

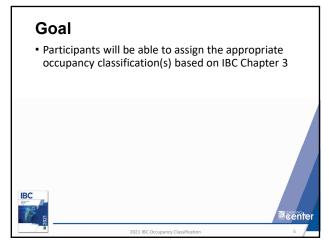


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#### Course Description • This seminar addresses the key issues of the 2021 International Building Code\* (IBC\*) regarding the proper classification of buildings based on occupancy. • The process for correctly evaluating a building for code compliance relies on the correct determination of occupancy classification(s).

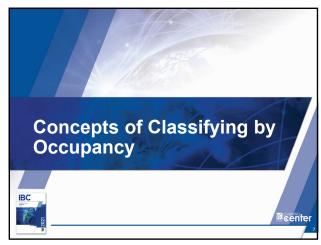
# Course Description • Everything starts with occupancy classification! • A clear understanding of the classification process provides the groundwork for the proper application of many other important code provisions.

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### Upon completion, participants will be better able to: 1. Identify and describe the 26 specific occupancy groups established in the 2021 IBC. 2. Determine how occupant load can sometimes be important in the occupancy classification process. 3. Identify those areas, rooms and spaces that are to be regulated as incidental uses.



#### **Occupancy Classification—** Introduction

Evaluate the building for use and occupancy:

- How the space will be used.
- The abilities of the occupants to respond in an emergency.
- Specific requirements (levels of safety) related to the various occupancy groups.



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#### Occupancy Classification— General Requirements 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 further subdivided into 26 specific occupancies.
  - In addition, three of the specific occupancies are further subdivided into Conditions 1 and 2



#### Occupancy Classification— General Requirements 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 mixedoccupancy buildings.
- Occupied roofs to be classified in group that occupancy most nearly resembles, based on fire safety and relative hazard.



2021 IBC Occupance

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#### Use vs. Occupancy

- "Use" and "Occupancy" are terms that differ in meaning and application within the IBC.
- "Use" describes the activity that occurs within the space, room or building.
  - "Use" is seldom utilized in the IBC as the scoping mechanism.
  - Examples include occupant load calculation and incidental uses.
- "Occupancy" describes the specific classification a "use" is assigned when applying the code to a space, room or building.
  - Almost all code provisions with application to a limited number of situations are regulated by "Occupancy".
  - Primary examples include allowable height and area, fire protection features and means of egress requirements.



2021 IBC Occupancy Classification

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#### Use vs. Occupancy

- Multiple uses do not necessarily create multiple occupancies.
- General occupancy classification is intended to include related support areas such as corridors, stairways, restrooms, mechanical equipment rooms, small storage areas, etc.
- Support areas of higher hazard are often regulated as incidental uses.



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#### Occupancy Classification— General Requirements Section 302.1

 When in doubt, it is important that an occupancy classification be assigned that most nearly resembles those occupancies with similar fire safety and life safety risks.



2021 IBC Occupancy Classification

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#### **Classification of Occupancies Section 302**

- Chapter 3 provides an extensive listing of various uses and their corresponding occupancy classifications.
- There are many special cases and exceptions.
- Unsure of classification? Ask for more information.
- If two or more distinct occupancy groups are present, the provisions of Section 508 will apply.



2021 IBC Occupancy Classification

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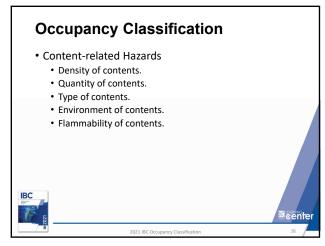
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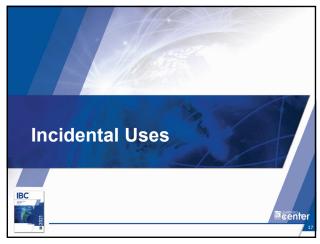
#### **Occupancy Classification**

- Occupant-related Hazards
  - Number of occupants.
  - Density of the occupants.
  - · Age of the occupants.
  - Mobility of the occupants.
  - Awareness of the occupants.



2021 IBC Occupancy Classification





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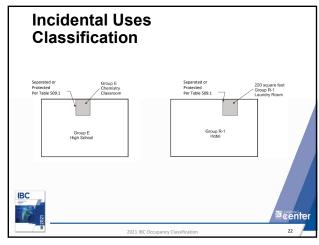
### Incidental Uses Section 509.2 • Prior to the discussion on the proper classification of buildings by occupancy, it is important to clarify the scope of Section 509 addressing incidental uses. • Incidental uses have no relationship to: • Occupancy classification • Mixed occupancies • Incidental uses shall not be individually classified in accordance with Section 302.1. • Incidental uses shall be included in the building occupancies within which they are located.

	cidental Uses ection 509	
,	<ul> <li>Rooms or spaces that pose risks which aren't addre the provisions specific to a general occupancy grou</li> <li>Presence of combustible or hazardous material.</li> <li>Presence of a hazardous activity or equipment.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Limited to those found in Table 509.1.</li> <li>Regulated according to their hazard level.</li> <li>Regulated as part of primary occupancy.</li> <li>Not regulated as accessory occupancy.</li> <li>Not regulated under mixed occupancy provisions.</li> <li>Limited to 10% of area of story in which located.</li> </ul>	
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	2021 IBC Occupancy Classification	

### Incidental Uses Identification Uses are those listed in Table 509.1, including: • Furnace rooms where any piece of equipment exceeds a 400,000-Btu per hour input rating. • Paint shops (where located in other than a Group F occupancy, and not when Group H occupancy). • Laboratories in Group E occupancies. • Vocational shops located in Group E occupancies. • Laundry rooms over 100 square feet. • Physical plant maintenance shops in Group I-2 occupancies.

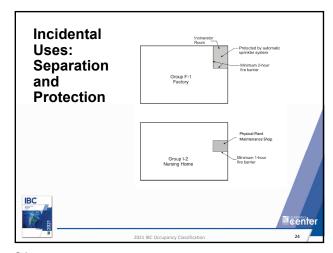
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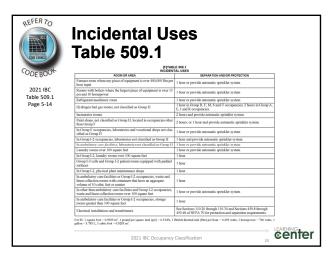
### Incidental Uses Classification • Occupancy classification is consistent with the general classification of the area of the building in which the incidental use is located. • A refrigerant machinery room in a manufacturing building. Classified as Group E occupancy. • A physical plant maintenance shop in a hospital. Classified as Group I-2 occupancy.

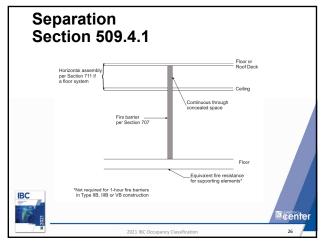


### Incidental Uses Separation and Protection Intent is to isolate incidental use hazard from remainder of building, typically through use of: Fire-resistance-rated separation; or Smoke-resistant separation plus sprinkler system. Under certain conditions, sprinkler option cannot be substituted for fire-resistance-rated separation. Both fire-resistance-rated separation and automatic sprinkler system protection are mandated in limited cases.

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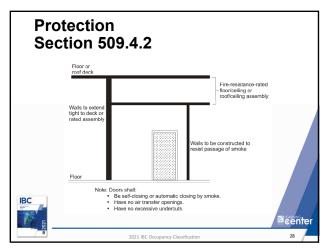


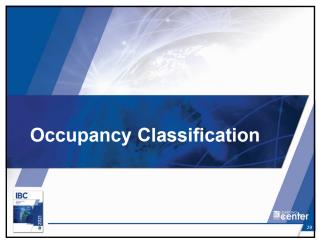




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#### **Protection Section 509.4.2** • Table 509.1 allows for the installation of an automatic sprinkler system provided the incidental use: • Is separated by construction capable of resisting passage of smoke. • Has doors that are automatic or self closing (no openings). • Has smoke dampers on air transfer openings in walls. • Other: • Need not be fire-resistance rated. · Not required to be built as smoke partition (Section 710). center



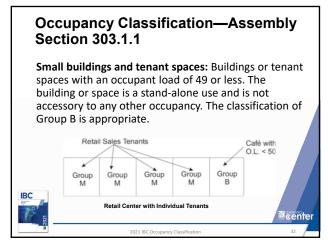


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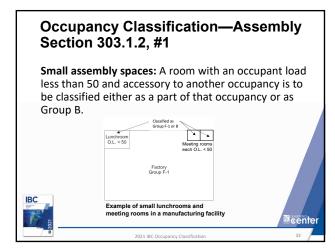
Gen		Classifica quiremen .1		
	Types of Use	General Occupancy Group	Occupancy Sub-Groups	
As	sembly	Group A	A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5	
Bu	ısiness	Group B	None	
Ed	lucational	Group E	None	
Fa	ctory / Industrial	Group F	F-1, F-2	
Hi	gh Hazard	Group H	H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4, H-5	
Ins	stitutional	Group I	I-1, I-2, I-3, I-4	
M	ercantile	Group M	None	
Re	sidential	Group R	R-1, R-2, R-3. R-4	
BC Ste	orage	Group S	S-1, S-2	
	ility	Group U	None	
1202				
		2021 IBC Occupancy Classific	cation	

#### Occupancy Classification— Assembly Group A Section 303.1 Assembly Group A occupancies include buildings or portions of buildings where persons (usually 50 or more) gather for: • Civic, social or religious functions. • Recreation. • Food and/or drink consumption. • Awaiting transportation. • Similar activities.

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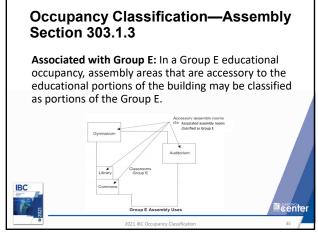


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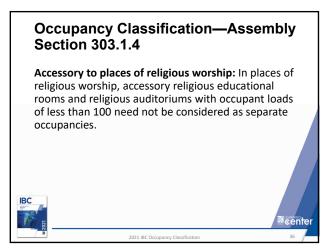


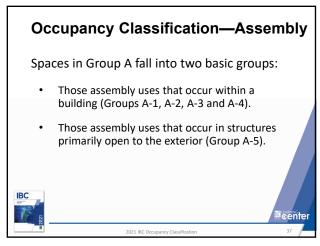
# Occupancy Classification—Assembly Section 303.1.2, #2 Small assembly spaces: Similar to Item #1, a room or space with a floor area of less than 750 square feet and accessory to another occupancy is to be classified as a part of that occupancy or as Group B. Casino Gaming Area Associated with a Hotel Casino Gaming Area Associated with a Hotel

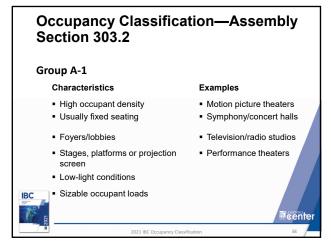
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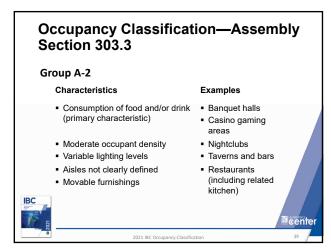
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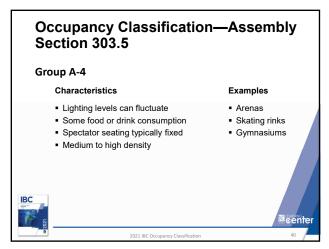


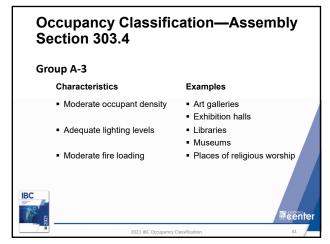




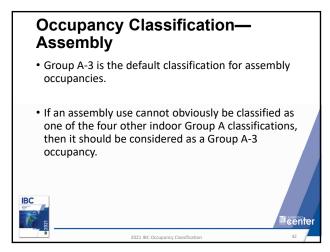
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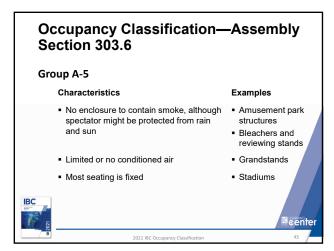






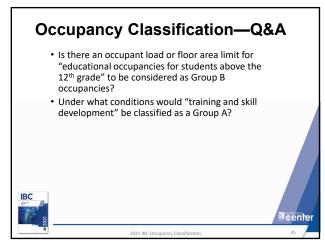
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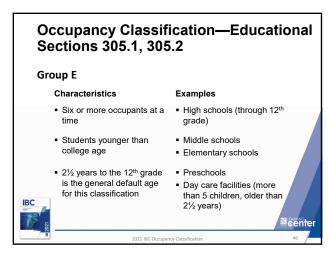






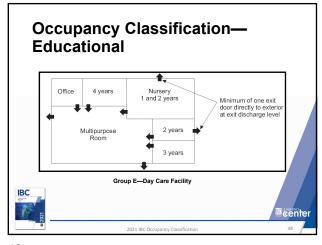
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### Occupancy Classification—Educational Section 308.5.1 • Infant/Toddler Care Classification as Group E: A child care facility housing infants and toddlers is classified as Group E, rather that Group I-4, where: • More than 5, but no more than 100, children are 2½ years of age or less. • Rooms where such infants/toddlers are cared for are located on level of exit discharge. • Each of these infant/toddler care rooms has an exit door directly to the outside.

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#### Occupancy Q&A • If there is a total of five or fewer children in an educational setting within a dwelling unit, what is the proper classification? • The condition is not much different from that of a large family. Therefore, such small educational facilities are to be classified as Group R-3 or may be designed and constructed under the provisions of the International Residential Code. • What if the day care use is located in a building with another occupancy? What if it is located in a stand-alone condition with no other occupancy?

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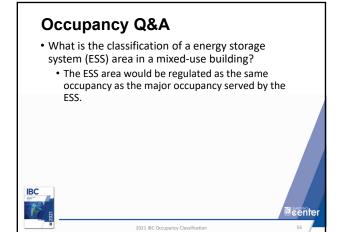
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#### Occupancy Classification— Factory/Industrial Section 306.1 Group F occupancies are facilities where manufacturing operations and similar industrial activities occur, other than those classified as Group H. Operations may include assembling, fabricating, finishing, manufacturing, packaging, repair or processing work. • F-1: where combustible materials are used in the operations. • F-2: where all of the materials are noncombustible.

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#### **Occupancy Classification—** Factory/Industrial Section 306.2 **Group F-1 Moderate-Hazard Factory** Characteristics Examples All Group F operations that Aircraft, automobile, appliance are not considered Group and machine manufacturers Water/sewer treatment Production, assembling, Clothing manufacturers finishing, packaging or Furniture makers repair of combustible Woodworking shops products Energy storage systems in dedicated use buildings center





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# Occupancy Classification—High Hazard Section 307.1 Group H occupancies: Involve the manufacturing, processing, generation or storage of materials that constitute a physical and/or health hazard. Quantities of such hazardous materials exceed those permitted within control areas as regulated by Section 414.2, based on Tables 307.1(1) and/or 307.1(2).

# Occupancy Classification—High Hazard Section 307.1.1 Conditions not considered as Group H: There are 19 conditions where a classification of Group H is not to be assigned. Even if the structure meets one of these conditions, the applicable provisions of Section 414 and the International Fire Code\* (IFC\*) for such materials must be met.

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#### Occupancy Classification—High Hazard Section 307.1.1 Conditions not considered as Group H • Application of flammable finishes in conformance with Section 416 of the IFC and the IBC. • Sales and storage of flammable and combustible liquids in Group M occupancies if compliant with the IFC. • Aerosol storage in conformance with the IFC.

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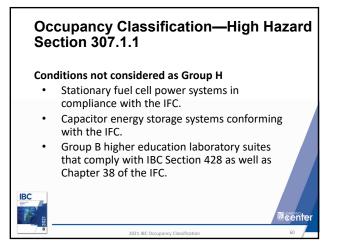
#### Occupancy Classification—High Hazard Section 307.1.1 Conditions not considered as Group H (cont.) Closed piping systems containing flammable or combustible liquids or gases utilized for operation of machinery or equipment. Dry cleaning establishments with specified safeguards. Liquor stores and distributors without bulk storage. Corrosive personal or household products in original packaging used in retail display.

# Occupancy Classification—High Hazard Section 307.1.1 Conditions not considered as Group H (cont.) Commonly used corrosive building materials. Refrigeration systems. Agricultural materials only stored or utilized on the premises. Stationary battery systems for facility emergency power. Personal and household products in retail display (not considered corrosives).

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#### Occupancy Classification—High Hazard Section 307.1.1 Conditions not considered as Group H Display and storage of nonflammable and noncombustible liquids in Group M or S occupancies where in compliance with Section 414.2.5. Black powder, smokeless propellant and small arms primers stored in Groups M and R-3, in accordance with the IFC. Storage of special industrial explosive devices in Groups B, F, M and S, in accordance with the IFC.

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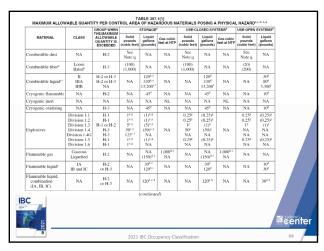
# Occupancy Classification—High Hazard Section 307.1.1 Conditions not considered as Group H Distilling or brewing of beverages conforming to requirements of the IFC. Storage of beer, distilled spirits and wines in barrels and casks conforming to the requirements of the IFC.

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#### Occupancy Classification Where compliance with Section 307.1 is not met, Tables 307.1(1) and 307.1(2) can be applied to determine if buildings, structures or materials are exempt from the Group H classification. In accordance with Section 307.2, the design of high-hazard buildings must conform to additional requirements in the IFC and Section 414 of the IBC.

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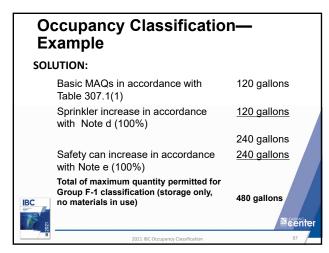
# Occupancy Classification—High Hazard Tables 307.1(1), 307.1(2) • Use Table 307.1(1) for the maximum allowable quantities of materials posing a physical hazard. • Use Table 307.1(2) for materials posing a health hazard. If the quantity of hazardous materials does not exceed the total amount permitted, then the use is not considered a Group H occupancy.



NL = Not Limited: NA = Not Applicable: UD = Unclassified Detonable. a. For use of control areas, see Section 414.2. b. The agreegate quantity in use and storage shall not exceed the quantity listed for storage.	
c. The quantities of alcoholic beverages in retail and wholesake sales occupancies shall not be limited provided the liquids are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.5 aglinost. In retain and wholesake also occupancies, the quantities of medicines, foodsuffic or consume products, and comercic containing nor more than 50 percent by volume of water-miscribe liquids with the remainder of the solutions not being flammable, shall not be limited, provided that such materiaks are packaged in dividual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallors.	
d. Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 percent in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. Where Note e also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively.	
e. Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 percent when stored in approved storage cabinets, day boxes, gas cabinets, gas rooms or exhausted enclosures or in listed safety cans in accordance with Section 5003.9.10 of the International Fire Code. Where Note d also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively.	
<ol> <li>Quantities shall not be limited in a building equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.</li> </ol>	
g. Allowed only in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.	
<ul> <li>Containing not more than the maximum allowable quantity per control area of Class IA, IB or IC flammable liquids.</li> </ul>	
<ol> <li>The maximum allowable quantity shall not apply to fuel oil storage complying with Section 603.3.2 of the International Fire Code.</li> </ol>	
j. Quantities in parentheses indicate quantity units in parentheses at the head of each column.	
k. A maximum quantity of 220 pounds of solid or 22 gallons of liquid Class 3 oxidizers is allowed when such materials are necessary for maintenance purposes, operation or sanitation of equipment when the storage containers and the manner of storage are approved.	
operation or sanitation of equipment when the storage containers and the manner of storage are approved.  1. Net weight of the pyrotechnic composition of the fireworks. Where the net weight of the pyrotechnic composition of the fireworks is not known, 25 percent	
of the gross weight of the fireworks including packaging, shall be used.	
m. For gallons of liquids, divide the amount in pounds by 10 in accordance with Section 5003.1.2 of the International Fire Code,	
n. For storage and display quantities in Group M and storage quantities in Group S occupancies complying with Section 414.2.5, see Tables 414.2.5(1) and 414.2.5(2).	
<ul> <li>Densely packed baled cotton that complies with the packing requirements of ISO 8115 shall not be included in this material class.</li> </ul>	
p. The following shall not be included in determining the maximum allowable quantities:	
Liquid or gaseous fuel in fuel tanks on vehicles.	/
<ol><li>Liquid or gaseous fuel in fuel tanks on motorized equipment operated in accordance with the International Fire Code.</li></ol>	
<ol><li>Gaseous fuels in piping systems and fixed appliances regulated by the International Fuel Gas Code.</li></ol>	
<ol> <li>Liquid fuels in piping systems and fixed appliances regulated by the International Mechanical Code.</li> <li>Alcohol-based hand rubs classified as Class I or II liquids in dispensers that are installed in accordance with Sections 5705.5 and 5705.5.1 of the</li> </ol>	
International Fire Code. The location of the alcohol-based hand rub (ABHR) dispensers shall be provided in the construction documents.	
q. Where manufactured, generated or used in such a manner that the concentration and conditions create a fire or explosion hazard based on information prepared in accordance with Section 414.1.3.	
prepared in accordance with Section 414.1.5.	
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2021 IBC Occupancy Classification	00

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# Occupancy Classification—Example GIVEN: A fully sprinklered Group F-1 industrial building housing Class II combustible liquids. The Class II liquids are all stored in approved safety cans. The entire building is to be considered as a single control area. DETERMINE: The maximum allowable quantity of the Class II liquids in storage in order to maintain the Group F-1 classification.



Occupancy Classification- Example	_
Assuming there will be some materials in u	se:
Basic MAQs in accordance with Table 307.1(1)	30 gallons
Sprinkler increase in accordance with Note d (100%)	30 gallons
Maximum amount permitted in use	60 gallons
Total of 480 gallons permitted with no more than 60 gallons in use (Note b) for classification as Group F-1.	
2021 IBC Occupancy Classification	senter

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		STORAG	E,		USE-CLOSED S	YSTEMS*	USE-OP	N SYSTEMS <sup>b</sup>
MATERIAL	Solid pounds <sup>4.</sup> *	Liquid gallons (pounds) <sup>d.e</sup>	Gas cubic feet at NTP (pounds) <sup>d</sup>	Solid pounds <sup>d</sup>	Liquid gallons (pounds) <sup>d</sup>	Gas cubic feet at NTP (pounds) <sup>d</sup>	Solid pounds <sup>d</sup>	Liquid gallons (pounds) <sup>d</sup>
Corrosives	5,000	500	Gaseous 810 <sup>e</sup> Liquefied (150)	5,000	500	Gaseous 810° Liquefied (150)	1,000	100
Highly Toxic	10	(10)	Gaseous 20 <sup>g</sup> Liquefied (4) <sup>g</sup>	10	(10)	Gaseous 20 <sup>g</sup> Liquefied (4) <sup>g</sup>	3	(3)
Toxic	500	(500)	Gaseous 810° Liquefied (150)°	500	(500)	Gaseous 810° Liquefied (150)°	125	(125)
In retail and w volume of wa in individual of Maximum allowith Section 9 Maximum allo	holesale sales er-miscible lic ontainers not swable quantit 03.3.1.1. Who wable quantit	occupancies, the o quids and with the exceeding 1.3 gall fies shall be increa- re Note e also app ies shall be increa-	sed 100 percent in build dies, the increase for both sed 100 percent where st	oodstuffs or as not being t ings equippe a notes shall ored in appro	consumer product flammable, shall r d throughout with be applied accum wed storage cabir	not be limited, provided to an approved automatic ulatively. nets, gas cabinets or exha	sprinkler sy	rials are packaged tem in accordance
In retail and w volume of wa in individual in Maximum all with Section 9 Maximum all the Internation For storage as 414.2.5(2). Allowed only Quantities in	holesale sales er-miscible licontainers not- wable quantii 03.3.1.1. Who wable quantii and Fire Code, ad display qua where stored i carenthesis ind	occupancies, the e quids and with the exceeding 1.3 gall ices shall be increa- re Note e also app ies shall be increa- Where Note d als intities in Group Y in approved exhau- licate quantity unit	quantities of medicines, for remainder of the solution ons, used 100 percent in build dies, the increase for both	oodstuffs or is not being ! ings equippe in notes shall ored in appro r both notes in Group S usted enclos and of each co	consumer product flammable, shall if d throughout with be applied accum- ing the shall be applied a occupancies com- ures as specified in blumn.	not be limited, provided it is an approved automatic ulatively. eets, gas cabinets or exha- comulatively, plying with Section 414 in the International Fire	hat such mate sprinkler sys usted encloss 2.5, see Tab Code.	tem in accordance tres as specified in

# Occupancy Classification—High Hazard Section 414.2 Control Areas If the amount of hazardous materials exceeds that provided by Table 307.1(1) or 307.1(2), it is still possible that a Group H occupancy does not exist. Additional quantities are permitted in non-Group H buildings if they are properly distributed in control areas complying with Section 414.2.

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### Control Areas • Spaces within a building where quantities of hazardous materials not exceeding the maximum allowable quantities per control area are stored, dispensed, used or handled. • A similar approach is provided in Section 428 for addressing laboratory suites in college and university settings.

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# Occupancy Classification—High Hazard Section 414.2.1, 414.2.2 Control areas • Must be separated from each other by fire barriers and/or horizontal assemblies. • Are limited to a specified percentage of maximum allowable quantities based on the floor level under consideration (see Table 414.2.2).

#### Occupancy Classification—High Hazard Section 414.2.3 Control areas • Are limited to a maximum number per story as established by Table 414.2.2. • Shall be separated with the minimum degree of fire resistance as established in Table 414.2.2 and Section 414.2.4.

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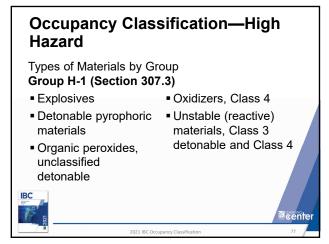
8.	TORY	[F] TABLE 414.2.2 DESIGN AND NUMBER OF COM	NUMBER OF CONTROL	FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING FOR
		QUANTITY PER CONTROL AREA	AREAS PER STORY	FIRE BARRIERS IN HOURS
	Higher than 9	5	1	2
	7–9	5	2	2
	6	12.5	2	2
Above grade	5	12.5	2	2
plane	4	12.5	2	2
	3	50	2	1
	2	75	3	1
	1	100	4	1
Below grade	1	75	3	1
	2	50	2	1
plane	Lower than 2	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
those tables.		mum allowable quantity per control area shown in Ta		

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Stio	n 42	'A		
	s is es ry suit	tablished in Se tes.	ection 42	8 regardin
		TABLE (5) 49		
FLOG	R LEVEL	TABLE [F] 42 DESIGN AND NUMBER OF LABORA' PERCENTAGE OF THE MAXIMUM	TORY SUITES PER FLOOR NUMBER OF	FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING
FLOO	A LEVEL	DESIGN AND NUMBER OF LABORA'  PERCENTAGE OF THE MAXIMUM  ALLOWABLE QUANTITY PER LAB SUITE'	NUMBER OF LAB SUITES PER FLOOR	FOR FIRE BARRIERS IN HOUR
FLOO		DESIGN AND NUMBER OF LABORA' PERCENTAGE OF THE MAXIMUM	TORY SUITES PER FLOOR NUMBER OF	
	21+	DESIGN AND NUMBER OF LABORA'  PERCENTAGE OF THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY PER LAB SUITE'  Not allowed	NUMBER OF LAB SUITES PER FLOOR	FOR FIRE BARRIERS IN HOUR Not Permitted
Above	21+ 16-20	DESIGN AND NUMBER OF LABORA' PERCENTAGE OF THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY PER LAB SUITE* Not allowed 25	Number of LAB SUITES PER FLOOR Not Permitted	FOR FIRE BARRIERS IN HOUR Not Permitted 2 <sup>st</sup>
	21+ 16-20 11-15	DESIGN AND NUMBER OF LABORA'  PERCENTAGE OF THE MAXMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY PER LAB SUITE*  Not allowed  25  50	NUMBER OF LAB SUITES PER FLOOR NOT PERMITTED I	FOR FIRE BARRIERS IN HOUR Not Permitted 2 <sup>d</sup> 2 <sup>d</sup>
Above	21+ 16-20 11-15 7-10	DESIGN AND NUMBER OF LABORA' PERCENTAGE OF THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE GUANTITY PER LAB SUITE* Not allowed 25 50 50	NUMBER OF LAB SUITES PER FLOOR Not Permitted	FOR FIRE BARRIERS IN HOUR Not Permitted 2 <sup>d</sup> 2 <sup>d</sup>
Above	21+ 16-20 11-15 7-10 4-6	DESIGN AND NUMBER OF LABORAT PERCENTAGE OF THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY PER LAB SUITE* Not allowed 25 50 50 75	TORY SUITES PER FLOOR  NUMBER OF LAB SUITES PER FLOOR  Not Permitted  1  2  4	FOR FIRE BARRIERS IN HOUR Not Permitted 2 <sup>d</sup> 2 <sup>d</sup>
Above Grade Plane	21+ 16-20 11-15 7-10 4-6 3	DESIGN AND NUMBER OF LABORA PERCENTAGE OF THE MAXIMA ALLOWABLE GUANTITY FER LAB SUITE* Not allowed 25 50 50 75 100	TORY SUITES PER FLOOR  NUMBER OF LAB SUITES PER FLOOR  Not Permitted  1  1  2  4  4	FOR FIRE BARRIERS IN HOUR Not Permitted 2 <sup>d</sup> 2 <sup>d</sup>
Above	21+ 16-20 11-15 7-10 4-6 3 1-2	DESIGN AND NUMBER OF LABORY PERCENTAGE OF THE MAXIMA ALLOWABLE QUANTITY FER LAB SUITE*  Not allowed  50  75  100  100	TORY SUITES PER FLOOR  NUMBER OF LAB SUITES PER FLOOR  Not Permitted  1  1  2  4  4  6	FOR FIRE BARRIERS IN HOUR NOT Permitted  2 <sup>d</sup> 2 <sup>e</sup> 1  1

### Occupancy Classification—High Hazard Where the amount of hazardous materials exceeds those permitted in complying control areas or laboratory suites, and is such that none of the conditions set forth in Section 307.1.1 are applicable, then the use is to be classified as a Group H occupancy. There are 5 categories of Group H to address the hazards more directly.

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#### **Occupancy Classification—High** Hazard Types of Materials by Group Group H-3 (Section 307.5) Combustible fibers • Oxidizers, Class 3, in closed systems Flammable and combustible liquids (Class I, II and IIIA) in Oxidizing gases closed systems • Unstable (reactive) materials, Flammable solids Class 2 Organic peroxides, Classes ■ Water-reactive materials, Class 2 II and III Cryogenic fluids, oxidizing Oxidizers, Class 2 • Consumer fireworks, 1.4G (Class C, Common) center

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#### Occupancy Classification—Required Information • Section 414.3 references the need for submittal to the building official: • A report and opinion prepared by a qualified person or firm, identifying the maximum expected quantities of hazardous material based on the material classification categories established in Tables 307.1(1) and 307.1(2). • Report to include methods of protection from hazards, including use of control areas, fire protections systems and Group H occupancies. • Expert opinion to be utilized to assist building official in addressing hazards, recommending safeguards and assigning proper occupancy classification.

### Occupancy Classification—Institutional • Group I—Characteristics • People are cared for or live in a supervised environment. • People with physical limitations because of health or age are harbored for medical treatment or other care/treatment. • People who are detained for penal or correctional purposes or in which the liberty of the occupants is restricted.

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#### **Occupancy Classification—** Institutional Group I-1 (Section 308.2) Characteristics Examples ■ More than 16 occupants (not Group homes including staff). Rehabilitation facilities ■ Residents—require assistance Halfway houses with day-to-day living tasks. Assisted living facilities ■ Housed on a 24-hour basis. Custodial care includes persons who evacuate at a slower rate. Residents may have mental and psychiatric complications. center

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### Occupancy Classification—Institutional Group I-1 (Section 308.2) • Group I-1, Condition 1 • All persons receiving custodial care are capable, without assistance, of responding to an emergency situation to complete building evacuation or relocation. • Group I-1, Condition 2 • Any persons receiving custodial care who require limited verbal or physical assistance while responding to an emergency situation to complete building evacuation or relocation.

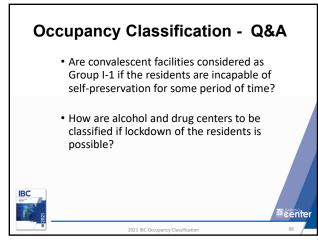
# Occupancy Classification - Q&A • What is considered as requiring "limited verbal or physical assistance"? • Applies to persons who, because of age, physical limitations, cognitive limitations, treatment or chemical dependency, and may not independently recognize, respond or evacuate without limited verbal or physical assistance during an emergency situation. • Limited verbal assistance includes prompting, giving and repeating instructions. • Limited physical assistance includes assistance with transfers to walking aids or mobility devices and assistance with egress.

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#### **Occupancy Classification—** Institutional Group I-2 (Section 308.3) Characteristics **Examples** Used for medical care Hospitals activities for six or more Detoxification facilities persons. Nursing homes ■ Receive 24-hour care. ■ 24-hour infant/toddler ■ May be semi-aware or care facilities (foster semi-ambulatory, but not care facilities) capable of selfpreservation. center

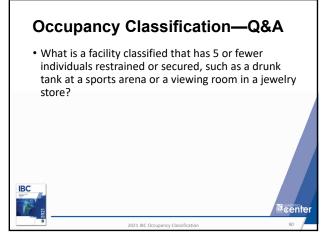
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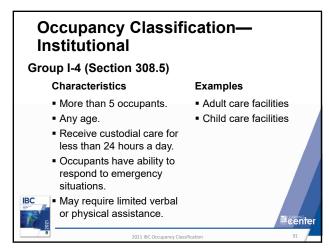
### Occupancy Classification—Institutional Group I-2 (Section 308.3) Group I-2, Condition 1 Nursing homes, foster care facilities and similar uses that provide nursing and medical care but do not provide emergency care, surgery and obstetrics. Group I-2, Condition 2 Hospitals and similar facilities that provide nursing and medical care, and could also provide emergency care, surgery and obstetrics.



#### Occupancy Classification— Institutional Group I-3 (Section 308.4) Characteristics **Examples** ■ More than 5 occupants Detention centers (not including staff). Jails ■ Supervised. Prerelease centers Physically restricted Prisons from evacuating the building. Further classified into 5 occupancy conditions based on capability of free movement within facility. center

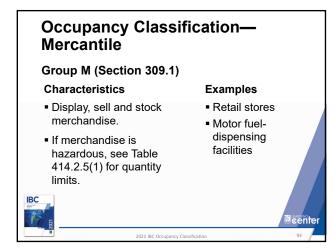
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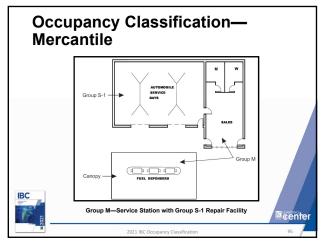


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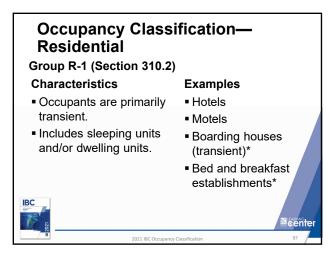
#### Occupancy Classification—Mercantile • Motor vehicle service stations • Group M applies to buildings that provide fuel and/or retail facilities only, and not to areas having facilities for vehicle repair. • Structures with facilities for vehicle service and/or repair are to be classified as Group S-1 (Section 311.2).

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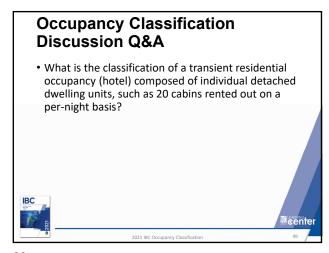
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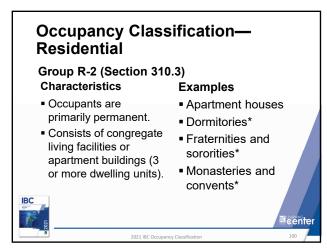
### Occupancy Classification—Residential • Residential occupancies fall into two categories: • Transient (Group R-1) • Nontransient (Group R-2) • Transient/Nontransient (Groups R-3 and R-4) Transient—Occupancy of a dwelling unit or sleeping unit for not more than 30 days. • In addition, residential occupancies are regulated as dwelling units and sleeping units

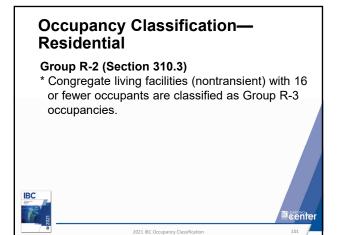


### Occupancy Classification—Residential Group R-1 (Section 310.2) \* Congregate living facilities for transient occupants are classified as Group R-3 occupancies where the occupant load is 10 or less.

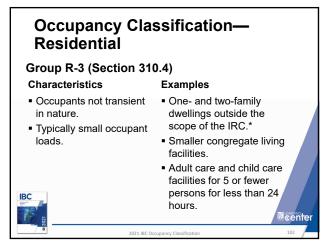
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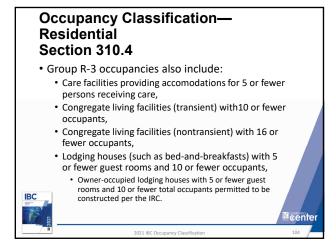


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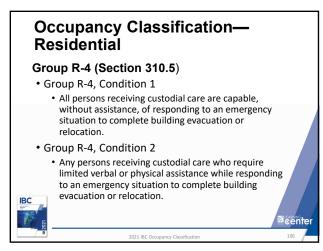
# Occupancy Classification—Residential • Group R-3 (Section 310.4) \*Detached one- and two-family dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings (townhouses) not more than three stories in height with separate means of egress are typically regulated by the IRC, so the IBC is not applicable.

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#### Occupancy Classification— Residential Section 310.5 • Group R-4 occupancies shall meet the requirements for construction as defined for Group R-3, except as otherwise provided.

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#### Occupancy Classification—Storage • Group S classifications are similar to those in the Group F categories. • Classification as Group H required where determined by Section 307. • Those storage occupancies classified as Group S-1 typically contain some degree of combustible materials. • No storage of combustible materials is anticipated in Group S-2 occupancies.

# Occupancy Classification—Storage • Room or space used for storage purposes that is accessory to another occupancy shall be classified as part of that occupancy. (Section 311.1) • No limits on floor area • Application based upon how "accessory" is defined

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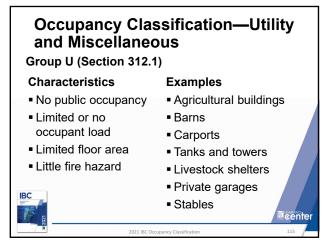
#### **Occupancy Classification—Storage Group S-1, Moderate Hazard (Section 311.2) Characteristics Examples** Storage of primarily ■ Clothing, woolen wearing apparel, silks combustible materials that do not qualify as ■ Furniture storage hazardous materials ■ Motor vehicle repair beyond the exempt garages amount permitted ■ Paper products (see Section 307). ■ Tires, bulk storage center

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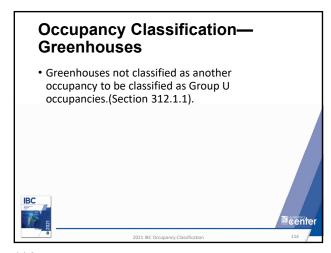


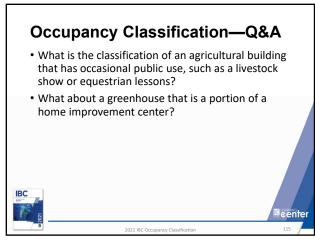
# Occupancy Classification—Utility and Miscellaneous • Group U occupancies include buildings of an accessory character and miscellaneous structures not classified in any other specific occupancy. • Limited regulations established due to anticipation of limited fire and life hazards • Includes non-occupiable structures that may need to be regulated for structural purposes, location on lot, etc.

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#### Final Reflection This slide will help the learner to reflect on the day and what they will take back to the job and apply. • What? What happened and what was observed in the training? • So what? What did you learn? What difference did this training make? • Now what? How will you do things differently back on the job as a result of this training?

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2021 IBC Occupancy Classification

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