

# AHC MEETING # 4 K-TAG CODE CHANGE PROPOSALS (Covers all Work Groups)

This appendix is based on the AHC's review of the K-Tag proposals from all the Work Groups at AHC Meeting # 4. Meeting # 4 of the AHC was structured such the Work Group Reports were split into 3 distinct parts:

- Part 1 – round 1 issues stemming from previous AHC meetings (see individual WG reports)
- Part 2 – K tag issues (this report)
- Part 3 – current issues (see individual WG reports)

**Notes from the meeting are indicated in red.**

**K11** - Separation/Nonconforming – Sharon Myers

Add new text to the IFC as follows:

2 hour separation from I-2 occupancies (chapter 11)

**Notes:** vertical fire barrier or horizontal assembly between non-conforming area that is not Group I-2 and the Group I-2 portions. Openings? See K-tag report for additional information.

**K12** – Building construction type – Sharon Myers/Tim Peglow

**Note:** Additional info from Tim Peglow to Sharon Myers for code change. Assuming retroactive sprinklers has occurred. Then an additional story may be permitted. Table in IFC Chapter 11 or 37? See K-tag report for additional information.

**K103** Interior walls Type I & II const: Sharon Myers **No code change needed.**

**Note:** Send back to committee. Need permissibility for FRTW.

## INTERIOR FINISH

**K14** Corridor/Exit Interior Finish: Eugene Jaques No code change needed.

**K15** Non-corridor/exit Interior Finish: Eugene Jaques No code change needed

**K16** Interior Floor Finish: Eugene Jaques No code change needed.

## CORRIDOR WALLS AND DOORS

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**K17** – Corridor Separation - Ed Altizer

**IFC 1104.17 Corridors.** Corridors serving an occupant load greater than 30 and the openings therein shall provide an effective barrier to resist the movement of smoke. Transoms, louvers, doors and other openings shall be kept closed or self-closing.

**Exceptions:**

1. Corridors in occupancies other than in Group H, which are equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.
2. Patient room doors in corridors in occupancies in Group I-2 shall not be required to be kept

~~closed or be self-closing where smoke barriers are provided in accordance with the International Building Code.~~

3. *Corridors* in occupancies in Group E where each room utilized for instruction or assembly has at least one-half of the required *means of egress* doors opening directly to the exterior of the building at ground level.
4. *Corridors* that are in accordance with the *International Building Code*.

**IFC 1104.17.1 Corridor openings.** Openings in corridor walls shall comply with the requirements of the International Building Code.

**Exceptions:**

1. Where 20-minute fire door assemblies are required, solid wood doors at least 1.75 inches (44 mm) thick or insulated steel doors are allowed.
2. Openings protected with fixed wire glass set in steel frames.
3. Openings covered with 0.5-inch (12.7 mm) gypsum wallboard or 0.75-inch (19.1 mm) plywood on the room side.
4. Opening protection is not required when the building is equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.

**Reason:** I feel there is considerable difference in the 2012 LSC and the 2012 IFC. As an example exception number 2 to 1104.17 could be interpreted to mean the door is not required to resist the passage of smoke. In fact that is what the code says. Exception 4 to 1014.17.1 indicates that opening protection is not required if sprinklered. No real requirements for the sprinkler system except that it is approved. The LSC has minimum requirements for the sprinkler system. The LSC is much more detailed and thorough on corridor requirements.

**Notes:** Need to work on IFC 1104.17 and 1014.18 together. Assumption is sprinklered buildings.

Coordination with occupancy committee.

K17 is used for all spaces allowed to be open to the corridor.

## **K18 – Opening protectives - Reassigned to John Williams**

**Reason:** There are five components to this KTAG:

1. Substantial doors (1.75" solid cors or 20 minute doors) in corridors, unless the smoke compartment is sprinklered. IFC 4604.18.1 exempts any requirements for existing opening protection where there is a sprinkler system. This is essentially the same
2. Smoke limiting. Doors in sprinklered smoke compartments are only required to limit the passage of smoke. IFC section 4604.18 would be the section that would require doors to limit the transfer of smoke. However, it exempts this requirement for corridors serving <30 occupants and it also exempts this for group I-2s. THIS IS SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT.
3. Positive latching. Do not see that this is addressed.
4. Dutch doors. do not see this is addressed.
5. Roller latches. Do not see this is addressed.

**Notes:** Coordinate between K17 and K18.

## **K19 – Brooks Baker (FS)/Ed Altizer**

**Notes:** Recommend that IFC Section 1104.17.1 be modified to change the requirement to be in compliance with IBC to the following "meet the requirements of IBC Section 716 and Table 716.3." Exception 4 cannot be applicable to hospitals. Resistance to passage of smoke must be maintained.

## **K22 – Exit signs – Ed Altizer NO CHANGE NEEDED**

## **VERTICAL OPENINGS**

**K20 Part I** - Vertical Openings: Sharon Myers **No code change needed.**

**K20 Part II** - Vertical Openings: Sharon Myers **No code change needed.**

**Note:** Coordinate with new proposal for atriums and vertical openings.

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**K21** – Door closing – Brad Pollitt NO CHANGE NEEDED

**K33** – Rated enclosure – Tim Peglow NO CHANGE NEEDED

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## **SMOKE COMPARTMENTATION AND CONTROL**

**K23** – Number of smoke compartments - Rick Kabele

Add new text to the IFC as follows:

**Minimum Smoke barriers.** *Smoke barriers shall be provided to subdivide every story used by persons receiving care, treatment or sleeping and to divide other stories with an occupant load of 50 or more persons, into no fewer than two smoke compartments. [perhaps combine with smoke compartment size] (Section 407.5 in part)*

**Refuge area.** *Refuge areas shall be provided within each smoke compartment. The size of the refuge area shall accommodate the occupants and care recipients from the adjoining smoke compartment. Where a smoke compartment is adjoined by two or more smoke compartments, the minimum area of the refuge area shall accommodate the largest occupant load of the adjoining compartments. The size of the refuge area shall provide the following:*

1. Not less than 30 net square feet (2.8 m<sup>2</sup>) for each care recipient confined to bed or litter.

2. Not less than 6 square feet (0.56 m<sup>2</sup>) for each ambulatory care recipient not confined to bed or litter and for other occupants.

Areas or spaces permitted to be included in the calculation of refuge area are corridors, sleeping areas, treatment rooms, lounge or dining areas and other low hazard areas. .(407.5.1).

**Notes:** Rick Kabele and Bob Davidson should also be retroactive requirements in Chapter 11. While maintenance of smoke barriers is covered, maintenance of smoke compartments is not. Would be this current language, this is applicable for floors with all uses (> 50 occupants) rather than just patient care and sleeping areas.

**K24** – Smoke compartment size (See also Proposal 2 from Topic 3) – Rick Kabele

**Note:** The smoke compartment size must be coordinated with new proposal for 40,000 sq.ft. Coordinate with K23.

**K25** - Minimum smoke barrier rating – Mike Crowley

**Notes:** Related to K23 and K24

Add an exception for I-2 occupancies section Chapter 11. Smoke barriers and smoke partitions. Exception 1: Existing smoke barriers in I-2 occupancies shall be constructed to provide at least a ½ hour fire resistance rating and constructed in accordance with Chapter 7 of IFC. Smoke barriers shall be permitted to terminate at

an atrium wall. Windows shall be protected by fire-rated glazing or by wired glass panels and steel frames. A minimum of two separate compartments shall be provided on each floor with more than 30 patients.

**K26- Smoke compartment size for evacuation – Mike Crowley**

Notes: Add a new sentence to section Chapter 11 on smoke barriers. Smoke barriers in existing I -2 occupancies must provide area on each side of the smoke barrier to accommodate the patient count at 30 square feet per patient and the other occupant load at 6 square feet per person.

**K27- Smoke barrier door rating – Mike Crowley**

Notes: Add an exception for I-2 occupancies section Chapter 11: Smoke barriers and smoke partitions.  
.Exception 2: Existing I-2 occupancies door openings in smoke barriers have at least a 20 minute fire protection rating or are at least 1-3/4 inch thick solid bonded core wood. Non-rated protective plates that do not exceed 48 inches from the bottom of the door are permitted. Horizontal sliding doors comply with NFPA 80. Doors shall be self-closing or automatic-closing in accordance with NFPA 80. Swinging doors are not required to swing with egress and positive latching is not required.

**K28 –Smoke barrier door width - Mike Crowley**

Notes: Add an exception for I-2 section Chapter 11: Existing I-2 occupancies door openings in smoke barriers shall provide a minimum clear width of 32 inches (81 cm) for swinging or horizontal doors. Vision panels of fire-rated glazing or wired glass panels and steel frames are permitted.

**K104 – Smoke dampers – Mike Crowley**

Note: Add an exception for I -2 section in Chapter 11 : Existing I -2 occupancies smoke dampers shall not be required in duct penetrations of smoke barriers in fully ducted heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems with automatic sprinkler systems as required for new I-2. Removal of existing smoke dampers require Building and Fire Official approval process.

Coordinate with new smoke damper exception. Smoke dampers are not required in sprinklered buildings, however, the provision is needed to allow smoke dampers to be removed.

**HAZARDOUS AREA**

**K29 – Incidental use - Jeff O’Neill**

Notes: Analysis: relates to the Incidental Use Table 509 in the IBC. Round 1 code change being developed, both for IBC and potential addition as new chapter 1106 in IFC. Some items retroactive, and some maintenance.

**K30 - Gift Shops - Jeff O’Neill (change not needed)**

K-211 ABHR’s: Jack Chamblee (see Round 1, Issue 12 **code change**)

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**EXIT AND EXIT ACCESS**

**K32 – Two exits – Jonathan Flannery and Henry Kosarzycki NO CHANGE NEEDED**

Note: Check to see if this is covered retroactively as well as in maintenance

**Exits remote from each other are provided for each floor or fire section of a building**

**K34 – Stairway – Jeff Bressette NO CHANGE NEEDED**

**K35 – Exit capacity – Jeff Bressette NO CHANGE NEEDED**

**K36** – Travel distance – Jonathan Flannery and Henry Kosarzycki NO CHANGE NEEDED

**K37** – Dead end corridors – Ed Altizer

Revise I-2 requirements in IFC Table 1104.17.2.

**TABLE 1104.17.2**

**COMMON PATH, DEAD-END AND TRAVEL DISTANCE LIMITS (by occupancy)**

OCCUPANCY	COMMON PATH LIMIT		DEAD-END LIMIT		TRAVEL DISTANCE LIMIT	
	Unsprinklered (feet)	Sprinklered (feet)	Unsprinklered (feet)	Sprinklered (feet)	Unsprinklered (feet)	Sprinklered (feet)
Group I-2 (Health Care)	NR <sup>e</sup>	NR <sup>e</sup>	NR	NR	150	200 <sup>c</sup>

NR = No requirements.

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 square foot = 0.0929 m<sup>2</sup>.

- a. 20 feet for common path serving 50 or more persons; 75 feet for common path serving less than 50 persons.
- b. See Section 1028.9.5 for dead-end aisles in Group A occupancies.
- c. This dimension is for the total travel distance, assuming incremental portions have fully utilized their allowable maximums. For travel distance within the room, and from the room exit access door to the exit, see the appropriate occupancy chapter.
- d. See the *International Building Code* for special requirements on spacing of doors in aircraft hangars.
- e. Any patient sleeping room, or any suite that includes patient sleeping rooms, of more than 1,000 square feet shall have at least two exit access doors placed a distance apart equal to not less than one-third of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the patient sleeping room or suite to be served, measured in a straight line between exit access doors.
- f. Where a tenant space in Group B, S and U occupancies has an occupant load of not more than 30, the length of a common path of egress travel shall not be more than 100 feet.

**IEBC 805.6 Dead-end corridors.** Dead-end corridors in any work area shall not exceed 35 feet (10 670 mm).

**Exceptions:**

- 1. Where dead-end corridors of greater length are permitted by the International Building Code.
- 2. In other than Group A and H occupancies, the maximum length of an existing dead-end corridor shall be 50 feet (15 240 mm) in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire alarm system installed in accordance with the International Building Code.
- 3. In other than Group A and H occupancies, the maximum length of an existing dead-end corridor shall be 70 feet (21 356 mm) in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with the International Building Code.
- 4. In other than Group A and H occupancies, the maximum length of an existing, newly constructed, or extended dead-end corridor shall not exceed 50 feet (15 240 mm) on floors equipped with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with the International Building Code.

**Reason:** The IFC has no requirements so existing dead ends may remain. The LSC gives the AHJ the authority to eliminate dead ends if “practical.” The 2000 LSC does not have the 30 foot language only as shown in K37.

**Staff note:** See IEBC 805.4.1.2 and IFC Table 1104.7.2 note e for 1,000 sq. ft. patient sleeping rooms. No requirement for care suites in IEBC of IFC Table 1104.7.2. See IBC 407.4.3.5.2 for sleeping room suites and 407.4.3.6.2 for care suites.

Notes: Need to include allowances for horizontal exits.

Minimum dead ends? Should be retroactive requirement for Group I-2. Existing dead-end corridors not exceeding 30 ft. shall be permitted. Existing dead-end corridors exceeding 30 ft. shall be permitted to continue in use if it is impractical and unfeasible to alter them. Also FSES score that allows for dead ends with 50 ft. to 100 ft. (IBC Section 3412 does not include Group I because the FSES system existed).

**K38** – Exits readily accessible – DN/HK/BP NO CHANGE NEEDED

**K39** – Aisle and corridor width – Ed Altizer

Add something under IFC 1104.17 to maintain corridor width see code change from committee for maintained corridor width (#MOE4).

## **SECTION 1104 MEANS OF EGRESS FOR EXISTING BUILDINGS**

**1104.1 General.** *Means of egress* in existing buildings shall comply with the minimum egress requirements when specified in Table 1103.1 as further enumerated in Sections 1104.2 through 1104.23, and the building code that applied at the time of construction. Where the provisions of this chapter conflict with the building code that applied at the time of construction, the most restrictive provision shall apply. Existing buildings that were not required to comply with a building code at the time of construction shall comply with the minimum egress requirements when specified in Table 1103.1 as further enumerated in Sections 1104.2 through 1104.24.

**IFC 1104.17 Corridors.** *Corridors* serving an *occupant load* greater than 30 and the openings therein shall provide an effective barrier to resist the movement of smoke. Transoms, louvers, doors and other openings shall be kept closed or self-closing.

### **Exceptions:**

1. *Corridors* in occupancies other than in Group H, which are equipped throughout with an *approved automatic sprinkler system*.
2. Patient room doors in *corridors* in occupancies in Group I-2 where *smoke barriers* are provided in accordance with the *International Building Code*.
3. *Corridors* in occupancies in Group E where each room utilized for instruction or assembly has at least one-half of the required *means of egress* doors opening directly to the exterior of the building at ground level.
4. *Corridors* that are in accordance with the *International Building Code*.

**Reason:** This is an interesting section. I ran out of time on this one but I can find no minimum requirements for existing buildings in the IFC except that existing MOE shall comply with the requirements of the code under which it was constructed. If there was not an existing code, the requirements in Chapter 46 (09) or Chapter 11 (12). I guess we can scrap the 09 code which does have some verbiage on how to determine but that is

missing from the 12 code. Would need to add here a section dealing with the minimum requirements. The 12 LSC has some significant changes from the 2000 relating to 4 and 6 foot corridors.

**Staff note:** IFC Chapter 11 is retroactive. When must corridors be altered for width? Maybe better in IEBC with corridor requirements in 805.5 and 805.6. NFPA also addresses aisle. This is all related to corridors

**Notes:** Minimum corridor width? Minimum of 48" corridor width for areas with movement of patients in beds. This is retroactive.  
Address minimum aisle width.

**K40** – Door width – Jeff Bressette NO CHANGE NEEDED

**Notes:** Code change to address minimum door clear width to 32" for Group I-2. Address sliding with power/manual.

**K41** – Door to corridor – Jeff Bressette NO CHANGE NEEDED

**Note:** See IBC Section 407 – should room exits be in IFC Chapter 11

**K42** – Sleeping suites – Jonathan Flannery NO CHANGE NEEDED

**Notes:** See IEBC 805.4.1.2 and IFC Table 1104.7.2 note e for 1,000 sq. ft. patient sleeping rooms. No requirement for care suites in IEBC of IFC Table 1104.7.2. See IBC 407.4.3.5.2 for sleeping room suites and 407.4.3.6.2 for care suites.

**K43** – Patient room door locks – Henry Kosarzycki NO CHANGE NEEDED

**K44** – Horizontal exits – Ed Altizer

Put a reference in 1104.1 to 1025.1

**IFC 1104.1 General.** Means of egress in existing buildings shall comply with the minimum egress requirements when specified in Table 1103.1 as further enumerated in Sections 1104.2 through 1104.23, and the building code that applied at the time of construction. Where the provisions of this chapter conflict with the building code that applied at the time of construction, the most restrictive provision shall apply. Existing buildings that were not required to comply with a building code at the time of construction shall comply with the minimum egress requirements when specified in Table 1103.1 as further enumerated in Sections 1104.2 through 1104.24.

*Add changes for horizontal exits in IFC 1104 with specific criteria for Group I-2.  
Do not reference 1007 but instead allow for defend in place as alternative to refuge areas.*

**Reason:** I disagree with the comment that there is no direct IFC reference. 1104.1 Discusses Means Of Egress and by definition Horizontal Exits are allowed as part of a means of egress. If clarity, a new section 1104.1 could be added to state that existing horizontal exits in I-2 facilities shall comply with 1007.2, 1025 (or other appropriate sections. Option to put something in IFC for 1030 for maintenance of horizontal exits and/or general egress requirements.

**Notes:** Should IFC Chapter 11 or Section 1030 have a reference to 1025 to allow for horizontal exit. Part of discussion for where MOE requirements should be retroactive.  
Once the building is retroactively sprinklered, you don't have to maintain ratings required for non-sprinklered buildings.

## Illumination and emergency power

K45 – Illumination – Tim Peglow

### SECTION 1006 MEANS OF EGRESS ILLUMINATION

**1006.1 Illumination required.** The *means of egress*, including the *exit discharge*, shall be illuminated at all times the building space served by the *means of egress* is occupied.

**Exceptions:**

1. Occupancies in Group U.
2. *Aisle accessways* in Group A.
3. *Dwelling units* and *sleeping units* in Groups R-1, R-2 and R-3.
4. *Sleeping units* of Group I occupancies.

**1006.2 Illumination level.** The *means of egress* illumination level shall not be less than 1 foot-candle (11 lux) at the walking surface.

**Exception:** For auditoriums, theaters, concert or opera halls and similar assembly occupancies, the illumination at the walking surface is permitted to be reduced during performances to not less than 0.2 foot-candle (2.15 lux), provided that the required illumination is automatically restored upon activation of a premises' fire alarm system where such system is provided.

**1006.3 Emergency power for illumination.** The power supply for *means of egress* illumination shall normally be provided by the premises' electrical supply.

In the event of power supply failure, an emergency electrical system shall automatically illuminate all of the following areas:

1. *Aisles* and unenclosed egress stairways in rooms and spaces that require two or more *means of egress*.
2. *Corridors*, *interior exit stairways* and *ramps* and *exit passageways* in buildings required to have two or more *exits*.
3. Exterior egress components at other than their levels of *exit discharge* until *exit discharge* is accomplished for buildings required to have two or more *exits*.
4. Interior *exit discharge* elements, as permitted in Section 1027.1, in buildings required to have two or more *exits*.
5. Exterior landings as required by Section 1008.1.6 for *exit discharge* doorways in buildings required to have two or more *exits*.

The emergency power system shall provide power for a duration of not less than 90 minutes and shall consist of storage batteries, unit equipment or an on-site generator. The installation of the emergency power system shall be in accordance with Section 2702.

**1006.3.1 Illumination level under emergency power.** Emergency lighting facilities shall be arranged to provide initial illumination that is at least an average of 1 foot-candle (11 lux) and a minimum at any point of 0.1 foot-candle (1 lux) measured along the path of egress at floor level. Illumination levels shall be permitted to decline to 0.6 foot-candle (6 lux) average and a minimum at any point of 0.06 foot-candle (0.6 lux) at the end of the emergency lighting time duration. A maximum-to-minimum illumination uniformity ratio of 40 to 1 shall not be exceeded.

## SECTION 1024 LUMINOUS EGRESS PATH MARKINGS

**1024.5 Illumination.** Where *photoluminescent* exit path markings are installed they shall be provided with the minimum *means of egress* illumination required by Section 1006 for at least 60 minutes prior to periods when the building is occupied.

**Reason:** Three additions

Occupancy sensors shall be permitted within the means of egress provided they meet the following conditions:

- 1 they operate as fail safe devices
- 2 when activated by an occupant the area served is illuminated for a minimum duration of 15 minutes.

Coordination with 1024.5. Add in 1006.2 & 1006.3.1. Having trailing edge requirement? Remains illuminated during evacuation? Connection to fire alarm system activation. Two separate changes.

1006.2 exception In new construction stairwell illumination level shall not be less than 10 footcandle measured at the walking surface. Coordinate with open exit access stairways and exit stairways.

Add into section 1006.3.1. A failure of any single lighting unit shall not reduce the illumination level to less than 0.2 footcandles.

*NFPA 101 10 ft candle is general lighting*

*NFPA 101 loss of bulb is general lighting, not emergency lighting*

**Staff note:** Which provisions apply to general and which to emergency? Separate change.

**Note:** 10 ft candle is tied to photoluminescent charging. Not needed in buildings under 75 feet tall. Don't do this piece.

Allow for motion sensors, but coordinate with 1024.

Add piece on loss of single light for emergency power lights

**K46** – Emergency lighting duration – Tim Peglow NO CHANGE NEEDED

**K47** – Exit signs –Jeff Bressette

**[B] 1011.6.3 Power source.** *Exit* signs shall be illuminated at all times. To ensure continued illumination for a duration of not less than 90 minutes in case of primary power loss, the sign illumination means shall be connected to an emergency power system provided from storage batteries, unit equipment or an on-site generator. The installation of the emergency power system shall be in accordance with Section 604.

### **Exceptions:**

1. *Approved exit* sign illumination means that provide continuous illumination independent of external power sources for a duration of not less than 90 minutes, in case of primary power loss, are not required to be connected to an emergency electrical system.
2. Group I-2 hospital emergency power system shall not be permitted to be provided by unit batteries only.

**Reason:** The IBC and IFC both have the same requirements. NFPA is less restrictive for UL listings of equipment. NFPA 70 is not referenced by IBC/IFC as does NFPA 99. IBC/IFC permit batteries.

**Notes:** review with MOE committee

**K48** Evacuation Plans: John Williams (see Round 1, Issue 14 code change)

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**K50** Fire Drills: John Williams (see Round 1, Issue 14 code change)

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## FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS

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**K-51** Fire alarm system required: Tom Baldwin No code change needed.

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**K-52** Fire alarm installation: Tom Baldwin No code change needed.

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**K-155** Fire Protection system out of service: Tom Baldwin No code change needed.

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**K-54** Smoke detector testing: Tom Baldwin No code change needed.

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**K-55** Window in patient rooms: Tom Baldwin No code change needed.

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## AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

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**K-56** Retroactive sprinklers: Sharon Myers No code change needed.

**K-154** Automatic sprinkler issues: Eugene Jaques No code change needed.

**K-61** Sprinkler Valve Supervision Local Signal: Eugene Jaques No code change needed.

**K-62** Sprinkler System Maintenance: Eugene Jaques No code change needed.

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**K-63** Sprinkler System Adequate Water Supply: Eugene Jaques No code change needed.

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**K-64** Fire Extinguishers Required: Eugene Jaques No code change needed.

## SMOKING REGULATIONS

**K-66** Smoking Regulations: Jack Chamblee

Proposed code change:

**310.3 “No Smoking” signs.** The *fire code official* is authorized to order the posting of “No Smoking” signs in a conspicuous location in each structure or location in which smoking is prohibited. The content, lettering, size, color and location of required “No Smoking” signs shall be approved.

**Exception: 310.3.1 Group I-2 hospitals.** ~~“No Smoking” signs.~~ In facilities ~~Group I-2 Hospital occupancies~~ where smoking is prohibited, “No Smoking” signs, are not required in secondary locations of the facility where the signs are displayed at all major entrances into the facility.

## NEEDS REASON STATEMENT

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Jack's K-tag review: The IFC 310 does not include the prohibition of non-responsible patients from smoking as outlined in 19.7.4.2. Note: the exception listed in the 2000 version of NFPA 101 -19.7.4.2 referring to the patient may smoke if they are under direct supervision has been deleted in the 2009 NFPA 101 Code. Also, in 19.7.4.2, it allows the deletion of all secondary no smoking signs if the signs are displayed prominently at all major entrances. IFC does not address this in 310.3.

**Note:** Work with Bob Davidson to put in same change with substantiation for all occupancies. The adhoc Health would provide substantiation for Group I-2.

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## **BUILDING SERVICE EQUIPMENT**

**K67** – Heating appliances – Jeff Bressette

**Add new text IFGC as follows:**

**301.16 Safety features.** In Group I-2 occupancies, ~~fuel fired appliances used for heating~~ shall automatically and immediately shut down and stop fuel flow to the appliance either in the event of temperatures exceeding the appliance listing or failure to ignite.

**Reason:** IFGC Section 308.1 provides similar criteria for required clearances to combustible materials and has the same language for installation of appliances in accordance with mfg specs. Neither the IFGC, nor the IFC, restricts fuel gas appliances (i.e., fireplaces) within Group I-2 occupancies similar to the NFPA (2009) standards. IFGC Section 602.2 has some automatic shut-off language, but not complete.

**Notes:** possibly reword to include items such as fireplaces (i.e., fuel fired appliance vs. used for heating).

**K68** – Combustion air – Jeff Bressette

**Add new text IFGC as follows:**

**304.1 General.** Air for combustion, ventilation and dilution of flue gases for appliances installed in buildings shall be provided by application of one of the methods prescribed in Sections 304.5 through 304.9. Where the requirements of Section 304.5 are not met, outdoor air shall be introduced in accordance with one of the methods prescribed in Sections 304.6 through 304.9. Direct-vent appliances, gas appliances of other than natural draft design and vented gas appliances other than Category I shall be provided with combustion, ventilation and dilution air in accordance with the appliance manufacturer's instructions.

### **Exceptions:**

1. Type 1 clothes dryers that are provided with makeup air in accordance with Section 614.5.
2. In Group I-2 occupancies, combustion air for appliances ~~in Group I-2 occupancies~~ shall be taken directly from the exterior of the building.

**Notes:** Need reason. Address for existing buildings. Exceptions should not be more restrictive than main paragraph. Relocate exception 2. Does this exception address large laundry rooms within Group I-2 hospitals.

**K69** – Cooking Facilities – Jeff Bressette (Change not needed)

**K70** – Portable space heating - Jeff Bressette (Change not needed)

**K71** – Sharon Meyers (FS)

**Notes:**

1. NEW LANGUAGE: DISCONTINUANCE - REFUSE [AND/OROR LAUNDRY] CHUTE TERMINATION WITHIN AN INCINERATOR ROOM (FOR ALL HEALTHCARE OCCUPANCIES OR ALL OCCUPANCIES???)

PROVIDE A RETROACTIVE REQUIREMENT TO FOR THE DISCONTINUANCE OF ALL REFUSE OR LAUNDRY CHUTES TO TERMINATE IN AN INCINERATOR ROOM OR ENCLOSURE.

DRAFT LANGUAGE for DISCONTINUE of REFUSE AND LAUNDRY CHUTES DIRECTLY TO ROOM OF INCINERATOR OR INCINERATOR ROOM (NFPA LANGUAGE EXISTS AND THIS CONCEPT IS ELUDED TO IN IFC, BUT NOT SPECIFICALLY SPELLED OUT IN IMC/IBC/IFC (AND IEBC). RELATED LANGUAGE IN IFC SECTION 608.5

NOTE: THE PRESENCE OF SERIOUS HAZARD WOULD PERMIT A FIRE OFFICIAL TO DECLARE A HAZARD AND DISCONTINUE THE USE OF ANY CHUTE THAT TERMINATES WITHIN AN INCINERATOR ROOM; BUT IT IS NOT SPECIFICALLY PROHIBITED LIKE IT IS PER NFPA..

2. PROPAL FOR RETROACTIVE CONSTRUCTION WITH MINIMUM FIRE RESISTANCE RATINGS FOR EXISTING CONDITIONS WITH REMEDY OF NON-COMPLIANCE TO A LESSER DEGREE THAN THAT REQUIRED BY NEW CONSTRUCTION (SHOULD RETRO-ACTIVE BE FOR HEALTHCARE OCCUPANCY ONLY?):

EXISTING CHUTES - CONCEPT LANGUAGE:

IFC CHAPTER 11 – EXISTING REFUSE [AND LAUNDRY/LINEN] CHUTES (FOR ALL HEALTHCARE OR FOR ALL OCCUPANCIES?)

A MINIMUM OF A ONE-HOUR FIRE RESISTANCE RATED TRASH AND LAUNDRY CHUTES OR SHAFT ENCLOSURE IS REQUIRED. WHERE THE EXISTING SHAFT OR CHUTE FIRERESISTANCE RATING DOES NOT MEET A MINIMUM OF ONE-HOUR FIRERESISTANCE RATED CONSTRUCTION, UNLESS THE ENCLOSURE THE NON-COMPLIANT CHUTE OR SHAFT CAN BE PROVIDED FOR WITHIN A ONE-HOUR FIRERESISTANCE-RATED ROOM ENCLOSURE ON EACH STORY THE SHAFT/CHUTE PENETRATES (DETECTION WITHIN THE ROOM WOULD BE REQUIRED AS WELL).

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER COVERAGE IS PRESUMMED TO BE EXISTING OR WOULD BE REQUIRED AT THIS TIME.

Retroactive requirement for sprinklers may address retroactive requirement for sprinklers in chutes.

**K71, Related to K21 – Sharon Meyers (FS)**

Note: Se K70

K-160 Existing elevator recall issues: Brooks Baker (see Round 1, Issue 2 cross-over to MOE) No code change needed.

Notes: Scope to only Group I-2 hospitals. Check with ASME to see if this is retroactive and/or mandatory. Coordinate with Beth Tubbs for coordination with CTC elevator lobby committee.

Current recommendation is: Recommend that IFC 1103.3 be modified to include the requirements for a firefighters service phase I key, a phase II emergency in-car operation, and having smoke detectors located in the elevator machine room and elevator lobby as is required in NFPA 101.

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**K161 – elevator emergency operation. Brooks Baker**

Notes: Recommend that IFCE Section 607.1 be modified to include escalators, dumbwaiters, and moving walks and shall comply with the requirement of ASME/ANSI A17.3 Safety Code for Existing Elevators and Escalators including escalator emergency stop buttons, and automatic skirt obstruction stop as well as hoistway door locking to keep doors closed except for hte floor where the car is being loaded and unloaded for dumbwaiters as required in NFPA 101.

**FURNISHINGS AND DECORATIONS**

**K72 – No obstructions - Jonathan Flannery & Henry Kosarzycki & John Williams NO CHANGE NEEDED**

**K-73 Highly flammable furnishings/decorations: Jeff O'Neill No code change needed.**

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**K-74** Draperies/hanging decorations: Jeff O'Neill No code change needed.

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**K-75** Soiled linen or trash containers: Jeff O'Neill

Notes: recommend reducing limit in IFC 304.3.2 to 32 gallon from 40 gallon. Also recommend adding gallon per square foot limit to 304.3.2. Coordinate with code change for incidental uses.

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## LABORATORIES

**K31** – Hazmat in Labs - Bob Davidson

Notes: References to NFPA 45 and incidental use code change proposals will start to address issue. NFPA 45 has allowances that are not permitted in IBC. Since this is such a huge coordination issue, NFPA 45 for labs seems to be too much for the time frame we have available. Concentrate on allowances for maximum quantities on alcohol based hand rubs on patient floors and for materials in OR areas. Input from Tim Peglow on amounts used so that we can propose allowances.

**K136** – Emergency response labs – Bob Davidson

Notes: Consider operations issues for hazardous spills in NFPA 45 for laboratories only.

**K131** – Emergency Spills – Bob Davidson (Change not needed)

**K132** – Safety Education – Bob Davidson

Notes: no change needed

**K133** – Fume Hoods – Bob Davidson

Notes: necessary to consider radioactive or bio hazard. Already highly regulated. Not priority at this time.

**K134** – Eye wash -- Bob Davidson

Note: IPC current language coordinated with OSHA. No change needed.

**K135** – Flammable and combustible liquid containers – Bob Davidson (change not needed)

## MEDICAL GASES AND ANESTHETIZING AREAS

**K-76** Medical gas storage: Jack Chamblee

**IFC 5306.2.1 One-hour exterior rooms.** A 1- hour exterior room shall be a room or enclosure separated from the remainder of the building by fire barriers constructed in accordance with Section 707 of the *International Building Code* or horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with Section 711 of the *International Building Code*, or both, with a fire-resistance rating of not less than 1- hour. Openings between the room or enclosure and interior spaces shall be self-closing smoke- and draft-control assemblies having a fire protection rating of not less than 1hour. Rooms shall at least one exterior wall that is provided with at least two non-closable louvered vents. Each vent shall have an aggregate free opening of 24 square inches (155 cm<sup>2</sup>) per 35 L (1,000 cubic feet of fluid) and shall not be less than ~~36~~ 72 square inches (0.023 m<sup>2</sup> 465 cm<sup>2</sup>) in aggregate free opening area. One vent shall be within 6 inches (152 mm) of the floor and one shall be within 6 inches (152 mm) of the ceiling. Rooms shall be provided with at least one automatic sprinkler to provide container cooling in case of fire.

## NEEDS REASON STATEMENT

Notes: Reason statement from Jack Chamblee.

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**K77** - Piped medical gas- John Williams

Notes: For new, reference NFPA 99 in IPC. Limit reference to NFPA 99 in IFC. Testing, maintenance and administration complying with NFPA99 in IFC for maintenance and retroactive.

**K78** – Anesthetizing locations. – John Williams

Notes: see K77

**K140** – Alarm panels – John Williams

Notes: see K77

**K141** – No smoking signs O<sub>2</sub> – John Williams

Notes: No change

**K142** – Hyperbaric chambers – John Williams

**Revise IBC as follows:**

~~407.9.XXX.x~~ Hyperbaric facilities in ~~Group I-2 occupancies~~ shall meet the requirements in Chapter 20 of NFPA 99.

**Add new text to the IFC as follows:**

**XXX.x Hyperbaric facilities.** Hyperbaric facilities shall meet the requirements of Chapter 20 in NFPA 99.

**Reason:** The medical gas section in the IFC would refer you to NFPA 99 for the med gas requirements, but it doesn't specifically say anything about the hyperbaric requirements. Both need to be referenced. The IBC currently refers to "Chapter 20 of NFPA 99" for hyperbaric chambers in group I-2. Narrowing the scope to Group I-2 is not the best because frequently hyperbaric are used in outpatient facilities, doctor's office, etc. I suggest we make the IBC language more generic, also we add the language into the IFC.

Notes: Should limit IFC to administration, testing and maintenance.

**K143** – Oxygen transfer – John Williams

Notes: Allow for the transfer of liquid oxygen.

## **ELECTRICAL**

**K106** – Generator – Lennon Peake

**IBC Section 407.11 Emergency Power.** In Group I-2 occupancies, an emergency power system ~~complying~~ shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 27 and shall meet the requirement contained in Chapter XX of NFPA 99, ~~Standard for Health Care Facilities~~, shall be provided for emergency power loads.

**IFC Section 604.1.2 Group I-2 Occupancies.** In Group I-2 occupancies, emergency power shall comply with this Section and NFPA 99 ~~Standard for Health Care Facilities~~.

**Exception:** Existing installations shall be maintained in accordance with original approval where system does not pose a distinct hazard to life.

**Reason:** The K-TAG requirement is from NFPA 99 which is only referenced for Hyperbaric chambers in IBC Section 407.10 and Compressed Medical Gas in IFC Section 5306.4.

**Staff note:** May not need exception. Location better under 604.2? Repeated in IBC Chapter 27.

Note: Limit scope in IFC to maintenance and administration only. Should replacement of equipment be within in the scope.

**K144** – Generator maintenance – Lennon Peake NO CHANGE NEEDED

**K145** – Emergency power – Lennon Peake NO CHANGE NEEDED

**K146** – Alternate power – Lennon Peake NO CHANGE NEEDED

**K147** – reference for electrical equipment – Lennon Peake NO CHANGE NEEDED