

Jamaican Standard
2023 Jamaica Building Code

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PREFACE

Introduction

The first edition of the *Jamaica Building Code (JBC)* was published in January 2009 and was based on the 2003 version of the *International Building Code® (IBC)*. The 2003 version of the JBC was not a user-friendly document as it was comprised of applicable sections from the 2003 IBC, a local Application Document that customized the 2003 IBC for Jamaican use, the Kingston and Saint Andrew as well as the Parish Council Building Acts and their Regulations. The 2009 JBC was revised in 2017 to the 2009 version of the IBC but was not published, as by then action was taking place to enact a modern National Building Act with regulations and prospects for a more user-friendly code document were under discussion with possible financiers. The 2009 JBC remains the legal code to this date and it borrows extensively from the 2003 IBC, and like that code, established minimum requirements for building systems by using a mix of prescriptive and performance-related provisions.

The 2009 JBC was not as widely used as expected and informal surveys showed that this was due to the following four reasons:

- a) Its non-mandatory legal status.
- b) The user unfriendliness of the JBC, as in reality it spanned four sets of documents outlined in Paragraph 1 above.
- c) The cost of acquiring the package constituting the JBC despite no charge for the Acts and their Regulations.
- d) The 2009 JBC was 15 years old when it got mandatory status on January 2018 with enactment of the first *Jamaica National Building Act*, but by then most persons in the Jamaican building industry were regarding it as unacceptably outdated.

The advent of mandatory status for the JBC in 2018 inspired code developers' interest in solving the other three hindrances to the widespread use of the JBC and its companion complementary codes; the *Jamaica Energy Conservation Code*, *Jamaica Existing Building Code*, *Jamaica Fire Code*, *Jamaica Fuel Gas Code*, *Jamaica Mechanical Code*, *Jamaica Plumbing Code*, *Jamaica Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *Jamaica Property Maintenance Code* and *Jamaica Small Building/Residential Code*. The World Bank's interest in boosting the construction of natural hazard resilient buildings in Jamaica presented the opportunity to finance the updating and amalgamation of the four sets of documents for the 2009 *Jamaica Building Code*, *Jamaica Small Building/Residential Code* and the *Jamaica Fire Code*. The Bank has also supported code developers' idea that the BSJ should pass on the financial input of the Bank as a reduction in the price for the three updated and amalgamated codes.

The I-Codes customized for Jamaican use, including this *Jamaica Building Code*, are and will be used in a variety of ways in both the public and private sectors. The customized I-Codes are the only codes recognized by the 2018 *Jamaica National Building Act (laws)* and its Regulations. However, the impact of the codes will, over time, extend well beyond the regulatory arena, and will be used in a variety of nonregulatory settings, including:

- Voluntary compliance programmes such as those promoting sustainability, energy efficiency and disaster resistance.
- The insurance industry, to estimate and manage risk, and as a tool in underwriting and rate decisions.
- Certification and credentialing of individuals involved in the fields of building design, construction and safety.
- Certification of building and construction-related products.
- Facilities management.
- "Best practices" benchmarks for designers and builders.

- College, university and professional school textbooks and curricula.
- Reference works related to building design and construction.

In addition to the above-mentioned benefits, the codes should result in a lowering or stabilization of building insurance rates as reinsurers become more confident with the lower risk compliant buildings present.

The Jamaican Tourism industry should also benefit from mandatory implementation of the customized I-Codes, as tour operators will freely book and encourage prospective tourists to book into code-compliant properties. Finally, the customized I-Codes will provide opportunities for inclusion in international forum for discussion and deliberation about building design, construction methods, safety, performance requirements, technological advances and innovative products.

Development

This 2023 edition of the *Jamaica Building Code* presents the code as issued by the ICC in the 2018 IBC, with changes that customize this code to Jamaican natural hazards and locally acceptable construction practices. The aim of the Bureau of Standards Jamaica is to promulgate a new edition of this code every 6 years.

This code is intended to establish provisions that adequately protect public health, safety and welfare; that do not unnecessarily increase construction costs; that do not restrict the use of new materials, products or methods of construction. Bearing in mind the wide range of very destructive natural hazards to which Jamaica is susceptible, that a major loss of the country's building stock and people could set back the economy hundreds of years and create social problems for which the country has no easy answer, preferential treatment for reinforced concrete buildings (code classified Types I and II buildings) has been made clear in this and other codes. The Jamaican code does allow for other types of buildings under special circumstances such as widespread housing damage caused by a disaster and the need to provide shelter for the poor in a very short time.

Maintenance

The *Jamaica Building Code* is kept up to date by planned six annual reviews and changes initiated by local consultants but scrutinized and approved by a BSJ code Technical Review Committee comprising enforcement officials, construction industry representatives, design professionals, academia and other interested parties. Proposed changes are carefully considered by subjecting *Jamaica Building Code* to a two-month period of public comment in which all interested and affected parties may participate.

The expected wider use of this code, now that it has mandatory legal status, will greatly influence the Code Maintenance Process and make it more open, transparent, balanced and consensus oriented. Future updating of this code will begin with stakeholder forums in which user experience will be freely vented, suggestions to eliminate problems experienced in its use and general improvements made. The Bureau of Standards Jamaica process for developing and maintaining this code is open to anyone; there is no cost to participate, and people can participate without travel and cost through the furnishing of electronic or written means. The updating of this code includes safeguards that allow for emergency action when required for health and safety reasons.

In order to ensure that organizations with a direct and material interest in this code have a voice in the development and maintenance process, the BSJ has ensured that key building industry segments have representation on its Building Code Technical Review Committee (BCTRC). With this representation, these organizations get the opportunity to vote on the inclusion, exclusion or modification of all provisions within this code. Every effort was made to obtain a representative from the following organizations for the BCTRC:

- Jamaica Institution of Architects (JIA)
- Jamaica Institution of Engineers (JIE)
- Jamaica Fire Brigade (JFB)
- Incorporated Masterbuilder's Association of Jamaica (IMAJ)

- Ministry of Local Government and Community Development (MLGCD)
- National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA)
- Ministry of Health-Environmental Health Unit (MoH-EU)
- Construction Industry Council (CIC)
- Municipalities (Local Authorities)
- Consumers League
- University of the West Indies (UWI)
- University of Technology Jamaica (UTech)
- Government Electrical Inspectorate (GEI)
- Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM)
- Bureau of Standards Jamaica (BSJ)
- National Water Commission (NWC)
- Jamaica Public Service Company (JPS)

The BCTRC evaluates the consultants' proposed changes to the JBC and makes alterations as deemed necessary on a majority vote basis. The entire code is then subject to the public and ICC's review and comment followed by that of the BSJ's Standards Council. Any significant proposed changes offered by these reviews are factored into the draft to create the final JBC document. Where comments from the public and ICC are substantial, the BCTRC must be given the chance to review them and agree to their incorporation in the draft JBC.

The contents of this work are subject to change through the code development cycles and by the Government of Jamaica enactments that impinge significantly on these code provisions. For more information regarding the code development process, contact the Bureau of Standards Jamaica.

While the *Jamaica Building Code* (JBC) development procedure is thorough and comprehensive, the ICC, BSJ, its members and those participating in the development of the codes disclaim any liability resulting from the publication or use of the JBC, or from compliance or noncompliance with their provisions. Neither the ICC nor the BSJ have the power or authority to police or enforce compliance with the contents of this code.

Acknowledgements

The BSJ wishes to express its profound gratitude and appreciation to the following organizations and persons for their sterling contributions made to make the 2023 *Jamaica Building Code* (JBC) updated, metricated and an amalgamation of the four composite documents to create a single user-friendly, technically advanced and coordinated product of which the Jamaica building industry can be justly proud:

1. The Disaster Vulnerability Resilience Programme (DVRP) of the World Bank that made this editing project comprising the JBC, *Jamaica Small Building/Residential Code* (JSB/RC) and the *Jamaica Fire Code* (JFC) feasible. The DVRP by funding the project is ensuring that the Jamaican construction industry will have the most critical codes required to comply with the recently enacted building law and its imminent regulations.
2. The International Code Council (ICC) for granting the BSJ copyright permission to customize by clause modifications, omissions and additions its 2018 *International Building Code*® (IBC), *International Residential Code*® (IRC) and its *International Fire Code*® (IFC) to produce Jamaican Codes; reviewing the altered codes to ensure proper coordination and technical efficacy; housing the completed updated codes on the ICC website and providing Microsoft Word copies of codes so alterations could be done without retyping acceptable provisions, which is most.

3. The Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF) for managing the project locally on behalf of the Disaster Vulnerability Resilience Programme (DVRP) of the World Bank.
4. Members of the Building Code Technical Review Committee (BCTRC) who have provided many voluntary hours of private and meeting review times to ensure that all stakeholders' interests were accommodated as best as possible in the updated codes.
5. The Bureau of Standards for financing the development of the indispensable updated seismic maps of Jamaica, procuring updated high-wind, rainfall, flood plain and land slippage maps of Jamaica and supplying hard and soft copies of the I-Codes and Jamaica application documents needed for reviewing and updating of the Jamaica Codes.
6. The consultants who worked assiduously under the very restrictive conditions of Covid 19 to produce the proposed customized draft codes for review and piloting them through the promulgation stages to a final product approved by the BCTRC, the ICC, the Jamaican public and the Standards council and to the stage of declaration as a national mandatory standard by the minister of industry and commerce.

Code Development Committee and Responsibilities

In establishing the BCTRC, the Standards Act of Jamaica requires that the broadest stakeholders' representation be built into this committee. The committee had to be large to facilitate the diverse subject matter of the codes to be reviewed and to ensure that the mandatory virtual review meetings imposed by the Covid Pandemic always have a quorum. The following are the persons who served on the BCTRC and the organization they represented:

1. Mr. Roosevelt DaCosta—Technical Secretary & Code Consultant—Endacosta Limited
2. Mrs. Lise Walter—Jamaica Institution of Engineers
3. Mr. Peter Jervis—Jamaica Institution of Engineers
4. Mr. Percival Stewart—Jamaica Institution of Engineers
5. Dr. Marva Blankson—Jamaica Institution of Engineers
6. Mr. Oneil Josephs—Jamaica Institution of Engineers
7. Mr. Alex Bernard—Jamaica Institution of Engineers
8. Mr. Kevin Sinclair—Jamaica Institution of Engineers
9. Mr. Noel Whyte—Jamaica Institution of Engineers
10. Mr. Gary Walters—Jamaica Institution of Engineers
11. Mr. Dwight Ricketts—Jamaica Institution of Engineers
12. Mr. Howard Chin—Jamaica Institution of Engineers
13. Mr. Karl Kaiser—Private Fire Consultant, Kaiser Fire Prevention
14. Mrs. Nilsia Johnson—Ministry of Health & Wellness, Environmental Health Unit
15. Mrs. Winsome Grant—Jamaica Fire Brigade
16. Mr. Sinal Sangster—Jamaica Fire Brigade
17. Mr. Derval McKenzie—Jamaica Fire Brigade
18. Mr. Alfred Fennel—Jamaica Fire Brigade
19. Mr. Dwight Wilson—Ministry of Local Government & Community Development
20. Mr. Carl Drummond—Ministry of Local Government & Community Development
21. Mr. Shane Slater—Bureau of Standards Jamaica
22. Mr. Eldon Livingston—Bureau of Standards Jamaica
23. Mr. Wilfred Francis—Bureau of Standards Jamaica
24. Mr. Romaine McLean—Bureau of Standards Jamaica

25. Mr. Richard Lawrence—Bureau of Standards Jamaica
26. Mr. Sheldon Grant—Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management
27. Mr. David Allen—Code Consultant, Endacosta Limited
28. Mr. Noel DaCosta—Code Consultant, Endacosta Limited
29. Mrs. Erica Whondell Monroe—Legal Consultant, Endacosta Limited
30. Mr. David Chung—Code Consultant, Endacosta Limited
31. Dr. Yolanda Silvera—Academia, University of Technology, Jamaica
32. Mr. Chris Lue—Jamaica Institute of Architects
33. Mr. Lascelles Dixon—Consulting Architect, Lascelles Dixon Associates Limited
34. Dr. Paul Aiken—Academia, University of the West Indies
35. Mr. Africo Adams—Structural Engineering Consultant—SMADA Consultants Limited
36. Mr. Wayne Adams—Structural Engineering Consultant —SMADA Consultants Limited
37. Mr. Mark Taylor—Consulting Architect, Taylor Architects Limited
38. Mr. Burchell Solomon—Government Electrical Inspectorate

The BCTRC is required to discharge the following responsibilities:

1. Consider the proposed changes to the code and decide whether they are technically sound and implementable in Jamaica without creating widespread disruption in the construction industry, the local and export markets or the manufacturing industry.
2. Consider the advantages of the proposed changes and decide whether they represent real improvement to what exists.
3. Consider the changes proposed and decide what is acceptable to the diverse stakeholders that committee members represent.
4. Consider whether the proposed changes should be accepted as proposed, rejected or altered as agreed.
5. Consider whether other changes should be proposed beyond those presented by the consultants.

The code change proposals (first draft JBC document) submitted by the BSJ-hired Code Review and Drafting Consultants were modified to reflect the agreed alterations of the BCTRC to produce an approved second draft code.

It is very important to note that anyone can submit code change proposals whether they are a member of the BCTRC or not and such suggested code change proposals may be made up to the end of the statutory Public Review period of 60 days. For further information on the Bureau Code Technical Review Committee responsibilities, please visit the BSJ website at www.bsj.org.jm

Coordination of the International Codes

The coordination of technical provisions is one of the strengths of the ICC family of model codes and, since the Jamaica Codes are based on the ICC family of model codes, it follows that coordination of technical provisions is also a strength of the Jamaica Codes. The Jamaica Codes can be used as a complete set of complementary documents, which will provide users with full integration and coordination of technical provisions. Individual codes can also be used in subsets or as stand-alone documents. To make sure that each individual code is as complete as possible, some technical provisions that are relevant to more than one subject area are duplicated in some of the model codes. This allows users maximum flexibility in their application of the Jamaica Codes.

Italicized Terms

Selected words and terms defined in Chapter 2, Definitions, are italicized where they appear in code text and the Chapter 2 definition applies. Where such words and terms are not italicized, common-use definitions apply. The words and terms selected have code-specific definitions that the user should read carefully to facilitate better understanding of the code. **Note:** In Sections 1903 through 1905, italics indicate provisions that differ from ACI 318.

Adoption

The International Code Council and the Bureau of Standards Jamaica maintain a copyright in all of their codes and standards. Maintaining copyright allows the ICC and BSJ to fund their mission through sales of books, in both print and electronic formats. The ICC and BSJ welcome adoption of its codes by jurisdictions that recognize and acknowledge the ICC's and BSJ's copyright in the code, and further acknowledge the substantial shared value of the public/private partnership for code development between jurisdictions and the ICC and BSJ.

The ICC also recognizes the need for jurisdictions to make its laws available to the public. International jurisdictions have significant differences in promulgating laws, but laws are generally available free of cost. The Jamaican Codes Chapter 1s have quoted or referenced the building laws of Jamaica, which are available on the Parliament website for free in a downloadable form. In the near future, the Jamaica Building Laws will be available and Chapter 1s of the codes will be available on the ICC's website free of charge in a nondownloadable format. International jurisdictions should contact the ICC or the BSJ at adoptions@iccsafe.org or info@bsj.org.jm to learn how to adopt and distribute laws based on the *Jamaica Building Code* in a manner that provides necessary access, while maintaining the ICC's copyright.

EFFECTIVE USE OF THE JAMAICA BUILDING CODE

The *Jamaica Building Code (JBC)* is a model code that provides minimum requirements to safeguard the public health, safety and general welfare of the occupants of new and existing buildings and structures. The JBC is fully compatible with the Jamaica family of codes, including: *Jamaica Energy Conservation Code (JECC)*, *Jamaica Existing Building Code (JEBC)*, *Jamaica Fire Code (JFC)*, *Jamaica Fuel Gas Code (JFGC)*, *Jamaica Mechanical Code (JMC)*, *Jamaica Plumbing Code (JPC)*, *Jamaica Private Sewage Disposal Code (JPSDC)*, *Jamaica Property Maintenance Code (JPMC)* and *Jamaica Small Building/Residential Code (JSB/RC)*.

The JBC addresses structural strength, means of egress, sanitation, adequate lighting and ventilation, accessibility, energy conservation and life safety in regard to new and existing buildings, facilities and systems. The codes are promulgated on a 6-year cycle to allow for new construction methods and technologies to be incorporated into the codes. Alternative materials, designs and methods not specifically addressed in the code can be approved by the building official where the proposed materials, designs or methods comply with the intent of the provisions of the code (see Section 104.11).

The JBC applies to all occupancies, including detached one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses that are not within the scope of the JSB/RC. The JSB/RC is referenced for coverage of detached one- and two- family dwellings and townhouses as defined in the exception to Section 101.2 and the definition for “Townhouse” in Chapter 2. The JSB/RC can also be used for the construction of live/work units (as defined in Section 419) and small buildings $\leq 300 \text{ m}^2$ (3,000 ft^2) which are not *complex*. The JBC applies to all types of buildings and structures unless exempted. Work exempted from permits is listed in Section 105.2.

Arrangement and Format of the 2023 JBC

Before applying the requirements of the JBC, it is beneficial to understand its arrangement and format. The JBC, like other codes published by ICC and BSJ, is arranged and organized to follow sequential steps that generally occur during a design plan review for building permit or construction stage site inspection.

Chapters	Subjects
1-2	Administration and definitions
3	Use and occupancy classifications
4, 31	Special requirements for specific occupancies or elements
5-6	Height and area limitations based on type of construction
7-9	Fire resistance and protection requirements
10	Requirements for evacuation
11	Specific requirements to allow use and access to a building for persons with disabilities
12-13, 27-30	Building systems, such as lighting, HVAC, plumbing fixtures, elevators
14-26	Structural components—performance and stability
32	Encroachment outside of property lines
33	Safeguards during construction
35	Referenced standards
Appendices A-M	Appendices

The JBC requirements for hazardous materials, fire-resistance-rated construction, interior finish, fire protection systems, means of egress, emergency and standby power, and temporary structures are directly correlated with the requirements of the JFC. The following chapters/sections of the JBC are correlated to the JFC:

JBC Chapter/Section	JFC Chapter/Section	Subject
Sections 307, 414, 415	Chapters 50-67	Hazardous materials and Group H requirements
Chapter 7	Chapter 7	Fire-resistance-rated construction (Fire and smoke protection features in the JFC)
Chapter 8	Chapter 8	Interior finish, decorative materials and furnishings
Chapter 9	Chapter 9	Fire protection systems
Chapter 10	Chapter 10	Means of egress
Chapter 27	Section 604	Standby and emergency power
Section 3103	Chapter 31	Temporary structures

The JBC requirements for smoke control systems, and smoke and fire dampers are directly correlated to the requirements of the JMC. JBC Chapter 28 is a reference to the JMC and the JFGC for chimneys, fireplaces and barbecues, and all aspects of mechanical systems. The following chapters/sections of the JBC are correlated with the JMC:

JBC Chapter/Section	JMC Chapter/Section	Subject
Section 717	Section 607	Smoke and fire dampers
Section 909	Section 513	Smoke control

The JBC requirements for plumbing fixtures and toilet rooms are directly correlated to the requirements of the JPC. The following chapters/sections of the JBC are correlated with the JPC:

JBC Chapter/Section	JPC Chapter/Section	Subject
Chapter 29	Chapters 3 & 4	Plumbing fixtures and facilities

The following is a chapter-by-chapter synopsis of the scope and intent of the provisions of the *Jamaica Building Code*.

Chapter 1 Scope and Administration. Chapter 1 establishes the limits of applicability of the code and describes how the code is to be applied and enforced. Chapter 1 is in two parts, Part 1—Scope and Application (Sections 101-102) and Part 2—Administration and Enforcement (Sections 103-116). Section 101 identifies which buildings and structures come under its purview and references other J-Codes as applicable. Standards and codes are scoped to the extent referenced (see Section 102.4).

The building code is intended to be adopted as a legally enforceable document and it cannot be effective without adequate provisions for its administration and enforcement. The provisions of Chapter 1 establish the authority and duties of the *building official* appointed by the authority having jurisdiction and also establish the rights and privileges of the registered design *building professional*, contractor and property owner.

Chapter 2 Definitions. An alphabetical listing of all defined terms is located in Chapter 2. Defined terms that are pertinent to a specific chapter or section are also found in that chapter or section with a reference back to Chapter 2 for the definition. While a defined term may be listed in one chapter or another, the meaning is applicable throughout the code.

Codes are technical documents and every word, term and punctuation mark can impact the meaning of the code text and the intended results. The code often uses terms that have a unique meaning in the code and the code meaning can differ substantially from the ordinarily understood meaning of the term as used outside of the code. Where understanding of a term's definition is especially key to or necessary for understanding a particular code provision, the term is shown in *italics* wherever it appears in the code.

The user of the code should be familiar with and consult this chapter because the definitions are essential to the correct interpretation of the code. Where a term is not defined, such terms shall have the ordinarily accepted meaning.

Chapter 3 Use and Occupancy Classification. Chapter 3 provides for the classification of buildings, structures and parts thereof based on the purpose or purposes for which they are used. Section 302 identifies the groups into which all buildings, structures and parts thereof must be classified. Sections 303 through 312 identify the occupancy characteristics of each group classification. In some sections, specific group classifications having requirements in common are collectively organized such that one term applies to all. For example, Groups A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4 and A-5 are individual groups for assembly-type buildings. The general term "Group A," however, includes each of these individual groups. Other groups include Business (B), Educational (E), Factory (F-1, F-2), High Hazard (H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4, H-5), Institutional (I-1, I-2, I-3, I-4), Mercantile (M), Residential (R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4), Storage (S-1, S-2) and Utility (U). In some occupancies, the smaller number means a higher hazard, but that is not always the case.

Defining the use of the buildings is very important as it sets the tone for the remaining chapters of the code. Occupancy works with the height, area and construction type requirements in Chapters 5 and 6, as well as the special provisions in Chapter 4, to determine "equivalent risk," or providing a reasonable level of protection or life safety for building occupants. The determination of equivalent risk involves three interdependent considerations: (1) the level of fire hazard associated with the specific occupancy of the facility; (2) the reduction of fire hazard by limiting the floor area and the height of the building based on the fuel load (combustible contents and burnable building components); and (3) the level of overall fire resistance provided by the type of construction used for the building. The greater the potential fire hazards indicated as a function of the group, the lesser the height and area allowances for a particular construction type.

Occupancy classification also plays a key part in organizing and prescribing the appropriate protection measures. As such, threshold requirements for fire protection and means of egress systems are based on occupancy classification (see Chapters 9 and 10). Other sections of the code also contain requirements respective to the classification of building groups. For example, Section 706 specifies requirements for fire wall fire-resistance ratings that are tied to the occupancy classification of a building and Section 803.11 contains interior finish requirements that are dependent upon the occupancy classification. The use of the space, rather than the occupancy of the building, is utilized for determining occupant loading (Section 1004) and live loading (Section 1607).

Over the useful life of a building, the activities in the building will evolve and change. Where the provisions of the code address uses differently, moving from one activity to another or from one level of activity to another is, by definition, a change of occupancy. The new occupancy must be in compliance with the applicable provisions.

Chapter 4 Special Detailed Requirements Based on Use and Occupancy. Chapter 4 contains the requirements for protecting special uses and occupancies, which are supplemental to the remainder of the code. Chapter 4 contains provisions that may alter requirements found elsewhere in the code; however, the general requirements of the code still apply unless modified within the chapter. For example, the height and area limitations established in Chapter 5 apply to all special occupancies unless Chapter 4 contains height and area limitations. In this case, the limitations in Chapter 4 supersede those in other sections. An example of this is the height and area limitations for open parking garages given in Section 406.5.4, which supersede the limitations given in Sections 504 and 506.

In some instances, it may not be necessary to apply the provisions of Chapter 4. For example, if a covered mall building complies with the provisions of the code for Group M, Section 402 does not apply; however, other sections that address a use, process or operation must be applied to that specific occupancy, such as stages and platforms, special amusement buildings and hazardous materials (Sections 410, 411 and 414).

The chapter includes requirements for buildings and conditions that apply to one or more groups, such as high-rise buildings, underground buildings or atriums. Special uses may also imply specific occupancies and operations, such as for Group H, hazardous materials, application of flammable finishes, drying rooms, organic coatings and combustible storage or hydrogen fuel gas rooms, all of which are coordinated with the JFC. Unique consideration is taken for special use areas, such as covered mall buildings, motor-vehicle-related occupancies, special amusement buildings and aircraft-related occupancies. Special facilities within other occupancies are considered, such as stages and platforms, motion picture projection rooms, children's play structures and storm shelters. Finally, in order that the overall package of protection features can be easily understood, unique considerations for specific occupancies are addressed: Groups I-1, I-2, I-3, R-1, R-2, R-3 and R-4; ambulatory care facilities and live/work units.

Chapter 5 General Building Heights and Areas. Chapter 5 contains the provisions that regulate the minimum type of construction for area limits and height limits based on the occupancy of the building. Height and area increases (including allowances for basements, mezzanines and equipment platforms) are permitted based on open frontage for fire department access, separation and the type of sprinkler protection provided (Sections 503-506, 510). These thresholds are reduced for buildings over three storeys in height in accordance with Sections 506.2.3 and 506.2.4. Provisions include the protection and/or separation of incidental uses (Table 509), accessory occupancies (Section 508.2) and mixed uses in the same building (Sections 506.2.2, 506.2.4, 508.3, 508.4 and 510). Unlimited area buildings are permitted in certain occupancies when they meet special provisions (Section 507).

Tables 504.3, 504.4 and 506.2 are the keystones in setting thresholds for building size based on the building's use and the materials with which it is constructed. If one then looks at Tables 504.3, 504.4 and 506.2, the relationship among group classification, allowable heights and areas and types of construction becomes apparent. Respective to each group classification, the greater the fire-resistance rating of structural elements, as represented by the type of construction, the greater the floor area and height allowances. The greater the potential fire hazards indicated as a function of the group, the lesser the height and area allowances for a particular construction type. Starting in the 2015 edition, the table that once contained both height and area has been separated and these three new tables address the topics individually. In addition, the tables list criteria for buildings with and without automatic sprinkler systems.

Chapter 6 Types of Construction. The interdependence of these fire safety considerations can be seen by first looking at Tables 601 and 602, which show the fire-resistance ratings of the principal structural elements comprising a building in relation to the five classifications for types of construction. Type I construction is the classification that generally requires the highest fire-resistance ratings for structural elements, whereas Type V construction, which is designated as a combustible type of construction, generally requires the least amount of fire-resistance-rated structural elements. The greater the potential fire hazards indicated as a function of the group, the lesser the height and area allowances for a particular construction type. Section 603 includes a list of combustible elements that can be part of a noncombustible building (Types I and II construction).

Chapter 7 Fire and Smoke Protection Features. The provisions of Chapter 7 present the fundamental concepts of fire performance that all buildings are expected to achieve in some form. This chapter identifies the acceptable materials, techniques and methods by which proposed construction can be designed and evaluated against to determine a building's ability to limit the impact of fire. The fire-resistance-rated construction requirements within Chapter 7 provide passive resistance to the spread and effects of fire. Types of separations addressed include fire walls, fire barriers, fire partitions, horizontal assemblies, smoke barriers and smoke partitions. A fire produces heat that can weaken structural components and smoke products that cause property damage and place occupants at risk. The requirements of Chapter 7 work in unison with height and area requirements (Chapter 5), active fire detection and suppression systems (Chapter 9) and occupant egress requirements (Chapter 10) to contain a fire should it occur while helping ensure occupants are able to safely exit.

Chapter 8 Interior Finishes. This chapter contains the performance requirements for controlling fire growth within buildings by restricting interior finish and decorative materials. Past fire experience has shown that interior finish and decorative materials are key elements in the development and spread of fire. The provisions of Chapter 8 require materials used as interior finishes and decorations to meet certain flame-spread index or flame-propagation criteria based on the relative

fire hazard associated with the occupancy. As smoke is also a hazard associated with fire, this chapter contains limits on the smoke development characteristics of interior finishes. The performance of the material is evaluated based on test standards.

Chapter 9 Fire Protection Systems. Chapter 9 prescribes the minimum requirements for active systems of fire protection equipment to perform the following functions: detect a fire; alert the occupants or fire department of a fire emergency; and control smoke and control or extinguish the fire. Generally, the requirements are based on the occupancy, the height and the area of the building, because these are the factors that most affect fire-fighting capabilities and the relative hazard of a specific building or portion thereof. This chapter parallels and is substantially duplicated in Chapter 9 of the *Jamaica Fire Code* (JFC); however, the JFC Chapter 9 also contains periodic testing criteria that are not contained in the JBC. In addition, the special fire protection system requirements based on use and occupancy found in JBC Chapter 4 are duplicated in JFC Chapter 9 as a user convenience.

Chapter 10 Means of Egress. The general criteria set forth in Chapter 10 regulating the design of the means of egress are established as the primary method for protection of people in buildings by allowing timely relocation or evacuation of building occupants. Both prescriptive and performance language is utilized in this chapter to provide for a basic approach in the determination of a safe exiting system for all occupancies. It addresses all portions of the egress system (i.e., exit access, exits and exit discharge) and includes design requirements as well as provisions regulating individual components. The requirements detail the size, arrangement, number and protection of means of egress components. Functional and operational characteristics also are specified for the components that will permit their safe use without special knowledge or effort. The means of egress protection requirements work in coordination with other sections of the code, such as protection of vertical openings (see Chapter 7), interior finish (see Chapter 8), fire suppression and detection systems (see Chapter 9) and numerous others, all having an impact on life safety. Chapter 10 of the JBC is duplicated in Chapter 10 of the JFC; however, the JFC contains one additional section on the means of egress system in existing buildings.

Chapter 11 Accessibility. Chapter 11 contains provisions that set forth requirements for accessibility of buildings and their associated sites and facilities for people with physical disabilities. The fundamental philosophy of the code on the subject of accessibility is that everything is required to be accessible. This is reflected in the basic applicability requirement (see Section 1103.1). The code's scoping requirements then address the conditions under which accessibility is not required in terms of exceptions to this general mandate. While the JBC contains scoping provisions for accessibility (for example, what, where and how many), ICC A117.1, *Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities*, is the referenced standard for the technical provisions (in other words, how).

There are many accessibility issues that not only benefit people with disabilities, but also provide a tangible benefit to people without disabilities. This type of requirement can be set forth in the code as generally applicable without necessarily identifying it specifically as an accessibility-related issue. Such a requirement would then be considered as having been "mainstreamed." For example, visible alarms are located in Chapter 9 and accessible means of egress and ramp requirements are addressed in Chapter 10.

Accessibility criteria for existing buildings are addressed in the *Jamaica Existing Building Code* (JIBC).

Appendix E is supplemental information included in the code to address accessibility for items in the 2010 *ADA Standards for Accessible Design* that were not typically enforceable through the standard traditional building code enforcement approach system (for example, beds, room signage). The *Jamaica Small Building/Residential Code* (JSB/RC) references Chapter 11 for accessibility provisions; therefore, this chapter may be applicable to housing covered under the JSB/RC.

Chapter 12 Interior Environment. Chapter 12 provides minimum standards for the interior environment of a building. The standards address the minimum sizes of spaces, minimum temperature levels, and minimum light and ventilation levels. The collection of requirements addresses limiting sound transmission through walls, ventilation of attic spaces and under floor spaces (crawl spaces). Finally, the chapter provides minimum standards for toilet and bathroom construction, including privacy shielding and standards for walls, partitions and floors to resist water intrusion and damage.

Chapter 13 Energy Efficiency. The purpose of Chapter 13 is to provide minimum design requirements that will promote efficient utilization of energy in buildings. The requirements are directed toward the design of building envelopes with adequate thermal resistance and low air leakage, and toward the design and selection of mechanical, water heating, electrical and illumination systems that promote effective use of depletable energy resources. For the specifics of these criteria, Chapter 13 requires design and construction in compliance with the *Jamaica Energy Conservation Code* (JECC).

Chapter 14 Exterior Walls. This chapter addresses requirements for exterior walls of buildings. Minimum standards for wall covering materials, installation of wall coverings and the ability of the wall to provide weather protection are provided. This chapter also requires exterior walls that are close to lot lines, or that are bearing walls for certain types of construction, to comply with the minimum fire-resistance ratings specified in Chapters 6 and 7. The installation of each type of wall covering, be it wood, masonry, vinyl, metal composite material or an exterior insulation and finish system, is critical to its long-term performance in protecting the interior of the building from the elements and the spread of fire. Limitations on the use of combustible materials on exterior building elements such as balconies, eaves, decks and architectural trim are also addressed in this chapter.

Chapter 15 Roof Assemblies and Rooftop Structures. Chapter 15 provides standards for both roof assemblies and structures that sit on top of the roofs of buildings. The criteria address roof construction and covering, including the weather-protective barrier at the roof and, in most circumstances, a fire-resistant barrier. The chapter is prescriptive in nature and is based on decades of experience with various traditional materials, but it also addresses newer products such as photovoltaic shingles. These prescriptive rules are very important for satisfying performance of one type of roof covering or another. Section 1510 addresses rooftop structures, including penthouses, including penthouses, tanks, towers and spires. Rooftop penthouses larger than prescribed in this chapter must be treated as a storey under Chapter 5. Roof types that cannot withstand sustained windloads generated by wind speeds greater than 240 k/h (150 mph) have been eliminated from usage in Jamaica.

Chapter 16 Structural Design. Chapter 16 prescribes minimum structural loading requirements for use in the design and construction of buildings and structural components. It includes minimum design loads, assignment of risk categories and permitted design methodologies. Standards are provided for minimum design loads (live, dead, snow, wind, rain, flood, ice and earthquake as well as the required load combinations). The application of these loads and adherence to the serviceability criteria will enhance the protection of life and property. The chapter references and relies on many nationally recognized design standards. A key standard is the American Society of Civil Engineers' *Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures* (ASCE 7). Structural design must address the conditions of the site and location. Therefore, maps are provided of rainfall, seismic, snow and wind criteria in different regions.

Chapter 17 Special Inspections and Tests. Chapter 17 provides a variety of procedures and criteria for testing materials and assemblies, labeling materials and assemblies and special inspection of structural assemblies. This chapter expands on the inspections of Chapter 1 by requiring special inspection where indicated and, in some cases, structural observation. It also spells out additional responsibilities for the owner, contractor, design professionals and special inspectors. Proper assembly of structural components, proper quality of materials used and proper application of materials are essential to ensuring that a building, once constructed, complies with the structural and fire-resistance minimums of the code and the approved design. To determine this compliance often requires continuous or frequent inspection and testing. Chapter 17 establishes standards for special inspection, testing and reporting of the work to the building official.

Chapter 18 Soils and Foundations. Chapter 18 provides criteria for geotechnical and structural considerations in the selection, design and installation of foundation systems to support the loads from the structure above. This chapter includes requirements for soils investigation and site preparation for receiving a foundation, including the allowed loadbearing values for soils and for protecting the foundation from water intrusion. Section 1808 addresses the basic requirements for all foundation types. Later sections address foundation requirements that are specific to shallow foundations and deep foundations. Due care must be exercised in the planning and design of foundation systems based on obtaining sufficient soils information, the use of accepted engineering procedures, experience and good technical judgment.

Chapter 19 Concrete. This chapter provides minimum accepted practices for the design and construction of buildings and structural components using concrete—both plain and reinforced. Chapter 19 relies primarily on the reference to American Concrete Institute (ACI) 318, *Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete*. This chapter also includes references to additional standards. Structural concrete must be designed and constructed to comply with this code and all listed standards. There are specific sections of the chapter addressing concrete slabs, anchorage to concrete and shotcrete. Because of the variable properties of material and numerous design and construction options available in the uses of concrete, due care and control throughout the construction process is necessary.

Chapter 20 Aluminum. Chapter 20 contains standards for the use of aluminum in building construction. Only the structural applications of aluminum are addressed. This chapter does not address the use of aluminum in specialty products such as storefront or window framing or architectural hardware. The use of aluminum in heating, ventilating or air-conditioning systems is addressed in the *Jamaica Mechanical Code* (JMC). This chapter references national standards from the Aluminum Association for use of aluminum in building construction, AA ASM 35, *Aluminum Sheet Metal Work in Building Construction*, and AA ADM 1, *Aluminum Design Manual*. By utilizing the standards set forth, a proper application of this material can be obtained.

Chapter 21 Masonry. This chapter provides comprehensive and practical requirements for masonry construction. The provisions of Chapter 21 require minimum accepted practices and the use of standards for the design and construction of masonry structures. The provisions address: material specifications and test methods; types of wall construction; criteria for engineered and empirical designs; and required details of construction, including the execution of construction. Masonry design methodologies including allowable stress design, strength design and empirical design are covered by provisions of this chapter. Also addressed are masonry fireplaces and chimneys, masonry heaters and glass unit masonry. Fire-resistant construction using masonry is also required to comply with Chapter 7. Masonry foundations are also subject to the requirements of Chapter 18.

Chapter 22 Steel. Chapter 22 provides the requirements necessary for the design and construction of structural steel (including composite construction), cold-formed steel, steel joists, steel cable structures and steel storage racks. This chapter specifies appropriate design and construction standards for these types of structures. It also provides a road map of the applicable technical requirements for steel structures. Because steel is a noncombustible building material, it is commonly associated with Types I and II construction; however, it is permitted to be used in all types of construction. Chapter 22 requires that the design and use of steel materials be in accordance with the specifications and standards of the American Institute of Steel Construction, the American Iron and Steel Institute, the Steel Joist Institute and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Chapter 23 Wood. This chapter provides minimum requirements for the design of buildings and structures that use wood and wood-based products. The chapter is organized around three design methodologies: allowable stress design (ASD), load and resistance factor design (LRFD) and conventional light-frame construction. Included in this chapter are references to design and manufacturing standards for various wood and wood-based products; general construction requirements; design criteria for lateral force-resisting systems and specific requirements for the application of the three design methods. In general, only Type III, IV or V buildings may be constructed of wood.

Chapter 24 Glass and Glazing. This chapter establishes regulations for glass and glazing that, when installed in buildings and structures, are subjected to wind, snow and dead loads. Engineering and design requirements are included in the chapter. Additional structural requirements are found in Chapter 16. Another concern of this chapter is glass and glazing used in areas where it is likely to be impacted by the occupants. Section 2406 identifies hazardous locations where glazing installed must either be safety glazing or blocked to prevent human impact. Safety glazing must meet stringent standards and be appropriately marked or identified. Additional requirements are provided for glass and glazing in guards, handrails, elevator hoistways and elevator cars, as well as in athletic facilities.

Chapter 25 Gypsum Board, Gypsum Panel Products and Plaster. Chapter 25 contains the provisions and referenced standards that regulate the design, construction and quality of gypsum board, gypsum panel products and plaster. It also addresses reinforced gypsum concrete. These represent the most common interior and exterior finish materials in the building industry. This chapter primarily addresses quality-control-related issues with regard to material specifications and installation requirements. Most products are manufactured under the control of industry standards. The building official or inspector primarily needs to verify that the appropriate product is used and properly installed for the intended use and location. While often simply used as wall and ceiling coverings, proper design and application are necessary to provide weather resistance and required fire protection for both structural and nonstructural building components.

Chapter 26 Plastic. The use of plastics in building construction and components is addressed in Chapter 26. This chapter provides standards addressing foam plastic insulation, foam plastics used as interior finish and trim, and other plastic veneers used on the inside or outside of a building. Plastic siding is regulated by Chapter 14. Sections 2606 through 2611 address the use of light-transmitting plastics in various configurations such as walls, roof panels, skylights, signs and as glazing. Requirements for the use of fibre-reinforced polymers, fibreglass-reinforced polymers and reflective plastic core insulation are also contained in this chapter. Additionally, requirements specific to the use of wood-plastic composites and plastic lumber are contained in this chapter. Some plastics exhibit rapid flame spread and heavy smoke density characteristics when exposed to fire. Exposure to the heat generated by a fire can cause some plastics to deform, which can affect their performance. The requirements and limitations of this chapter are necessary to control the use of plastic and foam plastic products such that they do not compromise the safety of building occupants.

Chapter 27 Electrical. Since electrical systems and components are an integral part of almost all structures, it is necessary for the code to address the installation of such systems. For this purpose, Chapter 27 references the *National Electrical Code* (NEC). In addition, Section 2702 addresses emergency and standby power requirements. Such systems must comply with the *Jamaica Fire Code* (JFC) and referenced standards. This section also provides references to the various code sections requiring emergency and standby power, such as high-rise buildings and buildings containing hazardous materials.

Chapter 28 Mechanical Systems. Nearly all buildings will include mechanical systems. This chapter provides references to the *Jamaica Mechanical Code* (JMC) and the *Jamaica Fuel Gas Code* (JFGC) for the design and installation of mechanical systems. In addition, Chapter 21 of this code is referenced for masonry chimneys, fireplaces and barbecues.

Chapter 29 Plumbing Systems. Chapter 29 regulates the minimum number of plumbing fixtures that must be provided for every type of building. This chapter also regulates the location of the required fixtures in various types of buildings. This section requires separate facilities for males and females except for certain types of small occupancies. The regulations in this chapter come directly from Chapters 3 and 4 of the *Jamaica Plumbing Code* (JPC).

Chapter 30 Elevators and Conveying Systems. Chapter 30 provides standards for the installation of elevators into buildings. Referenced standards provide the requirements for the elevator system and mechanisms. Detailed standards are provided in the chapter for hoistway enclosures, machine rooms and requirements for sizing of elevators. Beginning in the 2015 edition of this code, the elevator lobby requirements were moved from Chapter 7 to Chapter 30 to pull all the elevator-related construction requirements together. New provisions were added in the 2009 edition for fire service access elevators required in high-rise buildings and for the optional choice of occupant evacuation elevators (see Section 403).

Chapter 31 Special Construction. Chapter 31 contains a collection of regulations for a variety of unique structures and architectural features. Pedestrian walkways and tunnels connecting two buildings are addressed in Section 3104. Membrane and air-supported structures are addressed by Section 3102. Safeguards for swimming pool safety are addressed by way of reference to the *Jamaica Swimming Pool and Spa Code* (JSPSC) in Section 3109. Standards for temporary structures, including permit requirements, are provided in Section 3103. Structures as varied as awnings, marquees, signs, telecommunication and broadcast towers and automatic vehicular gates are also addressed (see Sections 3105 through 3108 and 3110).

Chapter 32 Encroachments into the Public Right-of-way. Buildings and structures from time to time are designed to extend over a property line and into the public right-of-way. Local regulations outside of the building code usually set limits to such encroachments, and such regulations take precedence over the provisions of this chapter. Standards are provided for encroachments below grade for structural support, vaults and areaways. Encroachments above grade are divided into below 8 feet, 8 feet to 15 feet, and above 15 feet, because of headroom and vehicular height issues. This includes steps, columns, awnings, canopies, marquees, signs, windows and balconies. Similar architectural features above grade are also addressed. Pedestrian walkways must also comply with Chapter 31.

Chapter 33 Safeguards During Construction. Chapter 33 provides safety requirements during construction and demolition of buildings and structures. These requirements are intended to protect the public from injury and adjoining property from damage. In addition, the chapter provides for the progressive installation and operation of exit stairways and standpipe systems during construction.

Chapter 34 Reserved. During the 2015 code change cycle the membership voted to delete Chapter 34, Existing Structures, from this code and reference the *Jamaica Existing Building Code* (JIBC). The provisions that were in Chapter 34 will appear in the IBC. Sections 3402 through 3411 appear as JIBC Chapter 4 and Section 3412 as Chapter 14.

Chapter 35 Referenced Standards. The code contains numerous references to standards that are used to regulate materials and methods of construction. Chapter 35 contains a comprehensive list of all standards that are referenced in the code, including the appendices. The standards are part of the code to the extent of the reference to the standard (see Section 102.4). Compliance with the referenced standard is necessary for compliance with this code. By providing specifically adopted standards, the construction and installation requirements necessary for compliance with the code can be readily determined. The basis for code compliance is, therefore, established and available on an equal basis to the building official, contractor, designer and owner.

Chapter 35 is organized in a manner that makes it easy to locate specific standards. It lists all of the referenced standards, alphabetically, by acronym of the promulgating agency of the standard. Each agency's standards are then listed in either alphabetical or numeric order based upon the standard identification. The list also contains the title of the standard; the edition (date) of the standard referenced; any addenda included as part of the ICC adoption; and the section or sections of this code that reference the standard.

Appendices. Appendices are provided in the JBC to offer optional or supplemental criteria to the provisions in the main chapters of the code. Appendices provide additional information for administration of the Department of Building Safety as well as standards not typically administered by all building departments. Appendices have the same force and effect as the first 35 chapters of the JBC only when explicitly adopted by the jurisdiction.

Appendix A Employee Qualifications. Effective administration and enforcement of the family of *Jamaica Codes* depends on the training and expertise of the personnel employed by the jurisdiction and his or her knowledge of the codes. Section 103 of the code establishes the Department of Building Safety and calls for the appointment of a building official and deputies such as plans examiners and inspectors. Appendix A provides standards for experience, training and certification for the building official and the other staff mentioned in Chapter 1.

Appendix B Board of Appeals. Section 113 of Chapter 1 requires the establishment of a board of appeals to hear appeals regarding determinations made by the building official. Appendix B provides qualification standards for members of the board as well as operational procedures of such board.

Appendix C Group U—Agricultural Buildings. Appendix C provides a more liberal set of standards for the construction of agricultural buildings, rather than strictly following the Utility building provision, reflective of their specific usage and limited occupant load. The provisions of this appendix, when adopted, allow reasonable heights and areas commensurate with the risk of agricultural buildings.

Appendix D Fire Districts. Fire districts have been a tool used to limit conflagration hazards in areas of a city with intense and concentrated development. More frequently used under the model codes that preceded the JBC, this appendix is provided to allow jurisdictions to continue the designation and use of fire districts. Fire district standards restrict certain occupancies within the district, as well as setting higher minimum construction standards.

Appendix E Supplementary Accessibility Requirements. The Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (U.S. Access Board) has revised and updated its accessibility guidelines for buildings and facilities covered by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and the Architectural Barriers Act (ABA). Appendix E includes scoping requirements contained in the *2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design* that are not in Chapter 11 and not otherwise mentioned or mainstreamed throughout the code. Items in the appendix address subjects not typically addressed in building codes (for example, beds, room signage, transportation facilities).

Appendix F Rodentproofing. The provisions of this appendix are minimum mechanical methods to prevent the entry of rodents into a building. These standards, when used in conjunction with cleanliness and maintenance programmes, can significantly reduce the potential of rodents invading a building.

Appendix G Flood-resistant Construction. Appendix G is intended to fulfill the flood-plain management and administrative requirements of the National Flood Insurance Programme (NFIP) that are not included in the code. Communities that adopt the JBC and Appendix G will meet the minimum requirements of NFIP as set forth in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Appendix H Signs. Appendix H gathers in one place the various code standards that regulate the construction and protection of outdoor signs. Whenever possible, this appendix provides standards in performance language, thus allowing the widest possible application.

Appendix I Patio Covers. Appendix I provides standards applicable to the construction and use of patio covers. It is limited in application to patio covers accessory to dwelling units. Covers of patios and other outdoor areas associated with restaurants, mercantile buildings, offices, nursing homes or other nondwelling occupancies would be subject to standards in the main code and not this appendix.

Appendix J Grading. Appendix J provides standards for the grading of properties. This appendix also provides standards for administration and enforcement of a grading programme including permit and inspection requirements. Appendix J was originally developed in the 1960s and used for many years in jurisdictions throughout the western states. It is intended to provide consistent and uniform code requirements anywhere grading is considered an issue.

Appendix K Administrative Provisions. Appendix K primarily provides administrative provisions for jurisdictions adopting and enforcing NFPA 70—the *National Electrical Code* (NEC). The provisions contained in this appendix are compatible with administrative and enforcement provisions contained in Chapter 1 of the JBC and the other Jamaica Codes. Annex H of NFPA 70 also contains administrative provisions for the NEC; however, some of its provisions are not compatible with JBC Chapter 1. Section K110 also contains technical provisions that are unique to this appendix and are in addition to technical standards of NFPA 70.

Appendix L Earthquake Recording Instrumentation. The purpose of this appendix is to foster the collection of ground motion data, particularly from strong-motion earthquakes. When this ground motion data is synthesized, it may be useful in developing future improvements to the earthquake provisions of the code.

Appendix M Tsunami-Generated Flood Hazard. Addressing a tsunami risk for all types of construction in a tsunami hazard zone through building code requirements would typically not be cost effective, making tsunami-resistant construction impractical at an individual building level. However, this appendix does allow the adoption and enforcement of requirements for tsunami hazard zones that regulate the presence of high-risk or high-hazard structures.

Appendix N Replicable Buildings. Many jurisdictions have recognized the need for some form of expedited review process for replicable buildings. By codifying the approach contained in the ICC G1-2010 *Guidelines for Replicable Buildings*, this appendix provides jurisdictions with a means of incorporating replicable building requirements into their building code adoption process. The intent is to streamline the plan review process at the local level by removing redundant reviews.

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