operations (other than kitchens which are considered part of the residential board and care occupancies) shall have exits appropriate to its actual occupancy in accordance with other applicable sections of this Code."

(k) Add a new subparagraph 23-3.2.7.1 to read as follows:

"23-3.2.7.1 At least half of the required number of units of exit width from upper floors, exclusive of horizontal exits, shall lead directly to the street or through a yard, court, or passageway with protected openings and separated from all parts of the interior of the building."

(l) Delete paragraph 23-3.2.9 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"23-3.2.9 Emergency Lighting. Emergency lighting in accordance with Section 5-9 of the Code shall be provided in means of egress and common areas in all residential board and care occupancies.

Exception: Where each guest room has a direct exit to the outside of the building at ground level, no emergency lighting shall be required."

(m) Add a new subparagraph 23-3.2.11.1 to read as follows:

"23-3.2.11.1 Every stairwell door shall allow re-entry from the stairwell to the interior of the building or an automatic release shall be provided to unlock all stairwell doors to allow re-entry. Such automatic release shall be actuated with the initiation of the building fire alarm system. Also, they shall unlock upon loss of power."

(n) Add an exception No.5 to subparagraph 23-3.3.1.1 to read as follows:

"Exception No.5: Stairway enclosures shall not be required where a one-story stair connects two levels within a single dwelling unit, resident room or suite."

(o) Add a new subparagraph 23-3.3.1.3 to read as follows:

"23-3.3.1.3 Any required exit stair which is so located such that it is necessary to pass through the lobby or other open space to reach the outside of the building shall be continuously enclosed down to the lobby level, or to a mezzanine within the lobby.

Exception: In existing two-story buildings only, the second floor level may be fire stopped with a fire barrier having at least a one-hour fire resistance rating. Vision panels not exceeding 1,296 square inches and installed in steel frames shall be provided in the doors of the fire barrier."

(p) Add an exception to subparagraph 23-3.3.2.1 to read as follows:

"Exception No. 1: Rooms enclosing air handling equipment compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200, 000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustible storage. A minimum of 30 inches unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes.

Exception No. 2: In existing residential board and care occupancies constructed prior to April 15, 1986, with regard to the location of the equipment only."

(q) Add a new subparagraph 23-3.3.2.3 to read as follows:

"23-3.3.2.3 A personal care home having a licensed capacity as determined by the Department of Human Resources of sixteen (16) or less residents shall have residential cooking appliances such as stoves and griddles protected by self-contained fire suppression systems located in residential hoods over each cooking surface. The hood must be vented directly to the outside. Automatic disconnects of the fuel source or

power source shall be provided. Commercial cooking appliances including fryers shall be protected in accordance with 7-2.3 and shall not be required to have openings protected between food preparation areas and dining areas.

Exception No. 1: A personal care home constructed prior to January 28, 1993, and having a licensed capacity as determined by the Department of Human Resources of sixteen (16) or less residents may have food preparation facilities in accordance with NFPA Standard 91, 1983 edition.

Exception No. 2: A personal care home constructed prior to January 28, 1993, and having a licensed capacity as determined by the Department of Human Resources of sixteen (16) residents or less may have food preparation facilities which have a ventilating hood meeting the provisions of NFPA 54 as specified in Chapter 120-3-14 and 120-3-16 and NFPA 91 as specified in Chapter 120-3-3."

Exception No. 3: Subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction, the protection of residential cooking equipment shall not be required in buildings protected by an automatic sprinkler system as provided in 22-2.3.5."

(r) Add an exception to subparagraph 23-3.3.4.2(a) and (b) to read as follows:

"Exception to (a) and (b): Where the travel distance on any floor level from any resident room door to a centrally located manual pull station does not exceed 100 feet and the location of the pull is readily visible and accessible, only one pull station must be provided on that level."

(s) Delete subparagraph 23-3.3.4.5 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"23-3.3.4.5 Each sleeping room shall be provided with an approved single station smoke detector in accordance with 7-6.2.10. Approved smoke detectors shall be powered by the building's electrical system only if built between July 1, 1987, and April 1, 1992. Any structure built after April 1, 1992, shall also be provided with a 1-1/2 hour emergency power source.

Exception: Structures built as residential board and care occupancies prior to July 1, 1987, shall be allowed to have battery-powered detectors. The facility shall document testing, maintenance, and battery replacement programs that ensure the reliability of power to the detectors. Where such facilities have installed detectors powered by the building's electrical system, this exception may not be applied."

(t) Delete subparagraph 23-3.3.4.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"23-3.3.4.6 Smoke Detection Systems. All corridors and common spaces shall be provided with smoke detectors in accordance with NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm Code*, arranged to initiate the fire alarm such that it is audible in all sleeping areas. Detectors shall be located in corridors or hallway so there is a detector within fifteen (15) feet of the wall and at least every thirty (30) feet thereafter. Where a building has more than one floor level, a detector shall be located at the top of each stair and inside each enclosure.

Exception No. 1: Detectors may be excluded from crawl spaces beneath the building and unused and unfinished attics.

Exception No. 2: Unenclosed corridors, passageways, balconies, colonnades, or other arrangements where one or more sides along the long dimension are fully or extensively open to the exterior at all times."

(u) Delete exception No. 2 to subparagraph 23-3.3.5.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

*"Exception No. 2: Sprinkler installation may be omitted in bathrooms where the area does not exceed 55 sq.ft. (5.1 sq.m.) and the walls and ceilings, including behind fixtures, are of noncombustible or limited combustible materials providing a fifteen minute thermal barrier or in clothes closets, linen closets, and pantries within the facility where the area of the space does not exceed 24 sq.ft. (2.2 sq.m.) and the least dimension does not exceed 3 feet (0.91 m) and the walls and ceilings are surfaced with noncombustible or limited combustible materials as defined by NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*, as specified in Chapter 120-3-3."*

(v) Add a new exception No. 3 to subparagraph 23-3.3.5.1 to read as follows:

"Exception No. 3: Automatic sprinklers installed in accordance with NFPA 13D, 1991 edition, as modified by the rules and regulation Chapter 120-3-3, which were effective shall be acceptable as a complying sprinkler system."

(w) Add a new exception No. 4 to subparagraph 23-3.3.5.1 to read as follows:

"Exception No. 4: Automatic sprinkler systems installed in existing facilities prior to November 1, 1987, may be continued in use subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction as defined in Section 3-2 of the Code."

(x) Delete all exceptions to subparagraph 23-3.3.6.1 in their entirety.

(y) Delete subparagraph 23-3.3.6.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"23-3.3.6.3 Fire barriers required by 23-3.3.6.1 and 23-3.3.6.2 shall have a fire resistance rating of not less than 30 minutes. Fixed fire window assemblies in accordance with 6-2.3.4 shall be permitted.

Exception: Where the resident room has a door providing direct exiting at grade or to an open air balcony leading to exiting at grade."

(z) Delete subparagraph 23-3.3.6.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"23-3.3.6.4 Doors in fire barriers required by 23-3.3.6.1 or 23-3.3.6.2 shall have a fire protection rating of not less than twenty (20) minutes and shall have positive latching.

Exception No. 1: Existing 1 3/4 inch (4.4 cm) thick, solid bonded wood core doors shall be permitted to continue to be used. These doors shall be positive latching.

Exception No. 2: Walls that are required only to resist the passage of smoke, without a fire resistance rating, shall be permitted to have doors that resist the passage of smoke without a fire protection rating. These doors shall be positive latching.

Exception No. 3: In existing personal care occupancies existing prior to April 15, 1986, the doors shall be constructed to resist the passage of smoke and shall be at least equal in fire protection to a 1 1/4 inch thick solid bonded core wood door and shall have positive latching."

(aa) Delete subparagraph 23-3.3.6.5 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"23-3.3.5.6 Walls and doors required by 23-3.3.6.1 and 23-3.3.6.2 shall be constructed to resist the passage of fire and smoke for not less than 30 minutes. There shall be no louvers, transfer grilles, operable transoms, or other air passages penetrating such walls or doors except properly installed heating and utility installations. Unprotected openings shall be prohibited in partitions of interior corridors serving as exit access from resident rooms. Transfer grilles, whether protected by fusible link operated dampers or not, shall not be used in corridor walls or doors between resident rooms and interior corridors.

Exception: Existing transoms installed in corridor partitions of resident rooms shall be fixed in the closed position and shall be covered or otherwise protected to provide a fire resistance rating at least equivalent to that of the wall in which they are installed."

(bb) Add a new paragraph 23-3.4.1 to read as follows:

"23-3.4.1 Emergency Instructions for Residents. Fire safety information shall be posted in every resident room of residential board and care facilities in accordance with the current Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules of Safety Fire Commissioner.

Exception: Fire safety information may be provided in orientation packages to residents upon moving into the facility provided that a written record of receipt is kept on file and additional brochures are available upon request."

(cc) Add new paragraph 23-3.6.2.4 to read as follows:

"23-3.6.2.4 Portable electric and liquefied petroleum gas or liquid fuel fire space heating devices designed to be portable are prohibited in all portions of large residential board and care occupancies.

Exception: In emergency conditions when approved by the authority having jurisdiction, equipment designed to be portable may be used for a specified time provided such equipment is properly protected and separated from combustibles as specified by the manufactures instructions and the authority having jurisdiction."

(dd) Add the following sentences to subsection 23-7.1 to read as follows:

□ **23-7.1** Documentation and written records shall be kept regarding emergency plan training provided to all employees. Such records shall document the date, the amount of time training was received, who attended the training, who provided the training and what subject areas were covered. This shall be made available for viewing to the authority having jurisdiction upon request.

(ee) Add the following sentences to subsection 23-7.2 to read as follows:

□ **23-7.2** Documentation and written records shall be kept regarding resident training provided to all residents. Such records shall document the date, the amount of time training was received, who attended the training, who provided the training and what subject areas were covered. This shall be made available for viewing to the authority having jurisdiction upon request.

(ff) Add the following sentences to subsection 23-7.3 to read as follows:

□ **23-7.3** Documentation and written records shall be kept regarding all fire exit drills conducted. Such records shall document the date, the time of day the drill was held, a list of all participants and the amount of time required to evacuate all residents from the facility as required. This shall be made available for viewing to the authority having jurisdiction upon request.

(gg) Delete subsection 23-7.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"23-7.4 Smoking. Smoking regulations shall be adopted and shall include the following minimal provisions."

(hh) Add a new paragraph 23-7.4.1 to read as follows:

"23-7.4.1 Smoking shall be prohibited in any room, area or compartment where flammable liquids, combustible gases, or oxygen are used or stored and in any other hazardous location. Such areas shall be posted with "NO SMOKING" signs."

(ii) Add a new paragraph 23-7.4.2 to read as follows:

"23-7.4.2 Smoking by residents classified as not responsible shall be prohibited.
Exception: When the resident is under direct supervision."

(jj) Add a new paragraph 23-7.4.3 to read as follows:

"23-7.4.3 Ashtrays of noncombustible material and safe design shall be provided in all areas where smoking is permitted."

(kk) Add a new paragraph 23-7.4.4 to read as follows:

"23-7.4.4 Metal containers with self-closing cover devices into which ashtrays may be emptied shall be readily available in all areas where smoking is permitted."

(ll) Add a new paragraph 23-7.5.4 to read as follows:

"23-7.5.4 Waste Containers. Wastebaskets and other waste containers shall be of noncombustible or other approved materials."

(55) Modification to Chapter 24, Section 24-1:

(a) Delete subsection 24-1.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

□ **24-1.6 Minimum Construction Requirements.** The minimum construction requirements for new mercantile occupancies shall be limited to the types of building construction permitted by the *Standard Building Code* as specified in subsection 6-2.1.

(56) Modification to Chapter 24, Section 24-3:

(a) Add a new exception to paragraph 24-3.2.1(a) to read as follows:

"Exception to (a): Rooms enclosing air handling equipment, compressor equipment, furnaces or

other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200, 000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustible storage. A minimum of 30 inches unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes.

(b) Add a new paragraph 24-3.5.1.1 to read as follows:

"24-3.5.1.1 Individual tenant spaces located in covered mall buildings shall be provided with electrically supervised control valves. Such control valves shall be located off supply mains to control each individual tenant space.

Exception: Multiple tenant spaces shall be permitted to be controlled by one control valve provided the total area covered by the single valve does not exceed 7500 square feet."

(57) Modification to Chapter 25, Section 25-3:

(a) Add a new exception to paragraph 25-3.2.1(a) to read as follows:

"Exception to (a): Rooms enclosing air handling equipment, compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200, 000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustible storage. A minimum of 30 inches unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes."

(58) Modification to Chapter 26, Section 26-1:

(a) Delete subsection 26-1.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

26-1.6 Minimum Construction Requirements. The minimum construction requirements for new business occupancies shall be limited to the types of building construction permitted by the *Standard Building Code* as specified in subsection 6-2.1.

(59) Modification to Chapter 26, Section 26-3:

(a) Add an exception to paragraph 26-3.2.1(a) to read as follows:

"Exception to (a): Rooms enclosing air handling equipment, compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200, 000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustible storage. A minimum of 30 inches unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes."

(60) Modification to Chapter 27, Section 27-3:

(a) Add an exception to paragraph 27-3.2.1(a) to read as follows:

"Exception to (a): Rooms enclosing air handling equipment, compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200, 000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustible storage. A minimum of 30 inches unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes."

(61) Modification to Chapter 28, Section 28-1:

(a) Delete subsection 28-1.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

28-1.6 Minimum Construction Requirements. The minimum construction requirements for new industrial occupancies shall be limited to the types of building construction permitted by the *Standard Building Code* as specified in subsection 6-2.1.

(62) Modification to Chapter 29, Section 29-1:

(a) Delete subsection 29-1.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

29-1.6 Minimum Construction Requirements. The minimum construction requirements for new storage occupancies shall be limited to the types of building construction permitted by the *Standard Building Code* as specified in subsection 6-2.1.

(63) Modification to Chapter 29, Section 29-8:

(a) Delete subsection 29-8.1.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

29-8.1.6 Minimum Construction Requirements. The minimum construction requirements for new parking structures shall be limited to the types of building construction permitted by the *Standard Building Code* as specified in subsection 6-2.1.

(64) Modification to Chapter 30, Section 30-1:

(a) Delete subsection 30-1.6 and its corresponding table in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

30-1.6 Location and Minimum Construction Requirements. The minimum construction requirements for new day-care occupancies shall be limited to the types of building construction permitted by the *Standard Building Code* as specified in subsection 6-2.1. The location of a day-care occupancy shall be limited as specified in Table 30-1.6.1.

Exception: Day-Care occupancies with exits directly to the outside from each room normally occupied by clients may be of any construction type permitted by the *Standard Building Code* without being protected throughout by a automatic sprinkler system.

Table 30-1.6.1 Day-Care Occupancy Location Limitations					
Type of Construction	Age Group	Number of Stories (Stories are counted starting at the floor of exit discharge.)			
		1	2	3	4 and over
I(443), I(332) and II(222)	0 through 4 5 and older	X	X	X	X
		X	X	X	X
II(111), III(211) and V(111)	0 through 4 5 and older	X	X+	N.P.	N.P.
		X	X	X+	N.P.
IV(2HH)	0 through 4 5 and older	X	X+	N.P.	N.P.
		X	X+	N.P.	N.P.
II(000)	0 through 4 5 and older	X	X+	N.P.	N.P.
		X	X+	N.P.	N.P.
III(200) and V(000)	0 through 4 5 and older	X+	X+	N.P.	N.P.
		X	X+	N.P.	N.P.

X: Day Care occupancy location permitted in type of construction. Types of construction are in terms of NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of*

Building Construction. Refer to the conversion chart inserted in NFPA 220 for cross referencing to the *Standard Building Code* requirements.

X+:Day Care occupancy location permitted in type of construction if entire building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system. Types of construction are in terms of NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*. Refer to the conversion chart inserted in NFPA 220 for cross referencing to the *Standard Building Code* requirements.

N.P.:Day Care occupancy location not permitted in type of construction. Types of construction are in terms of NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*. Refer to the conversion chart inserted in NFPA 220 for cross referencing to the *Standard Building Code* requirements.

(b) Add a new paragraph 30-1.6.3 to read as follows:

□ **30-1.6.3 Day-Care Locations Below the LED.** The story below the level of exit discharge shall be permitted to be used in buildings of any construction type other than Type II(000), Type III(200) and Type V(000), if the building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

(c) Add a new subparagraph 30-1.6.3.1 to read as follows:

□ **30-1.6.3.1** Where the story below the level of exit discharge is occupied as a day-care center, both of the following shall apply:

(1) One means of egress shall be an outside or interior stair in accordance with 5-2.2. An interior stair, if used, shall only serve the story below the level of exit discharge. The interior stair shall be permitted to communicate with the level of exit discharge; however, the required exit route from the level of exit discharge shall not pass through the stair enclosure.

(2) The second means of egress shall be permitted to be via an unenclosed stairway separated from the level of exit discharge in accordance with 6-2.4.4. The path of egress travel on the level of exit discharge shall be protected in accordance with 5-1.3.1.

(65) Modifications to Chapter 30, Section 30-2:

(a) Delete paragraph 30-2.9 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"30-2.9 Emergency Lighting. Emergency lighting shall be provided in accordance with Section 5-9 in the following areas:

1. In all interior stairs and corridors.
2. In all normally occupied spaces.

Exception to 2:

- a. *Administrative areas.*
- b. *Mechanical rooms and storage areas."*

(66) Modifications to Chapter 30, Section 30-3:

(a) Delete the exception to paragraph 30-3.2.1(a)(1) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"Exception to (a)(1): Rooms enclosing air handling equipment compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200, 000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustible storage. A minimum of 30 inches unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes.

(b) Add an exception to paragraph 30-3.2.1 (b) to read as follows:

Exception to (b): In areas where documentation is provided indicating an unreliable water source, the authority having jurisdiction may accept separation of these areas from the remainder of the building by fire barriers having a fire resistance rating of not less than two (2) hours.

(c) Delete the term Laundries from paragraph 30-3.2.1(b)(1) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

(1) Laundry areas utilizing commercial equipment, multiple residential appliances (more than one of each appliance) or exceeding 100 sq.ft. in area."

(d) Delete the exception to subparagraph 30-3.2.1 under (c) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"Exception No.1: Food preparation facilities protected in accordance with 7-2.3 are not required to have openings protected between food preparation areas and dining areas. Where domestic cooking equipment is used for food warming or limited cooking, a listed self-contained residential fire suppression systems may be installed in a residential hood to cover the surface of the cooking surface. The hood shall be ducted directly to the outside and the fire suppression system shall automatically disconnect electric power to electric stoves or automatically shut off the gas supply to gas stoves. Such system shall be interconnected to the building fire alarm system where one is required.

Exception No. 2: Subject to the authority having jurisdiction, where domestic cooking equipment is used for food warming or limited cooking, the requirements for a residential fire suppression system may be waived if the room is protected by approved automatic sprinkler protection. The provisions of 7-7.1.2 may be permitted.

(e) Delete subsection 30-3.5 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

□30-3.5 Extinguishment Requirements. Buildings containing day-care occupancies shall be sprinkled throughout for construction types as specified in Table 30-1.6.1 entitled **□Day-Care Occupancy Location Limitations□** and 30-1.6.3. Any required sprinkler system based upon Table 30-1.6.1 and 30-1.6.3 shall be in accordance with 7-7.

(f) Add a new paragraph 30-3.5.1 to read as follows:

□30-3.5.1 Portable Fire Extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers in accordance with 7-7.4.1 shall be provided.

(g) Add a new Exception No. 1 to subsection 30-3.6 to read as follows:

"Exception No.1: Corridors shall not be required to have a fire resistance rating where all spaces normally subject to student occupancy have at least one door opening directly to the outside or to an exterior exit access balcony in accordance with 10-2.5.6."

(h) Add a new Exception No. 2 to subsection 30-3.6 to read as follows:

"Exception No.2: Corridors shall not be required to have a fire resistance within buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system with valve supervision installed in accordance with section 7-7 provided such walls , in conjunction with openings therein and ceilings at which they terminate, resist the passage of smoke."

(i) Add a new Exception No. 3 to subsection 30-3.6 to read as follows:

"Exception No.3: Lavatories shall not be required to be separated from corridors, provided they are separated from all other spaces by walls having not less than 1-hour fire resistance rating in accordance with 6-2.3."

(67) Modifications to Chapter 30, Section 30-5:

(a) Add new paragraph 30-5.2.4 to read as follows:

"30-5.2.4 Portable electric and liquefied petroleum gas or liquid fuel fire space heating devices designed to be portable are prohibited in all portions of day-care facilities.

Exception: In emergency conditions when approved by the authority having jurisdiction, equipment designed to be portable may be used for a specified time provided such equipment is properly protected and separated from combustibles as specified by the manufacturer's instructions and the authority having jurisdiction.

(68) Modifications to Chapter 30, Section 30-6:

(a) Add a new exception No. 2 to paragraph 30-6.1.2(a) to read as follows:

"Exception No. 2 to (a): In one and two family dwellings."

(b) Delete paragraph 30-6.1.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"30-6.1.6 Minimum Construction Requirements. The minimum construction requirements for new day-care homes shall be limited to the types of building construction permitted by the *Standard Building Code* as specified in subsection 6-2.1. Clients of a group day-care home in a multi-story building shall be restricted to the level of exit discharge.

Exception: When the provisions of 30-1.6 are met."

(c) Add a new paragraph 30-6.3.5 to read as follows:

□ **30-6.3.5 Portable Fire Extinguishers.** Portable fire extinguishers in accordance with 7-7.4.1 shall be provided.

(69) Modifications to Chapter 30, Section 30-7:

(a) Add a new paragraph 30-7.4.1 to read as follows:

□ **30-7.4.1** "A minimum of five (5) hours initial fire safety training and recommendation for receipt of a certificate of merit for successful completion of the training shall be required for all directors, operators and all staff members of day-care centers and group day-care homes. The curriculum for the fire safety training shall receive written approval by the State Fire Marshal's Office and be taught by an instructor registered with the Safety Fire Commissioner's Office. This training shall be received by all staff members within ninety (90) days from receipt of a license, being commissioned or the opening of a new center or home. Any new staff member shall receive a minimum of five (5) hours initial fire safety training and recommendation for receipt of a certificate of merit for successful completion of the training within ninety (90) days of employment. In addition, a minimum of two (2) hours fire safety refresher training recommendation for receipt of a certificate of merit for successful completion of the training shall be required for all directors, operators and all staff members of day-care centers and group day-care homes every three (3) years. The curriculum for the fire safety refresher training shall receive written approval by the State Fire Marshal's Office and be taught by an instructor registered with the Safety Fire Commissioner's Office. This refresher training shall be maintained by all staff members from the date initial training is received."

(70) Modifications to Chapter 31, Section 31-1:

(f) Delete subparagraph 31-1.1.2 in its entirety.

(g) Delete subparagraph 31-1.1.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"31-1.1.3 This section establishes life safety requirements for day-care occupancies, adult day-care facilities and head start facilities in which more than 12 clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s) for less than 24 hours per day. An existing day-care home shall be allowed the option of meeting the requirements of Chapter 30 in lieu of Chapter 31. Any day-care occupancy that meets the requirements of Chapter 30 shall be judged to meet the requirements of Chapter 31.

(h) Delete the exception to subparagraph 31-1.1.4 in its entirety.

(i) Add a new exception No. 2 to paragraph 31-1.2 to read as follows:

"Exception No. 2: In one and two family dwellings."

(j) Substitute the number "5" for the number "6" throughout paragraph 31-1.4.1.

(k) Add an exception to paragraph 31-1.4.2 to read as follows:

"Exception: Existing day-care centers that include part-day preschools, head-start programs, kindergartens, and other schools whose purpose involves education primarily for a group of children may continue to meet the requirements of this section or may be allowed the option of meeting the requirements of

Chapter 11.”

(g) Change the age group classification from "0-5" and "6 and older" to read "0-4" and "5 and older" throughout the table in subparagraph 31-1.6.1.

(h) Add an exception to subparagraph 31-1.6.1 to read as follows:

"Exception: Centers located on the level of exit discharge in buildings of any construction type without a complete approved automatic sprinkler system, may be continued in use as a child day care center housing children ages 0 through 4, or non-ambulatory children, as long as at least one exit door is provided directly to the outside of the building at ground level from every room or space normally occupied by children, except restrooms. For Centers existing prior to April 12, 1985, where direct access to the outside of the building is not possible from interior rooms, and such interior rooms are normally subject to occupancy by children, the interior room may continue to be used provided there are two remote exits from the rooms that provide access to two separate and distinct exits to the outside."

(71) Modifications to Chapter 31, Section 31-2:

(a) Delete paragraph 31-2.9 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"31-2.9 Emergency Lighting. Emergency lighting shall be provided in accordance with Section 5-9 in the following areas:

1. In all interior stairs and corridors.
2. In all normally occupied spaces.

Exception to 2:

- a. *Administrative areas.*
- b. *Mechanical rooms and storage areas."*

(72) Modifications to Chapter 31, Section 31-3:

(a) Delete the exception to paragraph 31-3.2.1(a)(1) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"Exception to (a)(1): Rooms enclosing air handling equipment compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200, 000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustible storage. A minimum of 30 inches unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes.

(b) Delete the exception to subparagraph 31-3.2.1 under (c) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"Exception: Food preparation facilities protected in accordance with 7-2.3 are not required to have openings protected between food preparation areas and dining areas. Where domestic cooking equipment is used for food warming or limited cooking, a listed self-contained residential fire suppression system may be installed in a residential hood to cover the surface of the cooking surface. These hoods shall be ducted directly to the outside. Required use of automatic disconnects of fuel source or power source is subject to the authority having jurisdiction. Upon receipt of a sworn affidavit, no protection is required for existing domestic cooking equipment used for limited cooking or warming of foods.

Exception No. 2: Subject to the authority having jurisdiction, where domestic cooking equipment is used for food warming or limited cooking, the requirements for a residential fire suppression system may be waived if the room is protected by approved automatic sprinkler protection. The provisions of 7-7.1.2 may be permitted.

(c) Delete the term Laundries from paragraph 31-3.2.1(b)(1) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"(1) Laundry areas utilizing commercial equipment, multiple residential appliances or exceeding 100 sq.ft. in area."

(d) Delete Exception No. 2 to subparagraph 31-3.4.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"Exception No 2: Existing day-care occupancies with a total occupancy capacity of 25 or less clients as set out in the center's operating license issued by the Department of Human Resources."

(e) Substitute the number "5" for the number "6" throughout exception No. 2 to subparagraph 31-3.4.5.

(f) Add a new paragraph 31-3.5.1 to read as follows:

□ **31-3.5.1 Portable Fire Extinguishers.** Portable fire extinguishers in accordance with 7-7.4.1 shall be provided.

(g) Delete paragraph 31-4.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

31-4.1 Windowless or Underground Buildings. Windowless or underground buildings or structures shall comply with the applicable provisions of Section 32-8. All such building and structures housing a Day-Care occupancy shall be protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

Exception: Buildings or structures existing prior to January 28, 1993, and housing Day-Care occupancies with an occupant load not greater than 100 may remain in use without being protected throughout by an automatic sprinkler system."

(h) Add an exception to paragraph 31-5.1.2 to read as follows:

"Exception: In existing day-care occupancies, in lieu of special protective covers, receptacles may be placed at a minimum of six feet above the finished floor."

(73) Modifications to Chapter 31, Section 31-5:

(a) Add a new subparagraph 31-5.2.4 to read as follows:

31-5.2.4 Portable electric and liquefied petroleum gas or liquid fuel fire space heating devices designed to be portable are prohibited in all portions of day-care facilities.

Exception: In emergency conditions when approved by the authority having jurisdiction, equipment designed to be portable may be used for a specified time provided such equipment is properly protected and separated from combustibles as specified by the manufactures instructions and the authority having jurisdiction.

(74) Modifications to Chapter 31, Section 31-6:

(a) Delete subparagraph 31-6.1.1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

31-6.1.1.1 This section establishes life safety requirements for group day-care homes, adult day-care homes and head start facilities in which at least 7 but not more than 12 clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s) for less than 24 hours per day (generally within a dwelling unit). An existing day-care home shall be allowed the option of meeting the requirements of Section 30-6 in lieu of this section. Any day-care home that meets the requirements of Chapter 30 shall be judged to meet the requirements of this chapter.

(b) Add a new exception No. 2 to paragraph 31-6.1.2 (a) to read as follows:

"Exception No. 2 to (a): In one and two family dwellings."

(c) Add an exception to 31-6.1.4.1 to read as follows:

"Exception: Existing day-care homes that include part-day preschools, head-start programs, kindergartens, and other schools whose purpose involves education primarily for a group of children may continue to meet the requirements of this section or may be allowed the option of meeting the requirements of Chapter 11."

(d) Delete paragraph 31-6.1.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"31-6.1.6 Clients of a group day care home in a multi-story building shall be restricted to the level of exit discharge.

"Exception: Provided the provisions of paragraph 31-1.6.1 are met."

(e) Add a new paragraph 31-6.3.5 to read as follows:

31-6.3.5 Portable Fire Extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers in accordance with 7-7.4.1 shall be provided.

(f) Add a new exception to paragraph 31-6.5.1.2 to read as follows:

"Exception: In existing day-care homes in lieu of special protective covers, receptacles may be placed at a minimum of 6 feet above the finished floor."

(75) Modifications to Chapter 31, Section 31-7:

(a) Add a new paragraph 31-7.4.1 to read as follows:

31-7.4.1 A minimum of five (5) hours initial fire safety training and recommendation for receipt of a certificate of merit for successful completion of the training shall be required for all directors, operators and all staff members of day-care centers and group day-care homes. The curriculum for the fire safety training shall receive written approval by the State Fire Marshal's Office and be taught by an instructor registered with the Safety Fire Commissioner's Office. This training shall be received by all staff members within ninety (90) days from receipt of a license, being commissioned or the opening of a new center or home. Any new staff member shall receive a minimum of five (5) hours initial fire safety training and recommendation for receipt of a certificate of merit for successful completion of the training within ninety (90) days of employment. In addition, a minimum of two (2) hours fire safety refresher training recommendation for receipt of a certificate of merit for successful completion of the training shall be required for all directors, operators and all staff members of day-care centers and group day-care homes every three (3) years. The curriculum for the fire safety refresher training shall receive written approval by the State Fire Marshal's Office and be taught by an instructor registered with the Safety Fire Commissioner's Office. This refresher training shall be maintained by all staff members from the date initial training is received."

(76) Modifications to Chapter 32, Section 32-8:

(a) Add a new subsection 32-8.6 to read as follows:

32-8.6 Smoke Proof Enclosures. High-rise buildings shall be provided with smoke proof exit enclosures in accordance with 5-2.3.

(77) Modifications to Appendix A, Section A-6:

(a) Add the designations **C1**" and **C2**" to Table A-6-2.4.2(b) under the cross references entitled, **Penetrations through 2 floors maximum (connecting 3 stories maximum)** and **Factory-Built Appliance Vents and Chimneys**.

NFPA 101A, 1995 Edition, Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

(a) Add a new subsection 1-1.1 to read as follows:

1-1.2 This document is recognized as a guide that may be used in evaluating systems or methods to determine equivalent compliance alternatives for buildings, structures and facilities which do not conform with the minimum requirements of the *Life Safety Code* adopted by this Chapter. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards including the 1994 *Standard Fire Prevention Code* adopted by this Chapter and the 1994 *Standard Building Code* as amended by the

Department of Community Affairs.

NFPA 102, 1995 Edition, Standard for Assembly Seating, Tents, and Membrane Structures

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-3:

(a) Delete section 1-3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

"1-3 Application. This standard applies to new and existing facilities constructed after January 28, 1993.

Exception No 1: Facilities constructed after April 1, 1968 but before January 1, 1991, shall be permitted to comply with the 1978 edition of NFPA 102.

Exception No 2: Facilities constructed after January 1, 1991, but before January 28, 1993, shall be permitted to comply with the 1986 edition of NFPA 102.

Exception No 3: Facilities constructed after January 28, 1993, but before the effective date of this standard, shall be permitted to comply with the 1992 edition of NFPA 102."

(2) Modifications to Chapter 2, Section 2-2:

(a) Add a new definition in section 2-2, inserted alphabetically, to read as follows:

"Existing. The term existing as applied in this standard shall mean a facility or structure constructed or approved for construction after January 28, 1993 but prior to the effective adoption date of this Standard."

(3) Modifications to Chapter 3, Section 3-1:

(a) Add a new subsection 3-1.3 to Section 3-1 to read as follows:

"3-1.3 The number of persons admitted to any place of assembly within the scope of this standard shall not exceed the capacity as computed in accordance with the provisions of the *Life Safety Code*, NFPA 101, nor shall it exceed the capacity of the exits provided."

(c) Add a new paragraph 3-1.3.1 to Section 3-1 to read as follows:

"3-1.3.1 The occupant load in any assembly structure, or portion thereof, shall be based on the following:

(a) An assembly area of concentrated use with movable seats such as an auditorium, church, chapel, dance floor, and lodge room - 7 net sq. ft. per person.

(b) An assembly area of less concentrated use, such as a conference room, dining room, drinking establishment, exhibit room, gymnasium, or lounge - 15 net sq. ft. per person.

(c) Seats without dividing arms or other physical definition - 18 in. per person.

(d) The occupant load of an area having fixed seats shall be determined by the number of fixed seats installed.

Exception: The occupant load permitted may be increased above that specified herein if the necessary aisles and exits are provided, subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction. An approved aisle, exit, and/or seating diagram may be required by the authority having jurisdiction to substantiate an increase in occupant load."

(d) Add a new subsection 3-1.4 to Section 3-1 to read as follows:

"3-1.4 The walking surfaces of stairways, ramps, aisles, passageways, or spaces used for exit access or circulation shall not be obstructed or used for seats, sitting or standing room."

(e) Add a new subsection 3-1.5 to Section 3-1 to read as follows:

"3-1.5 The means of egress from structures covered under this standard shall be kept adequately lighted at all times when such structures are occupied by the public. Artificial light shall be provided whenever natural light is inadequate. Lighting conforming to the requirements of Section 5-8 of the *Life Safety Code*, NFPA 101, will be considered adequate."

(f) Add a new subsection 3-1.6 to Section 3-1 to read as follows:
"3-1.6 The means of egress from structures covered under this standard shall have emergency lighting in accordance with Section 5-9 of the *Life Safety Code*, NFPA 101."

(4) Modifications to Chapter 3:

(a) Add a new section 3-2 to read as follows:

"3-2 Capacity of Exits."

(b) Add a new subsection 3-2.1 to Section 3-2 to read as follows:

"3-2.1 Means of egress shall be measured in accordance with paragraph 5-3.3.1 of the *Life Safety Code*, NFPA 101, edition as adopted by this Chapter 120-3-3.

(c) Add a new subsection 3-2.2 to Section 3-2 to read as follows:

"3-2.2 For outdoor grandstands with or without a canopy the exit capacity shall be determined on the basis of .088 inches per person."

(d) Add a new subsection 3-2.3 to Section 3-2 to read as follows:

"3-2.3 The aggregate clear width of doorways serving as exits from the enclosure of a fenced place of assembly shall be determined on a basis of not less than one unit of 22 inches width for each 110 persons to be accommodated.

Exception: In facilities constructed prior to January 28, 1993, if the enclosure has within it an easily accessible and unobstructed area which provides refuge, the aggregate width may be determined on a basis of not less than one unit of 22 in. width for each 500 persons to be accommodated."

(5) Modifications to Chapter 3, Section 3-3:

(a) Add a new Section 3-3 to read as follows:

"3-3 Arrangement of Means of Egress."

(b) Add a new subsection 3-3.1 to Section 3-3 to read as follows:

"3-3.1 Aisles from seating arrangements that do not lead directly to an exit discharge shall discharge into an unobstructed space leading directly to one or more exit discharges, and shall be so arranged as to be conveniently accessible to every occupant; and such space shall have a clear width not less than the required width of the exit to which it leads, but in no case less than 5 ft.

(c) Add a new subsection 3-3.2 to Section 3-3 to read as follows:

"3-3.2 Aisles shall terminate in a cross aisle, foyer, or exit. The width of such cross aisle, foyer, or exit shall be not less than the sum of the required width of the widest aisle plus 50 percent of the total required width of the remaining aisles which it serves."

(6) Modifications to Chapter 3, Section 3-4:

(a) Add a new Section 3-4 to read as follows:

"3-4 Marking of Means of Egress."

(b) Add a new subsection 3-4.1 to Section 3-4 to read as follows:

"3-4.1 In structures having a capacity of 100 persons or more there shall be placed over each opening to be used for egress a sign with the word EXIT in plainly legible letters not less than 6 in high, and with the principal strokes of such letters not less than 3/4 in. in width.

Exception: Exit signs may be omitted in outdoor assemblies where the exits are obvious to occupants and the occupant load is less than 5000 persons."

NFPA 105, 1993 Edition, Recommended Practice for the Installation of Smoke-Control Door

Assemblies

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

(a) Add a new subsection 1-1.3 to read as follows:

1-1.3 This document is recognized as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating the use of door assemblies in openings where the passage of smoke is to be governed. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

NFPA 110, 1996 Edition, Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems

Modifications: None

NFPA 111, 1996 Edition, Standard on Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems

Modifications: None

NFPA 115, 1995 Edition, Recommended Practice on Laser Fire Protection

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

(a) Add a new subsection 1-1.1 to read as follows:

1-1.1 This document is recognized as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating the minimum fire protection criteria for the design, manufacture, installation, and use of lasers and associated equipment. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

NFPA 120, 1994 Edition, Standard for Coal Preparation Plants

Modifications: None

NFPA 121, 1996 Edition, Standard on Fire Protection for Self-Propelled and Mobile Surface Mining Equipment

Modifications: None

NFPA 122, 1995 Edition, Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Underground Metal and Nonmetal Mines

Modifications: None

NFPA 123, 1995 Edition, Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Underground Bituminous Coal Mines

Modifications: None

NFPA 130, 1995 Edition, Standard for Fixed Guideway Transit Systems

Modifications: None

NFPA 150, 1995 Edition, Standard on Fire Safety in Racetrack Stables

Modifications: None

NFPA 170, 1996 Edition, Standard for Fire Safety Symbols

Modifications: None

NFPA 203, 1995 Edition, Guide on Roof Coverings and Roof Deck Constructions

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

(a) Add a new subsection 1-1.3 to read as follows:

□ **1-1.3** This document is recognized as a guide on roof coverings and roof deck constructions. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

NFPA 204M, 1991 Edition, Guide for Smoke and Heat Venting

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-2:

(a) Add a new paragraph 1-2.1.1 to read as follows:

□ **1-2.1.1** This document is recognized as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating the design of facilities for the emergency venting of products of combustion. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

NFPA 211, 1996 Edition, Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel Burning Appliances

Modifications: None

NFPA 214, 1996 Edition, Standard on Water-Cooling Towers

Modifications: None

NFPA 220, 1995 Edition, Standard on Types of Building Construction

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1:

(a) Add a new section 1-4 and Table 1-4 to read as follows:

□ **1-4** The State's minimum requirements for building construction types shall be established by the *Standard Building Code*. Where any areas are not specifically addressed by the *Standard Building Code* and those same areas are specifically addressed by the *Life Safety Code*, then the *Life Safety Code* shall be used as a supplement. The requirements for sprinkler protection related to minimum building construction types shall be addressed by the *Life Safety Code*. In addition, a conversion chart for NFPA 220 and the *Standard Building Code* is found below in Table 1-4 entitled □ Conversion Table for NFPA 200 Construction Types. □

Exception: Health care, nursing care, ambulatory health care and detention occupancies shall comply with the minimum construction requirements of the Life Safety Code and the Standard Building Code.

Table 1-4 Conversion Table for NFPA 220 Construction Types										
NFPA 220	Type I 443	Type I 332	Type II 222	Type II 111	Type II 000	Type III 211	Type III 200	Type IV 2HH	Type V 111	Type V 000
SBC	I	II	----	IV 1HR	IV UNP	V 1HR	V UNP	III	VI 1HR	VI UNP
UBC	---	I FR	II FR	II-1HR	II N	III-1HR	III N	IV HT	V 1HR	V-N
B/NBC	1A	1B	2A	2B	2C	3A	3B	4	5A	5B

NFPA 221 1994 Edition, Standard for Fire Wall and Fire Barrier Walls

Modifications: None

NFPA 231, 1995 Edition, Standard for General Storage

Modifications: None

NFPA 231C, 1995 Edition, Standard for Rack Storage of Materials

Modifications: None

NFPA 231D, 1994 Edition, Standard for Storage of Rubber Tires

Modifications: None

NFPA 231E, 1996 Edition, Recommended Practice for the Storage of Baled Cotton

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

(a) Add a new paragraph 1-1.1.1 to read as follows:

1-1.1.1 This document is recognized as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating fire protection for the storage of baled cotton in buildings and in yards. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

NFPA 231F, 1996 Edition, Standard for the Storage of Roll Paper

Modifications: None

NFPA 232, 1995 Edition, Standard for the Protection of Records

Modifications: None

NFPA 232A, 1995 Edition, Guide for Fire Protection for Archives and Records Centers

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

(a) Add a new subsection 1-1.1 to read as follows:

1-1.1 This document is recognized as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating fire protection for the storage of records in file rooms exceeding 50,000 cubic feet and to all archives and records centers. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

NFPA 241, 1996 Edition, Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations

Modifications: None

NFPA 251, 1995 Edition, Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Endurance of Building Construction and Materials

Modifications: None

NFPA 252, 1995 Edition, Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies

Modifications: None

NFPA 253, 1995 Edition, Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source

Modifications: None

NFPA 255, 1996 Edition, Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials

Modifications: None

NFPA 256, 1993 Edition, Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Roof Coverings

Modifications: None

NFPA 257, 1996 Edition, Standard on Fire Test for Window and Glass Block Assemblies

Modifications: None

NFPA 258, 1994 Edition, Standard Research Test Method for Determining Smoke Generation of Solid Materials

Modifications: None

NFPA 259, 1993 Edition, Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials

Modifications: None

NFPA 260, 1994 Edition, Standard Methods of Tests and Classification System for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture

Modifications: None

NFPA 261, 1994 Edition, Standard Method of Test for Determining Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Material Assemblies to Ignition by Smoldering Cigarettes

Modifications: None

NFPA 262, 1994 Edition, Standard Method of Test for Fire and Smoke Characteristics of Electrical Wires and Cables

Modifications: None

NFPA 263, 1994 Edition, Standard Method of Test for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products

Modifications: None

NFPA 264, 1995 Edition, Standard Method of Test for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter

Modifications: None

NFPA 264A, 1994 Edition, Standard Method of Test for Heat Release Rates for Upholstered Furniture Components or Composites and Mattresses Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter

Modifications: None

NFPA 265, 1994 Edition, Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Wall Coverings

Modifications: None

NFPA 266, 1994 Edition, Standard Method of Test for Fire Characteristics of Upholstered Furniture Exposed to Flaming Ignition Source

Modifications: None

NFPA 267, 1994 Edition, Standard Method of Test for Fire Characteristics of Mattresses and Bedding Assemblies Exposed to Flaming Ignition Source

Modifications: None

NFPA 268, 1996 Edition, Standard Test Method for Determining Ignitability of Exterior Wall Assemblies Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source

Modifications: None

NFPA 269, 1996 Edition, Standard Test Method for Developing Toxic Potency Data for Use in Fire Hazard Modeling

Modifications: None

NFPA 291, 1995 Edition, Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

(a) Add a new paragraph 1-1.1.1 to read as follows:

□ **1-1.1.1** This document is recognized strictly as a recommended practice for fire flow testing and the marking of hydrants. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

NFPA 298, 1994 Edition, Standard on Fire Fighting Foam Chemicals for Class A Fuels in Rural, Suburban, and Vegetated Areas

Modifications: None

NFPA 299, 1991 Edition, Standard for Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire

Modifications: None

NFPA 302, 1994 Edition, Fire Protection Standard for Pleasure and Commercial Motor Craft

Modifications: None

NFPA 303, 1995 Edition, Fire Protection Standard for Marinas and Boatyards

Modifications: None

NFPA 306, 1993 Edition, Standard for the Control of Gas Hazards on Vessels

Modifications: None

NFPA 307, 1995 Edition, Standard for the Construction and Fire Protection of Marine Terminals, Piers, and Wharves

Modifications: None

NFPA 312, 1995 Edition, Standard for Fire Protection of Vessels During Construction, Repair, and Lay-Up

Modifications: None

NFPA 318, 1995 Edition, Standard for Protection of Cleanrooms

Modifications: None

NFPA 327, 1993 Standard Procedures for Cleaning or Safeguarding Small Tanks and Containers Without Entry

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 328, 1992 Recommended Practice for the Control of Flammable and Combustible Liquids and

Gases in Manholes, Sewers, and Similar Underground Structures

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 329, 1992 Recommended Practice for Handling Underground Releases of Flammable and Combustible Liquids

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 385, 1990 Edition, Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 386, 1990 Edition, Standard for Portable Shipping Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 395, 1993 Edition, Standard for the Storage of Flammable and Combustible Liquids at Farms and Isolated Sites

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 407, 1996 Edition, Standard for Aircraft Fuel Servicing

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 408, 1994 Edition, Standard for Aircraft Hand Portable Fire Extinguishers

Modifications: None

NFPA 409, 1995 Edition, Standard on Aircraft Hangars

Modifications: None

NFPA 410, 1994 Edition, Standard on Aircraft Maintenance

Modifications: None

NFPA 415, 1997 Edition, Standard on Airport Terminal Buildings, Fueling Ramp Drainage, and Loading Walkways

Modifications: None

NFPA 416, 1987 Edition, Standard on Construction and Protection of Airport Terminal Buildings

Modifications: None

NFPA 418, 1995 Edition, Standard for Heliports

Modifications: None

NFPA 423, 1994 Edition, Standard for Construction and Protection of Aircraft Engine Test Facilities

Modifications: None

NFPA 424, 1996 Edition, Guide for Airport/Community Emergency Planning

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

(a) Add a new subsection 1-1.1 to read as follows:

1-1.1 This document is recognized strictly as a guide to provide information for the elements of an airport/community emergency plan. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

NFPA 430, 1995 Edition, Code for the Storage of Liquid and Solid Oxidizers

Modifications: None

NFPA 480, 1993 Edition, Standard for the Storage, Handling, and Processing of Magnesium Solids and Powders

Modifications: None

NFPA 481, 1995 Edition, Standard for the Production, Processing, Handling, and Storage of Titanium

Modifications: None

NFPA 482, 1996 Edition, Standard for the Production, Processing, Handling, and Storage of Zirconium

Modifications: None

NFPA 485, 1994 Edition, Standard for the Storage, Handling, Processing, and Use of Lithian Metal

Modifications: None

NFPA 490, 1993 Edition, Code for the Storage of Ammonium Nitrate

Modifications: None

NFPA 491M, 1991 Manual of Hazardous Chemical Reactions

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

(a) Add a new subsection 1-1.1 to read as follows:

1-1.1 This document is recognized strictly as a manual to provide information on hazardous chemical reactions. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

NFPA 495, Explosive Materials Code

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-10, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 496, 1993 Edition, Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-10, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 497A, 1992 Edition, Recommended Practice for Classification of Class I Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

(a) Add a new paragraph 1-1.1.1 to read as follows:

□ **1-1.1.1** This document is recognized strictly a recommended practice for the locations where flammable gases or vapors, flammable liquids, or combustible liquids are processed or handled and where their release into the atmosphere may result in their ignition by electrical systems or equipment. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

NFPA 497B, 1991 Edition, Recommended Practice for the Classification of Class II Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

(a) Add a new paragraph 1-1.1.1 to read as follows:

□ **1-1.1.1** This document is recognized strictly a recommended practice for the locations where combustible dusts are produced, processed, or handled and where dust release into the atmosphere may result in their ignition by electrical systems or equipment. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

NFPA 497M, 1991 Edition, Manual for Classification of Gases, Vapors, and Dusts for Electrical Equipment in Hazardous (Classified) Locations

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

(a) Add a new subsection 1-1.1 to read as follows:

□ **1-1.1** This document is recognized strictly as a manual to provide information on specific flammable gases, flammable and combustible liquids, and combustible dusts. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

NFPA 498, 1996 Edition, Standard for Safe Havens and Interchange Lots for Vehicles Transporting Explosives

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-10, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 501A, 1992 Edition, Standard for Fire Safety Criteria for Manufactured Home Installations, Sites, and Communities

Modifications: None

NFPA 501D, 1996 Edition, Standard for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds

Modifications: None

NFPA 502, 1996 Edition, Recommended Practice on Fire Protection for Limited Access Highways, Tunnels, Bridges, Elevated Roadways, and Air Right Structures

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

(a) Add a new subsection 1-1.3 to read as follows:

□1-1.3 This document is recognized as a recommended practice for the evaluation of the design, construction, operation, maintenance, and fire protection of limited access highways, tunnels, bridges, elevated roadways, depressed roadways and air right structures. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

NFPA 505, 1996 Edition, Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Maintenance, and Operations

Modifications: None

NFPA 512, 1994 Edition, Standard for Truck Fire Protection

Modifications: None

NFPA 513, 1994 Edition, Standard for Motor Freight Terminals

Modifications: None

NFPA 555, 1996 Edition, Guide on Methods for Evaluating Potential for Room Flashover

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

(a) Add a new paragraph 1-1.1.1 to read as follows:

□1-1.1.1 This document is recognized strictly a recommended practice for evaluating the potential for room flashover from fire involving the contents, furnishings, and the interior finish of a room. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

NFPA 560, 1995 Edition, Standard for the Storage, Handling, and Use of Ethylene Oxide for Sterilization and Fumigation

Modifications: None

NFPA 600, 1995 Edition, Standard on Industrial Fire Brigades

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

(a) Add a new subsection 1-1.1 to read as follows:

□1-1.1 This document is recognized as a recommended practice for the establishment of the minimum requirements for organizing, operating, training and equipping industrial fire brigades. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

(b) Delete subsection 1-1.2 in its entirety.

(c) Delete subsection 1-1.3 in its entirety.

NFPA 650, 1990 Edition, Standard for Pneumatic Conveying Systems for Handling Combustible Materials

Modifications: None

NFPA 651, 1993 Edition, Standard for the Manufacture of Aluminum Powder

Modifications: None

NFPA 654, 1994 Edition, Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions in the Chemical, Dye, Pharmaceutical, and Plastics Industries

Modifications: None

NFPA 655, 1993 Edition, Standard for Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions

Modifications: None

NFPA 664, 1993 Edition, Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities

Modifications: None

NFPA 701, 1996 Edition, Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame-Resistant Textiles and Films

Modifications: None

NFPA 703, 1995 Edition, Standard for Fire Retardant Impregnated Wood and Fire Retardant Coatings for Building Materials

Modifications: None

NFPA 704, 1996 Edition, Standard System for the Identification of the Fire Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response

Modifications: None

NFPA 705, 1993 Edition, Recommended Practice for a Field Flame Test for Textiles and Films

Modifications: None

NFPA 750, 1996 Edition, Standard on Water Mist Fire Protection Systems

Modifications: None

NFPA 780, 1995 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Lighting Protection Systems

Modifications: None

NFPA 801, 1995 Edition, Standard for Facilities Handling Radioactive Materials

Modifications:

NFPA 802, 1993 Edition, Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Nuclear Research and Production Reactors

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

(a) Add a new paragraph 1-1.1.1 to read as follows:

□ **1-1.1.1** This document is recognized strictly a recommended practice for the protection of life and property from the consequences of fire in nuclear reactor facilities other than those producing electricity. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

NFPA 803, 1993 Edition, Standard for Fire Protection for Light Water Nuclear Power Plants

Modifications: None

NFPA 804, 1995 Edition, Standard for Fire Protection for Advance Light Water Reactor Electric Generation Plants

Modifications: None

NFPA 820, 1995 Edition, Standard for Fire Protection in Wastewater Treatment and Collection Facilities

Modifications: None

NFPA 850, 1996 Edition, Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Electric Generating Plants and High Voltage Direct Current Converter Stations

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

(a) Add a new subsection 1-1.1 to read as follows:

□ **1-1.1** This document is recognized strictly a recommended practice for fire prevention and fire protection for electric generating plants and high voltage direct current converter stations except as specified in 1-1. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

NFPA 851, 1996 Edition, Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Hydroelectric Generating Plants

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

(a) Add a new subsection 1-1.1 to read as follows:

□ **1-1.1** This document is recognized strictly a recommended practice for fire prevention and fire protection for hydroelectric generating plants. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

NFPA 910, 1991 Edition, Recommended Practice for the Protection of Libraries and Library Collections

Modifications: None

NFPA 911, 1991 Edition, Recommended Practice for the Protection of Museums and Museum Collections

Modifications: None

NFPA 912, 1993 Edition, Recommended Practice for the Protection of Places of Worship

Modifications: None

NFPA 914, 1994 Edition, Recommended Practice for the Protection of Historic Structures

Modifications: None

NFPA 1122, 1994 Edition, Code for Model Rocketry

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-22, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 1123, 1995 Edition, Code for Fireworks Display

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-22, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 1124, 1995 Edition, Code for the Manufacture, Transportation, and Storage of Fireworks

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-22, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 1125, 1995 Edition, Manufacture of Model Rocket and High Power Rocket Motors

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-22, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 1126, 1996 Edition, Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-22, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 1127, 1995 Edition, Code for High Power Rocketry

Modifications:

(1) See Chapter 120-3-22, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner for adopted edition and any modifications.

NFPA 1141, 1990 Edition, Standard for Fire Protection in Planned Building Groups

Modifications:

(1) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-1

(a) Delete Section 1-1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

1-1 Purpose.

1-1.1 The purpose of this standard is to provide the authority having jurisdiction additional information to assist them in providing an adequate level of safety to reduce the impact of a fire in a planned building group in suburban and rural areas where there might be limited water supply, limited fire department resources, extended fire department response time, delayed alarms, limited access, hazardous vegetation, unusual terrain, or other unusual characteristics. The intent of the NFPA 1141 Standard was to provide supplemental information on systems which are required by other Codes and not to be used as a stand-alone standard. The Codes developed by the National Fire Protection Association were developed to mandate requirements and utilize the standards reference by such as support documents for those Codes. NFPA 1141 is a standard and was developed with the intent to support other appropriate codes where developments under the ownership, control or development by one individual were constructed. When any conflict exists between this standard and any other applicable code, law, regulation, or order, the provisions of the applicable code, law, regulation, or order shall prevail.

1-1.2 This standard does not set forth general fire protection features or procedures addressed in other codes or standards. It is anticipated that the authority having jurisdiction shall use recognized fire protection measures to meet local conditions.

1-1.3 When unusual local conditions exist, the authority having jurisdiction shall determine equivalent requirements that provide a level of protection no less than would be afforded by full compliance with this standard based upon his experience and expertise.

(2) Modifications to Chapter 1, Section 1-2

(a) Delete subsection 1-2.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

1-2.1 This standard applies to planned building groups in suburban and rural areas that the authority having jurisdiction determines would be impacted by one or more of the following during a fire: limited water supply, limited fire department resources, extended fire department response time, delayed alarms, limited access, hazardous vegetation, unusual terrain, or other unusual characteristics. This standard does not apply to farms, or to mobile home or recreational vehicle parks.

NFPA 1231, 1993 Edition, Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting

Modifications: None

NFPA 1961, 1997 Edition, Standard on Fire Hose

Modifications: None

NFPA 1962, 1993 Edition, Standard for the Care, Use, and Service Testing of Fire Hose Including Couplings and Nozzles

Modifications: None

NFPA 1963, 1993 Edition, Standard for Fire Hose Connections

Modifications: None

NFPA 2001, 1996 Edition, Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems

Modifications: None

NFPA 8501, 1992 Edition, Standard for Single Burner Boiler Operation

Modifications: None

NFPA 8502, 1995 Edition, Standard for the Prevention of Furnace Explosions/Implosions in Multiple Burner Boilers

Modifications: None

NFPA 8503, 1992 Edition, Standard for Pulverized Fuel Systems

Modifications: None

NFPA 8504, 1996 Edition, Standard on Atmospheric Fluidized-Bed Boiler Operation

Modifications: None

NFPA 8506, 1995 Edition, Standard on Heat Recovery Steam Generator Systems

Modifications: None

120-3-3-.05 Request for Modification of Specific Requirements.

(1) Upon receipt of a sworn affidavit stating all relevant facts and circumstances and such other information as may be required, the State Fire Marshal may recommend to the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner that specific requirements of this Chapter and the codes and standards adopted herein be modified to allow alternative arrangements that will secure as nearly equivalent measures as practical for the prevention of injury to persons and property. The Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner in his discretion may accept the State Fire Marshal's recommendation and grant the requested modification.

120-3-3-.06 Fire Safety Information to be Furnished in Hotels, Motels, Dormitories, Apartments and Personal Care Homes.

(1) This Rule shall apply to every new and existing hotel, motel and dormitory that comes within O.C.G.A. Section 25-2-13 (b); and every apartment building three (3) or more stories in height that comes within Section 8 of said Act; and every personal care home licensed for 7 or more persons. Provided, however, that nothing herein shall apply to condominiums or any individually owned residential unit within any of the aforesaid buildings.

(a) Every sleeping room located in any such hotel, motel, dormitory, apartment or personal care home shall contain the following fire safety information on a placard or decal language meeting the requirements of paragraph (2) herein, which shall be prominently affixed on the inside of every exit access door contained in any of the aforesaid rooms. When affixed, said placard or decal shall be unobstructed by curtains, shades or other materials.

"SAFETY TIPS"

1. Never smoke in bed.
2. Locate fire exits on this floor. (Note: Do NOT consider elevators as exits.)
3. Count the number of doors to the nearest exit, and check for any possible obstructions.
4. (When applicable: Locate fire alarm pull stations on this floor.)
5. (When applicable: Locate fire extinguishers on this floor.)
6. Check any windows to see if they can be opened; if so determine how they open.
7. Keep your room key on a table next to your bed.
8. If you leave your room, keep door closed and take your key.
9. Write down the number for the local fire department and keep it next to the phone. THE LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT NUMBER IS _____.

"IN CASE OF FIRE"

1. DON'T PANIC; remain calm.
2. Report fire to front desk or fire department as appropriate.
3. If room is smoky, get on hands and knees (or stomach) and crawl to door.
4. Feel door knob; If HOT, do NOT open door; if cool, open slowly.
5. If hallway is smoky, stay next to wall and count the doors as you crawl to exit.
6. Do NOT use any elevators.
7. Do NOT prop open doors to exit staircase.
8. Hang on to handrail and WALK DOWN exit staircase.
9. (When applicable: Pull fire alarm as you evacuate.)

"IF YOU CANNOT LEAVE THIS ROOM"

10. Notify (or Call) front desk (or manager, fire department, or other appropriate person) and let them know where you are.
11. Wet sheets, towels or clothing and stuff them in all cracks around doors and vents.
12. (When applicable: Turn on bathroom fan.)
13. Check to see if there is smoke OUTSIDE window; if NO smoke and if any window can be opened, hang a sheet or light colored material outside.
14. (When applicable: Fill bathtub (or sink) with cold water for firefighting.)
15. Using ice bucket or other container, keep doors and walls wet.
16. If room is smoky, fold a wet towel in a triangle and tie over your nose and mouth; stay low.
17. Make yourself visible to rescue personnel through any window or balcony; DO NOT JUMP!
18. Keep fighting fire until help arrives; DON'T GIVE UP!

FOR YOUR SAFETY, THIS BUILDING HAS THE FOLLOWING:

(List all of the following and any additional items as applicable.)

1. Automatic sprinkler protection in every room.
2. Automatic sprinkler protection in every hallway.
3. Automatic smoke detectors in every room.
4. Automatic smoke detectors in every hallway.
5. Fire extinguishers on every floor.
6. Fire alarm pull stations at every exit.
7. Posted evacuation plans in every room.
8. Pressurized staircase with self-closing doors. (NOTE: In case of fire, do NOT prop doors open.)

9. Fire safety staircase with self-closing doors. (NOTE: In case of fire, do NOT prop doors open.)
10. Emergency lighting and exit lights.
11. Fire resistant drapery and bedding.
12. An alternative fire exit to the roof. (NOTE: To be used ONLY if heavy smoke is encountered when walking DOWN the exit staircase.)

(b) Every owner or manager of any such apartment building shall furnish to all tenants therein the fire safety information specified in subparagraph (a) herein on a placard or decal meeting requirements of paragraph (2) herein, and shall request each tenant to affix the placard or decal in a prominent location so as to be visible to the tenant and to any visitors.

(2) The information specified in subparagraph (a) of main paragraph (1) herein shall be contained on a placard or decal at least 8-1/2 inches by 14 inches in size. The text shall be legibly printed in a minimum of twelve-point bold type. The headings contained therein shall be legibly printed in a minimum of 48-point type and the wording shall be in the English language.

Exception No. 1: Fire safety information placards or decals are not required on resident sleeping room doors in personal care homes and apartments provided there are records, signed by the individual residents of the facility, which indicates that they have received the same information as required above in the facilities operations, policy or similar manual. Fire safety information shall be reviewed during Fire Drills performed in accordance with the appropriate occupancy chapter of NFPA 101 as adopted by this Chapter.

Exception No. 2: Existing fire safety information placards or decals at least 8-1/2 inches by 14 inches in size with legibly printed text in a minimum of twelve-point leaded, one-point type and whose headings are legibly printed in a minimum of 48-point type in the English language.

"SAFETY TIPS"

Example of 48-point type:

Example of 12-point type: **Emergency lighting and exit lights.**

(3) The information specified in subparagraph (a) of paragraph (1) herein is intended to be a minimum list of fire safety tips and emergency procedures. The owner, or manager of the building may modify the text of the information specified in subparagraph (a) of paragraph (1) herein as follows:

- (a) To correspond with the structural features of any such building, or any room located therein;
- (b) To facilitate the communication of such information upon consideration of the age or primary language of the guests, residents or students occupying any such building; and
- (c) To add other appropriate information to the extent deemed necessary by local fire safety personnel.

(4) A placard or decal shall be affixed above the call button for every elevator located in any such hotel, motel, dormitory or apartment building which shall state in bold and conspicuous type: "IN THE EVENT OF FIRE, DO NOT USE THIS ELEVATOR." In conjunction with such placard or decal, an evacuation route shall be posted with arrows indicating the direction of the nearest fire exit.

120-3-3-.07 Severability.

(1) If any Rule or portion thereof contained in this Chapter is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the Rules herein and the applicability of such provisions to other circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

120-3-3-.08 Notes.

(1) The National Fire Protection Association Standards adopted in this Chapter are on file in the Office of the State Fire Marshal and are available for viewing.

(2) Copies of the National Fire Protection Association Standards may be obtained from:

National Fire Protection Association
1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy, Massachusetts 02269-9101
Tel. 1-800-344-3555 Main 617-770-3000

120-3-3-.09 Accessibility to and Use of Public Facilities by Persons with Disabilities.

(1) The requirements for accessibility to and use of public facilities shall be as provided in O.C.G.A., Title 30, Chapter 3 and Chapter 120-3-20 of the Safety Fire Commissioner Rules and Regulations.

120-3-3-.10 Parking Space Designation for Persons with Disabilities.

(1) The requirements for identifying parking spaces for persons with disabilities shall be as specified in O.C.G.A. Title 40, Chapter 6, Article 10, Part 2.