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## Course Description

- This seminar addresses the key issues of the 2021 International Building Code ${ }^{\circ}$ (IBC ${ }^{\circ}$ ) 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.

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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.
2. 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.
4. Determine how a building's allowable height, both in stories above grade plane and feet, and floor area are determined.
5. Apply the special provisions applicable to mixed occupancies, unlimited area buildings and horizontal building separations.


## 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

- 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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## 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

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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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## 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 <br> Chapter 6

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- 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.
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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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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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## Fire-Resistance of Construction

 Table 601- Types of building elements regulated for fire-resistance-rated construction, based on Table 601:
- Structural frame
- Interior and exterior bearing walls
- Floor construction
- Roof construction
- All building elements must meet or exceed the fire-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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## Special Provisions Introduction

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

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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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- 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.
- $\mathrm{S}=$ 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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## Group R Occupancies <br> 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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## 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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## 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.
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- 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 $\mathrm{H}-1$ occupancies
- Portions of buildings classified as Group $\mathrm{H}-2$ or $\mathrm{H}-3$

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## Frontage Increase <br> Example 1

- Given: Yards as shown, and two 60 -foot streets.
- Determine: Percentage of frontage increase for allowable area.
- Solution: Smallest open space $\geq 20^{\prime}$ : 40 feet



## Frontage Increase

## Example 2

- Given: A building fronted by a 60 -foot street and three yards, as shown.
- Determine: The factor, $W$, to be used in the calculation of $I_{f}$ (area increase due to frontage)
- Solution: Smallest open space $\geq 20^{\prime}$ : 26 feet
Percentage of perimeter $\geq 20^{\prime}$ open: $82 \%$ (based on 360/440)


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## Frontage Increase for Section 507 Buildings Section 506.3.3.1

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- Table 506.3.3.1 can be used to determine the $\qquad$ frontage increase for unlimited area buildings that would be regulated by Section 507 except for compliance with the open space requirements.
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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

- 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 maintaining building separation from site hazards.

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Single-Occupancy, Each Story
Section 506.2.1

- The allowable area of each individual story in a single-occupancy building is determined by the following equation:

$$
A_{a}=A_{t}+\left(N S \times I_{f}\right) \quad \quad \text { (Equation 5-1) }
$$

$A_{a}=$ Allowable building area
$A_{t}=$ Tabular allowable area factor (NS, S1, SM, S13R or S13D value, as applicable) in accordance with Table 506.2
NS = Tabular allowable area factor in accordance with Table 506.2 for nonsprinklered building (regardless of whether building is sprinklered)
$I_{f} \quad=$ Area factor increase due to frontage in accordance with Section 506.3
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| Allowable Area Determination |
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| Single-Occupancy, $\geq 4$ Stories AGP |
| Section 506.2.1 |
| - The allowable area of a single-occupancy building |
| four or more stories above grade plane is |
| determined by Equation 5-2: |
| - The actual area of any individual story shall not |
| exceed the allowable area per Equation 5-1. |

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Single-Occupancy, $\geq 4$ Stories AGP Section 506.2.1

$$
A_{a}=A_{t}+\left(N S \times I_{f}\right) \times S_{a} \quad \text { (Equation 5-2) }
$$

$A_{a}=$ Allowable building area
$A_{t}^{a}=$ Tabular allowable area factor (NS, SM, S13R or S13D value, as applicable) in accordance with Table 506.2
NS = Tabular allowable area factor in accordance with Table 506.2 for
nonsprinklered building (regardless of whether building is sprinklered)
$I_{f}=$ Area factor increase due to frontage in accordance with Section 506.3
$=3$ where the actual number of stories above grade plane exceeds three, or
$S_{a}=4$ where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2 (13R)
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| Allowable Area, $\geq 4$ Stories AGP Example 3 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Solution: $A_{a}=A_{t}+\left(N S \times l_{f}\right) \times S_{a}$ |  |  |
| Tabular area ( $A_{t}$ ): | 54,000 sf | SM, T506.2 |
| Frontage increase ( $N S \times I_{f}$ ): | $\underline{9,000 ~ s f}$ | 18,000 x 0.50* |
| Allowable area $\left(A_{a}\right)$ : | $63,000 \mathrm{sf}$ | Additive |
| Buildings $\geq 4$ stories: | +3 | $S_{a}$ |
| Building allowable area: | 189,000 | Equation 5-2 |
| ${ }^{*}$ Based on Table 506.3 .3 , w/50\% open $\geq 20^{\prime}$, open space $\geq 30^{\prime}$ |  |  |
| Total building allowable area limited to $\mathbf{1 8 9 , 0 0 0}$ sf No single story is permitted to exceed 63,000 sf If all stories have same floor area, 47,250 sf per story |  |  |
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## Allowable Area Determination Mixed-Occupancy, Each Story Section 506.2.2

- The allowable area of each story of a mixed-occupancy building is based on the applicable provisions of:
- Section 508.3.2 Nonseparated occupancies
- Section 508.4.2 Separated occupancies
- Where a mixed-occupancy condition is regulated by the accessory occupancy provisions, Section 508.2.3 permits the allowable area to be based on the main occupancy of the building.

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## Allowable Area Determination

## Four or More Stories

## Section 506.2.2

- Total allowable area of a mixed-occupancy building with 4 or more stories above grade plane is determined by:
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$$
\frac{a_{\text {stor } 1}}{A_{\text {Story } 1}}+\frac{a_{\text {stor } 2}}{A_{\text {Story } 2}}+\frac{a_{\text {story } 3}}{A_{\text {Story } 3}}+\frac{a_{\text {story } 4}}{A_{\text {Story } 4}}+\ldots \leq 3
$$

$\qquad$
Where $a_{\text {story } 1,} a_{\text {stor } 2,}, a_{\text {story } 3}$ and $a_{\text {story } 4}$ represent the actual floor areas of each individual story, and $A_{\text {stor 1 } 1,} A_{\text {Story 2, }}, A_{\text {story } 3}$ and $A_{\text {story } 4}$ represent the maximum allowable floor areas

- For buildings designed as separated occupancies, sum of
$\qquad$ ratios not to exceed 4 for buildings equipped with NFPA $\qquad$ 13R sprinkler system.

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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


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## Unlimited Area Buildings Section 507

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


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## Unlimited Area Buildings Section 507

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- 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

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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.


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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, $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{M}$, 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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## 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. $\qquad$
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## Reduced Open Space Section 507.2.1

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Reduced open space permilted:
- Up to 75 percenent of building perimeter
has minimum 3-hour fire-resistance rating
- Openings in such walls are protected for minimum 3 hours
For Sl: 1 foot $=304.8 \mathrm{~mm}$. 2021 IBC Allowable Heights and Areas
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## Mixed Occupancies <br> Section 508

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Where two or more distinct occupancies are located within a building, the provisions of Section 508 $\qquad$ 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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## Nonseparated Occupancies Section 508.3

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## Allowable Area and Allowable Height is:

- Based on the most restrictive allowances for the
$\qquad$ occupancies involved.
- Based on the building's type of construction, each occupancy is individually evaluated for height and
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and of Type VB construction. Frontage increase
of $30 \%$ available.
st story contains Group M and A-2 occupancies
as shown with Group B occupancy above.

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|  | Group M | Group A-2 | Group B |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allowable Area <br> (square feet) | 29,700 | 19,800 | 29,700 |
| Allowable Height <br> (number of stories) | 2 | 2 | 3 |

Using the nonseparated occupancies method, the maximum allowable area is 19,800 square feet per story with a maximum of two stories in the
building. building.

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Allowable area

- The formula is:

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\mathrm{a}_{1} / \mathrm{A}_{1}+\mathrm{a}_{2} / \mathrm{A}_{2}+\mathrm{a}_{3} / \mathrm{A}_{3}+\ldots \leq 1.0
$$

Where $a_{1}, a_{2}$ and $a_{3}$ represent the actual floor areas of the individual occupancies, and $A_{1}, A_{2}$ and $A_{3}$ represent the maximum allowable floor areas.
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## Allowable Height and Area Use of Fire Walls

- One or more fire walls complying with Section 706 may be also utilized to gain compliance with height and area limitations, as well as type of construction.


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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
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- The building is separated by at least 50 feet from any other building on the lot and from lot lines. $\qquad$
- 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 fireresistance rating of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ hours.

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| Group B or M with an |
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| 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 |

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