

Course Description

- This seminar addresses the key issues of the 2021 International Building Code® (IBC®) Chapter 5 regarding the determination of a building's allowable height and area.
- The process for correctly evaluating a building for allowable height and area relies on a systematic approach, including the determination of occupancy classification and construction type.



2021 IBC Allowable Heights and Areas

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Objectives

Upon completion, participants will be better able to:

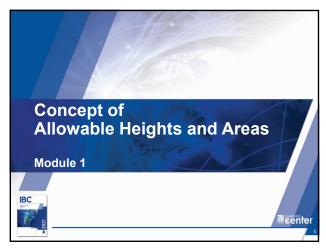
- 1. Describe the purpose for regulating a building's allowable height and area.
- Identify the relationship of a building's occupancy classification(s) and type of construction to a building's allowable height and area.
- 3. Determine how a building's **actual** height, both in stories above grade plane and feet, and floor area are calculated.
- Determine how a building's allowable height, both in stories above grade plane and feet, and floor area are determined.
- Apply the special provisions applicable to mixed occupancies, unlimited area buildings and horizontal building separations.



2021 IBC Allowable Heights and Areas

Course Overview • Module I – Concept of Allowable Heights and Areas • Module 2 – Relationship of Building Classification • Module 3 – Calculation of Actual Building Height and Area • Module 4 – Special Building Height and Area Provisions • Module 5 – Determining Maximum Allowable Building Height • Module 6 – Determining Maximum Allowable Building Area • Module 7 – Additional Limitations and Allowances

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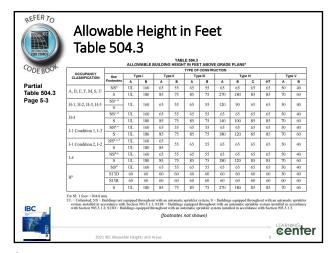
Allowable Height and Area Introduction After determining a building's occupancy and identifying the proposed type of construction, the next step in the classification process is to verify compliance with the height and area limitations. Building occupancy, building type of construction and allowable building height and area must simultaneously be considered in order to achieve code compliance.

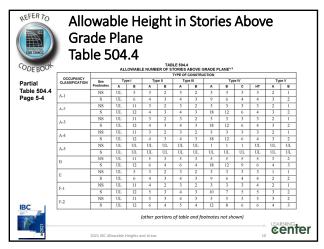
Allowable Height and Area Introduction • As the size of the building increases, either in height or area, the number of acceptable construction types is reduced. • Conversely, where a higher type of construction is provided, the building size may be increased.

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Tabular Height and Area Values Tables 504.3, 504.4 and 506.2 • Tables 504.3, 504.4 and 506.2 are the foremost code provisions used in establishing "equivalent risk"— offsetting a building's inherent fire hazard— represented by group—with materials and construction features.

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Page 5-7	A-1	SI	UL	UL.	62,000	34.000	56,000	34.000	180.000	120,000	75,000	60,000	46,000	22.000
		SM SM	UL	UL.	46.500	25,500	12.000	25,500	135,000	90,000	56,250	45,000	34.500	16.500
	A-2	NS	UL	UL.	15,500	9.500	14.000	9.500	45.000	30.000	18.750	15,000	11,500	6.000
		S1	UL	UL	62,000	38,000	56,000	38,000	180,000	120,000	75,000	60,000	46,000	24,000
		SM	UL	UL	46,500	28,500	42,000	28,500	135,000	90,000	56,250	45,000	34,500	18,000
	A-3	NS	UL	UL	15,500	9,500	14,000	9,500	45,000	30,000	18,750	15,000	11,500	6,000
		SI	UL	UL	62,000	38,000	56,000	38,000	180,000	120,000	75,000	60,000	46,000	24,000
		SM	UL	UL	46,500	28,500	42,000	28,500	135,000	90,000	56,250	45,000	34,500	18,000
	A-4	NS	UL	UL	15,500	9,500	14.000	9,500	45,000	30,000	18,750	15,000	11.500	6.000
		SI	UL	UL	62,000	38,000	56,000	38,000	180,000	120,000	75,000	60,000	46,000	24,000
		SM	UL	UL	46,500	28,500	42,000	28,500	135,000	90,000	56,250	45,000	34,500	18,000
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		S1	UL	UL	150,000	92,000	114,000	76,000	432,000	288,000	180,000	144,000	72,000	36,000
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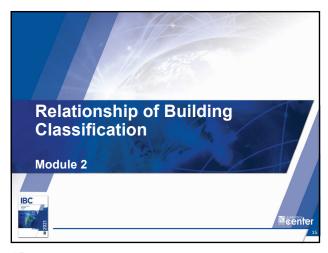
Tabular Height and Area Tables 504.3, 504.4 and 506.2 • The height and area tables provide insight to the hierarchy of occupancies and construction types. • Tabular allowable heights and areas vary based on the degree of hazard anticipated.

Allowable Height and Area Modifications to Tables 504.3, 504.4 and 506.2 The tables regulating allowable height and area generally provide for sizeable increases where the building is sprinklered throughout. • The sprinkler increase to allowable area is one of the most generous benefits for fully sprinklered buildings. • Sprinkler increases for height in feet and number of stories also provide a significant benefit in the determination allowable construction types.

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Allowable Area Modifications to Table 506.2 A more comprehensive review is necessary when the building: Has sizable frontage Is multistory Contains multiple occupancies Has one or more fire walls Contains one or more mezzanines Has an occupied roof Is separated by a Sec. 509 horizontal separation Complies with Sec. 507 for unlimited area buildings Is located on a site with additional buildings

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Building Classification It is critical that a building be classified according to the occupancy group and the anticipated type of construction prior to determining the building's allowable height and area. The maximum building size is based on the specific occupancy groups within the building, as well as the materials of construction and the building's degree of fire resistance.

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Occupancy Classification Section 302.1 Occupancy Groups • Structures are to be classified into one or more of the occupancy classifications established in the code. • The 10 general types are subdivided into 26 specific occupancies.

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Occupancy Classification Section 302.1 • Where a room or space is to be occupied for different types of uses at different times, all of the requirements applicable to each of the uses must be considered. • Those buildings that contain two or more distinct occupancy classifications must comply with the provisions of Section 508 for mixed-occupancy buildings.

Types of Use	General Occupancy Group	Occupancy Sub-Groups
Assembly	Group A	A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5
Business	Group B	None
Educational	Group E	None
Factory and Industrial	Group F	F-1, F-2
High Hazard	Group H	H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4, H-5
Institutional	Group I	I-1, I-2, I-3, I-4
Mercantile	Group M	None
Residential	Group R	R-1, R-2, R-3. R-4
Storage	Group S	S-1, S-2
Utility	Group U	None

Type of Construction Chapter 6 • Equally as important as occupancy designation, the determination of a building's type of construction describes its resistance to fire by addressing whether: • The materials of construction that make up the building's key elements are combustible or noncombustible, and • These same key elements are protected from fire by a recognized level of fire resistance.

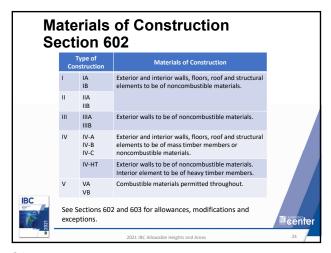
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Type of Construction Chapter 6 • The relationship of a building's construction type and its allowable height and area is the most important reason for correctly evaluating the type of construction. • The permitted building size is directly related to the construction type.

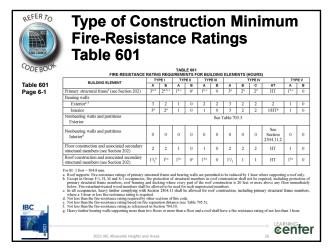
Type of Construction Section 602.1 • A building must be classified as a single type of construction only. • Unlike mixed-occupancy conditions where multiple uses occur, the type of construction must be established based on full compliance with the minimum requirements for the intended construction type.

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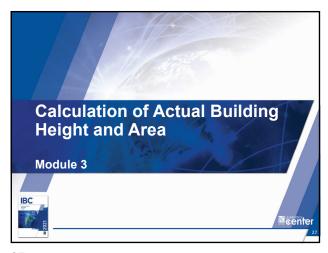
Type of Construction Section 602.1 • The designer selects one of the 12 construction types that will be in conformance with the requirements of the code, based primarily on the building's anticipated height and area. • The design decision is based on a variety of factors, but ultimately the construction type chosen must comply with the code. • The plan reviewer then verifies that the type of construction chosen by the designer is permitted.



	ire-Resistance of Construction able 601	
	ypes of building elements regulated for fire- esistance-rated construction, based on Table 6 • Structural frame	01:
	Interior and exterior bearing walls Floor construction	
	Roof construction	
	All building elements must meet or exceed the ire-resistance requirements of the table.	
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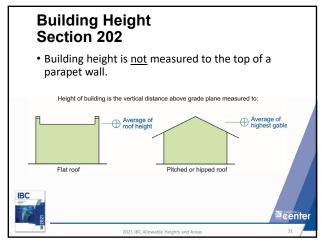
Actual Building Height and Area Introduction • The IBC establishes a specific approach to establishing a building's actual: • Height in feet • Height in stories above grade plane • Floor area • This determination may not necessarily be consistent with the height and area established by zoning regulations, real estate terminology, and other uses.

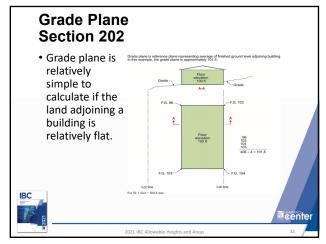
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General Building Height Limitations Section 503 • The height of a building is limited to that established by Tables 504.3 and 504.4. • Before calculating the maximum allowable height (in both feet and stories above grade plane), it is necessary to determine the actual height of the building.

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Building Height (in feet) Section 202 Building height (in feet): Defined as the vertical distance from grade plane to the average height of the highest roof surface. Average height for a sloping roof is the midway point between the extremes of the sloping roof. Grade plane is established by definition as the average of finished ground level adjoining the building.



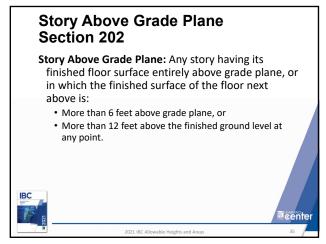


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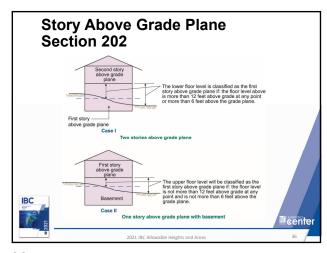
Grade Plane Section 202 • In the case of sloping ground, grade is the lowest ground elevation within 6 feet of an exterior wall or, if the lot line is within that 6 feet, the lowest ground elevation between the wall and the lot line.

Building Height (in stories) Table 504.4 • The allowable height limitations on stories based on Table 504.4 are only applicable to stories considered as "stories above grade plane." • Unlike the limitation on height in feet, the limits on allowable stories above grade plane vary significantly based on the occupancy classification of the building.

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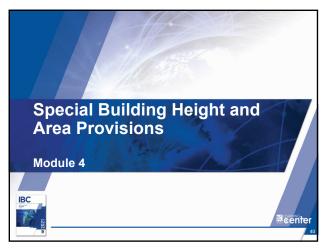


General Building Area Limitations Section 503 • The area of a building is limited to that established by Table 506.2, along with any permitted increase due to the presence of significant exterior open space at the building's perimeter. • Before calculating the maximum allowable area, it is necessary to determine the actual floor area of the building on a story-by-story basis.

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Building Area Section 202 • For that portion of the building not surrounded by exterior walls, the building area is considered the floor area within the horizontal projection of the roof or floor above. Pump Island Perimeter of "building area" Canopy support Edge of canopy Areas 2021 IBC Allowable Heights and Areas

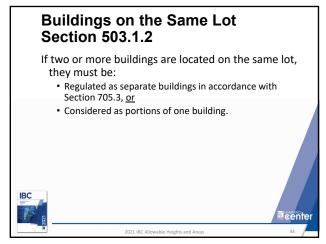


Special Provisions Introduction • It is important that all special allowances and limitations in the determination of allowable building height and area be reviewed for application. • Key special provisions include: • Special industrial occupancies • Buildings on the same lot • Basements • Mezzanines • Occupied roofs

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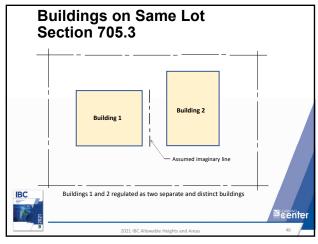
Special Industrial Occupancies Section 503.1.1 Buildings containing special industrial processes that require large floor areas and/or unusual heights are exempt from the height and area limitations of Sections 504 and 506. The allowance is limited to low-hazard and moderate-hazard occupancies housing manufacturing and energy-producing uses (typically classified as Groups F-1 and F-2).

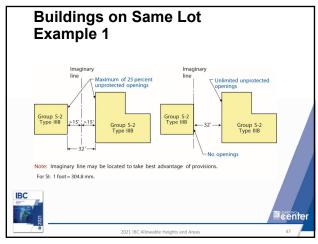




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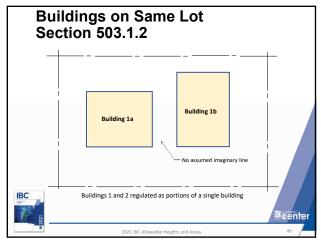
Buildings on the Same Lot Section 705.3 • If viewed as separate buildings, an imaginary line (location determined by the designer) must be assumed between the buildings to determine exterior wall and opening protection. • This approach is consistent with the regulation of buildings on adjacent lots insofar as fire separation distance is concerned.

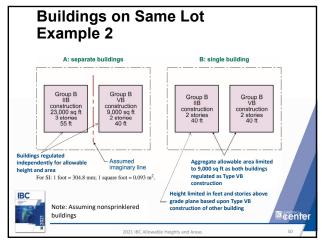




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Buildings on Same Lot Section 503.1.2 • As an alternative, multiple buildings on the same lot are permitted to be considered as portions of single building if the building height in feet, number of stories of each building, and aggregate building area of such buildings is within limits specified in Sections 504 and 506 for a single building. • Provisions of IBC applicable to aggregate building area and applicable to each building





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Basements Sections 202, 504.3, 504.4, 506.1.3 In the determination of compliance for allowable building size, basements are not typically included in a building's actual height and area. Basements are not a factor in building height in feet because the actual height is measured from the grade plane. Basements are not a factor in building height in stories because Table 504.4 regulates the allowable number of stories to only those stories above grade plane. Basements are not a factor in building area provided the total area of such basements does not exceed the area permitted for a one-story above grade plane building.

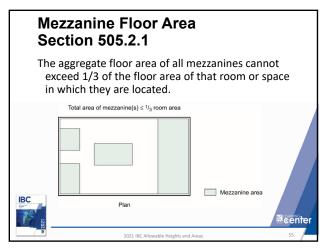
Mezzanines Section 505 • A mezzanine is a complying intermediate floor level placed between the floor and ceiling of a story. • The use of the mezzanine provisions is a design option, because an intermediate floor level can also be considered an additional story.

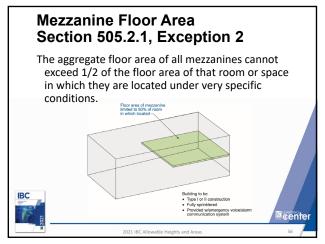
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Mezzanines Section 505 The use of mezzanine provisions focuses on the fact that: • Mezzanines do not contribute to the number of stories in the building. • Mezzanines do not contribute to the building area.

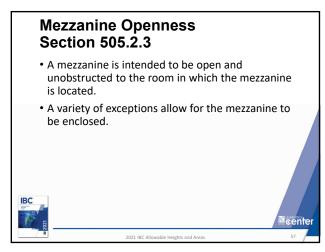
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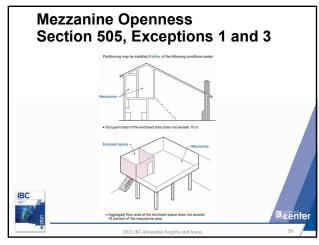
Mezzanines Section 505 Conditions to qualify as a mezzanine include: • Aggregate area of mezzanines limited to one-third of floor area of room where located (2 exceptions allow for greater percentages). • Mezzanines to be open and unobstructed to room where located (5 exceptions allow for partial or full enclosure of mezzanine area). • Mezzanines contribute to floor area for fire area size determination.

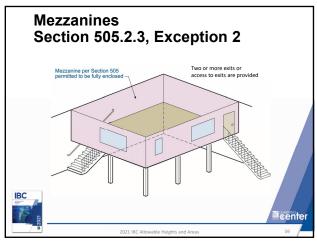




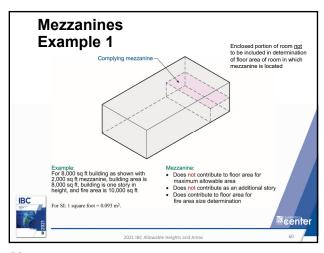
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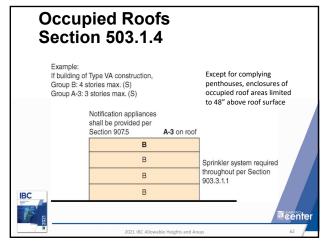


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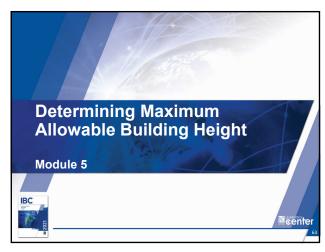


Occupied Roofs Section 503.1.4 • A roof level is permitted to be used as an occupied roof provided the rooftop occupancy is permitted by Table 504.4 to be located on the story immediately below the roof. • Exceptions permitted for sprinklered buildings with occupant notification extended to roof area, and for Type I or II open parking garages. • Area of occupied roofs are not to be included in building area, building height or number of stories.

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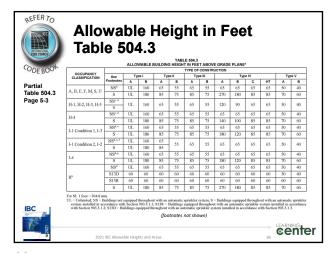


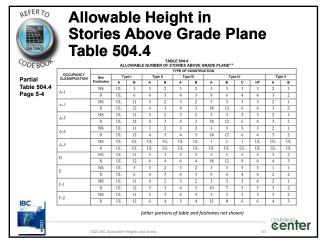
Allowable Building Height Introduction • Once the actual building height is determined, in both feet and stories above grade plane, it cannot exceed the allowable height as determined by Section 504 based on: • Occupancy classification • Type of construction • Where towers, steeples, spires and other rooftop structures are provided, specific provisions are to be applied.

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Height Increase for Sprinklers Section 504.1 • The tabular limits on height in both feet and stories are typically greater where the building is protected by an automatic sprinkler system. • Tables 504.3 and 504.4 identify the type of sprinkler system required to receive any sprinkler increase. • S = buildings equipped throughout with an NFPA 13 sprinkler system • S13R = buildings equipped throughout with an NFPA 13R sprinkler system • S13D = buildings equipped throughout with an NFPA 13D sprinkler system

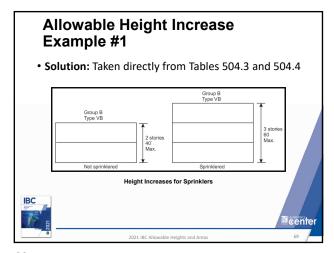
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Allowable Height Increase Example 1 • Given: A Type VB building classified as a Group B occupancy. • Determine: The maximum allowable height in feet and stories above grade plane if: • the building is not sprinklered, and • if the building is sprinklered.

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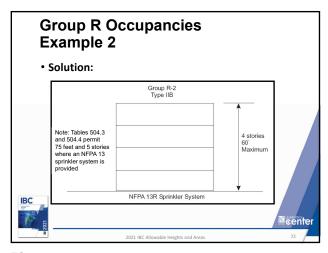


Group R Occupancies Tables 504.3 and 504.4 • If the building is a Group R occupancy sprinklered with an NFPA 13R system, the height in feet and story above grade plane increases are also applied; however, the building cannot exceed a total of 4 stories above grade plane or 60 feet in height as reflected in the tables.

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Group R Occupancies Example 2 • Given: A Type IIB building classified as a Group R-2 occupancy. The building is sprinklered with an NFPA 13R system. • Determine: The maximum allowable building height in feet and stories.

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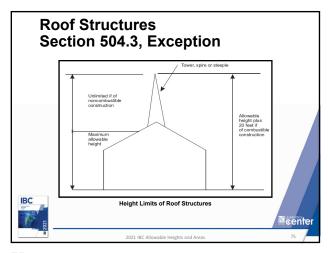


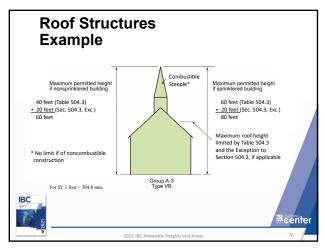
Allowable Height Increase Tables 504.3 and 504.4 • Occupancies where the installation of an automatic sprinkler system does not provide for an increase in allowable height include: • Group I-2 occupancies in Type IIB, III, IV and V buildings. • Group H-1, H-2, H-3 and H-5 occupancies. • In these high-hazard occupancies, sprinkler protection is such an integral part of the building's overall protection package that no additional benefit is granted.

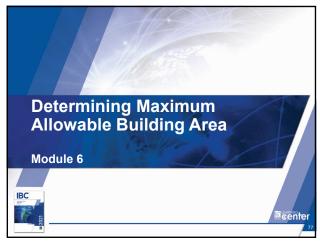
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Roof Structures Section 504.3, Exception The height limitations for towers, spires, steeples and other roof structures are found in: • Exception to Section 504.3, which regulates such roof structures in regard to the contribution to the overall height of the building. • Section 1511 deals more with rooftop structures as independent elements.

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Allowable Building Area Section 506 • Building area is limited to that established by Table 506.2, along with any permitted increase due to the presence of significant frontage on open space. • The table addresses the presence of an automatic sprinkler system, as well as multistory conditions, where applicable. • The entire building must be analyzed for allowable area compliance, along with the area of each individual story.

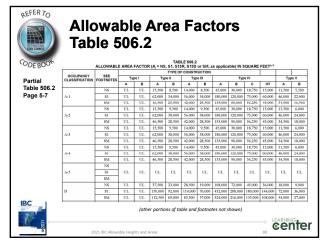
Automatic Sprinkler System Increase Table 506.2

- The presence of a sprinkler system can provide for a significant increase in allowable area in most buildings.
- The allowable area increase reflected in Table 506.2 for the installation of an automatic sprinkler system is only applicable where an NFPA 13 system is provided throughout the building.
- In addition, Table 506.2 does not provide for a sprinkler increase for:
 - Group H-1 occupancies
 - Portions of buildings classified as Group H-2 or H-3



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Frontage Increase Section 506.3

- An increase in allowable area is permitted for buildings that have substantial open space adjacent to the exterior walls (to facilitate fire department access). Open space also greatly limits the potential for exterior materials to contribute to a fire within the building.
- To qualify, the yard or public way must have a minimum width of 20 feet. No allowable area increase is given unless at least 25% of the building's perimeter has complying frontage.

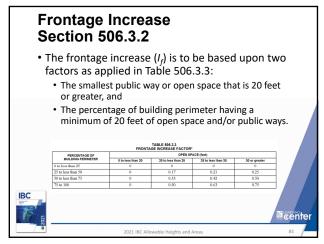


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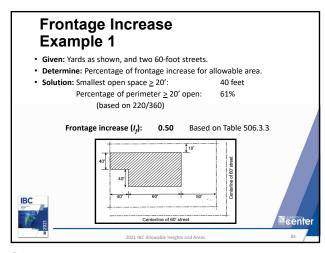
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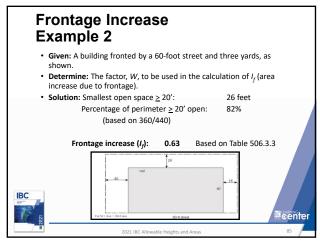
Frontage Increase Section 506.3.2 • The minimum 20-foot public way or open space adjacent to the building perimeter is to be measured at right angles from the building space to the: • Closest interior lot line, or • Entire width of a street, alley or public way , or • Exterior face of an adjacent building on the same lot

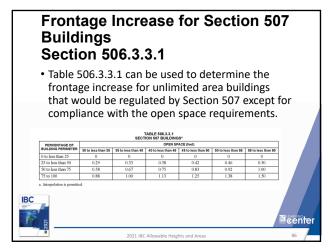
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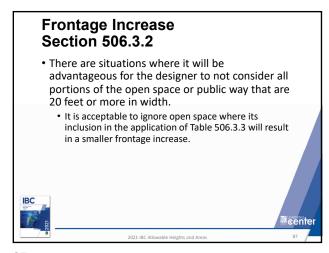
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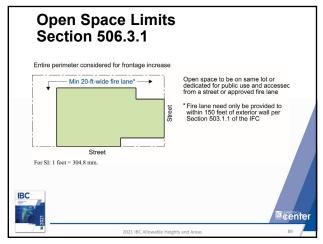


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Open Space Limits Section 506.3.1 • Section 506.3.1 mandates that the open space used for a frontage increase must be on the same lot as the building or dedicated for public use. • This ensures that the space will remain open and available. Fire personnel must also be able to access the open space from a street or fire lane.

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Open Space Availability Introduction • Three issues to consider when evaluating potential yards for use as open space in the determination of a frontage increase: • What type of public and common spaces are permitted to be utilized for frontage increases? • How is the frontage increase calculated for a common yard shared by two buildings on the same lot? • Does the presence of a fire wall affect the allowable area calculation for a frontage increase?

Open Space Availability Introduction

- Yards, public ways and other types of open spaces are expected to be open and relatively unobstructed from the ground to the sky.
- The decision as to what types of uses are permitted within the designated open space is left to the building official.
- Parking lots, low level landscaping, light standards and similar features are often permitted to occupy open space.
- Conversely, the storage and/or display of goods and similar
- uses would typically be prohibited.

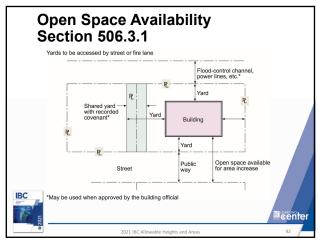
 The intent is provide effective fire department access and
- The intent is provide effective fire department access a maintaining building separation from site hazards.



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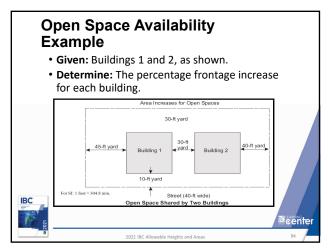
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Open Space Availability Section 506.3.2

- The entire open space between two buildings on the same lot is available for a potential frontage increase for both buildings.
- For the purpose of determining the width of the yard, no imaginary line between the buildings is assumed.
- The entire width of the yard can be used by both buildings.



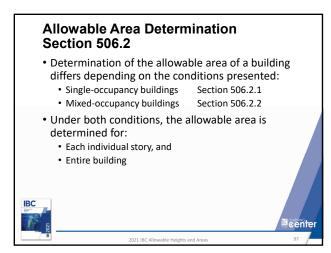
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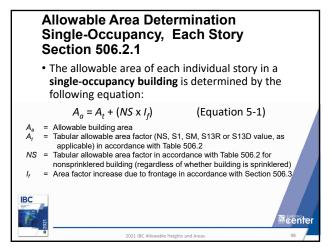


Open Space Availability Example • Solution: Because the buildings are located on the same lot, both buildings may use the 30-foot yard that separates them for area increase. Each building may use the total perimeter for area increase, provided access is available in accordance with Section 506.3.1.

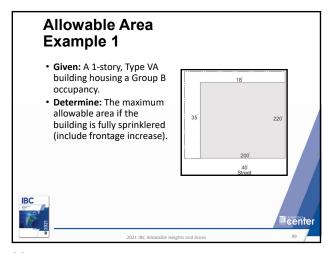
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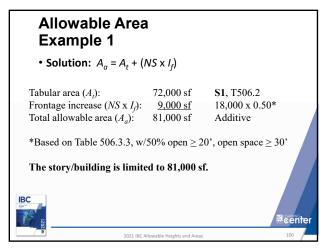
Open Space Availability Example • A fire wall separates a single structure into two buildings. In this case, the use of the fire wall prohibits the use of the 50-foot yard for a frontage increase for Building A. From wall Frontage Decrease Due to Fire Wall 2021 IBC Allowable Heights and Areas 96

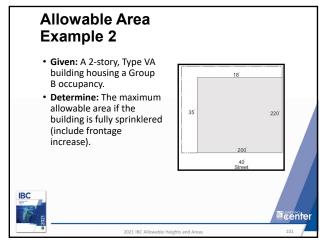




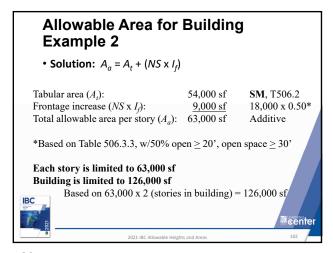
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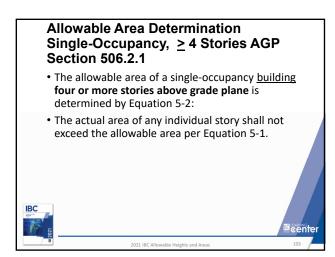


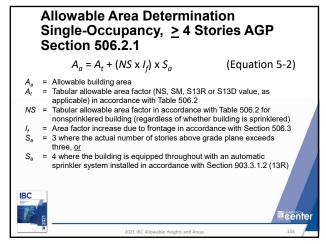




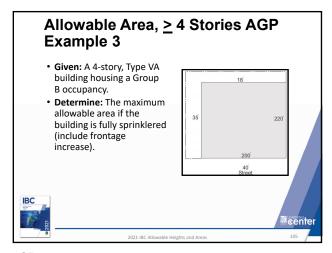
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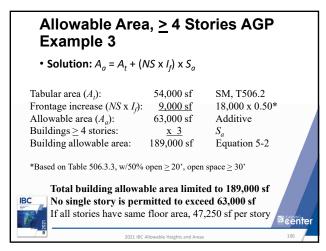


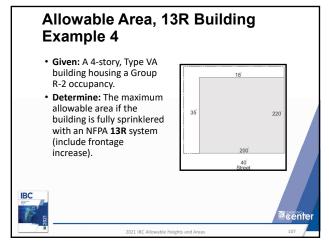




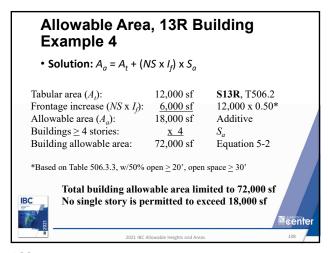
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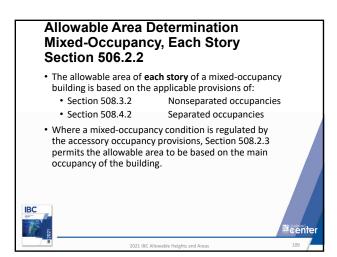


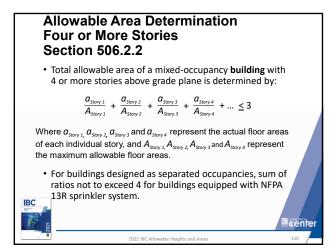




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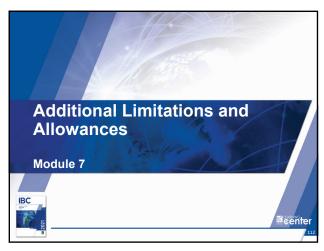






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Group H-2 or H-3 Mixed Occupancies Section 506.2.2.1 • For mixed-occupancy building containing Group H-2 or H-3 occupancies, allowable area increase for sprinkler protection applicable only to those portions of building not classified as Group H-2 or H-3.



Unlimited Area Buildings Section 507 The provisions of Section 507 allow for buildings with large floor areas to be constructed with no requirement for: Fire-resistance-rated construction, or Fire walls. The area limitations of Sections 503 and 506 are not applicable where compliance with Section 507 is achieved. Risks have been addressed to the point that the regulation for allowable area is unnecessary.

113

Unlimited Area Buildings Section 507 Concept based on four main criteria: Limited height Moderate-hazard and low-hazard occupancies Significant open frontage Sprinkler protection This section provides alternative approach to regulating building size

Unlimited Area Buildings Section 507 • Although the allowance for unlimited floor area typically permits the building to be of any construction type, the actual type of construction will be important in the application of other code provisions, such as: • Accessory occupancies • Group H occupancies in unlimited area Group F and S occupancies

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Unlimited Area Buildings Section 507.1.1 • The use of the unlimited area provisions is limited to those occupancies specifically addressed in Section 507, but other occupancies are permitted where in compliance with Section 508.2 (Accessory Occupancies). Unlimited area building per Section 507.4 Example: Group F-1 manufacturing Group F-1 manufacturing

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One-story Nonsprinklered Buildings Section 507.3 • A one-story building housing a Group F-2 and/or S-2 occupancy is permitted to be unlimited in area if it is completely surrounded by minimum 60-foot public ways and/or yards. • An automatic sprinkler system is not required in order to obtain unlimited area status because the occupancies involved are not expected to have any significant fire loading.

One- and Two-story Sprinklered Buildings Sections 507.4 and 507.5 • A building of no more than two stories is permitted to be unlimited in area where: • The building houses only Group B, F, M, and/or S occupancies. • The building is protected with a sprinkler system throughout. • Open space and/or public ways at least 60 feet in width adjoin and surround the building.

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One-story Group A-4 Occupancies Section 507.4 • Group A-4 occupancies are granted unlimited area in a manner consistent with that for B, F, M and S occupancies with two exceptions: • The Group A-4 building can be only one story in height. • The building's construction must be of Type I, II, III or IV.

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Group A-1 and A-2 Occupancies Section 507.4.1 • In complying unlimited area buildings housing Group A-4, B, F, M and/or S occupancies, it is permissible to include a limited amount of Group A-1 and A-2 occupancies within the building. • The type of construction of the building must be Type I, II, III or IV.

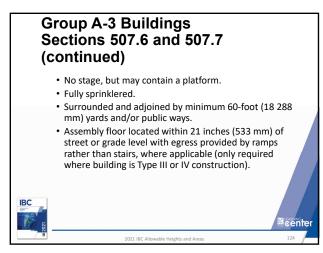
Group A-1 and A-2 Occupancies Section 507.4.1 (continued) • The Group A-1 and A-2 occupancies shall be separated from other spaces as required by Section 508.4.4 for separated occupancies with no reduced rating allowed for sprinkler protection. This will result in a minimum 2-hour fire-resistance-rated separation.

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Group A-1 and A-2 Occupancies Section 507.4.1 (continued) • The floor area of each Group A-1 and A-2 occupancy cannot exceed the maximum allowable area established in Section 503.1, which includes any applicable frontage increase. • All required exits from Group A-1 and A-2 occupancies must discharge directly to the exterior of the building.

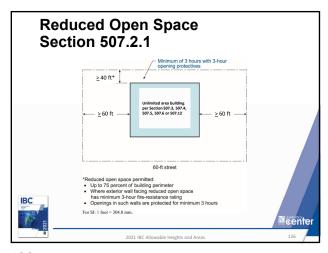
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Group A-3 Buildings Sections 507.6 and 507.7 The area of a Group A-3 occupancy is permitted to be unlimited under the following conditions: • Maximum of one story in height. • Used as a place of religious worship, community hall, dance hall, exhibition hall, gymnasium, lecture hall, indoor swimming pool or tennis court. • Type II, III or IV construction.



Reduced Open Space Section 507.2.1 • Open space of at least 60 feet (18 288 mm) must be provided around complying unlimited area buildings. The minimum 60-foot width is permitted to be reduced to 40 feet provided: • The reduced open space applies to a maximum of 75 percent of the building's perimeter, and • A minimum 3-hour fire-resistance rating is required for any exterior wall facing the reduced open space, and • Openings in the exterior wall facing the reduced open space have a minimum fire protection rating of 3 hours.

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Reduced Open Space Section 507.2.1 • The allowance for reducing the required open space from 60 feet to 40 feet is only permitted for the following unlimited area buildings: • One-story nonsprinklered Groups F-2 and S-2 (507.3). • One-story sprinklered Groups B, F, M, S and A-4 • Two-story sprinklered Groups B, F, M and S (507.5). • One-story sprinklered Group A-3 (507.6 and 507.7). • One-story sprinklered motion picture theaters

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Group H Occupancies Section 507.8 • Group H-2, H-3 and H-4 occupancies are permitted to be located in unlimited area buildings containing Group F and S occupancies with the following limitations: · Compliance with the unlimited area provisions of Sections 507.4 and 507.5 for Group F and S occupancies. • Limits on permitted floor area of Group H occupancies based on whether: · Located within the building, or · Located on building perimeter center

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Group H Occupancies Section 507.8 • Aggregate floor area of Group H occupancies located at the building's perimeter limited to 10% of the actual building area or Group H allowable area per Section 506 with any applicable frontage increase. Aggregate floor area of Group H occupancies not located on perimeter of building are limited to 25% of Group H area limits as specified in Section 506.

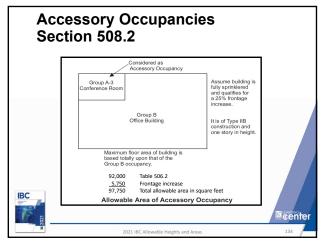
	ther Unlimited Area Buildings ections 507.9 through 507.13	
b	e following occupancies are also permitted to e unlimited in floor area subject to the specific equirements: • Mixed-occupancy buildings with Group H-5 (507.9) • Group H-2 aircraft paint hangars (507.10) • Group E educational buildings (507.11) • Group A-1 motion picture theaters (507.12) • Covered mall buildings and anchor stores (507.13)	l center
- 8	2021 IBC Allowable Heights and Areas	130

Mixed Occupancies Section 508 Where two or more distinct occupancies are located within a building, the provisions of Section 508 must be applied. The scope of Section 508 is limited to: Occupancy classification. Allowable building height. Allowable building area. Fire protection systems. Separation.

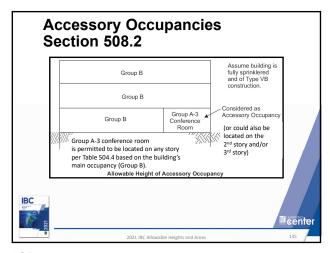
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Mixed Occupancies Section 508 • Three design options for compliance in mixedoccupancy buildings are established: • Accessory occupancies • Nonseparated occupancies • Separated occupancies • Each design option varies in its approach to allowable building height and area





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Nonseparated Occupancies Section 508.3

- Occupancies are not required to be separated if they are in compliance with the provisions of Section 508.3. If the building is designed in part to address the most restrictive and most hazardous conditions that are expected to occur, a fireresistance-rated separation is not necessary.
- The worst-case application of the type of construction (allowable height and area) and fire protection provisions forms the basis for this option.



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Nonseparated Occupancies Section 508.3

Allowable Area and Allowable Height is:

- Based on the most restrictive allowances for the occupancies involved.
- Based on the building's type of construction, each occupancy is individually evaluated for height and area in accordance with Section 503.1.



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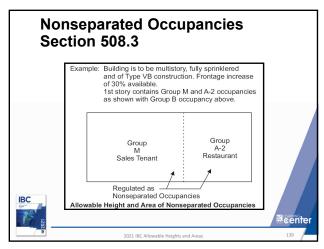
Nonseparated Occupancies Section 508.3

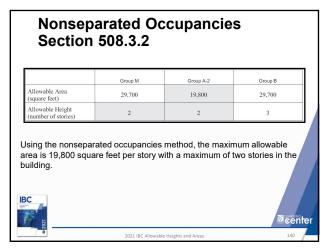
- Frontage increases to Table 506.2 are permitted for open space and sprinkler protection, where applicable.
- The most restrictive height and area allowance of the occupancies under consideration is then applied to the entire building.
 - Most restrictive type of construction is applied



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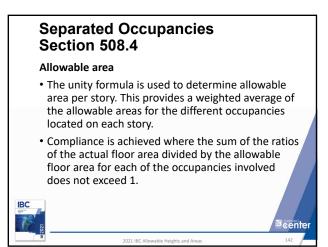
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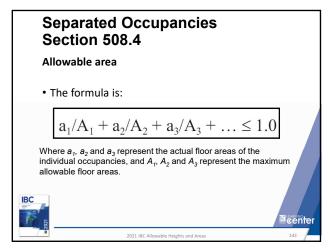




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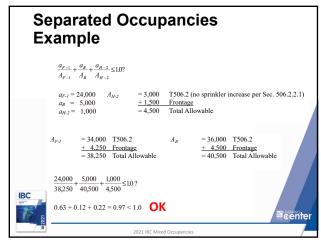
Separated Occupancies Section 508.4 • This is the only method that potentially requires a fire-resistance-rated separation between adjacent occupancies. • Table 508.4 establishes the degree of fire resistance that is mandated. • Provides a balanced approach in the evaluation of a building's allowable height and area.





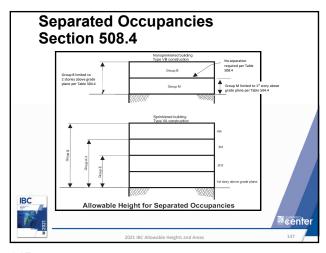
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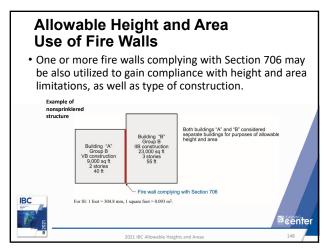
Separated Occupancies Example • Given: A one-story, 30,000 square foot, fully-sprinklered building with three occupancy groups, as shown. The building is of Type VB construction and qualifies for a 50% frontage increase. • Determine: If the building complies with the allowable area limitations based on separated occupancies.

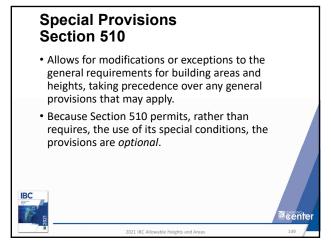


Separated Occupancies Section 508.4 Allowable height • The maximum allowable height of each occupancy is regulated independently based on the building's type of construction. • An occupancy cannot be located higher than that permitted by Section 503.1.

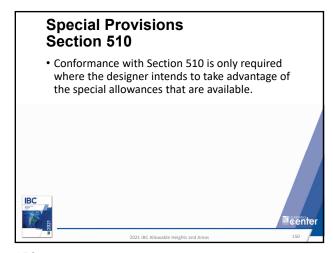
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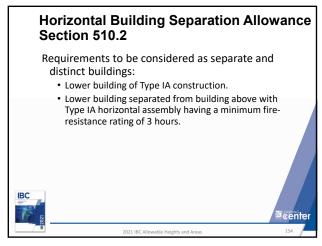
Horizontal Building Separation Allowance Section 510.2 • The benefit of Section 510.2 is the ability to create two separate buildings, one above the other, for the purpose of applying several specific code provisions independently to each building.

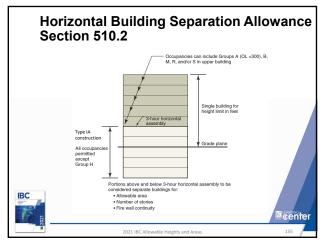
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	orizontal Building Separation Allo ection 510.2	owance
t a	ferred to as "podium" or "pedestal" building hey may be viewed as separate buildings ab and below the required fire separation for th purposes:	ove
IBC	Determination of allowable area limits. Continuity of fire walls. Limitation on number of stories. Type of construction.	[™] center
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Horizontal Building Separation Allowance Section 510.2 • Vertical enclosures through horizontal assembly to have a minimum fire-resistance rating of 2 hours (see exception for 3-hour/1-hour allowance). • Building above horizontal assembly limited to Group A with individual occupant loads less than 300, B, M, R and/or S. • Building below horizontal assembly to be any occupancy other than Group H. • Maximum building height in feet based on most restrictive height of the upper and lower buildings.



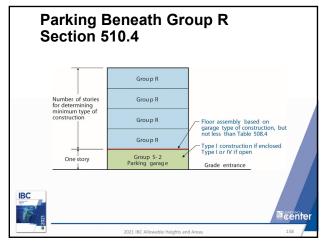


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Enclosed Parking Garage Above Open Parking Garage Section 510.3 • If special provisions are met where a Group S-2 enclosed parking garage is located below a Group S-2 open parking garage, the open parking garage may be classified as a separate and distinct building for type of construction determination. | Compare Section 52 | Compare Delating Section 52 | Compa

Parking Beneath Group R Section 510.4 • Where parking is limited to the first story, the number of stories used in the determination of the minimum type of construction may be measured from the floor above the garage. • The singular benefit provided by Section 510.4 is the allowance for an additional story above grade plane without requiring a higher type of construction.

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Group R-1 and R-2 Buildings of Type IIA and IIIA Construction Sections 510.5 and 510.6 • The height limitations for Group R-1 and R-2 buildings of Type IIA and IIIA construction are permitted to be increased if special conditions are met.

Buildings of Type IIIA Construction Section 510.5 For Type IIIA buildings the height limitation may be increased by one story and 10 feet (to 6 stories and 95 feet), where: • The first floor construction above basement has a minimum fire-resistance rating of 3 hours. • The floor area is subdivided by a minimum 2-hour fire-resistance-rated fire walls into areas not exceeding 3,000 sf.

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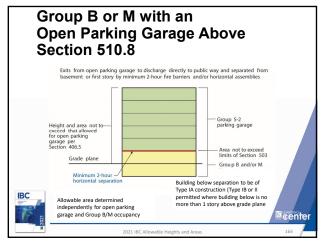
Buildings of Type IIA Construction Section 510.6 For Type IIA buildings the height limitation may be increased to 9 stories and 100 feet (typically 5 stories and 85 feet), where: • The building is separated by at least 50 feet from any other building on the lot and from lot lines. • The exits are segregated in an area enclosed by a minimum 2-hour fire-resistance-rated fire wall. • The first floor construction has a minimum fire-resistance rating of 1½ hours.

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Open Parking Garage Beneath Groups A, I, B, M and R Section 510.7 • Applies to open parking garages only. • If in compliance, the areas above and below the horizontal separation are permitted to be regulated for allowable height and area as separate buildings. • Specific fire separation and means of egress requirements have been established to address any reduction in construction type.

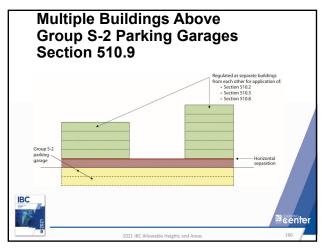
Group B or M with an Open Parking Garage Above Section 510.8 • Special provisions address a condition where an open parking garage is located above Group B or M occupancies—representing a desire to have offices and/or retail stores on the lower level(s) of open parking garages. • The benefit provides for a potential reduction in the building's type of construction by permitting the evaluation of allowable floor areas independently for the open parking garage and the occupancy.

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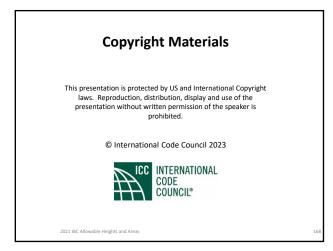
Multiple Buildings Above Group S-2 Parking Garages Section 510.9 • Where the varying provisions of Section 509 are used to create separate buildings above and below a complying horizontal separation, it is permissible to have multiple buildings above the separation. • This allowance is limited to those cases where there is a single open or enclosed parking garage below the horizontal separation.



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