* Amendments Specific to the City of Murphy
** NCTCOG Recommended Amendment
***Modified NCTCOG Recommended Amendment

****Section 101.4; change to read as follows:**

101.4 Referenced codes. The other codes listed in Sections 101.4.1 through 101.4.8 and referenced elsewhere in this code, when specifically adopted, shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference. Whenever amendments have been adopted to the referenced codes and standards, each reference to said code and standard shall be considered to reference the amendments as well. Any reference to NFPA 70 or the Electrical Code shall mean the Electrical Code as adopted.

(Reason: Legal wording to recognize locally adopted codes and amendments adopted with referenced codes. The former ICC Electrical Code is now Appendix K of this code but no longer called by that name. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 101.4.8; add the following:**

101.4.8 Electrical. The provisions of the Electrical Code shall apply to the installation of electrical systems, including alterations, repairs, replacement, equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and appurtenances thereto.

(Reason: This was dropped when ICC quit publishing the ICC Electrical Code, but the Electrical Code still should be referenced regardless of how it is adopted. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 104.2.1 Determination of substantially improved or substantially damaged existing buildings and structures in flood hazard areas; delete**

(Reason: Floodplain provisions are addressed by the City of Murphy Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 104.10.1; Flood hazard areas. delete**

(Reason: Floodplain provisions are addressed by the City of Murphy Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

***Section 105.1.1, delete and add the following:**

Section 105.1.1 Toilet Facilities. Every construction project requiring a building permit within the City limits of the City of Murphy shall have adequate toilet facilities for workers associated with the project.

At least one permanent or temporary toilet facility shall be maintained at every site where a building permit has been issued, as long as a building permit is active for the project.

Permanent toilet facility is defined as a room in an existing building or in the building being constructed with a water closet installed in such a room that conforms to the Plumbing Code and is continuously available to all workers involved in a construction project.

Temporary toilet facility is defined as a portable, fully enclosed, chemically sanitized toilet, which is serviced and cleaned at least once each week.

In addition to the justifications in the Building Code and in addition to other remedies, the building official may issue a Stop Work Order as described in the Building Code for any work done on a project not in compliance with this section.

(Reason: To help ensure sanitary jobsites. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC amendment.)

*****Section 105.2; change "Building" to read as follows:**

Building:

1. One-story detached accessory structures used as tool and storage sheds, playhouses and similar uses, provided the floor area does not exceed ~~120~~ 50 square feet (11 m2).
~~2. Fences not over 7 feet (1829 mm) high.~~
~~3. Oil derricks.~~
~~4. Retaining walls that are not over 4 feet (1219 mm) in height measured from the bottom of the footing to the top of the wall, unless supporting a surcharge or impounding Class I, II or IIIA liquids.~~
~~5. Water tanks supported directly on grade if the capacity does not exceed 5,000 gallons (18 925 L) and the ratio of height to diameter or width does not exceed 2:1.~~
~~6. Sidewalks and driveways not more than 30 inches (762 mm) above adjacent grade, and not over any basement or story below and are not part of an accessible route.~~
~~7.~~ 2. Painting, papering, tiling, carpeting, cabinets, counter tops and similar finish work.
~~8. Temporary motion picture, television and theater stage sets and scenery.~~
~~9.~~ 3. Prefabricated swimming pools accessory to a Group R-3 occupancy that are less than 24 inches (610 mm) deep, do not exceed 5,000 gallons (18 925 L) and are installed entirely above ground.
~~10. Shade cloth structures constructed for nursery or agricultural purposes, not including service systems.~~
~~11.~~ 4. Swings and other playground equipment accessory to detached one- and two-family dwellings.
~~12. Window awnings supported by an exterior wall that do not project more than 54 inches (1372 mm) from the exterior wall and do not require additional support of Group R-3 and U occupancies.~~
~~13.~~ 5. ~~Nonfixed and~~ movable fixtures, cases, racks, counters, and partitions not over 5 feet 9 inches (1753 mm) in height.

(Reason: To define when a permit is not required. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

***Section 105.3, Application for permit; is amended by the addition of the following paragraphs:**

8. Be issued to a registered contractor.

1. General: To obtain a permit, the applicant shall be registered as a contractor

Exception: Homeowners may obtain permits to do work at their residence without being registered.

2. Registration Requirements: Contractor may register by making application on forms provided by the Building Official. Electrical, irrigation, mechanical, and plumbing contractors shall provide proof of required licenses.

3. Revocation/Suspension: A contractor's registration may be suspended for the following causes:

a. The contractor fails to finalize permits by obtaining the required approved inspections.
b. The contractor allows use or occupancy of a structure for which a permit was obtained without first obtaining the required authorization.
c. The contractor has been found by the Building and Fire Codes Appeal Board to have been grossly negligent in the performance of his/her work. For purposes of this Section, a contractor may be found to have acted in a grossly negligent manner if such contractor has received six (6) municipal court convictions for city code violations and if such violations occurred in the twelve (12) month period preceding the revocation/suspension action before the Commission.
d. Expiration, suspension or revocation of required license, bond or insurance.

(Reason: To clarify registration requirements. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 110.3.5; Lath, gypsum board and gypsum panel product inspection. Delete exception**

~~Exception: Gypsum board and gypsum panel products that are not part of a fire resistance rated assembly or a shear assembly.~~

(Reason: Lath or gypsum board inspections are performed in this area. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

***Section 113; change title to read as follows:**

113- ~~Board of Appeals~~ Building and Fire Codes Appeal Board

(Reason: The Building and Fire Codes Appeal Board is a unified appeals board for the Fire Department and Building Inspection Department. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2018 IBC.)

***Section 113.1; change to read as follows:**

113.1 General. The Building and Fire Codes Appeal Board shall be in accordance with Chapter 24, Article 24.02 of the City of Murphy Code of Ordinances. ~~In order to hear and decide appeals of orders, decisions or determinations made by the building official relative to the application and interpretation of this code, there shall be and is hereby created a board of appeals… remainder unchanged…..to the building official.~~

(Reason: The Building and Fire Codes Appeal Board is governed by Article 24.02 of the City of Murphy Code of Ordinances. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

***Section 113.2, 113.3; Delete**

(Reason: The Building and Fire Codes Appeal Board is governed by Article 24.02 of the City of Murphy Code of Ordinances. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 202; amend definition of Ambulatory Care Facility as follows:**

AMBULATORY CARE FACILITY. Buildings or portions thereof used to provide medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing, or similar care on a less than 24-hour basis to individuals who are rendered incapable of self-preservation by the services provided. ~~or staff has accepted responsibility for care recipients already incapable~~. This group may include but not be limited to the following:

Dialysis centers
Sedation dentistry
Surgery centers
Colonic centers
Psychiatric centers

(Reason: To define the range of uses. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 202; amend definition of "Repair Garage" as follows:**

REPAIR GARAGE. A building, structure or portion thereof used for servicing or repairing motor vehicles. This occupancy shall also include garages involved in minor repair, modification, and servicing of motor vehicles for items such as lube changes, inspections, windshield repair or replacement, shocks, minor part replacement and other such minor repairs.

(Reason: The code references align with the fire code. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 202; amend definition of SPECIAL INSPECTOR to read as follows:**

SPECIAL INSPECTOR. A qualified person employed or retained by an approved agency who shall prove to the satisfaction of the registered design professional in responsible charge and ~~approved by~~ the Building Official as having the competence necessary to inspect a particular type of construction requiring special inspection.

(Reason: The registered design professional in responsible charge should be included. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 202; add definition of Assisting Living Facilities to read as follows.**

ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES. A building or part thereof housing persons, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability, or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment which provides personal care services. The occupants are capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff.

(Reason: The code references Assisted Living facilities and definition was deleted. Amendment to 2015

IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 202; amend definition to read as follows:**

HIGH-RISE BUILDING. A building with an occupied floor located more than ~~75~~ 55 feet ~~(22 860 mm)~~ (16 764 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

(Reason: To define high-rise, as it influences sprinkler requirement thresholds based on the firefighting capabilities of a jurisdiction. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 304.1; add the following to the list of occupancies:**

Fire stations
Police stations with detention facilities for 5 or less

(Reason: Consistent with regional practice dating back to the legacy codes.)

****Section 403.1, Exception 3; change to read as follows:**

3. The open-air portion of a building [remainder unchanged]

(Reason: To clarify enclosed portions are not exempt. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 202 IBC.)

*****Section 403.3, Automatic Sprinkler System. Delete exception;***

(Reason: To provide adequate fire protection to enclosed areas. Modified 2015 Amendment carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

***Section 406.3.3 Carports; Delete**

~~**406.3.3 Carports.** Carports shall be open on at least two sides. Carport floor surfaces shall be of an approved noncombustible material. Carports not open on at least two sides shall be considered a garage and shall comply with the requirements for private garages……~~

(Reason: Carports requirements are addressed in Chapter 30 of the City of Murphy Code of Ordinances. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 406.3.3.1 Carport separation; add sentence to read as follows:**

A fire separation is not required between a Group R-2 and U carport provided that the carport is entirely open on all sides and that the distance between the two is at least 10 feet (3048 mm).

(Reason: Simplifies the fire separation distance and eliminates the need to obtain opening information on existing buildings when adding carports in existing apartment complexes. Consistent with legacy codes in effect in region for years and no record of problems with car fires spreading to apartments as a result. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2018 IBC.)

******Section 423.5.1; change to read as follows:***

423.5.1 Required occupant capacity. The required occupant capacity of the storm shelter shall include all of the buildings on the site and shall be the ~~greater of the following:~~

~~1.The~~ Total occupant load of the classrooms, vocational rooms and offices in the Group E occupancy.
~~2.The occupant load of the largest indoor assembly space that is associated with the Group E occupancy.~~

Exceptions:

1. Where a new building is being added on an existing Group E site, and where the new building is not of sufficient size to accommodate the required occupant capacity of the storm shelter for all of the buildings on the site, the storm shelter shall at a minimum accommodate the required occupant capacity for the new building.
2. Where approved by the building official, the required occupant capacity of the shelter shall be permitted to be reduced by the occupant capacity of any existing storm shelters on the site.
3. Where approved by the building official, the actual number of occupants for whom each occupied space, floor or building is designed, although less than those determined by occupant load calculation, shall be permitted to be used in the determination of the required design occupant capacity for the storm shelter.

(Reason: The language in the new exception is parallel to the language in Chapter 10 that gives an AHJ similar authority for fire egress occupant load, clarifying that an AHJ has the authority to reduce the required shelter occupant capacity based on rationale provided by a School District.)

***Section 502.1; delete text: add the following:**

501.2 ~~Address Identification.~~ ~~New and existing buildings shall be provided with approved address identification……..Address identification shall be maintained.~~

Section 502.1, Premises identification; is changed to read as follows:

New and existing buildings shall be provided with approved address identification. The address identification shall be legible and placed in a position that is visible from the street or road fronting the property. Address identification characters shall contrast with their background. Address numbers shall be Arabic numbers or alphabetical letters. Numbers shall not be spelled out. Each character shall be a minimum of ~~4 inches (102 mm)~~ 12 inches (304.8 m^2) high with a minimum stroke width of 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) and placed high up on the building facing the addressed street side of the building. Where required by the fire code official, address numbers shall be provided in additional approved locations to facilitate emergency response. Where access is by means of a private road, buildings do not immediately front a

street, and/or the building cannot be viewed from the public way, a monument, pole or other sign with approved 6 inch (152.4 mm) height building numerals or addresses and 4 inch (101.6 mm) height suite/apartment numerals of a color contrasting with the background of the building or other approved means shall be used to identify the structure. Numerals or addresses shall be posted on a minimum 20 inch (508 mm) by 30 inch (762 mm) background on border, unless otherwise approved by the fire code official. Address identification shall be maintained.

> Exception: R-3 Single Family occupancies shall have approved numerals of a minimum 4 inches (88.9 mm) in height and a color contrasting with the background clearly visible and legible from the street fronting the property and rear alleyway where such alleyway exists.

(Reason: To increase the minimum addressing requirements for commercial properties and establish a minimum for single-family residential properties. Such improves legibility of these signs which are critical to emergency response in a timelier manner. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2018 IBC.)

*****Table 506.2; delete footnote i from table***

~~i. The maximum allowable area for a single-story non-sprinklered Group U greenhouse is permitted to be 9000 square feet or the allowable area shall be permitted to comply with Table C102.1 of Appendix C.~~

(Reason: To eliminate the need for Appendix C adoption and remain consistent with 6000 sq. ft. sprinklering provision.)

*****Section 506.3.1; add sentence to read as follows:***

506.3.1 Minimum percentage of perimeter. [Existing Text remains]

In order to be considered as accessible, if not in direct contact with a street or fire lane, a minimum 10-foot-wide pathway meeting fire department access from the street or approved fire lane shall be provided.

(Reason: To define what is considered accessible. Consistent with regional amendment to IFC 503.1.1)

******Section 708.4.2; change sentence to read as follows:***

708.4.2 Fireblocks and draftstops in combustible construction. *[Body of text unchanged]*

> **Exceptions:**
>
> 1. Buildings equipped with an automatic sprinkler system installed throughout in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, or in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2 provided that sprinkler protection is provided in the space between the top of the fire partition and the underside of the floor or roof sheathing, deck or slab above as required for systems complying with Section 903.3.1.1. Portions of buildings containing concealed spaces filled with noncombustible insulation as permitted for sprinkler omission shall not apply to this exception for draftstopping. *[Remainder unchanged]*

(Reason: The most common exception used to eliminate the need for sprinklers in concealed spaces of combustible construction is to fill the space with noncombustible insulation. This exception was changed in

2010 to permit a 2-inch air gap at the top of the filled space. A space compliant with the permitted omission above would allow hot gas and smoke to spread unimpeded throughout a building not provided with draftstopping. For this reason, omission of sprinklers permitted in accordance with NFPA 13 referenced standard should not be permitted with IBC exception requiring draftstopping in combustible construction.)

*****Section 718.3; change sentence to read as follows:***

718.3 Draftstopping in floors. *[Body of text unchanged]*

> **Exceptions:** Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. and provided that in combustible construction, sprinkler protection is provided in the floor space.

(Reason: To remain consistent with changes in 708.4.2 IBC code.)

*****Section 718.4; change sentence to read as follows:***

718.4 Draftstopping in attics. *[Body of text unchanged]*

> **Exceptions:** Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and provided that in combustible construction, sprinkler protection is provided in the attic space.

(Reason: To remain consistent with changes in 708.4.2 IBC code.)

*****Section 901.6.1; add Section 901.6.1.1 to read as follows:***

901.6.1.1 Standpipe Testing. Building owners/managers must maintain and test standpipe systems as per NFPA 25 requirements. The following additional requirements shall be applied to the testing that is required every 5 years:

1. The piping between the Fire Department Connection (FDC) and the standpipe shall be backflushed or inspected by approved camera when foreign material is present or when caps are missing, and also hydrostatically tested for all FDC's on any type of standpipe system. Hydrostatic testing shall also be conducted in accordance with NFPA 25 requirements for the different types of standpipe systems.

2. For any manual (dry or wet) standpipe system not having an automatic water supply capable of flowing water through the standpipe, the tester shall connect hose from a fire hydrant or portable pumping system (as approved by the *fire code official*) to each FDC, and flow water through the standpipe system to the roof outlet to verify that each inlet connection functions properly. Confirm that there are no open hose valves prior to introducing water into a dry standpipe. There is no required pressure criteria at the outlet. Verify that check valves function properly and that there are no closed control valves on the system.

3. Any pressure relief, reducing, or control valves shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 25. All hose valves shall be exercised.

4. If the FDC is not already provided with approved caps, the contractor shall install such caps for all FDC's as required by the *fire code official*.

5. Upon successful completion of standpipe test, place a blue tag (as per Texas Administrative Code, Fire Sprinkler Rules for Inspection, Test and Maintenance Service (ITM) Tag) at the bottom of each standpipe riser in the building. The tag shall be check-marked as "Fifth Year" for Type of ITM, and the note on the back of the tag shall read "5 Year Standpipe Test" at a minimum.

6. The procedures required by Texas Administrative Code Fire Sprinkler Rules with regard to Yellow Tags and Red Tags or any deficiencies noted during the testing, including the required notification of the local Authority Having Jurisdiction (*fire code official*) shall be followed.

7. Additionally, records of the testing shall be maintained by the owner and contractor, if applicable, as required by the State Rules mentioned above and NFPA 25.

8. Standpipe system tests where water will be flowed external to the building shall not be conducted during freezing conditions or during the day prior to expected nighttime freezing conditions.

9. Contact the *fire code official* for requests to remove existing fire hose from Class II and III standpipe systems where employees are not trained in the utilization of this firefighting equipment. All standpipe hose valves must remain in place and be provided with an approved cap and chain when approval is given to remove hose by the *fire code official*.

(Reason: Increases the reliability of the fire protection system and re-emphasizes the requirements of NFPA 25 relative to standpipe systems, as well as ensuring that FDC connections are similarly tested/maintained to ensure operation in an emergency incident.)

*****Section 903.1.1; change to read as follows:***

903.1.1 Alternative Protection. Alternative automatic fire-extinguishing systems complying with Section 904 shall be permitted ~~instead~~ ~~of~~ in addition to automatic sprinkler protection where recognized by the applicable standard ~~and~~, or as *approved* by the *fire code official*.

(Reason: Such alternative systems do not provide the reliability of automatic sprinkler protection. Most gaseous type systems are highly susceptible to open doors, ceiling or floor tile removal, etc. However, an applicant could pursue an Alternate Method request to help mitigate the reliability issues with these alternative systems with the fire code official if so desired, or there may be circumstances in which the fire code official is acceptable to allowing an alternate system in lieu of sprinklers, such as kitchen hoods or paint booths.)

*****Section 903.2; add paragraph to read as follows and delete the exception for telecommunications buildings:***

Automatic Sprinklers shall not be installed in elevator machine rooms, elevator machine spaces, and elevator hoistways, other than pits where such sprinklers would not necessitate shunt trip requirements under any circumstances. Storage shall not be allowed within the elevator machine room. Signage shall be provided at the entry doors to the elevator machine room indicating "ELEVATOR MACHINERY – NO STORAGE ALLOWED."

(Reason: Firefighter and public safety. This amendment eliminates the shunt trip requirement of the International Building Code Section 3005.5 for the purpose of elevator passenger and firefighter safety. This amendment is contingent on the Building Code amendment eliminating the Exceptions to Section 3005.4, such that passive fire barriers for these areas are maintained. The exception deletion is due to the

fact that such telecom areas pose an undue fire risk to the structural integrity of the building.)

***Section 903.2.4.2; change to read as follows:**

903.2.4.2 Group F-1 distilled spirits. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout a Group F-1 fire area used for the manufacture of distilled spirits involving more than 120 gallons of distilled spirits (>16% alcohol) in the fire area at any one time.

(Reason: To establish a sprinkler criteria limit based on existing maximum allowable quantities provided for flammable liquids in a non-sprinklered space from Chapter 50 and allow very small distillery type operations without sprinkler requirements as has been historically allowed.)

****Section 903.2.9.3; change to read as follows:**

903.2.9.3 Group S-1 distilled spirits or wine. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout a Group S-1 fire area used for the bulk storage of distilled spirits or wine involving more than 120 gallons of distilled spirits or wine (>16% alcohol) in the fire area at any one time.

(Reason: To establish a sprinkler criteria limit based on existing maximum allowable quantities provided for flammable liquids in a non-sprinklered space from Chapter 50 and allow very small storage operations without sprinkler requirements as has been historically allowed.)

***Section 903.2.9.4 and 903.2.9.5; delete Exception to 903.2.9.4 and add Section 903.2.9.5 to read as follows:**

903.2.9.5 Self-Service Storage Facility. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all self-service storage facilities.

(Reason: Fire departments are unable to regularly inspect the interior of these commercial occupancies and are unaware of the contents being stored. Previous allowance to separate units by fire barriers is difficult to enforce maintenance after opening.)

****Section 903.2.11; change 903.2.11.3 and add 903.2.11.7, 903.2.11.8 and 903.2.11.9, as follows:**

903.2.11.3 Buildings ~~55~~ 35 feet or more in height. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings that have one or more stories ~~with an occupant load of 30 or more~~, other than penthouses in compliance with Section 1510 of the International Building Code, located ~~55~~ 35 feet ~~(16 764 mm)~~ (10 668 mm) or more above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, measured to the finished floor.

Exception~~s~~:

~~1.~~ Open parking structures in compliance with Section 406.5 of the International Building Code, having no other occupancies above the subject garage.

~~2. Occupancies in Group F-2.~~

(Reason: Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2018 IBC. minor change.)

****903.2.11.7 High-Piled Combustible Storage.**

For any building with a clear height exceeding 12 feet (4572 mm), see Chapter 32 to determine if those provisions apply.

(Reason: Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2018 IBC.)

*****903.2.11.8 Spray Booths and Rooms.**

New and existing spray booths and spraying rooms shall be protected by an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system regardless of the size of the fire area.

(Reason: Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2018 IBC.)

*****903.2.11.9 Buildings Over 6,000 sq.ft.**

An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all buildings over 6,000 square feet and greater, and in all existing buildings that are enlarged to 6,000 square feet or greater, and in buildings greater than 6,000 square feet which are enlarged. For the purpose of this provision, firewalls shall not define separate buildings, nor shall two buildings on the same lot built in accordance with section 705.3 unless the buildings are separated by a minimum distance of 10 feet.

Exception: Open parking garages in compliance with Section 406.5 of the *International Building Code* where all of the following conditions apply:

a. The structure is freestanding.
b. The structure does not contain any mixed uses, accessory uses, storage rooms, electrical rooms, elevators or spaces used or occupied for anything other than motor vehicle parking.
c. The structure does not exceed 3 stories.
d. An approved fire apparatus access road is provided around the entire structure.

(Reason: Provides jurisdictions options as to their desired level of sprinkler protection based on multiple factors including firefighting philosophies/capabilities.)

*****Section 903.3.1.1.1; change to read as follows:***

903.3.1.1.1 Exempt Locations. When approved by the *fire code official*, automatic sprinklers shall not be required in the following rooms or areas where such *...{text unchanged}…* because it is damp, of fire-resistance-rated construction or contains electrical equipment.

1. Any room where the application of water, or flame and water, constitutes a serious life or fire hazard.
2. Any room or space where sprinklers are considered undesirable because of the nature of the contents, when approved by the fire code official.
3. Generator and transformer rooms, under the direct control of a public utility, separated from the remainder of the building by walls and floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assemblies having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours.

~~4. In rooms or areas that are of noncombustible construction with wholly noncombustible contents.~~

5. ~~Fire service access~~ Elevator machine rooms, ~~and~~ machinery spaces, and hoistways, other than pits where such sprinklers would not necessitate shunt trip requirements under any circumstances.

6. {Delete.}

(Reason: Gives clarification. Exception 4 deleted to provide protection where fire risks are poorly addressed. Amendment 903.2 addresses Exception 5 above relative to the elimination of sprinkler protection in these areas to avoid the shunt trip requirement.)

(Reason: Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2018 IBC.)

******Section 903.3.1.2; change to read as follows:***

903.3.1.2 NFPA 13R sprinkler systems. Automatic sprinkler systems in Group R occupancies shall be permitted to be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13R where the Group R occupancy meets all of the following conditions:

1. Four stories or less above grade plane.
2. The floor level of the highest story is ~~30~~ 35 feet (~~9144~~ 10668 mm) or less above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.
3. The floor level of the lowest story is ~~30~~ 35 feet (~~9144~~ 10668 mm) or less below the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

{No change to remainder of section.}

(Reason: The change to the 2021 IFC over-reached to limit 13R systems to 30 ft. high at topmost floor level, which basically results in limiting 13R systems to 3 story buildings in reality. This change to 35 ft. would still allow 13R systems in 4 story apartment buildings, as has been allowed historically and as intended by 13R's scope.)

*****Section 903.3.1.4; add to read as follows:**

903.3.1.4 Freeze protection. Freeze protection systems for automatic fire sprinkler systems shall be in accordance with the requirements of the applicable referenced NFPA standard and this section.

Attics. Only dry-pipe, preaction, or listed antifreeze automatic fire sprinkler systems shall be allowed to protect attic spaces.

Exception: Wet-pipe fire sprinkler systems shall be allowed to protect non-ventilated attic spaces where:

1. The attic sprinklers are supplied by a separate floor control valve assembly to allow ease of draining the attic system without impairing sprinklers throughout the rest of the building, and
2. Adequate heat shall be provided for freeze protection as per the applicable referenced NFPA standard, and
3. The attic space is a part of the building's thermal, or heat, envelope, such that insulation is provided at the roof deck, rather than at the ceiling level.

(Reason: In the last few years, severe winters brought to light several issues with current practices for sprinklering attics, not the least of which was wet-pipe sprinklers in ventilated attics provided with space heaters, etc. for freeze protection of such piping. This practice is not acceptable for the protection of water-filled piping in a ventilated attic space as it does not provide a reliable means of maintaining the minimum 40 degrees required by NFPA, wastes energy, and presents a potential ignition source to the attic space. Listed antifreeze is specifically included because NFPA currently allows such even though there is no currently listed antifreeze at the time of development of these amendments. The intent of this

amendment is to help reduce the large number of freeze breaks that have occurred in the past with water-filled wet-pipe sprinkler systems in the future, most specifically in attic spaces. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 903.3.5; add a second paragraph to read as follows:**

Water supply as required for such systems shall be provided in conformance with the supply requirements of the respective standards; however, every water-based fire protection system shall be designed with a 10 psi safety factor. Reference Section 507.4 for additional design requirements.

(Reason: To define uniform safety factor. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 903.4; add a second paragraph after the exceptions to read as follows:**

Sprinkler and standpipe system water-flow detectors shall be provided for each floor tap to the sprinkler system and shall cause an alarm upon detection of water flow for more than 45 seconds. All control valves in the sprinkler and standpipe systems except for fire department hose connection valves shall be electrically supervised to initiate a supervisory signal at the central station upon tampering.

(Reason: To avoid significant water losses. Consistent with amendment to IFC 905.9. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 903.4.2; add second paragraph to read as follows:**

The alarm device required on the exterior of the building shall be a weatherproof horn/strobe notification appliance with a minimum 75 candela strobe rating, installed as close as practicable to the fire department connection.

(Reason: Fire department connections are not always located at the riser; this allows the fire department faster access. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

***Section 903.4.3; change to read as follows:**

903.4.3 Floor control valves. Approved supervised indicating control valves shall be provided at the point of connection to the riser on each floor ~~in high-rise buildings~~.

(Reason: Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 905.2; change to read as follows:**

905.2 Installation standard. Standpipe systems shall be installed in accordance with this section and NFPA 14. Manual dry standpipe systems shall be supervised with a minimum of 10 psig and a maximum of 40 psig air pressure with a high/low alarm. Fire department connections for standpipe systems shall be in accordance with Section 912.

(Reason: Helps ensure the integrity of the standpipe system via supervision, such that open hose valves will result in a supervisory low air alarm. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

***Section 905.3.2; amend as follows**:

Section 905.3.2 Group A; **delete exceptions 1 and 2.**

~~1. Open-air seating spaces without enclosed spaces.~~
~~2. Class I automatic dry and semiautomatic dry standpipes or manual wet standpipes are allowed in buildings that are not high-rise buildings.~~

(Reason: Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 905.3; add Section 905.3.9 and exception to read as follows:**

905.3.9 Buildings exceeding 10,000 sq. ft. In buildings exceeding 10,000 square feet in area per story and where any portion of the building's interior area is more than 200 feet (60960 mm) of travel, vertically and horizontally, from the nearest point of fire department vehicle access, Class I automatic wet or manual wet standpipes shall be provided.

Exceptions:
1. Automatic dry and semi-automatic dry standpipes are allowed as provided for in NFPA 14.
2. R-2 occupancies of four stories or less in height having no interior corridors.

(Reason: Allows for the rapid deployment of hose lines to the body of the fire. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

*****Section 905.4, change Item 1, 3 and 5 and add Item 7 to read as follows:**

1. In every required ~~interior~~ exit stairway, a hose connection shall be provided for each story above and below grade plane. Hose connections shall be located at an intermediate landing between stories, unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.
2. {No change.}
3. In every exit passageway, at the entrance from the exit passageway to other areas of a building. **Exception:** Where floor areas adjacent to an exit passageway are reachable from an ~~interior~~ exit stairway hose connection by a …… {No change to rest.}
4. {No change.}

5. Where the roof has a slope less than four units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33.3-percent slope), each standpipe shall be provided with a two-way ~~a~~ hose connection ~~shall be~~ located to serve the roof or at the highest landing of an ~~interior~~ exit stairway with stair access to the roof provided in accordance with Section 1011.12.
6. {No change.}
7. When required by this Chapter, standpipe connections shall be placed at two hundred feet (200') intervals along major corridors thereafter, or as otherwise approved by the fire code official.

(Reason: Item 1, 3, and 5 amendments to remove 'interior' will help to clarify that such connections are required for all 'exit' stairways, to ensure firefighter capabilities are not diminished in these tall buildings, simply because the stair is on the exterior of the building. Item 5 reduces the amount of pressure required to facilitate testing and provides backup protection for fire fighter safety. Item 7 allows for the rapid deployment of hose lines to the body of the fire. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 905.9; add a second paragraph after the exceptions to read as follows:**

Sprinkler and standpipe system water-flow detectors shall be provided for each floor tap to the sprinkler system and shall cause an alarm upon detection of water flow for more than 45 seconds. All control valves in the sprinkler and standpipe systems except for fire department hose connection valves shall be electrically supervised to initiate a supervisory signal at the central station upon tampering.

(Reason: To avoid significant water losses. Consistent with amendment to IFC 903.4. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 907.1; add Section 907.1.4 ~~and 907.1.4.1~~ to read as follows:**

907.1.4 Design standards. Where a new fire alarm system is installed, the devices shall be addressable. Fire alarm systems utilizing more than 20 smoke detectors shall have analog initiating devices.

(Reason: Provides for the ability of descriptive identification of alarms and reduces need for panel replacement in the future. Updated wording to match the language of the new requirement at 907.5.2.3. Change of terminology allows for reference back to definitions of NFPA 72. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 907.2.1; change to read as follows:**

907.2.1 Group A. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group A occupancies ~~where the~~ having an occupant load ~~due to the assembly occupancy is~~ of 300 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge. Group A occupancies not separated from one another in accordance with Section 707.3. 10 of the International Building Code shall be considered as a single occupancy for the purposes of applying this section. Portions of Group E occupancies occupied for assembly purposes shall be provided with a fire alarm system as required for the Group E occupancy.

Exception: {No change.}

Activation of fire alarm notification appliances shall:

1. Cause illumination of the means of egress with light of not less than 1 foot-candle (11 lux) at the walking surface level, and
2. Stop any conflicting or confusing sounds and visual distractions.

(Reason: Increases the requirement to be consistent with Group B requirement. Also addresses issues found in Group A occupancies of reduced lighting levels and other A/V equipment that distracts from fire alarm notification devices or reduces ability of fire alarm system to notify occupants of the emergency condition. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 907.2.3; change to read as follows:**

907.2.3 Group E. A manual fire alarm system that initiates the occupant notification signal utilizing an emergency voice/alarm communication system meeting the requirements of Section 907.5.2.2 and installed in accordance with Section 907.6 shall be installed in Group E educational occupancies. When automatic sprinkler systems or smoke detectors are installed, such systems or detectors shall be connected to the building fire alarm system. An approved smoke detection system shall be installed in Group E day care occupancies. Unless separated by a minimum of 100' open space, all buildings, whether portable buildings or the main building, will be considered one building for alarm occupant load consideration and interconnection of alarm systems.

Exceptions:

1. {No change.}

1.1. Residential In-Home day care with not more than 12 children may use interconnected single station detectors in all habitable rooms. (For care of more than five children 2 1/2 or less years of age, see Section 907.2.6.)

{No change to remainder of exceptions.}

(Reason: To distinguish educational from day care occupancy minimum protection requirements. Further, to define threshold at which portable buildings are considered a separate building for the purposes of alarm systems. Exceptions provide consistency with State law concerning such occupancies. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

*** Section 907.2; add Section 907.2.6.4 to read as follows:**

907.2.6.4 Group I-4 occupancies. An approved smoke detection system shall be installed in Group I-4 occupancies. Where automatic fire sprinklers are not provided, a full-coverage smoke detection system shall be provided in all Group I-4 occupancies.

(Reason: Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2018 IBC.)

***Section 907.2.12, Delete and add the following, exceptions to remain:**

~~**907.2.12 High-rise buildings**. High-rise buildings shall be provided with automatic smoke detection systems in accordance with Section 907.13.1, a fire department communication system in accordance with Section 907.2.13.2 and an emergency voice/alarm communication system in accordance with Section 907.5.2.2.~~

907.2.12 High-rise buildings. Buildings having floors used for human occupancy located more than 55 feet (16,764 m^2) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access shall be provided with an automatic fire alarm system and an emergency voice/alarm communication system in accordance with section 907.2.12.2.

(Reason: Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2018 IBC.)

****Section 907.2.12, Exception 3; change to read as follows:**

3. Open air portions of buildings with an occupancy in Group A-5 in accordance with Section 303.1 of the International Building Code, when used for open air seating; however, this exception does not apply to accessory uses including but not limited to sky boxes, restaurants and similarly enclosed areas.

(Reason: To indicate that enclosed areas within open air seating type occupancies are not exempted from automatic fire alarm system requirements. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2018 IBC.)

****Section 907.4.2; add Section 907.4.2.7 to read as follows:**

907.4.2.7 Manual alarm-actuating devices. Manual alarm-actuating initiating devices shall be an approved double action type.

(Reason: Helps to reduce false alarms. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 907.6.1; add Section 907.6.1.1 to read as follows:**

907.6.1.1 Wiring Installation. All fire alarm systems shall be installed in such a manner that a failure of any single initiating device or single open in an initiating circuit conductor will not interfere with the normal operation of other such devices. All signaling line circuits (SLC) shall be installed in such a way that a single open will not interfere with the operation of any addressable devices (Class A). Outgoing and return SLC conductors shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72 requirements for Class A circuits and shall have a minimum of four feet separation horizontal and one foot vertical between supply and return circuit conductors. The initiating device circuit (IDC) from a signaling line circuit interface device may be wired Class B, provided the distance from the interface device to the initiating device is ten feet or less.

(Reason: To provide uniformity in system specifications and guidance to design engineers. Improves reliability of fire alarm devices and systems. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 907.6.3; delete all four exceptions.**

(Reason: To assist responding personnel in locating the emergency event for all fire alarm systems.)

***Section 907.6.6; delete and add the following:**

907.6.6 Flow detectors and electronic monitoring. Sprinkler and standpipe system water flow detectors shall be provided for each floor zone to the sprinkler system and shall cause an alarm upon detection of water flow for a minimum of 45 seconds. All control valves in the sprinkler and standpipe systems except for fire department hose connection valves shall be electrically supervised to initiate a supervisory signal at the central station upon tampering.

***Section 909.22; add to read as follows:**

909.22 Stairway or ramp pressurization alternative. Where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and the stair pressurization alternative is chosen for compliance with Building Code requirements for a smokeproof enclosure, interior exit stairways or ramps shall be pressurized to a minimum of 0.10 inches of water (25 Pa) and a maximum of 0.35 inches of water (87 Pa) in the shaft relative to the building measured with all interior exit stairway and ramp doors closed under maximum anticipated conditions of stack effect and wind effect. Such systems shall comply with Section 909, including the installation of a separate fire-fighter's smoke control panel as per Section 909.16, and a Smoke Control Permit shall be required from the Fire Department as per Section 105.7.

909.22.1 Ventilating equipment. The activation of ventilating equipment for the stair or ramp pressurization system shall be by smoke detectors installed at each floor level at an approved location at the entrance to the smokeproof enclosure. When the closing device for the stairway or ramp shaft and vestibule doors is activated by smoke detection or power failure, mechanical equipment shall activate and operate at the required performance levels. Smoke detectors shall be installed in accordance with Section 907.3.

909.22.1.1 Ventilation systems. Smokeproof enclosure ventilation systems shall be independent of other building ventilation systems. The equipment, control wiring, power wiring and ductwork shall comply with one of the following:

1. Equipment, control wiring, power wiring and ductwork shall be located exterior to the building and directly connected to the smokeproof enclosure or connected to the smokeproof enclosure by ductwork enclosed by not less than 2-hour fire barriers constructed in accordance with Section 707 of the Building Code or horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with Section 711 of the Building Code, or both.
2. Equipment, control wiring, power wiring and ductwork shall be located within the smokeproof enclosure with intake or exhaust directly from and to the outside or through ductwork enclosed

   by not less than 2-hour barriers constructed in accordance with Section 707 of the Building Code or horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with Section 711 of the Building Code, or both.
3. Equipment, control wiring, power wiring and ductwork shall be located within the building if separated from the remainder of the building, including other mechanical equipment, by not less than 2-hour fire barriers constructed in accordance with Section 707 of the Building Code or horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with Section 711 of the Building Code, or both.

Exceptions:

1. Control wiring and power wiring utilizing a 2-hour rated cable or cable system. 2. Where encased with not less than 2 inches (51 mm) of concrete.
3. Control wiring and power wiring protected by a listed electrical circuit protective systems with a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours.

909.22.1.2 Standby power. Mechanical vestibule and stairway and ramp shaft ventilation systems and automatic fire detection systems shall be provided with standby power in accordance with Section 2702 of the Building Code.

909.22.1.3 Acceptance and testing. Before the mechanical equipment is approved, the system shall be tested in the presence of the fire code official to confirm that the system is operating in

compliance with these requirements.

(Reason: To assist with enforcement of such as a smoke control system, as per Section 909.6.3, especially since a permit is now specifically required for such systems in the Fire Code. Also ensures that a firefighter's override panel is provided as per 909.16 for such systems. The above amendment copies the applicable requirements for such systems from Section 909.20 of the Building Code into the Fire Code. Although the published code did copy the elevator pressurization requirements into the Fire Code, it did not copy over the stair pressurization requirements.)

****Section 910.2; change Exception 2. and 3. to read as follows:**

2. Only manual smoke and heat removal shall ~~not~~ be required in areas of buildings equipped with early suppression fast-response (ESFR) sprinklers. Automatic smoke and heat removal is prohibited.
3. Only manual smoke and heat removal shall not be required in areas of buildings equipped with control mode special application sprinklers with a response time index of 50$(m*S)^{1/2}$ or less that are listed to control a fire in stored commodities with 12 or fewer sprinklers. Automatic smoke and heat removal is prohibited.

(Reason: Allows the fire department to control the smoke and heat during and after a fire event, while still prohibiting such systems from being automatically activated, which is a potential detriment to the particular sprinkler systems indicated. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 910.2; add subsection 910.2.3 with exceptions to read as follows:**

910.2.3 Group H. Buildings and portions thereof used as a Group H occupancy as follows:

1. In occupancies classified as Group H-2 or H-3, any of which are more than 15,000 square feet (1394 m^2) in single floor area.

   Exception: Buildings of noncombustible construction containing only noncombustible materials.

2. In areas of buildings in Group H used for storing Class 2, 3, and 4 liquid and solid oxidizers, Class 1 and unclassified detonable organic peroxides, Class 3 and 4 unstable (reactive) materials, or Class 2 or 3 water-reactive materials as required for a high-hazard commodity classification.

   Exception: Buildings of noncombustible construction containing only noncombustible materials.

(Reason: Maintains a fire protection device utilized in such occupancies where it is sometimes necessary to allow chemicals to burn out, rather than extinguish. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 910.3; add section 910.3.4 to read as follows:**

910.3.4 Vent operation. Smoke and heat vents shall be capable of being operated by approved automatic and manual means. Automatic operation of smoke and heat vents shall conform to the provisions of Sections 910.3.2.1 through 910.3.2.3.

910.3.4.1 Sprinklered buildings. Where installed in buildings equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, smoke and heat vents shall be designed to operate automatically. The automatic operating mechanism of the smoke and heat vents shall operate at a temperature rating at least 100 degrees F (approximately 38 degrees Celsius) greater than the temperature rating of the sprinklers installed.

Exception: Manual only system per 910.2

****910.3.4.2 Nonsprinklered buildings.** Where installed in buildings not equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, smoke and heat vents shall operate automatically by actuation of a heat-responsive device rated at between 100°F (56°C) and 220°F (122°C) above ambient.

Exception: Listed gravity-operated drop out vents.

(Reason: Amendment continues to keep applicable wording from prior to the 2012 edition of the IFC. Specifically, automatic activation criteria is no longer specifically required in the published code. Specifying a temperature range at which smoke and heat vents should activate in sprinklered buildings helps to ensure that the sprinkler system has an opportunity to activate and control the fire prior to vent operation. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2018 IBC.)

***Section 912.2.1: add Section 912.2.1.1 to read as follows:**

912.2.1.1 Off-Wall Fire Department Connections. Off-wall or yard mounted remote fire department connections are acceptable if the criteria for 912.2.3 is met.

****Section 912.2; add Section 912.2.3 to read as follows:**

912.2.3 Hydrant distance. An approved fire hydrant shall be located within 100 feet of the fire department connection as the fire hose lays along a ten (10') foot wide unobstructed path of travel and shall be located on the same side of the fire lane.

(Reason: To accommodate limited hose lengths, improve response times where the FDC is needed to achieve fire control, and improve ease of locating a fire hydrant in those situations and to prevent loss of fire lane access when hose has to cross the fire lane. Also, consistent with NFPA 14 criteria. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2018 IBC.)

****Section 913.2.1; add second paragraph and exception to read as follows:**

913.2.1.1 Fire Pump Room Access. When located on the ground level at an exterior wall, the fire pump room shall be provided with an exterior fire department access door that is not less than 3 ft. in width and 6 ft. – 8 in. in height, regardless of any interior doors that are provided. A key box shall be provided at this door, as required by Section 506.1.

Exception: When it is necessary to locate the fire pump room on other levels or not at an exterior wall, the corridor leading to the fire pump room access from the exterior of the building shall be provided with equivalent fire resistance as that required for the pump room, or as approved by the fire code official. Access keys shall be provided in the key box as required by

Section 506.1.

(Reason: This requirement allows fire fighters safer access to the fire pump room. The requirement allows access without being required to enter the building and locate the fire pump room interior access door during a fire event. The exception recognizes that this will not always be a feasible design scenario for some buildings, and as such, provides an acceptable alternative to protect the pathway to the fire pump room Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 1010.1.9.4 Bolt Locks; amend exceptions 3 and 4 as follows:**

Exceptions:

3. Where a pair of doors serves an occupant load of less than 50 persons in a Group B, F, M or S occupancy. {Remainder unchanged}
4. Where a pair of doors serves a Group A, B, F, M or S occupancy {Remainder unchanged}

(Reason: Application to M occupancies reflects regional practice; No. 4 expanded to Group A due to it being a similar scenario to other uses; No. 4 was regional practice. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

***Section 1015.8 Window Openings. Revise text as follows:**

1. Operable windows where the top of the sill of the opening is located more than ~~75 feet (22 860 mm)~~ 55 feet (16 764 mm) above the finished grade or other surface below and that are provided with window fall prevention devices that comply with ASTM F 2006.

(Reason: In Option B jurisdictions, change "75 feet" to "55 feet". Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2018 IBC.)

****Section 1101.1 Scope. add exception to Section 1101.1 as follows:**

Exception: Components of projects regulated by and registered with Architectural Barriers Division of Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation shall be deemed to be incompliance with the requirements of this chapter.

(Reason: To accommodate buildings regulated under state law. Further clarified in 2015 to mean components that are specifically addressed by TDLR shall be exempt. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

***Section 1807.2; add Section 1807.2.4 to read as follows:**

Section 1807.2.4 Retaining walls. Retaining walls shall be constructed of stone, brick or other masonry materials. Retaining walls exceeding 4 feet in height shall be designed and sealed by a Texas-registered engineer.

(Reason: To have an enforceable and reasonable standard for retaining walls. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 2902.1; add a second paragraph to read as follows:**

In other than E Occupancies, the minimum number of fixtures in Table 2902.1 may be lowered, if requested in writing, by the applicant stating reasons for a reduced number and approved by the Building Official.

(Reason: To allow flexibility for designer to consider specific occupancy needs. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Table 2902.1; add footnote f to read as follows:**

Table 2902.1
MINIMUM NUMBER OF REQUIRED PLUMBING FIXTURES[a, g]

g. Drinking fountains are not required in M Occupancies with an occupant load of 100 or less, B Occupancies with an occupant load of 25 or less, and for dining and/or drinking establishments.

(Reason: Adjustment meets the needs of specific occupancy types. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

***Section 2902.6; change to read as follows:**

2902.6 Small occupancies. Drinking fountains shall not be required for an occupant load of ~~15~~ 25 or fewer.

(Reason: Consistent with 2021 IPC amendment. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

***Section 3002.1 Hoistway Enclosure Protection.** add exceptions to read as follows:

Exceptions:
1. Elevators wholly located within atriums complying with Section 404 shall not require hoistway enclosure protection.
2. Elevators in open or enclosed parking garages that serve only the parking garage, and complying with Sections 406.5 and 406.6, respectively, shall not require hoistway enclosure protection.

(Reason: Provides specific Code recognition that elevators within atriums and within parking garages do not require hoistway enclosure protection. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 3005.5: add a new subsection to Section 3005.5.1 as follows:**

3005.5.1 Fire Protection in Machine rooms, control rooms, machinery spaces and control spaces.

3005.5.1.1 Automatic sprinkler system. The building shall be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, except as otherwise permitted by Section 903.3.1.1.1 and as prohibited by Section 3005.5.1.1.1.

3005.5.1.1.1 Prohibited locations. Automatic sprinklers shall not be installed in machine rooms, elevator machinery spaces, control rooms, control spaces and elevator hoist-ways.

3005.5.1.1.2 Sprinkler system monitoring. The sprinkler system shall have a sprinkler control valve supervisory switch and water-flow initiating device provided for each floor that is monitored by the building's fire alarm system.

3005.5.1.2 Water protection. An approved method to prevent water from infiltrating into the hoistway enclosure from the operation of the automatic sprinkler system outside the elevator lobby shall be provided.

3005.7.4 Omission of Shunt trip. Means for elevator shutdown in accordance with Section 3005.5 shall not be installed.

(Reason: Firefighter and public safety. This amendment eliminates the shunt trip requirement of the International Building Code Section 3005.5 for the purpose of elevator passenger and firefighter safety. Amendments to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Add Section 3005.8 as follows:**

3005.8 Storage. Storage shall not be allowed within the elevator machine room, control room, machinery spaces and or control spaces. Provide approved signage at each entry to the above listed locations stating: "No Storage Allowed".

(Reason: Reinforces the need to maintain space clean and free of combustibles. See companion change to eliminate fire sprinklers therein, to always require an enclosure - with IBC 3005.4 exceptions deleted - resulting in the limited need for a shunt trip system. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)

****Section 3006.2, Hoistway opening protection required; Revise text as follows:**

5. The building is a high rise and the elevator hoistway is more than ~~75 feet (22 860 mm)~~ 55 feet (16 764 mm) in height. The height of the hoistway shall be measured from the lowest floor at or above grade to the highest floors served by the hoistway.

(Reason: 2015 IBC text does not address hoistways that are > 75' in height that are both below grade and above grade but not located above the high rise classification nor does the IBC address hoistways wholly located above grade such as those that serve above sky lobbies. Amendment to 2015 IBC carried forward to 2021 IBC.)