REVISION RECORD
FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENT

January 1, 2011

2010 Title 24, Part 2, Volume 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suggested that the section number, as well as the page number be checked when inserting this material and removing the superseded material.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It is further suggested that the superseded material be retained with this revision record sheet so that the prior wording of any section can be easily ascertained.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specifications, and construction for that permit, it is strongly recommended that the removed pages be retained for historical reference.

Part 2, Volume 2

Remove Existing Pages	Insert Blue Pages
655 through 660	655 through 660.2
769 and 770	769 and 770

Item No. 5520S1201

HUD

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 7th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20410

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
HUD 24 CFR Part 3280 (1994)	Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards	G201

ICC

International Code Council, Inc.
500 New Jersey Ave, NW
6th Floor
Washington, DC 20001

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
ICC 300—07	ICC Standard on Bleachers, Folding and Telescopic Seating and Grandstands	1028.1.1, Table 1607.1, 3401.1
ICC 400—07	Standard on Design and Construction of Log Structures	2301.2
ICC 500—08	ICC/NSSA Standard on the Design and Construction of Storm Shelters	423.1, 423.2
ICC 600—08	Standard for Residential Construction in High Wind Regions	1609.1.1, 1609.1.1.1, 2308.2.1
ICC ES AC 331	*Acceptance Criteria for Smoke and Heat Vents*	*910.3.1*
ICC ES AC77	*Acceptance Criteria for Smoke Containment Systems Used with Fire-resistance-rated Elevator Hoistway Doors and Frames*	*707.14.1*
*ICC-ES AC 01—09**	*Acceptance Criteria for Expansion Anchors in Masonry Elements*	*1615A.1.14*
*ICC-ES AC 43—09**	*Acceptance Criteria for Steel Deck Roof and Floor Systems*	*2209A.3*
*ICC-ES AC 58—09**	*Acceptance Criteria for Adhesive Anchors in Masonry Elements*	*1615A.1.14*
*ICC-ES AC 70—09**	*Acceptance Criteria for Fasteners Power-Driven into Concrete, Steel and Masonry Elements*	*1911A.1.1*
*ICC-ES AC 106—09**	*Acceptance Criteria for Predrilled Fasteners (Screw Anchors) in Masonry*	*1615A.1.14*
*ICC-ES AC 125—09**	*Acceptance Criteria for Concrete, and Reinforced and Unreinforced Masonry Strengthening Using Externally Bonded Fiber-Reinforced Polymer (FRP) Composite Systems*	*1917A.3*
*ICC-ES AC 178—09**	*Acceptance Criteria for Inspection and Verification of Concrete, and Reinforced and Unreinforced Masonry Strengthening Using Fiber-Reinforced Polymer (FRP) Composite Systems*	*1917A.3*
*ICC-ES AC 193—09**	*Acceptance Criteria for Mechanical Anchors in Concrete Elements*	*1615A.1.14, 1912A.1.1*
ICC-ES AC 308—09	*Acceptance Criteria for Post-Installed Adhesive Anchors in Concrete Elements*	*1615A.1.14, 1912A.1.1*
*ICC-ES AC 358-09**	*Acceptance Criteria for Helical Foundation Systems and Devices*	*1810A.3.1.5.1*
SBCCI SSTD 11—97	Test Standard for Determining Wind Resistance of Concrete or Clay Roof Tiles	1716.2.1, 1716.2.2

** Refers to International Building Code, 2009 as a reference standard.*

ISO

International Organization for Standardization
ISO Central Secretariat
1 ch, de la Voie-Creuse, Case Postale 56
CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
ISO 8115—86	Cotton Bales–Dimensions and Density	Table 415.8.2.1.1

NAAMM

National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers
800 Roosevelt Road, Bldg. C, Suite 312
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
FP 1001—97	Guide Specifications for Design of Metal Flag Poles	1609.1.1

NCMA

National Concrete Masonry Association
13750 Sunrise Valley
Herndon, VA 22071-4662

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
TEK 5-84 (1996)	Details for Concrete Masonry Fire Walls	Table 720.1(2)

NFPA

National Fire Protection Association
1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02169-7471

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
10—07	Portable Fire Extinguishers	906.2, 906.3.2, 906.3.4, Table 906.3(1), Table 906.3(2)
11—05	Low Expansion Foam	904.7
12—05	Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems	904.8, 904.11
12A—04 Halon 1301	Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems.	904.9
13—*10*	Installation of Sprinkler Systems, *as amended**	708.2, 903.3.1.1, 903.3.2, 903.3.5.1.1, 903.3.5.2, 904.11, 905.3.4, 907.6.3, 1613.6.3

NFPA 13, Amended Sections as follows:
Revise Section 7.6.2.2 as follows:

7.6.2.2 Glycerine-water and propylene glycol-water mixtures shown in Table 7.6.2.2 shall be considered suitable for use. *Antifreeze solutions exceeding 50 percent by volume of glycerine-water or 40 percent by volume of propylene glycol-water mixtures shall not be permitted within dwelling unit portions of the sprinkler system.*

Revise Section 7.6.2.3 as follows:

7.6.2.3 If potable water is not connected to sprinklers, the commercially available materials indicated in Table 7.6.2.3 shall be permitted for use in antifreeze solutions. *Antifreeze solutions of diethylene glycol-water or ethylene glycol-water mixtures shall not be permitted within dwelling unit portions of the sprinkler system.*

Add new Section 7.6.2.5.1 as follows:

7.6.2.5.1 *Antifreeze solutions shall be factory premix solutions within dwelling unit portions of the sprinkler system.*

Revise Section 2.2 and add publications as follows:
2.2 NFPA Publications.

NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems, 2006 California* edition.

Revise Section 8.15.1.2.15 as follows:

8.15.1.2.15 Exterior columns under 10 ft^2 (0.93 m^2) in *total* area, formed by studs or wood joist, *with no sources of ignition within the column,* supporting exterior canopies that are fully protected with a sprinkler system, shall not require sprinkler protection.

Revise Section 8.15.7.1* as follows:

8.15.7.1* Unless the requirements of 8.15.7.2 or 8.15.7.3 are met, sprinklers shall be installed under exterior roofs, canopies, porte- cochere, balconies, decks, or similar projections exceeding 4 ft (1.2 m) in width.

Revise Section 8.15.7.2* as follows:

8.15.7.2* Sprinklers shall be permitted to be omitted where the canopies, roofs, balconies, decks, or similar projections are constructed with materials that are noncombustible, limited-combustible, or fire retardant treated wood as defined in NFPA 703, *Standard for Fire Retardant-Treated Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials.*

Delete Section A.8.15.7.2 of Annex

Revise Section 8.15.7.3

8.15.7.3 Sprinklers shall be permitted to be omitted from below the canopies, roofs, balconies, decks, or similar projections are combustible construction, provided the exposed finish material on the roof, *or* canopy, is noncombustible, limited-combustible, or fire retardant treated wood as defined in NFPA 703, *Standard for Fire Retardant-Treated Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials,* and the roofs, *or* canopies contain only sprinklered concealed spaces or any of the following unsprinklered combustible concealed spaces:

(1) Combustible concealed spaces filled entirely with noncombustible insulation

(2) Light or ordinary hazard occupancies where noncombustible or limited-combustible ceilings are directly attached to the bottom of solid wood joists so as to create enclosed joist spaces 160 ft^3 (4.5 m^3) or less in volume, including space below insulation that is laid directly on top or within the ceiling joists in an otherwise sprinklered attic *[See 11.2.3.1.4(4)(d)].*

(3) Concealed spaces over isolated small roofs, *or* canopies not exceeding 55 ft^2 (5.1 m^2)

Delete language to section 8.15.7.4 and reserve section number.

8.15.7.4

Revise Annex Section A.8.15.7.5 as follows:

A.8.15.7.5 The presence of planters, newspaper machines and *similar items* should not be considered storage.

Add new Sections 8.16.1.1.1.4 and 8.16.1.1.1.5 as follows:

8.16.1.1.1.4 *Where a system includes floor control valves, a hydraulic design information sign containing information for the floor shall be provided at each floor control valve. A hydraulic design information sign shall be provided for each area calcu-*

lated. The installing contractor shall identify a hydraulically designed sprinkler system with a permanently marked weatherproof metal or rigid plastic sign secured with corrosion resistant wire, chain or other approved means. Such signs shall be placed at the alarm valve, dry pipe valve, preaction valve or deluge valve supplying the corresponding hydraulically designed area.

8.16.1.1.1.5 *Control valves, check valves, drain valves and antifreeze valves shall be readily accessible for inspection, testing and maintenance. Valves located more than 7 feet above the finished floor shall be provided with a means of opening and closing the valve from the floor level.*

Revise Section 8.16.1.5.1 as follows:

8.16.1.5.1 *Private* fire service main systems shall have sectional control valves at appropriate points in order to permit sectionalizing the system in the event of a break or for the making of repairs or extensions.

Add new Sections 8.16.1.5.1.1, 8.16.1.5.1.2 and 8.16.1.5.1.3 as follows:

8.16.1.5.1.1 *Sectional control valves are not required when the fire service main system serves less than six fire appurtenances.*

8.16.1.5.1.2 *Sectional control valves shall be indicating valves in accordance with Section 6.7.1.3.*

8.16.1.5.1.3 *Sectional control valves shall be located so that no more than five fire appurtenances are affected by shut-down of any single portion of the fire service main. Each fire hydrant, fire sprinkler system riser and standpipe riser shall be considered a separate fire appurtenance. In-rack sprinkler systems shall not be considered as a separate appurtenance.*

8.16.1.5.1.4 *The number of fire appurtenances between sectional control valves is allowed to be modified by the authority having jurisdiction.*

Revise Section 8.16.1.5.2 as follows:

8.16.1.5.2 A valve shall be provided on each bank where a main crosses *a body of* water *or* outside the building foundation(s) where the main or section of main runs under a building.

Add new Section 9.1.3.9.1.1 as follows:

9.1.3.9.1.1 *Powder-driven studs used for attaching hangers to the building structure are prohibited in Seismic Design Categories C, D, E and F.*

Revise Section 9.3.5.8.3 as follows:

9.3.5.8.3 *Where threaded pipe is used for sway bracing, it shall have a wall thickness of not less than Schedule 40.*

Replace Section 9.3.5.9.4 as follows:

Lag screws or power-driven fasteners shall not be used to attach braces to the building structure.

Add language to the beginning of Section 9.3.5.9.6 as follows:

9.3.5.9.6 *Fastening methods other than those identified in Section 9.3.5.9* shall not apply to other fastening methods, which shall be acceptable for use if certified by a registered professional engineer to support the loads determined in accordance with the criteria in 9.3.5.6. Calculations shall be submitted *to* the authority having jurisdiction.

Revise Section 9.3.5.9.7.2* as follows:

9.3.5.9.7.2* Concrete anchors other than those shown in Figure 9.3.5.9.1 *and identified in Section 9.3.5.8.10* shall be acceptable for use where designed in accordance with the requirements of the building code and certified by a registered professional engineer.

Revise Section 9.3.6.1(3) as follows:

9.3.6.1*(3) *No. 12, 440 lb (200Kg) wire installed at least 45 degrees from the vertical plane and anchored on both sides of the pipe. Powder-driven fasteners for attaching restraint is allowed to be used provided that the restraint component does not support the dead load.*

Revise Section 10.6.5 as follows:

10.6.5 Pipe joints shall not be located under foundation footings. *The pipe under the building or building foundation shall not contain mechanical joints.*

Exceptions:

1. Where allowed in accordance with Section 10.6.2

2. Alternate designs may be utilized where designed by a registered professional engineer and approved by the enforcing agency.

Revise Section 11.2.3.1.4(4)(i) as follows:

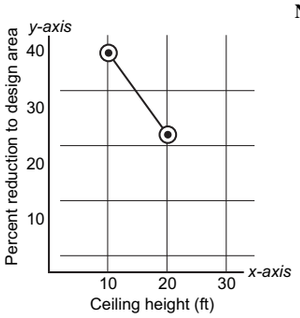
11.2.3.1.4(4)(i) Exterior columns under 10 ft^2 (0.93 m^2) in *total* area, formed by studs or wood joist, *with no sources of ignition within the column,* supporting exterior canopies that are fully protected with a sprinkler system.

Revise Section 11.2.3.2.3.1 as follows:

11.2.3.2.3.1 Where listed quick-response sprinklers, *excluding* extended coverage quick-response sprinklers, are used throughout a system or portion of a system having the same hydraulic design basis, the system area of operation shall be permitted to be reduced without revising the density as indicated in Figure 11.2.3.2.3.1 when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) Wet pipe system
(2) Light hazard occupancy

NFPA—continued



(3) 20 ft (6.1 m) maximum ceiling height
(4) There are no unprotected ceiling pockets as allowed by 8.6.7 and 8.8.7 exceeding 32 ft^2 (3 m^2)

Note: $y = \frac{-3x}{2} + 55$

For ceiling height ≥ 10 ft and ≤ 20 ft, $y = \frac{-3x}{2} + 55$

For ceiling height < 10 ft, $y = 40$

For ceiling height > 20 ft, $y = 0$

For SI units, 1 ft = 0.31 m.

FIGURE 11.2.3.2.3.1 Design Area Reduction for Quick-Response Sprinklers.

Revise Section 11.2.3.2.3.2 as follows:

11.2.3.2.3.2 The number of sprinklers in the design area shall never be less than *seven*.

Add Section 24.1(5)

24.1 Approval of Sprinkler Systems and Private Fire Service Mains.

The installing contractor shall do the following:

(1) Notify the authority having jurisdiction and the property owner or property owner's authorized representative of the time and date testing will be performed.

(2) Perform all required testing *(see Section 24.2)*

(3) Complete and sign the appropriate contractor's material and test certificate(s) *(see Figure 24.1)*

(4) Remove all caps and straps prior to placing the sprinkler system in service

(5) Upon system acceptance by the authority having jurisdiction a label prescribed by Title 19 California Code of Regulations, Chapter 5 shall be affixed to each system riser.

Revise Section 24.4(2) and add Section 24.4(3) as follows:
24.4 Instructions.

The installing contractor shall provide the property owner or the property owner's authorized representative with the following:

(1) All literature and instructions provided by the manufacturer describing proper operation and maintenance of any equipment and devices installed

(2) *NFPA 25, Standard for the Inspection, testing, and maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems, 2006 California Edition*

(3) Title 19, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 5, "Fire Extinguishing Systems."

Add sentence at the end of Section 24.5.1 as follows:

24.5.1 *"Pipe schedule systems shall be provided with a sign indicating that the system was designed and installed as a pipe schedule system and the hazard classification(s) included in the design."*

Revise Section 24.5.2(3) and add Sections 24.5.2(7) to (14) as follows:

24.5.2 The sign shall include the following information:

(3) Required flow and pressure of the system at the base of the riser

(7) Required flow and pressure of the system at the water supply source.

(8) Required flow and pressure of the system at the discharge side of the fire pump where a fire pump is installed.

(9) Type or types and number of sprinklers or nozzles installed including the orifice size, temperature rating, orientation, K-Factor, sprinkler identification number (SIN) for sprinkler heads when applicable, and response type.

NFPA—continued

(10) The minimum discharge flow rate and pressure required from the hydraulically most demanding sprinkler.

(11) The required pressure settings for pressure reducing valves.

(12) For deluge sprinkler systems, the required flow and pressure at the hydraulically most demanding sprinkler or nozzle.

(13) The protection area per sprinkler based on the hydraulic calculations.

(14) The edition of NFPA 13 to which the system was designed and installed.

Revise Section 24.6.1 as follows:

24.6.1 *California Edition* NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems.*

13D—*10* Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes *as amended** *R313.1.1, R313.2.1, R313.3.1, R313.3.2, R313.3.2.3.1, R313.3.2.4.2, R313.3.6*

**NFPA 13D, Amended Sections as follows:*
Revise Section 8.3.3.2.3 as follows:

8.3.3.2.3 Percent solution by volume of glycerine-water and propylene glycol-water mixtures shall be in accordance with Table 8.3.3.2.3, Figure 8.3.3.2.3(a), and Figure 8.3.3.2.3(b). *Antifreeze solutions exceeding 50 percent by volume of glycerine-water or 40 percent by volume of propylene glycol-water mixtures shall not be permitted within dwelling unit portions of the sprinkler system.*

Revise Section 8.3.3.2.5 as follows:

8.3.3.2.5 Percent solution by volume of diethylene glycol-water and ethylene glycol-water shall be in accordance with Table 8.3.3.2.5. *Antifreeze solutions of diethylene glycol-water or ethylene glycol-water mixtures shall not be permitted within dwelling unit portions of the sprinkler system.*

Add new Section 8.3.3.2.7 as follows:

***8.3.3.2.7.1** Antifreeze solutions shall be factory premix solutions.*

6.2* Water Supply Sources. *When the requirements of Section 6.2.2 are met,* the following water supply sources shall be considered to be acceptable by this standard:

(1) A connection to a reliable waterworks system with or without an automatically operated pump

(2) An elevated tank

(3) A pressure tank designed to American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) standards for a pressure vessel with a reliable pressure source

(4) A stored water source with an automatically operated pump

(5) A well with a pump of sufficient capacity and pressure to meet the sprinkler system demand. The stored water requirement of 6.1.2 or 6.1.3 shall be permitted to be a combination of the water in the well (including the refill rate) plus the water in the holding tank if such tank can supply the sprinkler system.

6.2.2 Where a *well*, pump, tank *or combination thereof* is the source of supply for a fire sprinkler system, *the water supply shall serve both domestic and fire sprinkler systems, and* the following shall be met:

(1) A test connection shall be provided downstream of the pump that creates a flow of water equal to the smallest sprinkler on the system. The connection shall return water to the tank.

(2) Any disconnecting means for the pump shall be approved.

(3) A method for refilling the tank shall be piped to the tank.

(4) A method of seeing the water level in the tank shall be provided without having to open the tank.

(5) The pump shall not be permitted to sit directly on the floor.

***6.2.2.1** Where a fire sprinkler system is supplied by a stored water source with an automatically operated means of pressurizing the system other than an electric pump, the water supply may serve the sprinkler system only.*

***6.2.4** Where a water supply serves both domestic and fire sprinkler systems, 5 gpm (19 L/min) shall be added to the sprinkler system demand at the point where the systems are connected, to determine the size of common piping and the size of the total water supply requirements where no provision is made to prevent flow into the domestic water system upon operation of a sprinkler.*

8.6.4* Sprinklers shall not be required in *detached* garages, open attached porches, carports *with no habitable space above,* and similar structures.

NFPA—continued

13R—*10* Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies Up to and Including Four Stories in Height *as amended** 903.3.1.2, 903.3.5.1.1, 903.3.5.1.2, 903.4

NFPA 13R, Amended Sections as follows:
Add new Section 5.4.2.1 as follows:

5.4.2.1 *Antifreeze solutions exceeding 50 percent by volume of glycerine-water or 40 percent by volume of propylene glycol-water mixtures shall not be permitted within dwelling unit portions of the sprinkler system.*

Add new Section 5.4.2.2 as follows:

5.4.2.2 *Antifreeze solutions of diethylene glycol-water or ethylene glycol-water mixtures shall not be permitted within dwelling unit portions of the sprinkler system.*

Revise Section 2.2 and add publications as follows:
2.2 NFPA Publications.

NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems, 2006 California* edition.

Add Section 6.3.5 as follows:
6.3.5 Instructions.

The installing contractor shall provide the property owner or the property owner's authorized representative with the following:

(1) All literature and instructions provided by the manufacturer describing proper operation and maintenance of any equipment and devices installed

(2) NFPA 25, Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems 2006 California Edition and Title 19, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 5.

(3) Once the system is accepted by the authority having jurisdiction a label as prescribed by Title 19, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 5, shall be affixed to each system riser.

14—07 Installation of Standpipe and Hose System, *as amended** 905.2, 905.3.4, 905.4.2, 905.6.2, 905.8

NFPA 14, Amended Sections as follows:

Replace Section 6.3.7.1

6.3.7.1 *System water supply valves, isolation control valves, and other valves in fire mains shall be supervised in an approved manner in the open position by one of the following methods:*

(1) Where a building has a fire alarm system or a sprinkler monitoring system installed, the valve shall be supervised by:

(a) a central station, proprietary, or remote supervising station, or

(b) a local signaling service that initiates an audible signal at a constantly attended location.

(2) Where a building does not have a fire alarm system or a sprinkler monitoring system installed, the valve shall be supervised by:

(a) Locking the valves in the open position, or

(b) Sealing of valves and a approved weekly recorded inspection where valves are located within fenced enclosures under the control of the owner.

15—01 *Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection*

16—07 Installation of Foam-water Sprinkler and Foam-water Spray Systems 904.7, 904.11

17—02 Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems 904.6, 904.11

17A—02 Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems 904.5, 904.11

20—07 Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection 913.1, 913.2.1, 913.5

22—03 *Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection*

24—10 *Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances, as amended** . . . . .

NFPA 24, Amended Sections as follows:

Amend Section 4.2.1

Section 4.2.1. Installation work shall be done by fully experienced and responsible *contractors. Contractors shall be appropriately licensed in the State of California to install private fire service mains and their appurtenances.*

Revise Section 4.2.2 as follows:

4.2.2 *Installation or modification of private fire service mains shall not begin until plans are approved and appropriate permits secured from* the authority having jurisdiction.

Add Section 4.2.2.1 as follows:

4.2.2.1 *As approved by the authority having jurisdiction, emergency repair of existing system may start immediately, with plans being submitted to the authority having jurisdiction within 96 hours from the start of the repair work.*

Revise Section 5.9.1.2 as follows:

Section 5.9.1.2 Fire department connections shall be properly supported *and protected from mechanical damage.*

Revise Section 5.9.5.1 as follows:

5.9.5.1 Fire department connections shall be on the street side of buildings and *as approved by the authority having jurisdiction.*

Revise Section 6..5.1 as follows:

6.5.1 *Private* fire service main systems shall have sectional control valves at appropriate points in order to permit sectionalizing the system in the event of a break or for the making of repairs or extensions.

Add Sections 6.5.2.1 – 6.5.2.3

6.5.2.1 *Sectional control valves are not required when the fire service main system serves less than six fire appurtenances.*

6.5.2.2 *Sectional control valves shall be indicating valves in accordance with Section 6.7.1.3.*

6.5.2.3 *Sectional control valves shall be located so that no more than five fire appurtenances are affected by shut-down of any single portion of the fire service main. Each fire hydrant, fire sprinkler system riser, and standpipe riser shall be considered a separate fire appurtenance. In-rack sprinkler systems shall not be considered as a separate appurtenance.*

6.5.2.4 *The number of fire appurtenances between sectional control valves is allowed to be modified by the authority having jurisdiction.*

(Text continues on Page 661.)

HISTORY NOTE APPENDIX

California Building Code
(Title 24, Part 2, California Code of Regulations)

1. For prior history, see the History Note Appendix to the *California Building Code* (CBC), 2010 Triennial Edition, effective January 1, 2011.

2. (BSC 02/09, DSA-AC 01/09, DSA-SS 02/09, HCD 01/09, OSHPD 05/09 & 07/09, SFM 03/09, DWR 01/09) Adoption by reference of the 2009 *International Building Code* (IBC) with necessary state amendments into the 2010 CBC and repeal of the 2006 edition of the IBC, effective on January 1, 2011.
3. Errata to correct editorial errors in preface and Chapters 1-4, 6-12, 14-19, 21-24, 26, 30, 31, 34 and 35.
4. (SFM EF 01/10) Amend Chapter 35, Referenced Standards Table for NFPA 13, 13D and 13R. Approved as an emergency by the California Building Standards Commission on October 19, 2010, Filed with the Secretary of State on October 26, 2010.

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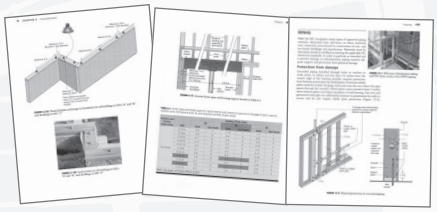

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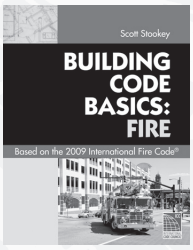

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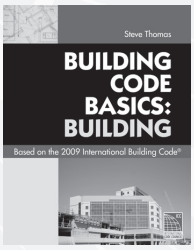

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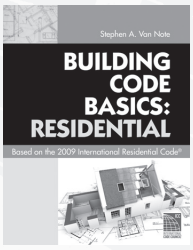

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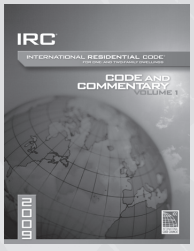

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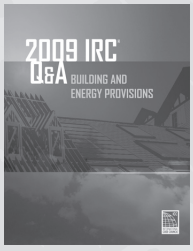

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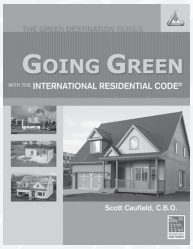

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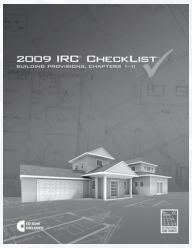

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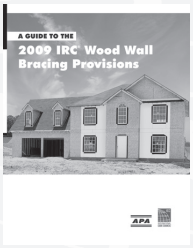

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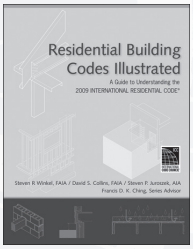

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