

REVISION RECORD FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA SUPPLEMENT

April 11, 2005

2001 Title 24, Part 2, California Building Code

**PLEASE NOTE: The date of this Supplement is for identification purposes only.
See the History Note Appendix for the adoption and effective dates of the provisions.**

It is suggested that the section number as well as the page number be checked when inserting this material and removing the superseded material. In case of doubt, rely on the section numbers rather than the page numbers because the section numbers must run consecutively.

It is further suggested that the superseded material be retained with this revision record sheet so that the prior wording of any section can be easily ascertained.

Please keep the removed pages with this revision page for future reference.

NOTE

Due to the fact that the application date for a building permit establishes the California Building Standards code provisions that are effective at the local level, which apply to the plans, specifications, and construction for that permit, it is strongly recommended that the removed pages be retained for historical reference.

VOLUME 1

Remove Existing Pages

1-5 and 1-6
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Insert New Pages

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101.17.10 [HCD 2]—Department of Housing and Community Development.

Application—Permanent buildings and permanent accessory buildings or structures constructed within mobile home parks, and special-occupancy parks that are under the control and ownership of the park operator.

Enforcing Agency—Local building department or other local agency responsible for the enforcement of Health and Safety Code Division 13, Part 2.1 commencing with Section 18200 through 18700 or the Department of Housing and Community Development.

Authority Cited—Health and Safety Code Section 18300.

Reference—Health and Safety Code Sections 18200 through 18700.

101.17.11 DSA/AC—Access Compliance, Division of the State Architect.

General. To assure that barrier-free design is incorporated in all buildings, facilities, site work and other improvements to which this code applies in compliance with state law to assure that these improvements are accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. Additions, alterations and structural repairs in all buildings and facilities shall comply with these provisions for new buildings, except as otherwise provided and specified herein.

The provisions of these regulations shall apply to any portable buildings leased or owned by a school district, and shall also apply to temporary and emergency buildings and facilities.

In addition, to incorporate standards at least as restrictive as those required by the federal government for barrier-free design under (1) Title III (Public Accommodations and Commercial Facilities), Subpart D (New Construction and Alteration) and Appendix A (Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines) (see 28 C.F.R., Part 36), and (2) Title II (Public Entities), Section 35.151 (New Construction and Alterations) (see 28 C.F.R., Part 35) both from the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and (3) under the Fair Housing Amendments of 1988. Some of these regulations may be more stringent than state law in order to meet the federal requirement.

1. Application. Publicly funded buildings, structures, sidewalks, curbs and related facilities shall be accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities as follows:

NOTE: See Government Code commencing with Section 4450.

- 1.1 All buildings, structures, sidewalks, curbs and related facilities constructed in the state by the use of state, county or municipal funds, or the funds of any political subdivision of the state.
- 1.2 All buildings, structures and facilities that are leased, rented, contracted, sublet or hired by any municipal county, or state division of government, or by a special district.
- 1.3 All publicly funded buildings used for congregate residences or for one- or two-family dwelling unit purposes shall conform to the provisions applicable to living accommodations.
- 1.4 All existing publicly funded buildings and facilities when alterations, structural repairs or additions are made to such buildings or facilities. For detailed requirements on existing buildings, see Chapter 11B, Division IV.
- 1.5 With respect to buildings, structures, sidewalks, curbs and related facilities not requiring a building permit, building standards published in the California Building

Standards Code relating to access for persons with disabilities and other regulations adopted pursuant to Government Code Section 4450, and in effect at the time construction is commenced, shall be applicable.

2. Application. All privately funded public accommodations, as defined, and commercial facilities, as defined, shall be accessible to persons with physical disabilities as follows:

NOTE: See Health and Safety Code commencing with Section 19952.

EXCEPTION: Certain types of privately funded multistory buildings do not require installation of an elevator to provide access above and below the first floor. See Chapter 11B.

NOTE: Exceptions for multistoried buildings formerly located in this section have been moved to Chapter 11B.

- 2.1 Any building, structure, facility, complex, or improved area, or portions thereof, which are used by the general public.
- 2.2 Any sanitary facilities which are made available for the public, clients or employees in such accommodations or facilities.
- 2.3 Any curb or sidewalk intended for public use that is constructed in this state with private funds.
- 2.4 All existing privately funded public accommodations when alterations, structural repairs or additions are made to such public accommodations as set forth under Chapter 11B.

3. Application—Public Housing and Private Housing Available for Public Use.

NOTE: See Government Code Sections 4450 and 12955.1 (d).

4. Enforcing Agency.

- 4.1 The director of General Services where state funds are utilized for any project or where funds of counties, municipalities or other political subdivisions are utilized for the construction of elementary, secondary or community college projects.
- 4.2 The governing bodies where funds of counties, municipalities or other political subdivisions are utilized except as otherwise provided above.
- 4.3 The building department of every city, county, or city and county within the territorial area of its city, county, or city and county, where private funds are utilized. "Building department" means the department, bureau or officer charged with the enforcement of laws or ordinances regulating the erection or construction, or both the erection and construction, of buildings.

5. Special Conditions for Persons with Disabilities Requiring Appeals Action Ratification. Whenever reference is made in these regulations to this section, the findings and determinations required to be rendered by the local enforcing agency shall be subject to ratification through an appeals process.

6. Authority Cited—Government Code Section 4450.

7. Reference—Government Code Sections 4450 through 4460, 12955.1(d) and Health and Safety Code Sections 18949.1, 19952 through 19959.

101.17.12 DSA/SS—Division of the State Architect-Structural Safety.

Application—Public elementary and secondary schools, community college buildings and state-owned or state-leased essential services buildings.

Enforcing Agency—DSA/SS.

Authority Cited—Education Code Sections 17310 and 81142, and Health and Safety Code Section 16022.

Reference—Education Code Sections 17280 through 17316, and 81130 through 81147, and Health and Safety Code Sections 16000 through 16023.

The Division of the State Architect has been delegated the responsibility and authority by the Department of General Services to review and approve the design and observe the construction of public school buildings and state-owned or state-leased essential services buildings.

The applicable building standards are as follows:

1. Administrative Regulations.

- 1.1 School Buildings; Sections 4-301 through 4-355, Group 1, Chapter 4, Part 1, Title 24, California Code of Regulations.
- 1.2 State-owned or State-leased Essential Services Buildings; Sections 4-201 through 4-249, Chapter 4, Part 1, Title 24, California Code of Regulations.

2. Technical Regulations.

Various model codes adopted by reference into the California Building Standards Code, Title 24, Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 12, California Code of Regulations, for school buildings, community colleges and state-owned or state-leased essential service buildings.

The Division of the State Architect, in the performance of its duties, coordinates with other state offices as follows:

- 2.1 California Building Standards Commission
- 2.2 Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development
- 2.3 Office of the State Fire Marshal
- 2.4 Real Estate Services Division
- 2.5 Office of Public School Construction

101.17.13 OSHPD—Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development.

1. OSHPD 1

Application—General acute-care hospitals and acute psychiatric hospitals. For Structural Regulations: Skilled nursing facilities and/or intermediate care facilities except those skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities of single-story, Type V, wood or light steel-frame construction.

Enforcing Agency—OSHPD. The office shall enforce the Division of the State Architect access compliance regulations and the regulations of the Office of the State Fire Marshal for the above stated facility types.

Authority Cited—H&SC §127010, 127015, 1275 and 129850.

Reference—H&SC §127010, 127015, 1275 and 129675 through 129990, H&SC §19958 and H&SC §129680.

2. OSHPD 2

Application—Skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities. For structural regulations: Single-story, Type V skilled nursing and/or intermediate-care facilities utilizing wood or light steel-frame construction.

Enforcing Agency—OSHPD. The office shall also enforce the Division of the State Architect access compliance regulations and the regulations of the Office of the State Fire Marshal for the above stated facility type.

Authority Cited—H&SC §127010, 127015, 1275 and 129850. Reference—H&SC §127010, 127015, 1275 and 129680.

3. OSHPD 3

Application—Licensed Clinics.

Enforcing Agency—Local building department.

Authority Cited—H&SC §127010, 127015 and 1226.

Reference—H&SC §127010, 127015 and 1226, GC §54350, H&SC §129885 and State Constitution Article 11 §7.

4. OSHPD 4

Application—Correctional Treatment Centers.

Enforcing Agency—Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development. The Office shall also enforce the Division of the State Architect access compliance regulations and the regulations of the Office of the State Fire Marshal for the above stated facility types.

Authority Cited—H&SC §127010, 127015 and 1226.

Reference—H&SC §127010, 127015, 1275 and 129675 through 129990.

101.17.14 SFM—Office of the State Fire Marshal.

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

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

Authority Cited—Health and Safety Code Section 13143.

Reference—Health and Safety Code Section 13143, 1566.45, 1531.3, and 1568.0832.

Small Family Day-care Homes

Authority Cited—Health and Safety Code Sections 1597.45, 1597.54, 13143 and 17921.

Reference—Health and Safety Code Section 13143.

Large Family Day-care Homes

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

Reference—Health and Safety Code Section 13143.

Residential Facilities and Residential Facilities for the Elderly

Authority Cited—Health and Safety Code Sections 13113, 13131.5 and 13133.

Reference—Health and Safety Code Section 13143 and 1569.72.

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

Authority Cited—Health and Safety Code Section 13108.

Reference—Health and Safety Code Section 13143.

High-rise Structures

Authority Cited—Health and Safety Code Section 13211.

Reference—Health and Safety Code Section 13143.

Motion Picture Production Studios

Authority Cited—Health and Safety Code Section 13143.1.

Reference—Health and Safety Code Section 13143.

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Access to, and egress from, buildings required to be accessible shall be provided as specified in Chapter 11.

309.5 Light, Ventilation and Sanitation. In Group M Occupancies, light, ventilation and sanitation shall be as specified in Chapters 12 and 29.

309.6 Shaft and Exit Enclosures. Exits shall be enclosed as specified in Chapter 10.

Elevator shafts, vent shafts and other openings through floors shall be enclosed, and the enclosure shall be as specified in Section 711.

In buildings housing Group M Occupancies equipped with automatic sprinkler systems throughout, enclosures need not be provided for escalators where the top of the escalator opening at each story is provided with a draft curtain and automatic fire sprinklers are installed around the perimeter of the opening within 2 feet (610 mm) of the draft curtain. The draft curtain shall enclose the perimeter of the unenclosed opening and extend from the ceiling downward at least 12 inches (305 mm) on all sides. The spacing between sprinklers shall not exceed 6 feet (1829 mm).

309.7 Sprinkler and Standpipe Systems. When required by other provisions of this code, automatic sprinkler systems and standpipes shall be installed as specified in Chapter 9.

309.8 Special Hazards. For special hazards of Group M Occupancies, see Section 304.8.

Storage and use of flammable and combustible liquids shall be in accordance with the Fire Code.

Buildings erected or converted to house high-piled combustible stock or aerosols shall comply with the Fire Code.

SECTION 310 — REQUIREMENTS FOR GROUP R OCCUPANCIES

310.1 Group R Occupancies Defined. Group R Occupancies shall be:

Division 1. Hotels and apartment houses.

Congregate residences (each accommodating more than 10 persons).

Division 2. Not used. [For SFM]

Division 2.1. Residentially-based, licensed facilities accommodating more than six nonambulatory clients. This division may include ambulatory clients. Licensing categories that may use this classification include, but are not limited to: Adult Residential Facilities, Congregate Living Health Facilities, Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly, Group Homes and Residential Care Facilities for the Chronically Ill.

Division 2.1.1. Residentially-based, licensed facilities accommodating six or less nonambulatory clients. This division may include ambulatory and bedridden clients. Licensing categories that may use this classification include, but are not limited to: Adult Residential Facilities, Congregate Living Health Facilities, Foster Family Homes, Group Homes, Intermediate Care Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled Habilitative, Intermediate Care Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled Nursing, nurseries for the full-time care of children under the age of six, but not including "infants" as defined in Section 210; Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly, Small Family Homes and Residential Care Facilities for the Chronically Ill.

Division 2.2. Residentially-based, licensed facilities accommodating more than six ambulatory clients. This division may include nonambulatory clients and shall not exceed six

nonambulatory clients. Licensing categories that may use this classification include, but are limited to: Adult Residential Facilities, Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly, Group Homes, Community Treatment Facilities and Social Rehabilitation Facilities.

Division 2.2.1. Residentially-based, licensed facilities accommodating six or less ambulatory clients. This division may include a maximum of two nonambulatory clients, one of whom may be bedridden. Licensing categories that may use this classification include, but are not limited to: Adult Residential Facilities, Intermediate Care Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled Habilitative, Intermediate Care Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled Nursing, Nursing Homes, Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly, Foster Family Homes, Group Homes, Small Family Homes, Community Treatment Facilities and Social Rehabilitation Facilities.

Division 2.3. Residentially-based, licensed facilities providing hospice care throughout accommodating more than six bedridden clients. Licensing categories that may use this classification are limited to: Congregate Living Health Facilities for the Terminally Ill and Residential Care Facilities for the Chronically Ill.

Division 2.3.1. Residentially-based facilities providing hospice care throughout accommodating six or less bedridden clients. Licensing categories that may use this classification are limited to: Congregate Living Health Facilities for the Terminally Ill and Residential Care Facilities for the Chronically Ill.

Division 3. [For HCD, SFM] Dwellings and those dwellings used for large family day-care homes (as defined in Chapter 2, Section 205) and lodging houses. Licensing categories that may use this classification include, but are not limited to: Adult Day-care Facilities, Family Day-care Homes, Adult Day-support Center, Day-care Center for Mildly Ill Children, Infant Care Center and School Age Child Day-care Center.

Congregate residences (each accommodating 10 persons or less).

For occupancy separations, see Table 3-B.

A complete code for construction of detached one- and two-family dwellings is in Appendix Chapter 3, Division III, of this code. When adopted, as set forth in Section 101.3, it will take precedence over the other requirements set forth in this code.

Division 6 Occupancies (see Appendix Chapter 3A) shall be residential group care facilities, which provide care and/or supervisory services. Restraint shall not be practiced in these facilities.

Such residential group care facilities are limited to halfway houses such as community correctional centers, community correction reentry centers, community treatment programs, work furlough programs, and alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities.

Group R, Division 6.1; with more than six nonambulatory residents.

Group R, Division 6.2; with more than six ambulatory residents.

Group R, Division 6.1.1; with six or less nonambulatory residents.

Group R, Division 6.2.1; with six or less ambulatory residents.

310.1.1 [For SFM] In Group R, Division 2 Occupancies classified as Residential Facilities, bedridden clients shall not be located above or below the first story.

EXCEPTION: Clients who become bedridden as a result of a temporary illness as defined in Health and Safety Code Sections 1566.45, 1568.0832, and 1569.72. A temporary illness is an illness which per-

sists for 14 days or less. A bedridden client may be retained in excess of the 14 days upon approval by the Department of Social Services and may continue to be housed on any story in a Group R, Division 2 Occupancy classified as a licensed residential facility.

Every licensee admitting or retaining a bedridden resident shall, within 48 hours of the resident's admission or retention in the facility, notify the local fire authority with jurisdiction of the estimated length of time the resident will retain his or her bedridden status in the facility.

310.1.2 [For SFM] Restraint shall not be practiced in Group R, Division 2 Occupancies.

EXCEPTION: Group R, Division 2 Occupancies which meet all the construction requirements for a Group I, Division 3 Occupancy.

310.1.3 [For SFM] Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13143, facilities licensed by the Department of Social Services which provide nonmedical board, room and care for six or fewer ambulatory children or children two years of age or younger, and which do not have any nonambulatory clients shall not be subject to regulations pertaining to Group R, Division 2 Occupancies. With respect to these exempted facilities, no city, county, or public district shall adopt or enforce any requirement for the prevention of fire or for the protection of life and property against fire and panic unless the requirement would be applicable to a structure regardless of the special occupancy. Nothing shall restrict the application of state or local housing standards to such facilities if the standards are applicable to residential occupancies and are not based on the use of the structure as a facility for ambulatory children. For the purpose of this exception, "ambulatory children" does not include relatives of the licensee or the licensee's spouse.

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

310.1.5 [For SFM] Existing Residential Facilities and Residential-care Facilities for the Elderly which were originally classified as Group I Occupancies under pre-1991 codes may be reinspected as a Group I Occupancy under the appropriate previous code provided there is no change in the use which would place the facility in a different division or occupancy group. (See Section 3403.1.)

310.2 Construction, Height and Allowable Area.

310.2.1 General. Buildings or parts of buildings classed in Group R because of the use or character of the occupancy shall be limited to the types of construction set forth in Table 5-B and shall not exceed, in area or height, the limits specified in Sections 504, 505 and 506.

EXCEPTION [For HCD 1]: Limited-density owner-built rural dwellings may be of any type of construction which will provide for a sound structural condition. Structural hazards which result in an unsafe condition and which may constitute a substandard building are delineated by Section 17920.3 of the Health and Safety Code.

310.2.2 Special provisions. Walls and floors separating dwelling units in the same building, or guest rooms in Group R, Division 1 hotel occupancies, shall not be of less than one-hour fire-resistive construction.

EXCEPTION [For SFM]: In Divisions 2.1.1, 2.2.1 and 2.3.1 Occupancies, walls and floors may be nonrated construction provided:

- 1. Construction has protection equivalent to 1/2-inch (12.7 mm), nonrated gypsum wallboard and,
- 2. Dwelling units are not equipped with open flame, gas or electrical element cooking appliances other than a microwave cooking appliance.

Group R, Division 1 Occupancies more than two stories in height or having more than 3,000 square feet (279 m²) of floor area above the first story, [for SFM] and in Division 2.1.1 Occupancies where clients are housed above the first floor and there is more than 3,000 square feet (279 m²) of floor area above the first floor, shall not be of less than one-hour fire-resistive construction throughout, except as provided in Section 601.5.2.2.

[For SFM] Division 2.2 Occupancies where nonambulatory clients are housed above the first floor and there is more than 3,000 square feet (279 m²) of floor area above the first floor or housing more than 16 clients above the first floor shall be constructed of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction throughout except as provided in Section 601.5.2.

[For SFM] Divisions 2.3 and 2.3.1 Occupancies where clients are housed above the first floor, shall not be of less than one-hour fire-resistive construction throughout except as provided in Section 601.5.2.2.

EXCEPTION: Interior nonload-bearing partitions within individual dwelling units in apartment houses and guest rooms or suites in hotels where such dwelling units, guest rooms or suites are separated from each other and from corridors by not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction may be constructed of:

- 1. Noncombustible materials or fire-retardant wood in buildings of any type of construction; or
- 2. Combustible framing with noncombustible materials applied to the framing in buildings of Type III or Type V construction.

Storage or laundry rooms that are within Group R, Division 1 Occupancies that are used in common by tenants shall be separated from the rest of the building by not less than one-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation.

EXCEPTION [For HCD 1]: Interior nonload-bearing partitions within individual dwelling units in apartment houses and guest rooms or suites in hotels where such dwelling units, guest rooms or suites are separated from each other and from corridors by not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction, may be constructed of:

- 1. Noncombustible materials or fire-retardant wood in buildings of any type of construction; or
- 2. Combustible framing with noncombustible materials applied to the framing in buildings of Type III or Type V construction.

Openings to such corridors shall be equipped with doors conforming to Section 1004.3.4.3.2, Uniform Building Code, most recent edition, regardless of the occupancy load served.

For Group R, Division 1 Occupancies with a Group S, Division 3 parking garage in the basement or first story, see Section 311.2.2.

For attic space partitions and draft stops, see Section 708.

310.2.3 [For SFM] Smoke barriers required. Group R, Division 2 Occupancies shall be provided with smoke barriers, constructed in accordance with Section 308.2.2.1, as follows:

- 1. Group R, Division 2.1 Occupancies having individual floor areas over 6,000 square feet (557 m²) per floor.

2. Group R, Division 2.1.1 Occupancies having individual floor areas over 6,000 square feet (557 m²) per floor.

3. Group R, Division 2.2 Occupancies having individual floor areas over 6,000 square feet (557 m²) per floor.

4. Group R, Division 2.2.1 Occupancies having individual floor areas over 6,000 square feet (557 m²) per floor.

5. Group R, Division 2.3 Occupancies having individual floor areas over 6,000 square feet (557 m²) per floor.

6. Group R, Division 2.3.1 Occupancies having individual floor areas over 6,000 square feet (557 m²) per floor.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Buildings of Group R, Divisions 2.1, 2.1.1 and 2.2 Occupancies with direct exiting from each dwelling unit and non-ambulatory clients are located only on the first floor.

2. Division 2 Occupancies are not required to comply with the provisions of Section 410 as they pertain to occupant load factors for determining the areas of a smoke compartment.

When smoke barriers are required, the area within a smoke compartment shall not exceed 22,500 square feet (2090 m²) nor shall its width or length exceed 150 feet (45 720 mm). Such smoke barriers shall divide the floor as equally as possible.

310.3 Location on Property. For fire-resistive protection of exterior walls and openings, as determined by location on property, see Section 503 and Chapter 6.

310.4 Access and Means of Egress Facilities and Emergency Escapes. Means of egress shall be provided as specified in Chapter 10. (See also Section 1007.6.2 for exit markings.)

Access to, and egress from, buildings required to be accessible shall be provided as specified in Chapter 11.

Basements in dwelling units and every sleeping room below the fourth story shall have at least one operable window or door approved for emergency escape or rescue that shall open directly into a public street, public alley, yard or exit court. The emergency door or window shall be operable from the inside to provide a full, clear opening without the use of separate tools.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. The window or door may open into an atrium complying with Section 402 provided the window or door opens onto an exit-access balcony and the dwelling unit or guest room has an exit or exit-access doorway that does not open into the atrium.

2. [For SFM] For those Group R, Division 1 hotel occupancies provided with a monitored automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 904.2.9, designed in accordance with NFPA 13, operable windows may be permanently restricted to a maximum 4-inch (102 mm) open position.

Escape or rescue windows shall have a minimum net clear openable area of 5.7 square feet (0.53 m²). The minimum net clear openable height dimension shall be 24 inches (610 mm). The minimum net clear openable width dimension shall be 20 inches (508 mm). When windows are provided as a means of escape or rescue, they shall have a finished sill height not more than 44 inches (1118 mm) above the floor.

Escape and rescue windows with a finished sill height below the adjacent ground elevation shall have a window well. Window wells at escape or rescue windows shall comply with the following:

1. The clear horizontal dimensions shall allow the window to be fully opened and provide a minimum accessible net clear opening of 9 square feet (0.84 m²), with a minimum dimension of 36 inches (914 mm).

2. Window wells with a vertical depth of more than 44 inches (1118 mm) shall be equipped with an approved permanently affixed ladder or stairs that are accessible with the window in the fully open position. The ladder or stairs shall not encroach into the

required dimensions of the window well by more than 6 inches (152 mm).

Bars, grilles, grates or similar devices may be installed on emergency escape or rescue windows, doors or window wells, [for SFM] or any required exit door, provided:

1. The devices are equipped with approved release mechanisms that are openable from the inside without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort; and

2. The building is equipped with smoke detectors installed in accordance with Section 310.9.

[For SFM] Such bars, grilles, grates or similar devices shall be equipped with an approved release device for use by the fire department only, on the exterior side for the purpose of fire department emergency access, when required by the authority having jurisdiction.

3. Where security bars (burglar bars) are installed on emergency egress and rescue windows or doors, on or after July 1, 2000, such devices shall comply with the standards of the California Building Code (CBC), Part 12, Chapter 12-3 and other applicable provisions of Part 2.

310.5 Light, Ventilation and Sanitation. Light and ventilation shall be as specified in Chapter 12. The number of plumbing fixtures shall not be less than specified in Section 2902.6.

310.5.1 [For HCD 1] Window screening. In labor camps, all openable windows in rooms used for living, dining, cooking or sleeping purposes, and toilet and bath buildings, shall be provided and maintained with insect screening.

310.5.2 [For HCD 1] Door screening. Door openings of rooms used for dining, cooking, toilet and bathing facilities in labor camps shall be provided and maintained with insect screening or with solid doors equipped with self-closing devices in lieu thereof, when approved by the enforcement agency.

310.6 Room Dimensions.

310.6.1 Ceiling heights. Habitable space shall have a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet 6 inches (2286 mm) except as otherwise permitted in this section. Kitchens, halls, bathrooms and toilet compartments may have a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet (2134 mm) measured to the lowest projection from the ceiling. Where exposed beam ceiling members are spaced at less than 48 inches (1219 mm) on center, ceiling height shall be measured to the bottom of these members. Where exposed beam ceiling members are spaced at 48 inches (1219 mm) or more on center, ceiling height shall be measured to the bottom of the deck supported by these members, provided that the bottom of the members is not less than 7 feet (2134 mm) above the floor.

If any room in a building has a sloping ceiling, the prescribed ceiling height for the room is required in only one half the area thereof. No portion of the room measuring less than 5 feet (1524 mm) from the finished floor to the finished ceiling shall be included in any computation of the minimum area thereof.

If any room has a furred ceiling, the prescribed ceiling height is required in two thirds the area thereof, but in no case shall the height of the furred ceiling be less than 7 feet (2134 mm).

310.6.2 Floor area. Dwelling units and congregate residences shall have at least one room that shall have not less than 120 square feet (11.2 m²) of floor area. Other habitable rooms except kitchens shall have an area of not less than 70 square feet (6.5 m²). Efficiency dwelling units shall comply with the requirements of Section 310.7.

310.6.3 Width. Habitable rooms other than a kitchen shall not be less than 7 feet (2134 mm) in any dimension.

EXCEPTION [For HCD 1]: For limited-density owner-built rural dwellings, there shall be no requirements for room dimensions, pro-

the top of the running rail and with a raised platform shall be provided with an under-vehicle guideway manually activated deluge sprinkler system. In open cut stations, such system shall be provided in guideways which are situated between a raised platform edge and a retaining wall.

414A.4.2.1 Systems shall be provided along the entire length of track at each station platform.

414A.4.2.2 Deluge nozzles with caps shall be located in the approximate center of track with spacing designed to completely wet the undersides of the vehicle at the applied density.

414A.4.2.3 System density shall be a minimum of 0.19 gallon per minute (gpm) per square foot (0.72 L/m per m²) for the design area. When more than one zone is provided, two adjacent zones are required to be considered operating for calculating purposes.

414A.4.2.4 Deluge systems shall be directly connected to a water supply capable of supplying the required flow rate for a minimum 30-minute duration.

414A.4.2.5 Controls or manually operable valves shall be in a location acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. All deluge systems shall be monitored by the station fire alarm system.

414A.4.2.6 Each valve shall be monitored by a separate circuit. The alarm panel shall be located in an area normally occupied by station personnel or signals shall be transmitted to the operations control center (OCC).

414A.4.3 Standpipe systems.

414A.4.3.1 Underground stations shall be provided with a class III standpipe system designed to comply with the following:

1. Automatically supply the required flow at 65 pounds per square inch (psi) for each 1½ inch (38 mm) outlet.
2. Supply a 250 gpm (946 L/m) flow to each of the two most remote 2½ inch (64 mm) outlets when pressurized through the fire department connection(s).

414A.4.3.2 All other stations shall be provided with a class I manual wet standpipe system; a manual dry class I standpipe system may be allowed in areas subject to freezing.

EXCEPTION: Open at-grade stations with unrestricted fire department access need not be provided with a standpipe system.

414A.4.4 Emergency Management Panel (EMP). An EMP shall be required for enclosed and underground stations. Location of the EMP shall be determined by the authority having jurisdiction. The EMP shall include but not be limited to the following:

1. Indication of manual pull boxes and automatic smoke detectors.
2. Indication of alarm signals from all suppression systems.
3. Capabilities for using station paging system.
4. Emergency telephone.
5. Escalator controls.
6. Emergency ventilation controls.
7. Station schematics.

414A.4.5 Emergency ventilation systems.

414A.4.5.1 General. Emergency ventilation shall be provided for enclosed and underground stations for the protection of passengers, employees and emergency personnel.

414A.4.5.2 These systems shall be designed as follows:

1. A stream of noncontaminated air is provided to passengers in a path(s) of egress away from a train fire; and

2. Airflow rates produced toward a train fire in a path of egress are sufficient to prevent back layering of smoke; and

3. The temperature in a path of egress away from a train fire is limited to 140°F (60°C), or less; and

4. The design heat release rate produced by a train fire shall be used to design the emergency ventilation system.

414A.4.5.3 Ventilation shaft terminals at-grade shall be located to prevent recirculation as follows:

1. Openings for blast relief shafts, and underplatform and smoke exhaust shafts at-grade shall be separated by a minimum horizontal distance of 40 feet (12 192 mm) from any station entrance, elevator hoistway enclosure, surface emergency stair doorway, unprotected outside air intake or other opening, or from each other. Exhaust outlets that are not used for intakes may be adjacent to each other.

2. Where this distance is not practical, the horizontal distance may be reduced to 15 feet (4572 mm) if the closest blast relief or underplatform and smoke exhaust shaft terminal is raised a minimum of 10 feet (3048 mm) above the station entrance, emergency stair doorway and unprotected outside air intake or other opening, or the underplatform and smoke exhaust shaft terminal is raised a minimum of 10 feet (3048 mm) above the blast relief shaft terminal.

3. Ventilation of stations shall not terminate at grade on any vehicle roadway.

414A.4.5.4 Emergency ventilation fans.

414A.4.5.4.1 Ventilation fans used for emergency service, their motors, dampers, and all related components exposed to the ventilation airflow shall be designed to operate in an ambient atmosphere of 482°F (250°C) for a period of at least one hour. Ventilation fans and related components shall be capable of withstanding the maximum anticipated plus/minus pressure transients induced by train operations.

414A.4.5.4.2 Local fan motor starters and related operating control devices for emergency ventilation equipment shall be isolated from the ventilation airflow by a separation having a fire-resistance rating of at least one hour.

414A.4.5.4.3 Thermal overload protective devices shall not be provided on motor controls of fans used for emergency ventilation.

414A.4.5.4.4 The power supply for fans essential for emergency ventilation service shall consist of two separate electrical feeders. Each feeder shall originate from a different source (substation) and shall be separated physically to the extent possible. Automatic transfer shall be provided in the event the normal supply source fails.

414A.4.5.4.5 Operation and fail-safe verification for proper operation of emergency fans shall be affected from the operation control center with indication provided for all modes of operation for each fan.

414A.4.5.5 Emergency ventilation control.

414A.4.5.5.1 Local controls shall override remote control. Local control shall be capable of operating the fans in all modes in the event the remote controls become inoperative.

414A.4.5.5.2 Emergency ventilation systems shall be supervised and/or controlled in all operating modes locally (motor control center and/or fan unit) and remotely at both the OCC and the station EMP.

414A.4.5.5.3 Fan running shall be provided by sensing devices for each fan for operation in both the supply and exhaust directions.

414A.4.5.5.4 Trouble status signals shall be annunciated in the local control room. A summarized trouble signal shall be annunciated at OCC and EMP.

414A.4.5.6 Ventilation systems and ancillary areas. Ancillary area ventilation systems shall be arranged so that air is not exhausted into station public occupancy areas.

414A.5 Fire Alarm and Communication Systems.

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

EXCEPTION: Open stations.

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

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

1. Fire alarm control panel at a location as permitted by the authority having jurisdiction.
2. An alarm annunciator(s). The annunciator(s) shall be located at a point acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. The annunciator(s) shall indicate the type of device and general location of alarm. All alarm, supervisory and trouble signals shall be transmitted to the local annunciator(s) and the OCC.
3. Manual pull stations shall be provided throughout passenger platforms and stations.

EXCEPTION: Voice alarm reporting devices (emergency telephones) may be used in lieu of manual pull stations as permitted by the authority having jurisdiction.

Such devices shall provide two-way communication between the OCC and each device. Such devices shall be located as required for manual fire alarm pull boxes, and shall be distinctly identified by signs, coloring, or other means acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

4. Automatic smoke detectors in all ancillary spaces.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Ancillary spaces protected by an approved fixed automatic extinguishing system; or

2. Ancillary spaces protected by quick-response sprinklers.

5. Automatic control of exiting components.

414A.5.1.2 Combined voice alarm/public address system. Each station shall be provided with a one-way paging system(s) capable of transmitting voice, tape or electronically generated messages to all areas of the station. The system(s) shall be configured such that the messages can be initiated from either the EMP or the OCC.

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

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

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

**SECTION 415A [FOR SFM] —
RESIDENTIALLY-BASED, LICENSED FACILITIES IN A
NON-SPRINKLERED GROUP R, DIVISION 2.1.1 AND
2.2.1 OCCUPANCY HOUSING A BEDRIDDEN CLIENT**

415A.1 Scope. In addition to other provisions of this code, the provisions of this section shall apply to residentially-based, licensed facilities classified as Group R, Division 2.1.1 and 2.2.1 Occupancies as defined in Section 310.

415A.1.1 Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to provide a minimum level of fire and life safety protection for a bedridden client, as defined in Section 203, housed in a non-sprinklered, Group R, Division 2.1.1 or 2.2.1 Occupancy.

415A.2 Location. In Group R, Divisions 2.1.1 and 2.2.1 Occupancies housing a bedridden client, the client sleeping room shall not be located above or below the first story.

EXCEPTION: Clients who become bedridden as a result of a temporary illness as defined in Health and Safety Code Sections 1566.45, 1568.0832, and 1569.72. A temporary illness is an illness, which persists for 14 days or less. A bedridden client may be retained in excess of the 14 days upon approval by the Department of Social Services and may continue to be housed on any story in a Group R, Division 2 Occupancy classified as a licensed residential facility.

Every licensee admitting or retaining a bedridden resident shall, within 48 hours of the resident's admission or retention in the facility, notify the local fire authority with jurisdiction of the estimated length of time the resident will retain his or her bedridden status in the facility.

415A.3 Exits Required. In Group R, Divisions 2.1.1 and 2.2.1 Occupancies housing a bedridden client, a direct exit to the exterior of the residence shall be provided from the client sleeping room.

415A.4 Doors and Door Hardware. Doors to a bedridden client's sleeping room shall be of a self-closing, positive latching 1³/₈ inch solid wood door. Such doors shall be provided with a gasket so installed as to provide a seal where the door meets the jam on both sides and across the top. Doors shall be maintained self-closing or shall be automatic closing by actuation of a smoke alarm in accordance with Section 713.

415A.4.1 Locks on interior doors. Group R, Division 2.1.1 and 2.2.1 Occupancies shall not have a night latch, dead bolt, security chain or any similar locking device installed on any interior door leading from a bedridden client's sleeping room to any interior area such as a corridor, hallway and or general use areas of the residence in accordance with Chapter 10.

415A.5 Exterior Exit Door. The exterior exit door to a bedridden client's sleeping room shall be operable from both the interior and exterior of the residence.

415A.6 Width and Height. Every required exit doorway shall be of a size as to permit the installation of a door not less than 3 feet (914 mm) in width and not less than 6 feet 8 inches (2032 mm) in height. When installed in exit doorways, exit doors shall be capable of opening at least 90 degrees and shall be so mounted that the clear width of the exit way is not less than 32 inches (813 mm).

415A.7 Smoke Alarms. In all facilities housing a bedridden client, smoke alarms shall receive their primary power from the building wiring when such wiring is served from a commercial source and shall be equipped with a battery backup. Smoke alarms shall be electrically interconnected so as to cause all smoke alarms to sound a distinctive alarm signal upon actuation of any single smoke alarm. Such alarm signal shall be audible through-

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Chapter 8 INTERIOR FINISHES

SECTION 801 — GENERAL

801.1 Scope. Interior wall and ceiling finish shall mean the exposed interior surfaces of buildings including, but not limited to, fixed or movable walls and partitions, interior wainscoting, paneling or other finish applied structurally or for decoration, acoustical correction, surface insulation, sanitation, structural fire resistance or similar purposes. Requirements for finishes in this chapter shall not apply to trim defined as picture molds, chair rails, baseboards and handrails; or to doors and windows or their frames; or to materials that are less than $\frac{1}{28}$ inch (0.9 mm) in thickness applied directly to the surface of walls or ceilings.

Foam plastics shall not be used as interior finish except as provided in Section 2602. For foam plastic trim, see Section 601.5.5.

See Section 1403 for veneer.

801.2 Standards of Quality. The standards listed below labeled a "UBC standard" are also listed in Chapter 35, Part II, and are part of this code.

1. UBC Standard 8-1, Test Method for Surface-burning Characteristics of Building Materials
2. UBC Standard 8-2, Standard Test Method for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Wall Covering

801.3 Veneer. Veneers shall comply with Section 1403.

SECTION 802 — TESTING AND CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS

802.1 Testing. Tests shall be made by an approved testing agency to establish surface-burning characteristics and to show that materials when cemented or otherwise fastened in place will not readily become detached when subjected to room temperatures of 300°F (149°C) for 25 minutes. Surface-burning characteristics shall be determined by one of the following methods:

1. The surface-burning characteristics as set forth in UBC Standard 8-1.
2. Any other recognized method of test procedure for determining the surface-burning characteristics of finish materials that will give comparable results to those specified in method Item 1.
3. The room fire growth contribution for textile wall coverings as set forth in UBC Standard 8-2.

802.2 Classification. The classes of materials based on their flame-spread index shall be as set forth in Table 8-A. The smoke density shall be no greater than 450 when tested in accordance with UBC Standard 8-1 in the way intended for use.

SECTION 803 — APPLICATION OF CONTROLLED INTERIOR FINISH

Interior finish materials applied to walls and ceilings shall be tested as specified in Section 802 and regulated for purposes of limiting surface-burning by the following provisions:

1. When walls and ceilings are required by any provision in this code to be of fire-resistive or noncombustible construction, the finish material shall be applied directly against such fire-resistive or noncombustible construction or to furring strips not exceeding

$1\frac{3}{4}$ inches (44 mm) applied directly against such surfaces. The intervening spaces between such furring strips shall be filled with inorganic or Class I material or shall be fire blocked not to exceed 8 feet (2438 mm) in any direction. See Section 708 for fireblocking.

2. Where walls and ceilings are required to be of fire-resistive or noncombustible construction and walls are set out or ceilings are dropped distances greater than specified in Item 1 of this section, Class I finish materials shall be used except where the finish materials are protected on both sides by automatic sprinkler systems or are attached to a noncombustible backing or to furring strips installed as specified in Item 1. The hangers and assembly members of such dropped ceilings that are below the main ceiling line shall be of noncombustible materials except that in Types III and V construction, fire-retardant-treated wood may be used. The construction of each set-out wall shall be of fire-resistive construction as required elsewhere in this code. See Section 708 for fire blocks and draft stops.

3. Wall and ceiling finish materials of all classes as permitted in this chapter may be installed directly against the wood decking or planking of Type IV heavy-timber construction, or to wood furring strips applied directly to the wood decking or planking installed and fire blocked as specified in Item 1.

4. An interior wall or ceiling finish that is less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (6.4 mm) thick shall be applied directly against a noncombustible backing.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Class I materials.

2. Materials where the qualifying tests were made with the material suspended or furred out from the noncombustible backing.

SECTION 804 — MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE FLAME SPREAD

804.1 General. The maximum flame-spread class of finish materials used on interior walls and ceilings shall not exceed that set forth in Table 8-B.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Except in Group I Occupancies and in enclosed vertical exits, Class III may be used in other means of egress and rooms as wainscoting extending not more than 48 inches (1219 mm) above the floor and for tack and bulletin boards covering not more than 5 percent of the gross wall area of the room.

2. When a sprinkler system complying with UBC Standard 9-1 or 9-3 is provided, the flame-spread classification rating may be reduced one classification, but in no case shall materials having a classification greater than Class III be used.

3. The exposed faces of Type IV-H.T., structural members, and Type IV-H.T., decking and planking, where otherwise permissible under this code, are excluded from flame-spread requirements.

804.2 Carpeting on Ceilings. When used as interior ceiling finish, carpeting and similar materials having a napped, tufted, looped or similar surface shall have a Class I flame spread.

SECTION 805 — TEXTILE WALL COVERINGS

When used as interior wall finish, textile wall coverings, including materials such as those having a napped, tufted, looped, nonwoven, woven or similar surface shall comply with the following:

1. Textile wall coverings shall have a Class I flame spread and shall be protected by automatic sprinklers complying with UBC Standard 9-1 or 9-3, or

2. The textile wall covering shall meet the acceptance criteria of UBC Standard 8-2 when tested using a product mounting system, including adhesive, representative of actual use.

SECTION 806 — INSULATION

Thermal and acoustical insulation installed on walls or ceilings shall comply with Section 707.

SECTION 807 — SANITATION

807.1 Floors and Walls in Water Closet Compartment and Showers.

807.1.1 Floors. In other than dwelling units, toilet room floors shall have a smooth, hard nonabsorbent surface such as portland cement, concrete, ceramic tile or other approved material that extends upward onto the walls at least 5 inches (127 mm).

807.1.2 Walls. Walls within 2 feet (610 mm) of the front and sides of urinals and water closets shall have a smooth, hard nonabsorbent surface of portland cement, concrete, ceramic tile or other smooth, hard nonabsorbent surface to a height of 4 feet

(1219 mm), and except for structural elements, the materials used in such walls shall be of a type that is not adversely affected by moisture. See Section 2512 for other limitations.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Dwelling units and guest rooms.

2. Toilet rooms that are not accessible to the public and that have not more than one water closet.

In all occupancies, accessories such as grab bars, towel bars, paper dispensers and soap dishes, provided on or within walls, shall be installed and sealed to protect structural elements from moisture.

807.1.3 Showers. Showers in all occupancies shall be finished as specified in Sections 807.1.1 and 807.1.2 to a height of not less than 70 inches (1778 mm) above the drain inlet. Materials other than structural elements used in such walls shall be of a type that is not adversely affected by moisture. See Section 2512 for other limitations.

807.1.4 Shower doors. For shower doors, see Sections 2406.4 and 2407.

807.2 Water Closet Room Separation. See Section 302.6 for requirements to separate water closet rooms.

TABLE 8-A—FLAME-SPREAD CLASSIFICATION

MATERIAL QUALIFIED BY:	
Class	Flame-spread Index
I	0-25
II	26-75
III	76-200

TABLE 8-B—MAXIMUM FLAME-SPREAD CLASS¹

OCCUPANCY GROUP	ENCLOSED VERTICAL EXITWAYS	OTHER EXITWAYS ²	ROOMS OR AREAS
A	I	II	II ³
B	I	II	III
E	I	II	III
F	II	III	III
H	I	II	III ⁴
I-1.1, I-1.2, I-2	I	I ⁵	II ⁶
I-3	I	I ⁵	I ⁶
M	I	II	III
R-1	I	II	III
R-2	I	II ⁷	III ⁷
R-3	III	III	III ⁸
S-1, S-2	II	II	III
S-3, S-4, S-5	I	II	III
U	NO RESTRICTIONS		

¹Foam plastics shall comply with the requirements specified in Section 2602. Carpeting on ceilings and textile wall coverings shall comply with the requirements specified in Sections 804.2 and 805, respectively.

²Finish classification is not applicable to interior walls and ceilings of exterior exit balconies.

³In Group A, Divisions 3 and 4 Occupancies, Class III may be used.

⁴Over two stories shall be of Class II.

⁵In Group I, Divisions 2 and 3 Occupancies, Class II may be used.

⁶Class III may be used in administrative spaces.

⁷Group R, Division 2 Occupancies housing six or more nonambulatory clients or a bedridden client shall comply with the requirements specified for Group I, Division 1.1 Occupancies.

⁸Flame-spread provisions are not applicable to kitchens and bathrooms of Group R, Division 3 Occupancies.

904.2.4.2 Basements. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in basements classified as Group E, Division 1 Occupancies.

904.2.4.3 Stairs. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in enclosed usable space below or over a stairway in Group E, Division 1 Occupancies. See Section 1005.3.3.6.

904.2.4.4 [For SFM] Special provisions. School buildings or portions of buildings for which review and approval is required under Section 17280 of the Education Code shall comply with State Appendixes III-AA and III-BB of the California Fire Code.

904.2.4.4.1 [For SFM] Public Schools—Automatic Sprinkler System Requirements

904.2.4.4.1.1 [For SFM] New Campus. A State Fire Marshal approved automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in all new public school campus buildings as defined in Section 215 and maintained in accordance with the California Fire Code, Article 91.

904.2.4.4.1.2 [For SFM] Permanent Portable Buildings. A portable building that is used to serve or house students and is certified as a permanent building on a new public school campus by the public school administration shall comply with the requirements of Section 904.2.4.4.1.1.

904.2.4.4.1.3 [For SFM] Fire-Resistive Substitution for New Campus. A new public school campus as defined in Section 215 shall be entitled to include in the design and construction documents all of the applicable fire-resistive construction substitutions as permitted in Section 508.

904.2.5 Group F Occupancies.

904.2.5.1 Woodworking occupancies. An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed in Group F woodworking occupancies over 2,500 square feet (232.3 m²) in area that use equipment, machinery or appliances that generate finely divided combustible waste or that use finely divided combustible materials.

904.2.6 Group H Occupancies.

904.2.6.1 General. An automatic fire-extinguishing system shall be installed in Group H, Divisions 1, 2, 3 and 7 Occupancies.

904.2.6.2 Group H, Division 4 Occupancies. An automatic fire-extinguishing system shall be installed in Group H, Division 4 Occupancies having a floor area of more than 3,000 square feet (279 m²).

904.2.6.3 Group H, Division 6 Occupancies. An automatic fire-extinguishing system shall be installed throughout buildings containing Group H, Division 6 Occupancies. The design of the sprinkler system shall not be less than that required under UBC Standard 9-1 for the occupancy hazard classifications as follows:

LOCATION	OCCUPANCY HAZARD CLASSIFICATION
Fabrication areas	Ordinary Hazard Group 2
Service corridors	Ordinary Hazard Group 2
Storage rooms without dispensing	Ordinary Hazard Group 2
Storage rooms with dispensing	Extra Hazard Group 2
Corridors	Ordinary Hazard Group 2 ¹

¹When the design area of the sprinkler system consists of a corridor protected by one row of sprinklers, the maximum number of sprinklers that needs to be calculated is 13.

904.2.6.4 [For SFM] Group H, Division 8 Occupancies. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings housing Group H, Division 8 Occupancies. Sprinkler system de-

sign for research laboratories and similar areas of a Division 8 Occupancy shall not be less than that required for Ordinary Hazard Group 3 with a design area of not less than 3,000 square feet (279 m²).

In mixed occupancies, portions of floors or buildings not classified as Group H, Division 8 Occupancies shall be provided with sprinkler protection designed of not less than that required for Ordinary Hazard Group 1 with a design area of not less than 3,000 square feet (279 m²).

904.2.7 Group I Occupancies. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in Group I Occupancies [for SFM] unless otherwise exempted in Chapter 3 of this code. In Group I, Division 1.1 and Group I, Division 2 Occupancies, approved quick-response or residential sprinklers shall be installed throughout patient sleeping areas.

EXCEPTION: In jails, prisons and reformatories, the piping system may be dry, provided a manually operated valve is installed at a continuously monitored location. Opening of the valve will cause the piping system to be charged. Sprinkler heads in such systems shall be equipped with fusible elements or the system shall be designed as required for deluge systems in UBC Standard 9-1.

904.2.8 Group M Occupancies. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in rooms classed as Group M Occupancies where the floor area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m²) on any floor or 24,000 square feet (2230 m²) on all floors or in Group M Occupancies more than three stories in height. The area of mezzanines shall be included in determining the areas where sprinklers are required.

904.2.9 Group R, Division 1 Occupancies. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout every apartment house three or more stories in height or containing 5 or more dwelling units, every congregate residence three or more stories in height or having an occupant load of 11 or more, and every hotel three or more stories in height or containing 6 or more guest rooms. Residential or quick-response standard sprinklers shall be used in the dwelling units and guest room portions of the building.

[For SFM] The requirements of this subsection shall not mandate the retroactive installation of an automatic sprinkler system to an existing R1 Occupancy.

904.2.10 [For SFM] Group R, Division 2 Occupancies. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in Group R, Division 2 Occupancies.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Group R, Divisions 2.1.1 and 2.2.1 Occupancies not housing bedridden clients and not exceeding two stories in height or not housing bedridden clients and not housing nonambulatory clients above the first story.

2. Group R, Divisions 2.1.1 and 2.2.1 Occupancies housing only one bedridden client and complying with Section 415A.

3. In Group R, Division 2 Occupancies, pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13113, Division 2.2 Occupancies housing ambulatory children only, none of whom are mentally ill or mentally retarded, and the buildings or portions thereof in which such children are housed are not more than two stories in height, and buildings or portions thereof housing such children have an automatic fire alarm system activated by approved smoke detectors.

4. In Group R, Division 2 Occupancies, pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13143.6, Division 2 Occupancies which house ambulatory persons only, none of whom is a child (under the age of 18 years), or who is elderly (65 years of age or over).

904.2.10.1 [For SFM] Group R, Divisions 2.1.1, 2.2.1 and 2.3.1 Occupancies. In Group R, Divisions 2.1.1, 2.2.1 and 2.3.1 Occupancies, a NFPA 13R or 13D system may be used within the scope of those standards. Section 2-6 of NFPA 13R or Section 4-6 of 13D shall not apply unless approved by the authority having jurisdiction. Residential or quick response standard sprinklers shall be used in all sleeping rooms.

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Section 470A.2.3 – In item 7, revise “water closet” to “toilet”.

Section 470A.2.6 – In item 4, revise “water closet” to “toilet”.

Section 470A.2.7 – In item 4, revise “water closet” to “toilet”.

Section 470A.2.8 – In item 3, revise “water closets” to “toilets”.

Section 470A.2.9 – In item 1, after the word “inmate” add “;” and delete the words “exclusive of circulation corridors of 3 feet (914 mm) in width in front of cells/rooms;”; and in item 3 revise “water closets” to “toilets”.

Section 470A.2.10 – Insert a new paragraph 3 to read “The exercise area must contain or provide free access to a toilet, wash basin, and drinking fountain as provided in Section 470A.3.”

Section 470A.2.12 – revise the first sentence to read “There must be a minimum of one suitably equipped medical examination room in every facility which provides on-site health care.”; add items “4. Provide lockable storage for medical supplies.” and “5. Any room where medical procedures are provided must be equipped with hot and cold running water.”

Section 470A.2.15 – Delete heading and the entire section.

Section 470A.2.22 – Delete the last sentence.

Section 470A.2.25 – Revise to read “There must be a minimum of one suitably furnished interview room for confidential interviews in every facility which provides on-site health care. The interview room shall be designed in consultation with responsible custody staff and health care staff. Such an interview room shall:”

Section A3.1 – Revise the title to read “**Toilets/urinals.**”; delete the section language and its exception inserting 6 new items and a Note.

Section 470A.3.2 – Revise the first “**Wash Basins.**” To a bold title; omit the balance of the language and exception; insert 7 new items.

Section 470A.3.3 – Revise the first sentence to read “... single-occupancy cell, double occupancy cell, dormitory, temporary holding cell, temporary staging cell, and sobering cell and be accessible to the occupants of dayrooms and exercise areas.”; revise item 1 to replace both locations of “water outlet” with “drinking fountain bubbler”; delete item 2; renumber item 3 as item 2.

Section 470A.3.4 – add “NOTE: Shower areas shall provide modesty for inmates with staff being able to visually supervise.”.

Section 470A.3.5 – In all locations revise “beds/bunks” to “beds”.

Section 470A.3.9 – in the title delete “/shelves/clothes hooks”; and delete all but the first sentence.

Section 470A.3.10 – Replace the first sentence with “In temporary holding and temporary staging cells, seating must be securely fixed to the floor and/or wall.”

9. January 2, 2003 Supplement approved by the California Building Standards Commission on January 31, 2001, Filed with the Secretary of State on February 2, 2001, published January 1, 2003, and effective 180 days after publication – July 1, 2003:

Section 460A.1.7 – In item 3, revise “... a maximum of 144 ...” to read “... a minimum of 144 ...”.

Section 460A.1.8 – In item 3, revise “... a maximum of 144 ...” to read “... a minimum of 144 ...”.

Section 460A.1.11 – Replace item 1. language.

Section 460A.1.11 – In item 1.1, revise “... one half ...” to read “... one quarter ...”.

Section 460A.1.11 – Revise item 1.2 to read “The required recreation area shall contain no single dimension less than 40 feet.”

Section 460A.1.12 – Revise to read “**Academic Classrooms.** There shall be dedicated academic classroom space for every juvenile in every facility. The primary purpose for the academic classroom shall be for education. Each academic classroom shall contain ...”; and, add the NOTE words as the last sentence of this section.

Section 460A.1.14 – delete the “and,” for the end of item 4; and, delete the “.” and add “; and,” to the end of item 5; and, insert a new item “6. Smooth, non porous, washable surfaces.”

Section 460A.2.1 – Revise the NOTE of item 3 to read “... provide modesty for ...”.

Section 460A.2.3 – insert new items 1. and 2.

Section 460A.2.5 – Delete the last “.” And add new language “... measured from any side of the bed. Beds placed”.

Section 470A.1 – Under **Living Areas**, revise “... as detoxification safety ...” to read “... as sobering safety ...”.

Section 470A.2.1 – In item 3., revise “A detoxification cell ...” to read “A sobering cell ...”; and, at the end, add “For those facilities that accept male and female intoxicated inmates, two sobering cells shall be provided.”

Section 470A.2.1 – Revise item 4. to read “Access to a shower within the secure portion of the facility.”

Section 470A.2.1 – Add a new item “8. Unobstructed access to hot and cold running water for staff use.”

Section 470A.2.4 – Revise it to read “**Sobering cell.** A sobering cell shall.”; and, add a new item “8. Have accessible a shower in the secure portion of the facility.”

Section 470A.2.5 – In item 1 revise the second line to read “... with no one floor dimension being less than 6 feet ...”; and, add a new item “8. any wall or ceiling mounted devices must be inaccessible to the inmate occupant.”

Section 470A.2.8 – In item 1 revise the second line to read “... single-bed unit; a minimum of 70 square ...”; and, revise the third line to read “... double-bed unit; and a minimum of 90 square feet for a triple-bed unit and have a minimum ...”.

Section 470A.2.9 – At the end of item 2. delete the “.” And add the words “allowed access at a given time;”

Section 470A.2.14 – Add a new second paragraph to read “If negative pressure isolation rooms are being planned, they shall be designed to recognized industry standards.”

Section 470A.2.16 – Revise the language in the third to the end of the section to read “... to purchase items. When commissary supplies are kept within the security perimeter for a facility, an area shall be provided for the secure storage of the stock for such inmate canteen items.”

Section 470A.2.20 – Revise the second line to read “... janitor’s closet, with sufficient area ...”; and, revise the third line to read “... cleaning implements and supplies, must be ...”; and revise the fourth line to read “... of the facility. A mop sink shall also be available within the security area of the facility. In court holding, ...”

Section 470A.3.5 – Revise the first line to read “... must be elevated off the floor, have a solid bottom, and a sleeping surface of at least ...”; and in the second and third lines, end the sentence at “long.” delete the words “and be of the pan-bottom type or constructed of concrete.”

Section 470A.3.8 – Revise “In detoxification cells ...” to read “In sobering cells ...”.

10. (OSHPD EF 01/02) Amend Chapters 4 and 10 of Part 2, Title 24. Approved as emergency by the California Building Stan-

dards Commission on January 15, 2003 and filed with the Secretary of State on January 16, 2003. Effective January 16, 2003.

11. Errata February 1, 2003:

Page 1-30: In Division 6 Occupancies, add reference to Appendix Chapter 3A.

Page 1-116, In Section 1004.3.4.3, insert [For SFM] and revise “. . . or more in Group E shall . . .” to “or more; and Group E shall . . .”

Page 1-134.82: In Figure 11B-18A, revise both parking stall widths to 9'-0" and the crosshatched divider to 5'-0".

Page 1-134.83: In both Figures 11B-18B and 11B-18C, revise parking stall width to 9'-0".

12. (SFM 3/02) Swing of Patient Room Doors. Amend Section 1007.511. Approved by the Building Standards Commission on May 14, 2003 and effective 180 days after publication.

13. (BOC 01/02) Design Criteria for Furnishings and Equipment. Adopt Section 460A.2.10 Design Criteria for Required Spaces. Amend Sections 460A.1.2; 460A.1.5-460A.1.9; 460A.1.13. Approved by the Building Standards Commission on July 16, 2003 and effective 180 days after publication.

14. (SFM EF 06/03) Senate Bill 1896 Bedridden Clients in Residential Care Facilities—Repealed emergency expired January 8, 2004.

15. (SFM EF 01/04) Senate Bill 1896 Bedridden Clients in Residential Care Facilities. Amend various sections of the California Building and Fire Codes. Approved on an emergency basis by the California Building Standards Commission on November 18, 2004, effective November 22, 2004.

16. Errata April 8, 2005 to November 22, 2004 Emergency Supplement:

Page 1-50.12A: Delete Table 8-B erroneously located in Chapter 4A.

Page 1-92: Insert requirements for R2 Occupancies into Table 8-B, renumber Footnote 7 to 8, and insert new Footnote 7.

17. (SFM EF 01/04) Senate Bill 1896 Bedridden Clients in Residential Care Facilities. Amend Sections 107.17.14; 203-B; 310.1; add new Section 415A; amend Table 8-A; Sections 904.2.10 and 1003.3.1.8.1. Approved as permanent by the Building Standards Commission on March 16, 2005.