North Carolina State Building Code: Building Code, 2024 edition

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PREFACE

Introduction

The International Building Code® (IBC®) establishes minimum requirements for building systems using prescriptive and performance-related provisions. It is founded on broad-based principles that make possible the use of new materials and new building designs. This 2021 edition is fully compatible with all of the International Codes® (I-Codes®) published by the International Code Council® (ICC®), including the International Energy Conservation Code® (IECC®), International Existing Building Code® (IEBC®), International Fire Code® (IFC®), International Fuel Gas Code® (IFGC®), International Green Construction Code® (IgCC®), International Mechanical Code® (IMC®), International Plumbing Code® (IPC®), International Private Sewage Disposal Code® (IPSDC®), International Property Maintenance Code® (IPMC®), International Residential Code® (IRC®), International Swimming Pool and Spa Code® (ISPSC®), International Wildland-Urban Interface Code® (IWUIC®), International Zoning Code® (IZC®) and International Code Council Performance Code® (ICCPC®).

In addition to the codes themselves, the code development process brings together building professionals on a regular basis. It provides an international forum for discussion and deliberation about building design, construction methods, safety, performance requirements, technological advances and innovative products.

The I-Codes, including the IBC, are used in a variety of ways in both the public and private sectors. Most industry professionals are familiar with the I-Codes as the basis of laws and regulations in communities across the US and in other countries. However, the impact of the codes extends well beyond the regulatory arena, as they are used in a variety of nonregulatory settings, including:

- Voluntary compliance programs 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.
- US federal agencies, to guide construction in an array of government-owned properties.
- Facilities management.
- "Best practices" benchmarks for designers and builders, including those who are engaged in projects in jurisdictions that do not have a formal regulatory system or a governmental enforcement mechanism.
- College, university and professional school textbooks and curricula.
- Reference works related to building design and construction.

In addition to the codes themselves, the code development process brings together building professionals on a regular basis. It provides an international forum for discussion and deliberation about building design, construction methods, safety, performance requirements, technological advances and innovative products.

Development

This 2021 edition presents the code as originally issued, with changes reflected in the 2003 through 2018 editions and further changes approved by the ICC Code Development Process through 2019. A new edition such as this is promulgated every 3 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; and that do not give preferential treatment to particular types or classes of materials, products or methods of construction.

Maintenance

The IBC is kept up to date through the review of proposed changes submitted by code enforcement officials, industry representatives, design professionals and other interested parties. Proposed changes are carefully considered through an open code development process in which all interested and affected parties may participate.

The ICC Code Development Process reflects principles of openness, transparency, balance, due process and consensus, the principles embodied in OMB Circular A-119, which governs the federal government's use of private-sector standards. The ICC process is open to anyone; there is no cost to participate, and people can participate without travel cost through the ICC's cloud-based app, cdpAccess®. A broad cross section of interests are represented in the ICC Code Development Process. The codes, which are updated regularly, include 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 the codes have a voice in the process, the ICC has developed partnerships with key industry segments that support the ICC's important public safety mission. Some code development committee members were nominated by the following industry partners and approved by the ICC Board:

- American Institute of Architects (AIA)
- National Association of Home Builders (NAHB)
- National Association of State Fire Marshals (NASFM)

The code development committees evaluate and make recommendations regarding proposed changes to the codes. Their recommendations are then subject to public comment and council-wide votes. The ICC's governmental members—public safety officials who have no financial or business interest in the outcome—cast the final votes on proposed changes.

The contents of this work are subject to change through the code development cycles and by any governmental entity that enacts the code into law. For more information regarding the code development process, contact the Codes and Standards Development Department of the ICC.

While the I-Code development procedure is thorough and comprehensive, the ICC, its members and those participating in the development of the codes disclaim any liability resulting from the publication or use of the I-Codes, or from compliance or noncompliance with their provisions. The ICC does not have the power or authority to police or enforce compliance with the contents of this code.

Marginal Markings

Solid vertical lines in the margins within the body of the code indicate a technical change from the requirements of the 2018 IBC edition. Deletion indicators in the form of an arrow (➡) are provided in the margin where an entire section, paragraph, exception or table has been deleted or an item in a list of items or a row of a table has been deleted from the 2018 IBC edition.

Double vertical lines in the margins within the body of the code indicate North Carolina Building Code Council amendments to the base code. An open deletion arrow (>) in the margin indicates North Carolina deletions from the *International Building Code*.

Coordination of the International Codes

The coordination of technical provisions is one of the strengths of the ICC family of model codes. The 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 I-Codes.

Italicized Terms

Terms italicized in code text, other than document titles, are defined in Chapter 2. The terms selected to be italicized have definitions that the user should read carefully to better understand the code. Where italicized, the Chapter 2 definition applies. If not italicized, common-use definitions apply.

Note: In Sections 1903 through 1905, italics indicate provisions that differ from ACI 318.

Adoption

The International Code Council maintains a copyright in all of its codes and standards. Maintaining copyright allows the ICC to fund its mission through sales of books, in both print and electronic formats. The ICC welcomes adoption of its codes by jurisdictions that recognize and acknowledge the ICC'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.

The ICC also recognizes the need for jurisdictions to make laws available to the public. All I-Codes and I-Standards, along with the laws of many jurisdictions, are available for free in a nondownloadable form on the ICC's website. Jurisdictions should contact the ICC at adoptions@iccsafe.org to learn how to adopt and distribute laws based on the IBC in a manner that provides necessary access, while maintaining the ICC's copyright.

Effective Use of the International Building Code

The IBC 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 IBC is fully compatible with the ICC family of codes, including: the IECC, IEBC, IFC, IFGC, IgCC, IMC, IPC, IPSDC, IPMC, IRC, ISPSC, IWUIC, IZC and ICCPC.

The IBC 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 3-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 the *North Carolina Administrative Code and Policies*).

The IBC applies to all occupancies, including one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses that are not within the scope of the IRC. The IRC 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 IRC can also be used for the construction of live/work units (as defined in Section 508.5) and small bed and breakfast-style hotels where there are five or fewer guest rooms and the hotel is owner occupied. The IBC applies to all types of buildings and structures unless exempted. Work exempted from permits is listed in the *North Carolina Administrative Code and Policies*.

ARRANGEMENT AND FORMAT OF THE 2021 IBC

Before applying the requirements of the IBC, it is beneficial to understand its arrangement and format. The IBC, like other codes published by ICC, is arranged and organized to follow sequential steps that generally occur during a plan review or inspection.

The following table shows how the IBC is divided. The three tables following that show IBC requirements that are correlated with other I-Codes. Lastly, the ensuing chapter-by-chapter synopsis details the scope and intent of the provisions of the IBC.

CHAPTER TOPICS

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–O	Appendices

IFC Correlated Topics

The IBC 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 IFC. The following table shows chapters/sections of the IBC that are correlated with the IFC:

IBC/IFC CORRELATED TOPICS

IBC Chapter/Section	IFC 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 IFC)
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

IMC Correlated Topics

The IBC requirements for smoke control systems, and smoke and fire dampers are directly correlated to the requirements of the IMC. IBC Chapter 28 is a reference to the IMC and the IFGC for chimneys, fireplaces and barbecues, and all aspects of mechanical systems. The following table shows chapters/sections of the IBC that are correlated with the IMC:

IBC/IMC CORRELATED TOPICS

IBC Chapter/Section	IMC Chapter/Section	Subject
Section 717	Section 607	Smoke and fire dampers
Section 909	Section 513	Smoke control

IPC Correlated Topics

The IBC requirements for plumbing fixtures and toilet rooms are directly correlated to the requirements of the IPC. The following table shows chapters/sections of the IBC that are correlated with the IPC:

IBC/IPC CORRELATED TOPICS

IBC Chapter/Section	IPC Chapter/Section	Subject
Chapter 29	Chapters 3 & 4	Plumbing fixtures and facilities

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 I-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 design professional, contractor and property owner.

Chapter 2 Definitions

All terms that are defined in the code are listed alphabetically in Chapter 2. While a defined term may be used in one chapter or another, the meaning provided in Chapter 2 is applicable throughout the code.

Where understanding a term's definition is especially key to or necessary for understanding a particular code provision, the term is shown in italics. This is true only for those terms that have a meaning that is unique to the code. In other words, the generally understood meaning of a term or phrase might not be sufficient or consistent with the meaning prescribed by the code; therefore, it is essential that the code-defined meaning be known.

Guidance regarding tense, gender and plurality of defined terms as well as guidance regarding terms not defined in this code is provided.

Chapter 3 Occupancy Classification and Use

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 803.13 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 Occupancy and Use

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 IFC. 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; and 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 stories in height in accordance with Sections 506.2.1 and 506.2.2. Provisions include the protection and/or separation of incidental uses (Table 509.1), accessory occupancies (Section 508.2) and mixed uses in the same building (Sections 506.2.2, 508.3, 508.4 and 510). Unlimited area buildings are permitted in certain occupancies when they meet special provisions (Section 507). Live/work units are provided for in Section 508.5.

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 705.5, 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 and Life Safety 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 IFC; however, the IFC Chapter 9 also contains periodic testing criteria that are not contained in the IBC. In addition, the special fire protection system requirements based on use and occupancy found in IBC Chapter 4 are duplicated in IFC 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 IBC is duplicated in Chapter 10 of the IFC; however, the IFC 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 IBC 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 IEBC.

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 IRC references Chapter 11 for accessibility provisions; therefore, this chapter may be applicable to housing covered under the IRC.

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 IECC.

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 1511 addresses rooftop structures, including penthouses, tanks, towers and spires. Rooftop penthouses larger than prescribed in this chapter must be treated as a story under Chapter 5.

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 load-bearing 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 IMC. 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, 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

XX

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 fiberreinforced polymers, fiberglass-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 Emergency and Standby Power Systems

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 *IFC* 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 IMC and the IFGC 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 IPC.

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 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 IEBC. The provisions that were in Chapter 34 appear in the IEBC. Former Sections 3402 through 3411 appear as IEBC 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.

Chapter 36 Docks, Piers, Bulkheads and Waterway Structures

Chapter 36 provides minimum standards for the design, construction and maintenance of docks, piers, bulkheads and waterway structures.

Appendices

Appendices are provided in the IBC 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 IBC only when explicitly adopted by the jurisdiction.

Appendix A Employee Qualifications

Deleted.

Appendix B Board of Appeals

Deleted.

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 IBC, 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 programs, 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 Program (NFIP) that are not included in the code. Communities that adopt the IBC 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 program including permit and inspection requirements. Appendix J was originally developed in the 1960s and used for many years in jurisdictions throughout the western United States. It is intended to provide consistent and uniform code requirements anywhere grading is considered an issue.

Appendix K Administrative Provisions

Deleted.

Appendix L Earthquake Recording Instrumentation

Deleted.

Appendix M Tsunami-Generated Flood Hazards

Deleted.

Appendix N Replicable Buildings

Deleted.

Appendix O Performance-based Application

Deleted.

CHA	APTER 1 SCOPE AND	309	Mercantile Group M
	ADMINISTRATION 1-1	310	Residential Group R
		311	Storage Group S 3-11
	T 1—SCOPE AND APPLICATION1-1	312	Utility and Miscellaneous Group U 3-12
Secti			
101	Scope and General Requirements	CHA	APTER 4 SPECIAL DETAILED
102	Applicability1-2		REQUIREMENTS BASED ON OCCUPANCY AND USE 4-1
DAD	T 2—ADMINISTRATION AND	Secti	
IAN	ENFORCEMENT	401	
103	Code Compliance Agency (Deleted) 1-2	402	Scope
104	Duties and Powers of	402	•
	Building Official (Deleted) 1-2	404	High-rise Buildings
105	Permits (Deleted)1-2		Atriums
106	Floor and Roof Design Loads (Deleted) 1-3	405	Underground Buildings
107	Construction Documents (Deleted) 1-3	406	Motor-vehicle-related Occupancies 4-10
108	Temporary Structures and Uses (Deleted) 1-3	407	Group I-2
109	Fees (Deleted)	408	Group I-3
110	Inspections (Deleted)	409	Motion Picture Projection Rooms 4-21
111	Certificate of Occupancy (Deleted)1-3	410	Stages, Platforms and Technical Production Areas
112	Service Utilities (Deleted) 1-3	411	Special Amusement Areas. 4-23
113	Means of Appeals (Deleted) 1-3	412	Aircraft-related Occupancies 4-24
114	Violations (Deleted)	413	Combustible Storage
115	Stop Work Order (Deleted) 1-3	414	Hazardous Materials 4-28
116	Unsafe Structures and Equipment 1-3	415	Groups H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4 and H-5 4-32
	1 1	416	Spray Application of Flammable Finishes 4-43
CHA	APTER 2 DEFINITIONS	417	Drying Rooms
Secti	on	418	Organic Coatings
201	General2-1	419	Artificial Decorative Vegetation
202	Definitions	420	Groups I-1, R-1, R-2, R-3 and R-4
		420	-
CHA	APTER 3 OCCUPANCY		Hydrogen Fuel Gas Rooms
	CLASSIFICATION AND USE 3-1	422 423	Ambulatory Care Facilities
Secti			Storm Shelters
301	Scope	424	Play Structures
302	Occupancy Classification and Use Designation 3-1	425	Hyperbaric Facilities
303	Assembly Group A	426	Combustible Dusts, Grain Processing and Storage 4-47
304	Business Group B	427	Medical Gas Systems 4-48
305	Educational Group E	428	Higher Education Laboratories
306	Factory Group F	429	Temporary Overflow Emergency Shelters for the
307	High-hazard Group H	サムブ	Homeless
308	Institutional Group I 3-8		

430	Licensed Large Residential Care Facility 4-51	719	Fire-resistance Requirements for Plaster7-40
431	Licensed Adult And Child Day Care 4-52	720	Thermal- and Sound-insulating Materials 7-40
432	Private And Public Schools 4-52	721	Prescriptive Fire Resistance
		722	Calculated Fire Resistance
CHA	PTER 5 GENERAL BUILDING		
	HEIGHTS AND AREAS 5-1	CHA	PTER 8 INTERIOR FINISHES8-1
Secti		Section	on
501	General5-1	801	Scope8-1
502	Building Address 5-1	802	General8-1
503	General Building Height and Area Limitations 5-1	803	Wall and Ceiling Finishes
504	Building Height and Number of Stories 5-2	804	Interior Floor Finish
505	Mezzanines and Equipment Platforms 5-2	805	Combustible Materials in Types I
506	Building Area 5-5		and II Construction
507	Unlimited Area Buildings 5-9	806	Decorative Materials and Trim
508	Mixed Use and Occupancy 5-12	807	Insulation
509	Incidental Uses 5-14	808	Acoustical Ceiling Systems
510	Special Provisions 5-14		
		CHA	PTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION
	PTER 6 TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION 6-1	a	AND LIFE SAFETY SYSTEMS 9-1
Secti	on	Section	
601	General6-1	901	General9-1
602	Construction Classification 6-1	902	Fire Pump and Riser Room Size
603	Combustible Material in	903	Automatic Sprinkler Systems
	Types I and II Construction 6-5	904	Alternative Automatic Fire-extinguishing Systems
CHA	PTER 7 FIRE AND SMOKE	905	Standpipe Systems
	PROTECTION FEATURES 7-1	906	Portable Fire Extinguishers (Deleted)9-15
Secti		907	Fire Alarm and Detection Systems
701	General7-1	908	Emergency Alarm Systems
702	Multiple-use Fire Assemblies	909	Smoke Control Systems9-27
703	Fire-resistance Ratings and Fire Tests 7-1	910	Smoke and Heat Removal9-35
704	Fire-resistance Rating of Structural Members 7-2	911	Fire Command Center9-37
705	Exterior Walls	912	Fire Department Connections
706	Fire Walls	913	Fire Pumps9-38
707	Fire Barriers	914	Emergency Responder Safety Features9-39
708	Fire Partitions	915	Carbon Monoxide Detection9-39
709	Smoke Barriers	916	Gas Detection Systems
710	Smoke Partitions	917	Mass Notification Systems
711	Floor and Roof Assemblies	918	Emergency Responder
712	Vertical Openings		Communication Coverage9-42
713	Shaft Enclosures	919	Fire Apparatus Access Roads
714	Penetrations		
715	Joints and Voids	CHA	PTER 10 MEANS OF EGRESS10-1
716	Opening Protectives	Section	on
717	Ducts and Air Transfer Openings 7-32	1001	Administration
718	Concealed Spaces	1002	Fire Safety and Evacuation and Plans 10-1

1003	General Means of Egress	1111	Recreational Facilities
1004	Occupant Load	1112	Signage
1005	Means of Egress Sizing		
1006	Number of Exits and	CHA	PTER 12 INTERIOR ENVIRONMENT 12-1
	Exit Access Doorways 10-5	Section	on
1007	Exit and Exit Access	1201	General
	Doorway Configuration	1202	Ventilation
1008	Means of Egress Illumination	1203	Temperature Control
1009	Accessible Means of Egress 10-10	1204	Lighting
1010	Doors, Gates and Turnstiles 10-12	1205	Yards or Courts
1011	Stairways	1206	Sound Transmission
1012	Ramps	1207	Enhanced Classroom Acoustics (Deleted) 12-5
1013	Exit Signs	1208	Interior Space Dimensions 12-5
1014	Handrails	1209	Access to Unoccupied Spaces 12-6
1015	Guards	1210	Toilet and Bathroom Requirements 12-6
1016	Exit Access		
1017	Exit Access Travel Distance	CHA	PTER 13 ENERGY EFFICIENCY 13-1
1018	Aisles	Section	on
1019	Exit Access Stairways and Ramps 10-33	1301	General
1020	Corridors		
1021	Egress Balconies	CHA	PTER 14 EXTERIOR WALLS 14-1
1022	Exits	Section	
1023	Interior Exit Stairways and Ramps 10-36	1401	General
1024	Exit Passageways 10-39	1402	Performance Requirements 14-1
1025	Luminous Egress Path Markings 10-39	1403	Materials
1026	Horizontal Exits 10-41	1404	Installation of Wall Coverings 14-3
1027	Exterior Exit Stairways and Ramps 10-41	1405	Combustible Materials on the
1028	Exit Discharge		Exterior Side of Exterior Walls 14-8
1029	Egress Courts	1406	Metal Composite Materials (MCM) 14-9
1030	Assembly	1407	Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems (EIFS) 14-10
1031	Emergency Escape and Rescue 10-51	1408	High-pressure Decorative Exterior-grade Compact Laminates (HPL)
CHA	PTER 11 ACCESSIBILITY11-1	1409	Plastic Composite Decking
Sectio	n	1407	Trastic Composite Decking 14-11
1101	General	CHA	PTER 15 ROOF ASSEMBLIES AND
1102	Compliance		ROOFTOP STRUCTURES 15-1
1103	Scoping Requirements	Section	on
1104	Accessible Route	1501	General
1105	Accessible Entrances	1502	Roof Drainage
1106	Parking and Passenger Loading Facilities 11-3	1503	Weather Protection
1107	Motor-vehicle-related Facilities	1504	Performance Requirements 15-1
1108	Dwelling Units and Sleeping Units 11-4	1505	Fire Classification
1109	Special Occupancies	1506	Materials
1110	Other Features and Facilities	1507	Requirements for Roof Coverings
0	1 11 11	1001	1

1508	Roof Insulation	1804	Excavation, Grading and Fill
1509	Roof Coatings	1805	Dampproofing and Waterproofing18-4
1510	Radiant Barriers Installed Above Deck 15-18	1806	Presumptive Load-bearing Values of Soils 18-5
1511	Rooftop Structures	1807	Foundation Walls, Retaining Walls
1512	Reroofing		and Embedded Posts and Poles 18-6
		1808	Foundations
CHA	PTER 16 STRUCTURAL DESIGN 16-1	1809	Shallow Foundations
Section	on	1810	Deep Foundations
1601	General		
1602	Notations		PTER 19 CONCRETE19-1
1603	Construction Documents 16-1	Section	
1604	General Design Requirements 16-2	1901	General
1605	Load Combinations	1902	Coordination of Terminology
1606	Dead Loads	1903	Specifications for Tests and Materials 19-2
1607	Live Loads	1904	Durability Requirements
1608	Snow Loads	1905	Modifications to ACI 31819-2
1609	Wind Loads	1906	Footings for Light-frame Construction19-5
1610	Soil Loads and Hydrostatic Pressure 16-21	1907	Minimum Slab Provisions
1611	Rain Loads	1908	Shotcrete19-5
1612	Flood Loads	CITA	DEED 40 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1613	Earthquake Loads		PTER 20 ALUMINUM20-1
1614	Atmospheric Ice Loads	Section	
1615	Tsunami Loads	2001	General
1616	Structural Integrity	2002	Materials
СПА	PTER 17 SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	СНА	PTER 21 MASONRY21-1
CHA	AND TESTS 17-1	Section	on
Section	on	2101	General
1701	General	2102	Notations
1702	Alternative Materials 17-1	2103	Masonry Construction Materials
1703	Approvals	2104	Construction
1704	Special Inspections and Tests,	2105	Quality Assurance
	Contractor Responsibility	2106	Seismic Design
	and Structural Observation 17-2	2107	Allowable Stress Design
1705	Required Special Inspections and Tests 17-4	2108	Strength Design of Masonry21-3
1706	Design Strengths of Materials 17-14	2109	Empirical Design of Adobe Masonry21-3
1707	Alternative Test Procedure 17-14	2110	Glass Unit Masonry
1708	In-situ Load Tests	2111	Masonry Fireplaces
1709	Preconstruction Load Tests 17-15	2112	Masonry Heaters
		2113	Masonry Chimneys
	PTER 18 SOILS AND FOUNDATIONS 18-1	2114	Dry-stack Masonry
Section	on		
1801	General	CHA	PTER 22 STEEL22-1
1802	Design Basis	Section	on
1803	Geotechnical Investigations 18-1	2201	General

2202	Identification of Steel for Structural Purposes	2502		
2203	Protection of Steel	2503	Inspection	
2203	for Structural Purposes	2504	Vertical and Horizontal Assemblies 2	
2204	Connections	2505	Shear Wall Construction	5-1
2205	Structural Steel	2506	Gypsum Board and Gypsum Panel Product Materials 2	5-1
2206	Composite Structural Steel and	2507	Lathing and Plastering	5-1
	Concrete Structures	2508	Gypsum Construction	
2207	Steel Joists	2509	Showers and Water Closets 2	
2208	Steel Cable Structures	2510	Lathing and Furring for	
2209	Steel Storage Racks		Cement Plaster (Stucco)	5-4
2210	Cold-formed Steel	2511	Interior Plaster	5-5
2211	Cold-formed Steel Light-frame Construction 22-3	2512	Exterior Plaster	5-5
CILAI	DEED 43 WOOD A3.1	2513	Exposed Aggregate Plaster 2	5-6
CHA: Sectio	PTER 23 WOOD	2514	Reinforced Gypsum Concrete 2	5-7
2301	General	СНА	PTER 26 PLASTIC	6-1
2302	Design Requirements	Section		0 1
2303	Minimum Standards and Quality 23-1	2601	General	6-1
2304	General Construction Requirements 23-10	2602	Finish and Trim	
2305	General Design Requirements for	2603	Foam Plastic Insulation	
	Lateral Force-resisting Systems 23-24	2604	Interior Finish and Trim	
2306	Allowable Stress Design	2605	Plastic Veneer	
2307	Load and Resistance Factor Design 23-31	2606	Light-transmitting Plastics	
2308	Conventional Light-frame Construction 23-31	2607	Light-transmitting Plastic Wall Panels 2	
2309	Wood Frame Construction Manual 23-78	2608	Light-transmitting Plastic Glazing	
		2609	Light-transmitting Plastic Roof Panels 26	
CHA	PTER 24 GLASS AND GLAZING 24-1	2610	Light-transmitting Plastic Skylight Glazing 26	
Section	on	2611	Light-transmitting Plastic Interior Signs 26	
2401	General		Plastic Composites	
2402	Glazing Replacement		Fiber-reinforced Polymer	
2403	General Requirements for Glass 24-1		Reflective Plastic Core Insulation	
2404	Wind, Snow, Seismic and Dead Loads on Glass	2014	Reflective Flastic Core insulation 20	-13
2405	Sloped Glazing and Skylights	CHA	PTER 27 EMERGENCY AND STANDBY	
2406	Safety Glazing and Skyrights. 24-4		POWER SYSTEMS 2	7-1
2407	Glass in Handrails and Guards	Section		
2408	Glazing in Athletic Facilities	2701	General	
2409	Glass in Walkways, Elevator Hoistways	2702	Emergency and Standby Power Systems 2	7-1
2407	and Elevator Cars	CIIA	DTED 20 MECHANICAL SYSTEMS 2	0 1
			PTER 28 MECHANICAL SYSTEMS 2	0-1
CHA	PTER 25 GYPSUM BOARD,	Section		0 1
	GYPSUM PANEL PRODUCTS	2801	General	ð-1
Sacti-	AND PLASTER 25-1	СНА	PTER 29 PLUMBING SYSTEMS 2	9-1
Sectio	on General	Section		
2 3 01	General		General	9-1

2902	Minimum Plumbing Facilities 29-1	3303 Demolition
2903	Installation of Fixtures 29-7	3304 Site Work
		3305 Sanitary
CHA	PTER 30 ELEVATORS AND	3306 Protection of Pedestrians
G 4.	CONVEYING SYSTEMS 30-1	3307 Protection of Adjoining Property33-
Section		3308 Temporary Use of Streets,
3001	General 30-1	Alleys and Public Property33-3
3002	Hoistway Enclosures	3309 Fire Extinguishers
3003	Emergency Operations	3310 Means of Egress
3004	Conveying Systems	3311 Standpipes
3005	Machine Rooms	3312 Automatic Sprinkler System
3006	Elevator Lobbies and Hoistway Opening Protection 30-3	3313 Water Supply for Fire Protection
3007	Fire Service Access Elevator	3314 Fire Watch During Construction
3007	Occupant Evacuation Elevators	CVI ARTER AL DEGERVER
3008	Occupant Evacuation Elevators	CHAPTER 34 RESERVED
CHA	PTER 31 SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION 31-1	CHAPTER 35 REFERENCED STANDARDS35-
Section		CHAITER 33 REFERENCED STANDARDS35-
3101	General	CHAPTER 36 DOCKS, PIERS, BULKHEADS AND
3102	Membrane Structures	WATERWAY STRUCTURES36-
3103	Temporary Structures	Section
3104	Pedestrian Walkways and Tunnels 31-2	3601 General and Scope
3105	Awnings and Canopies	3602 Definitions
3106	Marquees	3603 Permits and Approvals
3107	Signs	3604 Minimum Design Loads
3108	Telecommunication and Broadcast Towers 31-5	3605 Materials
3109	Swimming Pools, Spas and Hot Tubs 31-5	3606 Construction of Piers, Docks, Catwalks,
3110	Automatic Vehicular Gates	Gangways, and Floating Docks36-8
3111	Solar Energy Systems	3607 Construction: Bulkheads And Revetments 36-9
3112	Greenhouses	3608 Docks, Piers, Bulkheads and Waterway
3113	Relocatable Buildings	Structures in Estuarine Waters
3114	Public Use Restroom Buildings in	APPENDIX A EMPLOYEE
	Flood Hazard Areas (Deleted) 31-6	QUALIFICATIONS (DELETED) A-1
3115	Intermodal Shipping Containers 31-6	
		APPENDIX B BOARD OF
CHA	PTER 32 ENCROACHMENTS INTO THE	APPEALS (DELETED) B-1
	PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY 32-1	
Section		APPENDIX C GROUP U—AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS
3201	General	
3202	Encroachments	Section C101 General
СПАТ	DTED 22 CARECHADDS DUDING	
CHA	PTER 33 SAFEGUARDS DURING CONSTRUCTION 33-1	C102 Allowable Height and Area
Section		C103 Mixed Occupancies
3301	General	C104 Exits
3302	Construction Safeguards	
	O	

APPE	ENDIX D FIRE DISTRICTS D-1	G112	Other Building Work
Sectio	on	G113	Temporary Structures and
D101	General		Temporary Storage
D102	Building Restrictions D-1	G114	Utility and Miscellaneous
D103	Changes to Buildings D-2	0115	Group U
D104	Buildings Located Partially in the Fire District		Referenced Standards
D105	Exceptions to Restrictions	APPE	ENDIX H SIGNS H-1
	in Fire District D-2	Sectio	n
D106	Referenced Standards D-2		General
			Definitions
APPE	ENDIX E SUPPLEMENTARY		Location
	ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTSE-1		Identification H-1
Sectio			Design and Construction
E101	General		Electrical H-2
E102			Combustible Materials
E103	Accessible Route		Animated Devices H-2
E104	Special Occupancies		Ground Signs H-2
E105	Other Features and Facilities		Roof Signs
E106	Telephones E-2		Wall Signs
E107	Signage E-3		Projecting Signs
E108	Bus Stops E-3		Marquee Signs
E109	Transportation Facilities		Portable Signs
LIU	and StationsE-4		Thickness of Signs
E110	Airports	H116	Referenced Standards
	Referenced Standards E-5	A DDE	NIDIVI DATIO COVEDO
			NDIX I PATIO COVERS
APPE	ENDIX F RODENTPROOFINGF-1	Sectio I101	n General
Sectio	on	1101 1102	Definition
F101	General F-1	I102	
			Exterior Walls and Openings
APPE	ENDIX G FLOOD-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION	I104	Height
Sectio		I105	Structural Provisions1-1
	Administration	APPE	ENDIX J GRADING
	Definitions	Sectio	
	Applicability	J101	General
	Powers and Duties	J102	Definitions
	Permits	J103	Permits Required
	Variances (Deleted)	J104	Permit Application and
	Subdivisions		Submittals
	Site Improvement	J105	Inspections
	Manufactured Homes	J106	ExcavationsJ-2
	Recreational Vehicles	J107	Fills
	TanksG-4	J108	Setbacks
0111	тиши		

J109	Drainage and Terracing	
J110	Erosion Control	
J111	Referenced Standards	
APPE	ENDIX K	ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS (DELETED)K-1
APPE	ENDIX L	EARTHQUAKE RECORDING INSTRUMENTATION (DELETED)L-1
APPE	ENDIX M	TSUNAMI-GENERATED FLOOD HAZARDS (DELETED) M-1
APPE	ENDIX N	REPLICABLE BUILDINGS (DELETED)
APPE	ENDIX O	PERFORMANCE-BASED APPLICATION (DELETED) O-1
INDE	X	INDEX-1