

2006/2007 PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE INTERNATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE

FUEL GAS CODE COMMITTEE

Martin Petchul, PE, CEM — Chair
Manager, Codes and Technical Training
Piedmont Natural Gas
Rep: American Gas Association
Charlotte, NC

Dennis L. Holden
Director/Customer Relations Southern
Arizona Division/Southwest Gas Corporation
Rep: American Gas Association
Tucson, AZ

Terrance L. Carolan — Vice Chair
Mechanical Inspector
Emmet County, Michigan
Harbor Springs, MI

Carl A. Longino
Chief Mechanical Inspector
County of Greenville
Greenville, SC

Edward J. Angelone
Manager
Keyspan Energy Delivery
Rep: American Gas Association
Brooklyn, NY

Windell Peters
Manager, Codes and Standards
AGL Resources, Inc.
Rep: American Gas Association
Atlanta, GA

Michael P. Burnetter, PE
Senior Mechanical Engineer
New York State, Department of State
Albany, NY

Michael D. Redifer
Building Official
City of Newport News
Newport News, VA

Paul W. Cabot
Administrator, National Fuel Gas Code
American Gas Association
Rep: American Gas Association
Washington, DC

Mark Riley
Inspector Supervisor
City of Troy
Troy, MI

Ronnie Ray Frazier
Codes and Standards Specialist
Atmos Energy Mid-Tex Division
Rep: American Gas Association
Arlington, TX

Bruce Swiecicki, PE
Senior Technical Advisor
National Propane Gas Association
Frankfort, IL

Staff Secretary:
Gregg Gress
Senior Technical Staff
International Code Council

TENTATIVE ORDER OF DISCUSSION

2006-2007 PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE INTERNATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE

The following is the tentative order in which the proposed changes to the code will be discussed at the public hearings. Proposed changes which impact the same subject have been grouped to permit consideration in consecutive changes.

Proposed change numbers that are indented are those which are being heard out of numerical order. Indentation **does not** necessarily indicate that one change is related to another. Proposed changes may be grouped for purposes of discussion at the hearing at the discretion of the chair.

G221-06/07, Part V	FG41-06/07
G1-06/07, Part VI	FG42-06/07
M9-06/07, Part III	FG43-06/07
FG1-06/07	FG44-06/07
FG2-06/07	FG45-06/07
FG3-06/07	FG46-06/07
FG4-06/07	FG47-06/07
FG5-06/07	FG48-06/07
FG6-06/07	FG49-06/07
FG7-06/07	FG50-06/07
FG8-06/07	FG51-06/07
FG9-06/07	FG52-06/07
FG10-06/07	FG53-06/07
FG11-06/07	FG54-06/07
FG12-06/07	FG55-06/07
FG13-06/07	FG56-06/07
FG14-06/07	
FG15-06/07	
FG16-06/07	
RB131-06/07, Part IV	
FG17-06/07	
FG18-06/07, Part I	
M18-06/07, Part II	
FG19-06/07	
FG20-06/07, Part I	
M32-06/07, Part III	
M41-06/07, Part III	
FG21-06/07	
FG22-06/07	
RP1-06/07, Part III	
FG23-06/07	
FG24-06/07	
FG25-06/07	
FG26-06/07	
FG27-06/07	
FG28-06/07	
FG29-06/07	
FG30-06/07	
FG31-06/07	
FG32-06/07	
FG33-06/07	
FG34-06/07	
FG35-06/07	
FG36-06/07	
FG37-06/07	
FG38-06/07	
FG39-06/07	
FG40-06/07	

FG1-06/07

101.2.2

Proponent: James Anjam, Arlington County, Virginia, representing Virginia Plumbing and Mechanical Inspectors Association (VPMIA) and the Virginia Building Code Officials Association (VBCOA)

Revise as follows:

101.2.2 Piping systems. These regulations cover piping systems for natural gas with an operating pressure of 125 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) (862 kPa gauge) or less, and for LP-gas with an operating pressure of 20 psig (140 kPa gauge) or less, except as provided in Section 402.6.1. Coverage shall extend from the point of delivery to the outlet of the equipment shutoff valves and as provided in Section 401.1.1. Piping systems requirements shall include design, materials, components, fabrication, assembly, installation, testing, inspection, operation and maintenance.

Reason: The second sentence is not completely true as currently written.

Coverage of piping systems in the International Fuel Gas Code starts at the point of delivery which is downstream of the utility owned meter, however, there is one exception to this limitation of coverage. Section 401.1.1 addresses utility-owned piping upstream of the meter and needs to be referenced here to eliminate an internal conflict.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FG2-06/07

101.2.4

Proponent: James Ranfone, American Gas Association

Revise as follows:

101.2.4 Systems and equipment outside the scope. This code shall not apply to the following:

1. Portable LP-gas equipment of all types that is not connected to a fixed fuel piping system.
2. Installation of farm equipment such as brooders, dehydrators, dryers and irrigation equipment.
3. Raw material (feedstock) applications except for piping to special atmosphere generators.
4. Oxygen-fuel gas cutting and welding systems.
5. Industrial gas applications using gases such as acetylene and acetylenic compounds, hydrogen, ammonia, carbon monoxide, oxygen and nitrogen.
6. Petroleum refineries, pipeline compressor or pumping stations, loading terminals, compounding plants, refinery tank farms and natural gas processing plants.
7. Integrated chemical plants or portions of such plants where flammable or combustible liquids or gases are produced by, or used in, chemical reactions.
8. LP-gas installations at utility gas plants.
9. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) installations.
10. Fuel gas piping in power and atomic energy plants.
11. Proprietary items of equipment, apparatus or instruments such as gas-generating sets, compressors and calorimeters.
12. LP-gas equipment for vaporization, gas mixing and gas manufacturing.
13. Temporary LP-gas piping for buildings under construction or renovation that is not to become part of the permanent piping system.
14. Installation of LP-gas systems for railroad switch heating.
15. Installation of hydrogen gas, LP-gas and compressed natural gas (CNG) systems on vehicles.
16. Except as provided in Section 401.1.1, gas piping, meters, gas pressure regulators and other appurtenances used by the serving gas supplier in the distribution of gas, other than undiluted LP-gas.
17. Building design and construction, except as specified herein.
18. Piping systems for mixtures of gas and air within the flammable range with an operating pressure greater than 10 psig (69 kPa gauge).
19. Portable fuel cell appliances that are neither connected to a fixed piping system nor interconnected to a power grid.
20. The construction of appliances.

Reason: The proposed addition of "Construction of appliances" to items not covered by the code is meant to clarify that the IFGC's requirements do not apply to the internal components of a listed appliance. The proposed IFGC revision coordinates with a similar revision contained in the 2006 National Fuel Gas Code (Section 1.1.1.2 #20).

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG3-06/07

102.1, 102.10 (New), 102.11 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

1. Revise as follows:

SECTION 102 (IFGC) APPLICABILITY

102.1 General. ~~The provisions of this code shall apply to all matters affecting or relating to structures and premises, as set forth in Section 104. Where, in a specific case, different sections of this code specify different materials, methods of construction or other requirements, the most restrictive shall govern. Where there is a conflict between a general requirement and a specific requirement, the specific requirement shall govern.~~

2. Add new text as follows:

102.10 Other laws. The provisions of this code shall not be deemed to nullify any provisions of local, state or federal law.

102.11 Application of references. Reference to chapter section numbers, or to provisions not specifically identified by number, shall be construed to refer to such chapter, section or provision of this code.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/.

This proposal focuses on the applicability of the IFGC. A section-by-section discussion follows:

102.1: This section is being proposed for revision to correlate with the provision in Section 102.1 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code*, and *International Existing Building Code* and Section 102.9 of the *International Fire Code*.

The proposal adds an important provision that deals with provisions on the same topic that could be different in technical content. In such an instance, the specific provision (i.e., the one having the narrower scope of application) is to govern. The stricken language is redundant in that the scope of the code is stated in Section 101 and does not bear repeating in another section of the code. A similar correlating proposal has been submitted to the *International Plumbing Code*, *International Mechanical Code* and the *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

102.10: The purpose of this proposed change is to add a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFGC, the source text for which is Section 102.2 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code* and *International Existing Building Code* and Section 102.3 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

This proposed provision would assist the code official in dealing with situations where other laws enacted by the jurisdiction or the state or federal government may be applicable to a condition that is also governed by a requirement in the code. In such circumstances, the requirements of the code would be in addition to that other law that is still in effect, although the code official may not be responsible for its enforcement.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code*, *International Residential Code*, *International Fire Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Energy Conservation Code*, *International Property Maintenance Code* and *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*.

102.11: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFGC, the source text for which is Section 102.3 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code* and *International Existing Building Code* and Section 102.5 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

This new provision would provide a code application tool for the code official by making it clear that, in a situation where the code makes reference to a chapter or section number or to another code provision without specifically identifying its location in the code, then that referenced section, chapter or provision is in this code and not in a referenced code or standard.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Fire Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Energy Conservation Code*, *International Property Maintenance Code* and *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG4-06/07

102.10 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new text as follows:

102.10 Subjects not regulated by this code. Where no applicable standards or requirements are set forth in this code, or are contained within other laws, codes, regulations, ordinances or policies adopted by the jurisdiction, compliance with applicable standards of other nationally recognized safety standards, as approved, shall be deemed as prima facie evidence of compliance with the intent of this code

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/.

The purpose of this proposed change is to add a needed administrative provision to the IFGC, the source text for which is Section 102.7 of the *International Fire Code* and Section 102.8 of the *ICC Electrical Code--Administrative Provisions*. This new provision, while similar to current Section 102.9, would provide additional guidance to the code official for dealing with situations in which no specific standard is designated in the code or otherwise adopted by the jurisdiction. In such instances compliance with the requirements of an appropriate nationally recognized standard which may not be referenced in the code could be approved by the code official as meeting the intent of the code. A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Property Maintenance Code*, *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*, and *International Energy Conservation Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: If this code change is approved, the final number of this new section will be correlated with all other approved code changes affecting Section 102 of this code.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FG5-06/07

103.2, 103.3, 103.4

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Revise as follows:

SECTION 103 (IFGC) DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION

103.2 Appointment. The code official shall be appointed by the chief appointing authority of the jurisdiction; ~~and the code official shall not be removed from office except for cause and after full opportunity to be heard on specific and relevant charges by and before the appointing authority.~~

103.3 Deputies. In accordance with the prescribed procedures of this jurisdiction and with the concurrence of the appointing authority, the code official shall have the authority to appoint a deputy code official, other related technical officers, inspectors and other employees. Such employees shall have powers as delegated by the code official.

103.4 Liability. The code official, member of the board of appeals officer or employee charged with the enforcement of this code, while acting for the jurisdiction in good faith and without malice in the discharge of the duties required by this code or other pertinent law or ordinance, shall not thereby be rendered liable personally, and is hereby relieved from all personal liability for any damage accruing to persons or property as a result of an act or by reason of an act or omission required or permitted in the discharge of official duties.

Any suit instituted against any officer or employee because of an act performed by that officer or employee in the lawful discharge of duties and under the provisions of this code shall be defended by the legal representative of the jurisdiction until the final termination of the proceedings. The code official or any subordinate shall not be liable for

costs in an action, suit or proceeding that is instituted in pursuance of the provisions of this code; and any officer of the Department of Inspection, acting in good faith and without malice, shall be free from liability for acts performed under any of its provisions or by reason of any act or omission in the performance of official duties in connection therewith.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/.

This proposal focuses on the department of inspection. A section-by-section discussion follows:

103.2: The purpose of this change is to correlate with current Section 103.2 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code* and *International Existing Building Code*, and Section 301.2 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

The AHC felt that text relating to the removal of the code official should be deleted because it is a local personnel procedural matter that is outside the scope of the code. Removal from office is not usually associated with an administrative code chapter, but is more frequently found in state statute, a union contract or civil service law.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Fire Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Property Maintenance Code*, *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

103.3: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide correlation with Section 103.3 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code* and *International Existing Building Code*, and Section 301.3 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*. The new text provides the code official with an important administrative tool in assigning personnel to assist with the administration and enforcement of the code within the department. A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Fire Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Property Maintenance Code*, *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

103.4: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide correlation with Section 104.8 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code*, *International Existing Building Code*, the texts of which the AHC felt provide a more logical presentation of the provision. It will also afford important protection to members of the appeals board who typically serve voluntarily and might not personally have the liability protection afforded by the revised text. A similar correlating proposal has been submitted to the *International Fire Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Property Maintenance Code*, *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FG6-06/07

104.1, 104.2, 104.3, 104.8

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

1. Revise as follows:

SECTION 104 (IFGC) DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE CODE OFFICIAL

104.1 General. ~~The code official shall enforce the provisions of this code and shall act on any question relative to the installation, alteration, repair, maintenance or operation of systems, except as otherwise specifically provided for by~~

~~statutory requirements or as provided for in Sections 104.2 through 104.8. is hereby authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of this code. The code official shall have the authority to render interpretations of this code and to adopt policies and procedures in order to clarify the application of its provisions. Such interpretations, policies, and procedures shall be in compliance with the intent and purpose of this code. Such policies and procedures shall not have the effect of waiving requirements specifically provided in this code.~~

2. Delete without substitution:

~~**104.2 Rule-making authority.** The code official shall have authority as necessary in the interest of public health, safety and general welfare to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations; interpret and implement the provisions of this code; secure the intent thereof and designate requirements applicable because of local climatic or other conditions. Such rules shall not have the effect of waiving structural or fire performance requirements specifically provided for in this code, or of violating accepted engineering methods involving public safety.~~

3. Revise as follows:

104.3 Applications and permits. The code official shall receive applications, review construction documents and issue permits for installations and alterations under the scope of this code, of fuel gas systems, inspect the premises for which such permits have been issued and enforce compliance with the provisions of this code.

104.8 Department records. The code official shall keep official records of applications received, permits and certificates issued, fees collected, reports of inspections, and notices and orders issued. Such records shall be retained in the official records ~~as long as the building or structure to which such records relate remains in existence unless otherwise provided for by other regulations.~~ for the period required for the retention of public records.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/.

This proposal focuses on the powers and duties of the code official in the IFGC. A section-by-section discussion follows:

104.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide correlation with current Section 104.1 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code*, *International Existing Building Code*, and Section 302.1 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions* the text of which the AHC-Admin felt provides a more comprehensive and orderly approach to the subject than the current text of this section. A similar correlating proposal has been submitted to the *International Fire Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Property Maintenance Code*, *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

104.2: This section is proposed for deletion because the subject is better addressed in the proposed language for Section 104.1. Also, no comparable provision exists in the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code*, *International Fire Code*, *International Existing Building Code*, *International Energy Conservation Code*, *International Zoning Code*, or *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*. A similar correlating proposal has been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code* and *International Property Maintenance Code*.

104.3: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide correlation with current Section 104.2 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code* and *International Fire Code* and Section 302.2 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*. Review of construction documents is an integral power and duty of the code official and warrants inclusion here. A similar correlating proposal has been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, and *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*.

104.8 The purpose of this change is to provide correlation with current Section 104.7 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code* and *International Existing Building Code*. Records retention in the public domain is often established by state laws with which the revision here should also provide correlation. A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Fire Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Property Maintenance Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FG7-06/07

105.1, 105.2.1 (New), 105.4, 105.5 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

1. Revise as follows:

SECTION 105 (IFGC) APPROVAL

105.1 Modifications. Whenever there are practical difficulties involved in carrying out the provisions of this code, the code official shall have the authority to grant modifications for individual cases, upon application of the owner or

owner's representative, provided the code official shall first find that special individual reason makes the strict letter of this code impractical and that such modification is in compliance with the intent and purpose of this code and does not lessen health, life and fire safety requirements. The details of action granting modifications shall be recorded and entered in the files of the Department of-Inspection.

2. Add new text as follows:

105.2.1 Research reports. Supporting data, where necessary to assist in the approval of materials or assemblies not specifically provided for in this code, shall consist of valid research reports from approved sources.

3. Revise as follows:

105.4 Used Material and equipment reuse. The use of used materials which meet the requirements of this code for new materials is permitted. Used Materials, equipment and devices shall not be reused unless such elements have been reconditioned, tested and placed in good and proper working condition, and approved- by the code official.

4. Add new text as follows:

105.5 Approved materials and equipment. Materials, equipment and devices approved by the code official shall be constructed and installed in accordance with such approval.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/.

This proposal focuses on the approval process in the IFGC. A section-by-section discussion follows:

105.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide correlation with current Section 104.10 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code* and *International Existing Building Code* and Section 601.2 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*. It will also add an important element to the requirements in the form of a clear statement of what the basis is for the code official to consider a modification. A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Fire Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, and *International Property Maintenance Code*.

105.2.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IPSPDC, the source text for which is Section 104.11.1 of the *International Building Code*. The section would provide a means for the code official to judge the suitability or equivalency of an alternative method being proposed. Reports providing evidence of this equivalency must be supplied by a source that the code official considers reliable and accurate. A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Existing Building Code*, *International Residential Code*, *International Fire Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Energy Conservation Code*, *International Property Maintenance Code* and *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*.

105.4: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide correlation with the current text of Section 104.9.1 of the *International Existing Building Code*, Section 105.4 of the *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Mechanical Code* and *International Property Maintenance Code*, Section 104.7.1 of the *International Fire Code* and Section 601.4 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

This section recognizes that the code criteria for materials and equipment have changed over the years and that evaluation of testing and materials technology has permitted the development of new criteria that the old materials may not satisfy. As a result, used materials are required to be evaluated in the same manner as new materials. The requirements of this section currently appear in one form or another in most of the I-Codes, however having consistent requirements among the I-Codes will enhance public safety by assuring that used materials, regardless of what code they are subject to, will comply with a consistent standard of quality and integrity.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code*, *International Fire Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Energy Conservation Code*, *International Property Maintenance Code*, and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

105.5: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IPSPDC, the source text for which is Section 104.9 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code*, and *International Existing Building Code* and Section 104.7 of the *International Fire Code*. This new provision would make it clear that once equipment and materials are approved by the code official, their installation must be conducted in full accord with that approval. A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Energy Conservation Code*, *International Property Maintenance Code*, and *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG8-06/07

106.2.1 (New), 106.2.2 (New), 106.3, 106.3.2 (New), 106.3.3 (New), 106.4.1, 106.4.5, 106.4.6, 106.4.7 through 106.4.9 (New), 106.5.1, 106.5.2.1 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

1. Add new text as follows:

**SECTION 106 (IFGC)
PERMITS**

106.2.1 Repairs. Application or notice to the code official is not required for ordinary repairs. Such repairs shall not include the cutting away of any wall, partition or portion thereof, the removal or cutting of any structural beam or load-bearing support, or the removal or change of any required means of egress, or rearrangement of parts of a

structure affecting the egress requirements; nor shall ordinary repairs include addition to, alteration of, replacement or relocation of any standpipe, water supply, sewer, drainage, drain leader, gas, soil, waste, vent or similar piping, electric wiring or mechanical or other work affecting public health or general safety.

106.2.2 Public service agencies. A permit shall not be required for the installation, alteration or repair of generation, transmission, distribution or metering or other related equipment that is under the ownership and control of public service agencies by established right.

2. Revise as follows:

106.3 Application for permit. Each application for a permit, with the required fee, shall be filed with the code official on a form furnished for that purpose and shall contain a general description of the proposed work and its location. The application shall be signed by the owner or an authorized agent. The permit application shall indicate the proposed occupancy of all parts of the building and of that portion of the site or lot, if any, not covered by the building or structure and shall contain such other information required by the code official. To obtain a permit, the applicant shall first file an application therefor in writing on a form furnished by the department for that purpose. Such application shall:

1. Identify and describe the work to be covered by the permit for which application is made.
2. Describe the land on which the proposed work is to be done by legal description, street address or similar description that will readily identify and definitely locate the proposed building or work.
3. Indicate the use and occupancy for which the proposed work is intended.
4. Be accompanied by construction documents and other information as required in Section 106.3.
5. State the valuation of the proposed work.
6. Be signed by the applicant or the applicant's authorized agent.
7. Give such other data and information as required by the code official.

3. Add new text as follows:

106.3.2 Preliminary inspection. Before a permit is issued, the code official is authorized to inspect and approve the systems, equipment, buildings, devices, premises, and spaces or areas to be used.

106.3.3 Time limitation of application. An application for a permit for any proposed work shall be deemed to have been abandoned 180 days after the date of filing, unless such application has been pursued in good faith or a permit has been issued; except that the code official is authorized to grant one or more extensions of time for additional periods not exceeding 180 days each. The extension shall be requested in writing and justifiable cause demonstrated.

4. Revise as follows:

106.4.1 Approved ~~Reviewed~~ construction documents. When the code official issues the permit where construction documents are required, the construction documents shall be endorsed in writing and stamped "APPROVED." "~~Reviewed~~ for Code Compliance." Such ~~approved~~ construction documents shall not be changed, modified or altered without authorization from the code official. All work shall be done in accordance with the reviewed ~~approved~~ construction documents.

The code official shall have the authority to issue a permit for the construction of part of an installation before the construction documents for the entire installation have been submitted or approved, provided adequate information and detailed statements have been filed complying with all pertinent requirements of this code. The holder of such permit shall proceed at his or her own risk without assurance that the permit for the entire installation will be granted.

106.4.5 Suspension or revocation of permit. The code official is authorized to suspend or revoke a permit issued under the provisions of this code wherever the permit is issued in error or on the basis of incorrect, inaccurate or incomplete information, or in violation of any ordinance or regulation or any of the provisions of this code. ~~shall revoke a permit or approval issued under the provisions of this code in case of any false statement or misrepresentation of fact in the application or on the construction documents upon which the permit or approval was based.~~

106.4.6 Retention of construction documents. One set of construction documents shall be retained by the code official until final approval of the work covered therein. ~~for a period of not less than 180 days from date of completion of the permitted work, or as required by state or local laws.~~

One set of ~~approved~~ construction documents shall be returned to the applicant, and said set shall be kept on the site of the building or work at all times during which the work authorized thereby is in progress.

5. Add new text as follows:

106.4.7 Previous approvals. This code shall not require changes in the construction documents, construction or designated occupancy of a structure for which a lawful permit has been heretofore issued or otherwise lawfully

authorized, and the construction of which has been pursued in good faith within 180 days after the effective date of this code and has not been abandoned.

106.4.8 Annual permit. In lieu of an individual permit for each alteration to an already approved electrical, fuel gas, mechanical or plumbing installation, the code official is authorized to issue an annual permit upon application therefor to any person, firm or corporation regularly employing one or more qualified tradepersons in the building, structure or on the premises owned or operated by the applicant for the permit.

106.4.8.1 Annual permit records. The person to whom an annual permit is issued shall keep a detailed record of alterations made under such annual permit. The code official shall have access to such records at all times or such records shall be filed with the code official as designated.

106.4.9 Posting of permit. The permit or a copy shall be kept on the site of the work until the completion of the project.

6. Revise as follows:

106.5.1 Work commencing before permit issuance. Any person who commences work on an installation before obtaining the necessary permits shall be subject to an additional fee established by the code official, which shall be 100 percent of the usual permit fee in addition to the required permit fees.

7. Add new text as follows:

106.5.2.1 Related fees. The payment of the fee for the construction, alteration, removal, or demolition of work done in connection to or concurrently with the work or activity authorized by a permit shall not relieve the applicant or holder of the permit from the payment of other fees that are prescribed by law.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/.

This proposal focuses on the permit requirements of the IFGC. A section-by-section discussion follows:

106.2.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFGC, the source text for which is current Section 105.2.2 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code*, and *International Existing Building Code*.

This section would provide the code official with a valuable tool in distinguishing between what might be termed by some as repairs but are in fact alterations, wherein the code is to be applicable, and ordinary repairs, which are maintenance activities that do not require a permit. While many of the items in the list could be viewed as inappropriate for inclusion in the IFGC, it is also true that fuel gas system installing contractors are often called upon to get involved in one or more of the activities listed when it could affect their work. Having this provision would make it clear to anyone concerned exactly what cannot be done without obtaining a permit.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Plumbing Code* and *International Mechanical Code*.

106.2.2: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFGC, the source text for which is Section 105.2.3 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code*, and the *International Residential Code*.

This section would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool by making it clear that public utilities do not require permits for work involving equipment or appliances that they own and control. Utilities are typically regulated by other laws that give them specific rights and authority in this area. Any equipment or appliances installed or serviced by such agencies that are not owned by them and under their full control are not exempt from a permit.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Plumbing Code* and *International Mechanical Code*.

106.3: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide correlation with current Section 105.3 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code* and Section 105.4 of the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*. The reformatting into list form will also make the provision more user-friendly and is consistent with the format used in the other I-Codes where this section exists.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, and *International Mechanical Code*.

106.3.2: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFGC, the source text for which is Section 402.4 of the *ICC Electrical Code--Administrative Provisions*.

This provision would provide the code official with a useful tool in the permit process, especially in cases of permits being issued for an existing building. While the construction documents may show the scope and nature of work to be done, there may be other existing conditions in the building that could affect the continued safety profile of the building and the approval of a permit which could only be discovered by inspection.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Residential Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code* and *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*.

106.3.3: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFGC and to correlate with current Section 105.3.2 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code* and Section 402.5 of the *ICC Electrical Code--Administrative Provisions*.

Abandoned permit applications and their accompanying documents can become an administrative burden and take up valuable storage space. The section would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool in the processing of permit applications by limiting the time between the

review process and the issuance of a permit and reduce the burden of storing abandoned applications. It would also provide the authority to grant extensions of time when such extensions are justified.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code* and *International Mechanical Code*.

106.4.1: The intent of this proposed change is to provide correlation with current Section 106.3.1 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code*.

The revision from "Approved" to "Reviewed for Code Compliance" is consistent with the duties ascribed to the code official in Section 106.4 of the code and thereby limits the responsibility of the code official to that of functions associated with evaluating design plans for code compliance only. Other aspects of design creation and development are peculiar to the design professions and outside the scope of code compliance, and therefore are not approved or disapproved in any circumstance.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Fire Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Energy Conservation Code*, and *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*.

106.4.5: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide correlation with Section 105.6 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code* and Section 403.7 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

The revised text relies upon the judgement of the code official as to whether a permit should be revoked, which the AHC judged to be more appropriate than the current IFGC text.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Plumbing Code* and *International Mechanical Code*.

106.4.6: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide correlation with Section 106.5 of the *International Building Code*, Section R106.5 of the *International Residential Code* and Section 504.3 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

It is not unusual for state laws to establish records retention criteria and the goal of this change is to not only make the I-Code family consistent with such laws but also to provide a minimum post-construction retention period since the months immediately following construction completion is typically when most disputes arise that depend on the construction documents for resolution. Striking the word "approved" is to correlate with the revisions to Section 106.4.1.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Existing Building Code*, *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*, *International Energy Conservation Code*, *International Mechanical Code* and *International Plumbing Code*.

106.4.7: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFGC, the source text for which is Section 106.3.2 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code* and Section 502.2.1 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

This provision would provide the code official with a useful tool to protect the continuity of permits issued under previous codes or code editions, as long as such permits are being actively executed subsequent to the effective date of the ordinance adopting this edition of the code.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

106.4.8: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFGC, the source text for which is current Section 105.1.1 of the *International Building Code*, and *International Existing Building Code*.

This section would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool by which to issue an annual permit for recurring work in large facilities that would otherwise be required to obtain a permit every time the repair, replacement or alteration of mechanical systems occurs on a frequent basis. This would relieve both the department and the owners of such facilities from the burden of filing and processing individual applications for this activity subject, however, to the restrictions and limitations indicated.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, and *International Fire Code*.

106.4.8.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFGC, the source text for which is current Section 105.1.2 of the *International Building Code*, and *International Existing Building Code*.

This section would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool in conjunction with the issuance of an annual permit. The work performed in accordance with an annual permit must be inspected by the code official, so it is necessary to know the location of such work and when it was performed. This can be accomplished by having records of the work available to the code official either at the premises or in the code official's office, as determined by the code official.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, and *International Fire Code*.

106.4.9: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFGC, the source text for which is Section 105.7 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code* and Section 105.3.5 of the *International Fire Code*.

The provision would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool by requiring the permit to be posted and available on the jobsite so that inspector entries can be made thereon and to provide evidence to anyone needing it that the project has been duly authorized.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

106.5.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide correlation with Section 108.4 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code* and Section 404.2 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

The code official will incur certain costs (i.e., inspection time and administrative) when investigating and citing a person who has commenced work without having obtained a permit and is, therefore entitled to recover those costs by establishing a fee, in addition to that collected when the required permit is issued, to be imposed on the responsible party. However, the amount of the fee should be determined by the code official based on the actual costs incurred which may or may not be equal to 100% of the original permit fee. It is not the intent of this section that the additional fee be a penalty for violating the code, as covered in Section 108.4.

A similar correlation proposal has been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

106.5.2.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFGC, the source text for which is Section 108.5 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code*, Section 108.4 of the *International Residential Code* and Section 404.4 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

This provision would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool that makes it clear that all applicable fees of the jurisdiction for regulated work that is done collateral to the work being done under this code's permit must be paid.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Mechanical Code* and *International Plumbing Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FG9-06/07

107.1 – 107.2.3 (New), 107.1.1, 107.4.1 (New), 107.6 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

1. Add new text as follows:

SECTION 107 (IFGC) INSPECTIONS AND TESTING

107.1 General. The code official is authorized to conduct such inspections as are deemed necessary to determine compliance with the provisions of this code. Construction or work for which a permit is required shall be subject to inspection by the code official, and such construction or work shall remain accessible and exposed for inspection purposes until approved. Approval as a result of an inspection shall not be construed to be an approval of a violation of the provisions of this code or of other ordinances of the jurisdiction. Inspections presuming to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of this code or of other ordinances of the jurisdiction shall not be valid.

107.2.1 Other inspections. In addition to the inspections specified above, the code official is authorized to make or require other inspections of any construction work to ascertain compliance with the provisions of this code and other laws that are enforced.

107.2.2 Inspection requests. It shall be the duty of the holder of the permit or their duly authorized agent to notify the code official when work is ready for inspection. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to provide access to and means for inspections of such work that are required by this code.

107.2.3 Approval required. Work shall not be done beyond the point indicated in each successive inspection without first obtaining the approval of the code official. The code official, upon notification, shall make the requested inspections and shall either indicate the portion of the construction that is satisfactory as completed, or notify the permit holder or his or her agent wherein the same fails to comply with this code. Any portions that do not comply shall be corrected and such portion shall not be covered or concealed until authorized by the code official.

2. Revise as follows:

107.1.1 Approved inspection agencies. The code official ~~shall~~ is authorized to accept reports of approved agencies, provided that such agencies satisfy the requirements as to qualifications and reliability.

~~407.1.2~~ **107.2.5 Evaluation and follow-up inspection services.** Prior to the approval of a prefabricated construction assembly ~~having~~ concealed work and the issuance of a permit, the code official shall require the submittal of an evaluation report on each prefabricated construction assembly, indicating the complete details of the installation, including a description of the system and its components, the basis upon which the system is being evaluated, test results and similar information and other data as necessary for the code official to determine conformance to this code.

~~407.1.2.4~~ **107.2.5.1 Evaluation service.** The code official shall designate the evaluation service of an approved agency as the evaluation agency, and review such agency's evaluation report for adequacy and conformance to this code.

~~407.1.2.2~~ **107.2.5.2 Follow-up inspection.** Except where ready access is provided to installations, service equipment and accessories for complete inspection at the site without disassembly or dismantling, the code official shall conduct the in-plant inspections as frequently as necessary to ensure conformance to the approved evaluation report or shall designate an independent, approved inspection agency to conduct such inspections. The inspection agency shall furnish the code official with the follow-up inspection manual and a report of inspections upon request, and the installation shall have an identifying label permanently affixed to the system indicating that factory inspections have been performed.

~~407.1.2.3~~ **107.2.5.3 Test and inspection records.** Required test and inspection records shall be available to the code official at all times during the fabrication of the installation and the erection of the building; or such records as the code official designates shall be filed.

407.2 107.3 Testing. Installations shall be tested as required in this code and in accordance with Sections 107.2.1 through 107.2.3. Tests shall be made by the permit holder and observed by the code official.

407.2.4 107.3.1 New, altered, extended or repaired installations. New installations and parts of existing installations, which have been altered, extended, renovated or repaired, shall be tested as prescribed herein to disclose leaks and defects.

407-2.2 107.3.2 Apparatus, instruments, material and labor for tests. Apparatus, instruments, material and labor required for testing an installation or part thereof shall be furnished by the permit holder.

407-2.3 107.3.3 Reinspection and testing. Where any work or installation does not pass an initial test or inspection, the necessary corrections shall be made so as to achieve compliance with this code. The work or installation shall then be resubmitted to the code official for inspection and testing.

407-3 107.4 Approval. After the prescribed tests and inspections indicate that the work complies in all respects with this code, a notice of approval shall be issued by the code official.

3. Add new text as follows:

107.4.1 Revocation. The code official is authorized to, in writing, suspend or revoke a notice of approval issued under the provisions of this code wherever the notice is issued in error, or on the basis of incorrect information supplied, or where it is determined that the building or structure, premise, or portion thereof is in violation of any ordinance or regulation or any of the provisions of this code.

4. Revise as follows:

407-4 107.5 Temporary connection. The code official shall have the authority to allow the temporary connection of an installation to the sources of energy for the purpose of testing the installation or for use under a temporary certificate of occupancy.

5. Add new text as follows:

107.6 Connection of service utilities. A person shall not make connections from a utility, source of energy, fuel, or power to any building or system that is regulated by this code for which a permit is required, until released by the code official.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/.

This proposal focuses on inspections and testing in the IFGC. A section-by-section discussion follows:

107.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFGC, the source texts for which are, in part, Section 109.1 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code*, Section 106.2 of the *International Fire Code*, Section 107.1.1 of the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* and Section 702.2 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

The inspection function is one of the more important aspects of department operations. This section authorizes the code official to inspect the work for which a permit has been issued and requires that the work to be inspected remain accessible to the code official until inspected and approved. As with the issuance of permits, approval as a result of an inspection is not a license to violate the code and an approval in violation of the code does not relieve the applicant from complying with the code and is not valid.

A similar correlation change has been submitted to the *International Building Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, *International Energy Conservation Code*, and *International Mechanical Code*.

107.2.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFGC, the source text for which is Section 109.3.8 of the *International Building Code*, Section 109.3.7 of the *International Existing Building Code*, and Section 702.1.5 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

Any item regulated by the code is subject to inspection by the code official to determine compliance with the applicable code provision, and no list can include all items in a given building. This section would give the code official the authority to inspect any regulated items.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Fire Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, and *International Mechanical Code*.

107.2.2: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFGC, the source text for which is Section 109.5 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code*, Section 109.3 of the *International Residential Code* and Section 706.2 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

This section would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool that would make it clear that it is the responsibility of the permit holder to arrange for the required inspections when completed work is ready, thus providing sufficient time for the code official to schedule an inspection visit. It also establishes the responsibility for keeping work open for inspection and providing all means needed to accomplish the inspection.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Fire Code*, *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, and *International Mechanical Code*.

107.2.3: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFGC, the source text for which is Section 109.6 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code*, Section 109.4 of the *International Residential Code* and Section 702.1.8 of the *ICC Electrical Code---Administrative Provisions*.

This section would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool that would establish that work cannot progress beyond the point of a required inspection without the code official's approval and that any item not approved cannot be concealed until it has been corrected and approved by the code official.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Fire Code*, *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*, and *International Mechanical Code*.

107.1.1: The purpose of this change is to provide correlation with Section 109.4 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code*, Section 106.2 of the *International Fire Code*, Section 109.2 of the *International Residential Code*, and Section 702.5 of the *ICC Electrical Code*---*Administrative Provisions*.

The determination as to whether to accept an agency report should rest with the code official and not be mandated by the code.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Plumbing Code*, *International Mechanical Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

107.4.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision complementary to current Section 107.3 but not currently in the IFGC, the source text for which is Section 110.4 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code*.

This proposed section would give the code official the authority to revoke a notice of approval for the reasons indicated in the text. The code official may also suspend the notice until any code violations are corrected.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

107.6: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IPC, the source text for which is Section 111.1 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code* and Section 801.1 of the *ICC Electrical Code*---*Administrative Provisions*.

This proposed section would provide the code official with a valuable administrative tool by establishing the authority of the code official to approve utility connections to a building for the protection of building occupants, including workers.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG10-06/07

108.2.1 (New), 108.5, 108.6.1 (New), 108.7.1 (New), 108.7.2 (New), 108.7.1 – 108.7.3, 108.7.6 – 108.7.8 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

1. Add new text as follows:

SECTION 108 (IFGC) VIOLATIONS

108.2.1 Service. A notice of violation issued pursuant to this code shall be served upon the owner, operator, occupant, or other person responsible for the condition or violation, either by personal service, mail, or by delivering the same to, and leaving it with, some person of responsibility upon the premises. For unattended or abandoned locations, a copy of such notice of violation shall be posted on the premises in a conspicuous place at or near the entrance to such premises and the notice of violation shall be mailed by certified mail with return receipt requested or a certificate of mailing, to the last known address of the owner, occupant or both.

2. Revise as follows:

108.5 Stop work orders. Whenever the code official finds any work regulated by this code being performed in a manner either contrary to the provisions of this code or dangerous or unsafe, the code official is authorized to issue a stop work order. Upon notice from the code official that work is being done contrary to the provisions of this code or in a dangerous or unsafe manner, such work shall immediately cease. Such notice shall be in writing and shall be given to the owner of the property, the owner's agent, or the person doing the work. The notice shall state the conditions under which work is authorized to resume. Where an emergency exists, the code official shall not be required to give a written notice prior to stopping the work. Any person who shall continue any work on the system after having been served with a stop work order, except such work as that person is directed to perform to remove a violation or unsafe condition, shall be liable for a fine of not less than [AMOUNT] dollars or more than [AMOUNT] dollars.

3. Add new text as follows:

108.6.1 Abatement methods. The owner, operator, or occupant of a building, premises or equipment deemed unsafe by the code official shall abate or cause to be abated or corrected such unsafe conditions either by repair, rehabilitation, demolition or other approved corrective action.

108.7.1 Record. The code official shall cause a report to be filed on an unsafe condition. The report shall state the occupancy of the structure and the nature of the unsafe condition.

108.7.2 Notice. If an unsafe condition is found, the code official shall serve on the owner, agent or person in control of the structure, a written notice that describes the condition deemed unsafe and specifies the required repairs or improvements to be made to abate the unsafe condition, or that requires the unsafe structure to be demolished within a stipulated time. Such notice shall require the person thus notified to declare immediately to the code official acceptance or rejection of the terms of the order.

4. Revise as follows:

108.7.3 108.7.4 Authority to condemn installations. Whenever the code official determines that any installation, or portion thereof, regulated by this code has become hazardous to life, health or property, he or she shall order in writing that such installations either be removed or restored to a safe condition. A time limit for compliance with such order shall be specified in the written notice. A person shall not use or maintain a defective installation after receiving such notice.

When such installation is to be disconnected, written notice as prescribed in Section 108.2 shall be given. In cases of immediate danger to life or property, such disconnection shall be made immediately without such notice.

108.7.4 108.7.2 Authority to disconnect service utilities. The code official shall have the authority to require disconnection of utility service to the building, structure or system regulated by the technical codes in case of emergency where necessary to eliminate an immediate hazard to life or property. The code official shall notify the serving utility, and wherever possible, the owner and occupant of the building, structure or service system of the decision to disconnect prior to taking such action. If not notified prior to disconnection, the owner or occupant of the building, structure or service system shall be notified in writing, as soon as practicable thereafter.

108.7.5 108.7.3 Connection after order to disconnect. A person shall not make energy source connections to installations regulated by this code which have been disconnected or ordered to be disconnected by the code official, or the use of which has been ordered to be discontinued by the code official until the code official authorizes the reconnection and use of such installations.

When an installation is maintained in violation of this code, and in violation of a notice issued pursuant to the provisions of this section, the code official shall institute appropriate action to prevent, restrain, correct or abate the violation.

5. Add new text as follows:

108.7.6 Unauthorized tampering. Signs, tags or seals posted or affixed by the code official shall not be mutilated, destroyed or tampered with or removed without authorization from the code official.

108.7.7 Placarding. Upon failure of the owner or person responsible to comply with the notice provisions within the time given, the code official shall post on the premises or on defective equipment a placard bearing the word "Condemned" and a statement of the penalties provided for occupying the premises, operating the equipment or removing the placard.

108.7.7.1 Placard removal. The code official shall remove the condemnation placard whenever the defect or defects upon which the condemnation and placarding action were based have been eliminated. Any person who defaces or removes a condemnation placard without the approval of the code official shall be subject to the penalties provided by this code.

108.7.8 Evacuation. The code official shall be authorized to order the immediate evacuation of any occupied building deemed unsafe when such building has hazardous conditions that present imminent danger to building occupants. Persons so notified shall immediately leave the structure or premises and shall not enter or reenter until authorized to do so.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/.

This proposal focuses on the violations provisions of the IFGC. A section-by-section discussion follows:

108.2.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFGC, the source text for which is Section 109.2.1 of the *International Fire Code*.

The section would provide the code official with useful guidance on what are generally recognized as legally sound methods of service of notices of violation.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Existing Building Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*

108.5: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide correlation with current Section 114.1 of the *International Building Code*, *International Residential Code* and *International Existing Building Code*.

This section will provide the code official with the authority to order suspension of work for which a permit was issued, pending the removal or correction of a severe violation or unsafe condition identified by the code official.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

108.6.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFGC, the source text for which is Section 110.4 of the *International Fire Code*.

The section would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool by making it clear that the responsible party must take action to abate hazardous systems or conditions. The section also provides guidance on acceptable abatement measures.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Property Maintenance Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code* and *International Plumbing Code*.

108.7.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFGC, the source text for which is Section 115.2 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code* and Section 901.4 of the *ICC Electrical Code*---*Administrative Provisions*.

The section would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool by requiring the filing of a report on each investigation of unsafe conditions, stating the occupancy of the structure and the nature of the unsafe condition. This report would then provide the basis for the notice described in Section 108.2.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Property Maintenance Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

108.7.2: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFGC, the source text for which is current Section 115.3 of the *International Building Code* and *International Existing Building Code* and Section 901.5 of the *ICC Electrical Code*---*Administrative Provisions*.

This proposed section would provide the code official with a useful administrative tool by setting forth the procedures for issuing notices of violation when a building or structure is deemed unsafe as a first step in correcting the violation. The section would also require the immediate response of the owner or agent.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

108.7.6: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFGC, the source text for which is Section 109.2.4 of the *International Fire Code*.

When a mechanical system is found to be in violation and is removed from service by the code official, notice and warning of such action is typically given by signs, tags or seals which must remain in place until the hazard is abated as approved by the code official. The section would provide the code official with a useful enforcement tool by prohibiting any action that would diminish the effectiveness of the warnings since the safety of the occupants may depend on the warning signs posted by the code official remaining intact and in place.

A similar correlating proposal has been submitted to the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code* and *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*.

108.7.7, 108.7.7.1: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide needed administrative provisions not currently in the IFGC, the source texts for which are Sections 108.4 and 108.4.1 of the *International Property Maintenance Code*.

Proposed Section 108.7.7 would provide the code official with a useful administrative and enforcement tool by providing for the posting of an unsafe system as being condemned and also the means for having such designation removed by the code official. Because the safety of the occupants may depend on the warning signs posted by the code official remaining in place, proposed Section 108.7.7.1 would be an important tool placing any other person who removes or defaces a placard in violation of the code and subject to its penalties.

A similar correlating proposal has been submitted to the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code*, *International Residential Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, and *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code* and *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*.

108.7.8: The purpose of this proposed change is to provide a needed administrative provision not currently in the IFGC, the source text for which is Section 110.2 of the *International Fire Code*.

The proposed section would provide the code official with an important tool in the event that a building or system in a building is determined to be in such condition that life safety is compromised and immediate evacuation is needed. The severe and immediate danger anticipated in this proposed section dictates such extreme measures to protect public health, safety and welfare.

A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code*, *International Residential Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code* and *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FG11-06/07

110 (New)

Proponent: Rebecca Baker, Jefferson County, CO, Chair, ICC Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin)

Add new text as follows:

SECTION 110 (IFGC)

TEMPORARY EQUIPMENT, SYSTEMS AND USES

110.1 General. The code official is authorized to issue a permit for temporary equipment, systems and uses. Such permits shall be limited as to time of service, but shall not be permitted for more than 180 days. The code official is authorized to grant extensions for demonstrated cause.

110.2 Conformance. Temporary equipment, systems and uses shall conform to the structural strength, fire safety, means of egress, accessibility, light, ventilation and sanitary requirements of this code as necessary to ensure the public health, safety and general welfare.

110.3 Temporary utilities. The code official is authorized to give permission to temporarily supply utilities before an installation has been fully completed and the final certificate of completion has been issued. The part covered by the temporary certificate shall comply with the requirements specified for temporary lighting, heat or power in the code.

110.4 Termination of approval. The code official is authorized to terminate such permit for a temporary structure or use and to order the temporary structure or use to be discontinued.

Reason: Consistency and coordination among the I-Codes is one of the cornerstones of the ICC Code Development Process. This holds true for not only the technical code provisions but also for the administrative code provisions as contained in Chapter 1 of all the I-Codes.

In response to concerns raised by the ICC membership since publication of the first editions of the I-Codes, the ICC Board established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Administrative Provisions in the I-Codes (AHC-Admin) to review Chapter 1 administrative provisions in each code in the International Codes family and improve the correlation among the I-Codes through the code development process. In order to ensure that this correlation process will continue in an orderly fashion, it is also anticipated that future code development and maintenance of the administrative provisions of the I-Codes family will be overseen by a single, multi-discipline code development committee.

The AHC-Admin is submitting a series of code change proposals designed to provide consistent and correlated administrative provisions among the I-Codes using existing I-Code texts, as noted. The intent of this correlation effort is not to have absolutely identical text in each of the I-Codes but, rather, text that has the same intent in accomplishing the administrative tasks among the I-Codes. While some proposed text may be "new" because it was judged by the AHC to be necessary to this particular code, it is not new to the I-Code family, since it already exists in one or more of the International Codes. Unless otherwise noted, there are no technical changes being proposed to these sections. A comparative matrix of current I-Codes Chapter 1 text may be found on the ICC website at iccsafe.org/cs/cc/admin/.

This proposal focuses on proposed temporary structures and uses provisions in the IFGC. The purpose of this proposed change is to provide needed administrative provisions not currently in the IFGC, the source text for which is Section 107 of the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code* and *International Residential Code* with the text having been modified for applicability to fuel gas systems. A similar correlating proposal has also been submitted to the *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code*, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code* and *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*. A section-by-section discussion follows:

110.1: In the course of construction or other activities, equipment, systems and uses that have a limited service life are often necessary. This section contains the administrative provisions that allow the code official to issue permits for such temporary equipment, systems and uses and for them to exist without full compliance with the code requirements for permanent installations.

110.2: This section prescribes those categories of the code that must be complied with, despite the fact that the structure, equipment or system will be removed or the use discontinued at some time in the future. These criteria are essential for measuring the safety of any structure, equipment, system or use, temporary or permanent. Therefore, the application of these criteria to a temporary structure cannot be waived.

110.3: Commonly, the utilities on many construction sites are installed and energized long before all aspects of the system are completed. This section would allow such temporary or pre-certification systems to continue provided that they comply with the applicable safety provisions of the code.

110.4: This section provides the code official with the necessary authority to terminate the permit for temporary equipment, systems and uses if conditions of the permit have been violated or if they pose an imminent hazard to the public. This text is important because it allows the code official to act quickly when time is of the essence in order to protect public health, safety and welfare.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: If this code change is approved, the final number of this new section will be correlated with all other approved code changes affecting Chapter 1 of this code.

Is proposed Section 110.4 applicable to the *International Fuel Gas Code*?

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FG12-06/07

202, 303.6, and Various other sections

Proponents: James Ranfone, American Gas Association; Guy Tomberlin, Fairfax County, Virginia, representing Virginia Plumbing and Mechanical Inspectors Association (VPMIA) and the Virginia Building Code Officials Association (VBCOA)

1. Revise definitions as follows:

SECTION 202

APPLIANCE (EQUIPMENT). Any apparatus or equipment device that utilizes gas as a fuel or raw material to produce light, heat, power, refrigeration or air conditioning.

EQUIPMENT. See "Appliance." Apparatus and devices other than appliances.

2. Delete definition without substitution:

~~**GAS UTILIZATION EQUIPMENT.** An appliance that utilizes gas as a fuel or raw material or both.~~

EXAMPLE SECTION:

Revise as follows:

303.6 Outdoor locations. Equipment Appliances installed in outdoor locations shall be either listed for outdoor installation or provided with protection from outdoor environmental factors that influence the operability, durability and safety of the equipment.

Reason: (Ranfone) The revisions would separate the use of the terms "appliance" and "equipment." This will make the code more precise as to which provisions are to be applied to either type of device. The proposed changes would coordinate the IFGC sections with the extracted material from the 2006 National Fuel Gas Code (sections designated as "IFGS") that have been revised to separate the terms appliance and equipment. Our proposal would also give permission to ICC staff to perform an electronic search of the code and make the appropriate term changes/switches. These revisions would be published in the "2006/2007 Report of the Public Hearings" and provide an opportunity for the membership to review and take action on.

(Tomberlin) These definitions and terms currently mean the exact same thing in the IFGC references. These terms are distributed between IFGS and IFGC sections. The National Fuel Gas Code has separated these definitions appropriately and then globally identified where the code text means either appliance or equipment. The IFGC needs to do the same. This is not a technical proposal, but, more an editorial change. However, with the coverage in both areas of the code (IFGS and IFGC) we submitted a code change to assure this issue is taken care of.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: Section 303.6 is shown as an example of the global revision that will occur if this proposal is approved. Staff will substitute the term "appliance" for the terms "equipment" and "gas utilization equipment" wherever the terms "equipment" "gas utilization equipment" are currently used as a synonym for "appliance."

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FG13-06/07

202

Proponent: John T. E. Walters, Prince William County, Virginia, representing Virginia Plumbing and Mechanical Inspectors Association (VPMIA) and the Virginia Building Code Officials Association (VBCOA)

1. Add new definitions as follows:

COMBUSTIBLE ASSEMBLY. Wall, floor, ceiling, or other assembly constructed of one or more component materials that are not defined as noncombustible.

NONCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS. Materials that, when tested in accordance with ASTM E 136, have at least three of the four specimens tested meeting all of the following criteria:

1. The recorded temperature of the surface and interior thermocouples shall not at any time during the test rise more than 54°F above the furnace temperature at the beginning of the test.
2. There shall not be flaming from the specimen after the first 30 seconds.
3. If the weight loss of the specimen during the testing exceeds 50 percent, the recorded temperature of the surface and interior thermocouples shall not at any time during the test rise above the furnace air temperature at the beginning of the test, and there shall not be flaming of the specimen.

2. Add standard to Chapter 8 as follows:

ASTM

E136-99e01 Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750°C.

Reason: These are the definitions currently located in and used by the IMC. The IFGC references these two terms but never identifies exactly what they are.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FG14-06/07

202

Proponent: Sidney Cavanaugh, Cavanaugh Consulting, representing Brass Craft

Add new definition as follows:

SECTION 202

EXCESS FLOW VALVE. A valve designed to close when the fuel gas passing through it exceeds a prescribed flow rate.

Reason: This definition is needed to recognize necessary safety devices which can be used on the fuel gas supply system to eliminate potential explosions as well as added fuel sources to existing fires should they occur. It is also a companion to other code changes. Similar wording has been accepted in the 2006 UPC.

Also this is the same definition that appears in NFPA 58 "Storage & Handling of LP Gas".

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

FG15-06/07

202

Proponent: Guy Tomberlin, Fairfax County, Virginia, representing Virginia Plumbing and Mechanical Inspectors Association (VPMIA) and the Virginia Building Code Officials Association (VBCOA)

Revise definition as follows:

ROOM LARGE IN COMPARISON WITH SIZE OF EQUIPMENT. Rooms having a volume equal to at least 12 times the total volume of a furnace, or air-conditioning appliance and at least 16 times the total volume of a boiler or water heater. Total volume of the appliance is determined from exterior dimensions and is to include fan compartments and burner vestibules, when used. When the actual ceiling height of a room is greater than 8 feet (2438 mm), the volume of the room is figured on the basis of a ceiling height of 8 feet (2438 mm).

Reason: The most important issue that this current definition identifies is exactly what a closet is. In turn this important definition lends the guidance to users as to the minimum size of room requirements when a gas appliance is not listed for closet installation. There is no reason why a water heater should be excluded from this definition because water heaters are either listed for closet installation or they need to be located in a minimum size compartment of at least 16 times its volume, same as boilers.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

FG16-06/07

301.3

Proponent: Mike Deegan, Clearwater Gas Systems, representing American Public Gas Association

Revise as follows:

301.3 Listed and labeled. Appliances regulated by this code shall be listed and labeled for the application in which they are used unless otherwise approved in accordance with Section 105. The approval of unlisted appliances in accordance with Section 105 shall be based upon approved engineering evaluation by a registered engineer or the gas supplier.

Exception: Outdoor installations of appliances listed only for indoor installation as allowed by Section 303.6.

Reason: In warmer climates, such as Florida, water heaters are installed in aluminum sheds attached to the outside of the structure in many housing complexes and some lower income housing units that don't afford the interior space for an interior installation; additionally, there is an ongoing trend to install outdoor kitchens on rear covered decks of large homes for the purpose of entertaining and leisure living, that uses appliances that are labeled and listed as interior cooking equipment, certainly they are protected from the weather by a roof, but possibly are not walled as 4 sides – these inclusions are warranted as Florida adopted the ICC code fully in the next code cycle.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

FG17-06/07

303.3

Proponent: Chuck King, Town of Oro Valley, Arizona, representing himself

Revise as follows:

303.3 Prohibited locations. Appliances shall not be located in sleeping rooms, bathrooms, toilet rooms, ~~storage~~ clothes closets or surgical rooms, or in a space that opens only into such rooms or spaces, except where the installation complies with one of the following:

1. The appliance is a direct-vent appliance installed in accordance with the conditions of the listing and the manufacturer's instructions.

2. Vented room heaters, wall furnaces, vented decorative appliances, vented gas fireplaces, vented gas fireplace heaters and decorative appliances for installation in vented solid fuel-burning fireplaces are installed in rooms that meet the required volume criteria of Section 304.5.
3. A single wall-mounted unvented room heater is installed in a bathroom and such unvented room heater is equipped as specified in Section 621.6 and has an input rating not greater than 6,000 Btu/h (1.76 kW). The bathroom shall meet the required volume criteria of Section 304.5.
4. A single wall-mounted unvented room heater is installed in a bedroom and such unvented room heater is equipped as specified in Section 621.6 and has an input rating not greater than 10,000 Btu/h (2.93 kW). The bedroom shall meet the required volume criteria of Section 304.5.
5. The appliance is installed in a room or space that opens only into a bedroom or bathroom, and such room or space is used for no other purpose and is provided with a solid weather-stripped door equipped with an approved self-closing device. All combustion air shall be taken directly from the outdoors in accordance with Section 304.6.

Reason: Installing appliances in closets has been the preferred location for an untold number of years. Using the verbiage of "storage closets" as a prohibition is very open ended and subject to a wide range of interpretation. The primary purpose of **any** closet is to provide storage of some kind. In the IRC "closet" is defined as "a small room or chamber used for **storage**". If this literal interpretation were used, appliances would be prohibited from every closet. It is understandable why fuel-burning appliances are prohibited from the other rooms that are listed, since they could create a serious risk to the occupants. In addition clothes closets provide a high fuel source and would pose a significant life safety hazard. This has been demonstrated in the IRC Section E3605.7 #3 and NEC Section 240.24(D) as hazardous locations.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FG18-06/07

303.4; IMC 303.4

Proponent: Tony Longino, County of Greenville, South Carolina, representing himself

THIS PROPOSAL IS ON THE AGENDA OF THE IFGC AND THE IMC CODE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES. SEE THE TENTATIVE HEARING ORDERS FOR THESE COMMITTEES.

PART I – IFGC

Revise as follows:

303.4 Protection from vehicle impact damage. Appliances shall not be installed in a location subject to mechanical or vehicle impact damage except where protected by an approved means barriers.

For the purpose of this section, mechanical or vehicle impact damage shall not include possible damage from lawn maintenance equipment

PART II – IMC

Revise as follows:

303.4 Protection from damage. Appliances shall not be installed in a location ~~where~~ subject to mechanical or vehicle impact damage unless except where protected by approved barriers. For the purpose of this section, mechanical or vehicle, impact damage shall not include possible damage from lawn maintenance equipment.

Reason: The IFGC, IMC and IRC all contain different language for the same problem. There has been much debate over which term would best apply to the possibility of damage to appliances installed in areas that are subject to damage. The term vehicle damage does not cover the possibility of damage from anything other than passenger vehicles. The term mechanical damage leaves open everything that could cause damage. The phrase "mechanical or vehicle impact" will expand from the narrow interpretation of vehicles impact only to allow the authority having jurisdiction to require protection for forklifts, trailers, pallet jacks or other potential hazards.

The last sentence was added to try to eliminate any possibility of jurisdictions reading into this section that outdoor condensing units would have to be protected from lawn mowers and weed eaters.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

PART I – IFGC

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

PART II – IMC

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FG19-06/07

305.3.1 (New), 305.9 (New), 305.10 (New), 305.11 (New), 305.12 (New), 411.1.4 (New), 618.8 (New), 620.5 (New), 623.7 (New), 630.3 (New), 630.4 (New)

Proponent: Guy Tomberlin, Fairfax County, Virginia, representing Virginia Plumbing and Mechanical Inspectors Association (VPMIA) and the Virginia Building Code Officials Association (VBCOA)

1. Add new text as follows:

305.3.1 (IFGS) Installation in residential garages. In residential garages where appliances are installed in a separate, enclosed space having access only from outside of the garage, such appliances shall be permitted to be installed at floor level, provided that the required combustion air is taken from the exterior of the garage.

305.9 (IFGS) Parking structures. Appliances installed in enclosed, basement, and underground parking structures shall be installed in accordance with [NFPA 88A](#).

305.10 (IFGS) Repair garages. Appliances installed in repair garages shall be installed in a detached building or room, separated from repair areas by walls or partitions, floors, or floor ceiling assemblies that are constructed so as to prohibit the transmission of vapors and having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour, and that have no openings in the wall separating the repair area within 8 feet (2.4 m) of the floor. Wall penetrations shall be firestopped. Air for combustion purposes shall be obtained from the outdoors. The appliance room shall not be used for the storage of combustible materials.

Exceptions:

1. Overhead heaters where installed not less than 8 feet (2.4 m) above the floor shall be permitted.
2. Heating appliances for vehicle repair areas where there is no dispensing or transferring of Class I or Class II flammable or combustible liquids or liquefied petroleum gas shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 30A.

305.11 (IFGS) Installation in aircraft hangars. Heaters in aircraft hangars shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 409.

305.12 (IFGS) Avoid strain on gas piping. Appliances shall be supported and connected to the piping so as not to exert undue strain on the connections.

411.1.4 (IFGS) Connection of gas engine-powered air conditioners. Internal combustion engines shall not be rigidly connected to the gas supply piping.

618.8 (IFGS) Furnace plenums and air ducts. Where a furnace is installed so supply ducts carry air circulated by the furnace to areas outside of the space containing the furnace, the return air shall also be handled by a duct(s) sealed to the furnace casing and terminating outside of the space containing the furnace.

620.5 (IFGS) Installation in commercial garages and aircraft hangars. Unit heaters installed in garages for more than three motor vehicles or in aircraft hangars shall be installed in accordance with Sections 305.9, 305.10 and 305.11.

623.7 (IFGS) Vertical clearance above cooking top. Household cooking appliances shall have a vertical clearance above the cooking top of not less than 30 inches (760 mm) to combustible material and metal cabinets. A minimum clearance of 24 inches (610 mm) is permitted where one of the following is installed:

1. The underside of the combustible material or metal cabinet above the cooking top is protected with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (6 mm) insulating millboard covered with sheet metal not less than 0.0122 inch (0.3 mm) thick.
2. A metal ventilating hood constructed of sheet metal not less than 0.0122 inch (0.3 mm) thick is installed above the cooking top with a clearance of not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (6 mm) between the hood and the underside of the combustible material or metal cabinet. The hood shall have a width not less than the width of the appliance and shall be centered over the appliance.
3. A listed cooking appliance or microwave oven is installed over a listed cooking appliance and in compliance with the terms of the upper appliance's manufacturer's installation instructions.

630.3 (IFGS) Combustion and ventilation air. Where unvented infrared heaters are installed, natural or mechanical means shall provide outdoor ventilation air at a rate of not less than 4 cfm per 1,000 Btu/h (0.38 m³/min/kW) of the aggregate input rating of all such heaters installed in the space. Exhaust openings for removing flue products shall be above the level of the heaters.

630.4 (IFGS) Installation in commercial garages and aircraft hangars. Overhead infrared heaters installed in garages for more than three motor vehicles or in aircraft hangars shall be installed in accordance with Sections 305.9, 305.10 and 305.11.

2. Add standards to Chapter 8 as follows:

NFPA

88a-02 Parking Structures
409-01 Aircraft Hangers

Reason: The proposed text is existing text in the National Fuel Gas Code. These are areas in which the current IFGC is lacking coverage. The NFGC has these provisions so they cannot be changed through the ICC process but they can be incorporated into the IFGC through the ICC process.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: Results of the review of the proposed standard(s) will be posted on the ICC website by August 20, 2006.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG20-06/07

305.4; IMC 304.5

Proponent: Tony Longino, County of Greenville, South Carolina, representing himself

THIS PROPOSAL IS ON THE AGENDA OF THE IFGC AND THE IMC CODE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES. SEE THE TENTATIVE HEARING ORDERS FOR THESE COMMITTEES.

PART I – IFGC

Revise as follows:

305.4 Public garages. Appliances located in public garages, motor fuel-dispensing facilities, repair garages or other areas frequented by motor vehicles shall be installed a minimum of 8 feet (2438 mm) above the floor. Where motor vehicles exceed 6 feet (1829 mm) in height and are capable of passing under an appliance, the appliances shall be installed a minimum of at the clearances required by the appliance manufacturer and not less than 2 feet (610 mm) 1 foot higher above the floor than the height of the tallest vehicle than the tallest vehicle garage door opening.

Exception: The requirements of this section shall not apply where the appliances are protected from motor vehicle impact and installed in accordance with Section 305.3 and NFPA 30A.

PART II – IMC

Revise as follows:

304.5 Public garages. Appliances located in public garages, motor fuel-dispensing facilities, repair garages or other areas frequented by motor vehicles shall be installed a minimum of 8 feet (2438 mm) above the floor. Where motor vehicles exceed 6 feet (1829 mm) in height and are capable of passing under an appliance, the appliances shall be installed a minimum of at the clearances required by the appliance manufacturer and not less than 2 feet (610 mm) 1 foot higher above the floor than the height of the tallest vehicle than the tallest vehicle garage door opening.

Exception: The requirements of this section shall not apply where the appliances are protected from motor vehicle impact and installed in accordance with Section 304.3 and NFPA 30A.

Reason: The purpose of this code change is to be able to perform Mechanical/Fuel gas inspections based on door height as opposed to a vehicle that does not exist. A business could intend to use 9' tall vehicles before the building is built, only to find 10' tall vehicles are available and will be more suitable for their need. This will render the appliance installation out of code as soon as the taller vehicle is brought into the building. Many public or repair garage owners will not be aware of the heater requirements being based on the height of their vehicles and it would be doubtful a garage will turn away business as long as the vehicle will fit into their building. The height of the heater will be based on the height of the door and the manufacturers required clearance to the items below. A hanging heater with a 6" clearance to the underside could be installed at the minimum of 1' above the garage door opening height, and a radiant heater that requires a 3' clearance to objects below would be required to be installed at 3' above the tallest vehicle garage door opening height. In this case it would be known at the time of the inspection that no vehicle can be brought into the building that would violate the original height requirement. The Fuel gas code is not a maintenance code and the language in the current code suggests we can keep track and restrict the height of all future vehicles that enter the building for as long as the building stands.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction.

PART I – IFGC

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

PART II – IMC

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG21–06/07 404.1

Proponent: Lawrence Brown, CBO, National Association of Home Builders (NAHB)

Revise as follows:

404.1 Prohibited locations. Piping shall not be installed in or through a circulating duct, clothes chute, chimney or gas vent, ventilating duct, dumbwaiter or elevator shaft. ~~Piping installed downstream of the point of delivery shall not extend through any townhouse unit other than the unit served by such piping.~~

Reason: There is no additional safety or health benefit provided by the text shown to be stricken. This is just another utility run to a dwelling, the same as the water, sewer, and the electric service. All of these other utilities can be run to other townhouse units without this restriction, the same as any utility is run to a separately owned apartment dwelling in a multistory building. Since the “point of delivery” is required to have a shutoff valve in accordance with Section 409, any question of safety related to the piping is already covered. If there is a question of physical damage, this should be addressed separately as a distinct hazard. In addition, if the townhouse is considered a multifamily condo, the owner of the individual unit has no right or control over the piping the same as an owner of an apartment condo unit.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG22–06/07 404.1

Proponent: Guy McMann, CBO, Jefferson County, Colorado, representing Colorado Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (CAPMO)

Revise as follows:

404.1 Prohibited locations. Piping shall not be installed in or through a ~~circulating air supply, return or exhaust~~ duct, clothes chute, chimney or gas vent, ~~ventilating duct~~, dumbwaiter or elevator shaft. Piping installed downstream of the point of delivery shall not extend through any townhouse unit other than the unit served by such piping.

Reason: The term circulating air duct is being confused with a return air plenum. The true intent here is to keep piping out of air ducts in general. This section is constantly being misapplied in the thinking that a return air plenum can be considered a duct because air passes through it. This is simply not the case as gas lines have always been allowed in commercial return air plenums. Adding this language will help everyone in understanding what the intent here really is.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG23–06/07 404.6, 404.6.1 (New), 404.6.2 (New)

Proponent: James Ranfone, American Gas Association

1. Revise as follows:

404.6 Piping in solid floors. Piping in solid floors shall be laid in channels in the floor and covered in a manner that will allow access to the piping with a minimum amount of damage to the building. Where such piping is subject to exposure to excessive moisture or corrosive substances, the piping shall be protected in an approved manner. As an alternative to installation in channels, the piping shall be installed in a conduit of Schedule 40 steel, wrought iron, PVC

or ABS pipe with tightly sealed ends and joints in accordance with Section 404.6.1 or 404.6.2. Both ends of such conduit shall extend not less than 2 inches (51 mm) beyond the point where the pipe emerges from the floor. The conduit shall be vented above grade to the outdoors and shall be installed so as to prevent the entry of water and insects.

2. Add new text as follows:

404.6.1 Conduit with one end terminating outdoors The conduit shall extend into an occupiable portion of the building and, at the point where the conduit terminates in the building, the space between the conduit and the gas piping shall be sealed to prevent the possible entrance of any gas leakage. The conduit shall extend not less than 2 inches (51 mm) beyond the point where the pipe emerges from the floor. If the end sealing is capable of withstanding the full pressure of the gas pipe, the conduit shall be designed for the same pressure as the pipe. Such conduit shall extend not less than 4 inches (102 mm) outside the building, shall be vented above grade to the outdoors, and shall be installed so as to prevent the entrance of water and insects.

404.6.2 Conduit with both ends terminating indoors. Where the conduit originates and terminates within the same building, the conduit shall originate and terminate in an accessible portion of the building and shall not be sealed. The conduit shall extend not less than 2 inches (51 mm) beyond the point where the pipe emerges from the floor.

Reason: The proposed revision allows two installation methods for gas piping encased inside a conduit when installed within a slab. The current allowed method requires the conduit to be vented to the outdoors. The second method would apply when both ends of the gas piping originate and terminate indoors. In this case, the protective conduit is required to be open (not sealed) and located in an accessible space to enable quick detection by the building occupants should a gas leak occur. The open and unsealed conduit provides a similar level of gas leak detection that currently exists for a gas leak in any above ground portion of the gas piping system. The two proposed methods are consistent with our proposed change to Section 404.11 and coordinates with a similar revision contained in the 2006 National Fuel Gas Code (Section 7.1.6.2).

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG24-06/07

404.8

Proponent: James Ranfone, American Gas Association

Revise as follows:

404.8 Protection against corrosion. Metallic pipe or tubing exposed to corrosive action, such as soil condition or moisture, shall be protected in an approved manner. Zinc coatings (galvanizing) shall not be deemed adequate protection for gas piping underground. ~~Ferrous metal exposed in exterior locations shall be protected from corrosion in a manner satisfactory to the code official.~~ Where dissimilar metals are joined underground, an insulating coupling or fitting shall be used. Piping shall not be laid in contact with cinders.

Reason: The sentence regarding protection from corrosion is redundant and should be deleted. The first sentence provides adequate coverage for protection against corrosion.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG25-06/07

404.11, 404.11.1, 404.11.2 (New)

Proponent: James Ranfone, American Gas Association

1. Revise as follows:

404.11 Piping underground beneath buildings. Piping installed underground beneath buildings is prohibited except where the piping is encased in a conduit of wrought iron, plastic pipe, or steel pipe designed to withstand the superimposed loads. The conduit shall be protected from corrosion in accordance with Section 404.8 and shall be installed in accordance with Section 404.11.1 or 404.11.2.

404.11.1 Conduit with one end terminating outdoors. ~~Such~~ The conduit shall extend into an occupiable portion of the building and, at the point where the conduit terminates in the building, the space between the conduit and the gas

pipng shall be sealed to prevent the possible entrance of any gas leakage. The conduit shall extend not less than 2 inches (51 mm) beyond the point where the pipe emerges from the floor. Where the end sealing is capable of withstanding the full pressure of the gas pipe, the conduit shall be designed for the same pressure as the pipe. Such conduit shall extend not less than 4 inches (102 mm) outside the building, shall be vented above grade to the outdoors, and shall be installed so as to prevent the entrance of water and insects. ~~The conduit shall be protected from corrosion in accordance with Section 404.8.~~

2. Add new text as follows:

404.11.2 Conduit with both ends terminating indoors. Where the conduit originates and terminates within the same building, the conduit shall originate and terminate in an accessible portion of the building and shall not be sealed. The conduit shall extend not less than 2 inches (51 mm) beyond the point where the pipe emerges from the floor.

Reason: The proposed revision adds a second installation method for gas piping that is aboveground indoors but must be extended beneath the building floor to reach an appliance, for example, a cooking appliance located in a kitchen island. In this case, the protective conduit is required to be open (not sealed) and located in an accessible space to enable quick detection by the building occupants should a gas leak occur. The open and unsealed conduit provides a similar level of gas leak detection that currently exists for a gas leak in any above ground portion of the gas piping system. The propose IFGC revision coordinates with a similar revision contained in the 2006 National Fuel Gas Code (Section 7.1.6.2).

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG26–06/07

404.11

Proponent: William R. Rich, Omegaflex, Inc., representing CSST Gas Piping Industry

Revise as follows:

404.11 Piping underground beneath buildings. Piping installed underground beneath buildings is prohibited except where the piping is encased in an approved ~~conduit of wrought iron, plastic pipe, or steel pipe~~ designed to withstand the superimposed loads. Such conduit shall extend into an occupiable portion of the building and, at the point where the conduit terminates in the building, the space between the conduit and the gas piping shall be sealed to prevent the possible entrance of any gas leakage. Where the end sealing is capable of withstanding the full pressure of the gas pipe, the conduit shall be designed for the same pressure as the pipe. Such conduit shall extend not less than 4 inches (102 mm) outside the building, shall be vented above grade to the outdoors, and shall be installed so as to prevent the entrance of water and insects. The conduit shall be protected from corrosion in accordance with Section 404.8.

Reason: Proposed revision will harmonize IFGC Section 404.11 with NFPA 54 National Fuel Gas Code Section 6.1.6. Equivalence between these requirements is important for code officials and gas piping contractors.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG27–06/07

404.14.1

Proponent: James Ranfone, American Gas Association

Revise as follows:

404.14.1 Limitations. Plastic pipe shall be installed ~~outside outdoors~~ underground only. Plastic pipe shall not be used within or under any building or slab or be operated at pressures greater than 100 psig (689 kPa) for natural gas or 30 psig (207 kPa) for LP-gas.

Exceptions:

1. Plastic pipe shall be permitted to terminate above ground outside of buildings where installed in premanufactured anodeless risers or service head adapter risers that are installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.
2. Plastic pipe shall be permitted to terminate with a wall head adapter within buildings where the plastic pipe is inserted in a piping material for fuel gas use in buildings.
3. Plastic pipe shall not be prohibited under outdoor patio, walkway and driveway slabs provided that the burial depth complies with Section 404.9.

Reason: The current prohibition on plastic piping under all slabs would include common outdoor slabs such as patios, walkways and driveways. The proposed new exception would permit plastic pipe under these outdoor slabs. It appears that the main concern of 404.14.1 is to prevent plastic pipe damage from stresses due to imposed weight that buildings cause on the surrounding ground. This concern is valid for buildings but not for patios, walkways and driveways where the plastic pipe is buried in accordance with 404.9 (12-inch minimum). Many gas utilities routinely install plastic service lines under these slabs and have not found this type of installation to cause damage to the plastic pipe.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG28–06/07

404.14.2, Chapter 8

Proponent: James Ranfone, American Gas Association

1. Revise as follows:

404.14.2 Connections. Connections made ~~outside~~ outdoors and underground between metallic and plastic piping shall be made only with transition fittings ~~categorized as Category I in accordance~~ conforming with ASTM D 2513 Category I or ASTM F 1973.

2. Add standard to Chapter 8 as follows:

ASTM

F 1973–05 Standard Specification for Factory Assembled Anodeless Risers and Transition Fittings in Polyethylene (PE) and Polyamide 11 (PA 11) Fuel Gas Distribution Systems

Reason: To add acceptable connection method using factory assembled anodeless risers and transition fittings conforming with ASTM F 1973. The proposed IFGC revision coordinates with a similar revision contained in the 2006 National Fuel Gas Code (Section 7.1.7.2).

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: Results of the review of the proposed standard(s) will be posted on the ICC website by August 20, 2006.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG29–06/07

404.15

Proponent: Steve Tokarz, Brass Craft Manufacturing

Delete without substitution:

~~**404.15 Prohibited devices.** A device shall not be placed inside the piping or fittings that will reduce the cross-sectional area or otherwise obstruct the free flow of gas.~~

~~**Exception:** Approved gas filters.~~

Reason: Past history suggests that this section was added to the code to prevent a practice of adding materials into gas piping fittings that were touted as additives that would increase the energy value (BTU) of the gas supply. Not only was the energy value unimproved but the additional materials could actually decrease appliance performance by restricting the flow of gas. The gas flow restriction was particularly of concern during times when gas distribution regulation had a larger variance than what is common today.

Section 404.15 Prohibited Devices potentially conflicts with sections 402.2 Maximum Gas Demand and 402.5 Allowable Pressure Drop. Some gas valves or manifolds commonly used throughout a piping system could be interpreted as failing section 404.15.

The section is easily misunderstood and could be improperly interpreted. Sections 402.2 and 402.5 as well as the piping tables adequately address the flow and pressure drops needed in a properly designed gas system. Any devices in the piping system should be accounted for in those engineering calculations.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG30-06/07

408.4

Proponent: James Ranfone, American Gas Association

Revise as follows:

408.4 Sediment trap. Where a sediment trap is not incorporated as part of the gas utilization equipment, a sediment trap shall be installed downstream of the equipment shutoff valve ~~as close to the inlet of the equipment as practical.~~ The sediment trap shall be either a tee fitting with a capped nipple in the bottom opening of the run of the tee or other device approved as an effective sediment trap. Illuminating appliances, ranges, clothes dryers and outdoor grills need not be so equipped.

Exception: A single sediment trap shall be permitted to be located upstream of the appliance shutoff valves and serve multiple appliances where the sediment trap, shutoff valves and appliances served are all located in the same room.

Reason: The word "practical" is not appropriate code language because it is too prescriptive and open to varying interpretations.

The new single sediment trap exception is being added to clarify that sediment traps are not needed for multiple appliances served by a single piping branch as long as there is at least one properly installed sediment trap at the beginning of the piping section.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FG31-06/07

408.4

Proponent: Guy Tomberlin, Fairfax County, Virginia, representing Virginia Plumbing and Mechanical Inspectors Association (VPMIA) and the Virginia Building Code Officials Association (VBCOA)

Revise as follows:

408.4 Sediment trap. Where a sediment trap is not incorporated as part of the gas utilization equipment, a sediment trap shall be installed ~~downstream of the equipment shutoff valve~~ as close to the inlet of the equipment appliance as practical. The sediment trap shall be either a tee fitting with having a capped nipple in the bottom opening of the run of the tee of any length installed in the bottommost opening of the tee or other device approved as an effective sediment trap. Illuminating appliances, ranges, clothes dryers and outdoor grills need not be so equipped.

Reason: The sediment trap requirements have not been consistent in years past. Some code officials still reject gas piping systems that have sediment traps installed with a 4 inch nipple and cap. They unjustifiably claim it must be at least 6 inches in length. These rejections often result in the re-piping of a system. The space provisions required are difficult at best to comply with. Another unjustified provision that some misinterpret, because of the phrase "the bottom opening of the run of the tee", that the tee must be installed in the vertical position and the nipple and cap must be located in the bottom of that tee, the IFGC commentary even supports this overly restrictive notion. Are we to believe that sediment flowing through a gas piping system will not find its way into a tee that is facing down in the run of a pipe with an all thread nipple with cap installed in it? These ridiculous concepts would lead the user to believe that unwanted sediment is constantly flowing through gas piping systems everywhere, everyday. Most have never seen a system adversely affected by sediment. Most have never seen reports or any data that would support this. The IFGC Code Development Committee even voted to delete sediment trap requirements in the last code development cycle, but the gas appliance manufacturers (GAMA) submitted a successful Final Action comment to overturn committee action. This proposal corrects yet another ridiculous requirement of this section. The sediment trap does not need to be located after the appliance shut off valve. Service technicians do not service sediment traps when servicing the appliance. It is common practice to have a single gas line extend down from an overhead main and then provide two tees positioned for two different appliances, such as a furnace and a water heater, or two boilers, and have a single sediment trap on the bottom of the drop. Current text would prohibit this completely appropriate installation and require two separate drops with two separate sediment traps. Why would so many gas appliances not have to comply with the sediment trap requirements? It would appear that only boilers, water heaters, and furnaces are required to be provided with sediment traps. Does the sediment in a gas piping system know to go straight for these type appliances? Most all gas appliances have similar control devices such as the appliance regulator and the factory installed gas valve. How is it that we are not hearing about any sediment blockages in appliance control devices when sediment traps are only required for a small percentage of appliances. I submit that a sediment trap is not necessary at all! The gas appliance testing community has insisted that it is a necessity. They probably have done testing under adverse conditions to verify this. But gas that is supplied today is not loaded with sediment. In fact due to many other vigorous requirements that suppliers must comply with most gas is upward of 95%- 99% pure. If sediment is in a system then you have a much greater problem than the location or position of the sediment trap. Please support relaxing these overly restrictive, unwarranted, unnecessary and costly requirements that serve absolutely no benefit.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FG32-06/07

409.5, 409.5.1 (New), 409.5.2 (New), 409.5.3 (New)

Proponent: James Ranfone, American Gas Association

1. Delete and substitute as follows:

~~**409.5 Equipment shutoff valve.** Each appliance shall be provided with a shutoff valve separate from the appliance. The shutoff valve shall be located in the same room as the appliance, not further than 6 feet (1829 mm) from the appliance, and shall be installed upstream from the union, connector or quick disconnect device it serves. Such shutoff valves shall be provided with access.~~

~~**Exception:** Shutoff valves for vented decorative appliances and decorative appliances for installation in vented fireplaces shall not be prohibited from being installed in an area remote from the appliance where such valves are provided with ready access. Such valves shall be permanently identified and shall serve no other equipment. Piping from the shutoff valve to within 3 feet (914 mm) of the appliance connection shall be sized in accordance with Section 402.~~

~~**409.5 Appliance shutoff valve.** Each appliance shall be provided with a shutoff valve in accordance with Section 409.5.1, 409.5.2 or 409.5.3.~~

~~**409.5.1 Located within same room.** Where the shutoff valve is located in the same room as the appliance, the shutoff valve shall be within 6 feet (1829 mm) of the appliance, and shall be installed upstream of the union, connector or quick disconnect device it serves. Such shutoff valves shall be provided with access. Appliance shutoff valves located in the firebox of a fireplace shall be installed in accordance with the appliance manufacturer's instructions.~~

~~**409.5.2 Vented decorative appliances.** Shutoff valves for vented decorative appliances and decorative appliances for installation in vented fireplaces shall not be prohibited from being installed in an area remote from the appliances where such valves are provided with ready access. Such valves shall be permanently identified and shall serve no other appliance. The piping from the shutoff valve to within 6 feet (1829 mm) of the appliance shall be designed, sized and installed in accordance with Sections 401 through 408.~~

~~**409.5.3 Located at manifold.** Where the appliance shutoff valve is installed at a manifold, such shutoff valve shall be located within 50 feet (15 240 mm) of the appliance served and shall be readily accessible and permanently identified. The piping from the manifold to within 6 feet (1829 mm) of the appliance shall be designed, sized and installed in accordance with Sections 401 through 408.~~

2. Delete without substitution:

~~**409.5.1 Shutoff valve in fireplace.** Equipment shutoff valves located in the firebox of a fireplace shall be installed in accordance with the appliance manufacturer's instructions.~~

Reason: The revisions reorganize the appliance shutoff valve location coverage and add in a new allowed valve location at the vicinity of the manifold when such piping configuration is installed. Appliance shutoff valves are required by the IFGC to permit the servicing and replacement of an appliance without the need to shut down the entire gas system. These valves are not emergency shutoff valves. The proposed IFGC revision coordinates with a similar revision contained in the 2006 National Fuel Gas Code (Section 9.6.4.3).

The phrase "separate from the appliance" is being deleted since it is mistakenly being interpreted as meaning that the shut off valve cannot be located inside or under the housing of an appliance. This is not the code intent. For some appliances (i.e. wall heaters, vented fireplaces), the shutoff valve can be installed inside or under the appliance. It is our understanding that the main intent of this phrase is that the appliance's automatic valve cannot be used to meet the shutoff valve requirement.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG33-06/07

409.5

Proponent: James Ranfone, American Gas Association

Revise as follows:

409.5 Equipment shutoff valve. Each appliance shall be provided with a shutoff valve separate from the appliance. The shutoff valve shall be located in the same room as the appliance, not further than 6 feet (1829 mm) from the appliance, and shall be installed upstream from the union, connector or quick disconnect device it serves. Such shutoff valves shall be provided with access.

Exception: ~~Shutoff valves for vented decorative appliances and decorative appliances for installation in vented fireplaces~~ gas fireplaces, appliances installed in vented fireplaces and appliances installed in ventless firebox enclosures shall not be prohibited from being installed in an area remote from the appliance where such valves are provided with ready access. Such valves shall be permanently identified and shall serve no other ~~equipment~~ appliance. Piping from the shutoff valve to within 3 feet (914 mm) of the appliance connection shall be sized in accordance with Section 402.

Reason: The current code exception allows the remote location of a shutoff valve serving a vented decorative fireplace and vented gas logs installed in vented fireplaces. The revision would expand this allowance to any appliance that is installed in a vented fireplace and also for ventless firebox enclosure, namely vented and vent-free room heaters. Appliance shutoff valves are required by the IFGC to permit the servicing and replacement of an appliance without the need to shut down the entire gas system. These valves are not emergency shutoff valves. The proposed IFGC revision coordinates with a similar revision contained in the 2006 National Fuel Gas Code (Section 9.6.4.2).

The word "equipment" is being revised to "appliance" to coordinate the IFGC sections with the IFGS sections.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FG34-06/07

409.6 (New)

Proponent: Guy Tomberlin, Fairfax County, Virginia, representing Virginia Plumbing and Mechanical Inspectors Association (VPMIA) and the Virginia Building Code Officials Association (VBCOA)

Add new text as follows:

409.6 Shutoff valve for educational, research, commercial, and industrial laboratories. Where provided with two or more fuel gas outlets, including table, bench, and hood mounted outlets, each laboratory space in educational, research, commercial and industrial occupancies shall be provided with a single dedicated shutoff valve through which all such gas outlets shall be supplied. The dedicated shutoff valves shall be readily accessible, located within the laboratory space served, located adjacent to the egress door from the space and shall be identified by approved signage stating "gas shutoff."

Reason: This is common practice for the referenced types of spaces. One example would be a science lab in a high school. It is logical to have the instructor or person in charge possess the capability to turn off the flow of gas to each class room.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FG35-06/07

410.3.1

Proponent: James Ranfone, American Gas Association

Revise as follows:

410.3.1 Vent piping. Vent piping for relief vents and breather vents shall be constructed of materials allowed for gas piping in accordance with Section 403. Vent piping shall be not smaller than the vent connection on the pressure regulating device. Vent piping serving relief vents and combination relief and breather vents shall be run independently to the outdoors and shall serve only a single device vent. Vent piping serving only breather vents is permitted to be connected in a manifold arrangement where sized in accordance with an approved design that minimizes back pressure in the event of diaphragm rupture.

Reason: The IFGC does not specify the type of materials that can be used for regulator vents. The proposed revision would allow all piping materials currently allowed for gas piping.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FG36–06/07

410.3.1

Proponent: David M. Wenzlaff, County of Henrico, Virginia, representing Virginia Plumbing and Mechanical Inspectors Association (VPMIA) and the Virginia Building Code Officials Association (VBCOA)

Revise as follows:

410.3.1 Vent piping. Vent piping shall be not smaller than the vent connection on the pressure regulating device. Vent piping serving relief vents and combination relief and breather vents shall be run independently to the outdoors and shall serve only a single device vent. Vent piping serving only breather vents is permitted to be connected in a manifold arrangement where sized in accordance with an approved design that minimizes back pressure in the event of diaphragm rupture. Regulator vent piping shall not exceed the developed length specified in the regulator manufacturer's installation instructions.

Reason: Even when engineering design is applied, the regulator vent piping distances still must be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FG37–06/07

410.4 (New)

Proponent: Sidney Cavanaugh, Cavanaugh Consulting, representing Brass Craft

Add new text as follows:

410.4 Excess flow valves. Where automatic excess flow gas shutoff devices (valves) are installed, they shall be listed and approved and shall be sized for the maximum flow anticipated in the fuel gas piping in which they are installed.

Reason: These devices increase the protection of health and safety of consumers and meet appropriate standards such as CSA 3-92 and ANSI/CSA Z21.93. These safety devices can be used on the fuel gas supply system to eliminate potential explosions as well as added fuel sources to existing fires should they occur. These valves should be recognized in the IFGC as they are currently listed by all model code agencies in North America and are recognized by the 2006 UPC. It is also a companion to other code changes.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FG38–06/07

410.4 (New)

Proponent: Joseph Underwood, Hugo, Minnesota

Add new text as follows:

410.4 Regulator protection. Pressure regulators shall be designed, installed or protected so that their operation will not be affected by the elements including freezing rain, sleet, snow, ice, mud and debris. Such protection is allowed to be integral with the regulator.

Reason: The purpose of this proposal is to move the existing requirement, 413.6 Pressure regulators, to Section 410, Pressure regulators, which will ensure that pressure regulators be protected from the elements.

Moving the provisions of Sections 413.6 to Section 410 would provide clarity to the code by requiring pressure regulators in general be protected, not just pressure regulators installed in compressed natural gas motor vehicle fuel dispensing stations as the code is currently written

This requirement currently exists in the International Fuel Gas Code, however, it resides in Section 413, Compressed Natural Gas Motor Vehicle Fuel-Dispensing Stations, 413.6 Pressure regulators. Adding the proposed text, or simply moving the provisions of 413.6 to Section 410 Flow Controls, would provide regulator protection in general and ensure consistency in the code.

National Fuel Gas Code 2.8.3 Regulator Protection. Pressure regulators shall be protected against physical damage.

1991 & 1997 Uniform Mechanical Code, 1320.9 Mechanical Protection. Gas outlet risers, regulators, meters, valves or other exposed equipment shall be protected from mechanical damage. Such protection may consist of posts, fencing or other permanent barriers.

Atmospherically controlled regulators shall be installed in such a manner that moisture cannot enter the regulator vent and accumulate above the diaphragm. When the regulator vent may be obstructed by snow or ice, shields, hoods or other suitable devices shall be provided to guard against obstruction of the vent opening.

O.A.R.A. Manufacturer Installation Guide: In case of outside installation, the regulators should be properly protected from inclement weather.

Minnesota Dept. of Public Safety News Advisory, March 12, 1999: ...Outside meter and service regulator sets and other facilities should be kept clear of dripping water and accumulations of snow

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction. Estimated additional cost to construction is less than \$5.00.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG39-06/07

411.1, 411.1.1

Proponent: James Ranfone, American Gas Association

Revise as follows:

411.1 Connecting appliances. Except as required by Section 411.1.1, appliances shall be connected to the piping system by one of the following:

1. Rigid metallic pipe and fittings.
2. Corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST) where installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
3. Semirigid metallic tubing and metallic fittings. Lengths shall not exceed 6 feet (1829 mm) and shall be located entirely in the same room as the appliance. Semirigid metallic tubing shall not enter a motor-operated appliance through an unprotected knockout opening.
4. Listed and labeled appliance connectors in compliance with ANSI Z21.24 and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions and located entirely in the same room as the appliance.
5. Listed and labeled quick-disconnect devices used in conjunction with listed and labeled appliance connectors.
6. Listed and labeled convenience outlets used in conjunction with listed and labeled appliance connectors.
- ~~7. Listed and labeled appliance connectors complying with ANSI Z21.69 and listed for use with food service equipment having casters, or that is otherwise subject to movement for cleaning, and other large movable equipment.~~
- 8- 7. Listed and labeled outdoor appliance connectors in compliance with ANSI Z21.75/CSA 6.27 and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.

411.1.1 Commercial cooking appliances. Commercial cooking appliances that are moved for cleaning and sanitation purposes shall be connected to the piping system with an appliance connector listed as complying with ANSI Z21.69 or in accordance with item 1, 2 or 3 of Section 411.1.

Reason: There are two sections covering the same topic; 411.1 #7 and 411.1.1. Section 411.1.1 was added into the 2006 IFGC and has the same general intent as item #7 in 411.1, to require the use of Z21.69 connectors for food service appliances that are routinely moved for cleaning. The proposed deletion of 411.1 #7 in favor of 411.1.1 eliminates duplication and clarifies the code.

The proposal would also allow the use of schedule 40 steel, tubing or other listed connectors for commercial cooking appliances. These types of connections are currently used for many types of commercial cooking appliances. Z21.69 connectors are intended for appliances equipped with casters that are frequently moved for cleaning. Many other types of cooking appliances do not have casters and are only occasionally or rarely moved.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: CSST is intended to directly connect only to those appliances that are fixed-in-place and not movable.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG40-06/07

411.1.3.3

Proponent: Guy Tomberlin, Fairfax County, Virginia, representing Virginia Plumbing and Mechanical Inspectors Association (VPMIA) and the Virginia Building Code Officials Association (VBCOA)

Revise as follows:

411.1.3.3 Prohibited locations and penetrations. Connectors shall not be concealed within, or extended through, walls, floors, partitions, ceilings or appliance housings.

Exceptions:

1. Connectors constructed of materials allowed for piping systems in accordance with Section 403 shall be permitted to pass through walls, floors, partitions and ceilings where installed in accordance with the exception to Section 409.5.

2. Rigid steel pipe connectors shall be permitted to extend through openings in appliance housings.
3. Fireplace inserts that are factory equipped with grommets, sleeves or other means of protection in accordance with the listing of the appliance.

Reason: This proposal clarifies the approved use of other piping material for connectors when the shutoff valve may be located in a remote location from the appliance. In addition, the reference to 409.5 clarifies that pipe sizing shall remain in accordance with Section 402 to within 3 feet of the appliance. In addition, the newly added #2 provides guidance for the common practice of utilizing rigid pipe connectors.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FG41–06/07

411.1.3.3

Proponent: James Ranfone, American Gas Association

Revise as follows:

411.1.3.3 Prohibited locations and penetrations. Connectors shall not be concealed within, or extended through, walls, floors, partitions, or ceilings or appliance housings. Semirigid tubing and listed connectors shall not be installed through an opening in an appliance housing, cabinet, or casing, except where the tubing or connector is protected against damage.

Exception: ~~Fireplace inserts that are factory equipped with grommets, sleeves or other means of protection in accordance with the listing of the appliance.~~ Piping and semirigid tubing used to connect appliances in accordance with the exception to Section 409.5 shall not be prohibited from being concealed within or extended through walls, floors, partitions and ceilings.

Reason: The proposed revisions correct two current code flaws:

1. By striking the words “or appliance housings” and adding specific coverage for tube-type connectors, the revision corrects a current code flaw that prevents the common use of schedule 40 steel pipe to pass through an appliance housing. The revision would also allow a wider variety of appliances to have tube-type connectors pass through their housing. We see no justification for the current limitation for fireplace inserts only. Thin wall materials used to connect appliances must be protected against possible damage when passing through the appliance’s outer housing, cabinet or casing. Appliance vibrations and thermal expansion/contractions may cause the connector to rub against the appliance’s housing causing possible damage. The proposed IFGC revision coordinates with a similar revision contained in the 2006 National Fuel Gas Code (Section 9.6.1).
2. New coverage is also required to correct a second code flaw where an appliance shutoff valve is installed remotely for decorative appliances (and for our new proposal to allow shutoff valves at manifolds). For these installations, all piping between the shutoff valve and the appliance is considered to be a connector and Section 411.1.3.3 disallows this piping from passing through walls, floors, etc. This prevents the use of these remotely located shutoff valves and this is not the code’s intent. The revision would provide an exception for these installations.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FG42–06/07

411.1.4 (New)

Proponent: Richard Sekerchak, Dormont Manufacturing Company

Add new text as follows:

411.1.4 Commercial cooking appliance requirements. Movable gas appliance connectors complying with ANSI Z21.69 shall be installed in accordance with Items 1 through 4.

1. The end connections of movable gas appliance connectors shall be located not less than 36 inches (914 mm) and not more than 42 inches (1067 mm) above the finished floor.
2. The gas supply manifold branch connections and the connections to the appliances shall both be oriented vertically down.
3. Movable gas appliance connectors shall be configured in a vertical U-shape.
4. The end connections of movable gas appliance connectors shall be horizontally aligned with each other in a line perpendicular to the wall with a horizontal misalignment allowance of not more than 3 inches (76 mm).

Reason: Increase safety by:

- Reducing strain on movable appliance gas connector tubes,
- Standardize the connection locations to avoid random locations and configurations depending on installer, and
- Assure manufacturer's instructions are being followed for safe installations.

Low-level connections cause extreme bending of the connector tube at the area behind the end fitting that will lead to premature failure. Extreme bending also causes difficulty with proper connection/latching of a quick disconnect in a reverse orientation due to the inability to achieve proper alignment of the mating parts.

For high-level and low-level connections, the appliance and connector movement is dramatically reduced which allows for added strain to be imparted to the tube during movement of an appliance. With this less than optimum positioning, the restraining device does not properly perform its intended function.

Since, by code, movable appliance connectors can be connected to the gas supply with hard pipe instead of with a movable gas appliance connector, the manifold must be designed to accommodate both methods.

Avoid gas connectors being installed in an upward loop orientation (they flop to the side from their own weight putting bending stress on the tube ends) or laying on floors under appliances and between casters (prevents easy movement of appliance for cleaning and crush potential).

Avoid torquing of the connector tubing at the end connections.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction. The cost to follow the proposed installation arrangement is negligible as compared to the cost for a loss, litigation, injury or death.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG43– 06/07

411.1.4 (New)

Proponent: Mike Deegan, Clearwater Gas Systems, representing American Public Gas Association

Add new text as follows:

411.1.4 Outdoor appliance connectors. Outdoor gas hose connectors shall be permitted to connect only portable outdoor gas-fired appliances. An equipment shutoff valve and a listed quick-disconnect device, or a listed gas convenience outlet shall be installed at the point where the connector is attached to the supply piping and shall be installed so as to prevent the accumulation of foreign matter. Outdoor hose connectors shall not exceed 12 feet (3658 mm) in length and the connection shall be made only in an outdoor area where the appliance is to be used.

Reason: In warmer climates on a year round basis and in the summer months, portable cooking equipment such as BBQs are utilized frequently, and are stored indoors away from the location when not in use. Typically some appliance manufacturers have been providing quick disconnects and 12 foot hoses to ensure proper clearances to combustibles are met. Additionally, to meet the storage intention of the outdoor cooking appliance, it is safer to utilize a quick disconnect device and hose rather than mechanically connect and disconnect an appliance connector which could eventually lead to connector failure with potential leakage and/or fire.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG44–06/07

411.1.5 (New)

Proponent: Guy Tomberlin, Fairfax County, Virginia, representing Virginia Plumbing and Mechanical Inspectors Association (VPMIA) and the Virginia Building Code Officials Association (VBCOA)

Add new text as follows:

411.1.5 Unions. A union fitting shall be provided in the appliance connector for appliances connected by item 1 or 2 of Section 411.1. Such unions shall be accessible and located downstream of the shutoff valve required by Section 409.5.

Reason: This basic requirement has somehow managed to get lost from the code's requirements. This is a fundamental practice that has been commonly preformed for many years. A union is necessary in order to service various components located within gas appliances. In addition, a union is the only practical fitting installed to connect the piping system to the appliance when rigid piping is installed as a connector.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG45–06/07

501.4

Proponent: James Ranfone, American Gas Association

Revise as follows:

501.4 Minimum size of chimney or vent. Chimneys and vents shall be sized in accordance with Sections 503 and 504.

Reason: Both Sections 503 and 504 cover vent sizing. While the code user would eventually be directed by Section 503.5.5 #1 to use Section 504 for Category I and other appliances listed for use with Type B vents, the proposed revision would help notify the user to this requirement at the very beginning of the vent coverage.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FG46–06/07

501.15.4, 501.15.4.1 (New)

Proponent: Bob Eugene, Underwriters Laboratories Inc.

1. Revise as follows:

501.15.4 Clearances. Chimneys and vents shall have airspace clearance to combustibles in accordance with the *International Building Code* and the chimney or vent manufacturer's installation instructions. ~~Noncombustible firestopping or fireblocking shall be provided in accordance with the *International Building Code*.~~

Exception: Masonry chimneys equipped with a chimney lining system tested and listed for installation in chimneys in contact with combustibles in accordance with UL 1777, and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, shall not be required to have clearance between combustible materials and exterior surfaces of the masonry chimney.

2. Add new text as follows:

501.15.4.1 Fireblocking. Noncombustible firestopping or fireblocking shall be provided in accordance with the *International Building Code*.

Reason: The purpose is to delete unnecessary words and to reformat the code. This revision adds clarity.

Re-formatting this section allows deletion of duplicative words that are included only because 501.15.4 covers both clearances and firestopping. By dividing this into two sections, clarity is added.

Bibliography: IMC 801.18.4

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: Are all chimney lining systems evaluated by UL 1777 listed for use in chimneys in contact with combustibles?

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FG47–06/07

502.6.1 (New)

Proponent: Guy McMann, CBO, Jefferson County, Colorado, representing Colorado Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (CAPMO)

Add new text as follows:

502.6.1 Horizontal support of vents. Vent systems passing through roofs having a slope greater than 12 units vertical in 12 units horizontal shall be supported by a minimum of 3 guy wires or other approved support devices equally spaced around the vent and securely fastened to the structure. Vent systems in excess of 5-feet in height and passing through flat roofs shall be supported by a minimum of 3 guy wires or other approved support devices, equally spaced around the vent and securely fastened to the structure.

Reason: Venting systems whether gas or other types of exhaust terminals are susceptible to wind damage when the vents become too tall through the roof. At a point over 5-feet there will be an exposed joint and unless the vent is secured in place to prevent horizontal movement, the joint could become weakened to the point of failure, thus the pipe becoming dislodged or loosened. Many locations are in high wind areas and type B-vent joints will not hold up to the punishment from high or severe winds. In the case of a flat roof, a B-vent could quite possibly have to be installed higher than 5-feet to clear an intake, parapet, or other obstruction. In this case, 3 wires would be appropriate or other approved means of bracing. 502.6 addresses the hangers for weight, and is generic in nature. This proposal is specifically addressing horizontal movement. It is important that venting systems stay in place during periods of high or severe winds.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG48–06/07

505.1.1

Proponent: Guy Tomberlin, Fairfax County, Virginia, representing Virginia Plumbing and Mechanical Inspectors Association (VPMIA) and the Virginia Building Code Officials Association (VBCOA)

Revise as follows:

505.1.1 Commercial cooking appliances vented by exhaust hoods. Where commercial cooking appliances are vented by means of the Type I or II kitchen exhaust hood system that serves such appliances, the exhaust system shall be fan powered and the appliances shall be interlocked with the exhaust hood system to prevent appliance operation when the exhaust hood system is not operating. Where a solenoid valve is installed in the gas piping as part of an interlock system, gas piping shall not be installed to bypass such the valve and such valve shall be controlled so as to require a manual reset operation before re-opening. ~~Dampers shall not be installed in the exhaust system.~~

Exception: An interlock between the cooking appliance(s) and the exhaust hood system shall not be required where heat sensors or other approved methods automatically activate the exhaust hood system when cooking operations occur.

Reason: If a manual reset type of solenoid valve is installed, the concern as to “what happens after the event of a power failure” is alleviated. If the power fails, the gas will be shutoff and if the employees fail to turn off all appliances, a hazard could result when the power is restored. Gas valves for fire suppression systems must also be manually reset to prevent accidental gas flow. Only a qualified person will be charged to reset the system and at that time the pilots will be re-lit and the flow of gas restored. This arrangement requires that the pilots be re-lit each day. The appliance manufacturing industry needs to take the responsibility to address this major omission in relation to “standing pilot” technology, to achieve hood operation interlock as required by the IMC for any and all fuel sources. This issue could easily be addressed by the appliance manufacturers and appliance standards. They could either incorporate a separately piped pilot assembly or utilize electronic ignition technology. This problem has been avoided by the appliance industry for many years. These type appliances account for the majority of installations in the restaurants today. Lastly there are no dampers that would be installed in the fuel gas piping system, this is a mechanical (hood) issue and it is already covered adequately in the mechanical code.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG49–06/07

615.7.1

Proponent: David M. Wenzlaff, County of Henrico, Virginia, representing Virginia Plumbing and Mechanical Inspectors Association (VPMIA) and the Virginia Building Code Officials Association (VBCOA)

Revise as follows:

615.7.1 Warning notice. The following permanent notice, constructed of approved material, shall be mechanically attached to the sauna room on the outside:

WARNING: DO NOT EXCEED 30 MINUTES IN SAUNA. EXCESSIVE EXPOSURE CAN BE HARMFUL TO HEALTH. ANY PERSON WITH POOR HEALTH SHOULD CONSULT A PHYSICIAN BEFORE USING SAUNA.

The words shall contrast with the background and the wording shall be in letters not less than 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) high.

~~**Exception:** This section shall not apply to one and two family dwellings.~~

Reason: The IFGC is not applicable for one and two family dwellings, therefore, the exception is meaningless. This section does not appear in the IRC because it does not apply to buildings under the scope of the IRC. See Section G2440.7 (615.7).

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG50–06/07 616.1, Chapter 8

Proponent: Bob Eugene, Underwriters Laboratories Inc.

1. Revise as follows:

616.1 Powered equipment. Permanently installed equipment powered by internal combustion engines and turbines shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions and NFPA 37. Stationary engine generator assemblies shall be listed and labeled in accordance with UL 2200.

2. Add standard to Chapter 8 as follows:

UL
2200–04 Stationary Engine Generator Assemblies

Reason: Add requirements for installation of stationary engine generators.

UL 2200 is the ANSI standard used to evaluate stationary engine generator assemblies for this application. This correlates with IFC 604.1.12 that requires listing and labeling.

UL 2200 is currently referenced in the IFC. UL 2200 requirements cover stationary engine generator assemblies rated 600 volts or less that are intended for installation and use in ordinary locations in accordance with the National Electrical Code NFPA-70; the Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines, NFPA-37, the Standard for Health Care Facilities, NFPA-99, and the Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems, NFPA-110.

Bibliography: IFC Section 604.1.1.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: Results of the review of the proposed standard(s) will be posted on the ICC website by August 20, 2006.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG51–06/07 621.2

Proponent: Craig Conner, Building Quality, representing himself

Revise as follows:

621.2 Prohibited use. One or more unvented room heaters shall not be used as the sole source of comfort heating in a dwelling unit. Unvented room heaters shall not be installed in a manufactured home. Unvented room heaters shall not be installed in a new residence that complies with the air leakage requirements of Section 402.4 of the *International Energy Conservation Code*.

Reason: By design unvented room heaters vent their combustion moisture into the interior of a residence. As new homes get progressively tighter, venting water into the residence becomes a worse idea. There are good reasons we vent a "normal" gas furnace, these are the same reasons we should vent any unvented gas heater.

HUD does not allow unvented heaters in new manufactured homes. Those same heaters should not be allowed into existing manufactured homes; homes which were never designed to tolerate the moisture production by unvented heaters.

The unvented room heater trade association is making matters worse by suggesting unvented heaters are the least expensive way to heat, "You can lower the thermostat of your central heating system...", that an unvented heater is "...an answer to your zone or home heating needs", and that unvented heaters "deliver a remarkable 99% efficiency". This bad product design can be cured simply by adding a vent.

Note: Quotes are from the Vent-Free Gas Products Alliance brochure entitled, *Consumer Guide to Vent-Free Gas Products. 2004.*

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG52-06/07

621.7.2 (New)

Proponent: Tony Longino, County of Greenville, South Carolina, representing himself

Add new text as follows:

621.7.2 Required installation. Where listed ventless firebox enclosures are installed, an unvented decorative room heater shall be installed therein and the installation shall be inspected before the room heater is operated and before a final inspection approval is given.

Reason: Thousands of gas logs and heaters are sold by large chain stores every year to individuals that do not know there are differences between vented and unvented appliances, LP and Natural gas appliances. Most are advised by a salesperson that is unaware of the code requirements for these appliances. Few are permitted and inspected. Many appliances are installed in firebox enclosures that are not compatible with the firebox. Vented appliances installed in unvented fireboxes do not have Oxygen Depletion safety shut off devices to stop the free flow of gasses into the home. Vented appliances do not have a limitation for input rating to limit them in size. Listed enclosures for unvented appliances are tested with unvented appliances of not more than 40,000 Btu/h. Either situation has the potential of creating an immediate life threatening hazard to the unsuspecting homeowner.

Unvented firebox enclosures have but one purpose and in most cases we have only one opportunity to assure the safety of the occupant.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FG53-06/07

623.2

Proponent: Guy Tomberlin, Fairfax County, Virginia, representing Virginia Plumbing and Mechanical Inspectors Association (VPMIA) and the Virginia Building Code Officials Association (VBCOA)

Revise as follows:

623.2 Prohibited location. Cooking appliances designed, tested, listed and labeled for use in commercial occupancies shall not be installed within dwelling units or within any area where domestic cooking operations occur.

Exception: Commercial cooking appliances shall be permitted to be installed within one and two family dwelling units provided that all the applicable commercial codes, appliance standards and manufacturer's installation instructions are complied with. This includes, but is not limited to, clearances, hood requirements, and fire suppression.

Reason: Installation of commercial cooking appliances is a common practice for high end installations. As long as hoods are installed with the appropriate exhaust air flow and make up air provisions and as long as the proper clearances are met this is an acceptable installation. One of the major concerns with commercial appliances is the elevated temperatures that occur during its use. As long as all of the same requirements are followed just as if it was installed in a restaurant the hazards can be mitigated.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: Current Section 623.3 requires cooking appliances in dwellings to be listed for use in dwellings.

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

FG54-06/07

704.1.2.3.5

Proponent: Guy Tomberlin, Fairfax County, Virginia, representing Virginia Plumbing and Mechanical Inspectors Association (VPMIA) and the Virginia Building Code Officials Association (VBCOA)

Revise as follows:

704.1.2.3.5 Protection against physical damage. ~~In concealed locations, w~~ Where piping other than stainless steel piping, stainless steel tubing or black steel is installed through holes or notches in wood studs, joists, rafters or similar members less than 1.5 inches (38 mm) from the nearest edge of the member, the pipe shall be protected by shield

plates. Shield plates shall be a minimum of 1/16-inch-thick (1.6 mm) steel, shall cover the area of the pipe where the member is notched or bored and shall extend a minimum of 4 inches (102 mm) above sole plates, below top plates and to each side of a stud, joist or rafter.

Reason: Last code cycle it was approved to not permit hydrogen piping to be located inside in a concealed location. The rest of the text is important to remain because piping could potentially be installed that is exposed on one side of a wall ceiling or floor but could still have a covering installed on the other.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG55-06/07

Chapter 8

Proponent: Sidney Cavanaugh, Cavanaugh Consulting, representing Brass Craft

Add new standards to Chapter 8 as follows:

ASTM

F 1802-04 Standard Test Method for Performance Testing of Excess Flow Valves

ANSI

Z21.93 CSA 6.30 Harmonized American National Standard/CSA Standard for Excess Flow Valves For Natural
(Under Development) and LP Gas Up To Pressures Of 10 psig

CSA

CSA 3-92 U S Requirements for Excess Flow Valves

Reason: To add appropriate standards for product that may be used on appliances and equipment covered by the IFGC.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: The proposed standards are not referenced in any current or proposed text.
Results of the review of the proposed standard(s) will be posted on the ICC website by August 20, 2006.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

FG56-06/07

Chapter 8

Proponent: Standards writing organizations as listed below.

Revise standards as follows:

ASTM

ASTM International
100 Barr Harbor Drive
West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959

Standard
reference
number

Title

A 53/A 53M-05 02	Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless
A 106/A 106M-04b	Specification for Seamless Carbon Steel Pipe for High-Temperature Service
B 210-04 02	Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Drawn Seamless Tubes
B-280-02	Specification for Seamless Copper Tube for Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Field Service
C 270-05a 04	Specification for Mortar for Unit Masonry
C-64-72 (1977)	Specification for Fireclay Brick Refractories for Heavy-Duty Stationary-Boiler Service
D 2513-05 04a	Specification for Thermoplastic Gas Pressure Pipe, Tubing, and Fittings

NFPA

National Fire Protection Association
1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02269-9101

Standard
reference
number

Title

211-03 06 Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances

UL

Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.
333 Pfingsten Road
Northbrook, IL 60062

Standard
reference
number

Title

103-2001 Factory-Built Chimneys, for Residential type and Building Heating Appliances with Revisions through December ~~2003~~ 2005

641-95 Type L Low-Temperature Venting Systems— with Revisions through ~~April 1999~~ August 2005

Reason: The *ICC Code Development Process for the International Codes* (Procedures) Section 4.5* requires the updating of referenced standards to be accomplished administratively, and be processed as a Code Proposal. In May 2005, a letter was sent to each developer of standards that are referenced in the I-Codes, asking them to provide ICC with a list of their standards in order to update to the current edition. Above is the list received of the referenced standards under the maintenance responsibility of the IFGC Committee.

* **4.5 Updating Standards:** The updating of standards referenced by the Codes shall be accomplished administratively by the appropriate code development committee in accordance with these full procedures except that multiple standards to be updated may be included in a single proposal.

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF
