

**RULES AND REGULATIONS OF
THE SAFETY FIRE COMMISSIONER
CHAPTER 120-3-24 RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR
LOSS PREVENTION DUE TO COMBUSTIBLE DUST EXPLOSIONS AND FIRE**

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120-3-24-.01 Promulgation and Purpose

(1) These rules and regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner entitled, “Rules and Regulations for the State Minimum Fire Safety Standards for Loss Prevention Due to Combustible Dust Explosions and Fire,” are promulgated as specified in the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, (O.C.G.A.) Section 25-2-4.

(2) The primary purpose of these rules and regulations is to establish the state minimum fire safety standards for specific industry groups that have experienced either frequent combustible dust incidents or combustible dust incidents with catastrophic consequences and prescribe technical requirements related to building construction and to provide safety measures for operations to prevent and mitigate fires and dust explosions in facilities that handle combustible particulate solids. It further develops requirements for the training of employees to assist them in identifying fire hazards, developing safety procedures, evacuation plans, conducting safety drills and requires the reporting of manufacturing processes, incidents of fire, employee training, the practice of and participation in fire safety and emergency evacuation drills.

Authority. - O.C.G.A. §§25-2-4, 33-2-9, and 50-13-21.

120-3-24-.02 Application.

(1)(a) Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-4, rules and regulations adopted by the Safety Fire Commissioner shall have the force and effect of law and shall have statewide application as being the state minimum fire safety standards and shall not require adoption by a municipality or county. The governing authority of any municipality or county in this state is authorized to enforce the state minimum fire safety standards on all buildings and structures that have operations involving the manufacturing, processing, and/or handling combustible particulate solids including manufacturing processes that create combustible dust for those specific industry groups that have experienced either frequent combustible dust incidents or combustible dust incidents with catastrophic consequences and are identify by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code listed in (b) under this Rule. Regardless of enforcement by local governing authorities, any business which that has under its control, facilities where the manufacturing, processing, and/or handling combustible particulate solids are taking place shall comply with this Chapter including

those manufacturing processes that create combustible dust except as specified herein.

(b) For the purpose of this Chapter, operations involving the manufacturing, processing, and/or handling combustible particulate solids including manufacturing processes that create combustible dust for specific industry groups that have experienced either frequent combustible dust incidents or combustible dust incidents with catastrophic consequences are as follows:

SIC	NAICS	Industries with either frequent or catastrophic combustible dust incidents:
2046	311221	Wet Corn Milling
4911	221112	Electric Services --Establishments engaged in the generation, transmission, and/or distribution of electric energy for sale
2041	311211	Flour and Other Grain Mill Products
2493	321219	Reconstituted Wood Products
2899	325510, 325998	Chemicals and Chemical Preparations, Not Elsewhere Classified
2099	311212	Prepared foods and miscellaneous food specialties, not elsewhere classified
3471	332813	Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing, and Coloring
3341	331314	Secondary Smelting and Refining of Nonferrous Metals
2834	325412	Pharmaceutical Preparations
2499	321920, 321219	Wood Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
2421	321113	Sawmills and Planing Mills, General
2062	311312	Cane Sugar Refining
2063	311313	Beet Sugar (Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing sugar from sugar beets.
3061	326291	Molded, Extruded, and Lathe-Cut Mechanical Rubber Goods
3714	336322	Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories
3365	331524	Aluminum Foundries
723	115114, 115111	Crop Preparation Services for Market, Except Cotton Ginning
2052	311821	Fresh cookies, crackers, pretzels, and similar "dry" bakery products
2087	311930	Flavoring extracts, syrups, powders, and related products, not elsewhere classified
2221	313210	Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade Fiber and Silk
2262	313311	Finishers of Broadwoven Fabrics of Manmade Fiber and Silk
2299	313111	Textile Goods, Not Elsewhere Classified
2431	321911	Millwork
2434	33711	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
2439	321213, 321214	Structural Wood Members, Not Elsewhere Classified
2452	321992	Prefabricated Wood Buildings and Components
2511	337122	Wood Household Furniture, Except Upholstered
2591	337920	Drapery Hardware and Window Blinds and Shades
2819	325188, 325998, 331311	Industrial Inorganic Chemicals, Not Elsewhere Classified
2821	325211	Plastic Materials, Synthetic Resins, and Nonvulcanizable Elastomers
2823	325221	Cellulosic Manmade Fibers
2841	325611	Soap and Other Detergents, Except Specialty Cleaners
2851	32551	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels, and Allied Products
2861	325191	Gum and Wood Chemicals
3011	326211	Tires and Inner Tubes
3069	326299	Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
3081	326113	Unsupported Plastics Film and Sheet
3082	326121	Unsupported Plastics Profile Shapes
3086	326140, 326150	Plastics Foam Products
3087	325991	Custom Compounding of Purchased Plastics Resins
3089	326199	Plastics Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
3291	327910	Abrasive Products
3313	331312	Alumina and Aluminum Production and Processing
3334	331312	Primary Production of Aluminum

3354	331316	Aluminum Extruded Products
3363	331521	Aluminum Die-Castings
3369	331528	Nonferrous Foundries, Except Aluminum and Copper
3398	332811	Metal Heat Treating
3441	332431	Metal Cans
3469	332116	Metal Stampings, Not Elsewhere Classified
3479	332812	Coating, Engraving, and Allied Services, Not Elsewhere Classified
3496	332618	Miscellaneous Fabricated Wire Products
3499	332999	Fabricated Metal Products, Not Elsewhere Classified
3548	335129	Electric and Gas Welding and Soldering Equipment
3644	335932	Noncurrent-Carrying Wiring Devices
3761	336414	Guided Missiles and Space Vehicles
3799	333924	Transportation Equipment, Not Elsewhere Classified
3995	339995	Burial Caskets
3999	321999, 325998, 326199	Manufacturing Industries, Not Elsewhere Classified
4221	493130	Farm product warehousing and storage
4952	221320	Sanitary treatment facilities.
4953	562920	Refuse Systems
5093	423930	Scrap and waste materials
5162	424610	Plastics materials and basic forms and shapes

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b), these regulations do not cover those operations and installation governed by other specific regulations promulgated for specific processes and purposes specified in Title 25 of the Official Code of Georgia. These regulations are not applicable to any building or structure which is used exclusively for agricultural purposes as defined in paragraph (4.1) of Code Section 1-3-3 of the Official Code of Georgia and which is located in an unincorporated area. Furthermore, this regulation shall not be applicable to any building or structure that is covered under the Federal regulations 29 CFR 1910.272, of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration entitled “Grain Handling Facilities.”

(d) The provisions of this Chapter reflect what is believed to be necessary to provide an acceptable degree of protection from the hazards addressed by this Chapter and the standards adopted therein at the time this Chapter was promulgated. Unless otherwise specified, the provisions of this Chapter or the standards adopted herein, the adopted Codes and standards shall not apply to facilities, equipment, structures, or installations that existed or were approved for construction prior to March 7, 2008.

(e) Any new construction modification or renovation shall comply with the new construction provisions and operation provisions established within this Chapter and the standards adopted herein whether such construction requires permitting or approval at the state or local level. Any modification or renovation of existing equipment or any installation of new equipment or any new processes shall comply with the new provisions established within this Chapter and the standards adopted herein whether such modification, renovation of existing equipment or any installation of new equipment or any new processes requires permitting or approval at the state or local level.

(f) This standard shall apply to facilities on which construction has begun and where specified in the Codes and standards adopted herein, the provisions of such Code or standard shall be retroactive.

(g) In those cases where the authority having jurisdiction determines that the existing situation presents an unacceptable degree of risk, the authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to apply retroactively any portions of this Chapter when deemed appropriate. The retroactive requirements of the Codes and standards adopted herein shall be permitted to be modified if their application clearly would be impractical in the judgment of the authority having jurisdiction, and only where it is clearly evident that a reasonable degree of safety is provided.

(h) Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-13(f), the municipal governing authority in any incorporated area or the county governing authority in any unincorporated area of the state shall have the authority to enact

such ordinances as it deems necessary to perform fire safety inspections and related activities for those buildings and structures not covered by O.C.G.A. 25-2-13 and are covered by this Chapter.

(2) Whenever the provisions of this chapter of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner offer alternatives, as far as fire safety requirements are concerned, that were not permissible under previous editions of any Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner covering the same subject matter, the provisions of this chapter may be used by the authority having jurisdiction in determining whether a building is in compliance with the provisions of O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2, and the rules and regulations promulgated there under.

Authority. - O.C.G.A. §§25-2-4, 25-2-13(b)(2), 25-2-13(b)(4) and 50-13-21.

120-3-24-.03 Definitions

(1) “Authority Having Jurisdiction.” shall mean for the purpose of this chapter, the organization, office, or individual responsible for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure.

(2) “Building Official” shall mean for the purpose of this chapter, the officer or other designated authority charged with the administration and enforcement of the International Building Code, or a duly authorized representative.

(3) “Business” shall mean, for the purpose of this chapter, any firm corporation, business, person, partnership, organization, association, contractor, individual or other entity, engaged in manufacturing, processing, and/or handling combustible particulate solids including manufacturing processes that create combustible dust.

(4) “Combustible Dust” shall mean, for the purpose of this chapter, any finely divided solid material that is 420 microns or smaller in diameter (material passing a U.S. No. 420 microns or smaller in diameter (material passing a U.S. No. 40 Standard Sieve) and presents a fire or explosion hazard when dispensed and ignited in air. (From NFPA 654)

(5) “Combustible Particulate Solid” shall mean, for the purpose of this chapter, any combustible solid material, composed of distinct particles or pieces, regardless of size, shape, or chemical composition. Combustible particulate solids include dusts, fibers, fines, chips, chunks, flakes, or mixtures of these.

(6) “Commissioner” shall mean, for the purpose of this chapter, the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner or his/her designated representative.

(7) “Existing Building” shall mean for the purpose of this chapter, buildings, structures, facilities or conditions which are already in existence or constructed and officially authorized prior to March 7, 2008. This definition shall apply to all situations covered by this chapter except where otherwise noted by this chapter or as otherwise deemed a proposed building or structure as specified in Chapter 2 of Title 25.

(8) “Fire Chief” shall mean for the purpose of this chapter, the chief officer of the fire department serving the jurisdiction, or a duly authorized representative.

(9) “Fire Official” shall mean for the purpose of this chapter, the fire chief or other designated authority charged with the administration and enforcement of the codes and standards adopted herein, or a duly authorized representative.

(10) “Fire Wall” shall mean, for the purpose of this chapter and O.C.G.A. Code Sections 25-2-4 and 25-2-13, walls of any approved noncombustible materials and have sufficient structural stability under fire conditions to allow collapse of construction on either side without collapse of the wall for the duration of time indicated by the required fire-resistance rating.

(11) "Full Time Employee" shall mean, for the purpose of this chapter, an individual who works for the firm and is on payroll for a minimum of thirty and one half hours of paid service per week, per employer.

(12) "ICC Code", shall mean, for the purposes of the Safety Fire Commissioner's Rules and Regulations, any of the codes, or portions thereof, as published by the International Code Council (ICC) and as adopted and modified as set forth in this Chapter or any other chapter of the Safety Fire Commissioner's Rules and Regulations.

(13) "Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)" shall mean for the purpose of this chapter, a form containing data regarding the properties of a particular substance. An important component of product stewardship and workplace safety, it is intended to provide workers and emergency personnel with procedures for handling or working with that substance in a safe manner, and includes information such as physical data (melting point, boiling point, flash point, etc.), toxicity, health effects, first aid, reactivity, storage, disposal, protective equipment, and spill handling procedures. The exact format of an MSDS can vary from source to source.

(14) "NFPA Code or Standard" shall mean, for the purposes of the Safety Fire Commissioner's Rules and Regulations, any of the codes and /or standards, or portions thereof, as published by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and as adopted and modified in this chapter or any other chapter of the Safety Fire Commissioner's Rules and Regulations.

(15) "Occupied Story" shall mean, for the purpose of this chapter, a story subject to be by people on a regular basis. Stories used exclusively for mechanical equipment rooms, elevator penthouses and similar spaces are not occupiable stories.

(16) "Primary Level of Exit Discharge" shall mean, for the purpose of this chapter that story which is level with or above finished grade by more than 50% of the cubic volume of the occupiable story. Building levels below the primary level shall not count as a story in determining the height of a building.

(17) "Stories" shall mean, for the purpose of O.C.G.A. Section 25-2-13 (b)(1), that level starting at the primary level of exit discharge and ending at the highest occupiable story. A building level below the primary level shall not count as a story in determining the height of a building.

Authority. - O.C.G.A. §§25-2-4, 33-2-9, and 50-13-21.

120-3-24-.04 Registration of Industry and Manufacturing Processes and Compliance with Codes and Standards Adopted.

(1) All new and existing facilities that have operations involving the manufacturing, processing, and/or handling combustible particulate solids shall register by electronic means with the Commissioner including any industry that has manufacturing processes which create combustible dust. So as to allow for an orderly implementation of the on line data registration and reporting system, entities are directed to the following link <http://www.gainsurance.org/safetymfg/home.aspx> to determine exact registration and reporting dates for industries of concern. The particular industry will be identified by posting the SIC Codes (Standard Industrial Classification Codes) that appear in a company's disseminated [EDGAR filings](#) (the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval system) that indicates the company's type of business. The posting will provide a minimum of 30 days notice prior to the due date of their first electronic report. Such notification will begin no later than July 1, 2010. Each facility of the industry type posted for the notification for registering and reporting shall use the same link; <http://www.gainsurance.org/safetymfg/home.aspx> to complete the registration process and file any additional data or report required to be filed that has been deemed necessary by the Commissioner to ensure compliance with these rules and regulations.

(a) Registration shall indicate the following regarding the individual industry facility and information shall be kept current:

Industry Information

Facility Name:
Physical Address: Street, City, Zip code
Mailing Address: Street, City, Zip code
Main Telephone Number Census
SIC and NAICS Codes

Geo Code Location

Latitude:
Longitude:
County:
Tract:
Census Block:

(b) Registration shall indicate the following regarding the individual whom management has designated to be responsible for filing electronic reports as required by this Chapter. This individual shall be known as the "Authorized Agent" and contact information for the Authorized Agent shall be kept current:

Authorized Agent

Contact name:
Telephone Number:
E-mail Address:

(c) Other information deemed necessary by the Commissioner which may include but is not limited to emergency information, equipment type, possible ignition sources, process/industry type corporate and physical facility information.

(2) Material safety data sheets for products being processed or used during the manufacturing process shall be kept on file and readily available and accessible upon request and/or in the event of an emergency and shall contain all pertinent data regarding the properties of the particular substances involved in the manufacturing process. Such data sheets shall provide information for workers and emergency personnel on procedures for handling or working with that substance in a safe manner, and shall include information such as physical data (melting point, boiling point, flash point, etc.), toxicity, health effects, first aid, reactivity, storage, disposal, protective equipment, and spill handling procedures. All material safety data sheets on file shall be made current anytime there is an update, addition, or modification to existing material safety data sheets or when there are changes in the materials being processed, stored, or handled.

(3) Detailed information shall be recorded and kept on file anytime changes occur in the operation process, new equipment is introduced, changes occur in existing equipment, and/or changes occur in the materials being processed, stored, or handled. This information shall be readily available and accessible upon request and/or in the event of an emergency.

(4) In addition, all operations of manufacturing, processing, and/or handling combustible particulate solids including manufacturing processes that create combustible dust covered under this Chapter shall comply with the provisions specified herein with the exclusion of the existing building construction as specified. Any new construction modification or renovation shall comply with the new construction provisions and operation provisions established within this Chapter and the standards adopted herein whether such construction requires permitting or approval at the state or local level. Any modification or renovation of existing equipment or any installation of new equipment or any new processes shall comply with the new provisions established within this Chapter and the standards adopted herein whether such modification, renovation of existing equipment or any installation of new equipment or any new processes requires permitting or approval at the state or local level.

Authority. - O.C.G.A. §§25-2-4, 25-2-39, 33-2-9, and 50-13-21.

120-3-24-.05 Fire Safety Information and Training to be Reported

(1) Management responsible for employee's safety shall designate an individual to be responsible for filing electronic reports as required by this Chapter. This individual shall be known as the "Authorized Agent" and contact information for the Authorized Agent shall be kept current.

(2) Designated individual shall electronically report on an annual basis that the following required items have been addressed and completed where applicable:

- Initial training for new employees
- Annual refresher training for employees
- Emergency plans have been developed, reviewed and updated
- Monthly notification of hazards is provided to employees
- Emergency response team training
- Emergency response team drills

(3) Verification by written affidavit certifying annually that the required emergency plans, drills, training and monthly notifications have been completed for the past calendar year will be required to be uploaded.

Authority. - O.C.G.A. §§25-2-4, 33-2-9, and 50-13-21.

120-3-24-.06 State Minimum Fire Safety Standards with Modifications.

(1) Unless otherwise stated in this chapter, the edition of the *International Fire Code (IFC)*, and the following editions of the codes, standards, recommended practices, guides and methods, as published in the *National Fire Codes (NFC)* by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), as adopted and modified in this Chapter, shall be herein established as the state minimum fire safety standards for all buildings and structures that have operations involving the manufacturing, processing, and/or handling combustible particulate solids including manufacturing processes that create combustible dust. Where any of the adopted publications of the NFPA references NFPA 1 or NFPA 5000, it shall be construed that such references apply to the *International Fire Code (IFC)* or the *International Building Code (IBC)* respectively, as adopted by this Chapter, Chapter 120-3-3 and the Georgia Department of Community Affairs. Where the IFC or IBC does not specifically address the referenced issue, NFPA 1 or NFPA 5000 may be applied subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

(2) *International Fire Code (IFC)*, 2006 Edition

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Delete section 101.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**101.1 Title.** The *International Fire Code*, 2006 edition, published by the International Code Council, when used in conjunction with this Chapter, shall be known as a *Georgia State Minimum Fire Prevention Code*, hereafter referred to as “this code”.”

2. Delete section 101.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**101.3 Purpose and intent.** The primary purpose of this *Code*, as adopted, is to provide, along with other adopted codes and standards, for the reasonable minimum protection of life and property from the hazards created by fire, smoke, explosion, or panic created from a fear of fire or smoke. It is intended that the purposes of this *Code* be accomplished by: (1) Coordinating application and enforcement of its provisions with those of other applicable laws, rules, regulations, codes, and standards; and, (2) By coordinating the application of its provisions, where possible, with educational programs or efforts designed to bring about changes in high risk attitudes and behaviors that are the root causes of most fire related problems in Georgia; and (3) By encouraging or requiring informational and awareness programs designed to make the citizens of Georgia aware of their responsibilities for compliance with this *Code* as well as the other Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. The intent of this *Code* is to

establish the minimum requirements, consistent with nationally recognized good practice, for providing a reasonable level of life safety and property protection from the hazards of fire, explosion, or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings, structures, and premises and to provide safety to fire fighters and emergency responders during emergency operations.”

3. Add an exception to section 102.1 to read as follows:

“Exception: This *Code* does not apply to one- and two- family dwellings or one- and two- family row houses (townhouses) separated by a 2-hour fire wall containing not more than three dwelling units per structure.”

4. Add an exception to section 102.2 to read as follows:

“Exception: This *Code* does not apply to one- and two- family dwellings or one- and two- family row houses (townhouses) separated by a 2-hour fire wall containing not more than three dwelling units per structure.”

5. Delete section 102.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**102.3 Change of use or occupancy.** No change shall be made in use or occupancy of any building or structure that would place the structure in a different division of the same group or occupancy or in a different group of occupancies, unless such structure is made to comply with the requirements of this *Code*, as may be applicable, as well as those of the *International Building Code (IBC)*, as adopted by the Department of Community Affairs. Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-14, due to a change of use or occupancy of a building or structure the building or structure shall be treated as a proposed (new) building. (Refer to 103.3 of this *Code* regarding the requirements applicable to proposed (new) buildings and structures.)”

6. Delete section 102.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**102.4 Application of the building code.** The design and construction of proposed (new) buildings and structures shall comply with the *International Building Code (IBC)*, as modified and adopted by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs. Repairs, alterations, additions, changes in use or occupancy classification, or changes in buildings or structures required by provisions of the *IFC*, and which are within the scope of the *IBC*, shall be made in accordance with the *IBC*, for purposes of this Chapter.”

7. Delete section 102.5 in its entirety and insert in its place the following:

“**102.5 Historic Buildings.** Refer to 102.1 and 102.2 regarding the application of this *Code* to existing buildings. Except to the extent required by applicable laws of Georgia, the provisions of this *Code* are not mandatory for buildings or structures identified and classified by the state, or as appropriate, a local jurisdiction, as historic buildings when such buildings or structures are judged by the fire code official to be safe and in the public interest of health, safety and welfare. When evaluating the safety of historic buildings the fire official should consult O.C.G.A. Title 8, Chapter 2 Article 3 entitled, ‘Uniform Act for the Application of Building and Fire Related Codes to Existing Buildings,’ and the provisions of O.C.G.A. Sections 25-2-13 (b)(3) & 25-2-13(b)(4), and NFPA Standard 914, *Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures*, as adopted by this Chapter as a recommended practice.”

8. Delete section 102.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**102.6 Referenced codes and standards.** Where the provisions of this *Code* or the standards referenced thereby and in Chapter 45 of this *Code* do not apply to the specific subjects, situations or conditions encountered that involve risks to life and property from the hazards of fire, panic from fear of fire or smoke, or related hazards, compliance with the applicable chapters of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner shall be evidence of compliance with this *Code*.”

9. Add a new section 102.10 to read as follows:

“**102.10 Coordination of provisions.** This *Code* shall apply to all buildings, structures and facilities as provided in subsections 102.1 and 102.2, and shall be utilized in conjunction with codes and standards specified in **Table 102.10** entitled, “**CODES REFERENCE GUIDE**.”

Table 102.10: CODES REFERENCE GUIDE		
Area	Primary	Supplement
Occupancy Classification	LSC	IBC
Building Construction Types Including allowable height, allowable building areas, and the requirements for sprinkler protection related to minimum building construction types.	IBC	LSC
Means of Egress	LSC	NONE
Standpipes	IBC	IFC
Interior Finish	LSC	NONE
HVAC Systems	IMC	NONE
Vertical Openings	LSC	NONE
Sprinkler Systems minimum construction standard	LSC	NONE
Fire Alarm Systems	LSC	NONE
Smoke Alarms and Smoke Detection Systems	State Statute and LSC	NONE
Portable Fire Extinguishers	IFC	NONE
Cooking Equipment	LSC and NFPA 96	NONE
Fuel Fired Appliances	IFGC	NFPA 54
Liquid Petroleum Gas	NFPA 58	NFPA 54 or IFGC
Compressed Natural Gas	NFPA 52	NONE

10. Delete section 103 and all sections there under in their entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“SECTION 103

GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR EXISTING AND PROPOSED (NEW) BUILDINGS.”

103.1 General Provisions. The administration, enforcement and penalty provisions of O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2, and the administrative provisions of the various chapters of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner shall apply to and regulate the application and enforcement of this *Code* by the Safety Fire Division of the Office of the Safety Fire Commissioner.

NOTE: Nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting any local jurisdiction from adopting the deleted portions of Chapter 1 of this *Code* for local purposes, provided, however, local amendments shall not be less restrictive than this *Code*, and other codes and standards as adopted by the various chapters of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.

103.1.1 The provisions of O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2, and other applicable state laws, and the applicable provisions of various chapters of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner regarding the requirements for certificates, licenses, permits, plan reviews, inspections, approvals, fees, etc. shall apply and are in addition to any requirements of local jurisdictions. Local authorities having jurisdiction need to be consulted to determine if rules and regulations of the local jurisdiction regarding the requirements for local certificates, licenses, permits, plan reviews, inspections, approvals, fees, etc. also apply.

103.1.1.1 The administrative, operational, and maintenance provisions of this *Code*, with regard to the Safety Fire Division of the Office of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner, shall be limited to the scope and intents and purposes of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.) Title 25, Chapter 2, and the Commissioner’s Rules and Regulations.

103.1.1.1.1 Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-13(d), every person who owns or controls the use of any building, part of a building, or structure described in O.C.G.A. 25-2-13 (b)(1), which because of floor area, height, location, use or intended use as a gathering place for large groups, or use or intended use by or for

the aged, the ill, the incompetent, or the imprisoned, constitutes a special hazard to property or to the life and safety on account of fire or panic from fear of fire, must so construct, equip, maintain, and use such building or structure as to afford every reasonable and practical precaution and protection against injury from such hazards. No person who owns or controls the use or occupancy of such a building or structure shall permit the use of the premises so controlled for any such specially hazardous use unless he has provided such precautions against damage to property or injury to persons by these hazards as are found and determined by the Commissioner in the manner described in O.C.G.A. 25-2-13(d) to be reasonable and practical.

103.2 Existing buildings. Every building and structure existing as of April 1, 1968, which building or structure is listed in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of O.C.G.A. 25-2-13 shall comply with the minimum fire safety standards in the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner promulgated pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2 which were in effect at the time such building or structure was constructed.

Exception 1: Any nonconformance noted under the electrical standards adopted at the time such building or structure was constructed shall be corrected in accordance with the current electrical standards adopted pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2.

Exception 2: A less restrictive provision contained in any subsequently adopted minimum fire safety standard pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2, may be applied to any existing building or structure.

103.2.1 Existing buildings to be deemed a proposed building. For the purposes of O.C.G.A. 25-2-14(b), any existing building or structure listed in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of O.C.G.A. 25-2-13 and which comes under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Safety Fire Commissioner, pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-12, shall be deemed to be a proposed (new) building in the event such building or structure is subject to substantial renovation, a fire or other hazard of serious consequence, or a change in the classification of occupancy. The term “substantial renovation”, for purposes of this subsection means any construction project involving exits or internal features of such building or structure costing more than the building’s or structure’s assessed value according to county tax records at the time of such renovation (O.C.G.A. 25-2-14). Where a change of classification is involved, also refer to 102.3 of this *Code*.

103.3 Proposed (new) buildings and additions to existing buildings:

103.3.1 Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-14.1(b), every proposed building and structure listed in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of O.C.G.A. 25-2-13 shall comply with the adopted minimum fire safety standards that were in effect on the date that plans and specifications therefore were received by the state fire marshal, the proper local fire marshal, or state inspector for review and approval.

103.3.2 Plans and specifications for all proposed buildings which come under classification in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of O.C.G.A. 25-2-13 and which come under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Safety Fire Commissioner pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-12 shall be submitted to and receive approval by either the state fire marshal, the proper local fire marshal, or state inspector before any state, municipal, or county building permit may be issued or construction started (O.C.G.A. 25-2-14(a)). All such plans and specifications submitted as required by O.C.G.A. 25-2-14(a) shall be accompanied by a fee in the amount provided in O.C.G.A. 25-2-4.1 and shall bear the seal and Georgia registration number of the drafting architect or engineer or shall otherwise have the approval of the Commissioner.

103.3.3 Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-37(a), it shall be unlawful for any person to begin construction on any proposed building or structure which comes under the classification in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of O.C.G.A. 25-2-13 and which comes under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Safety Fire Commissioner pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-12 without first having plans approved in accordance with O.C.G.A. 25-2-14.

103.4 Proposed building construction and completion. Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-14(b), a complete set of plans and specifications approved as set forth in 103.3 shall be maintained on the construction site, and construction shall proceed in compliance with the state minimum fire safety standards under which such plans and specifications were approved. The owner of any such building or structure or his authorized representative shall notify the state fire marshal, the proper local fire marshal, or state inspector upon completion of approximately 80 percent of the construction thereof and shall apply for a certificate of occupancy when construction of such building or structure is completed.

103.5 Certificate of occupancy required. Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-14(c), every building or structure which comes under classification in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of O.C.G.A. 25-2-13 and which comes under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Safety Fire Commissioner pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-12 shall have a certificate of occupancy issued by the state fire marshal, the proper local fire marshal, or state inspector before such building or structure may be occupied. Such certificates of occupancy shall be

issued for each business establishment within the building, shall carry a charge in the amount provided in O.C.G.A. 25-2-4.1, shall state the occupant load for such business establishment or building, shall be posted in a prominent location within such business establishment or building, and shall run for the life of the building, except as provided in O.C.G.A. 25-2-14(d). (See 103.2.1of the IFC, as adopted by this Chapter.)”

13. The provisions of section 105, PERMITS, are not adopted for purposes of this Chapter. Local governing authorities may adopt the provisions for local purposes. Refer to section 103.3 with regard to permits required by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.

14. Delete section 107.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**107.6 Overcrowding and Life Safety Hazards.** Overcrowding or admittance of any person beyond the approved capacity of a building or a portion thereof shall not be allowed. The Fire Code Official, upon finding any overcrowded conditions or obstructions in aisles, passageways or other means of egress, or upon finding any condition which constitutes a life safety hazard, shall be authorized to cause the event to be stopped until such condition or obstruction is corrected. A structure, building, individual room or designated portion thereof shall be deemed to be overcrowded if the number of occupants exceeds one person per 5 sq. ft. of open net floor area of such room or space when fixed seating is not provided. In addition, a structure, building, room or designated portion thereof shall be deemed overcrowded if the total number of occupants exceeds the exit capacity of the structure, building, room or area involved.”

15. The provisions of section 108, BOARD OF APPEALS, are not adopted for purposes this Chapter. Local governing authorities may adopt the provisions for local purposes.

16. Delete section 109.3 and all sections there under in their entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**109.3 Violation penalties.** Persons who shall violate a provision of this code or shall fail to comply with any of the requirements thereof or who shall erect, install, alter, repair or do work in violation of the approved construction documents or directive of the fire code official, or of a permit or certificate used under provisions of this *Code*, shall be guilty of violation of Code Section 25-2-37 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated. Each day that a violation continues after due notice has been served shall be deemed a separate offense.

109.3.1 Abatement of violation. In addition to the imposition of the penalties herein described, the fire code official is authorized to institute appropriate action to prevent unlawful construction or to restrain, correct or abate a violation; or to prevent illegal occupancy of a structure or premises; or to stop an illegal act, conduct of business or occupancy of a structure on or about any premises.”

(b) Modifications to Chapter 2:

1. Delete section 201.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**201.3 Terms defined in other codes.** Where terms are not defined in this *Code* and are defined in the *International Building Code (IBC)*, the *International Fuel Gas Code (IFGC)*, the *International Mechanical Code (IMC)*, or codes and standards of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), as adopted by this Chapter and other ~~the~~ Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, such terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them as in those codes and standards.”

2. Add the following definitions to section 202:

“**Day-care Center** - A day-care facility subject to licensure or commission by the Department of Human Resources where more than 12 clients receive care.”

“**Group Day-care Home** - A day-care facility subject to licensure or commission by the Department of Human Resources where at least seven but not more than 12 clients receive care.”-

“**Personal Care Home/Assisted Living Facility** - Any building or part thereof that is used for the lodging or boarding of residents, not related by blood or marriage to the owners or operators, for the purpose of providing personal care services and licensed as a personal care home or assisted living

facility.”

“**Residential Occupancies.** Occupancies, as specified in the scope of this standard, include the following, as defined in Chapter 2 of this *Code*, or the *IBC*, or by State law, or by the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner: (1) Apartment buildings, (2) Lodging and rooming houses, (3) Board and care facilities, (4) Hotels, motels, and dormitories, (5) Personal care homes and assisted living facilities , (6) Day-care centers and group day-care homes.”

(c) Modifications to Chapter 3:

1. Delete section 303.5 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**303.5 Fire Extinguishers.** There shall be at least one portable fire extinguisher complying with Section 906 and with a minimum 2-A:40-B:C rating within 25 feet (7620 mm) of each asphalt (tar) kettle during the period such kettle is being utilized, and a minimum of one additional portable fire extinguisher with a minimum 3-A:40-B:C rating on the roof being covered.”

2. Add new exceptions 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 to section 308.3.7 to read as follows:

“4. In Group A public assembly occupancies having an occupant load greater than 300, a minimum ceiling height of 25 feet and that are protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13, as adopted by this Chapter, pyrotechnic special effect devices shall be permitted to be used on stages before proximate audiences for ceremonial or religious purposes, as part of a demonstration in exhibits, or as part of a performance, provided that precautions satisfactory to the authority having jurisdiction are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible material and use of the pyrotechnic device complies with NFPA 1126, *Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics before a Proximate Audience*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-22 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. The ceiling height may be lowered to a minimum of 15 feet upon approval of the authority having jurisdiction having witnessed a demonstration shot of all types of devices being used in the display.

5. In Group A public assembly occupancies having an occupant load greater than 300, a minimum ceiling height of 25 feet and that are protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13, as adopted by this Chapter, flame effects before an audience shall be permitted in accordance with NFPA 160, *Standard for Flame Effects Before an Audience*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-22 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. The ceiling height may be lowered to a minimum of 15 feet upon approval of the authority having jurisdiction having witnessed a demonstration of all types of devices being used in the display.

6. On stages and platforms as a necessary part of a performance in public assembly occupancies having an occupant load greater than 300, a minimum ceiling height of 25 feet and that are protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13, as adopted by this Chapter. The ceiling height may be lowered to a minimum of 15 feet upon approval of the authority having jurisdiction having witnessed a demonstration of all types of devices being used in the display.

7. In Group A public assembly occupancies having an occupant load greater than 100 with fixed seating, a minimum ceiling height of 25 feet and that have a minimum of two certified fire fighters on site with proper fire fighting equipment as determined by the local fire official, pyrotechnic special effect devices shall be permitted to be used on stages before proximate audiences for ceremonial or religious purposes, as part of a demonstration in exhibits, or as part of a performance, provided that precautions satisfactory to the authority having jurisdiction are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible material and use of the pyrotechnic device complies with NFPA 1126, *Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics before a Proximate Audience*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-22 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. The ceiling height may be lowered to a minimum of 15 feet upon approval of the authority having jurisdiction having witnessed a demonstration shot of all types of devices being used in the display.

8. In public assembly occupancies having an occupant load greater than 100 with fixed seating, a minimum ceiling height of 25 feet and that have a minimum of two certified fire fighters on site with proper fire fighting equipment as determined by the local fire official, flame effects before an audience shall be permitted in accordance with NFPA 160, *Standard for Flame Effects Before an Audience*, as adopted by this Chapter. The ceiling height may be lowered to a minimum of 15 feet upon approval of the

authority having jurisdiction having witnessed a demonstration of all types of devices being used in the display.”

3. Add a new section 308.7 to read as follows:

“**308.7 Portable Cooking Equipment.** Portable cooking equipment that is not flue-connected shall be permitted only as follows:

(1) Equipment fueled by small heat sources that can be readily extinguished by water, such as candles or alcohol-burning equipment, including solid alcohol, shall be permitted to be used, provided that precautions satisfactory to the authority having jurisdiction are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible materials.

(2) Candles shall be permitted to be used on tables used for food service where securely supported on substantial noncombustible bases located to avoid danger of ignition of combustible materials and only where approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

(3) Candle flames shall be protected.

(4) “Flaming sword” or other equipment involving open flames and flamed dishes, such as cherries jubilee or crêpe suzette, shall be permitted to be used, provided that precautions subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction are taken.

(5) Listed and approved LP-Gas commercial food service appliances shall be permitted to be used where in accordance with NFPA 58, Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code.”

4. Delete section 310.1 and all sections there under in their entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**310.1 General.** The smoking or carrying of a lighted pipe, cigar, cigarette or any other type of smoking paraphernalia or material is prohibited in buildings, structures, or areas, or portions of buildings, structures, or areas, as indicated in this section, or in any other section of this *Code* or in any other code or standard, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

5. Add a new section 316 to read as follows:

“**SECTION 316 LABORATORIES,**

316.1 General. Laboratories in which chemicals are used shall comply with NFPA 45, as adopted by this Chapter.

Exception: Laboratories in I-2 (healthcare) occupancies and in medical and dental offices, shall comply with NFPA 99, as adopted by this Chapter.”

(d) Modifications to Chapter 4:

1. Add a new paragraph 4 and renumber the remaining paragraphs in section 404.2 to read as follows:

“**404.2 Where required.** An approved fire safety and evacuation plan shall be prepared and maintained for the following occupancies and buildings.

1. Group A, other than Group A occupancies used exclusively for purposes of religious worship that have an occupant load less than 2,000.

2. Group B buildings having an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge.

3. Group E.

4. Group F.

5. Group H.

6. Group I.

7. Group R-1.

8. Group R-2 college and university buildings.

9. Group R-4.

10. High-rise buildings.

11. Group M buildings having an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge.

12. Covered malls exceeding 50,000 square feet (4645 m²) in aggregate floor area.

13. Underground buildings.

14. Buildings with an atrium and having an occupancy in Group A, E or M.”

2. Delete section 405 and all sections there under in their entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**SECTION 405**

EMERGENCY EVACUATION DRILLS

405.1 General. Emergency evacuation drills complying with the provisions of this section shall be conducted at least annually in the occupancies listed in Section 404.2 or when required by the fire code official. Drills shall be designed in cooperation with the local authorities.

405.2 Frequency. Required emergency evacuation drills shall be held at the intervals specified in Table 405.2 or more frequently where necessary to familiarize all occupants with the drill procedure.

405.3 Leadership. Responsibility for the planning and conduct of drills shall be assigned to competent persons designated to exercise leadership.

405.4 Time. Drills shall be held at unexpected times and under varying conditions to simulate the unusual conditions that occur in case of fire.

405.5 Record keeping. Records shall be maintained on site and available for inspection by the Fire Code Official of all required emergency evacuation drills for three years. Such records shall include the following information:

1. Identity of the person conducting the drill.
2. Date and time of the drill.
3. Notification method used.
4. Staff members on duty and participating.
5. Number of occupants evacuated.
6. Special conditions simulated.
7. Problems encountered.
8. Weather conditions when occupants were evacuated.
9. Time required to accomplish complete evacuation.

Records of drills conducted shall be maintained

TABLE 405.2 FIRE AND EVACUATION DRILL FREQUENCY AND PARTICIPATION		
GROUP OR OCCUPANCY	FREQUENCY	PARTICIPATION
Group A	Quarterly	Employees
Group B _e	Annually	Employees
Group E _e	Monthly ^a	All occupants
Group F & H	Annually on each shift	Employees
Group I	Quarterly on each shift	Employees ^b
Group R-1	Quarterly on each shift	Employees
Group R-2 ^d	Four annually	All occupants
Group R-4	Quarterly on each shift	Employees ^b
High-rise buildings	Annually	Employees

a. The frequency shall be allowed to be modified in accordance with Section 408.3.2.

b. Fire and evacuation drills in residential care assisted living facilities shall include complete evacuation of the premises in accordance with Section

408.10.5. Where occupants receive habilitation or rehabilitation training, fire prevention and fire safety practices shall be included as part of the training program.

c. Group B buildings having an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge.

d. Applicable to Group R-2 college and university buildings in accordance with Section 408.3.

e. Drills shall be reported electronically to the Office of the Safety Fire Commissioner

405.6 Notification. Where required by the fire code official, prior notification of emergency evacuation drills shall be given to the fire code official.

405.7 Initiation. Where a fire alarm system is provided, emergency evacuation drills shall be initiated by activating the fire alarm system.

405.8 Accountability. As building occupants arrive at the assembly point, efforts shall be made to

determine if all occupants have been successfully evacuated or have been accounted for.

405.9 Recall and reentry. An electrically or mechanically operated signal used to recall occupants after an evacuation shall be separate and distinct from the signal used to initiate the evacuation. The recall signal initiation means shall be manually operated and under the control of the person in charge of the premises or the official in charge of the incident. No one shall reenter the premises until authorized to do so by the official in charge.”

1. Add an exception to section 406.2 to read as follows:

“**Exception: Child care-giver training.** A minimum of five hours initial fire safety training and recommendation for receipt of a certificate of merit for successful completion of the training shall be required for all directors, operators and all staff members of day-care centers and group day-care homes as defined by the Life Safety Code adopted by this Chapter. The curriculum for the fire safety training shall receive written approval by the State Fire Marshal’s Office and be taught by an instructor registered with the Safety Fire Commissioner’s Office. All staff members shall receive this training within 90 days from receipt of a license, being commissioned or the opening of a new center or home. Any new staff member shall receive a minimum of five hours initial fire safety training and recommendation for receipt of a certificate of merit for successful completion of the training within 90 days of employment. In addition, a minimum of two hours fire safety refresher training recommendation for receipt of a certificate of merit for successful completion of the training shall be required for all directors, operators and all staff members of day-care centers and group day-care homes every three years from the date initial training is received. The curriculum for the fire safety refresher training shall receive written approval by the State Fire Marshal’s Office and be taught by an instructor registered with the Safety Fire Commissioner’s Office.”

2. Add new sections 408.2.3 and 408.2.3.1 to read as follows:

“**408.2.3 Crowd Managers.** Assembly occupancies having occupant loads of 100 or more shall be provided with a minimum of one trained crowd manager or crowd manager supervisor. Where the occupant load exceeds 250, additional trained crowd managers or crowd manager supervisors shall be provided at a ratio of 1:250, crowd manager / supervisor to occupants, respectively, unless otherwise permitted by the following:

- (1) This requirement shall not apply to assembly occupancies used exclusively for religious worship with an occupant load not exceeding 2000.
- (2) With the exception of assembly occupancies noted above where alcoholic beverages are consumed, the ratio of trained crowd managers to occupants shall be permitted to be reduced where, in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction, the existence of an approved, supervised sprinkler system and the nature of the event warrant.

408.2.3.1 The crowd manager shall receive approved training in crowd management techniques.”

3. Delete sections 408.4 through 408.11 all sections there under in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

“**408.4 Group F occupancies.** Group F occupancies shall comply with the requirements of Sections 408.4.1 through 408.4.4 and Sections 401 through 407.

408.4.1 Plans and diagrams. In addition to the requirements of Section 404 and Section 407.6, plans and diagrams shall be maintained in approved locations indicating any hazardous areas within the facility and locations of exits.

408.4.2 Plan updating. The plans and diagrams required by Section 408.4.1 shall be maintained up to date and the fire code official and fire department shall be informed of all major changes.

408.4.3 Emergency response team. Responsible persons shall be designated as the on-site emergency response team and trained to be liaison personnel for the fire department. These persons shall aid the fire department in preplanning emergency responses, identifying hazardous locations and be familiar with the chemical nature of any hazardous material stored on site. An adequate number of personnel for each work shift shall be designated.

408.4.3.1 Disaster training. Malfunctions of the process should be simulated and emergency actions undertaken. Disaster drills that simulate a major catastrophic situation should be undertaken periodically with the cooperation and participation of public fire, police, and other local community emergency units nearby cooperating plants if involved.

408.4.4 Employee Training. The requirements of Sections 408.4.4.1 thru 408.4.6 shall be for new

employees and shall be also be applied retroactively with a completion date of January 1, 2011, for existing employees.

408.4.4.1 Initial Training. Initial training shall be provided to employees and contractors who are involved in operating, maintaining, and supervising facilities that handle combustible particulate solids. Initial training shall ensure that all employees are knowledgeable about the following:

- (1) Hazards of their workplace
- (2) General orientation, including plant safety rules
- (3) Process description
- (4) Equipment operation, safe startup and shutdown, and response to upset conditions
- (5) The necessity for proper functioning of related fire and explosion protection systems
- (6) Equipment maintenance requirements and practices
- (7) Housekeeping requirements
- (8) Emergency response plans

408.4.4.2 Refresher Training. Emergency plans and procedures, including information that is covered in Section 408.4.4.1, shall be provided to and reviewed annually by all employees and contractors who are involved in operating, maintaining, and supervising facilities that handle combustible particulate solids.

408.4.5 Notification of Hazards. Notification of hazards shall be by means of internal written or electronic correspondence, postings of information at conspicuous locations and/or by other means to disseminate information to employees to ensure they are knowledgeable about the hazards of their workplace. Required notifications shall include such topics as prescribed in 408.4.4.1.

408.4.5.1 Notification Frequency. All employees shall receive monthly notification of hazards and safety information related to the industry's operation.

408.4.6 Certification. The employer shall electronically file to the Safety Fire Commissioner a written affidavit certifying annually that the training and monthly notifications required by Section 408.4.4.1 have been completed for the past calendar year.

408.4.7 Emergency drills. Emergency drills of the on-site emergency response team shall be conducted on a regular basis but not less than once annually. Records of drills conducted shall be maintained on site and available for inspection by the Fire Code Official.

408.5 Group H occupancies. Group H occupancies shall comply with the requirements of Sections 408.5.1 through 408.5.4 and Sections 401 through 407.

408.5.1 Plans and diagrams. In addition to the requirements of Section 404 and Section 407.6, plans and diagrams shall be maintained in approved locations indicating the approximate plan for each area, the amount and type of HPM stored, handled and used, locations of shutoff valves for HPM supply piping, emergency telephone locations and locations of exits.

408.5.2 Plan updating. The plans and diagrams required by Section 408.5.1 shall be maintained up to date and the fire code official and fire department shall be informed of all major changes.

408.5.3 Emergency response team. Responsible persons shall be designated as the on-site emergency response team and trained to be liaison personnel for the fire department. These persons shall aid the fire department in preplanning emergency responses, identifying locations where HPM is stored, handled and used, and be familiar with the chemical nature of such material. An adequate number of personnel for each work shift shall be designated.

408.5.3.1 Disaster training. Malfunctions of the process should be simulated and emergency actions undertaken. Disaster drills that simulate a major catastrophic situation should be undertaken periodically with the cooperation and participation of public fire, police, and other local community emergency units nearby cooperating plants if involved.

408.5.4 Employee Training. The requirements of Sections 408.4.4.1 thru 408.4.6 shall be for new employees and shall be also be applied retroactively with a completion date of January 1, 2011, for currently existing employees.

408.5.4.1 Initial Training. Initial training shall be provided to employees who are involved in operating, maintaining, and supervising facilities that handle combustible particulate solids. Initial training shall ensure that all employees are knowledgeable about the following:

- (1) Hazards of their workplace
- (2) General orientation, including plant safety rules
- (3) Process description
- (4) Equipment operation, safe startup and shutdown, and response to upset conditions
- (5) The necessity for proper functioning of related fire and explosion protection systems

- (6) Equipment maintenance requirements and practices
- (7) Housekeeping requirements
- (8) Emergency response plans

408.5.5 Notification of Hazards. All employees shall receive monthly notification of hazards and safety information related to the industry's operation.

408.5.5.1 Notification Frequency. Notification of hazards shall be by means of internal written or electronic correspondence, postings of information at conspicuous locations and/or by other means to disseminate information to employees to ensure they are knowledgeable about the hazards of their workplace. Monthly notifications can include such topics as prescribed in 408.4.4.1.

408.5.6 Certification. The employer shall electronically file to the Safety Fire Commissioner a written affidavit certifying annually that the training and monthly notifications required by Section 408.4.4.1 have been completed for the past calendar year.

408.5.7 Emergency drills. Emergency drills of the on-site emergency response team shall be conducted on a regular basis but not less than once every three months. Records of drills conducted shall be maintained and available for inspection by the Fire Code Official.

408.6 Group I-1 occupancies. Group I-1 occupancies shall comply with the requirements of Sections 408.6.1 through 408.6.5 and Sections 401 through 406.

408.6.1 Fire safety and evacuation plan. The fire safety and evacuation plan required by Section 404 shall include special staff actions including fire protection procedures necessary for residents and shall be amended or revised upon admission of any resident with unusual needs.

408.6.2 Staff training. Employees shall be periodically instructed and kept informed of their duties and responsibilities under the plan. Such instruction shall be reviewed by the staff at least every two months. A copy of the plan shall be readily available at all times within the facility.

408.6.3 Resident training. Residents capable of assisting in their own evacuation shall be trained in the proper actions to take in the event of a fire. The training shall include actions to take if the primary escape route is blocked. Where the resident is given rehabilitation or habilitation training, training in fire prevention and actions to take in the event of a fire shall be a part of the rehabilitation training program. Residents shall be trained to assist each other in case of fire to the extent their physical and mental abilities permit them to do so without additional personal risk.

408.6.4 Drill frequency. Emergency evacuation drills shall be conducted at least six times per year, two times per year on each shift. Twelve drills shall be conducted in the first year of operation. Drills are not required to comply with the time requirements of Section 405.4.

408.6.5 Resident participation. Emergency evacuation drills shall involve the actual evacuation of residents to a selected assembly point.

Exception: Actual exiting from windows shall not be required. Where a drill scenario includes the escape from windows, Opening the window and signaling for assistance shall be acceptable.

408.7 Group I-2 occupancies. Group I-2 occupancies shall comply with the requirements of Sections 408.7.1 and 408.7.2 and Sections 401 through 406. Drills are not required to comply with the time requirements of Section 405.4.

408.7.1 Evacuation not required. During emergency evacuation drills, the movement of patients to safe areas or to the exterior of the building is not required.

408.7.2 Coded alarm signal. When emergency evacuation drills are conducted after visiting hours or when patients or residents are expected to be asleep, a coded announcement is allowed instead of audible alarms.

408.8 Group I-3 occupancies. Group I-3 occupancies shall comply with the requirements of Sections 408.8.1 through 408.8.4 and Sections 401 through 406.

408.8.1 Employee training. Employees shall be instructed in the proper use of portable fire extinguishers and other manual fire suppression equipment. Training of new staff shall be provided promptly upon entrance on duty. Refresher training shall be provided at least annually.

408.8.2 Staffing. Group I-3 occupancies shall be provided with 24-hour staffing. Staff shall be within three floors or 300 feet (91 440 mm) horizontal distance of the access door of each resident housing area. In Use Conditions 3, 4 and 5, as defined in Chapter 2, the arrangement shall be such that the staff involved can start release of locks necessary for emergency evacuation or rescue and initiate other necessary emergency actions within 2 minutes of an alarm.

Exception: Staff shall not be required to be within three floors or 300 feet (9144 mm) in areas in which all locks are unlocked remotely and automatically in accordance with Section 408.4 of the *International Building Code*.

408.8.3 Notification. Provisions shall be made for residents in Use Conditions 3, 4 and 5, as defined in Chapter 2, to readily notify staff of an emergency.

408.8.4 Keys. Keys necessary for unlocking doors installed in a means of egress shall be individually identifiable by both touch and sight.

408.9 Group R-1 occupancies. Group R-1 occupancies shall comply with the requirements of Sections 408.8.1 through 408.8.3 and Sections 401 through 406.

408.9.1 Evacuation diagrams. A diagram depicting two evacuation routes shall be posted on or immediately adjacent to every required egress door from each hotel, motel or dormitory sleeping unit.

408.9.2 Emergency duties. Upon discovery of a fire or suspected fire, hotel, motel and dormitory employees shall perform the following duties:

1. Activate the fire alarm system, where provided.
2. Notify the public fire department.
3. Take other action as previously instructed.

408.9.3 Fire safety and evacuation instructions. Information shall be provided in the fire safety and evacuation plan required by Section 404 to allow guests to decide whether to evacuate to the outside, evacuate to an area of refuge, remain in place, or any combination of the three.

408.10 Group R-2 occupancies. Group R-2 occupancies shall comply with the requirements of Sections 408.10.1 through 408.10.3 and Sections 401 through 406.

408.10.1 Emergency guide. A fire emergency guide shall be provided which describes the location, function and use of fire protection equipment and appliances accessible to residents, including fire alarm systems, smoke alarms, and portable fire extinguishers. The guide shall also include an emergency evacuation plan for each dwelling unit.

408.10.2 Maintenance. Emergency guides shall be reviewed and approved in accordance with Section 401.2.

408.10.3 Distribution. A copy of the emergency guide shall be given to each tenant prior to initial occupancy.

408.11 Group R-4 occupancies. Group R-4 occupancies shall comply with the requirements of Sections 408.11.1 through 408.11.5 and Sections 401 through 406.

408.11.1 Fire safety and evacuation plan. The fire safety and evacuation plan required by Section 404 shall include special staff actions, including fire protection procedures necessary for residents, and shall be amended or revised upon admission of a resident with unusual needs.

408.11.2 Staff training. Employees shall be periodically instructed and kept informed of their duties and responsibilities under the plan. Such instruction shall be reviewed by the staff at least every two months. A copy of the plan shall be readily available at all times within the facility.

408.11.3 Resident training. Residents capable of assisting in their own evacuation shall be trained in the proper actions to take in the event of a fire. The training shall include actions to take if the primary escape route is blocked. Where the resident is given rehabilitation or habilitation training, training in fire prevention and actions to take in the event of a fire shall be a part of the rehabilitation training program. Residents shall be trained to assist each other in case of fire to the extent their physical and mental abilities permit them to do so without additional personal risk.

408.11.4 Drill frequency. Emergency evacuation drills shall be conducted a total of six times per year, two of which occur twice a year on each shift. Twelve drills shall be conducted in the first year of operation. Drills are not required to comply with the time requirements of Section 405.4.

408.11.5 Resident participation. Emergency evacuation drills shall involve the actual evacuation of residents to a selected assembly point and shall provide residents with experience in exiting through all required exits. All required exits shall be used during emergency evacuation drills.

Exception: Actual exiting from windows shall not be required. Opening the window and signaling for help shall be an acceptable alternative.

408.12 Covered mall buildings. Covered mall buildings shall comply with the provisions of Sections 408.12.1 through 408.12.3.

408.12.1 Lease plan. A lease plan shall be prepared for each covered mall building. The plan shall include the following information in addition to that required by Section 404.3.2:

1. Each occupancy, including identification of tenant.
2. Exits from each tenant space.
3. Fire protection features, including the following:
 - 3.1. Fire department connections.

- 3.2. Fire command center.
- 3.3. Smoke management system controls.
- 3.4. Elevators and elevator controls.
- 3.5. Hose valves outlets.
- 3.6. Sprinkler and standpipe control valves.
- 3.7. Automatic fire-extinguishing system areas.
- 3.8. Automatic fire detector zones.
- 3.9. Fire barriers.

408.12.1.1 Approval. The lease plan shall be submitted to the fire code official for approval, and shall be maintained on site for immediate reference by responding fire service personnel.

408.12.1.2 Revisions. The lease plans shall be revised annually or as often as necessary to keep them current. Modifications or changes in tenants or occupancies shall not be made without prior approval of the fire code official and building official.

408.12.2 Tenant identification. Each occupied tenant space provided with a secondary exit to the exterior or exit corridor shall be provided with tenant identification by business name and/or address. Letters and numbers shall be posted on the corridor side of the door, be plainly legible and shall contrast with their background.

Exception: Tenant identification is not required for anchor stores.

408.12.3 Maintenance. Unoccupied tenant spaces shall be:

- 1. Kept free from the storage of any materials.
- 2. Separated from the remainder of the building by partitions of at least 0.5-inch-thick (12.7 mm) gypsum board or an approved equivalent to the underside of the ceiling of the adjoining tenant spaces.
- 3. Without doors or other access openings other than one door that shall be kept key locked in the closed position except during that time when opened for inspection.
- 4. Kept free from combustible waste and be broom swept clean.”

(e) Modifications to Chapter 5:

- 1. Add a new section 501.5 to read as follows:

“**501.5** Where buildings or facilities fall under the jurisdiction of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner as set forth in the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.), Title 25, Chapter 2, except for State owned facilities, it is intended that the provisions of Chapter 5 that primarily relate to fire department response, access to facilities, access to building interiors, key boxes, premises identification, fire department connection locations, and fire hydrant locations be administered by the local Fire Chief and/or Fire Code Official responsible for providing fire or other emergency response to the buildings or facilities. With regard to State owned facilities, that are not provided with a facility fire department, it is intended that the local Fire Chief and/or Fire Code Official have input in the planning of facilities with regard to the noted provisions covered by Chapter 5.”

- 2. Delete section 503.1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**503.1.1 Buildings and facilities.** Approved fire apparatus access roads shall be provided for every facility, building or portion of a building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction as determined by the local Fire Chief and/or Fire Code Official of the responding fire department or agency. The fire apparatus access road shall comply with the requirements of this section and shall extend to within 150 feet (45.7 m) of all portions of the facility or any portion of the exterior wall of the first story of the building as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building or facility.”

“**Exception:** The local Fire Chief and/or Fire Code Official of the responding fire department or agency is authorized to increase the dimension of 150 feet (45.7 m) where:

- “1. The building is equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3.
- “2. Fire apparatus access roads cannot be installed because of location on property, topography, waterways, nonnegotiable grades or other similar conditions, and an approved alternative means of fire protection is provided.
- “3. There are not more than two Group R-3 or Group U occupancies.”

3. Add a new section 504.1.1 to read as follows:

“504.1.1 Access Doors. For fire fighting purposes, there shall be at least one access door in each 100 linear feet (30.5 m) or major fraction thereof of the exterior walls which face the access roadways required by Section 503, unless otherwise required in this code section. In exterior walls designed with continuous rolling dock doors, which face access roadways, there shall be at least one access door in each 200 linear feet (61 m) or fraction thereof. Required access doors shall be a minimum of 3 feet (0.9 m) wide and 6 feet 8 inches (2 m) high and shall be accessible without use of a ladder. Rolling doors are acceptable for such purposes in buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system(s) unless otherwise approved for unsprinklered buildings by the local Fire Chief and /or Fire Code Official.”

4. Delete section 508.5.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“508.5.1 Where required. Where a portion of the facility or building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction is more than 500 feet (152 m) from a hydrant on a fire apparatus access road, as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility or building, on-site fire hydrant mains shall be provided where required by the local Fire Chief and /or Fire Code Official of the responding fire department or agency.

“Exceptions:

- “1. For group R-3 and Group U occupancies, the distance requirement shall be 600 feet (183 m).
- “2. For buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, the distance requirement shall be 600 feet (183 m).”

(f) Modifications to Chapter 6:

1. Add a new section 601.3 to read as follows:

“601.3 Where reference is made in this *Code* to the *International Electrical Code*, it shall be construed as referencing NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code (NEC)* as adopted by this Chapter.”

2. Delete section 603.1.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“603.1.4 Fuel Oil. The grade of fuel oil used in a burner shall be that for which the burner is approved and as stipulated by the manufacturer. The use of crankcase oil or any other oil containing gasoline shall not be used except as permitted in NFPA 31, *Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

3. Delete section 603.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following. Section 603.4.1 remains unchanged.

“603.4 Portable heaters. Liquefied petroleum gas fuel fired, or liquid fuel fired space heating devices designed to be portable are prohibited in all portions of occupancies in Groups A, E, F, I, R-1, R-2, R-3 and R-4.

Exceptions:

1. In emergency conditions, when approved by the authority having jurisdiction, equipment designed to be portable may be used for a specified time provided such equipment is properly protected and separated from combustibles as specified by the manufacturer’s instructions and the authority having jurisdiction.
 1. 2.
 2. Listed and approved unvented fuel-fired heaters in one- and two- family dwellings and portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances used outside one- and two-family dwellings.
 3. Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances are allowed in accordance with Section 603.4.2.”

4. Add a new section 603.4.2 to read as follows:

603.4.2 Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances. Portable gas-fired heating appliances located outdoors shall be in accordance with Sections 603.4.2.1 through 603.4.2.3.4.

603.4.2.1 Location. Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall be located in accordance

with Sections 603.4.2.1.1 through 603.4.2.1.4.

603.4.2.1.1 Prohibited locations. The storage or use of portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances is prohibited where any of the following exist:

1. Inside any occupancy when connected to the fuel gas container.
2. Inside tents, canopies and membrane structures.
3. On exterior balconies in accordance with NFPA 58.

603.4.2.1.2 Clearance to buildings. Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall be located at least 5 feet from buildings.

603.4.2.1.3 Clearance to combustible materials. No portion of portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall be located beneath, or closer than 5 feet to combustible overhangs, awnings, sunshades or similar combustible attachments buildings and combustible decorations.

603.4.2.1.4 Proximity to exits. Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall not be located within 10 feet of exits or exit discharges.

603.4.2.2 Installation and operation. Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall be installed and operated in accordance with Sections 603.4.2.2.1 through 603.4.2.2.4.

603.4.2.2.1 Listing and approval. Only listed and approved heating appliances utilizing a fuel gas container that is integral to the appliance shall be used.

603.4.2.2.2 Installation and maintenance. Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

603.4.2.2.3 Tip-over switch. Portable gas-fired heating appliances shall be equipped with a tilt or tip-over switch that automatically shuts off the flow of gas if the appliance is tilted more than 15 degrees from vertical.

603.4.2.2.4 Guard against contact. The heating element or combustion chamber shall be permanently guarded so as to prevent accidental contact by persons or material.

603.4.2.3 Gas containers. Fuel gas containers for portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall comply with Sections 603.4.2.3.1 through 603.4.2.3.4.

603.4.2.3.1 Approved containers. Only approved U.S. DOT or ASME gas containers shall be used.

603.4.2.3.2 Container replacement. Replacement of gas containers in the heating appliance shall not be conducted while the public is present.

603.4.2.3.3 Container capacity. The maximum individual capacity of gas containers used in connection with portable gas-fired heating appliances shall not exceed 20 pounds.

603.4.2.3.4 Indoor storage prohibited. Gas containers shall not be stored inside of buildings except in accordance with Section 3809.9.”

5. Delete section 605.10 and substitute in its place the following: Sections 605.10.1 through 605.10.4 remain unchanged.

“605.10 Portable, electric space heaters. Portable, electric heaters are prohibited in all portions of occupancies in Groups A, E, F, R-1, R-2, and R-4. Where permitted, portable electric space heaters shall comply with Sections 605.10.1 through 605.10.4.”

6. Add a new section 605.11 to read as follows:

“605.11 Separation from Transformers. Space separation for transformers shall be as follows:

“(1) Transformer pad locations shall be a minimum of 10 feet (3 m) from any building, building overhangs, canopies, exterior walls, balconies, exterior stairs and/or walkways connected to the building.

“(2) Transformer pad edges shall be not less than 14 feet (4.3 m) from any doorway.

“(3) Transformer pad edges shall be not less than 10 feet (3 m) from any window or other opening.

“(4) If the building has an overhang, the 10 foot (3 m) clearance shall be measured from a point below the edge of the overhang only if the building is three stories or less. If the building is four stories or more, the 10 foot (3 m) clearance shall be measured from the outside building wall.

“(5) Fire escapes, outside stairs, and covered walkways attached to or between buildings, shall be considered as part of the building.

“Exception No. 1: For (1), transformer pads may be located closer to noncombustible walls than the above required minimum clearances upon written approval of the authority having jurisdiction, however, in no case shall the transformer location be less than 3 feet (0.9 m) from the building.

“Exception No. 2: Transformer pads existing prior to December 31, 1994, are exempted from this

requirement. When buildings are modified, reductions in space separations may be less than the above required minimum clearances upon written approval of the authority having jurisdiction.”

7. Delete sections 609.1 and 609.2 in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

“**609.1 General.** Commercial kitchen exhaust hoods and residential cooking appliances in commercial and public buildings shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 96, *Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*, as adopted by this Chapter

8. Delete section 609.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**609.2 Where required.** A commercial hood complying with NFPA 96 shall be installed at or above all commercial cooking appliances and domestic cooking appliances used for commercial purposes that produce grease laden vapors.

Exception: Except as provided for in the scoping provisions subsection 1.1.4 of NFPA 96 as adopted by this Chapter.”

(g) Modifications to Chapter 7:

1. Add a new section 703.5 to read as follows:

“**703.5 Barrier Identification.** All fire and/or smoke barriers or walls shall be effectively and permanently identified with signs or stenciling above a decorative ceiling and/or in concealed spaces with letters a minimum of 2 inches (51 mm) high on a contrasting background spaced a maximum of 12 feet (3.7 m) on center with a minimum of one per wall or barrier. The hourly rating shall be included on all rated barriers or walls. Suggested wording ‘() Hour Fire and Smoke Barrier-Protect All Openings.’

“**Exception:** Existing stenciling acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.”

2. Delete section 704.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**704.1 Enclosures.** The provisions of NFPA 101 as adopted by this Chapter shall govern the enclosures requirements of vertical shafts, including but not limited to stairways and service and utility shafts. (Refer to Table 102.10, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE)”

3. Delete Table 704.1 in its entirety.

4. Delete section 704.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**704.2 Opening protectives.** The provisions of NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, as adopted by this Chapter, shall govern the protection of openings in fire rated enclosures and barriers, including the self-closing or automatic closing of opening protectives.”

(h) Modifications to Chapter 8:

1. Delete section 801.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**SECTION 801 GENERAL, 801.1 Scope.** The provisions of NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, as adopted by this Chapter, shall govern interior finish and interior trim in proposed (new) and existing buildings. Sections 805, 806, 807, and 808 of this *Code* shall govern decorative vegetation, decorative materials other than decorative vegetation, and furniture and furnishings in proposed (new) and existing buildings. (Refer to **Table 102.10, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE**)”

(i) Modifications to Chapter 9:

1. Delete section 901.4.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**901.4.2** Provisions in excess of the minimum *Code* requirements shall, as a minimum, be installed to meet the provisions of the currently adopted code(s) and/or standard(s) which may be applicable to the provision at the time of its installation. Any non-required fire protection system which is added onto, or interconnected with, any required fire protection system (of a similar type), shall be designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with the provisions of the currently adopted code(s) and/or standard(s) which may be applicable to the provision at the time of its installation.

“Exceptions:

- “1. Other installations not conforming with the provisions of the currently adopted code(s) and/or standard(s) applicable to the provision at the time of its installation if such installations are reported and filed with the local responding fire department and the authority having jurisdiction. In addition such systems shall be identified as required by the authority having jurisdiction.
- “2. Non-required systems designed, reviewed, installed and approved in accordance with local codes and/or ordinances.”

2. Add a new section 901.6.3 to read as follows:

“901.6.3 Automatic sprinkler systems and other water based fire extinguishing systems, including fire pumps, required or installed, shall be maintained in accordance with NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*, adopted by this Chapter. A certificate of inspection, as specified by NFPA 25, shall be retained on file at the facility and shall be made available to the Fire Code Official upon request for review for a period of at least three years.”

3. Delete section 901.7.2 and substitute in its place the following:

“901.7.2 Tag Required. (a) A tag shall be used to indicate that a system, or portion thereof, has been removed from service.

(b) For water based fire protection systems the tagging provisions of NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*, as adopted by this shall apply.”

4. Delete section 903.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“903.2 Where required. (a) Approved automatic sprinkler systems for proposed (new) and existing buildings and structures shall be installed as required by the applicable provisions of NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, as adopted by this Chapter, provided, however, the *International Building Code* shall govern the requirements for sprinkler protection that is related to minimum building construction types. (Refer to **Table 102.10, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE**) In addition, an automatic sprinkler system may be required by other NFPA standards adopted by this Chapter or other Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

Exception: Spaces or areas in telecommunications buildings used exclusively for telecommunications equipment, associated electrical power distribution equipment, batteries and standby engines, provided those spaces or areas are equipped throughout with a supervised automatic fire alarm system, and are separated from the remainder of the building by fire barriers consisting of walls and floor / ceiling assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than 2-hours.

NOTE: NFPA 76, *Recommended Practice for the Fire Protection of Telecommunications Facilities*, should be consulted. Refer to the edition adopted as a recommended practice by this Chapter.”

5. Add a new section 903.2.1 to read as follows:

“903.2.1 The requirements for the installation, design, and testing of automatic sprinkler systems shall be as applicable, NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, NFPA 13D, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes*, or NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height*, as adopted and modified by this Chapter.”

6. Delete section 904.2.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“904.2.1 Commercial hood and duct systems. Each required commercial kitchen exhaust hood and duct system required by Section 610 to have a commercial hood complying with NFPA 96 shall be protected with an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system installed in accordance with this code.”

7. Delete section 904.11 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“904.11 Fire Protection for Cooking Operations.”

“904.11.1 The requirements for as well as the design, installation, protection and maintenance of cooking equipment, shall be as required by NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code* and NFPA 96, *Standard for the Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*, as adopted by this Chapter.”

(Refer to Table 102.10, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE)”

“**904.11.2** Fire suppression systems approved for the protection of commercial cooking equipment shall be designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with the applicable standards adopted in this Chapter.”

8. Delete section 905.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**905.1 General.** The State's minimum requirements for standpipe systems shall be as required by this *Code*, and the *International Building Code*. Standpipe systems shall be designed, installed and tested in accordance with NFPA 14, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe, and Hose Systems* as adopted by this Chapter. (Refer to Table 102.10, CODE REFERENCE GUIDE)”

9. Delete section 906.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**906.1 Portable Fire Extinguishers - General.** Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed in all buildings, structures and facilities falling under this *Code* and O.C.G.A. 25-2. For any other building, structure, facility, or condition or special hazard, portable fire extinguishers shall be provided as may be required by this *Code* in Table 906.1, or by various codes and standards adopted by this Chapter. (Refer to Table 102.10, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE).”

10. Delete section 906.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**906.2 General requirements.** The selection, distribution, installation, and maintenance of portable fire extinguishers shall comply with NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*, as adopted by this Chapter.

Exceptions:

“1. The maximum travel distance to reach an extinguisher shall not apply to the spectator seating portions of Group A-5 occupancies.”

2. Thirty-day inspections shall not be required and maintenance shall be allowed to be once every three years for dry-chemical or halogenated agent portable fire extinguishers that are supervised by a listed and approved electronic monitoring device, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

(a) Electronic monitoring shall confirm that extinguishers are properly positioned, properly charged and unobstructed.

(b) Loss of power or circuit continuity to the electronic monitoring device shall initiate a trouble signal.

(c) The extinguishers shall be installed inside of a building or cabinet in a noncorrosive environment.

(d) Electronic monitoring devices and supervisory circuits shall be tested every three years when extinguisher maintenance is performed.

(e) A written log of required hydrostatic test dates for extinguishers shall be maintained by the owner to ensure that hydrostatic tests are conducted at the frequency required by NFPA 10.

3. In Group E occupancies, in lieu of locating fire extinguishers in corridors and normal paths of travel as specified in NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*, fire extinguishers may be located in rooms that open directly onto such corridors and pathways provided all of the following are met:

(a) The room in which such extinguishers are placed are located in close proximity to that portion of the corridor where a fire extinguisher would otherwise be placed in accordance with NFPA 10; *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*,

(b) A sign which states in white letters at least one inch in height on a red background, ‘FIRE EXTINGUISHER LOCATED IN THIS ROOM,’ is placed on the corridor wall immediately adjacent to the entrance way of each such room so that it can be clearly seen at all times;

(c) The rooms in which such extinguishers are placed shall be constantly supervised during school hours; and,

(d) Those rooms cannot be subject to being locked at any time the building is occupied.”

11. Delete section 906.9 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**906.9 Height above floor.** Portable fire extinguishers having a gross weight not exceeding 40 pounds (18 kg) shall be installed so that its top is not more than 54 inches and not less than 48 inches above

the floor. Hand-held portable fire extinguishers having a gross weight exceeding 40 pounds (18 kg) shall be installed so that its top is not more than 3.5 feet (1067 mm) above the floor. The clearance between the floor and the bottom of installed hand-held extinguishers shall not be less than 4 inches (102mm).”

12. Delete section 907.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following, while retaining existing subsections:

“**907.1 Fire Alarm Systems - General.** The State's minimum requirements for fire alarm systems shall be as required by NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code* as adopted by this Chapter. Fire alarm systems shall be installed, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm Code*, as adopted by this Chapter.”

13. Delete sections 907.2 through 907.16 in their entirety and without substitution.

14. Delete section 909.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**909.1 Scope and purpose.** This section applies to mechanical or passive smoke control systems when they are required for proposed (new) buildings or portions thereof by provisions of the *Life Safety Code (LSC)* or this *Code*, as adopted by this Chapter, or by provisions of the *International Building Code (IBC)*, as adopted by the Department of Community Affairs. The purpose of this section is to establish minimum requirements for the design, installation, and acceptance testing of smoke control systems that are intended to provide a tenable environment for the evacuation or relocation of occupants. These provisions are not intended for the preservation of contents, the timely restoration of operations, or for assistance in fire suppression or overhaul activities. Smoke control systems regulated by this section serve a different purpose than the smoke- and heat- venting provisions found in Section 910. Mechanical smoke control systems shall not be considered exhaust systems under Chapter 5 of the *International Mechanical Code (IMC)*.”

15. Delete section 909.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**909.2 General design requirements.** Buildings, structures, or portions thereof required by provisions of the *Life Safety Code (LSC)* or this *Code*, as adopted by this Chapter, or by provisions of the *International Building Code*, as adopted by the Department of Community Affairs, to have a smoke control system or systems shall have such systems designed in accordance with the applicable requirements of Section 909 of this *Code* and the generally accepted and well established principles of engineering relevant to the design. The construction documents shall include sufficient information and detail to describe adequately the elements of the design necessary for the proper implementation of the smoke control systems. These documents shall be accompanied with sufficient information and analysis to demonstrate compliance with these provisions.”

16. Add a new section 909.2.1 to read as follows:

“**909.2.1 Smoke Control.** For the purposes of 909.2 the following publications shall be considered as providing the generally accepted and well established principals of engineering relevant to design of required smoke control systems.

- (1) NFPA 92A, *Standard for Smoke Control Systems Utilizing Barriers and Pressure Differences*
- (2) NFPA 92B, *Standard for Smoke Management Systems in Malls, Atria, and Large Areas*
- (3) NFPA SPP-53, *Smoke Control in Fire Safety Design*
- (4) ASHRAE/SFPE, *Design of Smoke Management Systems*
- (5) ASHRAE, *Guideline 5: Guideline for Commissioning Smoke Management Systems*”
- (6) NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code* (For non-mandatory guidance involving systems for existing detention and correction facilities refer to A.23.3.1.3 of the 2000 Edition)

17. Add a new section 914.7.3 to read as follows:

“**914.7.3 Limited Use Special Amusement Buildings:** Special amusement buildings not open to the public in excess of 45 days shall be permitted, provided all of the following conditions are met:

1. Portable fire extinguishers with a minimum of a 2A:10B:C rating are placed at each activity or viewing station;
2. A smoke detection system is placed throughout the facility with a detector located at each

- activity or viewing station and located throughout corridors and halls not to exceed a spacing more than 15 feet (4.6 m) from a wall or more than 30 feet (9.1 m) on center;
3. Emergency lighting shall be provided which will cause illumination of the means of egress upon activation of the fire alarm, any required smoke detector, or upon loss of power;
 4. Personnel dedicated for the sole purpose of providing a fire watch shall be stationed at each activity or viewing station. Such personnel shall be provided with a direct communication device for communication with all other stations throughout the facility. In addition such personnel shall be provided with appropriate training for the operation of portable fire extinguishing equipment;
 5. Communication to the responding fire department of emergency dispatch center is available from the facility;
 6. The facility shall be posted prohibiting smoking with smoking receptacles located a minimum of 15 feet (9.1 m) from the structure;
 7. A fire tour is conducted throughout the structure every hour and documentation of the time the tour was conducted including the name of personnel conducting the fire tour is maintained. Such documentation shall be readily available to the code official upon request.”

(j) Modifications to Chapter 10:

1. Delete sections 1001 through 1027 in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:
“1001.1 General. Proposed (new) and existing buildings or portions thereof shall be provided with means of egress and related safeguards as set forth by NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, as adopted by this Chapter. (Refer to Table 102.10, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE)

2. Add the following section 1001.2 to read as follows:

“1001.2 Overcrowding and Life Safety Hazard Prevention. Overcrowding or admittance of any person beyond the approved capacity of a building or a portion thereof shall not be allowed. It is the responsibility of the manager and the person in charge of a building, structure, or portion thereof not to allow an overcrowded condition or any condition which constitutes a life safety hazard to exist, and to take prompt action to remedy an overcrowded condition or life safety hazard when evidence of such a condition is noted, or when advised or ordered by the Fire Code Official or his/her representative. (Refer to 107.6)”

3. Delete section 1028.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“1028.1 General. The means of egress and related safeguards for buildings and structures or portions thereof shall be maintained in accordance with this section and with the provisions of NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, as adopted by this Chapter.”

4. Delete section 1028.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“1028.4 Exit signs, emergency lighting, and emergency power systems. Exit signs shall be properly maintained and shall be operable when a building or structure is occupied. Emergency lighting and emergency power for exit signs shall be maintained so as to be in a state of operational readiness at any time a building or structure is occupied. Emergency generators and power systems shall be tested and maintained as set forth by 604.3 of this *Code*.”

(k) Modifications to Chapter 11:

1. Delete section 1103.5 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“1103.5 Dispensing of flammable and combustible liquids. No dispensing, transfer or storage of flammable or combustible liquids shall be permitted inside any building or structure.

“Exceptions:

- “1. As provided in Chapter 34 of this *Code*, provided the provisions are not less protective than the provisions of any applicable codes and standards adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.

- “2. When the procedures used follow the guidelines and requirements set forth in NFPA 410 – *Standard for Aircraft Maintenance*, adopted by this Chapter.”

2. Delete sections 1106.1 through 1106.21.1 in their entirety and substitute in their place a new paragraph 1106.1 to read as follows:

“**1106.1 Aircraft motor vehicle fuel-dispensing stations and Airport Fuel Systems.** All aircraft motor vehicle fuel-dispensing stations and airport fuel systems shall be in accordance with Chapter 120-3-11 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner entitled, ‘Rules and Regulations for Flammable and Combustible Liquids.’”

3. Delete section 1107.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**1107.1 General.** Helistops and heliports shall be maintained in accordance with Section 1107. Helistops and heliports on buildings or structures shall be constructed in accordance with the *IBC* and the requirements set forth by NFPA 418, *Standard for Heliports*, adopted by this Chapter.”

(l) Modification to Chapter 22.

1. Delete sections 2201.1 through 2201.6 in their entirety and substitute in their place a new paragraph 2201.1 to read as follows:

“**2201.1 Scope.** Automotive motor fuel-dispensing facilities, marine motor fuel-dispensing facilities, fleet vehicle motor fuel-dispensing facilities and repair garages shall be in accordance with Chapter 120-3-11 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner entitled, ‘Rules and Regulations for Flammable and Combustible Liquids.’”

Exception: This chapter shall apply to hydrogen motor fuel-dispensing and generation facilities as specified in section 2209 and repair garages where referenced by subsection 406.6, entitled, ‘Repair Garages,’ of the *International Building Code*.

2. Delete sections 2203 through 2208 and all other paragraphs there under and section 2210 all other paragraphs there under in their entirety without substitution.

(m) Modification to Chapter 27:

1. Add two new exceptions 11 and 12 to section 2701.1 to read as follows:

“11. Storage, transportation, use, dispensing, mixing and handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids as outlined in Chapter 120-3-11 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner entitled, ‘Rules and Regulations for Flammable and Combustible Liquids.’”

12. Storage, handling, and transportation of liquefied petroleum gas (LP-Gas) and the installation of LP-gas equipment pertinent to systems for such use as outlined Chapter 120-3-16 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner entitled, ‘Rules and Regulations for Liquefied Petroleum Gases.’”

2. In Table 2703.11.1, add superscript “k” to Oxidizers in the Material column and add the following footnote “k” to read as follows:

“k. Group M occupancies with Class 2 and Class 3 oxidizers exceeding these quantities shall include fire protection in accordance with section 7.4 of NFPA 430, *Code for the Storage of Liquid and Solid Oxidizers* adopted by this Chapter.”

(n) Modifications to Chapter 33:

1. Delete sections 3301 through 3307 and all related paragraphs there under in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

“**3301. Explosives and blasting.** The provisions of Chapter 120-3-10 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner entitled, ‘Rules and Regulations for Explosives and Blasting Agents’ shall govern the possession, manufacture, storage, handling, sale and use of explosives, explosive materials and small arms ammunitions.”

2. Delete section 3308.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**3308.1 GENERAL PROVISIONS.** In addition to the requirements of this Section for the display of fireworks the provisions of O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2, and Chapter 120-3-22, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, shall apply. Where there may be a conflict between a

provision of this Section and a provision of the above referenced law or regulation, the provision of the above referenced law or regulation shall apply. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the use of fireworks by railroads or other transportation agencies for the signal purposes or illumination, or the sale or use of blank cartridges for a show or theater, or for signal or ceremonial purposes in athletics or sports or for the use by military organizations.”

3. Delete section 3308.11 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**3308.11 Retail display and sale.** (a) Fireworks as defined in the Official Code of Georgia (O.C.G.A.) Title 25, Chapter 10 in 25-10-1 (a)(1) shall not be made available for sale at retail or wholesale, except as provided in O.C.G.A. 25-10. (b) Non-explosive sparkling devices as defined in O.C.G.A. 25-10-1(b) are permitted for retail sales to the public, provided, however, it is unlawful for any such devices to be sold to any person under 18 years of age (O.C.G.A. 25-10-2(b)(1)). In addition, it is unlawful to sell such items to any person by any means other than an in-person, face-to-face sale. Further, such person shall provide proper identification to the seller at the time of such purchase. The term ‘proper identification’ means any document issued by a governmental agency containing a description of the person, such person’s photograph, or both, and giving such person’s date of birth and includes without being limited to, a passport, military identification card, driver’s license, or an identification card authorized under O.C.G.A. Sections 40-5-100 through 40-5-104. (c) In areas where devices are stored or displayed for retail sales, at least one pressurized-water type portable fire extinguisher complying with NFPA 10, as adopted by this Chapter shall be located not more than 20 feet and not closer than 15 feet from the storage or display location. In addition, “NO SMOKING” signs complying with Section 310 shall be conspicuously posted in areas of such storage or display, unless in a building where smoking is clearly marked as prohibited.”

(o) Modification to Chapter 34:

1. Add a new nonapplicability paragraph number 10 to section 3401.2 to read as follows:

“10. The storage, transportation, use, dispensing, mixing and handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids as outlined in Chapter 120-3-11 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner entitled, ‘Rules and Regulations for Flammable and Combustible Liquids.’”

(p) Modifications to Chapter 38:

1. Delete Chapter 38 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**CHAPTER 38 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES.** The provisions relating to the storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases shall be those in NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-16, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. (Refer to Table 102.10), CODES REFERENCE GUIDE)”

(p) Modifications to Chapter 45:

1. Delete Chapter 45 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**CHAPTER 45 REFERENCED STANDARDS.** Replace the ICC EC - 06 *ICC Electrical Code* reference with the *Georgia State Minimum Standard Electrical Code (National Electrical Code)*. The following are the section numbers where such references exist:

603.1.3, 603.1.7, 603.5.2, 604.2.16.1, 604.2.16.2, 605.1, 605.3, 605.4, 605.9, 606.16, 904.3.1, 907.6, 909.11, 909.12.1, 909.16.3, 1106.3.4, 1204.2.3, Table 1304.1, 1404.7, 1503.2.1, 1503.2.1.1, 1503.2.1.4, 1503.2.5, 1504.6.1.2.2, 1504.9.4, 1604.5, 1703.2.1, 1803.7.1, 1803.7.2, 1803.7.3, 1903.4, 2004.1, 2201.5, 2205.4, 2208.8.1.2.4, 2209.2.3, 2211.3.1, 2211.8.1.2.4, 2403.12.6.1, 2404.15.7, 2606.4, 2703.7.3, 2703.8.7.1, 2703.9.4, 2704.7, 2705.1.5, 3003.7.6, 3003.8, 3003.16.11, 3003.16.14, 3203.7, 3203.7.2, 3403.1, Table 3403.1.1, 3403.1.3, 3404.2.8.12, 3404.2.8.17, 3406.2.8, 3503.1.5, 3503.1.5.1, 3606.5.5, 3606.5.6, 3704.2.2.8

Replace the NFPA Standard Reference numbers with the year edition with the same NFPA Standard Reference numbers and titles however; each year edition shall be those as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner Chapters 102-3-3, 120-3-10, 120-3-11 and 120-3-12. The following are the Standard Reference numbers and the section numbers where such references exist:



Standard Referenced
By number and title

reference in code
section number

10	Portable Fire Extinguishers	Table 901.6.1, 906.2, 906.3, Table 906.3(1), Table 906.3(2), 2106.3
11	Low-, Medium-, High-expansion Foam	904.7, 3404.2.9.1.2
11A	Medium- and High-expansion Foam Systems	904.7, 3404.2.9.1.2
12	Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems	Table 901.6.1, 904.8, 904.11
12A	Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems	Table 901.6.1, 904.9
13	Installation of Sprinkler Systems	Table 704.1, 903.3.1.1, 903.3.2, 903.3.5.1.1, 903.3.5.2, 904.11, 905.3.4, 907.9, 2301.1, 2304.2, Table 2306.2, 2306.9, 2307.2, 2307.2.1, 2308.2.2, 2308.2.2.1, 2310.1, 2501.1, 2804.1, 2806.5.7, 3404.3.3.9, Table 3404.3.6.3(7), 3404.3.7.5.1, 3404.3.8.4
13D	Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes	903.3.1.3, 903.3.5.1.1
13R	Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height	903.3.1.2, 903.3.5.1.1, 903.3.5.1.2, 903.4
14	Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems	905.2, 905.3.4, 905.4.2, 905.8
15	Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection	3404.2.9.1.3
16	Installation of Foam-water Sprinkler and Foam-water Spray Systems	904.7, 904.11
17	Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems	Table 901.6.1, 904.6, 904.11
17A	Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems	Table 901.6.1, 904.5, 904.11
20	Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection	913.1, 913.2, 913.5.1
22	Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection	508.2.2
24	Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and their Appurtenances	508.2.1, 909.5
25	Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Water-based Fire Protection Systems	508.5.3, Table 901.6.1, 904.7.1, 912.6, 913.5,
30	Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code	403.6.2, 3403.6.2.1, 3404.2.7, 3404.2.7.1, 3404.2.7.2, 3404.2.7.3.6, 3404.2.7.4, 3404.2.7.6, 3404.2.7.7, 3404.2.7.8, 3404.2.7.9, 3404.2.9.2, 3404.2.9.3, 3404.2.9.5.1.1, 3404.2.9.5.1.2, 3404.2.9.5.1.3, 3404.2.9.5.1.4, 3404.2.9.5.1.5, 3404.2.9.5.2, 3404.2.9.6.4, 3404.2.10.2, 3404.2.11.4, 3404.2.11.5.2, 3404.2.12.1, 3404.3.1, 3404.3.6, 3404.3.7.2.3, 3404.3.7.5.1, 3404.3.8.4, 3406.8.3
30A	Code for Motor Fuel-dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages	2201.4, 2201.5, 2201.6, 2206.6.3, 2210.1
30B	Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products	2801.1, 2803.1, 2804.1, Table 2804.3.1, Table 2804.3.2, Table 2804.3.2.2, 2804.4.1, 2804.5.2, 2804.6, Table 2806.2, 2806.2.3, 2806.3.2, Table 2806.4, 2806.5.1, 2806.5.6, 2807.1
31	Installation of Oil-burning Equipment	603.1.7, 603.3.1, 603.3.3
32	Dry Cleaning Plants	1207.1, 1207.3
33	Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials	1504.3.2
34	Dipping and Coating Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids	1505.3, 1505.4.1.1
35	Manufacture of Organic Coatings	2001.3, 2005.4
40	Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Film	306.2
51	Design and Installation of Oxygen-fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes	2601.5, 2607.1, 2609.1
51A	Acetylene Cylinder Charging Plants	2608.1
52	Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Vehicular Fuel System Code	3001.1
55	Standard for the Storage, Use and Handling of Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids in Portable and Stationery Containers Cylinders and Tanks	2209.2.1, 3201.1, 3501.1, 4001.1
57	Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Vehicular Fuel System Code	3001.1
58	Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code	3801.1, 3803.1, 3803.2.1, 3803.2.1.2, 3803.2.1.7, 3803.2.2, 3804.1, 3804.3.1, 3804.4, 3806.2, 3806.3, 3807.2, 3808.1, 3808.2, 3809.11.2, 3811.3
59A	Production, Storage and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	3001.1, 3201.1
61	Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Products Facilities	Table 1304.1
69	Explosion Prevention Systems	911.1, 911.3, Table 1304.1
72	National Fire Alarm Code	509.1, Table 901.6.1, 903.4.1, 904.3.5, 907.2, 907.2.1.1, 907.2.10, 907.2.10.4, 907.2.11.2, 907.2.11.3, 907.2.12.2.3, 907.2.12.3, 907.3, 907.5, 907.6, 907.10.2, 907.11, 907.15, 907.17, 907.18, 907.20, 907.20.2, 907.20.5
80	Fire Doors and Fire Windows	703.2, 1008.1.3.3
85	Boiler and Combustion System Hazards Code	Table 1304.1
86	Ovens and Furnaces	2101.1
92B	Smoke Management Systems in Malls, Atria and Large Spaces	909.8
99	Health Care Facilities	3006.4
101	Life Safety Code	1025.6.2

110	Emergency and Standby Power Systems	604.1, 604.3, 604.4, 913.5.2, 913.5.3
111	Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems	604.1, 604.3, 604.4
120	Coal Preparation Plants	Table 1304.1
160	Flame Effects Before an Audience	308.3.6
211	Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances	603.2
230	Fire Protection of Storage	2301.1, 2308.4, 2310.1, 2501.1, 3404.3.3.9
241	Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations	1401.1
260	Methods of Tests and Classification System for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture805.1.1.1, 805.2.1.1, 805.3.1.1
261	Method of Test for Determining Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Material Assemblies to Ignition by Smoldering Cigarettes	805.2.1.1, 805.3.1.1
265	Method of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Wall Coverings in Full Height Panels and Walls	803.5.1, 803.5.1.1, 803.5.1.2
286	Standard Method of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth	803.1, 803.1.2, 803.1.2.1, 803.5.1
303	Fire Protection Standard for Marinas and Boatyards	905.3.7
385	Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids	3406.5.4.5, 3406.6, 3406.6.1
407	Aircraft Fuel Servicing	1106.2, 1106.3
409	Aircraft Hangars	914.8.2, 914.8.5
430	Storage of Liquid and Solid Oxidizers	4004.1.4
484	Combustible Metals, Metal Powders, and Metal Dusts	Table 1304.1
490	Storage of Ammonium Nitrate	3301.1.5
495	Explosive Materials Code	911.1, 911.4, 3301.1.1, 3301.1.5, 3302.1, 3304.2, 3304.6.2, 3304.6.3, 3304.7.1, 3305.1, 3306.1, 3306.5.2.1, 3306.5.2.3, 3307.1, 3307.9, 3307.11, 3307.15
498	Safe Havens and Interchange Lots for Vehicles Transporting Explosives	3301.1.2
505	Powered Industrial Trucks, Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Maintenance, and Operation	2703.7.3
654	Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids	Table 1304.1
655	Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions	Table 1304.1
664	Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities	Table 1304.1, 1905.3
701	Methods of Fire Tests for Flame-propagation of Textiles and Films	806.2, 807.1, 807.1.2, 807.2, 807.4.2.2, 1703.5
703	Fire Retardant Impregnated Wood and Fire Retardant Coatings for Building Materials	803.4
704	Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response	606.7, 1802.1, 2404.2, 2703.2.2.1, 2703.2.2.2, 2703.5, 2703.10.2, 2705.1.10, 2705.2.1.1, 2705.4.4, 3203.4.1, 3404.2.3.2
750	Water Mist Fire Protection Systems	Table 901.6.1
1122	Model Rocketry	3301.1.4
1123	Fireworks Display	3302.1, 3304.2, 3308.1, 3308.2.2, 3308.5, 3308.6
1124	Manufacture, Transportation, Storage, and Retail Sales of Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles	3302.1, 3304.2, 3305.1, 3305.3, 3305.4, 3305.5
1125	Manufacture of Model Rocket and High Power Rocket Motors	3301.1.4
1126	Use of Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience	3304.2, 3305.1, 3308.1, 3308.2.2, 3308.4, 3308.5
1127	High Power Rocketry	3301.1.4
2001	Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems	Table 901.6.1, 904.10"

(3) NFPA 10, 2007 Edition, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 7:

1. Delete 7.1.4.1 in its entirety and insert in its place the following:

“**7.1.4.1** Service tags, maintenance labels, test labels, service collars, non-compliance tags and high pressure cylinder stamps shall be attached to each portable fire extinguisher as specified in Chapter 120-3-23 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner or as otherwise specified in its requirements.

(4) NFPA 11, 2005 Edition, Standard for Low-, Medium-, and High-Expansion Foam

Modifications: None

(5) NFPA 12, 2008 Edition, Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems

Modifications: None

(6) NFPA 12A, 2009 Edition, Standard on Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems

Modifications: None

(7) NFPA 13, 2010 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems

Modifications:

(a) Modification to Chapter 4:

1. Add a new Section 4.5 to read as follows:

“4.5 Modification of Existing Sprinkler Systems. In existing sprinkler systems, heads may be relocated from original installation locations. All alterations or modifications to existing branch lines shall be submitted with hydraulic calculations if work is outside of scope of subsections 4.5.1 through 4.5.4. New hydraulic data nameplate shall be placed on any modified system at the riser or sectional valve along with the existing hydraulic data nameplate.

“4.5.1 One additional sprinkler may be added to an original installation location if the additional sprinkler is in a remotely located or non-communicating compartment from the existing or relocated sprinkler.

“4.5.2 Two sprinklers may be added to an existing branch line if the additional sprinklers are in remotely located or non-communicating compartments from the existing or relocated sprinkler.

“4.5.3 New branch lines added to existing cross mains shall be sized the same as the existing branch lines.

“4.5.4 No more than two heads shall be supplied from 1 inch (25.4 mm) pipe unless the existing system was calculated to supply more than two heads. In such case, the calculated maximum for 1 inch (25.4 mm) pipe shall take precedence.”

(b) Modification to Chapter 8:

1. Add an Annex A.8.15.4.1 to 8.15.4.1 to read as follows:

“A.8.15.4.1 It is the intent of this section to apply the requirement for draft stops and closely spaced sprinklers to openings in fire rated floor / ceiling assemblies. It is not the intent of this section to require draft stops and closely spaced sprinklers to the perimeter around mezzanines, raised platforms, lofts or other places where stairs or escalators ascend to a floor or landing that is open to the space below.

2. Renumber existing 8.15.4.2 to 8.15.4.2.1 and add a new 8.15.4.2.2 to read as follows:

“8.15.4.2.2 Draft stops required by Section 8.15.4.1 shall not be required in Light and Ordinary Hazard Occupancies utilizing quick response sprinklers throughout.”

3. Add a new exception to paragraph 8.15.5.3 to read as follows:

“Exception: Sprinklers may be omitted from elevator machine rooms which are two-hour fire rated and are provided with smoke detection interconnected to the building fire alarm system.”

(c) Modification to Chapter 16:

1. Delete subparagraph 16.2.5.1.2(3) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“(3) Shelves shall be slatted using a minimum nominal 2 inch (51 mm) thick by maximum nominal 6 inch (152.4 mm) wide slat held in place by spacers secured to the racks that maintain a minimum 2 inch (51 mm) opening between each slat.”

(d) Modification to Chapter 17:

1. Delete subparagraph 17.2.5.1.2(3) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“(3) Shelves shall be slatted using a minimum nominal 2 inch (51 mm) thick by maximum nominal 6 inch (152.4 mm) wide slat held in place by spacers secured to the racks that maintain a minimum 2 inch (51 mm) opening between each slat.”

(e) Modification to Chapter 18:

1. In Table 18.4(d), change the number of sprinklers in the 25.2 Nominal K-factor rows from “12 (see Note 2)” to “15 (see Note 5)” and add the following Note 5:

“5. The design area shall consist of the hydraulically most demanding area of 15 sprinklers, consisting of five sprinklers on each of three branch lines. The design area shall include a minimum operating area of 1,200 square feet (111.5 sq m).”

(f) Modification to Chapter 22:

1. Add a new 22.1.2.1 to read as follows:

“22.1.2.1 Where plan review notes returned with submitted plans or comments on submitted plans by the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ), indicating the need for corrections, such corrections shall be made by the Fire Protection Sprinkler Designer. Only after the needed corrections are made and shown on corrected plans shall changes by installation personnel be allowed. Corrected plans shall be kept at the project site and shall be firmly attached to the set of plans stamped as approved with comments by the AHJ. Submitted plans returned without the approval stamp of the AHJ shall have corrections made and be resubmitted to the AHJ for review and approval. The installation of a system shall not be allowed where plans have been returned without an approval stamp until corrected plans have been submitted, reviewed, and stamped as approved by the AHJ.”

2. Add new items to subsection 22.1.3 to read as follows:

“(47) Type of construction, (i.e. obstructed or unobstructed as defined in Section 3.7), and the distance between the sprinkler deflector and the structure in exposed structure areas.

“(48) Indicate the system is a NFPA 13 designed system.

“(49) Owner’s Certificate, provided in accordance with Section 4.3.

“(50) Name, number and signature of Certificate of Competency & Designer.”

3. Add a new subsection 22.4.4.10.3 to read as follows:

“22.4.4.10.3 There shall be a minimum 10 psi (0.69 bar) cushion between the hydraulically calculated sprinkler system demand and supply when there is a backflow prevention device present.

“*Exception: 10 psi (0.69 bar) cushion may be lowered with permission of the authority having jurisdiction.*”

4. Add a new subparagraph 22.4.4.10.4 to read as follows:

“**22.4.4.10.4** There shall be a minimum 15 psi (1.03 bar) cushion between the hydraulically calculated sprinkler system demand and supply in systems that do not have a backflow prevention device.

“*Exception: 15 psi (1.05 bar) cushion may be lowered with permission of the authority having jurisdiction.*”

(g) Modification to Chapter 23:

1. Add a new paragraph 23.2.1.3 to read as follows:

“**23.2.1.3** A water test taken to determine the period of highest demand and made not more than six months prior to plan submittal shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction with all new system designs.”

(8) NFPA 14, 2007 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Standpipe, and Hose Systems

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Delete Section 1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**1.1 Scope.** The State’s minimum requirements for standpipes shall be established by the *IFC* and *IBC* (Refer to Table 102.10, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE found in Chapter 120-3-3 Rules and Regulations) of the *IFC*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire

Commissioner). In addition, the requirements for occupant hoses are eliminated for new and existing buildings subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction. Where the installation of standpipes and /or hose systems is required, this standard covers the minimum requirements for the installation of standpipes and hose systems for buildings and structures. This standard does not cover requirements for periodic inspection, testing, and maintenance of standpipe systems. (*See NFPA 25, Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems.*)”

(b) Modification to Chapter 7:

1. Delete 7.8.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**7.8.1** Hydraulically designed standpipe systems shall be designed to provide the waterflow rate required by Section 7.10 at a minimum residual pressure of 100 psi (6.9 bar) at the outlet of the hydraulically most remote 2-1/2 inch (65 mm) hose connection and 65 psi (4.5 bar) at the outlet of the hydraulically most remote 1-1/2 (38 mm) hose station.

Exception No. 1: Where the local Fire Chief or local Fire Code Official having fire suppression jurisdiction permits lower than 100 psi (6.9 bar) for 2-1/2 inch (65 mm) hose connections, based upon local suppression tactics, the pressure shall be permitted to be reduced to not less than 65 psi (4.5 bar).

Exception No. 2: Where the building is protected throughout by a supervised automatic sprinkler system and the building is not a high-rise, as defined in 3.3.9, the minimum residual pressure provisions shall not be mandatory when the standpipe system piping is a minimum of eight inches (8”) nominal diameter.

Exception No. 3: Existing high-rise buildings, as defined in 3.3.9, that are protected throughout by a supervised automatic sprinkler system shall be permitted a reduction of the minimum residual pressure requirement of 100 psi (6.9 bar) at the hydraulically most remote 2-1/2 inch (63.5 mm) hose connection to 65 psi (4.5 bar).”

2. Delete 7.8.2.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**7.8.2.1** Pipe schedule designed standpipe systems shall have piping sized in accordance with the pipe schedule in **Table 7.8.2.1** to provide the required waterflow rate at a minimum residual pressure of 100 psi (6.9 bar) at the topmost 2-1/2 inch (65 mm) hose connection and 65 psi (4.5 bar) at the topmost 1-1/2 inch (38 mm) hose connection.

Exception No. 1: Where the local Fire Chief or local Fire Code Official having fire suppression jurisdiction permits lower than 100 psi (6.9 bar) for 2-1/2 inch (65 mm) hose connections, based upon local suppression tactics, the pressure shall be permitted to be reduced to not less than 65 psi (4.5 bar).

Exception No. 2: Where the building is protected throughout by a supervised automatic sprinkler system and the building is not a high-rise, as defined in 3.3.9, the minimum residual pressure provisions shall not be mandatory when the standpipe system piping is a minimum of eight inches (8”) nominal diameter.

Exception No. 3: Existing high-rise buildings, as defined in 3.3.9, that are protected throughout by a supervised automatic sprinkler system shall be permitted a reduction of the minimum residual pressure requirement of 100 psi (6.9 bar) at the hydraulically most remote 2-1/2 inch (63.5 mm) hose connection to 65 psi (4.5 bar).”

(c) Modification to Chapter 9:

1. Add a new subsection 9.1.6 to read as follows:

“**9.1.6** A letter certifying that all pressure restricting and pressure reducing equipment is installed and set per NFPA requirements and manufacturer’s instructions shall be presented to the inspector along with test certificates at the time of final inspection.”

(9) NFPA 15, 2007 Edition, Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection

Modifications: None

(10) NFPA 16, 2007 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems

Modifications: None

(11) NFPA 17, 2009 Edition, *Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems*

Modifications:

(a) Modification to Chapter 1:

1. Delete Section 1.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“1.6* Qualifications. Only persons who are properly trained and licensed under the requirements of Chapter 120-3-23, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, shall be considered competent to design, install, and service dry chemical systems.”

(b) Modification to Chapter 9:

1. Delete subsection 9.7.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“9.7.2 Only persons trained and licensed under the requirements of Chapter 120-3-23, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, shall be considered competent to design, install, and service dry chemical extinguishing systems, in accordance with this standard and the manufacturer’s instructions.”

(c) Modification to Chapter 11:

1. Delete subsection 11.4.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“11.4.2 Systems shall be recharged by persons who are properly trained and licensed under the requirements of Chapter 120-3-23, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, in accordance with the manufacturer’s listed installation and maintenance manual.”

(12) NFPA 17A, 2009 Edition, *Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems*

Modifications:

(a) Modification to Chapter 7:

1. Delete Section 1.7 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“1.7* Qualifications. Only persons who are properly trained and licensed under the requirements of Chapter 120-3-23, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, shall be considered competent to design, install, and service wet chemical systems.”

2. Delete subsection 7.3.3* in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“7.3.3* At least semiannually, maintenance shall be conducted by persons who are trained and licensed under the requirements of Chapter 120-3-23, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, in accordance with the manufacturer’s listed installation and maintenance manual.”

3. Delete subsection 7.4.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“7.4.2 Systems shall be recharged by persons who are properly trained and licensed under the requirements of Chapter 120-3-23, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, in accordance with the manufacturer’s listed installation and maintenance manual.”

4. Add a new paragraph 7.5.2.4 to read as follows:

“7.5.2.4 Each stored pressure system agent cylinder that has undergone maintenance or hydrostatic testing that includes internal examination, or that has been recharged shall have ‘Verification of Service’ collar located around the neck of the cylinder. The collar shall contain a single circular piece of uninterrupted material forming a hole of a size that will not permit the collar assembly to move over the neck of the cylinder unless the valve is completely removed. The collar shall not interfere with the operation and actuation of the system cylinder. The ‘Verification of Service’ collar shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.

“Exception No. 1: Stored pressure system cylinders undergoing maintenance before March 1, 2002.

“Exception No. 2: Non-stored pressure cylinders such as cartridge cylinders for cartridge-

operated systems do not require a 'Verification of Service' collar for the cartridge."

(13) NFPA 18, 2006 Edition, Standard on Wetting Agents

Modifications: None

(14) NFPA 18A, 2007 Edition, Standard on Water Additives for Fire Control; and Vapor Mitigation

Modifications: None

(15) NFPA 20, 2010 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection

Modifications:

(a) Modification to Chapter 4:

1. Add a new paragraph 4.6.4.3 to read as follows:

4.6.4.3 At 150% rated capacity or below, the pump suction supply shall not drop below 20 psi (1.38 bar).

Exception: Suction supply pressure may be lowered upon approval of the authority having jurisdiction."

(16) NFPA 22, 2008 Edition, Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection

Modifications: None

(17) NFPA 24, 2010 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 4:

1. Delete 4.1.3 (10) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

(10) Size, location, and piping arrangement of fire department connections as approved by the local Fire Chief or the local Fire Code Official having jurisdiction."

(b) Modifications to Chapter 13:

1. Delete Section 13.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

13.1 Private Service Mains.

13.1.1 No pipe smaller than a nominal 8 inches (203 mm) in diameter shall be used to supply more than one hydrant or one hydrant on dead end mains over 500 feet (152 m).

Exception: Other installations, new or existing, acceptable to and approved by the authority having jurisdiction. NOTE: Pipe sizing should be based upon good engineering practices based on the projected water demand, fire fighting capabilities and water supply characteristics.

13.1.2 No pipe smaller than a nominal 8 inches (203 mm) in diameter shall be used to supply one hydrant and automatic extinguishing systems.

Exception: Other installations, new or existing, acceptable to and approved by the authority having jurisdiction. NOTE: Pipe sizing should be based upon good engineering practices based on the projected water demand, fire fighting capabilities and water supply characteristics.

13.1.3 No pipe smaller than a nominal 8 inches (203 mm) in diameter shall be used to supply more than one hydrant and automatic extinguishing systems on looped mains over 1,000 feet (305 m).

Exception: Other installations, new or existing, acceptable to and approved by the authority having jurisdiction, the approval shall include a letter from the local responding fire department. NOTE: Pipe sizing should be based upon good engineering practices based on the projected water demand, fire fighting capabilities and water supply characteristics."

(18) NFPA 25, 2008 Edition, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*
Modifications:

(a) **Modifications to Chapter 4:**

1. Delete subsection 4.3.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**4.4.1** Records of inspections, tests, and maintenance of the system(s) and its components shall be made available to the authority having jurisdiction by the following methods:

(1) Maintained on site for review by the authority having jurisdiction for a minimum of a three year period.

(2) On non-compliant or impaired systems a copy of the inspection report shall be forwarded to the authority having jurisdiction by the owner and/or the occupant.”

2. Add a new subsection 4.3.6 to read as follows:

“**4.4.6 Tagging.**

4.4.6.1 Inspection Tag.

(a) After inspection and testing, an Inspection Tag shall be completed indicating all work that has been done, and then attached to the system in such a position as to permit convenient inspection and not hamper its activation or operation. A new Inspection Tag shall be attached to each system each time an inspection and test service is performed.

(b) Inspection Tags must be **GREEN** in color having a minimum dimension of 133 mm (5 1/4 inches) in height and 67 mm (2 5/8 inches) in width.

(c) Inspection tags shall bear the following information in an easily read format:

1. ‘**DO NOT REMOVE BY ORDER OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL.**’ This particular information shall be in a minimum of 10pt type and in all capital letters.
2. The licensed Fire Sprinkler Contractor’s name and physical address;
3. The license number of the Fire Sprinkler Contractor;
4. The license number of the fire sprinkler inspector;
5. The licensed fire sprinkler inspector’s signature;
6. The day, month and year (to be punched);
7. The facility name and address.

(d) Inspection Tags may be printed and established for any period of time. After each printing, a minimum of three sample tags must be forwarded to the State Fire Marshal’s office.

(e) An Inspection Tag shall only be removed by an authorized representative of a licensed fire sprinkler contractor.

(f) Should impairments or noncompliance items be found, the licensed inspector shall notify the building owner or his representative and the authority having jurisdiction in writing of all noncompliance items and/or impairments found. A fire sprinkler system compliance Inspection Tag shall not be installed on each system until the impairments or noncompliance items have been corrected and each system has been re-inspected and found to be in a state of operational readiness.

4.4.6.2 Noncompliance Tag.

(a) If a fire sprinkler system is found in noncompliance with the applicable NFPA standards, a completed Noncompliance Tag shall be attached to the main control valve of each system to indicate that corrective action is necessary.

(b) Noncompliance Tags must be **YELLOW** in color having a minimum dimension of 133 mm (5 1/4 inches) in height and 67 mm (2 5/8 inches) in width.

(c) Noncompliance Tags shall bear the following information in an easily read format:

1. ‘**DO NOT REMOVE BY ORDER OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL-SYSTEM NOT IN COMPLIANCE WITH NFPA STANDARDS.**’ This particular information shall be in a minimum of 10pt type and in all capital letters.
2. The licensed Fire Sprinkler Contractor’s name and physical address;
3. The license number of the Fire Sprinkler Contractor;
4. The license number of the fire sprinkler inspector;
5. The licensed fire sprinkler inspector’s signature;
6. The day, month and year (to be punched);

7. The noncompliance issue(s);
8. The facility name and address.

(d) Noncompliance Tags may be printed and established for any period of time. After each printing, a minimum of three sample tags must be forwarded to the State Fire Marshal's office.

(e) The signature of the licensee on a Noncompliance Tag certifies the impairments listed on the label cause the system to be out of compliance with NFPA standards.

(f) A Noncompliance Tag shall only be removed by an authorized representative of a licensed fire sprinkler contractor upon re-inspection of the fire sprinkler system.

(g) A letter of noncompliance conditions shall be sent to the building owner or authorized representative within five working days of the date of the inspection.

4.4.6.3 Impairment Tag.

(a) Should impairments constitute an emergency impairment as defined in this standard, then the inspector shall complete and attach an Impairment Tag to the main control valve of each system and the fire department connection to indicate that corrective action is necessary.

(b) Impairment Tags must be RED in color having a minimum dimension of 133 mm (5 1/4 inches) in height and 67 mm (2 5/8 inches) in width.

(c) Impairment Tags shall bear the following information in an easily read format:

1. 'DO NOT REMOVE BY ORDER OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL.' This particular information shall be in a minimum of 10pt type and in all capital letters.

2. The licensed Fire Sprinkler Contractor's name and physical address;

3. The license number of the Fire Sprinkler Contractor;

4. The license number of the fire sprinkler inspector;

5. The licensed fire sprinkler inspector's signature;

6. The day, month and year (to be punched);

7. The emergency impairment(s);

8. The facility name and address.

(d) Impairment Tags may be printed and established for any period of time. After each printing, a minimum of three sample tags must be forwarded to the State Fire Marshal's office.

(e) The signature of the licensee on an Impairment Tag certifies the impairments listed on the label cause the system to be out of compliance with NFPA standards.

(f) An Impairment Tag shall only be removed by an authorized representative of a licensed fire sprinkler contractor upon re-inspection of the fire sprinkler system.

(g) A letter of emergency impairment conditions shall be sent to the building owner or authorized representative and to the occupant within 24 hours of the time of the inspection. The building owner and/or occupant shall notify the authority having jurisdiction within 24 hours of the time of the impairment notification."

(b) Modifications to Chapter 6:

1. Add a new exception to subsection 6.1 to read as follows:

"Exception: In new and existing buildings, the requirements for hose for occupant use are eliminated, subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction."

(19) NFPA 30, 2008 Edition, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code

Modifications: None

(20) NFPA 30B, 2007, Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products

Modifications: None

(21) NFPA 31, 2006 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment

Modifications: None

(22) NFPA 33, 2007 Edition, Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials

Modifications: None

(23) NFPA 34, 2007 Edition, *Standard for Dipping and Coating Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids*
Modifications: None

(24) NFPA 35, 2005 Edition, *Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings*
Modifications: None

(25) NFPA 36, 2009 Edition, *Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants*
Modifications: None

(26) NFPA 37, 2006 Edition, *Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines*
Modifications: None

(27) NFPA 40, 2007 Edition, *Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Film*
Modifications: None

(28) NFPA 42, 2002 Edition, *Code for the Storage of Pyroxylin Plastic*
Modifications: None

(29) NFPA 45, 2004 Edition, *Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals*
Modifications: None

(30) NFPA 51, 2007 Edition, *Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen-Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes*
Modifications: None

(31) NFPA 51B, 2009 Edition, *Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work*
Modifications: None

(32) NFPA 53, 2004 Edition, *Recommended Practice on Materials, Equipment, and Systems Used in Oxygen-Enriched Atmospheres*
Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Delete section 1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following::

“**1.1 Scope.** This document establishes the minimum criteria for the safe use of oxygen (liquid/gaseous) and the design of systems for use in oxygen and oxygen-enriched atmospheres (OEAs).”

(33) NFPA 54, 2009 Edition, *National Fuel Gas Code*
Modifications: None

(34) NFPA 55, 2010 Edition, *Standard for the Storage, Use, and Handling of Compressed and Liquefied Gases in Portable Cylinders*
Modifications: None

(35) NFPA 58, 2008 Edition, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*
Modifications: None

(36) NFPA 59, 2008 Edition, *Utility LP-Gas Plant Code*
Modifications: None

(37) NFPA 61, 2008 Edition, *Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Processing Facilities*

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 12:

1. Delete section 12.5 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“12.5 Emergency Planning and Preparedness. Each facility shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by this Chapter.”

(38) NFPA 68, 2007 Edition, Standard on Explosion Protection by Deflagration Venting

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 6:

1. Delete subsection 6.8.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“6.8.2 A vent duct shall have a cross sectional area at least as great as that of the vent itself but shall be limited to no more than 150% of the vent itself at any point in the vent duct. [Hey]”

(b) Modifications to Chapter 7:

1. Delete equation 7.2.2.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

$$\Delta A_1 = A_v \cdot \left[\frac{(0.0075) \cdot M^{0.6} \cdot K_G^{0.5}}{n^{0.3} \cdot V \cdot P_{red}^{0.2}} \right]$$

(7.2.2.6)

where:

A_v = vent area calculated by Equation 7.2.2

M = mass of vent panel (kg/m^2)

2. Delete equation 7.3.3.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

$$A_v = [(0.127 \log_{10} K_G - 0.0567) P_{red}^{-0.582} + 0.175 P_{red}^{-0.572} (P_{stat} - 0.1)] V^{2/3}$$

(7.3.3.2)

where:

$K_G \leq 550$ bar-m/sec

$P_{red} \leq 2$ bar and at least 0.05 bar $> P_{stat}$

$P_{stat} \leq 0.5$ bar

$V \leq 1000$ m³

Initial pressure before ≤ 0.2 bar

ignition

3. Delete subparagraph 7.3.3.6.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“7.3.3.6.1 When the mass of the vent panel is less than or equal to 40 kg/m^2 , Equation 7.3.3.6.2 shall be used to determine whether an incremental increase in vent area is needed and the requirements of 7.3.3.7 shall be used to determine the value of the increase.”

4. Delete equation 7.3.3.6.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

$$M_T = \left[6.67 \cdot (P_{red}^{0.2}) \cdot (n^{0.3}) \cdot \left(\frac{V}{K_G^{0.5}} \right) \right]^{1.67}$$

(7.3.3.6.2)

where:

M_T = threshold mass (kg/m²)
 P_{red} = bar
 n = number of panels
 $V > 1 \text{ m}^3$

5. Delete equation 7.3.3.7 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

$$\Delta A_i = A_v \cdot \left[\frac{(0.0075) \cdot M^{0.6} \cdot K_G^{0.5}}{n^{0.3} \cdot V \cdot P_{red}^{0.2}} \right]$$

(7.3.3.7)

where:

M = mass of vent panel (kg/m²)

A_v = vent area calculated by Equation 7.3.3.2

(c) Modification to Chapter 8:

1. Delete paragraph 8.2.7.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**8.2.7.1** When the mass of the vent panel is less than or equal to 40 kg/m², Equation 8.2.7.2 shall be used to determine whether an incremental increase in vent area is needed and the requirements of 8.2.8 shall be used to determine the value of that increase.”

2. Delete equation 8.2.7.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

$$M_T = \left[6.67 \cdot (P_{red}^{0.2}) \cdot (n^{0.3}) \cdot \left(\frac{V}{K_G^{0.5}} \right) \right]^{1.67}$$

(8.2.7.2)

where:

M_T = threshold mass (kg/m²)

P_{red} = bar

n = number of panels

V = volume (m³)

3. Add a new paragraph 8.2.7.3 to read as follows:

“**8.2.7.3** Where M is greater than 40 kg/m², it shall be permitted to use the procedure provided in Annex G.”

4. Delete subsection 8.2.8 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**8.2.8** For $M > M_T$, the required vent area, A_{v3} , shall be calculated as follows:”

5. Delete equation 8.2.8 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

$$A_{v3} = A_{v2} \cdot \left[1 + \frac{(0.0075) \cdot M^{0.6} \cdot K_{st}^{0.5}}{n^{0.3} \cdot V \cdot P_{red}^{0.2}} \right]$$

(8.2.8)

where:

A_{v2} = vent area calculated by Section 8.2.2.6, Equation 8.2.6.7, or Equation 8.2.6.8, as applicable

M = mass of vent panel (kg/m²)

6. Delete Table 8.5.10 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

Table 8.5.10 Combination Rules and Limitations for NFPA 68 Dust Models	
Model	Application
Vent ducts	0.8 ≤ P_0 ≤ 1.2 bar-abs

	Panel density $\leq 40 \text{ kg/m}^2$ Allow partial volume $1 \leq L/D \leq 6$ (calculate vent duct effect last)
Partial volume	Allow vent duct Panel density $\leq 40 \text{ kg/m}^2$ $0.8 \leq P_0 \leq 1.2 \text{ bar-abs}$ $1 \leq L/D \leq 6$ (calculate vent duct effect last)
Elevated initial pressure	No vent duct Panel density $\leq M_T$ and $\leq 40 \text{ kg/m}^2$ $0.2 \leq P_0 \leq 4 \text{ bar-g}$ Full volume deflagration $1 \leq L/D \leq 6$ (calculate elevated initial pressure effect last)
Panel inertia	$0.8 \leq P_0 \leq 1.2 \text{ bar-a}$ Panel density $\leq 40 \text{ kg/m}^2$ Allow partial volume $1 \leq L/D \leq 6$

7. Delete paragraph 8.7.1 (2) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**8.7.1 (2)** Locate the vents as shown in [Figure 8.7.1\(c\)](#) and [Figure 8.7.1\(d\)](#), and bags are either completely removed or shortened so that they do not extend below the top of the vent for a distance of one vent diameter from the vent. In addition, the bags which extend below the top of the vent shall be verified by test to be rigid enough to remain in place during venting, or shall be restrained from passing through the vent. For this case, the vent area shall be permitted to be calculated on the basis of the dirty side only; that is, calculate the volume below the tube sheet, and subtract out the volume occupied by the bags.”

8. Delete paragraph 8.7.1 (3) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**8.7.1 (3)** Locate the vents such that the bottom of the vent(s) is below the bottom of the bags, as shown in [Figure 8.7.1\(e\)](#). For this case, the volume used to calculate the vent area shall be the entire volume (clean and dirty) below the tube sheet.”

9. Delete Figure 8.7.1 (e) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

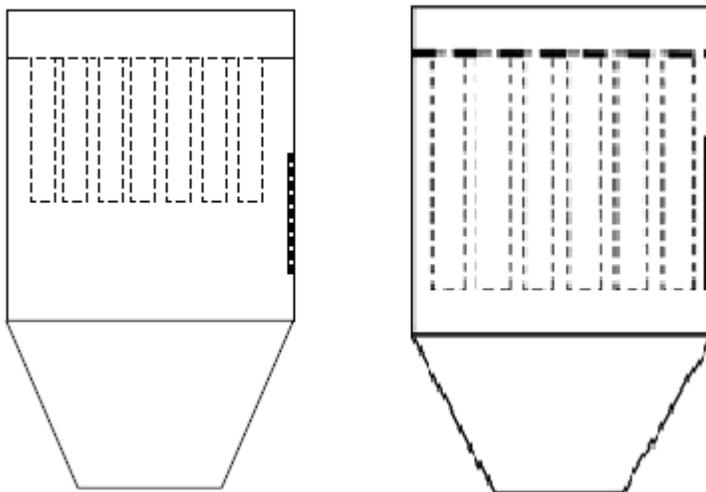


FIGURE 8.7.1(e) Venting of Dust Collectors — Alternative Arrangement 3.

(d) Modification to Annex A:

1. Delete subparagraph A.7.3.3.6.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:
“**A.7.3.3.6.2** Where M is greater than 40 kg/m^2 , it is necessary to perform testing or apply alternative explosion protection methods per NFPA 69, *Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems*.”
2. Delete subsection A.8.2.7 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:
“**A.8.2.7** Where M is greater than 40 kg/m^2 , see Annex G for guidance.”

(e) Modification to Annex G:

1. Add a new section K.1 (121) to read as follows:
“(121) Hey, “Pressure relief of dust explosions through large diameter ducts and effect of changing the position of the ignition source”, H. Loss Prev. Process Ind., 1991, Vol 4, July, pg 217”

(39) NFPA 69, 2008 Edition, Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems

Modifications: None

(40) NFPA 70, 2008 Edition, National Electrical Code

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Article 210, Section 210.8:

1. Add a new subparagraph (6) to Section 400.8(B) to read as follows:
“(6) Within 6 feet of a sink or basin, excluding those listed in Section 517.21.”

(b) Modifications to Article 210, Section 210.13:

1. Delete Section 210.13(B) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:
“**(B) Dwelling Unit Bedrooms.** All 120-volt, single phase, 15- and 20-ampere branch circuits supplying outlets installed in dwelling unit bedrooms shall be protected by a listed arc-fault circuit interrupter to provide protection of the branch circuit.
FPN: For information on types of arc-fault circuit interrupters, see UL 1699-1999, *Standard for Arc-Fault Circuit Interrupters*.
Exception: The location of the arc-fault circuit interrupter shall be permitted to be at other than the origination of the branch circuit in compliance with (a) and (b):
(a) The arc-fault circuit interrupter installed within 1.8 m (6 ft) of the branch circuit overcurrent device as measured along the branch circuit conductors.
(b) The circuit conductors between the branch circuit overcurrent device and the arc-fault circuit interrupter shall be installed in a metal raceway or a cable with a metallic sheath.”

(c) Modifications to Article 400, Section 400.7:

1. Add a new Section 400.7(C) to read as follows:
“(C) Tested and listed portable surge protection devices may be utilized on personal computers, word processors, memory typewriters and other similar electronic devices which provide or process electronic information provided they are installed and utilized in accordance with their listings and permanently affixed to reduce the risk of physical damage. The basic standard used to investigate products in the category is UL 1449, ‘Transient Voltage Suppressors.’”

(41) NFPA 70B, 2006 Edition, Recommended Practice for Electrical Equipment Maintenance

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new subsection 1.1.3 to read as follows:

“1.1.3 This document is recognized strictly as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating the effectiveness of electrical equipment within its scope. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand-alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.

Exception: Facilities that have operations involving the manufacturing, processing, and/or handling combustible particulate solids including manufacturing processes that create combustible dust shall comply with this standard as a mandatory requirement.”

(42) NFPA 70E, 2009 Edition, Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace

Modifications: None

(43) NFPA 72, 2007 Edition, National Fire Alarm Code

Modifications:

(a) Modification to Chapter 1:

1. Delete Section 1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“1.1 Scope. This code covers the application, installation, performance, and maintenance of fire alarm systems and their components whether such system or component is required or not.

1.1.1 Where the requirements of this code have technical differences and requirements from those established by Chapter 120-3-20 of the Safety Fire Commissioner’s Rules and Regulations for Accessibility to Buildings and Facilities, the technical provisions and requirements of Chapter 120-3-20 shall take precedence over the requirements of this code where applicable.”

(b) Modifications to Chapter 4:

1. Add a new Exception No. 2 to subsection 4.4.5 to read as follows:

“Exception No. 2: Existing building installations acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.”

(c) Modifications to Chapter 5:

1. Add a new subparagraph 5.7.3.1.4 to read as follows:

“5.7.3.1.4 Alternate locations of smoke detectors as allowed by the LSC and acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction may be utilized and considered to be in compliance with this code.”

(d) Modification to Annex A:

1. Delete A.7.4.3.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“A.7.4.3.2 For example, in critical care patient areas, it is often desirable to not have an audible fire alarm even at reduced private mode levels. Another example would be classrooms for small children in day care or educational occupancies, where verbal communication is vital between caregivers or teachers and children during drills or during an actual fire or other emergency condition. Audible alarms often frighten small children and valuable time may be lost while trying to calm such children. Also, audible alarms at or near locations, where clear communications is required, may present a problem. A school office or a receptionist desk common to various occupancies are examples. An additional example of where an audible fire alarm could be a problem would be high noise level work areas where an audible signal needed to overcome background noise at one time of the day would be excessively loud and potentially dangerous at another time of lower ambient noise. A sudden increase of more than 30 dB over 0.5 seconds is considered to cause sudden and potentially dangerous fright. Each case requires individual consideration by the authority having jurisdiction.”

(44) NFPA 77, 2007 Edition, Recommended Practice on Static Electricity

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new subsection 1.1.9 to read as follows:

“**1.1.9** This recommended practice shall be mandatory and shall be used in evaluating systems or devices installed for the purposes of safeguarding life and/or property against the hazards of static electricity.”

(45) NFPA 79, 2007 Edition, *Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery*

Modifications: None.

(46) NFPA 80, 2010 Edition, *Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives*

Modifications: None

(47) NFPA 80A, 2007 Edition, *Recommended Practice for Protection of Buildings from Exterior Fire Exposures*

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Delete section 1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**1.1 Scope.** This recommended practice shall be mandatory and addresses separation distances between buildings to limit exterior fire spread based on exterior openings and other construction features.”

(48) NFPA 85, 2007 Edition, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code*

Modifications: None

(49) NFPA 86, 2007 Edition, *Standard for Ovens and Furnaces*

Modifications: None

(50) NFPA 90A, 2009 Edition, *Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems*

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new subsection 1.3.1 to read as follows:

“**1.3.1** The *International Mechanical Code*, as adopted by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA), shall be the primary applicable Code and this standard shall only be utilized as a supplement where the *International Mechanical Code* does not address the specific issue.”

(51) NFPA 90B, 2009 Edition, *Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Systems*

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new subsection 1.3.1 to read as follows:

“**1.3.1** The *International Mechanical Code*, as adopted by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA), shall be the primary applicable Code and this standard shall only be utilized as a supplement where the *International Mechanical Code* does not address the specific issue.”

(52) NFPA 91, 2004 Edition, *Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Noncombustible Particulate Solids*

Modifications: None

(53) NFPA 92A, 2009 Edition, Standard for Smoke-Control Systems Utilizing Barriers and Pressure Differences

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 3:

1. Add a new definition to be inserted alphabetically to Chapter 3 to read as follows:

“**Existing.** That which was already in existence on January 28, 1993.”

(b) Modifications to Chapter 4:

1. Add a new section 4.8 to read as follows:

“**4.8** For smoke control/smoke removal systems, each smoke compartment shall be designed for and have a minimum of 10 air changes per hour.

Exception No. 1: Atrium spaces as specified in NFPA 101, Life Safety Code.

Exception No. 2: Existing systems may be designed for a minimum of six air changes per hour.”

(54) NFPA 92B, 2009 Edition, Standard for Smoke Management Systems in Malls, Atria, and Large Spaces

Modifications: None.

(55) NFPA 96, 2008 Edition, Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations

Modifications:

(a) Modification to Chapter 1:

1. Delete subsection 1.1.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**1.1.3** This standard shall apply to all commercial cooking equipment used for commercial cooking operations.”

2. Delete subsection 1.1.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**1.1.4** This standard shall not apply to residential cooking equipment located in a single dwelling unit or to cooking equipment in facilities where all of the following are met:

- (1) Only residential cooking equipment such as stoves, ranges or cooking surfaces traditionally used in dwelling units are being utilized.
- (2) The defined residential cooking equipment contains a maximum of four standard surface cooking elements and is not used for frying operations.
- (3) The defined residential equipment is used for food warming, limited cooking, rehabilitation training or in a home economic education classroom setup.
- (4) The residential cooking equipment is protected by a listed self-contained residential fire suppression system located in an approved residential hood which is vented directly to the outside and providing protection to each cooking surface

Exception to (4): The self-contained fire suppression system for the defined residential cooking equipment need not be provided where protection is provided by an approved automatic sprinkler system protecting the cooking surface, subject to approval of the authority having jurisdiction. Required use of automatic disconnects of the fuel source or power source is subject to approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

- (5) The facility is not an assembly occupancy.

Exception to (5) Church facilities with a single residential stove or range complying with (2) above.

(6) Fire Extinguishers are located in all kitchen areas in accordance with NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers.*”

3. Add a new subsection 1.1.5 to read as follows:

“**1.1.5** This standard shall not apply for conditions existing prior to the effective date of this

standard subject to the authority having jurisdiction where a notarized statement that no frying operations will be preformed is provided.”

(b) Modification to Chapter 10:

1. Delete subsection 10.2.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**10.2.3** Automatic fire extinguishing systems shall comply with UL 300, *Standard for Fire Testing of Fire Extinguishing Systems for Protection of Restaurant Cooking Areas*, or other equivalent standards and shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of the manufacturer’s installation and maintenance manual.

Exception No. 1: Systems (dry or wet chemical) installed prior to 1998, and which are in compliance with the manufacturer’s listing. These systems shall be red tagged as non-UL 300 compliant and must be replaced to a UL 300 compliant system when any of the following apply:

- a. Appliance arrangement has been modified, or the hazard has been modified to create a higher risk since the initial system installation.*
- b. The system is discharged.*
- c. The system is due for 6-year maintenance or is due hydro-testing.*
- d. If listed manufacturer’s replacement parts, or the required extinguishing agent, are needed but are not available.”*

2. Delete subsection 10.2.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**10.2.6** Automatic fire extinguishing systems shall be installed by competent personnel meeting Chapter 120-3-23, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, licensing and permit requirements, in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions, and the following applicable standard(s):

- (1) NFPA 12, *Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems*
- (2) NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*
- (3) NFPA 17, *Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems*
- (4) NFPA 17A, *Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems”*

3. Delete paragraph 10.10.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**10.10.1*** Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed in kitchen cooking areas in accordance with 4.3.2 of NFPA 10 and shall be specifically listed for such use. An approved type portable fire extinguisher and a placard as required by 4.3.2.2 of NFPA 10 shall be installed within 5 feet of each means of manual activation for the exhaust hood fire-suppression system.”

4. Delete Section 13.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**13.2 Design Restrictions.** All recirculating systems shall comply with the requirements of Section 13.2. Recirculating systems shall be limited to outdoor vending areas or rooms that are fully sprinklered.”

(56) NFPA 101, 2000 Edition, Life Safety Code

Modifications:

The 2000 Edition of the *Life Safety Code* is adopted with modifications so as to be applicable to proposed (new) and existing buildings and structures. Unless noted otherwise herein, operational provisions such as fire drills, emergency egress and relocation drills, development of fire or emergency plans, and regulation of contents of the various provisions of NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code* shall not be applicable to proposed (new) or existing buildings, structures, facilities, or conditions. The operational provisions of the *International Fire Code (IFC)*, as adopted by the Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner shall apply to proposed (new) and existing buildings, structures, facilities, and conditions.

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-3, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for the adopted edition and any modifications except as specifically noted herein.

(b) Modification to Chapter 40:

1. Delete Chapter 40 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“40 INDUSTRIAL OCCUPANCIES

40.1 General Requirements.

40.1.1 Application.

40.1.1.1 The requirements of this chapter shall apply to both new and existing industrial occupancies.

40.1.1.2 Industrial occupancies shall include factories making products of all kinds and properties used for operations such as processing, assembling, mixing, packaging, finishing or decorating, repairing, and similar operations.

40.1.1.3 Incidental high hazard operations protected in accordance with Section 8.7 and 40.3.2 in occupancies containing low or ordinary hazard contents shall not be the basis for high hazard industrial occupancy classification.

40.1.2 Multiple Occupancies. All multiple occupancies shall be in accordance with 6.1.14.

40.1.3 Special Definitions. Special terms applicable to this chapter are defined in Chapter 3.

40.1.4 Classification of Occupancy. Classification of occupancy shall be in accordance with 6.1.12.

40.1.4.1 Subclassification of Occupancy. Each industrial occupancy shall be subclassified according to its use as described in 40.1.4.1.1, 40.1.4.1.2, and 40.1.4.1.3.

40.1.4.1.1 General Industrial Occupancy. General industrial occupancies shall include the following:

- (1) Industrial occupancies that conduct ordinary and low hazard industrial operations in buildings of conventional design that are usable for various types of industrial processes
- (2) Industrial occupancies that include multistory buildings where floors are occupied by different tenants, or buildings that are usable for such occupancy and, therefore, are subject to possible use for types of industrial processes with a high density of employee population

40.1.4.1.2 Special-Purpose Industrial Occupancy. Special-purpose industrial occupancies shall include the following:

- (1) Industrial occupancies that conduct ordinary and low hazard industrial operations in buildings designed for, and that are usable only for, particular types of operations
- (2) Industrial occupancies that are characterized by a relatively low density of employee population, with much of the area occupied by machinery or equipment

40.1.4.1.3 High Hazard Industrial Occupancy. High hazard industrial occupancies shall include the following:

- (1) Industrial occupancies that conduct industrial operations that use high hazard materials or processes or house high hazard contents
- (2) Industrial occupancies in which incidental high hazard operations in low or ordinary occupancies that are protected in accordance with Sections 6.2, 8.4 and 40.3.2 are not required to be the basis for overall occupancy classification

40.1.4.2 Change of Industrial Occupancy Subclassification. Changing from one subclassification of industrial occupancy to another shall be permitted only if the structure, building, or portion thereof conforms to the requirements of this chapter that apply to new construction for the new use.

40.1.5 Classification of Hazard of Contents. Classification of hazard of contents shall be in accordance with Section 6.2.

40.1.6 Minimum Construction Requirements. For new construction and additions to existing buildings or structures, the minimum construction requirements and construction types allowed by the International Building Code as adopted and modified by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs shall be met.

40.1.7 Occupant Load. The occupant load, in number of persons for whom means of egress and other provisions are required, shall be determined on the basis of the occupant load factors of Table 7.3.1.2 that are characteristic of the use of the space, or shall be determined as the maximum probable population of the space under consideration, whichever is greater.

40.2 Means of Egress Requirements.

40.2.1 General.

40.2.1.1 Each required means of egress shall be in accordance with the applicable portions of Chapter 7.

40.2.1.2 Normally unoccupied utility chases that are secured from unauthorized access and are used exclusively for routing of electrical, mechanical, or plumbing equipment shall not be required to comply with the provisions of Chapter 7

40.2.2 Means of Egress Components.

40.2.2.1 Components Permitted. Components of means of egress shall be limited to the types described in 40.2.2.2 through 40.2.2.13.

40.2.2.2 Doors.

40.2.2.2.1 Doors complying with 7.2.1 shall be permitted.

40.2.2.2.2 Delayed-egress locks complying with 7.2.1.6.1 shall be permitted.

40.2.2.2.3 Access-controlled egress doors complying with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted.

40.2.2.2.4 Approved existing horizontal-sliding fire doors shall be permitted in the means of egress under the following conditions:

- (1) They are held open by fusible links.
- (2) The fusible links are rated at not less than 165°F (74°C).
- (3) The fusible links are located not more than 10 ft (3050 mm) above the floor.
- (4) The fusible links are in immediate proximity to the door opening.
- (5) The fusible links are not located above a ceiling.
- (6) The door is not credited with providing any protection under this Code.

40.2.2.3 Stairs.

40.2.2.3.1 Stairs shall comply with 7.2.2 and shall be permitted to be modified as follows:

- (1) Noncombustible grated stair treads and noncombustible grated landing floors shall be permitted.
- (2) Industrial equipment access stairs in accordance with 40.2.5.2 shall be permitted.

40.2.2.3.2 Spiral stairs complying with 7.2.2.2.3 shall be permitted.

40.2.2.3.3 Existing winders complying with 7.2.2.2.4 shall be permitted.

40.2.2.4 Smokeproof Enclosures. Smokeproof enclosures complying with 7.2.3 shall be permitted.

40.2.2.5 Horizontal Exits.

40.2.2.5.1 Horizontal exits complying with 7.2.4 shall be permitted.

40.2.2.5.2 In horizontal exits where the opening is protected by a fire door assembly on each side of the wall in which it is located, one fire door shall be of the swinging type, as provided in 7.2.4.3.6, and the other shall be permitted to be an automatic-sliding fire door that shall be kept open whenever the building is occupied.

40.2.2.6 Ramps. Ramps shall comply with 7.2.5, except that industrial equipment access ramps shall be permitted to be in accordance with 40.2.5.2.

40.2.2.7 Exit Passageways. Exit passageways complying with 7.2.6 shall be permitted.

40.2.2.8 Escalators and Moving Walks. Existing previously approved escalators and moving walks complying with 7.2.7 and located within the required means of egress shall be permitted.

40.2.2.9 Fire Escape Stairs. Existing fire escape stairs complying with 7.2.8 shall be permitted.

40.2.2.10 Fire Escape Ladders.

40.2.2.10.1 Fire escape ladders complying with 7.2.9 shall be permitted.

40.2.2.10.2 Fixed industrial stairs in accordance with the minimum requirements for fixed stairs in ANSI A1264.1, *Safety Requirements for Workplace Floor and Wall Openings, Stairs and Railings Systems*, shall be permitted where fire escape ladders are permitted in accordance with 7.2.9.1.

40.2.2.11 Slide Escapes.

40.2.2.11.1 Approved slide escapes complying with 7.2.10 shall be permitted as components in 100 percent of the required means of egress for both new and existing high hazard industrial occupancies.

40.2.2.11.2 Slide escapes permitted by 40.2.2.11.1 shall be counted as means of egress only where regularly used in emergency egress drills to ensure that occupants are familiar with their use through practice.

40.2.2.12 Alternating Tread Devices. Alternating tread devices complying with 7.2.11 shall be permitted.

40.2.2.13 Areas of Refuge. Areas of refuge complying with 7.2.12 shall be permitted.

40.2.3 Capacity of Means of Egress. Capacity of means of egress shall comply with either of 40.2.3.1 or 40.2.3.2.

40.2.3.1 The capacity of means of egress shall be in accordance with Section 7.3.

40.2.3.2 In industrial occupancies, means of egress shall be sized to accommodate the occupant load as determined in accordance with 40.1.7; spaces not subject to human occupancy because of the presence of machinery or equipment shall not be included in the computation.

40.2.4 Number of Means of Egress. See also Section 7.4.

40.2.4.1 The number of means of egress shall comply with either 40.2.4.1.1 or 40.2.4.1.2.

40.2.4.1.1 Not less than two means of egress shall be provided from every story or section, and not less than one exit shall be reached without traversing another story.

40.2.4.1.2 A single means of egress shall be permitted from any story or section in low and ordinary hazard industrial occupancies, provided that the exit can be reached within the distance permitted as a common path of travel specified in Table 40.2.5.

40.2.4.2 In new buildings, floors or portions thereof with an occupant load of more than 500 shall have the minimum number of separate and remote means of egress specified by 7.4.1.2.

40.2.4.3 Areas with high hazard contents shall comply with Section 7.11.

40.2.5 Arrangement of Means of Egress. Means of egress, arranged in accordance with Section 7.5, shall not exceed that provided by Table 40.2.5.

Table 40.2.5 Arrangement of Means of Egress					
Level of Protection	General Industrial Occupancy		Special-Purpose Industrial Occupancy		High Hazard Industrial Occupancy
	ft	m	ft	m	
Dead-End Corridor					
Protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	50	15	50	15	Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4
Not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	50	15	50	15	Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4
Common Path of Travel					
Protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	100	30	100	30	Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4
Not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic	50	15	50	15	Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4

sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)						
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40.2.5.1 Ancillary Facilities.

40.2.5.1.1 New ancillary facilities shall be arranged to allow travel in independent directions after leaving the ancillary facility so that both means of egress paths do not become compromised by the same fire or similar emergency.

40.2.5.1.2 New ancillary facilities in special-purpose industrial occupancies where delayed evacuation is anticipated shall have not less than a 2-hour fire resistance-rated separation from the predominant industrial occupancy, and shall have one means of egress that is separated from the predominant industrial occupancy by 2-hour fire resistance-rated construction.

40.2.5.2 Industrial Equipment Access.

40.2.5.2.1 Industrial equipment access doors, walkways, platforms, ramps, and stairs that serve as a component of the means of egress from the involved equipment shall be permitted in accordance with the applicable provisions of Chapter 7, as modified by Table 40.2.5.2.1.

Table 40.2.5.2.1 Industrial Equipment Access Dimensional Criteria	
Feature	Dimensional Criteria
Minimum horizontal dimension of any walkway, landing, or platform	22 in. (560 mm) clear
Minimum stair or ramp width	22 in. (560 mm) clear between rails
Minimum tread width	22 in. (560 mm) clear
Minimum tread depth	10 in. (255 mm)
Maximum riser height	9 in. (230 mm)
Handrails shall be permitted to terminate, at the required height, at a point directly above the top and bottom risers.	
Maximum height between landings	12 ft (3660 mm)
Minimum headroom	6 ft 8 in. (2030 mm)
Minimum width of door openings	22 in. (560 mm) clear

40.2.5.2.2 Any means of egress component permitted by 40.2.5.2.1 shall serve not more than 20 people.

40.2.6 Travel Distance to Exits. Travel distance, measured in accordance with Section 7.6, shall not exceed that provided by Table 40.2.6.

Table 40.2.6 Maximum Travel Distance to Exits			
	General Industrial Occupancy	Special-Purpose Industrial Occupancy	High Hazard Industrial Occupancy

Level of Protection	ft	m		ft	m		ft	m
Protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	250	76*		400	122		75	23
Not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	200	61		300	91		NP	NP

NP: Not permitted.
 *In single-story buildings, a travel distance of 400 ft (122 m) is permitted, provided that a performance-based analysis demonstrates that safe egress can be accomplished.

40.2.7 Discharge from Exits. Discharge from exits shall be in accordance with Section 7.7.

40.2.8 Illumination of Means of Egress. Means of egress shall be illuminated in accordance with Section 7.8 or with natural lighting that provides the required level of illumination in structures occupied only during daylight hours.

40.2.9 Emergency Lighting.

40.2.9.1 Emergency lighting shall be provided in accordance with Section 7.9, except as otherwise exempted by 40.2.9.2.

40.2.9.2 Emergency lighting shall not be required for the following:

- (1) Special-purpose industrial occupancies without routine human habitation
- (2) Structures occupied only during daylight hours, with skylights or windows arranged to provide the required level of illumination on all portions of the means of egress during such hours

40.2.10 Marking of Means of Egress. Means of egress shall have signs in accordance with Section 7.10.

40.2.11 Special Means of Egress Features.

40.2.11.1 Reserved.

40.2.11.2 Lockups.

40.2.11.2.1 Lockups in new industrial occupancies shall comply with the requirements of 22.4.5.

40.2.11.2.2 Lockups in existing industrial occupancies, other than approved existing lockups, shall comply with the requirements 23.4.5.

40.3 Protection.

40.3.1 Protection of Vertical Openings. Any vertical opening shall be protected in accordance with Section 8.2.5, unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

- (1) In special-purpose industrial and high hazard industrial occupancies where unprotected vertical openings exist and are necessary to manufacturing operations, such openings shall be permitted beyond the specified limits, provided that every floor level has direct access to one or more enclosed stairs or other exits protected against obstruction by any fire or smoke in the open areas connected by the unprotected vertical openings.
- (2) Approved existing open stairs, existing open ramps, and existing escalators shall be permitted where connecting only two floor levels.
- (3) Approved, existing unprotected vertical openings in buildings with low or ordinary hazard contents that are protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1 shall be permitted, provided that the following conditions exist:

- (a) The vertical opening does not serve as a required exit.
- (b) All required exits consist of outside stairs in accordance with 7.2.2, smokeproof enclosures in accordance with 7.2.3, or horizontal exits in accordance with 7.2.4.

(4) Vertical openings in accordance with 8.2.5.8 shall be permitted.

40.3.2 Protection from Hazards.

40.3.2.1 All high hazard industrial occupancies, operations, or processes shall have approved, supervised automatic extinguishing systems in accordance with Section 9.7 or other protection appropriate to the particular hazard, such as explosion venting or suppression.

40.3.2.2 Protection in accordance with 40.3.2.1 shall be provided for any area subject to an explosion hazard in order to minimize danger to occupants in case of fire or other emergency before they have time to use exits to escape.

40.3.2.3 Activation of the fire extinguishing or suppression system required by 40.3.2.1 shall initiate the required building fire alarm system in accordance with 40.3.4.3.4.

40.3.2.4 Hazardous areas in industrial occupancies protected by approved automatic extinguishing systems in accordance with Section 9.7 shall be exempt from the smoke-resisting enclosure requirement of 8.4.1.2.

40.3.3 Interior Finish.

40.3.3.1 General. Interior finish shall be in accordance with Section 10.2.

40.3.3.2 Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish. Interior wall and ceiling finish materials complying with Section 10.2 shall be Class A, Class B, or Class C in operating areas and shall be as required by 7.1.4 in exit enclosures.

40.3.3.3 Interior Floor Finish.

40.3.3.3.1 Interior floor finish in exit enclosures and in exit access corridors shall be not less than Class II.

40.3.3.3.2 Interior floor finish in areas other than those specified in 40.3.3.3.1 shall not be required to comply with Section 10.2.

40.3.4 Detection, Alarm, and Communications Systems.

40.3.4.1 General. A fire alarm system shall be required in accordance with Section 9.6 for industrial occupancies, unless the total capacity of the building is under 100 persons and, of these, fewer than 25 persons are above or below the level of exit discharge.

40.3.4.2 Initiation. Initiation of the required fire alarm system shall be by any of the following means:

- (1) Manual means in accordance with 9.6.2.1(1)
- (2) Approved automatic fire detection system in accordance with 9.6.2.1(2) throughout the building, plus a minimum of one manual fire alarm box in accordance with 9.6.2.5
- (3) Approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.6.2.1(3) throughout the building, plus a minimum of one manual fire alarm box in accordance with 9.6.2.5

40.3.4.3 Notification.

40.3.4.3.1 The required fire alarm system shall meet one of the following criteria:

- (1) It shall provide occupant notification in accordance with 9.6.3.
- (2) It shall sound an audible and visible signal in a constantly attended location for the purposes of initiating emergency action.

40.3.4.3.2 Positive alarm sequence in accordance with 9.6.3.4 shall be permitted.

40.3.4.3.3 Existing presignal systems in accordance with 9.6.3.3 shall be permitted.

40.3.4.3.4 In high hazard industrial occupancies, as described in 40.1.4.1.3, the required fire alarm system shall automatically initiate an occupant evacuation alarm signal in accordance with 9.6.3.

40.3.5 Extinguishment Requirements.

40.3.5.1 Portable fire extinguishes shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 10. Such extinguishes shall be maintained operational and serviced on an annual basis by a licensed fire extinguisher technician meeting the provisions of Title 25 Chapter 12 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated.

40.3.5.2 High Hazard Industrial occupancies shall be protected throughout by an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system installed by a licensed fire sprinkler contractor meeting the provisions of Title 25 Chapter 11 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated.

Exception: Other automatic fire suppression systems approved by the authority having jurisdiction for the protection of life and property may be accepted for partial or total protection.

40.3.6 Corridors. The provisions of 7.1.3.1 shall not apply.

40.4 Special Provisions — High-Rise Buildings.

40.4.1 The automatic sprinkler requirements of 11.8.2.1 shall be required for high-rise industrial occupancies, except for general low hazard or special-purpose industrial occupancies.

40.5 Building Services.

40.5.1 Utilities. Utilities shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.1.

40.5.2 Heating, Ventilating, and Air-Conditioning. Heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning equipment shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.2.

40.5.3 Elevators, Escalators, and Conveyors. Elevators, escalators, and conveyors shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.4.

40.5.4 Rubbish Chutes, Incinerators, and Laundry Chutes. Rubbish chutes, incinerators, and laundry chutes shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.5.

40.6 Special Provisions for Aircraft Servicing Hangars.

40.6.1 The requirements of Sections 40.1 through 40.5 shall be met, except as modified by 40.6.1.1 through 40.6.1.4.

40.6.1.1 There shall be not less than two means of egress from each aircraft servicing area.

40.6.1.2 Exits from aircraft servicing areas shall be provided at intervals not exceeding 150 ft (46 m) on all exterior walls.

40.6.1.3 Where horizontal exits are provided, doors shall be provided in the horizontal exit fire barrier at intervals not exceeding 100 ft (30 m).

40.6.1.4 Where dwarf, or “smash,” doors are provided in doors that accommodate aircraft, such doors shall be permitted for compliance with 40.6.1.1 through 40.6.1.3.

40.6.2 Means of egress from mezzanine floors in aircraft servicing areas shall be arranged so that the travel distance to the nearest exit from any point on the mezzanine does not exceed 75 ft (23 m), and such means of egress shall lead directly to a properly enclosed stair discharging directly to the exterior, to a suitable cutoff area, or to outside stairs.

40.6.3 Dead ends shall not exceed 50 ft (15 m) for other than high hazard contents areas and shall not be permitted for high hazard contents areas.

40.7 Operating Features.

40.7.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness. Industrial occupancies otherwise classified under Group F and/or Group H in the *International Fire Code* shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by this Chapter.

40.7.2 Employee Training and Response Procedures. Employees in the occupancies listed in Section 404.2 of the *International Fire Code* shall be trained in the fire emergency procedures described in their fire evacuation and fire safety plans. Training shall be based on these plans and as described in Section 404.3 of the *International Fire Code*.

40.7.3 Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses. The provisions of 10.3.2 shall not apply to upholstered furniture and mattresses.”

(57) NFPA 105, 2003 Edition, *Standard for Smoke Door Assemblies and Other Opening Protectives*

Modifications: None

(58) NFPA 110, 2010 Edition, *Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems*

Modifications: None

(59) NFPA 111, 2010 Edition, *Standard on Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems*

Modifications: None

(60) NFPA 115, 2008 Edition, *Standard for Laser Fire Protection*

Modifications: None

- (61) NFPA 120, 2004 Edition, *Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Coal Mines*
Modifications: None
- (62) NFPA 122, 2004 Edition, *Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Metal/ Nonmetal Mining and Metal Mineral Processing Facilities*
Modifications: None
- (63) NFPA 150, 2009 Edition, *Standard on Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities*
Modifications: None
- (64) NFPA 170, 2009 Edition, *Standard for Fire Safety and Emergency Symbols*
Modifications: None
- (65) NFPA 204, 2007 Edition, *Standard for Smoke and Heat Venting*
Modifications: None
- (66) NFPA 211, 2006 Edition, *Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel Burning Appliances*
Modifications: None
- (67) NFPA 214, 2005 Edition, *Standard on Water-Cooling Towers*
Modifications: None
- (68) NFPA 220, 2009 Edition, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*
Modifications: None
- (69) NFPA 221, 2009 Edition, *Standard for High Challenge Fire Walls, Fire Walls, and Fire Barrier Walls*
Modifications: None
- (70) NFPA 241, 2009 Edition, *Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations*
Modifications: None
- (71) NFPA 251, 2006 Edition, *Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Resistance of Building Construction and Materials*
Modifications: None
- (72) NFPA 252, 2008 Edition, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies*
Modifications: None
- (73) NFPA 253, 2006 Edition, *Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source*
Modifications: None
- (74) NFPA 255, 2006 Edition, *Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*
Modifications: None
- (75) NFPA 256, 2003 Edition, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Roof Coverings*
Modifications: None
- (76) NFPA 257, 2007 Edition, *Standard on Fire Test for Window and Glass Block Assemblies*
Modifications: None

(77) NFPA 258, 2001 Edition, *Recommended Practice for Determining Smoke Generation of Solid Materials*
Modifications: None

(78) NFPA 259, 2008 Edition, *Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials*
Modifications: None

(79) NFPA 260, 2009 Edition, *Standard Methods of Tests and Classification System for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture*
Modifications: None

(80) NFPA 261, 2009 Edition, *Standard Method of Test for Determining Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Material Assemblies to Ignition by Smoldering Cigarettes*
Modifications: None

(81) NFPA 262, 2007 Edition, *Standard Method of Test for Flame Travel and Smoke of Wires and Cables for Use in Air-Handling Spaces*
Modifications: None

(82) NFPA 265, 2007 Edition, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls*
Modifications: None

(83) NFPA 268, 2007 Edition, *Standard Test Method for Determining Ignitability of Exterior Wall Assemblies Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source*
Modifications: None

(84) NFPA 269, 2007 Edition, *Standard Test Method for Developing Toxic Potency Data for Use in Fire Hazard Modeling*
Modifications: None

(85) NFPA 270, 2008 Edition, *Test Method for Measurement of Smoke Obscuration Using a Conical Radiant Source in a Single Closed Chamber*
Modifications: None

(86) NFPA 271, 2009 Edition, *Standard Method of Test for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*
Modifications: None

(87) NFPA 272, 2003 Edition, *Standard Method of Test for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Upholstered Furniture Components or Composites and Mattresses Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*
Modifications: None

(88) NFPA 274, 2009 Edition, *Standard Test Method to Evaluate Fire Performance Characteristics of Pipe Insulation*
Modifications: None

(89) NFPA 275, 2009 Edition, *Standard Method of Fire Tests for the Evaluation of Thermal Barriers Used Over Foam Plastic Insulation*
Modifications: None

(90) NFPA 285, 2006 Edition, *Standard Fire Test Method for Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior Non-Load-Bearing Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components*
Modifications: None

(91) NFPA 286, 2006 Edition, *Standard Method of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*
Modifications: None

(92) NFPA 287, 2007 Edition, *Standard Test Methods for Measurement of Flammability of Materials in Cleanrooms Using a Fire Propagation Apparatus (FPA)*
Modifications: None

(93) NFPA 288, 2007 Edition, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Floor Fire Door Assemblies Installed Horizontally in Fire Resistance-Rated Floor Systems*
Modifications: None

(94) NFPA 289, 2009 Edition, *Standard Method of Fire for Individual Fuel Packages*
Modifications: None

(95) NFPA 291, 2010 Edition, *Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants*
Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Delete section 1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:
“**1.1 Scope.** The scope of this document is fire flow testing and marking of hydrants and shall be deemed mandatory.”

(96) NFPA 318, 2009 Edition, *Standard for the Protection of Semiconductor Fabrication Facilities*
Modifications: None

(97) NFPA 400, 2010 Edition, *Hazardous Materials Code*
Modifications: None

(98) NFPA 484, 2006 Edition, *Standard for Combustible Metals*
Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 13:

1. Delete section 13.5 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:
“**13.5 Emergency Planning and Preparedness.** In addition to the provisions specified in 13.5.1 through 13.5.6 of this standard, each facility shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by this Chapter.”

(99) NFPA 495, 2006 Edition, *Explosive Materials Code*
Modifications: None

(100) NFPA 496, 2008 Edition, *Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment*
Modifications: None

(101) NFPA 497, 2008 Edition, *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas*
Modifications: None

(102) NFPA 499, 2008 Edition, *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas*
Modifications: None

(103) NFPA 505, 2006 Edition, *Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operations*
Modifications: None

(104) NFPA 520, 2005 Edition, *Standard on Subterranean Spaces*
Modifications: None

(105) NFPA 555, 2009 Edition, *Guide on Methods for Evaluating Potential for Room Flashover*
Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new paragraph 1.1.2 to read as follows:

“**1.1.2** This document is recognized strictly a guide for evaluating the potential for room flashover from fire involving the contents, furnishings, and the interior finish of a room. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand-alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.”

(106) NFPA 560, 2007 Edition, *Standard for the Storage, Handling, and Use of Ethylene Oxide for Sterilization and Fumigation*
Modifications: None

(107) NFPA 600, 2005 Edition, *Standard on Industrial Fire Brigades*
Modifications: None

(108) NFPA 654, 2006 Edition, *Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids*
Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 11:

1. Delete sections 11.1 through 11.4 in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

“**11.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness.** Each facility shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by this Chapter.”

(109) NFPA 655, 2007 Edition, *Standard for Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions*
Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 8:

1. Delete section 8.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**8.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness.** Each facility shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by this Chapter.”

(110) NFPA 664, 2007 Edition, *Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities*

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 10:

1. Add a new subsection 10.1.1 to read as follows:

“10.1.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness. In addition to the provisions specified in 10.2 through 10.12.2 of this standard, each facility shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by this Chapter.”

(111) NFPA 701, 2004 Edition, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films*

Modifications: None

(112) NFPA 703, 2009 Edition, *Standard for Fire Retardant Treated Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials*

Modifications: None

(113) NFPA 704, 2007 Edition, *Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response*

Modifications: None

(114) NFPA 705, 2009 Edition, *Recommended Practice for a Field Flame Test for Textiles and Films*

Modifications: None

(115) NFPA 750, 2006 Edition, *Standard on Water Mist Fire Protection Systems*

Modifications: None

(116) NFPA 780, 2008 Edition, *Standard for the Installation of Lighting Protection Systems*

Modifications: None

(117) NFPA 820, 2008 Edition, *Standard for Fire Protection in Wastewater Treatment and Collection Facilities*

Modifications: None

(118) NFPA 850, 2005 Edition, *Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Electric Generating Plants and High Voltage Direct Current Converter Stations*

Modifications: None

(119) NFPA 853, 2007 Edition, *Standard for the Installation of Stationary Fuel Cell Power Systems*

Modifications: None

(120) NFPA 914, 2007 Edition, *Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures*

Modifications: None

(121) NFPA 1142, 2007 Edition, *Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting*

Modifications: None

(122) NFPA 1961, 2007 Edition, *Standard on Fire Hose*

Modifications: None

(123) NFPA 1962, 2008 Edition, Standard for the Inspection, Care, and Use of Fire Hose, Couplings, and Nozzles, and the Service Testing of Fire Hose
Modifications: None

(124) NFPA 1963, 2009 Edition, Standard for Fire Hose Connections
Modifications: None

(125) NFPA 2001, 2008 Edition, Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems
Modifications:

(a) Modification to Chapter 4:

1. Delete subsection 4-1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**4-1.1** At least annually, all systems shall be thoroughly inspected and tested for proper operation by competent personnel meeting Georgia 120-3-23, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, licensing and permit requirements. Discharge tests are not required.”

Authority. - O.C.G.A. §§25-2-4, 33-2-9, and 50-13-21.

120-3-24-07 Request for Modification of Specific Requirements. Upon receipt of a sworn affidavit stating all relevant facts and circumstances and such other information as may be required, the State Fire Marshal may recommend to the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner that specific requirements of this Chapter and the codes and standards adopted herein be modified to allow alternative arrangements that will secure as nearly equivalent measures as practical for the prevention of injury to persons and property. The Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner in his discretion may accept the State Fire Marshal's recommendation and grant the requested modification.

Authority. - O.C.G.A. §§25-2-4, 33-2-9, and 50-13-21.

120-3-24-08 Accessibility to and Use of Public Facilities by Persons with Disabilities. The requirements for accessibility to and use of public facilities shall be as provided in O.C.G.A. Title 30, Chapter 3, and Chapter 120-3-20, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.

Note: Chapter 120-3-20, the “Georgia Accessibility Code” may be available for download in Adobe Acrobat format from www.gainsurance.org or by purchase from the Georgia State Fire Marshal’s Office.

Authority. - O.C.G.A. §§25-2-4, 30-3-7(g), 33-2-9, and 50-13-21.

120-3-24-09 Parking Space Designation for Persons with Disabilities. The requirements for identifying parking spaces for persons with disabilities shall be as specified in O.C.G.A. Title 40, Chapter 6, Article 10, Part 2.

Authority. - O.C.G.A. §§25-2-4, 30-3-7,(g), 33-2-9, 40-6-221, and 50-13-21.

120-3-24-10 Violation and penalties.

(1) Persons who violates a provision of this code or fails to comply with any of the requirements thereof or who erects, installs, alters, repairs or does work in violation of the approved construction documents or directive of the fire code official, or of a permit or certificate used under provisions of this Chapter, shall be guilty of violation of Code Section 25-2-37 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated.

(2) Each day that a violation continues after due notice has been served shall be deemed a separate offense. Such violations shall be subject to civil penalties as prescribed in Code Sections 25-2-37(d) and 25-2-37(e).

(3) Any person, firm, or corporation violating this Chapter or failing or refusing to comply with any other rule or regulation promulgated under Chapter 2 of Title 25 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Authority. - O.C.G.A. §§25-2-4, 25-2-37, 25-2-38, 25-2-39, 33-2-9, and 50-13-21.

120-3-24-11 Notes.

(1) The National Fire Protection Association Standards adopted in this Chapter are on file in the Office of the State Fire Marshal and are available for viewing.

(2) Copies of the National Fire Protection Association Standards may be obtained from:

National Fire Protection Association
1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02269-9101
Main 617-770-3000
Phone: 800-344-3555
<http://www.nfpa.org/catalog/>

(3) Copies of the International Code Council codes are on file in the Office of the State Fire Marshal and are available for viewing. Copies may be obtained from:

International Code Council
1-888-ICC-SAFE (422-7233) or
<http://www.iccsafe.org/>

Authority. - O.C.G.A. §§25-2-4, 33-2-9, and 50-13-21.

120-3-24-12 Sovereign immunity as to carrying out the provisions of this chapter; legal duties, obligations, of property owners and lessees.

(1) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to constitute a waiver of the sovereign immunity of the state, or any officer or employee thereof, in carrying out the provisions of this chapter. No action shall be maintained against the state, any municipality, county, or any officer, elected officer or employees thereof, for damages sustained as a result of any fire or related hazard covered in this chapter by reason of any inspection or other action taken or not taken pursuant to this chapter.

(2) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to relieve any property owner or lessee thereof from any legal duty, obligation, or liability incident to the ownership, maintenance, or use of such property.

Authority. - O.C.G.A. §§25-2-4, 25-2-38.1, 33-2-9, and 50-13-21.

120-3-24-13 Severability. If any rule or portion thereof contained in this chapter is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the rules herein and the applicability of such provisions to other circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Authority. - O.C.G.A. §§25-2-4, 33-2-9, and 50-13-21.

**RULES AND REGULATIONS OF
THE SAFETY FIRE COMMISSIONER
CHAPTER 120-3-3 RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR
THE STATE MINIMUM FIRE SAFETY STANDARDS**

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120-3-3-.01 Promulgation and Purpose

(1) These rules and regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner entitled, “Rules and Regulations for the State Minimum Fire Safety Standards” are promulgated to establish the State’s minimum fire safety standards as specified in the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, (O.C.G.A.) Section 25-2-4.

(2) A primary purpose of these rules and regulations is to establish the state minimum fire safety standards and requirements for the prevention of loss of life and property from fire, panic from fear of fire, explosions or related hazards in all buildings, structures and facilities with the exception of one- and two-family dwellings, one- and two-family row houses (townhouses) separated by a 2-hour fire wall and two-family townhouses separated by a 2-hour fire wall.

Authority. - O.C.G.A. §§25-2-4, 33-2-9, and 50-13-21.

120-3-3-.02 Application.

(1)(a) Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-4, rules and regulations adopted by the Safety Fire Commissioner shall have the force and effect of law and shall have statewide application as being the state minimum fire safety standards and shall not require adoption by a municipality or county. The governing authority of any municipality or county in this state is authorized to enforce the state minimum fire safety standards on all buildings and structures except one-family and two-family dwellings and those buildings and structures listed in O.C.G.A. 25-2-13, except as may be required or permitted by O.C.G.A. 25-2-12 and 25-2-12.1.

(b) Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-13(f), the municipal governing authority in any incorporated area or the county governing authority in any unincorporated area of the state shall have the authority to enact such ordinances as it deems necessary to perform fire safety inspections and related activities for those buildings and structures not covered by O.C.G.A. 25-2-13.

(2) Whenever the provisions of this chapter of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner offer alternatives, as far as fire safety requirements are concerned, that were not permissible under previous editions of any Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner covering the same subject matter, the provisions of this chapter may be used by the authority having jurisdiction in determining whether a building is in compliance with the provisions of O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2, and the rules and regulations promulgated there under.

Authority. - O.C.G.A. §§25-2-4, 33-2-9, and 50-13-21.

120-3-3-.03 Definitions

(1) “Existing Building” means buildings, structures, facilities or conditions which are already in existence or constructed and officially authorized prior to the effective date for the adoption of this Chapter. This definition shall apply to all situations covered by this chapter except where otherwise noted by this chapter.”

(2) “Fire Wall” shall mean, for the purpose of this chapter and O.C.G.A. Code Sections 25-2-4 and 25-2-13, walls of any approved noncombustible materials and have sufficient structural stability under fire conditions to allow collapse of construction on either side without collapse of the wall for the duration of time indicated by the required fire-resistance rating.

(3) “ICC Code”, shall mean, for the purposes of the Safety Fire Commissioner’s Rules and Regulations, any of the codes, or portions thereof, as published by the International Code Council (ICC) and as adopted and modified as set forth in this Chapter or any other chapter of the Safety Fire Commissioner’s Rules and Regulations.

(4) “NFPA Code or Standard” shall mean, for the purposes of the Safety Fire Commissioner’s Rules and Regulations, any of the codes and /or standards, or portions thereof, as published by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and as adopted and modified in this chapter or any other chapter of the Safety Fire Commissioner’s Rules and Regulations.

(5) “Occupiable Story” shall mean, for the purpose of this chapter, a story occupied by people on a regular basis. Stories used exclusively for mechanical equipment rooms, elevator penthouses and similar spaces are not occupiable stories.

(6) “Personal Care Home” shall mean, for the purpose of this chapter and O.C.G.A. Section 25-2-13 (b)(1)(J), a facility licensed as a personal care home or an assisted living facility.

(7) “Primary Level of Exit Discharge” shall mean, for the purpose of this chapter that story which is level with or above finished grade by more than 50% of the cubic volume of the occupiable story. Building levels below the primary level shall not count as a story in determining the height of a building.

(8) “Sleeping Accommodations for Hire” shall mean, for the purpose of this chapter and O.C.G.A. Section 25-2-13 (b)(1), and the adopted codes herein, a bed, whether single, double, queen, or king, which is for hire or rental, whether by the day, week, month, or some other period of time.

(9) “Stories” shall mean, for the purpose of O.C.G.A. Section 25-2-13 (b)(1), that level starting at the primary level of exit discharge and ending at the highest occupiable story. A building level below the primary level shall not count as a story in determining the height of a building.

Authority. - O.C.G.A. §§25-2-4, 33-2-9, and 50-13-21.

120-3-3-.04 State Minimum Fire Safety Standards with Modifications.

(1) Unless otherwise stated in this chapter, the edition of the *International Fire Code (IFC)*, and the following editions of the codes, standards, recommended practices, guides and methods, as published in the *National Fire Codes (NFC)* by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), as adopted and modified in this Chapter, shall be the state minimum fire safety standards. Where any of the adopted publications of the NFPA references NFPA 1 or NFPA 5000, it shall be construed that such references apply to the *International Fire Code (IFC)* or the *International Building Code (IBC)* respectively, as adopted by this Chapter 120-3-3 and the Georgia Department of Community Affairs. Where the IFC or IBC

does not specifically address the referenced issue, NFPA 1 or NFPA 5000 may be applied subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

(2) Hospitals, hospices, ambulatory surgical centers, nursing homes, assisted living homes, or other health care type occupancies or facilities that are regulated by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) shall comply with the fire and life safety rules and regulations imposed by that agency even though the codes and standards or the editions of codes and standards adopted by that agency may not be specifically addressed or included in this chapter. The codes and standards adopted and modified herein shall also apply where applicable and shall be deemed to be the minimum state fire and life safety standards where they are at least as protective as the CMS rules and regulations.

(3) *International Fire Code (IFC), 2006 Edition*

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Delete section 101.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**101.1 Title.** The *International Fire Code*, 2006 edition, published by the International Code Council, when used in conjunction with this Chapter, shall be known as a *Georgia State Minimum Fire Prevention Code*, hereafter referred to as “this code.”

2. Delete section 101.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**101.3 Purpose and intent.** The primary purpose of this *Code*, as adopted, is to provide, along with other adopted codes and standards, for the reasonable minimum protection of life and property from the hazards created by fire, smoke, explosion, or panic created from a fear of fire or smoke. It is intended that the purposes of this *Code* be accomplished by: (1) Coordinating application and enforcement of its provisions with those of other applicable laws, rules, regulations, codes, and standards; and, (2) By coordinating the application of its provisions, where possible, with educational programs or efforts designed to bring about changes in high risk attitudes and behaviors that are the root causes of most fire related problems in Georgia; and (3) By encouraging or requiring informational and awareness programs designed to make the citizens of Georgia aware of their responsibilities for compliance with this *Code* as well as the other Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. The intent of this *Code* is to establish the minimum requirements, consistent with nationally recognized good practice, for providing a reasonable level of life safety and property protection from the hazards of fire, explosion, or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings, structures, and premises and to provide safety to fire fighters and emergency responders during emergency operations.”

3. Add an exception to section 102.1 to read as follows:

“Exception: This *Code* does not apply to one- and two- family dwellings or one- and two- family row houses (townhouses) separated by a 2-hour fire wall containing not more than three dwelling units per structure.”

4. Add an exception to section 102.2 to read as follows:

“Exception: This *Code* does not apply to one- and two- family dwellings or one- and two- family row houses (townhouses) separated by a 2-hour fire wall containing not more than three dwelling units per structure.”

5. Delete section 102.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**102.3 Change of use or occupancy.** No change shall be made in use or occupancy of any building or structure that would place the structure in a different division of the same group or occupancy or in a different group of occupancies, unless such structure is made to comply with the requirements of this *Code*, as may be applicable, as well as those of the *International Building Code (IBC)*, as adopted by the Department of Community Affairs. Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-14, due to a change of use or occupancy of a building or structure the building or structure shall be treated as a proposed (new) building. (Refer to 103.3 of this *Code* regarding the requirements applicable to proposed (new) buildings and structures.)”

6. Delete section 102.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“102.4 Application of the building code. The design and construction of proposed (new) buildings and structures shall comply with the *International Building Code (IBC)*, as modified and adopted by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs. Repairs, alterations, additions, changes in use of occupancy classification, or changes in buildings or structures required by provisions of the *IFC*, and which are within the scope of the *IBC*, shall be made in accordance with the *IBC*, for purposes of this Chapter.”

7. Delete section 102.5 in its entirety and insert in its place the following:

“102.5 Historic Buildings. Refer to 102.1 and 102.2 regarding the application of this *Code* to existing buildings. Except to the extent required by applicable laws of Georgia, the provisions of this *Code* are not mandatory for buildings or structures identified and classified by the state, or as appropriate, a local jurisdiction, as historic buildings when such buildings or structures are judged by the fire code official to be safe and in the public interest of health, safety and welfare. When evaluating the safety of historic buildings the fire official should consult O.C.G.A. Title 8, Chapter2 Article 3 entitled, ‘Uniform Act for the Application of Building and Fire Related Codes to Existing Buildings,’ and the provisions of O.C.G.A. Sections 25-2-13 (b)(3) & 25-2-13(b)(4), and NFPA Standard 914, *Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures*, as adopted by this Chapter as a recommended practice.”

8. Delete section 102.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“102.6 Referenced codes and standards. Where the provisions of this *Code* or the standards referenced thereby and in Chapter 45 of this *Code* do not apply to the specific subjects, situations or conditions encountered that involve risks to life and property from the hazards of fire, panic from fear of fire or smoke, or related hazards, compliance with the applicable chapters of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner shall be evidence of compliance with this *Code*.”

9. Add a new section 102.10 to read as follows:

“102.10 Coordination of provisions. This *Code* shall apply to all buildings, structures and facilities as provided in subsections 102.1 and 102.2, and shall be utilized in conjunction with codes and standards specified in **Table 102.10** entitled, **“CODES REFERENCE GUIDE.”**”

Table 102.10: CODES REFERENCE GUIDE			
Area	Primary	Supplement	
Occupancy Classification	LSC	IBC	
Building Construction Types Including allowable height, allowable building areas, and the requirements for sprinkler protection related to minimum building construction types.	IBC	LSC	
Means of Egress	LSC	NONE	
Standpipes	IBC	IFC	
Interior Finish	LSC	NONE	
HVAC Systems	IMC	NONE	
Vertical Openings	LSC	NONE	
Sprinkler Systems minimum construction standard	LSC	NONE	
Fire Alarm Systems	LSC	NONE	
Smoke Alarms and Smoke Detection Systems	State Statute and LSC	NONE	
Portable Fire Extinguishers	IFC	NONE	
Cooking Equipment	LSC and NFPA 96	NONE	
Fuel Fired Appliances	IFGC	NFPA 54	
Liquid Petroleum Gas	NFPA 58	NFPA 54 or IFGC	
Compressed Natural Gas	4	NFPA 52	NONE

10. Delete section 103 and all sections there under in their entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“SECTION 103

GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR EXISTING AND PROPOSED (NEW) BUILDINGS.”

103.1 General Provisions. The administration, enforcement and penalty provisions of O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2, and the administrative provisions of the various chapters of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner shall apply to and regulate the application and enforcement of this *Code* by the Safety Fire Division of the Office of the Safety Fire Commissioner.

NOTE: Nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting any local jurisdiction from adopting the deleted portions of Chapter 1 of this *Code* for local purposes, provided, however, local amendments shall not be less restrictive than this *Code*, and other codes and standards as adopted by the various chapters of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.

103.1.1 The provisions of O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2, and other applicable state laws, and the applicable provisions of various chapters of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner regarding the requirements for certificates, licenses, permits, plan reviews, inspections, approvals, fees, etc. shall apply and are in addition to any requirements of local jurisdictions. Local authorities having jurisdiction need to be consulted to determine if rules and regulations of the local jurisdiction regarding the requirements for local certificates, licenses, permits, plan reviews, inspections, approvals, fees, etc. also apply.

103.1.1.1 The administrative, operational, and maintenance provisions of this *Code*, with regard to the Safety Fire Division of the Office of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner, shall be limited to the scope and intents and purposes of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.) Title 25, Chapter 2, and the Commissioner’s Rules and Regulations.

103.1.1.1.1 Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-13(d), every person who owns or controls the use of any building, part of a building, or structure described in O.C.G.A. 25-2-13 (b)(1), which because of floor area, height, location, use or intended use as a gathering place for large groups, or use or intended use by or for the aged, the ill, the incompetent, or the imprisoned, constitutes a special hazard to property or to the life and safety on account of fire or panic from fear of fire, must so construct, equip, maintain, and use such building or structure as to afford every reasonable and practical precaution and protection against injury from such hazards. No person who owns or controls the use or occupancy of such a building or structure shall permit the use of the premises so controlled for any such specially hazardous use unless he has provided such precautions against damage to property or injury to persons by these hazards as are found and determined by the Commissioner in the manner described in O.C.G.A. 25-2-13(d) to be reasonable and practical.

103.2 Existing buildings. Every building and structure existing as of April 1, 1968, which building or structure is listed in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of O.C.G.A. 25-2-13 shall comply with the minimum fire safety standards in the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner promulgated pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2 which were in effect at the time such building or structure was constructed.

Exception 1: Any nonconformance noted under the electrical standards adopted at the time such building or structure was constructed shall be corrected in accordance with the current electrical standards adopted pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2.

Exception 2: A less restrictive provision contained in any subsequently adopted minimum fire safety standard pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2, may be applied to any existing building or structure.

103.2.1 Existing buildings to be deemed a proposed building. For the purposes of O.C.G.A. 25-2-14(b), any existing building or structure listed in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of O.C.G.A. 25-2-13 and which comes under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Safety Fire Commissioner, pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-12, shall be deemed to be a proposed (new) building in the event such building or structure is subject to substantial renovation, a fire or other hazard of serious consequence, or a change in the classification of occupancy. The term “substantial renovation”, for purposes of this subsection means any construction project involving exits or internal features of such building or structure costing more than the building’s or structure’s assessed value according to county tax records at the time of such renovation (O.C.G.A. 25-2-14). Where a change of classification is involved, also refer to 102.3 of this *Code*.

103.3 Proposed (new) buildings and additions to existing buildings:

103.3.1 Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-14.1(b), every proposed building and structure listed in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of O.C.G.A. 25-2-13 shall comply with the adopted minimum fire safety standards that were in effect on the date that plans and specifications therefore were received by the state

fire marshal, the proper local fire marshal, or state inspector for review and approval.

103.3.2 Plans and specifications for all proposed buildings which come under classification in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of O.C.G.A. 25-2-13 and which come under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Safety Fire Commissioner pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-12 shall be submitted to and receive approval by either the state fire marshal, the proper local fire marshal, or state inspector before any state, municipal, or county building permit may be issued or construction started (O.C.G.A. 25-2-14(a)). All such plans and specifications submitted as required by O.C.G.A. 25-2-14(a) shall be accompanied by a fee in the amount provided in O.C.G.A. 25-2-4.1 and shall bear the seal and Georgia registration number of the drafting architect or engineer or shall otherwise have the approval of the Commissioner.

103.3.3 Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-37(a), it shall be unlawful for any person to begin construction on any proposed building or structure which comes under the classification in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of O.C.G.A. 25-2-13 and which comes under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Safety Fire Commissioner pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-12 without first having plans approved in accordance with O.C.G.A. 25-2-14.

103.4 Proposed building construction and completion. Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-14(b), a complete set of plans and specifications approved as set forth in 103.3 shall be maintained on the construction site, and construction shall proceed in compliance with the state minimum fire safety standards under which such plans and specifications were approved. The owner of any such building or structure or his authorized representative shall notify the state fire marshal, the proper local fire marshal, or state inspector upon completion of approximately 80 percent of the construction thereof and shall apply for a certificate of occupancy when construction of such building or structure is completed.

103.5 Certificate of occupancy required. Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-14(c), every building or structure which comes under classification in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of O.C.G.A. 25-2-13 and which comes under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Safety Fire Commissioner pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-12 shall have a certificate of occupancy issued by the state fire marshal, the proper local fire marshal, or state inspector before such building or structure may be occupied. Such certificates of occupancy shall be issued for each business establishment within the building, shall carry a charge in the amount provided in O.C.G.A. 25-2-4.1, shall state the occupant load for such business establishment or building, shall be posted in a prominent location within such business establishment or building, and shall run for the life of the building, except as provided in O.C.G.A. 25-2-14(d). (See 103.2.1 of the IFC, as adopted by this Chapter.)”

13. The provisions of section 105, PERMITS, are not adopted for purposes of this Chapter. Local governing authorities may adopt the provisions for local purposes. Refer to section 103.3 with regard to permits required by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.

14. Delete section 107.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“107.6 Overcrowding and Life Safety Hazards. Overcrowding or admittance of any person beyond the approved capacity of a building or a portion thereof shall not be allowed. The Fire Code Official, upon finding any overcrowded conditions or obstructions in aisles, passageways or other means of egress, or upon finding any condition which constitutes a life safety hazard, shall be authorized to cause the event to be stopped until such condition or obstruction is corrected. A structure, building, individual room or designated portion thereof shall be deemed to be overcrowded if the number of occupants exceeds one person per 5 sq. ft. of open net floor area of such room or space when fixed seating is not provided. In addition, a structure, building, room or designated portion thereof shall be deemed overcrowded if the total number of occupants exceeds the exit capacity of the structure, building, room or area involved.”

15. The provisions of section 108, BOARD OF APPEALS, are not adopted for purposes this Chapter. Local governing authorities may adopt the provisions for local purposes.

16. Delete section 109.3 and all sections there under in their entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“109.3 Violation penalties. Persons who shall violate a provision of this code or shall fail to comply with any of the requirements thereof or who shall erect, install, alter, repair or do work in violation of the approved construction documents or directive of the fire code official, or of a permit or certificate used under provisions of this *Code*, shall be guilty of violation of Code Section 25-2-37 of the Official

Code of Georgia Annotated. Each day that a violation continues after due notice has been served shall be deemed a separate offense.

109.3.1 Abatement of violation. In addition to the imposition of the penalties herein described, the fire code official is authorized to institute appropriate action to prevent unlawful construction or to restrain, correct or abate a violation; or to prevent illegal occupancy of a structure or premises; or to stop an illegal act, conduct of business or occupancy of a structure on or about any premises.”

(b) Modifications to Chapter 2:

1. Delete section 201.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**201.3 Terms defined in other codes.** Where terms are not defined in this *Code* and are defined in the *International Building Code (IBC)*, the *International Fuel Gas Code (IFGC)*, the *International Mechanical Code (IMC)*, or codes and standards of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), as adopted by this Chapter and other ~~the~~ Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, such terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them as in those codes and standards.”

2. Add the following definitions to section 202:

“**Day-care Center** - A day-care facility subject to licensure or commission by the Department of Human Resources where more than 12 clients receive care.”

“**Group Day-care Home** - A day-care facility subject to licensure or commission by the Department of Human Resources where at least seven but not more than 12 clients receive care.”

“**Personal Care Home/Assisted Living Facility** - Any building or part thereof that is used for the lodging or boarding of residents, not related by blood or marriage to the owners or operators, for the purpose of providing personal care services and licensed as a personal care home or assisted living facility.”

“**Residential Occupancies.** Occupancies, as specified in the scope of this standard, include the following, as defined in Chapter 2 of this *Code*, or the *IBC*, or by State law, or by the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner: (1) Apartment buildings, (2) Lodging and rooming houses, (3) Board and care facilities, (4) Hotels, motels, and dormitories, (5) Personal care homes and assisted living facilities , (6) Day-care centers and group day-care homes.”

(c) Modifications to Chapter 3:

1. Delete section 303.5 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**303.5 Fire Extinguishers.** There shall be at least one portable fire extinguisher complying with Section 906 and with a minimum 2-A:40-B:C rating within 25 feet (7620 mm) of each asphalt (tar) kettle during the period such kettle is being utilized, and a minimum of one additional portable fire extinguisher with a minimum 3-A:40-B:C rating on the roof being covered.”

2. Add new exceptions 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 to section 308.3.7 to read as follows:

“4. In Group A public assembly occupancies having an occupant load greater than 300, a minimum ceiling height of 25 feet and that are protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13, as adopted by this Chapter, pyrotechnic special effect devices shall be permitted to be used on stages before proximate audiences for ceremonial or religious purposes, as part of a demonstration in exhibits, or as part of a performance, provided that precautions satisfactory to the authority having jurisdiction are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible material and use of the pyrotechnic device complies with NFPA 1126, *Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics before a Proximate Audience*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-22 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. The ceiling height may be lowered to a minimum of 15 feet upon approval of the authority having jurisdiction having witnessed a demonstration shot of all types of devices being used in the display.

5. In Group A public assembly occupancies having an occupant load greater than 300, a minimum ceiling height of 25 feet and that are protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler

system installed in accordance with NFPA 13, as adopted by this Chapter, flame effects before an audience shall be permitted in accordance with NFPA 160, *Standard for Flame Effects Before an Audience*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-22 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. The ceiling height may be lowered to a minimum of 15 feet upon approval of the authority having jurisdiction having witnessed a demonstration of all types of devices being used in the display.

6. On stages and platforms as a necessary part of a performance in public assembly occupancies having an occupant load greater than 300, a minimum ceiling height of 25 feet and that are protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13, as adopted by this Chapter. The ceiling height may be lowered to a minimum of 15 feet upon approval of the authority having jurisdiction having witnessed a demonstration of all types of devices being used in the display.

7. In Group A public assembly occupancies having an occupant load greater than 100 with fixed seating, a minimum ceiling height of 25 feet and that have a minimum of two certified fire fighters on site with proper fire fighting equipment as determined by the local fire official, pyrotechnic special effect devices shall be permitted to be used on stages before proximate audiences for ceremonial or religious purposes, as part of a demonstration in exhibits, or as part of a performance, provided that precautions satisfactory to the authority having jurisdiction are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible material and use of the pyrotechnic device complies with NFPA 1126, *Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics before a Proximate Audience*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-22 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. The ceiling height may be lowered to a minimum of 15 feet upon approval of the authority having jurisdiction having witnessed a demonstration shot of all types of devices being used in the display.

8. In public assembly occupancies having an occupant load greater than 100 with fixed seating, a minimum ceiling height of 25 feet and that have a minimum of two certified fire fighters on site with proper fire fighting equipment as determined by the local fire official, flame effects before an audience shall be permitted in accordance with NFPA 160, *Standard for Flame Effects Before an Audience*, as adopted by this Chapter. The ceiling height may be lowered to a minimum of 15 feet upon approval of the authority having jurisdiction having witnessed a demonstration of all types of devices being used in the display.”

3. Add a new section 308.7 to read as follows:

“**308.7 Portable Cooking Equipment.** Portable cooking equipment that is not flue-connected shall be permitted only as follows:

(1) Equipment fueled by small heat sources that can be readily extinguished by water, such as candles or alcohol-burning equipment, including solid alcohol, shall be permitted to be used, provided that precautions satisfactory to the authority having jurisdiction are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible materials.

(2) Candles shall be permitted to be used on tables used for food service where securely supported on substantial noncombustible bases located to avoid danger of ignition of combustible materials and only where approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

(3) Candle flames shall be protected.

(4) “Flaming sword” or other equipment involving open flames and flamed dishes, such as cherries jubilee or crêpe suzette, shall be permitted to be used, provided that precautions subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction are taken.

(5) Listed and approved LP-Gas commercial food service appliances shall be permitted to be used where in accordance with NFPA 58, Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code.”

4. Delete section 310.1 and all sections there under in their entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**310.1 General.** The smoking or carrying of a lighted pipe, cigar, cigarette or any other type of smoking paraphernalia or material is prohibited in buildings, structures, or areas, or portions of buildings, structures, or areas, as indicated in this section, or in any other section of this *Code* or in any other code or standard, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

5. Add a new section 316 to read as follows:

“**SECTION 316 LABORATORIES,**

316.1 General. Laboratories in which chemicals are used shall comply with NFPA 45, as adopted

by this Chapter.

Exception: Laboratories in I-2 (healthcare) occupancies and in medical and dental offices, shall comply with NFPA 99, as adopted by this Chapter.”

(d) Modifications to Chapter 4:

1. Add a new paragraph 4 and renumber the remaining paragraphs in section 404.2 to read as follows:

“404.2 Where required. An approved fire safety and evacuation plan shall be prepared and maintained for the following occupancies and buildings.

1. Group A, other than Group A occupancies used exclusively for purposes of religious worship that have an occupant load less than 2,000.

2. Group B buildings having an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge.

3. Group E.

4. Group F.

5. Group H.

6. Group I.

7. Group R-1.

8. Group R-2 college and university buildings.

9. Group R-4.

10. High-rise buildings.

11. Group M buildings having an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge.

12. Covered malls exceeding 50,000 square feet (4645 m²) in aggregate floor area.

13. Underground buildings.

14. Buildings with an atrium and having an occupancy in Group A, E or M.”

2. Delete section 405 and all sections there under in their entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“SECTION 405

EMERGENCY EVACUATION DRILLS

405.1 General. Emergency evacuation drills complying with the provisions of this section shall be conducted at least annually in the occupancies listed in Section 404.2 or when required by the fire code official. Drills shall be designed in cooperation with the local authorities.

405.2 Frequency. Required emergency evacuation drills shall be held at the intervals specified in Table 405.2 or more frequently where necessary to familiarize all occupants with the drill procedure.

405.3 Leadership. Responsibility for the planning and conduct of drills shall be assigned to competent persons designated to exercise leadership.

405.4 Time. Drills shall be held at unexpected times and under varying conditions to simulate the unusual conditions that occur in case of fire.

405.5 Record keeping. Records shall be maintained on site and available for inspection by the Fire Code Official of all required emergency evacuation drills for three years. Such records shall include the following information:

1. Identity of the person conducting the drill.
 2. Date and time of the drill.
 3. Notification method used.
 4. Staff members on duty and participating.
 5. Number of occupants evacuated.
 6. Special conditions simulated.
 7. Problems encountered.
 8. Weather conditions when occupants were evacuated.
 9. Time required to accomplish complete evacuation.
- Records of drills conducted shall be maintained

TABLE 405.2 FIRE AND EVACUATION DRILL FREQUENCY AND PARTICIPATION		
GROUP OR OCCUPANCY	FREQUENCY	PARTICIPATION
Group A	Quarterly	Employees
Group B _c	Annually	Employees
Group E _c	Monthly ^a	All occupants
Group F & H	Annually on each shift	Employees
Group I	Quarterly on each shift	Employees ^b
Group R-1	Quarterly on each shift	Employees
Group R-2 ^d	Four annually	All occupants
Group R-4	Quarterly on each shift	Employees ^b
High-rise buildings	Annually	Employees

- a. The frequency shall be allowed to be modified in accordance with Section 408.3.2.
- b. Fire and evacuation drills in residential care assisted living facilities shall include complete evacuation of the premises in accordance with Section 408.10.5. Where occupants receive habilitation or rehabilitation training, fire prevention and fire safety practices shall be included as part of the training program.
- c. Group B buildings having an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge.
- d. Applicable to Group R-2 college and university buildings in accordance with Section 408.3.
- e. Drills shall be reported electronically to the Office of the Safety Fire Commissioner

405.6 Notification. Where required by the fire code official, prior notification of emergency evacuation drills shall be given to the fire code official.

405.7 Initiation. Where a fire alarm system is provided, emergency evacuation drills shall be initiated by activating the fire alarm system.

405.8 Accountability. As building occupants arrive at the assembly point, efforts shall be made to determine if all occupants have been successfully evacuated or have been accounted for.

405.9 Recall and reentry. An electrically or mechanically operated signal used to recall occupants after an evacuation shall be separate and distinct from the signal used to initiate the evacuation. The recall signal initiation means shall be manually operated and under the control of the person in charge of the premises or the official in charge of the incident. No one shall reenter the premises until authorized to do so by the official in charge.”

1. Add an exception to section 406.2 to read as follows:

“Exception: Child care-giver training. A minimum of five hours initial fire safety training and recommendation for receipt of a certificate of merit for successful completion of the training shall be required for all directors, operators and all staff members of day-care centers and group day-care homes as defined by the Life Safety Code adopted by this Chapter. The curriculum for the fire safety training shall receive written approval by the State Fire Marshal’s Office and be taught by an instructor registered with the Safety Fire Commissioner’s Office. All staff members shall receive this training within 90 days from receipt of a license, being commissioned or the opening of a new center or home. Any new staff member shall receive a minimum of five hours initial fire safety training and recommendation for receipt of a certificate of merit for successful completion of the training within 90 days of employment. In addition, a minimum of two hours fire safety refresher training recommendation for receipt of a certificate of merit for successful completion of the training shall be required for all directors, operators and all staff members of day-care centers and group day-care homes every three years from the date initial training is received. The curriculum for the fire safety refresher training shall receive written approval by the State Fire Marshal’s Office and be taught by an instructor registered with the Safety Fire Commissioner’s Office.”

2. Add new sections 408.2.3 and 408.2.3.1 to read as follows:

“408.2.3 Crowd Managers. Assembly occupancies having occupant loads of 100 or more shall be provided with a minimum of one trained crowd manager or crowd manager supervisor. Where the occupant load exceeds 250, additional trained crowd managers or crowd manager supervisors shall be provided at a ratio of 1:250, crowd manager / supervisor to occupants, respectively, unless otherwise permitted by the following:

- (1) This requirement shall not apply to assembly occupancies used exclusively for religious worship with an occupant load not exceeding 2000.
- (2) With the exception of assembly occupancies noted above where alcoholic beverages are consumed, the ratio of trained crowd managers to occupants shall be permitted to be reduced where, in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction, the existence of an approved, supervised sprinkler system and the nature of the event warrant.

408.2.3.1 The crowd manager shall receive approved training in crowd management techniques.”

3. Delete sections 408.4 through 408.11 all sections there under in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

“408.4 Group F occupancies. Group F occupancies shall comply with the requirements of Sections 408.4.1 through 408.4.4 and Sections 401 through 407.

408.4.1 Plans and diagrams. In addition to the requirements of Section 404 and Section 407.6, plans and diagrams shall be maintained in approved locations indicating any hazardous areas within the facility and locations of exits.

408.4.2 Plan updating. The plans and diagrams required by Section 408.4.1 shall be maintained up to date and the fire code official and fire department shall be informed of all major changes.

408.4.3 Emergency response team. Responsible persons shall be designated as the on-site emergency response team and trained to be liaison personnel for the fire department. These persons shall aid the fire department in preplanning emergency responses, identifying hazardous locations and be familiar with the chemical nature of any hazardous material stored on site. An adequate number of personnel for each work shift shall be designated.

408.4.3.1 Disaster training. Malfunctions of the process should be simulated and emergency actions undertaken. Disaster drills that simulate a major catastrophic situation should be undertaken periodically with the cooperation and participation of public fire, police, and other local community emergency units nearby cooperating plants if involved.

408.4.4 Employee Training. The requirements of Sections 408.4.4.1 thru 408.4.6 shall be for new employees and shall be also be applied retroactively with a completion date of January 1, 2011, for existing employees.

408.4.4.1 Initial Training. Initial training shall be provided to employees and contractors who are involved in operating, maintaining, and supervising facilities that handle combustible particulate solids. Initial training shall ensure that all employees are knowledgeable about the following:

- (1) Hazards of their workplace
- (2) General orientation, including plant safety rules
- (3) Process description
- (4) Equipment operation, safe startup and shutdown, and response to upset conditions
- (5) The necessity for proper functioning of related fire and explosion protection systems
- (6) Equipment maintenance requirements and practices
- (7) Housekeeping requirements
- (8) Emergency response plans

408.4.4.2 Refresher Training. Emergency plans and procedures, including information that is covered in Section 408.4.4.1, shall be provided to and reviewed annually by all employees and contractors who are involved in operating, maintaining, and supervising facilities that handle combustible particulate solids.

408.4.5 Notification of Hazards. Notification of hazards shall be by means of internal written or electronic correspondence, postings of information at conspicuous locations and/or by other means to disseminate information to employees to ensure they are knowledgeable about the hazards of their workplace. Required notifications shall include such topics as prescribed in 408.4.4.1.

408.4.5.1 Notification Frequency. All employees shall receive monthly notification of hazards and safety information related to the industry’s operation.

408.4.6 Certification. The employer shall electronically file to the Safety Fire Commissioner a written affidavit certifying annually that the training and monthly notifications required by Section 408.4.4.1 have been completed for the past calendar year.

408.4.7 Emergency drills. Emergency drills of the on-site emergency response team shall be conducted on a regular basis but not less than once annually. Records of drills conducted shall be maintained on site and available for inspection by the Fire Code Official.

408.5 Group H occupancies. Group H occupancies shall comply with the requirements of Sections

408.5.1 through 408.5.4 and Sections 401 through 407.

408.5.1 Plans and diagrams. In addition to the requirements of Section 404 and Section 407.6, plans and diagrams shall be maintained in approved locations indicating the approximate plan for each area, the amount and type of HPM stored, handled and used, locations of shutoff valves for HPM supply piping, emergency telephone locations and locations of exits.

408.5.2 Plan updating. The plans and diagrams required by Section 408.5.1 shall be maintained up to date and the fire code official and fire department shall be informed of all major changes.

408.5.3 Emergency response team. Responsible persons shall be designated as the on-site emergency response team and trained to be liaison personnel for the fire department. These persons shall aid the fire department in preplanning emergency responses, identifying locations where HPM is stored, handled and used, and be familiar with the chemical nature of such material. An adequate number of personnel for each work shift shall be designated.

408.5.3.1 Disaster training. Malfunctions of the process should be simulated and emergency actions undertaken. Disaster drills that simulate a major catastrophic situation should be undertaken periodically with the cooperation and participation of public fire, police, and other local community emergency units nearby cooperating plants if involved.

408.5.4 Employee Training. The requirements of Sections 408.4.4.1 thru 408.4.6 shall be for new employees and shall be also be applied retroactively with a completion date of January 1, 2011, for currently existing employees.

408.5.4.1 Initial Training. Initial training shall be provided to employees who are involved in operating, maintaining, and supervising facilities that handle combustible particulate solids. Initial training shall ensure that all employees are knowledgeable about the following:

- (1) Hazards of their workplace
- (2) General orientation, including plant safety rules
- (3) Process description
- (4) Equipment operation, safe startup and shutdown, and response to upset conditions
- (5) The necessity for proper functioning of related fire and explosion protection systems
- (6) Equipment maintenance requirements and practices
- (7) Housekeeping requirements
- (8) Emergency response plans

408.5.5 Notification of Hazards. All employees shall receive monthly notification of hazards and safety information related to the industry's operation.

408.5.5.1 Notification Frequency. Notification of hazards shall be by means of internal written or electronic correspondence, postings of information at conspicuous locations and/or by other means to disseminate information to employees to ensure they are knowledgeable about the hazards of their workplace. Monthly notifications can include such topics as prescribed in 408.4.4.1.

408.5.6 Certification. The employer shall electronically file to the Safety Fire Commissioner a written affidavit certifying annually that the training and monthly notifications required by Section 408.4.4.1 have been completed for the past calendar year.

408.5.7 Emergency drills. Emergency drills of the on-site emergency response team shall be conducted on a regular basis but not less than once every three months. Records of drills conducted shall be maintained and available for inspection by the Fire Code Official.

408.6 Group I-1 occupancies. Group I-1 occupancies shall comply with the requirements of Sections 408.6.1 through 408.6.5 and Sections 401 through 406.

408.6.1 Fire safety and evacuation plan. The fire safety and evacuation plan required by Section 404 shall include special staff actions including fire protection procedures necessary for residents and shall be amended or revised upon admission of any resident with unusual needs.

408.6.2 Staff training. Employees shall be periodically instructed and kept informed of their duties and responsibilities under the plan. Such instruction shall be reviewed by the staff at least every two months. A copy of the plan shall be readily available at all times within the facility.

408.6.3 Resident training. Residents capable of assisting in their own evacuation shall be trained in the proper actions to take in the event of a fire. The training shall include actions to take if the primary escape route is blocked. Where the resident is given rehabilitation or habilitation training, training in fire prevention and actions to take in the event of a fire shall be a part of the rehabilitation training program. Residents shall be trained to assist each other in case of fire to the extent their physical and mental abilities permit them to do so without additional personal risk.

408.6.4 Drill frequency. Emergency evacuation drills shall be conducted at least six times per year, two times per year on each shift. Twelve drills shall be conducted in the first year of operation. Drills are not required to comply with the time requirements of Section 405.4.

408.6.5 Resident participation. Emergency evacuation drills shall involve the actual evacuation of residents to a selected assembly point.

Exception: Actual exiting from windows shall not be required. Where a drill scenario includes the escape from windows, Opening the window and signaling for assistance shall be acceptable.

408.7 Group I-2 occupancies. Group I-2 occupancies shall comply with the requirements of Sections 408.7.1 and 408.7.2 and Sections 401 through 406. Drills are not required to comply with the time requirements of Section 405.4.

408.7.1 Evacuation not required. During emergency evacuation drills, the movement of patients to safe areas or to the exterior of the building is not required.

408.7.2 Coded alarm signal. When emergency evacuation drills are conducted after visiting hours or when patients or residents are expected to be asleep, a coded announcement is allowed instead of audible alarms.

408.8 Group I-3 occupancies. Group I-3 occupancies shall comply with the requirements of Sections 408.8.1 through 408.8.4 and Sections 401 through 406.

408.8.1 Employee training. Employees shall be instructed in the proper use of portable fire extinguishers and other manual fire suppression equipment. Training of new staff shall be provided promptly upon entrance on duty. Refresher training shall be provided at least annually.

408.8.2 Staffing. Group I-3 occupancies shall be provided with 24-hour staffing. Staff shall be within three floors or 300 feet (91 440 mm) horizontal distance of the access door of each resident housing area. In Use Conditions 3, 4 and 5, as defined in Chapter 2, the arrangement shall be such that the staff involved can start release of locks necessary for emergency evacuation or rescue and initiate other necessary emergency actions within 2 minutes of an alarm.

Exception: Staff shall not be required to be within three floors or 300 feet (9144 mm) in areas in which all locks are unlocked remotely and automatically in accordance with Section 408.4 of the *International Building Code*.

408.8.3 Notification. Provisions shall be made for residents in Use Conditions 3, 4 and 5, as defined in Chapter 2, to readily notify staff of an emergency.

408.8.4 Keys. Keys necessary for unlocking doors installed in a means of egress shall be individually identifiable by both touch and sight.

408.9 Group R-1 occupancies. Group R-1 occupancies shall comply with the requirements of Sections 408.8.1 through 408.8.3 and Sections 401 through 406.

408.9.1 Evacuation diagrams. A diagram depicting two evacuation routes shall be posted on or immediately adjacent to every required egress door from each hotel, motel or dormitory sleeping unit.

408.9.2 Emergency duties. Upon discovery of a fire or suspected fire, hotel, motel and dormitory employees shall perform the following duties:

1. Activate the fire alarm system, where provided.
2. Notify the public fire department.
3. Take other action as previously instructed.

408.9.3 Fire safety and evacuation instructions. Information shall be provided in the fire safety and evacuation plan required by Section 404 to allow guests to decide whether to evacuate to the outside, evacuate to an area of refuge, remain in place, or any combination of the three.

408.10 Group R-2 occupancies. Group R-2 occupancies shall comply with the requirements of Sections 408.10.1 through 408.10.3 and Sections 401 through 406.

408.10.1 Emergency guide. A fire emergency guide shall be provided which describes the location, function and use of fire protection equipment and appliances accessible to residents, including fire alarm systems, smoke alarms, and portable fire extinguishers. The guide shall also include an emergency evacuation plan for each dwelling unit.

408.10.2 Maintenance. Emergency guides shall be reviewed and approved in accordance with Section 401.2.

408.10.3 Distribution. A copy of the emergency guide shall be given to each tenant prior to initial occupancy.

408.11 Group R-4 occupancies. Group R-4 occupancies shall comply with the requirements of Sections 408.11.1 through 408.11.5 and Sections 401 through 406.

408.11.1 Fire safety and evacuation plan. The fire safety and evacuation plan required by Section 404

shall include special staff actions, including fire protection procedures necessary for residents, and shall be amended or revised upon admission of a resident with unusual needs.

408.11.2 Staff training. Employees shall be periodically instructed and kept informed of their duties and responsibilities under the plan. Such instruction shall be reviewed by the staff at least every two months. A copy of the plan shall be readily available at all times within the facility.

408.11.3 Resident training. Residents capable of assisting in their own evacuation shall be trained in the proper actions to take in the event of a fire. The training shall include actions to take if the primary escape route is blocked. Where the resident is given rehabilitation or habilitation training, training in fire prevention and actions to take in the event of a fire shall be a part of the rehabilitation training program. Residents shall be trained to assist each other in case of fire to the extent their physical and mental abilities permit them to do so without additional personal risk.

408.11.4 Drill frequency. Emergency evacuation drills shall be conducted a total of six times per year, two of which occur twice a year on each shift. Twelve drills shall be conducted in the first year of operation. Drills are not required to comply with the time requirements of Section 405.4.

408.11.5 Resident participation. Emergency evacuation drills shall involve the actual evacuation of residents to a selected assembly point and shall provide residents with experience in exiting through all required exits. All required exits shall be used during emergency evacuation drills.

Exception: Actual exiting from windows shall not be required. Opening the window and signaling for help shall be an acceptable alternative.

408.12 Covered mall buildings. Covered mall buildings shall comply with the provisions of Sections 408.12.1 through 408.12.3.

408.12.1 Lease plan. A lease plan shall be prepared for each covered mall building. The plan shall include the following information in addition to that required by Section 404.3.2:

1. Each occupancy, including identification of tenant.
2. Exits from each tenant space.
3. Fire protection features, including the following:
 - 3.1. Fire department connections.
 - 3.2. Fire command center.
 - 3.3. Smoke management system controls.
 - 3.4. Elevators and elevator controls.
 - 3.5. Hose valves outlets.
 - 3.6. Sprinkler and standpipe control valves.
 - 3.7. Automatic fire-extinguishing system areas.
 - 3.8. Automatic fire detector zones.
 - 3.9. Fire barriers.

408.12.1.1 Approval. The lease plan shall be submitted to the fire code official for approval, and shall be maintained on site for immediate reference by responding fire service personnel.

408.12.1.2 Revisions. The lease plans shall be revised annually or as often as necessary to keep them current. Modifications or changes in tenants or occupancies shall not be made without prior approval of the fire code official and building official.

408.12.2 Tenant identification. Each occupied tenant space provided with a secondary exit to the exterior or exit corridor shall be provided with tenant identification by business name and/or address. Letters and numbers shall be posted on the corridor side of the door, be plainly legible and shall contrast with their background.

Exception: Tenant identification is not required for anchor stores.

408.12.3 Maintenance. Unoccupied tenant spaces shall be:

1. Kept free from the storage of any materials.
2. Separated from the remainder of the building by partitions of at least 0.5-inch-thick (12.7 mm) gypsum board or an approved equivalent to the underside of the ceiling of the adjoining tenant spaces.
3. Without doors or other access openings other than one door that shall be kept key locked in the closed position except during that time when opened for inspection.
4. Kept free from combustible waste and be broom swept clean.”

(e) Modifications to Chapter 5:

1. Add a new section 501.5 to read as follows:

“**501.5** Where buildings or facilities fall under the jurisdiction of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner as set forth in the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.), Title 25, Chapter 2, except for State owned facilities, it is intended that the provisions of Chapter 5 that primarily relate to fire department response, access to facilities, access to building interiors, key boxes, premises identification, fire department connection locations, and fire hydrant locations be administered by the local Fire Chief and/or Fire Code Official responsible for providing fire or other emergency response to the buildings or facilities. With regard to State owned facilities, that are not provided with a facility fire department, it is intended that the local Fire Chief and/or Fire Code Official have input in the planning of facilities with regard to the noted provisions covered by Chapter 5.”

2. Delete section 503.1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**503.1.1 Buildings and facilities.** Approved fire apparatus access roads shall be provided for every facility, building or portion of a building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction as determined by the local Fire Chief and/or Fire Code Official of the responding fire department or agency. The fire apparatus access road shall comply with the requirements of this section and shall extend to within 150 feet (45.7 m) of all portions of the facility or any portion of the exterior wall of the first story of the building as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building or facility.”

“**Exception:** The local Fire Chief and/or Fire Code Official of the responding fire department or agency is authorized to increase the dimension of 150 feet (45.7 m) where:

- “1. The building is equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3.
- “2. Fire apparatus access roads cannot be installed because of location on property, topography, waterways, nonnegotiable grades or other similar conditions, and an approved alternative means of fire protection is provided.
- “3. There are not more than two Group R-3 or Group U occupancies.”

3. Add a new section 504.1.1 to read as follows:

“**504.1.1 Access Doors.** For fire fighting purposes, there shall be at least one access door in each 100 linear feet (30.5 m) or major fraction thereof of the exterior walls which face the access roadways required by Section 503, unless otherwise required in this code section. In exterior walls designed with continuous rolling dock doors, which face access roadways, there shall be at least one access door in each 200 linear feet (61 m) or fraction thereof. Required access doors shall be a minimum of 3 feet (0.9 m) wide and 6 feet 8 inches (2 m) high and shall be accessible without use of a ladder. Rolling doors are acceptable for such purposes in buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system(s) unless otherwise approved for unsprinklered buildings by the local Fire Chief and /or Fire Code Official.”

4. Delete section 508.5.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**508.5.1 Where required.** Where a portion of the facility or building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction is more than 500 feet (152 m) from a hydrant on a fire apparatus access road, as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility or building, on-site fire hydrant mains shall be provided where required by the local Fire Chief and /or Fire Code Official of the responding fire department or agency.

“**Exceptions:**

- “1. For group R-3 and Group U occupancies, the distance requirement shall be 600 feet (183 m).
- “2. For buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, the distance requirement shall be 600 feet (183 m).”

(f) Modifications to Chapter 6:

1. Add a new section 601.3 to read as follows:

“**601.3** Where reference is made in this *Code* to the *International Electrical Code*, it shall be construed as referencing NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code (NEC)* as adopted by this Chapter.”

2. Delete section 603.1.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“603.1.4 Fuel Oil. The grade of fuel oil used in a burner shall be that for which the burner is approved and as stipulated by the manufacturer. The use of crankcase oil or any other oil containing gasoline shall not be used except as permitted in NFPA 31, *Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

3. Delete section 603.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following. Section 603.4.1 remains unchanged.

“603.4 Portable heaters. Liquefied petroleum gas fuel fired, or liquid fuel fired space heating devices designed to be portable are prohibited in all portions of occupancies in Groups A, E, F, I, R-1, R-2, R-3 and R-4.

Exceptions:

1. In emergency conditions, when approved by the authority having jurisdiction, equipment designed to be portable may be used for a specified time provided such equipment is properly protected and separated from combustibles as specified by the manufacturer’s instructions and the authority having jurisdiction.

1. 2.

2. Listed and approved unvented fuel-fired heaters in one- and two- family dwellings and portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances used outside one- and two-family dwellings.

3. Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances are allowed in accordance with Section 603.4.2.”

4. Add a new section 603.4.2 to read as follows:

603.4.2 Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances. Portable gas-fired heating appliances located outdoors shall be in accordance with Sections 603.4.2.1 through 603.4.2.3.4.

603.4.2.1 Location. Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall be located in accordance with Sections 603.4.2.1.1 through 603.4.2.1.4.

603.4.2.1.1 Prohibited locations. The storage or use of portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances is prohibited where any of the following exist:

1. Inside any occupancy when connected to the fuel gas container.
2. Inside tents, canopies and membrane structures.
3. On exterior balconies in accordance with NFPA 58.

603.4.2.1.2 Clearance to buildings. Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall be located at least 5 feet from buildings.

603.4.2.1.3 Clearance to combustible materials. No portion of portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall be located beneath, or closer than 5 feet to combustible overhangs, awnings, sunshades or similar combustible attachments buildings and combustible decorations.

603.4.2.1.4 Proximity to exits. Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall not be located within 10 feet of exits or exit discharges.

603.4.2.2 Installation and operation. Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall be installed and operated in accordance with Sections 603.4.2.2.1 through 603.4.2.2.4.

603.4.2.2.1 Listing and approval. Only listed and approved heating appliances utilizing a fuel gas container that is integral to the appliance shall be used.

603.4.2.2.2 Installation and maintenance. Portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

603.4.2.2.3 Tip-over switch. Portable gas-fired heating appliances shall be equipped with a tilt or tip-over switch that automatically shuts off the flow of gas if the appliance is tilted more than 15 degrees from vertical.

603.4.2.2.4 Guard against contact. The heating element or combustion chamber shall be permanently guarded so as to prevent accidental contact by persons or material.

603.4.2.3 Gas containers. Fuel gas containers for portable outdoor gas-fired heating appliances shall comply with Sections 603.4.2.3.1 through 603.4.2.3.4.

603.4.2.3.1 Approved containers. Only approved U.S. DOT or ASME gas containers shall be used.

603.4.2.3.2 Container replacement. Replacement of gas containers in the heating appliance shall

not be conducted while the public is present.

603.4.2.3.3 Container capacity. The maximum individual capacity of gas containers used in connection with portable gas-fired heating appliances shall not exceed 20 pounds.

603.4.2.3.4 Indoor storage prohibited. Gas containers shall not be stored inside of buildings except in accordance with Section 3809.9.”

5. Delete section 605.10 and substitute in its place the following: Sections 605.10.1 through 605.10.4 remain unchanged.

“605.10 Portable, electric space heaters. Portable, electric heaters are prohibited in all portions of occupancies in Groups A, E, F, R-1, R-2, and R-4. Where permitted, portable electric space heaters shall comply with Sections 605.10.1 through 605.10.4.”

6. Add a new section 605.11 to read as follows:

“605.11 Separation from Transformers. Space separation for transformers shall be as follows:

“(1) Transformer pad locations shall be a minimum of 10 feet (3 m) from any building, building overhangs, canopies, exterior walls, balconies, exterior stairs and/or walkways connected to the building.

“(2) Transformer pad edges shall be not less than 14 feet (4.3 m) from any doorway.

“(3) Transformer pad edges shall be not less than 10 feet (3 m) from any window or other opening.

“(4) If the building has an overhang, the 10 foot (3 m) clearance shall be measured from a point below the edge of the overhang only if the building is three stories or less. If the building is four stories or more, the 10 foot (3 m) clearance shall be measured from the outside building wall.

“(5) Fire escapes, outside stairs, and covered walkways attached to or between buildings, shall be considered as part of the building.

“Exception No. 1: For (1), transformer pads may be located closer to noncombustible walls than the above required minimum clearances upon written approval of the authority having jurisdiction, however, in no case shall the transformer location be less than 3 feet (0.9 m) from the building.

“Exception No. 2: Transformer pads existing prior to December 31, 1994, are exempted from this requirement. When buildings are modified, reductions in space separations may be less than the above required minimum clearances upon written approval of the authority having jurisdiction.”

7. Delete sections 609.1 and 609.2 in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

“609.1 General. Commercial kitchen exhaust hoods and residential cooking appliances in commercial and public buildings shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 96, *Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*, as adopted by this Chapter

8. Delete section 609.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“609.2 Where required. A commercial hood complying with NFPA 96 shall be installed at or above all commercial cooking appliances and domestic cooking appliances used for commercial purposes that produce grease laden vapors.

Exception: Except as provided for in the scoping provisions subsection 1.1.4 of NFPA 96 as adopted by this Chapter.”

(g) Modifications to Chapter 7:

1. Add a new section 703.5 to read as follows:

“703.5 Barrier Identification. All fire and/or smoke barriers or walls shall be effectively and permanently identified with signs or stenciling above a decorative ceiling and/or in concealed spaces with letters a minimum of 2 inches (51 mm) high on a contrasting background spaced a maximum of 12 feet (3.7 m) on center with a minimum of one per wall or barrier. The hourly rating shall be included on all rated barriers or walls. Suggested wording ‘() Hour Fire and Smoke Barrier-Protect All Openings.’

“Exception: Existing stenciling acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.”

2. Delete section 704.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“704.1 Enclosures. The provisions of NFPA 101 as adopted by this Chapter shall govern the enclosures requirements of vertical shafts, including but not limited to stairways and service and utility

shafts. (Refer to Table 102.10, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE)”

3. Delete Table 704.1 in its entirety.

4. Delete section 704.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**704.2 Opening protectives.** The provisions of NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, as adopted by this Chapter, shall govern the protection of openings in fire rated enclosures and barriers, including the self-closing or automatic closing of opening protectives.”

(h) Modifications to Chapter 8:

1. Delete section 801.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**SECTION 801 GENERAL, 801.1 Scope.** The provisions of NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, as adopted by this Chapter, shall govern interior finish and interior trim in proposed (new) and existing buildings. Sections 805, 806, 807, and 808 of this *Code* shall govern decorative vegetation, decorative materials other than decorative vegetation, and furniture and furnishings in proposed (new) and existing buildings. (Refer to **Table 102.10, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE**)”

(i) Modifications to Chapter 9:

1. Delete section 901.4.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**901.4.2** Provisions in excess of the minimum *Code* requirements shall, as a minimum, be installed to meet the provisions of the currently adopted code(s) and/or standard(s) which may be applicable to the provision at the time of its installation. Any non-required fire protection system which is added onto, or interconnected with, any required fire protection system (of a similar type), shall be designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with the provisions of the currently adopted code(s) and/or standard(s) which may be applicable to the provision at the time of its installation.

“**Exceptions:**

“1. Other installations not conforming with the provisions of the currently adopted code(s) and/or standard(s) applicable to the provision at the time of its installation if such installations are reported and filed with the local responding fire department and the authority having jurisdiction. In addition such systems shall be identified as required by the authority having jurisdiction.

“2. Non-required systems designed, reviewed, installed and approved in accordance with local codes and/or ordinances.”

2. Add a new section 901.6.3 to read as follows:

“**901.6.3** Automatic sprinkler systems and other water based fire extinguishing systems, including fire pumps, required or installed, shall be maintained in accordance with NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*, adopted by this Chapter. A certificate of inspection, as specified by NFPA 25, shall be retained on file at the facility and shall be made available to the Fire Code Official upon request for review for a period of at least three years.”

3. Delete section 901.7.2 and substitute in its place the following:

“**901.7.2 Tag Required.** (a) A tag shall be used to indicate that a system, or portion thereof, has been removed from service.

(b) For water based fire protection systems the tagging provisions of NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*, as adopted by this shall apply.”

4. Delete section 903.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**903.2 Where required.** (a) Approved automatic sprinkler systems for proposed (new) and existing buildings and structures shall be installed as required by the applicable provisions of NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, as adopted by this Chapter, provided, however, the *International Building Code* shall govern the requirements for sprinkler protection that is related to minimum building construction types. (Refer to **Table 102.10, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE**) In addition, an automatic sprinkler system may

be required by other NFPA standards adopted by this Chapter or other Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

Exception: Spaces or areas in telecommunications buildings used exclusively for telecommunications equipment, associated electrical power distribution equipment, batteries and standby engines, provided those spaces or areas are equipped throughout with a supervised automatic fire alarm system, and are separated from the remainder of the building by fire barriers consisting of walls and floor / ceiling assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than 2-hours.

NOTE: NFPA 76, *Recommended Practice for the Fire Protection of Telecommunications Facilities*, should be consulted. Refer to the edition adopted as a recommended practice by this Chapter.”

5. Add a new section 903.2.1 to read as follows:

“**903.2.1** The requirements for the installation, design, and testing of automatic sprinkler systems shall be as applicable, NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, NFPA 13D, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes*, or NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height*, as adopted and modified by this Chapter.”

6. Delete section 904.2.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**904.2.1 Commercial hood and duct systems.** Each required commercial kitchen exhaust hood and duct system required by Section 610 to have a commercial hood complying with NFPA 96 shall be protected with an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system installed in accordance with this code.”

7. Delete section 904.11 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**904.11 Fire Protection for Cooking Operations.**”

“**904.11.1** The requirements for as well as the design, installation, protection and maintenance of cooking equipment, shall be as required by NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code* and NFPA 96, *Standard for the Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*, as adopted by this Chapter.” (Refer to Table 102.10, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE)”

“**904.11.2** Fire suppression systems approved for the protection of commercial cooking equipment shall be designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with the applicable standards adopted in this Chapter.”

8. Delete section 905.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**905.1 General.** The State's minimum requirements for standpipe systems shall be as required by this *Code*, and the *International Building Code*. Standpipe systems shall be designed, installed and tested in accordance with NFPA 14, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe, and Hose Systems* as adopted by this Chapter. (Refer to Table 102.10, CODE REFERENCE GUIDE)”

9. Delete section 906.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**906.1 Portable Fire Extinguishers - General.** Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed in all buildings, structures and facilities falling under this *Code* and O.C.G.A. 25-2. For any other building, structure, facility, or condition or special hazard, portable fire extinguishers shall be provided as may be required by this *Code* in Table 906.1, or by various codes and standards adopted by this Chapter. (Refer to Table 102.10, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE).”

10. Delete section 906.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**906.2 General requirements.** The selection, distribution, installation, and maintenance of portable fire extinguishers shall comply with NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*, as adopted by this Chapter.

Exceptions:

“1. The maximum travel distance to reach an extinguisher shall not apply to the spectator seating portions of Group A-5 occupancies.”

2. Thirty-day inspections shall not be required and maintenance shall be allowed to be once every three years for dry-chemical or halogenated agent portable fire extinguishers that are supervised by a listed and approved electronic monitoring device, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

(a) Electronic monitoring shall confirm that extinguishers are properly positioned, properly charged and unobstructed.

(b) Loss of power or circuit continuity to the electronic monitoring device shall initiate a trouble signal.

(c) The extinguishers shall be installed inside of a building or cabinet in a noncorrosive environment.

(d) Electronic monitoring devices and supervisory circuits shall be tested every three years when extinguisher maintenance is performed.

(e) A written log of required hydrostatic test dates for extinguishers shall be maintained by the owner to ensure that hydrostatic tests are conducted at the frequency required by NFPA 10.

3. In Group E occupancies, in lieu of locating fire extinguishers in corridors and normal paths of travel as specified in NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*, fire extinguishers may be located in rooms that open directly onto such corridors and pathways provided all of the following are met:

(a) The room in which such extinguishers are placed are located in close proximity to that portion of the corridor where a fire extinguisher would otherwise be placed in accordance with NFPA 10; *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*,

(b) A sign which states in white letters at least one inch in height on a red background, 'FIRE EXTINGUISHER LOCATED IN THIS ROOM,' is placed on the corridor wall immediately adjacent to the entrance way of each such room so that it can be clearly seen at all times;

(c) The rooms in which such extinguishers are placed shall be constantly supervised during school hours; and,

(d) Those rooms cannot be subject to being locked at any time the building is occupied.”

11. Delete section 906.9 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**906.9 Height above floor.** Portable fire extinguishers having a gross weight not exceeding 40 pounds (18 kg) shall be installed so that its top is not more than 54 inches and not less than 48 inches above the floor. Hand-held portable fire extinguishers having a gross weight exceeding 40 pounds (18 kg) shall be installed so that its top is not more than 3.5 feet (1067 mm) above the floor. The clearance between the floor and the bottom of installed hand-held extinguishers shall not be less than 4 inches (102mm).”

12. Delete section 907.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following, while retaining existing subsections:

“**907.1 Fire Alarm Systems - General.** The State's minimum requirements for fire alarm systems shall be as required by NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code* as adopted by this Chapter. Fire alarm systems shall be installed, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm Code*, as adopted by this Chapter.”

13. Delete sections 907.2 through 907.16 in their entirety and without substitution.

14. Delete section 909.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**909.1 Scope and purpose.** This section applies to mechanical or passive smoke control systems when they are required for proposed (new) buildings or portions thereof by provisions of the *Life Safety Code (LSC)* or this *Code*, as adopted by this Chapter, or by provisions of the *International Building Code (IBC)*, as adopted by the Department of Community Affairs. The purpose of this section is to establish minimum requirements for the design, installation, and acceptance testing of smoke control systems that are intended to provide a tenable environment for the evacuation or relocation of occupants. These provisions are not intended for the preservation of contents, the timely restoration of operations, or for assistance in fire suppression or overhaul activities. Smoke control systems regulated by this section serve a different purpose than the smoke- and heat- venting provisions found in Section 910. Mechanical smoke control systems shall not be considered exhaust systems under Chapter 5 of the *International Mechanical Code (IMC)*.”

15. Delete section 909.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**909.2 General design requirements.** Buildings, structures, or portions thereof required by provisions of the *Life Safety Code (LSC)* or this *Code*, as adopted by this Chapter, or by provisions of the

International Building Code, as adopted by the Department of Community Affairs, to have a smoke control system or systems shall have such systems designed in accordance with the applicable requirements of Section 909 of this *Code* and the generally accepted and well established principles of engineering relevant to the design. The construction documents shall include sufficient information and detail to describe adequately the elements of the design necessary for the proper implementation of the smoke control systems. These documents shall be accompanied with sufficient information and analysis to demonstrate compliance with these provisions.”

16. Add a new section 909.2.1 to read as follows:

“**909.2.1 Smoke Control.** For the purposes of 909.2 the following publications shall be considered as providing the generally accepted and well established principals of engineering relevant to design of required smoke control systems.

- (1) NFPA 92A, *Standard for Smoke Control Systems Utilizing Barriers and Pressure Differences*
- (2) NFPA 92B, *Standard for Smoke Management Systems in Malls, Atria, and Large Areas*
- (3) NFPA SPP-53, *Smoke Control in Fire Safety Design*
- (4) ASHRAE/SFPE, *Design of Smoke Management Systems*
- (5) ASHRAE, *Guideline 5: Guideline for Commissioning Smoke Management Systems*”
- (6) NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code* (For non-mandatory guidance involving systems for existing detention and correction facilities refer to A.23.3.1.3 of the 2000 Edition)

17. Add a new section 914.7.3 to read as follows:

“**914.7.3 Limited Use Special Amusement Buildings:** Special amusement buildings not open to the public in excess of 45 days shall be permitted, provided all of the following conditions are met:

1. Portable fire extinguishers with a minimum of a 2A:10B:C rating are placed at each activity or viewing station;
2. A smoke detection system is placed throughout the facility with a detector located at each activity or viewing station and located throughout corridors and halls not to exceed a spacing more than 15 feet (4.6 m) from a wall or more than 30 feet (9.1 m) on center;
3. Emergency lighting shall be provided which will cause illumination of the means of egress upon activation of the fire alarm, any required smoke detector, or upon loss of power;
4. Personnel dedicated for the sole purpose of providing a fire watch shall be stationed at each activity or viewing station. Such personnel shall be provided with a direct communication device for communication with all other stations throughout the facility. In addition such personnel shall be provided with appropriate training for the operation of portable fire extinguishing equipment;
5. Communication to the responding fire department of emergency dispatch center is available from the facility;
6. The facility shall be posted prohibiting smoking with smoking receptacles located a minimum of 15 feet (9.1 m) from the structure;
7. A fire tour is conducted throughout the structure every hour and documentation of the time the tour was conducted including the name of personnel conducting the fire tour is maintained. Such documentation shall be readily available to the code official upon request.”

(j) Modifications to Chapter 10:

1. Delete sections 1001 through 1027 in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

“**1001.1 General.** Proposed (new) and existing buildings or portions thereof shall be provided with means of egress and related safeguards as set forth by NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, as adopted by this Chapter. (Refer to Table 102.10, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE)

2. Add the following section 1001.2 to read as follows:

“**1001.2 Overcrowding and Life Safety Hazard Prevention.** Overcrowding or admittance of any person beyond the approved capacity of a building or a portion thereof shall not be allowed. It is the responsibility of the manager and the person in charge of a building, structure, or portion thereof not to allow an overcrowded condition or any condition which constitutes a life safety hazard to exist, and to take

prompt action to remedy an overcrowded condition or life safety hazard when evidence of such a condition is noted, or when advised or ordered by the Fire Code Official or his/her representative. (Refer to 107.6)”

3. Delete section 1028.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**1028.1 General.** The means of egress and related safeguards for buildings and structures or portions thereof shall be maintained in accordance with this section and with the provisions of NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, as adopted by this Chapter.”

4. Delete section 1028.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**1028.4 Exit signs, emergency lighting, and emergency power systems.** Exit signs shall be properly maintained and shall be operable when a building or structure is occupied. Emergency lighting and emergency power for exit signs shall be maintained so as to be in a state of operational readiness at any time a building or structure is occupied. Emergency generators and power systems shall be tested and maintained as set forth by 604.3 of this *Code*.”

(k) Modifications to Chapter 11:

1. Delete section 1103.5 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**1103.5 Dispensing of flammable and combustible liquids.** No dispensing, transfer or storage of flammable or combustible liquids shall be permitted inside any building or structure.

“**Exceptions:**

“1. As provided in Chapter 34 of this *Code*, provided the provisions are not less protective than the provisions of any applicable codes and standards adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.

“2. When the procedures used follow the guidelines and requirements set forth in NFPA 410 – *Standard for Aircraft Maintenance*, adopted by this Chapter.”

2. Delete sections 1106.1 through 1106.21.1 in their entirety and substitute in their place a new paragraph 1106.1 to read as follows:

“**1106.1 Aircraft motor vehicle fuel-dispensing stations and Airport Fuel Systems.** All aircraft motor vehicle fuel-dispensing stations and airport fuel systems shall be in accordance with Chapter 120-3-11 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner entitled, ‘Rules and Regulations for Flammable and Combustible Liquids.’”

3. Delete section 1107.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**1107.1 General.** Helistops and heliports shall be maintained in accordance with Section 1107. Helistops and heliports on buildings or structures shall be constructed in accordance with the *IBC* and the requirements set forth by NFPA 418, *Standard for Heliports*, adopted by this Chapter.”

(l) Modification to Chapter 22.

1. Delete sections 2201.1 through 2201.6 in their entirety and substitute in their place a new paragraph 2201.1 to read as follows:

“**2201.1 Scope.** Automotive motor fuel-dispensing facilities, marine motor fuel-dispensing facilities, fleet vehicle motor fuel-dispensing facilities and repair garages shall be in accordance with Chapter 120-3-11 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner entitled, ‘Rules and Regulations for Flammable and Combustible Liquids’.”

Exception: This chapter shall apply to hydrogen motor fuel-dispensing and generation facilities as specified in section 2209 and repair garages where referenced by subsection 406.6, entitled, ‘Repair Garages,’ of the *International Building Code*.

2. Delete sections 2203 through 2208 and all other paragraphs there under and section 2210 all other paragraphs there under in their entirety without substitution.

(m) Modification to Chapter 27:

1. Add two new exceptions 11 and 12 to section 2701.1 to read as follows:

“11. Storage, transportation, use, dispensing, mixing and handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids as outlined in Chapter 120-3-11 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner entitled, ‘Rules and Regulations for Flammable and Combustible Liquids.’

12. Storage, handling, and transportation of liquefied petroleum gas (LP-Gas) and the installation of LP-gas equipment pertinent to systems for such use as outlined Chapter 120-3-16 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner entitled, ‘Rules and Regulations for Liquefied Petroleum Gases.’”

2. In Table 2703.11.1, add superscript “k” to Oxidizers in the Material column and add the following footnote “k” to read as follows:

“k. Group M occupancies with Class 2 and Class 3 oxidizers exceeding these quantities shall include fire protection in accordance with section 7.4 of NFPA 430, *Code for the Storage of Liquid and Solid Oxidizers* adopted by this Chapter .”

(n) Modifications to Chapter 33:

1. Delete sections 3301 through 3307 and all related paragraphs there under in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

“**3301. Explosives and blasting.** The provisions of Chapter 120-3-10 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner entitled, ‘Rules and Regulations for Explosives and Blasting Agents’ shall govern the possession, manufacture, storage, handling, sale and use of explosives, explosive materials and small arms ammunitions.”

2. Delete section 3308.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**3308.1 GENERAL PROVISIONS.** In addition to the requirements of this Section for the display of fireworks the provisions of O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2, and Chapter 120-3-22, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, shall apply. Where there may be a conflict between a provision of this Section and a provision of the above referenced law or regulation, the provision of the above referenced law or regulation shall apply. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the use of fireworks by railroads or other transportation agencies for the signal purposes or illumination, or the sale or use of blank cartridges for a show or theater, or for signal or ceremonial purposes in athletics or sports or for the use by military organizations.”

3. Delete section 3308.11 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**3308.11 Retail display and sale.** (a) Fireworks as defined in the Official Code of Georgia (O.C.G.A.) Title 25, Chapter 10 in 25-10-1 (a)(1) shall not be made available for sale at retail or wholesale, except as provided in O.C.G.A. 25-10. (b) Non-explosive sparkling devices as defined in O.C.G.A. 25-10-1(b) are permitted for retail sales to the public, provided, however, it is unlawful for any such devices to be sold to any person under 18 years of age (O.C.G.A. 25-10-2(b)(1)). In addition, it is unlawful to sell such items to any person by any means other than an in-person, face-to-face sale. Further, such person shall provide proper identification to the seller at the time of such purchase. The term ‘proper identification’ means any document issued by a governmental agency containing a description of the person, such person’s photograph, or both, and giving such person’s date of birth and includes without being limited to, a passport, military identification card, driver’s license, or an identification card authorized under O.C.G.A. Sections 40-5-100 through 40-5-104. (c) In areas where devices are stored or displayed for retail sales, at least one pressurized-water type portable fire extinguisher complying with NFPA 10, as adopted by this Chapter shall be located not more than 20 feet and not closer than 15 feet from the storage or display location. In addition, “NO SMOKING” signs complying with Section 310 shall be conspicuously posted in areas of such storage or display, unless in a building where smoking is clearly marked as prohibited.”

(o) Modification to Chapter 34:

1. Add a new nonapplicability paragraph number 10 to section 3401.2 to read as follows:

“10. The storage, transportation, use, dispensing, mixing and handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids as outlined in Chapter 120-3-11 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner entitled,

'Rules and Regulations for Flammable and Combustible Liquids.'

(p) Modifications to Chapter 38:

1. Delete Chapter 38 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**CHAPTER 38 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES.** The provisions relating to the storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases shall be those in NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-16, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. (Refer to Table 102.10), CODES REFERENCE GUIDE)”

(p) Modifications to Chapter 45:

1. Delete Chapter 45 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**CHAPTER 45 REFERENCED STANDARDS.** Replace the ICC EC - 06 *ICC Electrical Code* reference with the *Georgia State Minimum Standard Electrical Code (National Electrical Code)*. The following are the section numbers where such references exist:

603.1.3, 603.1.7, 603.5.2, 604.2.16.1, 604.2.16.2, 605.1, 605.3, 605.4, 605.9, 606.16, 904.3.1, 907.6, 909.11, 909.12.1, 909.16.3, 1106.3.4, 1204.2.3, Table 1304.1, 1404.7, 1503.2.1, 1503.2.1.1, 1503.2.1.4, 1503.2.5, 1504.6.1.2.2, 1504.9.4, 1604.5, 1703.2.1, 1803.7.1, 1803.7.2, 1803.7.3, 1903.4, 2004.1, 2201.5, 2205.4, 2208.8.1.2.4, 2209.2.3, 2211.3.1, 2211.8.1.2.4, 2403.12.6.1, 2404.15.7, 2606.4, 2703.7.3, 2703.8.7.1, 2703.9.4, 2704.7, 2705.1.5, 3003.7.6, 3003.8, 3003.16.11, 3003.16.14, 3203.7, 3203.7.2, 3403.1, Table 3403.1.1, 3403.1.3, 3404.2.8.12, 3404.2.8.17, 3406.2.8, 3503.1.5, 3503.1.5.1, 3606.5.5, 3606.5.6, 3704.2.2.8

Replace the NFPA Standard Reference numbers with the year edition with the same NFPA Standard Reference numbers and titles however; each year edition shall be those as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner Chapters 102-3-3, 120-3-10, 120-3-11 and 120-3-12. The following are the Standard Reference numbers and the section numbers where such references exist:

NFPA

National Fire Protection Association; Batterymarch Park; Quincy, MA 02269

Standard Referenced
By number and title

reference in code
section number

10	Portable Fire Extinguishers	Table 901.6.1, 906.2, 906.3, Table 906.3(1), Table 906.3(2), 2106.3
11	Low-, Medium-, High-expansion Foam	904.7, 3404.2.9.1.2
11A	Medium- and High-expansion Foam Systems	904.7, 3404.2.9.1.2
12	Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems	Table 901.6.1, 904.8, 904.11
12A	Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems	Table 901.6.1, 904.9
13	Installation of Sprinkler Systems	Table 704.1, 903.3.1.1, 903.3.2, 903.3.5.1.1, 903.3.5.2, 904.11, 905.3.4, 907.9, 2301.1, 2304.2, Table 2306.2, 2306.9, 2307.2, 2307.2.1, 2308.2.2, 2308.2.2.1, 2310.1, 2501.1, 2804.1, 2806.5.7, 3404.3.3.9, Table 3404.3.6.3(7), 3404.3.7.5.1, 3404.3.8.4
13D	Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes	903.3.1.3, 903.3.5.1.1
13R	Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height	903.3.1.2, 903.3.5.1.1, 903.3.5.1.2, 903.4
14	Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems	905.2, 905.3.4, 905.4.2, 905.8
15	Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection	3404.2.9.1.3
16	Installation of Foam-water Sprinkler and Foam-water Spray Systems	904.7, 904.11
17	Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems	Table 901.6.1, 904.6, 904.11
17A	Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems	Table 901.6.1, 904.5, 904.11
20	Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection	913.1, 913.2, 913.5.1
22	Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection	508.2.2
24	Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and their Appurtenances.	508.2.1, 909.5
25	Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Water-based Fire Protection Systems	508.5.3, Table 901.6.1, 904.7.1, 912.6, 913.5,
30	Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code	403.6.2, 3403.6.2.1, 3404.2.7, 3404.2.7.1, 3404.2.7.2, 3404.2.7.3.6, 3404.2.7.4, 3404.2.7.6, 3404.2.7.7, 3404.2.7.8, 3404.2.7.9, 3404.2.9.2, 3404.2.9.3, 3404.2.9.5.1.1, 3404.2.9.5.1.2, 3404.2.9.5.1.3, 3404.2.9.5.1.4, 3404.2.9.5.1.5, 3404.2.9.5.2, 3404.2.9.6.4, 3404.2.10.2, 3404.2.11.4, 3404.2.11.5.2,

		3404.2.12.1, 3404.3.1, 3404.3.6, 3404.3.7.2.3, 3404.3.7.5.1, 3404.3.8.4, 3406.8.3
30A	Code for Motor Fuel-dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages	2201.4, 2201.5, 2201.6, 2206.6.3, 2210.1
30B	Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products	2801.1, 2803.1, 2804.1, Table 2804.3.1, Table 2804.3.2, Table 2804.3.2.2, 2804.4.1, 2804.5.2, 2804.6, Table 2806.2, 2806.2.3, 2806.3.2, Table 2806.4, 2806.5.1, 2806.5.6, 2807.1
31	Installation of Oil-burning Equipment	603.1.7, 603.3.1, 603.3.3
32	Dry Cleaning Plants	1207.1, 1207.3
33	Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials	1504.3.2
34	Dipping and Coating Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids	1505.3, 1505.4.1.1
35	Manufacture of Organic Coatings	2001.3, 2005.4
40	Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Film	306.2
51	Design and Installation of Oxygen-fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes	2601.5, 2607.1, 2609.1
51A	Acetylene Cylinder Charging Plants	2608.1
52	Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Vehicular Fuel System Code	3001.1
55	Standard for the Storage, Use and Handling of Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids in Portable and Stationery Containers Cylinders and Tanks	2209.2.1, 3201.1, 3501.1, 4001.1
57	Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Vehicular Fuel System Code	3001.1
58	Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code	3801.1, 3803.1, 3803.2.1, 3803.2.1.2, 3803.2.1.7, 3803.2.2, 3804.1, 3804.3.1, 3804.4, 3806.2, 3806.3, 3807.2, 3808.1, 3808.2, 3809.11.2, 3811.3
59A	Production, Storage and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	3001.1, 3201.1
61	Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Products Facilities	Table 1304.1
69	Explosion Prevention Systems	911.1, 911.3, Table 1304.1
72	National Fire Alarm Code	509.1, Table 901.6.1, 903.4.1, 904.3.5, 907.2, 907.2.1.1, 907.2.10, 907.2.10.4, 907.2.11.2, 907.2.11.3, 907.2.12.2.3, 907.2.12.3, 907.3, 907.5, 907.6, 907.10.2, 907.11, 907.15, 907.17, 907.18, 907.20, 907.20.2, 907.20.5
80	Fire Doors and Fire Windows	703.2, 1008.1.3.3
85	Boiler and Combustion System Hazards Code	Table 1304.1
86	Ovens and Furnaces	2101.1
92B	Smoke Management Systems in Malls, Atria and Large Spaces	909.8
99	Health Care Facilities	3006.4
101	Life Safety Code	1025.6.2
110	Emergency and Standby Power Systems	604.1, 604.3, 604.4, 913.5.2, 913.5.3
111	Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems	604.1, 604.3, 604.4
120	Coal Preparation Plants	Table 1304.1
160	Flame Effects Before an Audience	308.3.6
211	Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances	603.2
230	Fire Protection of Storage	2301.1, 2308.4, 2310.1, 2501.1, 3404.3.3.9
241	Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations	1401.1
260	Methods of Tests and Classification System for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture	805.1.1.1, 805.2.1.1, 805.3.1.1
261	Method of Test for Determining Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Material Assemblies to Ignition by Smoldering Cigarettes	805.2.1.1, 805.3.1.1
265	Method of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Wall Coverings in Full Height Panels and Walls	803.5.1, 803.5.1.1, 803.5.1.2
286	Standard Method of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth	803.1, 803.1.2, 803.1.2.1, 803.5.1
303	Fire Protection Standard for Marinas and Boatyards	905.3.7
385	Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids	3406.5.4.5, 3406.6, 3406.6.1
407	Aircraft Fuel Servicing	1106.2, 1106.3
409	Aircraft Hangars	914.8.2, 914.8.5
430	Storage of Liquid and Solid Oxidizers	4004.1.4
484	Combustible Metals, Metal Powders, and Metal Dusts	Table 1304.1
490	Storage of Ammonium Nitrate	3301.1.5
495	Explosive Materials Code	911.1, 911.4, 3301.1.1, 3301.1.5, 3302.1, 3304.2, 3304.6.2, 3304.6.3, 3304.7.1, 3305.1, 3306.1, 3306.5.2.1, 3306.5.2.3, 3307.1, 3307.9, 3307.11, 3307.15
498	Safe Havens and Interchange Lots for Vehicles Transporting Explosives	3301.1.2
505	Powered Industrial Trucks, Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Maintenance, and Operation	2703.7.3
654	Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids	Table 1304.1
655	Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions	Table 1304.1
664	Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities	Table 1304.1, 1905.3
701	Methods of Fire Tests for Flame-propagation of Textiles and Films	806.2, 807.1, 807.1.2, 807.2, 807.4.2.2, 1703.5

703	Fire Retardant Impregnated Wood and Fire Retardant Coatings for Building Materials	803.4
704	Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response	606.7, 1802.1, 2404.2, 2703.2.2.1, 2703.2.2.2, 2703.5, 2703.10.2, 2705.1.10, 2705.2.1.1, 2705.4.4, 3203.4.1, 3404.2.3.2
750	Water Mist Fire Protection Systems.	Table 901.6.1
1122	Model Rocketry	3301.1.4
1123	Fireworks Display	3302.1, 3304.2, 3308.1, 3308.2.2, 3308.5, 3308.6
1124	Manufacture, Transportation, Storage, and Retail Sales of Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles	3302.1, 3304.2, 3305.1, 3305.3, 3305.4, 3305.5
1125	Manufacture of Model Rocket and High Power Rocket Motors	3301.1.4
1126	Use of Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience	3304.2, 3305.1, 3308.1, 3308.2.2, 3308.4, 3308.5
1127	High Power Rocketry	3301.1.4
2001	Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems	Table 901.6.1, 904.10"

(2) NFPA 10, 2002 Edition, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 6:

1. Delete 6.3.4* in its entirety and insert in its place the following. 6.3.4.1 shall remain unchanged.
“6.3.4* Service, Maintenance and Tests Recordkeeping. Each portable fire extinguisher shall have a tag or tags installed with regard to the installation, inspection, recharging, repair, service or testing in compliance with this *Code* and with 120-3-23-.05 of Chapter 120-3-23 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

2. Delete paragraph 6.3.4.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“6.3.4.2 Verification of Service (Maintenance or Recharging). Each extinguisher that has undergone maintenance that includes internal examination or that has been recharged (*see 6.4.5*) shall have a ‘Verification of Service’ collar located around the neck of the container. The collar shall contain a singular piece of uninterrupted material forming a hole of a size that will not permit the collar assembly to move over the neck of the container unless the valve is completely removed. The collar shall not interfere with the operation of the fire extinguisher. The ‘Verification of Service’ collar shall include: the month and year the service was performed, indicated by a perforation such as is done by a hand punch; the Company Name; and Name and Permit Number of the person performing the service.”

3. Delete subsection 6.4.5 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“6.4.5 Recharge Recordkeeping. Each fire extinguisher shall have an approved tag or label securely attached that shall include: Company Name and Name and Permit Number of the person performing the service; and the month and year the recharging was performed. A ‘Verification of Service’ (maintenance or recharging) collar in accordance with 6.3.4.2 shall also be attached to the extinguisher.”

(3) NFPA 11, 2005 Edition, Standard for Low-, Medium-, and High-Expansion Foam

Modifications: None

(4) NFPA 12, 2005 Edition, Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems

Modifications: None

(5) NFPA 12A, 2005 Edition, Standard on Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems

Modifications: None

(6) NFPA 13, 2002 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems

Modifications:

(a) Modification to Chapter 4:

1. Add a new Section 4.4 to read as follows:

“4.4 Modification of Existing Sprinkler Systems. In existing sprinkler systems, heads may be relocated from original installation locations. All alterations or modifications to existing branch lines shall

be submitted with hydraulic calculations if work is outside of scope of subsections 4.4.1 through 4.4.4. New hydraulic data nameplate shall be placed on any modified system at the riser or sectional valve along with the existing hydraulic data nameplate.

“**4.4.1** One additional sprinkler may be added to an original installation location if the additional sprinkler is in a remotely located or non-communicating compartment from the existing or relocated sprinkler.

“**4.4.2** Two sprinklers may be added to an existing branch line if the additional sprinklers are in remotely located or non-communicating compartments from the existing or relocated sprinkler.

“**4.4.3** New branch lines added to existing cross mains shall be sized the same as the existing branch lines.

“**4.4.4** No more than two heads shall be supplied from 1 inch (25.4 mm) pipe unless the existing system was calculated to supply more than two heads. In such case, the calculated maximum for 1 inch (25.4 mm) pipe shall take precedence.”

(b) Modification to Chapter 8:

1. Add an Annex A.8.14.4.1 to **8.14.4.1** to read as follows:

“**A.8.14.4.1** It is the intent of this section to apply the requirement for draft stops and closely spaced sprinklers to openings in fire rated floor / ceiling assemblies. It is not the intent of this section to require draft stops and closely spaced sprinklers to the perimeter around mezzanines, raised platforms, lofts or other places where stairs or escalators ascend to a floor or landing that is open to the space below.

2. Renumber existing 8.14.4.2 to 8.14.4.2.1 and add a new 8.14.4.2.2 to read as follows:

“**8.14.4.2.1** Draft stops required by Section 8.14.4.1 shall not be required in Light and Ordinary Hazard Occupancies utilizing quick response sprinklers throughout.”

3. Add a new exception to paragraph 8.14.5.3 to read as follows:

“*Exception: Sprinklers may be omitted from elevator machine rooms which are two-hour fire rated and are provided with smoke detection interconnected to the building fire alarm system.*”

(c) Modification to Chapter 12:

1. Delete subparagraph 12.3.2.5.1.2(3) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“(3) Shelves shall be slatted using a minimum nominal 2 inch (51 mm) thick by maximum nominal 6 inch (152.4 mm) wide slat held in place by spacers secured to the racks that maintain a minimum 2 inch (51 mm) opening between each slat.”

2. Delete subparagraph 12.3.3.5.1.2(3) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“(3) Shelves shall be slatted using a minimum nominal 2 inch (51 mm) thick by maximum nominal 6 inch (152.4 mm) wide slat held in place by spacers secured to the racks that maintain a minimum 2 inch (51 mm) opening between each slat.”

3. In Table 12.4.2(d), change the number of sprinklers in the 25.2 Nominal K-factor rows from “12 (see Note 3)” to “15 (see Note 6)” and add the following Note 6:

“6. The design area shall consist of the hydraulically most demanding area of 15 sprinklers, consisting of five sprinklers on each of three branch lines. The design area shall include a minimum operating area of 1,200 square feet (111.5 sq m).”

4. Delete Section 12.7 and substitute in its place the following:

“12.7 Special Designs.

“Designs using criteria from this section shall be permitted subject to approval by the authority having jurisdiction. Use of this criteria shall require a rack plan be maintained and be made available to the authority having jurisdiction upon demand. This plan shall indicate the section containing the criteria used for the design and shall be on a bay-by-bay basis.”

5. Delete paragraph 12.7.2.1(2) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“(2) Shelves shall be slatted using a minimum nominal 2 inch thick by maximum nominal 6 inch wide slat held in place by spacers secured to the racks that maintain a minimum 2 inch opening between each slat.”

6. Delete paragraph 12.7.2.1(4) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“(4) Solid plywood shelving (3 feet 6 inches x 8 feet 3 inches) shall be permissible over the wood slats at the 5 foot level provided that shelves in item (5) are not installed in the same bay and item (13) is not used within 4 feet of the bay.”

7. Delete paragraph 12.7.2.1(7) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“(7) Solid veneered particleboard displays shall be permissible provided that: all flues are maintained; only one of either is installed per bay up to the 12 foot level; the top of the display is open to shelves with spacers or wire mesh shelves; and shelves per item (4) or (5) are not installed in the bay and item (13) is not used within 4 feet of the bay.”

8. Delete paragraph 12.7.2.1(13) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“(13) Storage in the aisle shall be permissible provided the aisle storage is no more than 4 feet high, a minimum clear aisle of 4 feet is maintained, and aisle storage shall not exceed 16 square feet per 120 square feet of aisle area.”

(d) Modification to Chapter 14:

1. Add a new 14.1.2.1 to read as follows:

“14.1.2.1 Where plan review notes returned with submitted plans or comments on submitted plans by the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ), indicating the need for corrections, such corrections shall be made by the Fire Protection Sprinkler Designer. Only after the needed corrections are made and shown on corrected plans shall changes by installation personnel be allowed. Corrected plans shall be kept at the project site and shall be firmly attached to the set of plans stamped as approved with comments by the AHJ. Submitted plans returned without the approval stamp of the AHJ shall have corrections made and be resubmitted to the AHJ for review and approval. The installation of a system shall not be allowed where plans have been returned without an approval stamp until corrected plans have been submitted, reviewed, and stamped as approved by the AHJ.”

2. Add new items to subsection 14.1.3 to read as follows:

“(45) Type of construction, (i.e. obstructed or unobstructed as defined in Section 3.7), and the distance between the sprinkler deflector and the structure in exposed structure areas.

“(46) Indicate the system is a NFPA 13 designed system.

“(47) Owner’s Certificate, provided in accordance with Section 4.3.

“(48) Name, number and signature of Certificate of Competency & Designer.”

3. Add a new subsection 14.4.4.8.3 to read as follows:

“14.4.4.8.3 There shall be a minimum 10 psi (0.69 bar) cushion between the hydraulically calculated sprinkler system demand and supply when there is a backflow prevention device present.

“*Exception: 10 psi (0.69 bar) cushion may be lowered with permission of the authority having jurisdiction.*”

4. Add a new subparagraph 14.4.4.8.4 to read as follows:

“**14.4.4.8.4** There shall be a minimum 15 psi (1.03 bar) cushion between the hydraulically calculated sprinkler system demand and supply in systems that do not have a backflow prevention device.

“*Exception: 15 psi (1.05 bar) cushion may be lowered with permission of the authority having jurisdiction.*”

(e) Modification to Chapter 15:

1. Add a new paragraph 15.2.1.3 to read as follows:

“**15.2.1.3** A water test taken to determine the period of highest demand and made not more than six months prior to plan submittal shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction with all new system designs.”

(7) NFPA 13D, 2002 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One-and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes

Modifications: None

(8) NFPA 13R, 2002 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height

Modifications:

(a) Modification to Chapter 1:

1. Delete Section 1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**1.1 Scope.** This standard deals with the design and installation of automatic sprinkler systems for protection against fire hazards in residential occupancies, personal care homes, assisted living homes, day-care centers and group day-care homes, up to and including four stories in height. When a single-story open-air parking structure of fire-restrictive construction having a rating greater than 2-hours is below a four-story residential occupancy, the structure is considered within this scope.”

2. Delete Section 1.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**1.2 Purpose.** The purpose of this standard is to provide design and installation requirements for a sprinkler system to aid in the detection and control of fires in residential occupancies, day-care centers, group day-care homes, personal care homes, and assisted living homes, and thus provide improved protection against injury, loss of life, and property damage. A sprinkler system designed and installed in accordance with this standard is expected to prevent flashover (total involvement) in the room of fire origin, where sprinklered, and to improve the chance for occupants to escape or be evacuated.”

(b) Modification to Chapter 3:

1. Add a new paragraph 3.3.4.1 to read as follows:

“**3.3.4.1 Day-care Center** - A day-care facility subject to licensure or commission by the Department of Human Resources where more than 12 clients receive care. A day-care center is within the definition of a dwelling unit.”

2. Add a new paragraph 3.3.4.2 to read as follows:

“**3.3.4.2 Group Day-care Home** - A day-care facility subject to licensure or commission by the Department of Human Resources where at least seven but not more than 12 clients receive care. A group day-care home is within the definition of a dwelling unit.”

3. Add a new paragraph 3.3.4.3 to read as follows:

“**3.3.4.3 Dwelling** - Any building which contains not more than one or two 'dwelling units' intended to be used, rented, leased, hired out to be occupied for habitation purposes, or for use as a day-care center, a group day-care home, or as a personal care home/assisted living facility.”

4. Add a new paragraph 3.3.4.4 to read as follows:

“**3.3.4.4 Outside Dwelling Unit** - Any area such as, but not limited to, storage, mechanical and equipment rooms and/or other area(s) that, in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction, constitutes a fire hazard in excess of the hazards normally found within the dwelling unit.”

5. Add a new paragraph 3.3.4.5 to read as follows:

“**3.3.4.5 Personal Care Home/Assisted Living Facility** - Any building or part thereof that is used for the lodging or boarding of seven or more residents, not related by blood or marriage to the owners or operators, for the purpose of providing personal care services.”

6. Delete subsection 3.3.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“3.3.6 Residential Occupancies. Occupancies, as specified in the scope of this standard, include the following, as defined in NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, or by State law, or by the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner: (1) Apartment buildings, (2) Lodging and rooming houses, (3) Board and care facilities, (4) Hotels, motels, and dormitories, (5) Personal care homes and assisted living facilities (prompt and slow evacuation type), (6) Day-care centers and group day-care homes.”

(c) Modification to Chapter 4:

1. Add a new Section 4.3 to read as follows:

“4.3 Minimum Pipe Sizes. Minimum pipe sizes shall be ¾ inch (19.1 mm) for copper and 1 inch (25.4 mm) for steel. For other approved pipe or tubing used, a minimum size of ¾ inch (19.1 mm) for those with a Hazen-Williams ‘C’ value of 150 or more and 1 inch (19.1 mm) for those less than 150.”

(d) Modification to Chapter 6:

1. Add a new item (26) to subsection 6.1.7 to read as follows:

“(26) Indicate the system is an NFPA 13R designed system.”

2. Add an exception to subsection 6.5.4 to read as follows:

“Exception: A fire pump not meeting NFPA 20, Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection, may be acceptable for day-care centers, day-care homes, and personal care homes based upon documentation and subject to written approval of the authority having jurisdiction.”

3. Add a new paragraph 6.6.1.4 to read as follows:

“6.6.1.4 A non-multipurpose piping system shall be isolated from the domestic water system by not less than two spring-loaded check valves or equivalent.”

4. Add a new paragraph 6.6.1.5 to read as follows:

“6.6.1.5 All valves controlling water supplies for sprinkler systems or portions thereof, including floor control valves, shall be easily accessible to authorized persons. Water supply connections shall not extend into or through a building unless such connection is under control of an outside listed indicating valve or an inside listed indicating valve located near an outside wall of the building.”

5. Delete paragraph 6.8.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“6.8.1 Sprinklers shall be installed in all areas except where omission is permitted by 6.8.2 through 6.8.6 excluding day-care facilities. Sprinklers shall be installed in all areas of day-care facilities except where omission is permitted by 6.8.4 and 6.8.5.”

(9) NFPA 14, 2003 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Standpipe, and Hose Systems
Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Delete Section 1-1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“1-1 Scope. The State's minimum requirements for standpipes shall be established by the *IFC* and *IBC* (Refer to Table 102.10, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE) of the *IFC*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner). In addition, the requirements for occupant hoses are eliminated for new and existing buildings subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction. Where the installation of standpipes and /or hose systems is required, this standard covers the minimum requirements for the installation of standpipes and hose systems for buildings and structures. This standard does not cover requirements for periodic inspection, testing, and maintenance of standpipe systems. (*See NFPA 25, Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems.*)”

(b) Modification to Chapter 7:

1. Delete 7.8.1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**7.8.1.1** Hydraulically designed standpipe systems shall be designed to provide the waterflow rate required by Section 7.10 at a minimum residual pressure of 100 psi (6.9 bar) at the outlet of the hydraulically most remote 2-1/2 inch (65 mm) hose connection and 65 psi (4.5 bar) at the outlet of the hydraulically most remote 1-1/2 (38 mm) hose station.

Exception No. 1: Where the local Fire Chief or local Fire Code Official having fire suppression jurisdiction permits lower than 100 psi (6.9 bar) for 2-1/2 inch (65 mm) hose connections, based upon local suppression tactics, the pressure shall be permitted to be reduced to not less than 65 psi (4.5 bar).

Exception No. 2: Where the building is protected throughout by a supervised automatic sprinkler system and the building is not a high-rise, as defined in 3.3.9, the minimum residual pressure provisions shall not be mandatory when the standpipe system piping is a minimum of eight inches (8”) nominal diameter.

Exception No. 3: Existing high-rise buildings, as defined in 3.3.9, that are protected throughout by a supervised automatic sprinkler system shall be permitted a reduction of the minimum residual pressure requirement of 100 psi (6.9 bar) at the hydraulically most remote 2-1/2 inch (63.5 mm) hose connection to 65 psi (4.5 bar).”

2. Delete 7.8.2.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**7.8.2.1** Pipe schedule designed standpipe systems shall have piping sized in accordance with the pipe schedule in **Table 7.8.2.1** to provide the required waterflow rate at a minimum residual pressure of 100 psi (6.9 bar) at the topmost 2-1/2 inch (65 mm) hose connection and 65 psi (4.5 bar) at the topmost 1-1/2 inch (38 mm) hose connection.

Exception No. 1: Where the local Fire Chief or local Fire Code Official having fire suppression jurisdiction permits lower than 100 psi (6.9 bar) for 2-1/2 inch (65 mm) hose connections, based upon local suppression tactics, the pressure shall be permitted to be reduced to not less than 65 psi (4.5 bar).

Exception No. 2: Where the building is protected throughout by a supervised automatic sprinkler system and the building is not a high-rise, as defined in 3.3.9, the minimum residual pressure provisions shall not be mandatory when the standpipe system piping is a minimum of eight inches (8”) nominal diameter.

Exception No. 3: Existing high-rise buildings, as defined in 3.3.9, that are protected throughout by a supervised automatic sprinkler system shall be permitted a reduction of the minimum residual pressure requirement of 100 psi (6.9 bar) at the hydraulically most remote 2-1/2 inch (63.5 mm) hose connection to 65 psi (4.5 bar).”

(c) Modification to Chapter 9:

1. Add a new subsection 9.1.3 to read as follows:

“**9.1.3** A letter certifying that all pressure restricting and pressure reducing equipment is installed and set per NFPA requirements and manufacturer’s instructions shall be presented to the inspector along with test certificates at the time of final inspection.”

(10) NFPA 15, 2001 Edition, *Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection*

Modifications: None

(11) NFPA 16, 2003 Edition, *Standard for the Installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems*

Modifications: None

(12) NFPA 17, 2002 Edition, *Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems*

Modifications:

(a) Modification to Chapter 1:

1. Delete Section 1.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**1.6* Qualifications.** Only persons who are properly trained and licensed under the requirements

of Chapter 120-3-23, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, shall be considered competent to design, install, and service dry chemical systems.”

(b) Modification to Chapter 9:

1. Delete subsection 9.7.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**9.7.2** Only persons trained and licensed under the requirements of Chapter 120-3-23, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, shall be considered competent to design, install, and service dry chemical extinguishing systems, in accordance with this standard and the manufacturer’s instructions.”

(c) Modification to Chapter 11:

1. Delete subsection 11.4.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**11.4.2** Systems shall be recharged by persons who are properly trained and licensed under the requirements of Chapter 120-3-23, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, in accordance with the manufacturer’s listed installation and maintenance manual.”

(13) NFPA 17A, 2002 Edition, *Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems*
Modifications:

(a) Modification to Chapter 7:

1. Delete Section 1.7 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**1.7* Qualifications.** Only persons who are properly trained and licensed under the requirements of Chapter 120-3-23, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, shall be considered competent to design, install, and service wet chemical systems.”

2. Delete subsection 7.3.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**7.3.2** At least semiannually, maintenance shall be conducted by persons who are trained and licensed under the requirements of Chapter 120-3-23, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, in accordance with the manufacturer’s listed installation and maintenance manual.”

3. Delete subsection 7.4.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**7.4.2** Systems shall be recharged by persons who are properly trained and licensed under the requirements of Chapter 120-3-23, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, in accordance with the manufacturer’s listed installation and maintenance manual.”

4. Add a new paragraph 7.5.2.4 to read as follows:

“**7.5.2.4** Each stored pressure system agent cylinder that has undergone maintenance or hydrostatic testing that includes internal examination, or that has been recharged shall have ‘Verification of Service’ collar located around the neck of the cylinder. The collar shall contain a single circular piece of uninterrupted material forming a hole of a size that will not permit the collar assembly to move over the neck of the cylinder unless the valve is completely removed. The collar shall not interfere with the operation and actuation of the system cylinder. The ‘Verification of Service’ collar shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.

“*Exception No. 1: Stored pressure system cylinders undergoing maintenance before March 1, 2002.*”

“*Exception No. 2: Non-stored pressure cylinders such as cartridge cylinders for cartridge-operated systems do not require a ‘Verification of Service’ collar for the cartridge.*”

(14) NFPA 18, 2006 Edition, *Standard on Wetting Agents*
Modifications: None

(15) NFPA 20, 2003 Edition, *Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection*

Modifications:

(a) Modification to Chapter 2:

1. Add a new paragraph 2-1.1.1 to read as follows:

“**2-1.1.1** At 150% rated capacity or below, the pump suction supply shall not drop below 20 psi (1.38 bar).

Exception: Suction supply pressure may be lowered upon approval of the authority having jurisdiction.”

(b) Modification to Chapter 14:

1. Delete 14.2.7.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**14.2.7.1* Test Equipment.** Calibrated test equipment shall be provided to determine net pump pressure, rate of flow through the pump, volts and amperes for electric motor –driven pumps, and speed.”

2. Add a new 14.2.7.1.1 to read as follows:

“**14.2.7.1.1.** Calibrated test gauges shall be used and bear a label with the latest date of calibration. Gauges must be calibrated a minimum of annually. Calibration of test gauges must be maintained at an accuracy level of plus or minus 1 percent.”

(16) NFPA 22, 2003 Edition, Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection

Modifications: None

(17) NFPA 24, 2002 Edition, Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 4:

1. Add a new item (i) under 4.1.3 (3) to read as follows:

“(i) Method of restraint”

2. Add a new item (d) under 4.1.3 (4) to read as follows:

“(d) Method of restraint”

3. Delete 4.1.3 (5) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“(5) Size, location, and piping arrangement of fire department connections as approved by the local Fire Chief or the local Fire Code Official having jurisdiction.”

4. Add a new 4.1.4 to read as follows:

“The working plan submittal shall include the manufacturer’s installation instructions for specially listed equipment, including descriptions, applications, and limitations for any devices, piping, or fittings.”

(b) Modification to Chapter 7:

1. Delete 7.3.8 without substitution.

(c) Modifications to Chapter 13:

1. Delete Section 13.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**13.1 Private Service Mains.**

“**13.1.1** No pipe smaller than a nominal 8 inches (203 mm) in diameter shall be used to supply more than one hydrant or one hydrant on dead end mains over 500 feet (152 m).

“Exception: Other installations, new or existing, acceptable to and approved by the authority having jurisdiction. NOTE: Pipe sizing should be based upon good engineering practices based on the projected water demand, fire fighting capabilities and water supply characteristics.”

13.1.2 No pipe smaller than a nominal 8 inches (203 mm) in diameter shall be used to supply one hydrant and automatic extinguishing systems.

“Exception: Other installations, new or existing, acceptable to and approved by the authority having jurisdiction. NOTE: Pipe sizing should be based upon good engineering practices based on the projected water demand, fire fighting capabilities and water supply characteristics.”

13.1.3 No pipe smaller than a nominal 8 inches (203 mm) in diameter shall be used to supply more than one hydrant and automatic extinguishing systems on looped mains over 1,000 feet (305 m).

“Exception: Other installations, new or existing, acceptable to and approved by the authority having jurisdiction, the approval shall include a letter from the local responding fire department. NOTE: Pipe sizing should be based upon good engineering practices based on the projected water demand, fire fighting capabilities and water supply characteristics.”

(18) NFPA 25, 2002 Edition, Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 4:

1. Delete subsection 4.3.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

4.3.1 Records of inspections, tests, and maintenance of the system(s) and its components shall be made available to the authority having jurisdiction by the following methods:

“(1) Maintained on site for review by the authority having jurisdiction for a minimum of a three year period.

“(2) On non-compliant or impaired systems a copy of the inspection report shall be forwarded to the authority having jurisdiction by the owner and/or the occupant.”

2. Add a new subsection 4.3.6 to read as follows:

4.3.6 Tagging.

4.3.6.1 Inspection Tag.

“(a) After inspection and testing, an Inspection Tag shall be completed indicating all work that has been done, and then attached to the system in such a position as to permit convenient inspection and not hamper its activation or operation. A new Inspection Tag shall be attached to each system each time an inspection and test service is performed.

“(b) Inspection Tags must be **GREEN** in color having a minimum dimension of 133 mm (5 1/4 inches) in height and 67 mm (2 5/8 inches) in width.

“(c) Inspection tags shall bear the following information in an easily read format:

“1. **‘DO NOT REMOVE BY ORDER OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL.’** This particular information shall be in a minimum of 10pt type and in all capital letters.

“2. The licensed Fire Sprinkler Contractor’s name and physical address;

“3. The license number of the Fire Sprinkler Contractor;

“4. The license number of the fire sprinkler inspector;

“5. The licensed fire sprinkler inspector’s signature;

“6. The day, month and year (to be punched);

“7. The facility name and address.

“(d) Inspection Tags may be printed and established for any period of time. After each printing, a minimum of three sample tags must be forwarded to the State Fire Marshal’s office.

“(e) An Inspection Tag shall only be removed by an authorized representative of a licensed fire sprinkler contractor.

“(f) Should impairments or noncompliance items be found, the licensed inspector shall notify the building owner or his representative and the authority having jurisdiction in writing of all noncompliance items and/or impairments found. A fire sprinkler system compliance Inspection Tag shall not be installed on each system until the impairments or noncompliance items have been corrected and each system has been re-inspected and found to be in a state of

operational readiness.

“4.3.6.2 Noncompliance Tag.

- “(a) If a fire sprinkler system is found in noncompliance with the applicable NFPA standards, a completed Noncompliance Tag shall be attached to the main control valve of each system to indicate that corrective action is necessary.
- “(b) Noncompliance Tags must be YELLOW in color having a minimum dimension of 133 mm (5 1/4 inches) in height and 67 mm (2 5/8 inches) in width.
- “(c) Noncompliance Tags shall bear the following information in an easily read format:
 - “1. ‘DO NOT REMOVE BY ORDER OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL-SYSTEM NOT IN COMPLIANCE WITH NFPA STANDARDS.’ This particular information shall be in a minimum of 10pt type and in all capital letters.
 - “2. The licensed Fire Sprinkler Contractor’s name and physical address;
 - “3. The license number of the Fire Sprinkler Contractor;
 - “4. The license number of the fire sprinkler inspector;
 - “5. The licensed fire sprinkler inspector’s signature;
 - “6. The day, month and year (to be punched);
 - “7. The noncompliance issue(s);
 - “8. The facility name and address.
- “(d) Noncompliance Tags may be printed and established for any period of time. After each printing, a minimum of three sample tags must be forwarded to the State Fire Marshal’s office.
- “(e) The signature of the licensee on a Noncompliance Tag certifies the impairments listed on the label cause the system to be out of compliance with NFPA standards.
- “(f) A Noncompliance Tag shall only be removed by an authorized representative of a licensed fire sprinkler contractor upon re-inspection of the fire sprinkler system.
- “(g) A letter of noncompliance conditions shall be sent to the building owner or authorized representative within five working days of the date of the inspection.

4.3.6.3 Impairment Tag.

- “(a) Should impairments constitute an emergency impairment as defined in this standard, then the inspector shall complete and attach an Impairment Tag to the main control valve of each system and the fire department connection to indicate that corrective action is necessary.
- “(b) Impairment Tags must be RED in color having a minimum dimension of 133 mm (5 1/4 inches) in height and 67 mm (2 5/8 inches) in width.
- “(c) Impairment Tags shall bear the following information in an easily read format:
 - “1. ‘DO NOT REMOVE BY ORDER OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL.’ This particular information shall be in a minimum of 10pt type and in all capital letters.
 - “2. The licensed Fire Sprinkler Contractor’s name and physical address;
 - “3. The license number of the Fire Sprinkler Contractor;
 - “4. The license number of the fire sprinkler inspector;
 - “5. The licensed fire sprinkler inspector’s signature;
 - “6. The day, month and year (to be punched);
 - “7. The emergency impairment(s);
 - “8. The facility name and address.
- “(d) Impairment Tags may be printed and established for any period of time. After each printing, a minimum of three sample tags must be forwarded to the State Fire Marshal’s office.
- “(e) The signature of the licensee on an Impairment Tag certifies the impairments listed on the label cause the system to be out of compliance with NFPA standards.
- “(f) An Impairment Tag shall only be removed by an authorized representative of a licensed fire sprinkler contractor upon re-inspection of the fire sprinkler system.
- “(g) A letter of emergency impairment conditions shall be sent to the building owner or authorized representative and to the occupant within 24 hours of the time of the inspection. The building owner and/or occupant shall notify the authority having jurisdiction within 24 hours of the time of the impairment notification.”

(b) Modifications to Chapter 6:

1. Add a new exception to subsection 6.1 to read as follows:

“Exception: In new and existing buildings, the requirements for hose for occupant use are eliminated, subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction.”

(19) NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(20) NFPA 30A, Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(21) NFPA 30B, Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(22) NFPA 31, Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(23) NFPA 32, Standard for Drycleaning Plants

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(24) NFPA 33, Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(25) NFPA 34, Standard for Dipping and Coating Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(26) NFPA 35, Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(27) NFPA 36, Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(28) NFPA 37, *Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines*

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(29) NFPA 40, 2001 Edition, *Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Film*

Modifications: None

(30) NFPA 42, 2002 Edition, *Code for the Storage of Pyroxylin Plastic*

Modifications: None

(31) NFPA 45, 2004 Edition, *Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals*

Modifications: None

(32) NFPA 51, *Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen-Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes*

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-13, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(33) NFPA 51A, *Standard for Acetylene Cylinder Charging Plants*

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-13, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(34) NFPA 51B, *Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work*

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-13, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(35) NFPA 52, *Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Vehicular Fuel Systems Code*

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-14, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(36) NFPA 53, 2004 Edition, *Recommended Practice on Materials, Equipment, and Systems Used in Oxygen-Enriched Atmospheres*

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new subsection 1-3.1 to read as follows:

“**1-3.1** This document is recognized strictly as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating fire hazards in oxygen-enriched atmospheres. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand-alone code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of the applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.”

(37) NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-14, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, and Chapter 120-3-16, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(38) NFPA 55, 2010 Edition, Standard for the Storage, Use, and Handling of Compressed and Liquefied Gases in Portable Cylinders

Modifications: None

(39) NFPA 58, Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-16, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for the adopted edition and any modifications thereof.

(40) NFPA 59, Utility LP-Gas Plant Code

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-16, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for the adopted edition and any modifications thereof.

(41) NFPA 59A Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-17, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for the adopted edition and any modifications thereof.

(42) NFPA 61, Edition, Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Processing Facilities

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-24, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner for the adopted edition and any modifications.

(43) NFPA 68, Edition, Guide for Venting of Deflagrations

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-24, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner for the adopted edition and any modifications.

(44) NFPA 69, Edition, Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-24, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner for the adopted edition and any modifications.

(45) NFPA 70, 2005 Edition, National Electrical Code

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Article 210, Section 210.8:

1. Add a new subparagraph (6) to Section 400.8(B) to read as follows:

“(6) Within 6 feet of a sink or basin, excluding those listed in Section 517.21.”

(b) Modifications to Article 210, Section 210.12:

1. Delete Section 210.12(B) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“(B) **Dwelling Unit Bedrooms.** All 120-volt, single phase, 15- and 20-ampere branch circuits supplying outlets installed in dwelling unit bedrooms shall be protected by a listed arc-fault circuit interrupter to provide protection of the branch circuit.

FPN: For information on types of arc-fault circuit interrupters, see UL 1699-1999, *Standard for Arc-Fault Circuit Interrupters*.

Exception: The location of the arc-fault circuit interrupter shall be permitted to be at other than the origination of the branch circuit in compliance with (a) and (b):

(a) The arc-fault circuit interrupter installed within 1.8 m (6 ft) of the branch circuit overcurrent device as measured along the branch circuit conductors.

(b) The circuit conductors between the branch circuit overcurrent device and the arc-fault circuit interrupter shall be installed in a metal raceway or a cable with a metallic sheath.”

(ec) Modifications to Article 400, Section 400.7:

1. Add a new Section 400.7(C) to read as follows:

“(C) Tested and listed portable surge protection devices may be utilized on personal computers, word processors, memory typewriters and other similar electronic devices which provide or process electronic information provided they are installed and utilized in accordance with their listings and permanently affixed to reduce the risk of physical damage. The basic standard used to investigate products in the category is UL 1449, “Transient Voltage Suppressors.””

(46) NFPA 70B, 2006 Edition, *Recommended Practice for Electrical Equipment Maintenance*
Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new subsection 1.1.3 to read as follows:

“**1.1.3** This document is recognized strictly as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating the effectiveness of electrical equipment within its scope. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand-alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.”

(47) NFPA 70E, 2004 Edition, *Standard for Electrical Safety Requirements for Employee Workplaces*
Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Introduction:

1. Delete subsection I-1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**I-1.1** This standard addresses those electrical safety requirements for employee workplaces that are necessary for practical safeguarding of employees in their pursuit of gainful employment. This document is recognized strictly as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating electrical safety requirements for employee workplaces. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand-alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards. This standard covers:

“(a) Electrical conductors and equipment installed within or on buildings or other structures, including mobile homes and recreational vehicles, and other premises such as yards, carnival, parking and other lots, and industrial substations.

“(b) Conductors that connect the installations to a supply of electricity.

“(c) Other outside conductors on the premises.”

(48) NFPA 72, 2002 Edition, *National Fire Alarm Code*

Modifications:

(a) Modification to Chapter 1:

1. Delete Section 1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**1.1 Scope.** This code covers the application, installation, performance, and maintenance of fire alarm systems and their components whether such system or component is required or not.

“**1.1.1** Where the requirements of this code have technical differences and requirements from those established by Chapter 120-3-20 of the Safety Fire Commissioner’s Rules and Regulations for Accessibility to Buildings and Facilities, the technical provisions and requirements of Chapter 120-3-20 shall take precedence over the requirements of this code where applicable.”

(b) Modifications to Chapter 4:

1. Add a new Exception No. 2 to subsection 4.4.5 to read as follows:

“*Exception No. 2: Existing building installations acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.*”

(c) Modifications to Chapter 5:

1. Add a new subparagraph 5.7.3.1.4 to read as follows:

“**5.7.3.1.4** Alternate locations of smoke detectors as allowed by the LSC and acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction may be utilized and considered to be in compliance with this code.”

(d) Modification to Annex A:

1. Delete A.7.4.3.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**A.7.4.3.3** For example, in critical care patient areas, it is often desirable to not have an audible fire alarm even at reduced private mode levels. Another example would be classrooms for small children in day care or educational occupancies, where verbal communication is vital between caregivers or teachers and children during drills or during an actual fire or other emergency condition. Audible alarms often frighten small children and valuable time may be lost while trying to calm such children. Also, audible alarms at or near locations, where clear communications is required, may present a problem. A school office or a receptionist desk common to various occupancies are examples. An additional example of where an audible fire alarm could be a problem would be high noise level work areas where an audible signal needed to overcome background noise at one time of the day would be excessively loud and potentially dangerous at another time of lower ambient noise. A sudden increase of more than 30 dB over 0.5 seconds is considered to cause sudden and potentially dangerous fright. Each case requires individual consideration by the authority having jurisdiction.”

(49) NFPA 75, 2003 Edition, *Standard for the Protection of Electronic Computer/Data Processing Equipment*

Modifications: None

(50) NFPA 76, 2005 Edition, *Recommended Practice for the Fire Protection of Telecommunications Facilities*

Modifications: None

(51) NFPA 77, 2000 Edition, *Recommended Practice on Static Electricity*

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new subsection 1.1.9 to read as follows:

“**1.1.9** This document is recognized strictly as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating systems or devices installed for the purposes of safeguarding life and/or property against the hazards of static electricity. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand-alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.”

(56) NFPA 79, 2002 Edition, *Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery*
Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new subsection 1.1.3 to read as follows:

“**1.1.3** This document is recognized strictly as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating electrical/electronic equipment, apparatus, or systems of industrial machines within its scope. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand-alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards. This standard is not meant to add any requirements not found in the *NEC*, nor change the intent of the requirements found in the *NEC*. If any conflict occurs between this standards and the *NEC*, the *NEC* shall control.”

(53) NFPA 80, 1999 Edition, *Standard for Fire Doors and Fire Windows*
Modifications: None

(54) NFPA 80A, 2001 Edition, *Recommended Practice for Protection of Buildings from Exterior Fire Exposures*
Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new subsection 1.1.1 to read as follows:

“**1.1.1** This document is recognized strictly as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating the exterior fire exposure risks of buildings. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand-alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.”

(55) NFPA 82, 2004 Edition, *Standard on Incinerators and Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment*
Modifications: None

(56) NFPA 85, Edition, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code*
Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-24, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner for the adopted edition and any modifications.

(57) NFPA 86, 2003 Edition, *Standard for Ovens and Furnaces*
Modifications: None

(58) NFPA 88A, 2002 Edition, *Standard for Parking Structures*
Modifications: None

(65) NFPA 90A, 2002 Edition, *Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems*

Modifications: None

NOTE: The 2006 *International Mechanical Code*, as adopted by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA), shall be the applicable code replacing 90A with the exception of its application to Hospitals, hospices, ambulatory surgical centers, nursing homes, assisted living homes or other health care type facilities that are regulated by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) shall comply with the fire and life safety rules and regulations imposed by that agency even though codes and standards adopted by that agency may not be specifically included herein. The codes and standards adopted and modified herein shall also apply where applicable and shall be deemed to be the minimum state fire and life safety standards where they are at least as protective as the CMS rules and regulations. (Refer to Table 103.2, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE in the 2006 *International Fire Code* adopted by this Chapter.)

(66) NFPA 90B, 2002 Edition, *Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Systems*

Modifications: None

NOTE: The 2006 *International Mechanical Code*, as adopted by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA), shall be the applicable code replacing 90B with the exception of its application to Hospitals, hospices, ambulatory surgical centers, nursing homes, assisted living homes or other health care type facilities that are regulated by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) shall comply with the fire and life safety rules and regulations imposed by that agency even though codes and standards adopted by that agency may not be specifically included herein. The codes and standards adopted and modified herein shall also apply where applicable and shall be deemed to be the minimum state fire and life safety standards where they are at least as protective as the CMS rules and regulations. (Refer to Table 103.2, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE in the 2006 *International Fire Code* adopted by this Chapter.)

(59) NFPA 91, 2004 Edition, *Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Noncombustible Particulate Solids*

Modifications: None

(60) NFPA 92A, 2006 Edition, *Standard for Smoke-Control Systems Utilizing Barriers and Pressure Differences*

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new subsection 1.2.1 to read as follows:

“**1.2.1** This document is recognized strictly as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating the design, installation, operation, testing, and maintenance of smoke control systems of HVAC systems used for smoke control. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand-alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.”

2. Add a new definition to be inserted alphabetically to Section 1.4 to read as follows:

“**Existing.** That which was already in existence on January 28, 1993.”

3. Add a new paragraph 1-6.1.1 to read as follows:

“**1-6.1.1** For smoke control/smoke removal systems, each smoke compartment shall be designed for and have a minimum of 10 air changes per hour.

Exception No. 1: Atrium spaces as specified in NFPA 101, Life Safety Code.

Exception No. 2: Existing systems may be designed for a minimum of six air changes per hour.”

(61) NFPA 92B, 2005 Edition, *Standard for Smoke Management Systems in Malls, Atria, and Large Areas*
Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new subsection 1.2.1 to read as follows:

“**1.2.1** This document is recognized strictly as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating the design, installation, operation, testing, and maintenance of smoke management systems in malls, atria, and large areas. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand-alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.”

(62) NFPA 96, 2004 Edition, *Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*
Modifications:

(a) Modification to Chapter 1:

1. Delete subsection 1.1.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**1.1.3** This standard shall apply to all commercial cooking equipment used for commercial cooking operations.”

2. Delete subsection 1.1.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**1.1.4** This standard shall not apply to residential cooking equipment located in a single dwelling unit or to cooking equipment in facilities where all of the following are met:

- (1) Only residential cooking equipment such as stoves, ranges or cooking surfaces traditionally used in dwelling units are being utilized.
- (2) The defined residential cooking equipment contains a maximum of four standard surface cooking elements and is not used for frying operations.
- (3) The defined residential equipment is used for food warming, limited cooking, rehabilitation training or in a home economic education classroom setup.
- (4) The residential cooking equipment is protected by a listed self-contained residential fire suppression system located in an approved residential hood which is vented directly to the outside and providing protection to each cooking surface

Exception to (4): The self-contained fire suppression system for the defined residential cooking equipment need not be provided where protection is provided by an approved automatic sprinkler system protecting the cooking surface, subject to approval of the authority having jurisdiction. Required use of automatic disconnects of the fuel source or power source is subject to approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

(5) The facility is not an assembly occupancy.

Exception to (5) Church facilities with a single residential stove or range complying with (2) above.”

(6) Fire Extinguishers are located in all kitchen areas in accordance with NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*.

“3. Add a new subsection 1.1.5 to read as follows:

“**1.1.5** This standard shall not apply for conditions existing prior to the effective date of this standard subject to the authority having jurisdiction where a notarized statement that no frying operations will be preformed is provided.”

(b) Modification to Chapter 10:

1. Delete subsection 10.2.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**10.2.3** Automatic fire extinguishing systems shall comply with UL 300, *Standard for Fire Testing of Fire Extinguishing Systems for Protection of Restaurant Cooking Areas*, or other equivalent standards and shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of the manufacturer’s installation and maintenance manual.

“*Exception No. 1: Systems (dry or wet chemical) installed prior to 1998, and which are in compliance with the manufacturer’s listing. These systems shall be red tagged as non-UL 300 compliant and must be replaced to a UL 300 compliant system when any of the following apply:*

“*a. Appliance arrangement has been modified, or the hazard has been modified to create a higher risk since the initial system installation.*

“*b. The system is discharged.*

“*c. The system is due for 6-year maintenance or is due hydro-testing.*

“*d. If listed manufacturer’s replacement parts, or the required extinguishing agent, are needed but are not available.*”

2. Delete subsection 10.2.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**10.2.6** Automatic fire extinguishing systems shall be installed by competent personnel meeting Chapter 120-3-23, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, licensing and permit requirements, in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions, and the following applicable standard(s):

“*(1) NFPA 12, Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems*

“*(2) NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*

“*(3) NFPA 17, Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems*

“*(4) NFPA 17A, Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems*”

3. Delete paragraph 10.10.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**10.10.1*** Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed in kitchen cooking areas in accordance with 4.3.2 of NFPA 10 and shall be specifically listed for such use. An approved type portable fire extinguisher and a placard as required by 4.3.2.2 of NFPA 10 shall be installed within 5 feet of each means of manual activation for the exhaust hood fire-suppression system.”

4. Delete Section 13.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**13.2 Design Restrictions.** All recirculating systems shall comply with the requirements of Section 13.2. Recirculating systems shall be limited to outdoor vending areas or rooms that are fully sprinklered.”

(63) NFPA 99, 2002 Edition, Standard for Health Care Facilities

Modifications:

1. Delete paragraph 20.2.1.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**20.2.1.3** Where two or more Class B hyperbaric chambers exist in the same room, they shall be separated from all other areas by fire barriers having a minimum of a 2 hour fire rating. This includes a 2 hour fire rated floor and ceiling or floor/ceiling for such enclosures. In addition, multiple Class B hyperbaric chambers shall meet all other requirements as for a Class A hyperbaric chamber as specified in this Chapter 20 of NFPA 99 and shall be afforded sprinkler protection in accordance with NFPA 13. The room or rooms housing a single Class B or single or multiple Class C chambers shall be afforded sprinkler protection in accordance with NFPA 13.

NOTE: Hospitals, hospices, ambulatory surgical centers, nursing homes, assisted living homes or other health care type facilities that are regulated by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) shall comply with the fire and life safety rules and regulations imposed by that agency even though codes and standards adopted by that agency may not be specifically included herein. The codes and standards adopted and modified herein shall also apply where applicable and shall be deemed to be the minimum state fire and life safety standards where they are at least as protective as the CMS rules and regulations.

(64) NFPA 99B, 2005 Edition, Standard for Hypobaric Facilities

Modifications: None

Table 102.10: CODES REFERENCE GUIDE

(65) NFPA 101, 2000 Edition, *Life Safety Code*

Modifications:

The 2000 Edition of the *Life Safety Code* is adopted with modifications so as to be applicable to proposed (new) and existing buildings and structures. Unless noted otherwise herein, operational provisions such as fire drills, emergency egress and relocation drills, development of fire or emergency plans, and regulation of contents of the various provisions of NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code* shall not be applicable to proposed (new) or existing buildings, structures, facilities, or conditions. The operational provisions of the *International Fire Code (IFC)*, as adopted by the Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner shall apply to proposed (new) and existing buildings, structures, facilities, and conditions.

(a) Modification to Chapter 1:

1. Delete 1.2.4 (1) in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“(1) General fire prevention or building construction features that are normally a function of fire prevention codes and building codes. The *International Fire Code (IFC)*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, and the *International Building Code (IBC)*, as adopted by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs are applicable, and there use along with other codes and standards shall be coordinated with this Code, as set forth in 1.4.3, and **Table 1.4.3, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE.**”

2. Add a new subsection 1.4.3 to read as follows:

“1.4.3 Code Coordination. This Code shall apply to all proposed (new) and existing buildings, structures and facilities, except as herein provided, and shall be utilized in conjunction with the IBC, the IFC, the IMC, and the IFGC, to the degree provided in **Table 1.4.3, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE.**

Exception No. 1: This Code does not apply to one- and two-family dwellings or one- and two-family row houses (townhouses) separated by a 2-hour firewall, except as specified in Chapters 26, 30 and 31.

Area	Primary	Supplement
Occupancy Classification	LSC	IBC
Building Construction Types Including allowable height, allowable building areas, and the requirements for sprinkler protection related to minimum building construction types.	IBC	LSC
Means of Egress	LSC	NONE
Standpipes	IBC	IFC
Interior Finish	LSC	NONE
HVAC Systems	IMC	NONE
Vertical Openings	LSC	NONE
Sprinkler Systems minimum construction standard	LSC	NONE
Fire Alarm Systems	LSC	NONE
Smoke Alarms and Smoke Detection Systems	State Statute and LSC	NONE
Portable Fire Extinguishers	IFC	NONE
Cooking Equipment	LSC and NFPA 96	NONE
Fuel Fired Appliances	IFGC	NFPA 54
Liquid Petroleum Gas	NFPA 58	NFPA 54 or IFGC
Compressed Natural Gas	NFPA 52	NONE

(b) Modification to Chapter 3:

1. Delete paragraph 3.3.56.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“3.3.56.1 Evacuation Capability, Impractical. Total evacuation of all residents from the building or structure cannot be achieved in less than thirteen minutes whether day or night. The evacuation capabilities of residents in all cases are based on the time of day or night when evacuation of the facility would be the most difficult (e.g., sleeping residents and/or fewest staff present).”

2. Delete paragraph 3.3.56.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“3.3.56.2 Evacuation Capability, Prompt. Total evacuation of all residents from the building or structure can be achieved in three minutes or less whether day or night. The evacuation capabilities of residents in all cases are based on the time of day or night when evacuation of the facility would be the most difficult (e.g., sleeping residents and/or fewest staff present).”

3. Delete paragraph 3.3.56.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“3.3.56.3 Evacuation Capability, Slow. Total evacuation of all residents from the building or structure can be achieved in over three minutes but not in excess of thirteen minutes whether day or night. The evacuation capabilities of residents in all cases are based on the time of day or night when evacuation of the facility would be the most difficult (e.g., sleeping residents and/or fewest staff present).”

4. Delete subsection 3.3.117 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“3.3.117* Limited Care (Custodial Care) Facilities. A building, or part thereof, used on a 24-hour basis, for the housing, lodging or boarding of four or more persons who are incapable of self-preservation because of age, physical limitation(s) due to accident or illness, or mental limitation(s) such as mental illness or chemical dependency. This occupancy classification also includes TBI Facilities or Traumatic Brain Injury Facilities. (See Chapters 18 and 19 for minimum requirements).”

5. Delete subsection 3.3.120 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“3.3.120 Lodging or Rooming House. A building or portion thereof that does not qualify as a one- or two-family dwelling, that provides sleeping accommodations for a total of 15 or fewer people on a transient or permanent basis, with or without personal care services, with or without meals, but without separate cooking facilities for individual occupants. Foster homes, group homes, battered spouse shelters, or similar facilities providing lodging or boarding for four but not more than 15 residents or clients, not related by blood or adoption to the owner(s) or operator(s) shall be deemed a lodging or rooming house for purposes of this *Code*.”

6. Delete paragraph 3.3.56.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“3.3.134.1 Occupancy, Ambulatory Health Care. A building or portion thereof used to provide services or treatment simultaneously to four or more patients that (1) provides, on an outpatient basis, treatment for patients that renders the patients incapable of taking action for self-preservation under emergency conditions without the assistance of others; or (2) provides, on an outpatient basis, anesthesia that renders the patients incapable of taking action for self-preservation under emergency conditions without the assistance of others. For the purpose of compliance with Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) an Ambulatory Health Care Occupancy is a building or portion thereof used to provide services or treatment for one or more patients that (1) provides, on an outpatient basis, treatment for patient(s) that renders the patient(s) incapable of taking action for self-preservation under emergency conditions without the assistance of others; or (2) provides, on an outpatient basis, anesthesia that renders the patient(s) incapable of taking action for self-preservation under emergency conditions without the assistance of others ”

7. Delete subsection 3.3.134.13 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“3.3.134.13 Residential Board and Care Occupancy (Specifically Personal Care Homes/Facilities and/or Assisted Living Homes/Facilities as licensed by the Department of Human Resources). A building, or part thereof, which is used for lodging and boarding of four or more residents, not related by blood or marriage to the owners or operators, for the purpose of providing personal care services. Any facility providing lodging and boarding and personal care for four or more residents who are

mostly incapable of self-preservation, except brain injury centers, because of physical or mental disability shall be classified as a health care occupancy and shall meet the appropriate provisions of other chapters of this *Code* for health care occupancies.”

8. Add a new definition 3.3.214 to read as follows:

“**3.3.214 Mobile/portable classrooms.** A portable structure built on a chassis, designed as a temporary student classroom for educational purposes, designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation.

9. Add a new definition 3.3.215 to read as follows:

“**3.3.215 Mobile/portable classrooms, Existing.** Mobile/portable classrooms approved, constructed and placed in use before the effective date of this *Code*.”

(c) Modification to Chapter 4:

1. Delete Section 4.7 in its entirety (4.7.1 through 4.7.6) and substitute in its place the following:

“SECTION 4.7 FIRE SAFETY AND EVACUATION PLANS AND EMERGENCY EVACUATION DRILLS

4.7.1 Fire Safety and Evacuation Plans. Fire safety and evacuation plans shall be developed, made available, and maintained in various occupancies as required by Sections 404 and 408 of the *IFC*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.

4.7.2 Emergency Evacuation Drills. Emergency evacuation drills shall be conducted in various occupancies as required by Sections 405 and 408 of the *IFC*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.

4.7.3 Employee Training and Response Procedures. Employees in various occupancies shall be trained in fire emergency procedures and evacuation procedures as required by Sections 406 and 408 of the *IFC*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

(d) Modifications to Chapter 7:

1. Add a new subparagraph 7.2.3.10.3 to read as follows:

“**7.2.3.10.3 Deactivation of Mechanical Pressurization Systems.** The design of pressurization systems shall ensure that smoke is not introduced into the pressurized enclosure so as to result in the untenable contamination of the fresh air. Approved smoke detectors shall be installed at each intake in such approved manner that the operation of the fan providing mechanical pressurization to the enclosure where smoke is detected shall be deactivated upon detection of smoke.”

2. Add a new exception to paragraph 7.3.1.2 to read as follows:

“*Exception: Where substantial evidence and documentation is provided, the authority having jurisdiction may decrease the occupant load for some occupancy use areas. The determined occupant load capacity shall be posted in an obvious location indicating the total occupant load capacity.*”

3. Add to Table 7.3.1.2 entitled, ‘Occupant Load Factor’ the additional use areas to read as follows:

“Airport terminals:		
“Concourse	100	(9.3)
“Waiting Areas	15	(1.4)
“Baggage Claim	20	(1.9)
“Baggage Handling	300	(27.9)
“Locker Rooms	15	(1.4)
“Free Weight Rooms	20	(1.9)
“Running Tracks	50	(4.7)
“Art Museums	30	(2.8)

4. Delete Exception No. 2 to paragraph 7.4.1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“*Exception No. 2: A balcony shall be permitted to have a single means of egress provided the common paths of travel limitations of Chapters 12 through 42 are met.*”

5. Delete paragraph 7.4.1.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**7.4.1.6** Elevator lobbies shall have access to at least one exit. Such exit access shall not require the use of a key, tool, special knowledge, or special effort. Delayed-egress locks complying with 7.2.1.6.1 may be installed; however, not more than one such device shall be permitted in the means of egress path involved.”

6. Add a new subparagraph 7.4.1.7.1 to read as follows:

“**7.4.1.7.1** Egress stairways from mezzanines shall conform with the requirements of Chapter 7 of this Code. They may be open to the floor of the room in which they are located provided all of the following conditions are met:

“(1) The space beneath the mezzanine is totally open and unencumbered by partitioned rooms or spaces. *Exception: The space beneath the mezzanine may be enclosed provided the enclosed space is protected throughout with a smoke detection system installed in accordance with NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm Code, which sounds an alarm in the mezzanine.*

“(2) The travel distance from the most remote point on the floor of the mezzanine to the building exit or to a protected egress corridor, exit court, horizontal passageway, enclosed stair, or exterior exit balcony does not exceed the travel distance limitations of Chapters 11 through 42.

“(3) The occupant load of the mezzanine is added to the occupant load of the story or room in which it is located for the purposes of determining the minimum egress requirements.

“(4) The mezzanine is not occupied for sleeping purposes unless there are exterior windows accessible to the mezzanine and located not more than two stories above grade.

7. Add a new subsection 7.7.7 to read as follows:

“**7.7.7** For occupancies covered by Chapters 14, 15, 16, 17, 32 and 33, exits shall be permitted to discharge into fenced or walled courtyards or yards, provided the courtyard or yard is provided with a gate at least 32 inches (0.81 m) in clear width. Where the population served exceeds 50, two gates shall be provided. There shall be adequate exit capacity provided for the population served. The requirements of 7.4.1.2 shall apply. Gates are permitted to be locked if adequate provisions are made for the rapid removal of occupants by means such as remote control of locks, keying of all locks to keys carried by staff at all times, or other such reliable means available to the staff at all times that is approved by the authority having jurisdiction. Only one locking device shall be permitted on each gate.”

(e) Modification to Chapter 8:

1. Add a new paragraph and Table 8-2.1.1 to read as follows:

“**8.2.1.1 Construction Conversion Table.**”

Table 8.2.1.1 Construction Conversion Table for NFPA 220 Construction Types and IBC										
NFPA 220	Type I (443)	Type I (332)	Type II (222)	Type II (111)	Type II (000)	Type III (211)	Type III (200)	Type IV (2HH)	Type V (111)	Type V (000)
SBC	I	II	---	IV 1-hr	IV unsp	V 1-hr	V unsp	III	VI 1-hr	VI unsp
IBC	---	IA	IB	IIA	IIB	IIIA	IIIB	IV	VA	VB

2. Add a new Exception No. 2 to paragraph 8.2.2.2 to read as follows:

“Exception No. 2: Fire barriers/walls required for tenant separation by the IBC may terminate at exit access corridors with a lower fire rating including a non-rated smoke resistive barrier, if such barriers are allowed by the requirements for the protection rating of exit access corridors.”

3. Add a new paragraph 8.2.2.3 to read follows:

“8.2.2.3 2-hour fire barriers shall occur at the junction of new and existing construction when the existing construction does not meet the minimum requirements of the *Code* for existing facilities. Such barriers shall not be extended into the new construction.”

4. Add new paragraph 8.2.2.4 to read as follows:

“8.2.2.4 All fire and/or smoke barriers or walls shall be effectively and permanently identified with signs or stenciling above a decorative ceiling and/or in concealed spaces with letters a minimum of 2 inches (51 mm) high on a contrasting background spaced a maximum of 12 feet (3.7 m) on center with a minimum of one per wall or barrier. The hourly rating shall be included on all rated barriers or walls. Suggested wording: ‘() Hour Fire and Smoke Barrier-Protect All Openings.’

“Exception: Existing stenciling acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.”

5. Delete (b) of subparagraph 8.2.3.2.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“(b) Fire doors shall be self-closing or automatic-closing in accordance with 7.2.1.8 and, where used within the means of egress, shall comply with the provisions of 7.2.1. Spring loaded hinges are prohibited to be used as closing devices for fire doors.

“Exception: Existing applications in existing buildings acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.”

6. Add an exception to (1) of subparagraph 8.2.3.2.2 to read as follows:

“Exception: Tested fire-rated glazing material installed in separately tested fire-rated frame assemblies not tested a single unit with the fire-rated glazing material shall be permitted to be used in fire rated barriers that are not part of an exit enclosure or enclosures around hazardous areas.”

7. Delete subparagraph 8.2.4.3.5 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“8.2.4.3.5 Doors shall be self-closing or automatic-closing in accordance with 7.2.1.8. Spring loaded hinges are prohibited to be used as closing devices for fire-rated smoke doors but may be used on doors designed to resist the passage of smoke unless otherwise specified in Chapters 11 through 42.

“Exception: Existing applications in existing buildings acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.”

8. Delete 8.4.3.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“8.4.3.1 The use, handling and storage of flammable or combustible liquids, flammable gases, other materials deemed hazardous to the safety of life shall be in accordance with the applicable provisions of the *International Fire Code (IFC)*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3, of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, or in accordance with the applicable codes or standards adopted by other Chapters of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

(f) Modification to Chapter 9:

1. Delete 9.1.1 in its entirety and insert in its place the following:

“9.1.1 Gas. Equipment using gas and related gas piping shall be in accordance with the *International Fuel Gas Code (IFGC)*, NFPA 54, *National Fuel Gas Code*, or NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*, as may be applicable and as adopted by the applicable Chapters of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. (Refer to **Table 1.4.3, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE**). Existing installations, subject to approval of the authority having jurisdiction, shall be permitted to be continued in service.”

2. Delete 9.2.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“9.2.1 Air Conditioning, Heating, Ventilating, Ductwork, and Related Equipment. Air conditioning, heating, ventilating ductwork, and related equipment shall be in accordance with the

International Mechanical Code (IMC), as adopted by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs. (Refer to **Table 1.4.3, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE**)”

3. Delete 9.3.1* in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**9.3.1* General.** Smoke control systems, where required or permitted by Chapters 11 through 42, shall be designed, installed, tested, and maintained in conformance with Section 909 of the *International Fire Code (IFC)*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner .”

4. Add a new subsection 9.3.2 to read as follows:

“**9.3.2** Detention, holding or processing cell(s) which are used for the containment of an individual for not more than two hours in a 12-hour period shall not be required to be provided with vent openings, smoke shafts, or an engineered smoke control system to provide ventilation provided each cell is monitored by closed circuit television or dedicated personnel located outside the holding area and which have visual supervision of the cell(s).”

5. Delete subsection 9.4.2.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**9.4.2.1** New elevators, escalators, dumbwaiters, and moving walks shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of ANSI/ASME A17.1, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators. The elevator lobby of the designated floor and the alternate floor specified by Rule 211.3(a) shall be separated from the remainder of the building by 1-hour fire-rated construction. In buildings equipped with automatic sprinkler protection, smoke partitions in accordance with Section 8.2.4 may be used in lieu of 1-hour fire rated construction. Except health care occupancies, openings in the elevator lobby shall be limited to those required for access to the elevators from exit access corridors only. Elevator lobbies may be used as part of the means of egress from the building.

“*Exception No. 1: Elevator lobbies are not required within an atrium.*”

“*Exception No. 2: Elevator lobbies are not required where elevators are installed on open exterior walls.*”

“*Exception No. 3: Elevator lobbies are not required where elevators are installed in open air parking structures.*”

“*Exception No 4: Elevator lobbies are not required in buildings three stories or less with vertical openings protected in accordance with the applicable occupancy chapter.*”

“*Exception No 5: Elevator lobbies are not required in mercantile occupancies that have properly protected openings for escalators or stairs.*”

“*Exception No 6: Existing installations acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.*”

6. Delete Exception No. 2 to 9.6.3.7 and its place substitute the following:

“*Exception No. 2:* Where occupants are incapable of evacuating themselves because of age, dependence on verbal communication with caregivers, physical or mental disabilities, or physical restraint, the private operating mode as described in NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm Code, shall be permitted to be used. Only attendants, caregivers, and other personnel required to evacuate occupants from a zone, area, floor, or building shall be required to be notified. The notification shall include means to readily identify the zone, area, floor, or building in need of evacuation. Where approved by the authority having jurisdiction, the requirements for audible signaling shall be permitted to be further reduced or eliminated when visible signaling is provided in accordance with NFPA 72.*”

7. Add an Annex Note to Exception No. 2 to 9.6.3.7 to read as follows:

“A.9.6.3.7 Exception No. 2. For example, in critical care patient areas, it is often desirable to not have an audible fire alarm even at reduced private mode levels. Another example would be classrooms for small children in day care or educational occupancies, where verbal communication is vital between caregivers or teachers and children during drills or during an actual fire or other emergency condition. Audible alarms often frighten small children and valuable time may be lost while trying to calm such children. Also, audible alarms at or near locations where clear communications is required may present a problem. A school office or a receptionist desk common to various occupancies are examples. An additional example of where an audible fire alarm could be a problem would be high noise level work areas where an audible signal needed to overcome background noise at one time of the day would be excessively

loud and potentially dangerous at another time of lower ambient noise. A sudden increase of more than 30 dB over 0.5 seconds is considered to cause sudden and potentially dangerous fright. Each case requires individual consideration by the authority having jurisdiction.”

8. Delete Exception No. 1 to paragraph 9.7.1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“*Exception No. 1: NFPA 13R, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Heights, shall be permitted for use as specifically referenced in Chapters 24 through 33 of this Code. This standard shall also be permitted for the design and installation of automatic sprinkler systems in personal care homes, assisted living homes, day-care centers and day-care homes, up to and including four stories. When a single-story open-air parking structure of fire-restrictive construction is below a four-story residential occupancy the structure is considered within this scope.*”

9. Delete paragraph 9.7.4.1* in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**9.7.4.1*** Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed in all buildings, structures and facilities as set forth in 906.1 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. (Refer to **Table 1.4.3, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE**)”

10. Delete paragraph 9.7.4.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**9.7.4.2** Where required by the *International Fire Code (IFC)*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, or by the *International Building Code (IBC)* as adopted by the Department of Community Affairs, standpipe and hose systems shall be provided. Such systems shall be designed, installed, and tested in accordance with NFPA 14, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe, Private Hydrants, and Hose Systems*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. (Refer to **Table 1.4.3, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE**) Where standpipe and hose systems are installed in connection with automatic sprinkler systems, design and installation shall be in accordance with the appropriate provisions established by the NFPA 13 and NFPA 14.”

(g) Modifications to Chapter 10:

1. Delete paragraph 10.2.4.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**10.2.4.1 Textile Wall and Textile Ceiling Materials.** The use of textile materials, including materials having woven or nonwoven, napped, tufted, looped, or similar surface on walls or ceilings, shall comply with one of the followings conditions:

“(1) Textile materials having a Class A rating (*see 10.2.3.2*) shall be permitted on the walls or ceilings of rooms or areas protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

“(2) Textile materials having a Class A rating (*see 10.2.3.2*) shall be permitted on partitions that do not exceed 3/4 of the floor-to-ceiling height or do not exceed 8 feet (2.4 m) in height, whichever is less.

“(3) Textile materials having a Class A rating (*see 10.2.3.2*) shall be permitted to extend not more than 4 feet (1.2 m) above finished floor on ceiling-height walls and ceiling-height partitions.

“(4) Previously approved, existing installations of textile material having a Class A rating (*see 10.2.3.2*) shall be permitted to be continued to be used.

“(5) Textile materials shall be permitted on walls and partitions where tested in accordance with NFPA 265, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Wall Coverings*. (*See 10.2.3.5.*)”

2. Delete SECTION 10.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**SECTION 10.3 DECORATIONS AND FURNISHINGS**

10.3.1 The use of decorative materials (vegetative and nonvegetative) and furnishings in proposed (new) and existing buildings shall be regulated as set forth by Sections 805, 806, 807, and 808 of the *International Fire Code (IFC)*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

(h) Modifications to Chapter 11:

1. Delete subsection 11.1.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“11.1.6 Minimum Construction requirements. The minimum construction requirements for the location of occupants of specific types of occupancies shall be as specified in accordance with the applicable occupancy chapter.”

2. Delete 11.3.3.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“11.3.3.3 Portable Fire Extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in all enclosed and normally occupied towers in accordance with 9.7.4.1.”

3. Delete Exception No. 1 to paragraph 11.7.3.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“Exception No. 1: This requirement shall not apply to existing windowless or underground structures, excluding Chapter 15, with an occupant load of 100 or fewer persons in the windowless or underground portions of the structure.”

4. Add a new 11.8.2.3 to read as follows:

“11.8.2.3 Portable Fire Extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in all high-rise buildings in accordance with 9.7.4.1.”

5. Add a new subsection 11.8.6 to read as follows:

“11.8.6 Smoke Proof Enclosures. High-rise buildings shall be provided with smoke proof exit enclosures in accordance with 7.2.3.”

6. Add a new 11.9.6 to read as follows:

“11.9.6 Extinguishing Requirements.

11.9.6.1 Portable Fire Extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in all permanent membrane structures in accordance with 9.7.4.1.”

7. Add a new 11.10.8 to read as follows:

“11.10.8 Extinguishing Requirements.

11.10.8.1 Portable Fire Extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in all temporary membrane structures in accordance with 9.7.4.1.”

8. Add a new 11.9.6 to read as follows:

“11.11.7 Extinguishing Requirements.

11.11.7.1 Portable Fire Extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in all tents in accordance with 9.7.4.1.”

(i) Modification to Chapter 12:

1. Delete subparagraph 12.2.2.2.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“12.2.2.2.6 Revolving doors complying with the requirements of 7.2.1.10 shall be permitted. The provisions of Exception No. 1 to 7.2.1.11.1 to allow turnstiles where revolving doors are permitted shall not apply.”

2. Add a new 12.2.5.4 to read as follows:

“12.2.5.4 Dead-end corridors shall not exceed 20 feet (6100 mm).”

3. Delete subparagraph 12.2.5.4.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“12.2.5.4.1 Festival seating shall be prohibited within a building unless an approved life safety evaluation has been performed as provided in 12.4.1.”

4. Add a new paragraph 12.3.5.1 to read as follows:

“12.3.5.1 Portable Fire Extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in all

assembly occupancies in accordance with 9.7.4.1.”

5. Add an exception to paragraph 12.4.2.3 to read as follows:

“Exception: For outdoor assembly seating, capacity of exit doors, ramps and level components of egress may be calculated with a 0.06 inches (2 mm) per person capacity factor. Capacity of exit stairs and other aisles of egress may be calculated with a 0.08 inches (1.5 mm) per person capacity factor.”

6. Delete 12.4.5.11 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“12.4.5.11 Scenery, Decorations, and Furnishings. Combustible decorations, and scenery of cloth, film, foam plastic, vegetation, and similar materials shall meet the applicable provisions of 805, 806, 807, and 808 of the *International Fire Code (IFC)*, as set forth in SECTION 10-3 of this *Code*. Scenery and stage properties not separated from the audience by proscenium openings shall be either noncombustible or limited-combustible.”

7. Add an exception to paragraph 12.4.7.2 to read as follows:

“Exception No. 2: Special amusement buildings not open to the public in excess of 45 days provided all of the following conditions if the conditions of 914.7.3 of International Fire Code (IFC) are met.”

8. Delete subsection 12.7.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“12.7.2 Open Flame and Pyrotechnics. No open flame devices or pyrotechnic devices shall be used in any assembly occupancy.

Exception No. 1: As set forth in the exceptions to 308.3.7 of the IFC, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.

Exception No. 2: This requirement shall not apply to heat-producing equipment complying with 9.2.2.

Exception No. 3: This requirement shall not apply to food service operations in accordance with 13.7.1.

Exception No. 4: Gas lights shall be permitted to be used, provided that precautions subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible materials.”

9. Delete 12.7.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“12.7.3 Scenery, Decorations, and Furnishings. Combustible decorations, curtains, draperies, similar furnishings, and scenery of cloth, film, foam plastic, vegetation, and similar materials shall meet the applicable provisions of 805, 806, 807, and 808 of the *International Fire Code (IFC)*, as set forth in SECTION 10-3 of this *Code*. The authority having jurisdiction shall impose additional controls, as he or she deems necessary, on the quantity and arrangement of combustible contents in assembly occupancies to provide an adequate level of safety to life from fire.”

10. Delete subsection 12.7.5 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“12.7.5 Crowd Managers. Crowd managers shall be provided as required by 408.2.3 of the *IFC*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

11. Delete 12.7.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“12.7.6 Emergency Planning and Preparedness. Assembly occupancies (Group A) shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

(j) Modification to Chapter 13:

1. Delete subparagraph 13.2.2.2.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“13.2.2.2.6 Revolving doors complying with the requirements of 7.2.1.10 for new construction shall be permitted. The provisions of Exception No. 1 to 7.2.1.11.1 to allow turnstiles where revolving doors are permitted shall not apply.”

2. Add a new 13.2.5.3 to read as follows:

“**13.2.5.3** Dead-end corridors shall not exceed 20 feet (6100 mm).”

3. Delete subparagraph 13.2.5.4.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**13.2.5.4.1** Festival seating shall be prohibited within a building unless an approved life safety evaluation has been performed as provided in 13.4.1.”

4. Add a new paragraph 13.3.5.3 to read as follows:

“**13.3.5.3 Portable Fire Extinguishers.** Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in all assembly occupancies in accordance with 9.7.4.1.”

5. Add an exception to paragraph 13.4.2.3 to read as follows:

“*Exception: For outdoor assembly seating, capacity of exit doors, ramps and level components of means of egress may be calculated with a 0.06 inches (2 mm) per person capacity factor. Capacity of exit stairs and other aisles of egress may be calculated with a 0.08 inches (1.5 mm) per person capacity factor.*”

6. Add an exception to paragraph 13.4.7.2 to read as follows:

“*Exception: Special amusement buildings not open to the public in excess of 45 days provided all the of the conditions in 914.7.3 of the IFC as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner are met.*”

7. Delete subsection 13.7.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**13.7.2 Open Flame and Pyrotechnics.** No open flame devices or pyrotechnic devices shall be used in any assembly occupancy.

Exception No.1: As set forth in the exceptions to 308.3.7 of the International Fire Code (IFC), as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

Exception No. 2: This requirement shall not apply to heat-producing equipment complying with 9.2.2.

Exception No. 3: This requirement shall not apply to food service operations in accordance with 13.7.1.

Exception No. 8: Gas lights shall be permitted to be used, provided that precautions subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible materials.”

8. Delete subsection 13.7.5 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**13.7.5 Crowd Managers.** Crowd managers shall be provided as required by 408.2.3 of the IFC, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

9. Delete 13.7.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**13.7.6 Emergency Planning and Preparedness.** Assembly occupancies (Group A) shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

(k) Modification to Chapter 14:

1. Add a new paragraph 14.1.1.3 to read as follows:

“**14.1.1.3** Each mobile/portable classroom shall not be occupied until the required Certificate of Occupancy has been authorized by the State Fire Marshal’s Office, the proper local fire marshal, state inspector, or others as authorized by O.C.G.A. Section 25-2-12.”

2. Add a new paragraph 14.1.1.4 to read as follows:

“**14.1.1.4** Plans and specifications for all proposed mobile/portable classrooms shall be submitted to and receive approval by either the State Fire Marshal’s Office, the proper local fire marshal, state inspector, or others as authorized by O.C.G.A. Section 25-2-12 before construction. A Georgia registered

architect or engineer must seal submitted plans. Submitted plans must include a site plan(s) drawn to scale showing clearances from other units and structures, and showing the exit discharge route(s) to a public way in accordance with this *Code*, or to an approved area of refuge.”

3. Add a new paragraph 14.1.1.5 to read as follows:

“**14.1.1.5** Proposed mobile/portable classrooms shall comply with the various provisions of this *Code* applying to classrooms in educational occupancies, unless otherwise specified.”

4. Add a new paragraph 14.1.1.6 to read as follows:

“**14.1.1.6** Mobile/portable classrooms shall not be placed within 25 feet (7.6 m) of any building or structure or within 10 feet of another mobile/portable classroom unit. Such units shall not be connected to any building or other unit by a canopy of combustible construction.”

5. Add the following special definitions in subsection 14.1.3, inserted alphabetically, to read as follows:

“**Mobile/portable classrooms.** See 3.3.214.

“**Mobile/portable classrooms, Existing.** See 3.3.214.1.”

6. Add an Exception No. 2 to paragraph 14.2.1.2 to read as follows:

“*Exception No. 2: Educational facilities that meet the requirements of 16.1.6.*”

7. Add a new Exception No. 4 to paragraph 14.2.11.1 to read as follows:

“*Exception No. 4: Windows may open onto a court or an enclosed court provided all of the following criteria are met:*

“(a) *The court shall be of sufficient width such that persons exiting through the courtyard will be at a minimum dimension not less than 10 feet (3 m) from any portion of the building that could present an exposure condition to a fire.*

“(b) *The court has exits directly to the exterior of the building through an exit passageway that is separated out from all other parts of the building by 2-hour fire-rated construction. No space other than exit corridors protected by 'B' labeled 1½-hour fire doors, whether normally occupied or not, shall open onto this required exit passageway.*

“(c) *The exit capacity for the exit passageway shall be of sufficient width for the corridors connected to it as well as the enclosed court calculated at 15 square feet (1.4 sq m) per person or minimum number of students subject to exiting into the court which ever is the greater of the two.*

“(d) *The travel distance from any point in a connecting classroom to the exterior of the building through the exit passageway shall not exceed 150 feet (45.7 m).*

“(e) *The court is provided with emergency lighting to direct occupants to the exit(s) in accordance with Section 5.9.*

“(f) *The exit(s) from the court is/are clearly marked in accordance with Section 7.10.*”

8. Add an exception to 14.2.5.1 to read as follows:

“*Exception: Where a classroom in a mobile / portable classroom structure requires two exits, they shall be located remotely from each other in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Code for determining remoteness. Where such a classroom is permitted to have a single exit, that exit shall be at least 10 feet from an exit from any other classroom.*

9. Add a new paragraph 14.2.5.4 to read as follows:

“**14.2.5.4** Doors serving as exits from mobile/portable classrooms shall be not less than 36 inches (0.91 m) in clear width, swing outward with exit travel onto landings at least 4 feet by 4 feet (1.2 m by 1.2 m), and have steps and/or ramps complying with applicable provisions of this *Code*. This includes guardrails and graspable handrails. Steps and ramps serving fewer than 50 persons may be 36 inches (0.91 m) in clear width.”

10. Add a new 14.2.5.4.1 to read as follows:

“**14.2.5.4.1** Every room or space larger than 1000 ft² (93 m²) or with an occupant load of more

than 50 persons shall comply with the following:

- (1) The room or space shall have a minimum of two exit access doors.
- (2) The doors required by 14.2.5.4.1 (1) shall provide access to separate exits.
- (3) The doors required by 14.2.5.4.1 (1) shall be permitted to open onto a common corridor, provided that such corridor leads to separate exits located in opposite directions.”

11. Add a new paragraph 14.2.5.4.2 to read as follows:

“**14.2.5.4.2** Doors serving as exits from mobile/portable classrooms shall be not less than 32 inches (0.91 m) in clear width, swing outward with exit travel onto landings at least 4 feet by 4 feet (1.2 m by 1.2 m), and have steps and/or ramps complying with applicable provisions of this *Code*. This includes guardrails and graspable handrails. Steps and ramps serving fewer than 50 persons may be 36 inches (0.91 m) in clear width.”

12. Delete the term “Laundries” from subparagraph 14.3.2.1(2)a and substitute in its place the following:

“a. *Laundry areas utilizing commercial equipment, multiple residential appliances or exceeding 100 square feet (9.3 sq m).*”

13. Delete the Exception to paragraph 14.3.2.1(1)a in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“*Exception: Rooms enclosing air handling equipment, compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200,000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustible storage. A minimum of 30 inches (0.76 m) unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes.*”

14. Add an exception to paragraph 14.3.2.2 to read as follows:

“*Exception: Residential type cooking equipment located in food preparation areas of home economic labs may be protected by a listed self-contained residential fire suppression systems located in a residential hood over each cooking surface, with the exhaust hood vented directly to the outside. The fire suppression system shall automatically disconnect electric power to electric stoves or shut off the gas supply to gas stoves. Food preparation areas located in home economic labs need not be protected where in a fully sprinklered building or where protection is provided in accordance with 9.7.1.2, provided, however, the exhaust hood shall still be required to be vented to the outside.*”

15. Add an Exception No. 3 to subparagraph 14.3.4.2.1 to read as follows:

“*Exception No. 3: In lieu of locating manual fire alarm boxes in educational occupancies in corridors and normal paths of travel, the manual fire alarm boxes may be located in rooms which open directly onto such corridors and pathways; provided all of the following are met:*

“(1) *The rooms in which such manual fire alarm boxes are placed are constantly supervised during all school hours;*

“(2) *The rooms in which such manual fire alarm boxes are placed are located in close proximity to that portion of the corridors where a manual fire alarm box would otherwise be placed in accordance with 9.6.2.3.*

“(3) *A sign is placed on the corridor wall immediately adjacent to the entrance way of each such room so that it can be clearly seen at all times, which states in white letters at least one inch in height on a red background ‘MANUAL FIRE ALARM BOX LOCATED IN THIS ROOM.’*

“(4) *Rooms cannot be subject to being locked at any time the building is occupied.*”

16. Delete subparagraph 14.3.4.3.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**14.3.4.3.1** Occupant notification shall be by means of an audible and visual alarm in accordance with 9.6.3 and Chapter 120-3-20, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

17. Add a new paragraph 14.3.5.3 to read as follows:

“**14.3.5.3 Portable Fire Extinguishers.** Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in educational occupancies, including mobile/portable classrooms, in accordance with 9.7.4.1.”

“Exception: In lieu of locating fire extinguishers in corridors and normal paths of travel as specified in NFPA 10, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers, fire extinguishers may be located in rooms that open directly onto such corridors and pathways provided all of the following are met:

“(a) The room in which such extinguishers are placed are located in close proximity to that portion of the corridor where a fire extinguisher would otherwise be placed in accordance with NFPA 10; Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers,

“(b) A sign which states in white letters at least one inch in height on a red background, ‘FIRE EXTINGUISHER LOCATED IN THIS ROOM,’ is placed on the corridor wall immediately adjacent to the entrance way of each such room so that it can be clearly seen at all times;

“(c) The rooms in which such extinguishers are placed shall be constantly supervised during school hours;

“(d) Those rooms cannot be subject to being locked at any time the building is occupied.”

18. Add an Exception No. 5 to subsection 14.3.6 to read as follows:

“Exception No. 5: Door closing devices are not required on doors in corridor wall openings other than those serving exits or required enclosures of hazardous areas.”

19. Add new paragraph 14.4.3.5 to read as follows:

“14.4.3.5 Corridor walls in flexible plan buildings shall comply with subsection 14.3.6 as modified.”

20. Add a new paragraph 14.5.2.3 to read as follows:

“14.5.2.3 Portable electric and liquefied petroleum gas or liquid fuel fired space heating devices designed to be portable are prohibited in all portions of educational buildings.

“Exception: As permitted by 603.4 of the IFC, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

21. Add new subparagraphs 14.7.1.1.1 to read as follows:

“14.7.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness. Educational occupancies (Group E) shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the International Fire Code, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

22. Add an exception to paragraph 14.7.3.3 to read as follows:

“Exception: The artwork and teaching materials shall not exceed 50 percent of the wall area in a building that is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7 and is of Type I or Type II construction.”

(I) Modifications to Chapter 15:

1. Add a new 15.1.1.1.1 to read as follows:

“15.1.1.1.1 Existing Mobile / Portable Classroom Structures. (a) Existing mobile / portable classroom structures, which have been installed prior to the effective date of this Code, and which were deemed to be in compliance with provisions in effect at the time of their installation, shall be permitted to remain in use, if deemed to have been maintained as approved, and meet specific provisions of this chapter applicable to existing mobile / portable classroom structures.

(b) When an existing mobile / portable classroom structure is removed from a school system, the certificate of occupancy for that structure becomes void, provided, however, the structure shall retain the status of an existing structure if continued in service as a classroom structure in another school system. This shall also apply to leased or rented mobile / portable classroom structures. A new certificate of occupancy shall be required for the relocated structure, and shall be issued provided the structure meets the provisions of this Code that are applicable to existing mobile / portable classrooms.”

2. Add a new 15.1.1.3 to read as follows:

“**15.1.1.3** Existing mobile / portable classrooms shall comply with the various provisions of this Code applying to classrooms in existing educational occupancies, unless otherwise specified in this chapter.”

3. Add a new 15.1.1.4 to read as follows:

“**15.1.1.4** When relocated, a mobile / portable classroom structure shall not be placed within 25 feet (7.6 m) of any building or structure, nor within 10 feet (3.1 m) of another mobile / portable classroom structure. Such mobile / portable classroom structures shall not be connected to any building or other mobile classroom structure by a canopy of combustible construction. An existing canopy of combustible components may be continued in use provided no combustible components are within 25 feet (7.6 m) of any building or structure or within 10 feet (3.1 m) of another mobile / portable classroom structure.”

4. Add the following special definitions in subsection 15.1.3, inserted alphabetically, to read as follows:

“**Mobile/portable classrooms.** See 3.3.214.

Mobile/portable classrooms, Existing. See 3.3.214.1.”

5. Add an Exception No. 2 to paragraph 15.2.1.2 to read as follows:

“*Exception No. 2: Educational facilities that meet the requirements of 16.1.6.*”

6. Add a new 15.2.5.4.1 to read as follows:

“**15.2.5.4.1** Every room or space larger than 1000 ft² (93 m²) or with an occupant load of more than 50 persons shall comply with the following:

- (1) The room or space shall have a minimum of two exit access doors.
- (2) The doors required by 14.2.5.4.1 (1) shall provide access to separate exits.
- (3) The doors required by 14.2.5.4.1 (1) shall be permitted to open onto a common corridor, provided that such corridor leads to separate exits located in opposite directions.”

7. Add a new 15.2.5.4.2 to read as follows:

“**15.2.5.4.2** Doors serving as exits from existing mobile / portable classrooms shall not be less than 32 inches (0.91 m) in clear width, unless originally approved for a clear width of not less than 28 inches. Such exit doors shall open onto landings 4 feet by 4 feet (1.2 m by 1.2 m) and have stairs and or ramps, as needed, complying with applicable provisions of this Code. Landings, stairs, ramps, guardrails, and handrails installed and approved prior to the effective date of this Code, if maintained in a state of good repair, may be continued in use. When a mobile / portable classroom structure is moved to another site at the same school or another school, landings, stairs, ramps, guardrails, and graspable handrails shall comply with the applicable requirements of this Code for new construction.”

8. Add a new Exception No. 6 to paragraph 15.2.11.1 to read as follows:

“*Exception No. 6: Windows may open onto a court or an enclosed court provided all of the following criteria are met:*

“(a) *The court shall be of sufficient width such that persons exiting through the courtyard will be at a minimum dimension not less than 10 feet (3 m) from any portion of the building that could present an exposure condition to a fire.*

“(b) *The court has exits directly to the exterior of the building through an exit passageway that is separated out from all other parts of the building by 2-hour fire-rated construction. No space other than exit corridors protected by 'B' labeled 1½-hour fire doors, whether normally occupied or not, shall open onto this required exit passageway.*

“(c) *The exit capacity for the exit passageway shall be of sufficient width for the corridors connected to it as well as the enclosed court calculated at 15 square feet (1.4 sq m) per person or minimum number of students subject to exiting into the court, whichever is the greater of the two.*

“(d) *The travel distance from any point in a connecting classroom to the exterior of the building through the exit passageway shall not exceed 150 feet (45.7 m).*

“(e) *The court is provided with emergency lighting to direct occupants to the exit(s) in accordance with Section 5.9.*

“(f) The exit(s) from the court is/are clearly marked in accordance with Section 7.10.”

9. Delete the Exception to paragraph 15.3.2.1(1)a in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“Exception: Rooms enclosing air handling equipment, compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200,000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustible storage. A minimum of 30 inches (0.76 m) unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes.”

10. Delete the term “Laundries” from subparagraph 15.3.2.1(2)a and substitute in its place the following:

“a. Laundry areas utilizing commercial equipment, multiple residential appliances or exceeding 100 square feet (9.3 sq m).”

12. Add an exception to paragraph 15.3.2.2 to read as follows:

“Exception: Food preparation areas located in home economic labs may be protected by listed self-contained residential fire suppression systems located in a residential hood over each cooking surface, with the exhaust hood vented directly to the outside. Required use of automatic disconnects of fuel source or power source is subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction. Food preparation areas located in home economic labs need not be protected where in a fully sprinklered building or where protection is provided in accordance with 9.7.1.2. The exhaust hood is still required to be vented to the outside if installed after July 28, 1998.”

13. Add an Exception No. 2 and an Exception No. 2 to 15.3.4.1 to read as follows:

“Exception No. 2: Where each classroom in a mobile / portable classroom structure is provided with a two-way communication system that will permit initiation of the communication from the classroom as well as from a constantly attended location in the main administrative office of the school from which a general alarm can be sounded, if needed, and the fire department can be summoned. A telephone mounted in each classroom and equipped with speed dialing, or a similar function, to provide contact with the constantly attended location noted above, shall be acceptable as a two-way communication system for purposes of this provision. The procedure for using the system for emergency alerting shall be clearly posted near the system actuation device in each classroom and at the constantly attended location.

Exception No. 3: Fire alarm alerting provisions for existing mobile / portable classroom structures approved prior to the effective date of this Code, and which are in a state of operational readiness. At the minimum, such provisions shall provide alerting of a fire condition in each mobile / portable classroom structure. Where alerting is by an alarm bell or horn, the sound / signal shall be distinctive from other bells or horns.”

14. Add an Exception No. 2 to subparagraph 15.3.4.2.1 to read as follows:

“Exception No. 2: In lieu of locating manual fire alarm boxes in educational occupancies in corridors and normal paths of travel, the manual fire alarm boxes may be located in rooms which open directly onto such corridors and pathways; provided all of the following are met:

“(a) The rooms in which such manual fire alarm boxes are placed are constantly supervised during all school hours;

“(b) The rooms in which such manual fire alarm boxes are placed are located in close proximity to that portion of the corridors where a manual fire alarm box would otherwise be placed in accordance with 9.6.6.2.3.

“(c) A sign is placed on the corridor wall immediately adjacent to the entrance way of each such room so that it can be clearly seen at all times, which states in white letters at least one inch in height on a red background ‘MANUAL FIRE ALARM BOX LOCATED IN THIS ROOM.’

“(d) Rooms cannot be subject to being locked at any time the building is occupied.”

15. Add a new paragraph 15.3.5.1 to read as follows:

“15.3.5.1 Portable Fire Extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in

educational occupancies, including mobile/portable classrooms, in accordance with 9.7.4.1.

“Exception: In lieu of locating fire extinguishers in corridors and normal paths of travel as specified in NFPA 10, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers, fire extinguishers may be located in rooms that open directly onto such corridors and pathways provided all of the following are met:

“(a) The room in which such extinguishers are placed are located in close proximity to that portion of the corridor where a fire extinguisher would otherwise be placed in accordance with NFPA 10; Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers,

“(b) A sign which states in white letters at least one inch in height on a red background, ‘FIRE EXTINGUISHER LOCATED IN THIS ROOM,’ is placed on the corridor wall immediately adjacent to the entrance way of each such room so that it can be clearly seen at all times;

“(c) The rooms in which such extinguishers are placed shall be constantly supervised during school hours; and,

“(d) Those rooms cannot be subject to being locked at any time the building is occupied.”

16. Add a new Exception No. 6 to paragraph 15.3.6 1 to read as follows:

“Exception No. 6: Door closing devices are not required on doors in corridor wall openings other than those serving exits or required enclosures of hazardous areas.”

17. Add new paragraph 15.5.2.3 to read as follows:

15.5.2.3 Portable electric and liquefied petroleum gas or liquid fuel fired space heating devices designed to be portable are prohibited in all portions of educational buildings.

Exception: As permitted by 603.4 of the IFC, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

18. Delete 15.7.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

15.7.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness. Educational occupancies (Group E) shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

19. Add an exception to paragraph 15.7.3.3 to read as follows:

“Exception: The artwork and teaching materials shall not exceed 50 percent of the wall area in a building that is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7 and is of Type I or Type II construction.”

(m) Modification to Chapter 16:

1. Add a new 16.1.1.2.1 to read as follows:

16.1.1.2.1 Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-13(b)(1)(I) the term Group Day-Care Home applies to day-care facilities where at least seven (7) but not more than twelve (12) children receive care. Further, the term Day Care Center applies where more than twelve (12) children receive care. Where such facilities are required to be licensed or commissioned as set forth by O.C.G.A. 25-2-13(b)(1)(I), the facilities are also required to comply with the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner and to obtain a Certificate of Occupancy pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-14(c).”

2. Add a new exception to subsection 16.1.2(a) to read as follows:

“Exception to (a): In one- and two-family dwellings.”

3. Delete subsection 16.1.61 and its corresponding table in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

16.1.6.1 The location of day-care occupancies and clients of such shall be limited as shown in Table 16.1.6.1.

Table 16.1.6.1 Day-Care Occupancy Location Limitations		
Type of Construction	Age Group	Number of Stories

		(Stories are counted starting at the floor of exit discharge.)			
		1	2	3	4+
I(443), I(332) and II(222)	0 through 4	YES	YES	YES	YES
	5 and older	YES	YES	YES	YES
II(111), III(211) and V(111)	0 through 4	YES	YES+	NO	NO
	5 and older	YES	YES	YES+	NO
IV(2HH)	0 through 4	YES	YES+	NO	NO
	5 and older	YES	YES+	NO	NO
II(000)	0 through 4	YES	YES+	NO	NO
	5 and older	YES	YES+	NO	NO
III(200) and V(000)	0 through 4	YES+	YES+	NO	NO
	5 and older	YES	YES+	NO	NO

“Types of construction are in terms of NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*. Refer to the conversion chart inserted in NFPA 220 for cross-referencing to the IBC requirements

“YES: Day-care occupancy location permitted in type of construction.

“YES+: Day-care occupancy location permitted in type of construction if entire building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

“NO: Day-care occupancy location not permitted in type of construction.”

“*Exception: Day-Care occupancies with exits directly to the outside from each room normally occupied by clients may be of any construction type without being protected throughout by an automatic sprinkler system.*”

4. Add a new paragraph 16.1.6.3 to read as follows:

“**16.1.6.3 Day-Care Locations Below the LED.** The story below the level of exit discharge shall be permitted to be used in buildings of any construction type other than Type II(000), Type III(200) and Type V(000), if the building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system.”

5. Add a new subparagraph 16.1.6.3.1 to read as follows:

“**16.1.6.3.1** Where the story below the level of exit discharge is occupied as a day-care center, both of the following shall apply:

“(1) One means of egress shall be an outside or interior stair in accordance with 7.2.2. An interior stair, if used, shall only serve the story below the level of exit discharge. The interior stair shall be permitted to communicate with the level of exit discharge; however, the required exit route from the level of exit discharge shall not pass through the stair enclosure.

“(2) The second means of egress shall be permitted to be via an unenclosed stairway separated from the level of exit discharge in accordance with 8.2.5.4. The path of egress travel on the level of exit discharge shall be protected in accordance with 7.1.3.1.”

6. Delete subsection 16.2.9 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**16.2.9 Emergency Lighting.** Emergency lighting shall be provided in accordance with Section 7.9 in the following areas:

“1. In all interior stairs and corridors.

“2. In all normally occupied spaces.

“*Exception to 2:*

“a. *Administrative areas.*

“b. *Mechanical rooms and storage areas.*”

7. Delete the Exception to paragraph 16.3.2.1(1)a in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“*Exception: Rooms enclosing air handling equipment compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200,000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustibile storage. A minimum of 30 inches (0.76 m) unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes.*”

8. Add an exception to paragraph 16.3.2.1(2) to read as follows:

“Exception to (2): In areas where documentation is provided indicating an unreliable water source, the authority having jurisdiction may accept separation of these areas from the remainder of the building by fire barriers having not less than a 2-hour fire-resistance rating.”

9. Delete the term “Laundries” from subparagraph 16.3.2.1(2)a and substitute in its place the following:

“a. Laundry areas utilizing commercial equipment, multiple residential appliances or exceeding 100 square feet (9.3 sq m).”

10. Delete paragraph 16.3.2.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“16.3.2.2 Food preparation facilities protected in accordance with 9.2.3 are not required to have openings protected between food preparation areas and dining areas. Where domestic cooking equipment is used for food warming or limited cooking, a listed self-contained residential fire suppression system may be installed in a residential hood to cover the area of the cooking surface, with the exhaust hood vented directly to the outside. The fire suppression system shall automatically disconnect electric power to electric stoves or automatically shut off the gas supply to gas stoves. Such system shall be interconnected to the building fire alarm system where one is provided.

“Exception: Subject to the authority having jurisdiction, where domestic cooking equipment is used for food warming or limited cooking, the requirements for a residential fire suppression system may be waived if the room is protected by approved automatic sprinkler protection. The provisions of 9.7.1.2 may be permitted. The exhaust hood is still required to be vented to the outside.”

11. Delete subsection 16.3.5 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“16.3.5 Extinguishment Requirements. Buildings containing day-care occupancies shall be sprinkler protected throughout for construction types as specified in Table 16.1.6.1 entitled “Day-Care Occupancy Location Limitations” and 16.1.6.3. Any required sprinkler system based upon Table 16.1.6.1 and 16.1.6.3 shall be in accordance with 9.7.”

12. Add a new paragraph 16.3.5.1 to read as follows:

“16.3.5.1 Portable Fire Extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in all day-care occupancies in accordance with 9.7.4.1.”

13. Add new paragraph 16.5.2.4 to read as follows:

“16.5.2.4 Portable electric and liquefied petroleum gas or liquid fuel fire space heating devices designed to be portable are prohibited in all portions of day-care facilities.

“Exception: In emergency conditions when approved by the authority having jurisdiction, equipment designed to be portable may be used for a specified time provided such equipment is properly protected and separated from combustibles as specified by the manufacturer’s instructions and the authority having jurisdiction.”

14. Delete paragraph 16.6.1.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“16.6.1.6 Minimum Construction Requirements. The minimum construction requirements for new day-care homes shall be limited to the types of building construction permitted by the IBC as specified in 8.2.1. Clients of a group day-care home in a multi-story building shall be restricted to the level of exit discharge.

“Exception: When the provisions of 16.1.6 are met.”

15. Add a new paragraph 16.6.3.5 to read as follows:

“16.6.3.5 Portable Fire Extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in all day-care home occupancies in accordance with 9.7.4.1.”

16. Delete 16.7.1 and 16.7.2 in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

“16.7.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness. Day-care occupancies (Group E and I-4) shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire*

Code, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

(n) Modifications to Chapter 17:

1. Delete paragraph 17.1.1.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**17.1.1.2** This section establishes life safety requirements for existing day-care occupancies, adult day-care facilities, and head start facilities in which more than 12 clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s) for less than 24 hours per day. An existing day-care occupancy shall be allowed the option of meeting the requirements of Chapter 16 in lieu of Chapter 17. Any day-care occupancy that meets the requirements of Chapter 16 shall be judged to meet the requirements of Chapter 17.”

2. Delete paragraph 17.1.1.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**17.1.1.3** Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-13(b)(1)(I) the term Group Day-Care Home applies to day-care facilities where at least seven (7) but not more than twelve (12) children receive care. Further, the term Day Care Center applies where more than twelve (12) children receive care. Where such facilities are required to be licensed or commissioned as set forth by O.C.G.A. 25-2-13(b)(1)(I), the facilities are also required to comply with the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner and to obtain a Certificate of Occupancy pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-14(c).”

3. Add a new exception to subsection 17.1.2(a) to read as follows:

“*Exception to (a): In one- and two-family dwellings.*”

4. Add an exception to paragraph 17.1.4.1 to read as follows:

“*Exception: Existing day-care centers that include part-day preschools, head-start programs, kindergartens, and other schools whose purpose involves education primarily for a group of children may continue to meet the requirements of this section or may be allowed the option of meeting the requirements of Chapter 15.*”

5. Delete subsection 17.1.6 and its corresponding table in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**17.1.6 Location and Minimum Construction Requirements.** The location of day-care occupancies and clients of such shall be limited as shown in Table 17.1.6.

“*Exception: Day-Care occupancies with exits directly to the outside from each room normally occupied by clients may be of any construction type without being protected throughout by an automatic sprinkler system.*”

Type of Construction	Age Group	Number of Stories			
		(Stories are counted starting at the floor of exit discharge.)			
		1	2	3	4+
I(443), I(332) and II(222)	0 through 4	YES	YES	YES	YES
	5 and older	YES	YES	YES	YES
II(111), III(211) and V(111)	0 through 4	YES	YES+	NO	NO
	5 and older	YES	YES	YES+	NO
IV(2HH)	0 through 4	YES	YES+	NO	NO
	5 and older	YES	YES+	NO	NO
II(000)	0 through 4	YES	YES+	NO	NO
	5 and older	YES	YES+	NO	NO
III(200) and V(000)	0 through 4	YES+	YES+	NO	NO
	5 and older	YES	YES+	NO	NO

“Types of construction are in terms of NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*. Refer to the conversion chart inserted in NFPA 220 for cross-referencing to the IBC requirements

“YES: Day-care occupancy location permitted in type of construction.

“YES+: Day-care occupancy location permitted in type of construction if entire building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

“NO: Day-care occupancy location not permitted in type of construction.”

“Exception: Centers located on the level of exit discharge in buildings of any construction type without a complete approved automatic sprinkler system, may be continued in use as a child day-care center housing children ages zero through four, or non-ambulatory children, as long as at least one exit door is provided directly to the outside of the building at ground level from every room or space normally occupied by children, except restrooms. For centers existing prior to April 12, 1985, where direct access to the outside of the building is not possible from interior rooms, and such interior rooms are normally subject to occupancy by children, the interior room may continue to be used provided there are two remote exits from the rooms that provide access to two separate and distinct exits to the outside.”

6. Delete subsection 17.2.9 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**17.2.9 Emergency Lighting.** Emergency lighting shall be provided in accordance with Section 7.9 in the following areas:

“1. In all interior stairs and corridors.

“2. In all normally occupied spaces.

“Exception to 2:

“a. Administrative areas.

“b. Mechanical rooms and storage areas.”

7. Delete the Exception to paragraph 17.3.2.1(1)a in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“Exception: Rooms enclosing air handling equipment compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200,000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustible storage. A minimum of 30 inches (0.76 m) unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes.”

8. Delete paragraph 17.3.2.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“17.3.2.2 Food preparation facilities protected in accordance with 9.2.3 are not required to have openings protected between food preparation areas and dining areas. Where domestic cooking equipment is used for food warming or limited cooking, a listed self-contained residential fire suppression system may be installed in a residential hood to cover the cooking surface, with the exhaust hood vented directly to the outside. Required use of automatic disconnects of the fuel source or power source is subject to the authority having jurisdiction. Upon receipt of a sworn affidavit, no protection is required for existing domestic cooking equipment used for limited cooking or warming of foods.

“Exception: Subject to the authority having jurisdiction, where domestic cooking equipment is used for food warming or limited cooking, the requirements for a residential fire suppression system may be waived if the room is protected by approved automatic sprinkler protection. The provisions of 9.7.1.2 may be permitted. The exhaust hood is still required to be vented to the outside.”

9. Delete the term “Laundries” from subparagraph 17.3.2.1(2)a and substitute in its place the following:

“a. Laundry areas utilizing commercial equipment, multiple residential appliances or exceeding 100 square feet (9.3 m).”

10. Add a new paragraph 17.3.5.1 to read as follows:

“**17.3.5.1 Portable Fire Extinguishers.** Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in all day-care occupancies in accordance with 9.7.4.1.”

11. Delete subsection 17.4.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**17.4.1 Windowless or Underground Buildings.** Windowless or underground buildings or structures shall comply with the applicable provisions of Section 11.7. All such buildings and structures housing a day-care occupancy shall be protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

“Exception: Buildings or structures existing prior to January 28, 1993, and housing day-care occupancies with an occupant load not greater than 100 may remain in use without being protected throughout by an automatic sprinkler system.”

12. Add an exception to paragraph 17.5.1.2 to read as follows:

“Exception: In existing day-care occupancies, in lieu of special protective covers, receptacles may be placed at a minimum of six feet above the finished floor.”

13. Add a new paragraph 17.5.2.4 to read as follows:

17.5.2.4 Portable electric and liquefied petroleum gas or liquid fuel fire space heating devices designed to be portable are prohibited in all portions of day-care facilities.

“Exception: In emergency conditions when approved by the authority having jurisdiction, equipment designed to be portable may be used for a specified time provided such equipment is properly protected and separated from combustibles as specified by the manufactures instructions and the authority having jurisdiction.”

14. Delete subparagraph 17.6.1.1.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

17.6.1.1.2 This section establishes life safety requirements for group day-care homes, adult day-care homes and head start facilities in which at least seven but not more than 12 clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s) for less than 24 hours per day (generally within a dwelling unit). An existing day-care home shall be allowed the option of meeting the requirements of Section 16.6 in lieu of Section 17.2. Any day-care home that meets the requirements of Chapter 16 shall be judged to meet the requirements of Chapter 17.”

15. Add an exception to subsection 17.6.1.4.1 to read as follows:

“Exception: Existing day-care homes that include part-day preschools, head-start programs, kindergartens, and other schools whose purpose involves education primarily for a group of children may continue to meet the requirements of this section or may be allowed the option of meeting the requirements of Chapter 15.”

16. Delete paragraph 17.6.1.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

17.6.1.6 Clients of a group day-care home in a multi-story building shall be restricted to the level of exit discharge.

“Exception: Provided the provisions of 17.1.6.1 are met.”

17. Add a new paragraph 17.6.3.5 to read as follows:

17.6.3.5 Portable Fire Extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in all day-care home occupancies in accordance with 9.7.4.1.”

18. Add a new exception to subsection 17.6.5.1.2 to read as follows:

“Exception: In existing day-care homes in lieu of special protective covers, receptacles may be placed at a minimum of 6 feet (1.8 m) above the finished floor.”

19. Delete 17.7.1 and 17.7.2 in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

17.7.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness. Day-care occupancies (Group E and I-4) shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

(o) Modifications to Chapter 18:

1. Add a new subparagraph 18.1.1.4.5.1 to read as follows:

18.1.1.4.5.1 Minor renovations, alterations, modernizations or repairs as used in 18.1.1.4.5 shall mean that construction is less than 40% of the floor area within a smoke compartment.”

2. Add the following to the list of hazardous areas in Table 18.3.2.1 to read as follows:

“Soiled utility rooms, 1 hour.”

3. Delete paragraph 18.3.2.6 Exception to in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“Exception: Where a residential stove (a maximum of four surface burners or cooking elements) is used for food warming, limited cooking, or rehabilitation training, a residential style hood system ducted to the outside shall be installed to cover each cooking surface.”

4. Add a new paragraph 18.3.2.8 to read as follows:

“18.3.2.8 Hyperbaric Chambers. Where any Class A hyperbaric chamber or where two or more Class B hyperbaric chambers exist in the same room, they shall be separated from all other areas by fire barriers having a minimum of a 2 hour fire rating. This includes a 2 hour fire rated floor and ceiling or floor/ceiling for such enclosures. In addition, multiple Class B hyperbaric chambers shall meet all other requirements as for a Class A hyperbaric chamber as specified in Chapter 20 of NFPA 99 and shall be afforded sprinkler protection in accordance with NFPA 13.

5. Add a new paragraph 18.3.2.9 to read as follows:

“18.3.2.9 Alcohol Based Hand Rubs (ABHR). Alcohol Based Hand Rub dispensers may be installed in a room, corridor, and areas open to corridor provided all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The minimum required clear width of the corridor is maintained however, no corridor shall be permitted to be less than 6'-0" in clear width,

(b) The maximum individual dispenser fluid capacity shall be:

1. 0.3 gallons (1.2 liters) for dispensers in rooms, corridors, and areas open to corridors.

2. 0.5 gallons (2.0 liters) for dispensers in suites of rooms.

(c) The dispenser(s) shall have a minimum horizontal spacing of 4 ft. (1.2m) from each other.

(d) Not more than an aggregate 10gallons (37.8 liters) of ABHR solution shall be in use in a single smoke compartment outside of a storage cabinet.

(e) Storage of quantities greater than 10 gallons (18.9 liters) in a single smoke compartment shall meet the requirements of NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*.

(f) The dispenser shall not be installed over or directly adjacent to an outlet, light switch or other ignition source.

(g) Dispensers shall not be installed directly over carpeted surfaces or carpeted floor surfaces unless the entire smoke compartment is protected throughout by an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*.

(h) Alcohol Based Hand Rub shall of the gel type without the use of aerosol as a propellant.

Exception to (h): Unless otherwise approved in writing by the authority having jurisdiction.

6. Delete 18.7.1 and 18.7.2 in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

“18.7.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness. Health care occupancies (Group I-2) shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code (IFC)*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

7. Delete 18.7.4 in its entirety and in its place substitute the following:

“18.7.4* Smoking. Smoking regulations shall be adopted and shall include, at the least, the applicable provisions of Section 310 of the *International Fire Code (IFC)*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

(p) Modifications to Chapter 19:

1. Add the following to the list of hazardous areas in paragraph 19.3.2.1 to read as follows:

“(9) Soiled utility rooms.”

2. Delete paragraph 19.3.2.6 exception in its entirety and substitute in its place the following

“Exception No. 1: Where residential stove cooking is used for food warming, limited cooking, or rehabilitation training, a residential style hood system ducted to the outside and equipped with a listed self-contained residential fire suppression system shall be installed to cover each cooking surface. Required use

of automatic disconnects of fuel source or power source is subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

“Exception No. 2: Other installations acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.”

3. Add a new paragraph 19.3.2.7 to read as follows:

“19.3.2.7 Hyperbaric Chambers. Where any Class A hyperbaric chamber or where two or more Class B hyperbaric chambers exist in the same room, they shall be separated from all other areas by fire barriers having a minimum of a 2 hour fire rating. This includes a 2 hour fire rated floor and ceiling or floor/ceiling for such enclosures. In addition, multiple Class B hyperbaric chambers shall meet all other requirements as for a Class A hyperbaric chamber as specified in Chapter 20 of NFPA 99 and shall be afforded sprinkler protection in accordance with NFPA 13.

4. Add a new paragraph 19.3.2.8 to read as follows:

“19.3.2.8 Alcohol Based Hand Rubs (ABHR). Alcohol Based Hand Rub dispensers may be installed in a room, corridor, and areas open to corridor provided all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The minimum required clear width of the corridor is maintained however, no corridor shall be permitted to be less than 6'-0" in clear width,

(b) The maximum individual dispenser fluid capacity shall be:

1. 0.3 gallons (1.2 liters) for dispensers in rooms, corridors, and areas open to corridors.

2. 0.5 gallons (2.0 liters) for dispensers in suites of rooms.

(c) The dispenser(s) shall have a minimum horizontal spacing of 4 ft. (1.2m) from each other.

(d) Not more than an aggregate 10gallons (37.8 liters) of ABHR solution shall be in use in a single smoke compartment outside of a storage cabinet.

(e) Storage of quantities greater than 10 gallons (18.9 liters) in a single smoke compartment shall meet the requirements of NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*.

(f) The dispenser shall not be installed over or directly adjacent to an outlet, light switch or other ignition source.

(g) Dispensers shall not be installed directly over carpeted surfaces or carpeted floor surfaces unless the entire smoke compartment is protected throughout by an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*.

(h) Alcohol Based Hand Rub shall of the gel type without the use of aerosol as a propellant.

Exception to (h): Unless otherwise approved in writing by the authority having jurisdiction.

5. Add a new Exception No. 3 to subparagraph 19.3.4.3.1 to read as follows:

“Exception No. 3: Zoned, coded systems shall be permitted.”

6. Add an Exception No. 2 to subparagraph 19.3.4.3.2 to read as follows:

“Exception No. 2: In existing health care facilities with construction permits issued prior to March 1, 1979.”

7. Add a new Exception No. 2 to paragraph 19.3.5.1 to read as follows:

“Exception No. 2: Sprinklers may be omitted in closets less than 50 cubic feet (1.4 cu m) in volume and the building may still be considered as fully sprinkled.”

8. Add a new Exception No. 2 to paragraph 19.3.5.2 to read as follows:

“Exception No. 2: Sprinklers may be omitted in closets less than 50 cubic feet (1.4 cu m) in volume and the building may still be considered as fully sprinkler protected.”

9. Delete 19.7.1 and 19.7.2 in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

“19.7.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness. Health care occupancies (Group I-2) shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

10. Delete 19.7.4 in its entirety and in its place substitute the following:

“19.7.4* Smoking. Smoking regulations shall be adopted and shall include, at the least, the applicable provisions of Section 310 of the *International Fire Code (IFC)*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

(q) Modification to Chapter 20:

1. Add a new paragraph 20.3.2.3 to read as follows:

“20.3.2.3 Hyperbaric Chambers. Where any Class A hyperbaric chamber or where two or more Class B hyperbaric chambers exist in the same room, they shall be separated from all other areas by fire barriers having a minimum of a 2 hour fire rating. This includes a 2 hour fire rated floor and ceiling or floor/ceiling for such enclosures. In addition, multiple Class B hyperbaric chambers shall meet all other requirements as for a Class A hyperbaric chamber as specified in Chapter 20 of NFPA 99.

2. Add a new paragraph 20.3.2.4 to read as follows:

“20.3.2.4 Alcohol Based Hand Rubs (ABHR). Alcohol Based Hand Rub dispensers may be installed in a room, corridor, and areas open to corridor provided all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The minimum required clear width of the corridor is maintained however, no corridor shall be permitted to be less than 6'-0" in clear width,

(b) The maximum individual dispenser fluid capacity shall be:

1. 0.3 gallons (1.2 liters) for dispensers in rooms, corridors, and areas open to corridors.

2. 0.5 gallons (2.0 liters) for dispensers in suites of rooms.

(c) The dispenser(s) shall have a minimum horizontal spacing of 4 ft. (1.2m) from each other.

(d) Not more than an aggregate 10gallons (37.8 liters) of ABHR solution shall be in use in a single smoke compartment outside of a storage cabinet.

(e) Storage of quantities greater than 10 gallons (18.9 liters) in a single smoke compartment shall meet the requirements of NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*.

(f) The dispenser shall not be installed over or directly adjacent to an outlet, light switch or other ignition source.

(g) Dispensers shall not be installed directly over carpeted surfaces or carpeted floor surfaces unless the entire smoke compartment is protected throughout by an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*.

(h) Alcohol Based Hand Rub shall of the gel type without the use of aerosol as a propellant.

Exception to (h): Unless otherwise approved in writing by the authority having jurisdiction.

3. Delete 20.7.1 and 20.7.1 in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

“20.7.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness. Ambulatory health care facilities shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions for health care occupancies (Group I-2) of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

(r) Modification to Chapter 21:

1. Add a new paragraph 21.3.2.3 to read as follows:

“21.3.2.3 Hyperbaric Chambers. Where any Class A hyperbaric chamber or where two or more Class B hyperbaric chambers exist in the same room, they shall be separated from all other areas by fire barriers having a minimum of a 2 hour fire rating. This includes a 2 hour fire rated floor and ceiling or floor/ceiling for such enclosures. In addition, multiple Class B hyperbaric chambers shall meet all other requirements as for a Class A hyperbaric chamber as specified in Chapter 20 of NFPA 99.

2. Add a new paragraph 21.3.2.4 to read as follows:

“21.3.2.4 Alcohol Based Hand Rubs (ABHR). Alcohol Based Hand Rub dispensers may be installed in a room, corridor, and areas open to corridor provided all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The minimum required clear width of the corridor is maintained however, no corridor shall be permitted to be less than 6'-0" in clear width,

- (b) The maximum individual dispenser fluid capacity shall be:
 - 1. 0.3 gallons (1.2 liters) for dispensers in rooms, corridors, and areas open to corridors.
 - 2. 0.5 gallons (2.0 liters) for dispensers in suites of rooms.
- (c) The dispenser(s) shall have a minimum horizontal spacing of 4 ft. (1.2m) from each other.
- (d) Not more than an aggregate 10gallons (37.8 liters) of ABHR solution shall be in use in a single smoke compartment outside of a storage cabinet.
- (e) Storage of quantities greater than 10 gallons (18.9 liters) in a single smoke compartment shall meet the requirements of NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*.
- (f) The dispenser shall not be installed over or directly adjacent to an outlet, light switch or other ignition source.
- (g) Dispensers shall not be installed directly over carpeted surfaces or carpeted floor surfaces unless the entire smoke compartment is protected throughout by an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*.
- (h) Alcohol Based Hand Rub shall of the gel type without the use of aerosol as a propellant.
Exception to (h): Unless otherwise approved in writing by the authority having jurisdiction.

3. Delete 21.7.1 and 21.7.1 in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

“21.7.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness. Ambulatory health care facilities shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions for health care occupancies (Group I-2) of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

(s) Modifications to Chapter 22:

1. Delete paragraph 22.2.11.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“22.2.11.2 Doors shall be permitted to be locked with approved detention locking mechanisms only in accordance with the applicable use condition. Padlocks are not permitted on housing unit doors or any other door located in the interior means of egress.

“Exception: Padlocks are permitted on gates and doors located on exterior fencing, and in exterior walls, which are not part of the building, from areas of refuge located outside the building.”

2. Delete the words ‘fuel fired’ from Table 22.3.2.1.

3. Add a note to Table 22.3.2.1 to read as follows:

“Note: Areas incidental to resident housing will mean any areas that exceed 10% of the resident housing area. This includes sleeping areas, dayrooms, group activity space, or other common spaces for customary access of residents.”

4. Delete paragraph 22.3.7.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“22.3.7.3 Any required smoke barrier shall be constructed in accordance with Section 8.3. Barriers shall be of substantial construction and shall have structural fire resistance. Smoke barriers may have windows with wire glass in steel frames or tested window assemblies.”

5. Delete 22.7.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“22.7.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness. Detention and correctional facilities (Group I-3 occupancies) shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

6. Delete subsection 22.7.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“22.7.2 Policies and procedures shall be established by facility administrators to control and limit the amount of personal property in sleeping rooms and require periodic checks for the collection and storage of such items on a monthly basis. Records of periodic checks shall be kept and made available to

the authority having jurisdiction upon request.

“Exception: Facilities which provide closable metal lockers or fire-resistant containers for the storage of books, clothing, and other combustible personal property allowed in sleeping rooms.”

(t) Modifications to Chapter 23:

1. Delete paragraph 23.2.11.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“23.2.11.2 Doors shall be permitted to be locked with approved detention locking mechanisms only in accordance with the applicable use condition. Padlocks are not permitted on housing unit doors or any other door located in the means of egress.

“Exception: Padlocks are permitted on gates and doors located on exterior fencing and walls from areas of refuge located outside the building.”

2. Delete the words ‘fuel fired’ from Table 23.3.2.1.

3. Add a note to Table 23.3.2.1 to read as follows:

“Note: Areas incidental to resident housing will mean any areas that exceed 10% of the resident housing area. This includes sleeping areas, dayrooms, group activity space, or other common spaces for customary access of residents.”

4. Delete paragraph 23.3.7.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“23.3.7.3 Any required smoke barrier shall be constructed in accordance with Section 8.3. Barriers shall be of substantial construction and shall have structural fire resistance. Smoke barriers may have windows with wire glass in steel frames or tested window assemblies.”

5. Delete 23.7.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“23.7.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness. Detention and correctional facilities (Group I-3 occupancies) shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

6. Delete subsection 23.7.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“23.7.2 Policies and procedures shall be established by facility administrators to control and limit the amount of personal property in sleeping rooms and require periodic checks for the collection and storage of such items on a monthly basis. Records of periodic checks shall be kept and made available to the authority having jurisdiction upon request.

“Exception: Facilities which provide closable metal lockers or fire-resistant containers for the storage of books, clothing, and other combustible personal property allowed in sleeping rooms.”

(u) Modification to Chapter 26:

1. Delete paragraph 26.3.3.5 Exception in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“Exception: Battery operated detection devices without a secondary (standby) power source may be installed in buildings constructed prior to July 1, 1987 in accordance with the provisions of O.C.G.A. Section 25-2-40. Facilities utilizing battery operated detectors shall have in place a testing, maintenance, and battery replacement program to ensure reliability of power to the detectors.”

2. Add a new paragraph 26.3.5.3 to read as follows:

“26.3.5.3 Portable Fire Extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in all lodging or rooming house occupancies in accordance with 9.7.4.1.”

(v) Modification to Chapter 28:

1. Delete paragraph 28.2.5.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“Exterior exit access or internal corridors shall be arranged so there are no dead ends in excess of

35 feet (10.7 meter).

“Exception: In buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 28.3.5, dead-ends shall not exceed 50 feet (15 meter).”

2. Add a new exception to paragraph 28.3.2.2 to read as follows:

“Exception: Rooms enclosing air handling equipment, compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200,000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustible storage. A minimum of 30 inches (0.76 m) unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes.”

3. Delete paragraph 28.3.4.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“28.3.4.4 A corridor smoke detection system in accordance with O.C.G.A. Sections 25-2-13(d) & 25-2-40 shall be provided in all interior corridors, halls and passageways.

“Exception: In hotels and motels protected throughout by an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 28.3.5. Dormitory facilities shall still be required to provide a corridor smoke detection system in accordance with O.C.G.A. Sections 25-2-13(d) & 25-2-40.”

4. Add a new subparagraph 28.3.4.4.1 to read as follows:

“28.3.4.4.1 Each sleeping room within a guestroom or suite shall be provided with an approved single station smoke detector in accordance with 9.6.2.10 powered from the building's electrical system. In single room living units, detectors shall meet the requirements of 28.3.4.4.2.”

5. Add a new subparagraph 28.3.4.4.3 to read as follows:

“28.3.4.4.3 A smoke detector shall be mounted on the ceiling or wall at a point centrally located in the corridor, hall or area giving access to each group of rooms used for sleeping purposes. Such detectors shall be listed and meet the installation requirements of NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm Code*, and be powered from the building's electrical system. In addition, 1½-hour emergency power supply source is required for the back-up power of the detector.”

6. Add a new subparagraph 28.3.4.4.4 to read as follows:

“28.3.4.4.4 Each living area within a guestroom or suite which is separated by doors or folding partitions shall be provided with an approved single station smoke detector in accordance with 9.6.2.10 powered from the building's electrical system.”

7. Delete 28.7.1, 28.7.2, and 28.7.3 in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

“28.7.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness. Hotels and dormitories (Group R-2 occupancies) shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

(w) Modification to Chapter 29:

1. Delete paragraph 29.2.5.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“29.2.5.3 Exterior exit access or internal corridors shall be arranged so there are no dead ends in excess of 50 feet (15 m).”

2. Add an exception to paragraph 29.3.4.5 to read as follows:

“Exception: Battery operated detection devices may be installed in buildings constructed prior to July 1, 1987 in accordance with the provisions of O.C.G.A. Section 25-2-40. Facilities utilizing battery operated detectors shall have in place a testing, maintenance, and battery replacement program to ensure reliability of power to the detectors.”

3. Add a new subparagraph 29.3.4.5.1 to read as follows:

“29.3.4.5.1 A corridor smoke detection system in accordance with O.C.G.A. Sections 25-2-13(d)

& 25-2-40 shall be provided in all interior corridors, halls and passageways.

“Exception In hotels and motels protected throughout by an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 28.3.5. Dormitory facilities shall still be required to provide a corridor smoke detection system in accordance with O.C.G.A. Sections 25-2-13(d) & 25-2-40.”

4. Delete 29.7.1, 29.7.2, and 29.7.3 in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

“29.7.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness. Hotels and dormitories (Group R-2 occupancies) shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

(x) Modification to Chapter 30:

1. Delete Exception No. 1(b) of subsection 30.2.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“(b) The dwelling unit has direct access to an outside stair complying with 7.2.2 that serves a maximum of two units where both of which are located on the same floor. This does not preclude two stairs serving a floor level with a maximum of four units with an open breezeway connecting and allowing access to either exit stair.”

2. Add a new exception to paragraph 30.3.2.1 to read as follows:

“Exception: Rooms enclosing air handling equipment, compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200,000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustible storage. A minimum of 30 inches (0.76 m) unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes.”

3. Delete the words ‘fuel fired’ from Table 30.3.2.1.

4. Delete subparagraph 30.3.4.5.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“30.3.4.5.1 Approved single station or multiple station detectors continuously powered from the building's electrical system shall be installed in accordance with 9.6.2.10 in every living unit within the apartment building regardless of the number of stories or number of apartments. In addition, a 1½-hour emergency power supply source is required for the back-up power of the detector. When activated, the detector shall initiate an alarm that is audible in the sleeping rooms of that unit. This individual unit detector shall be in addition to any sprinkler system or other detection system that may be installed in the building.”

5. Delete Exception No. 1(b) of paragraph 30.3.5.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“(b) The dwelling unit has direct access to an outside stair complying with 7.2.2 that serves a maximum of two units where both units are located on the same floor. This does not preclude two stairs serving a floor level with a maximum of four units with an open breezeway connecting and allowing access to either exit stair.”

6. Delete paragraph 30.3.6.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“30.3.6.3 Doors that open onto exit access corridors shall be self-closing and self-latching, with a listed pneumatic closure or three heavy-duty spring-loaded hinges.”

7. Delete 30.7.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“30.7.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness. Residential facilities (Group R-2 occupancies) shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, resident training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

(y) Modifications to Chapter 31:

1. Delete Exception No. 1(b) of subsection 31.2.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“(b) The dwelling unit has direct access to an outside stair complying with 7.2.2 that serves a maximum of two units where both units are located on the same floor. This does not preclude two stairs serving a floor level with a maximum of four units with an open breezeway connecting and allowing access to either exit stair.”

2. Delete all Exceptions to subparagraph 31.3.4.5.1 in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

“Exception: Battery operated detection devices without a secondary (standby) power source may be installed in buildings constructed prior to July 1, 1987 in accordance with the provisions of O.C.G.A. Section 25-2-40. Facilities utilizing battery operated detectors shall have in place a testing, maintenance, and battery replacement program to ensure reliability of power to the detectors.”

3. Delete 31.7.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“31.7.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness. Residential facilities (Group R-2 occupancies) shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, resident training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

(z) Modifications to Chapter 32:

1. Delete paragraph 32.1.1.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“32.1.1.2 All new facilities classified as residential board and care occupancies shall conform to the requirements of this chapter. This chapter is divided into five sections as follows:

“(1) Section 32.1 – General Requirements.

“(2) Section 32.2 – Small Facilities (sleeping accommodations for not more than six residents.

“(3) Section 32.3 – Large Facilities (sleeping accommodations for seven or more residents.

“(4) Section 32.4 – Additional minimum requirements for an Apartment Building Housing a Board and Care Occupancy.

“(5) Section 32.7 – Operating Features.”

2. Add a new definition in subsection 32.1.3, inserted alphabetically, to read as follows:

“Limited Care (Custodial Care) Facilities. See 3.3.117.”

3. Delete subsection 32.1.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“32.1.6 Change in Group Evacuation Capabilities. A change in group evacuation capability shall be considered a change in occupancy subclassification. (See 4.6.11).

“Exception: Where the evacuation capability changes to a faster level, the requirements of 4.6.11 shall not apply.”

4. Delete paragraph 32.2.1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“32.2.1.1 Scope. This section applies to residential board and care occupancies providing sleeping accommodations for not more than six residents. Where there are sleeping accommodations for more than six residents, the occupancy shall be classed as a large facility. The requirements for large facilities are found in Section 32.3.”

5. Add a new paragraph 32.2.1.4 to read as follows:

“32.2.1.4 Occupant Load. The occupant load of small Residential Board and Care occupancies (Personal Care occupancies) or any individual story or section thereof for the purpose of determining exits shall be the maximum number of persons intended to occupy the floor on the basis of the occupant load factors of Table 7.3.1.2. (Also see 3.3.81.)”

6. Add a new paragraph 32.2.1.5 to read as follows:

“32.2.1.5 Classification of Hazards of Contents. Contents of Residential Board and Care occupancies shall be classified in accordance with the provisions of Section 6.2.”

7. Add a new subparagraph 32.2.3.2.4 to read as follows:

“32.2.3.2.4 Residential cooking appliances such as stoves (a maximum of four surface burners or cooking elements) and griddles shall be protected by a listed self-contained residential fire suppression systems located in residential hoods over each cooking surface, with the exhaust hood vented directly to the outside. Automatic disconnects of the fuel source or power source shall be provided. Commercial cooking appliances including fryers shall be protected in accordance with 9.2.3 and shall not be required to have openings protected between food preparation areas and dining areas.

“Exception No. 1: Subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction, the protection of residential cooking equipment shall not be required in buildings protected by an automatic sprinkler system as provided in 32.2.3.5. The protection authorized by 32.2.3.5.5 is acceptable for purposes of this section, provided, however, exhaust hood shall still be required to be vented to the outside.

“Exception No. 2: Subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction, no protection is required over residential cooking appliances such as grills and stoves in facilities which have a prompt evacuation capability and having a licensed capacity as determined by the Department of Human Resources of six or less residents.”

8. Delete Exception No. 1 to subparagraph 32.2.3.5.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“Exception No 1: Subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction, sprinklers shall not be required in small residential board and care occupancies serving six or fewer residents with a rating of prompt evacuation capabilities.”

9. Delete the primary text of paragraph 32.2.3.6.1 and substitute in its place the following. Retain the exceptions to 32.2.3.6.1 without change.

“32.2.3.6.1 The separation walls of sleeping rooms shall be capable of resisting fire for not less than 30 minutes, which is considered to be achieved if the partitioning is finished on both sides with materials such as, but not limited to, ½ inch thick gypsum board, wood lath and plaster, or metal lath and plaster. It shall be acceptable for corridor walls to terminate at a ceiling which is constructed similar to a corridor wall capable of resisting fire for not less than 30 minutes.”

10. Add new subparagraph 32.2.5.2.4 to read as follows:

“32.2.5.2.4 Portable electric and liquefied petroleum gas or liquid fuel fired space heating devices designed to be portable are prohibited in all portions of small residential board and care occupancies.

“Exception: In emergency conditions when approved by the authority having jurisdiction, equipment designed to be portable may be used for a specified time provided such equipment is properly protected and separated from combustibles as specified by the manufacturer’s instructions and the authority having jurisdiction.”

11. Add a new subsection 32.2.6 to read as follows:

“32.2.6 Portable Fire Extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in all residential board and care occupancies in accordance with 9.7.4.1.”

12. Delete paragraph 32.3.1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“32.3.1.1 Scope. This section applies to residential board and care occupancies providing sleeping accommodations for seven or more residents. Where there are sleeping accommodations for six or less residents, the occupancy shall be classed as a small facility. The requirements for small facilities are found in Section 32.2.”

13. Add a new exception to subparagraph 32.3.2.2.2(1) to read as follows:

“Exception No 3 to (1): Doors to resident rooms may be subject to being locked by the occupant, if they can be unlocked from the opposite side and keys are carried by staff at all times. Additional keys must

be available/accessible to the staff.”

14. Add an exception to subparagraph 32.3.2.6.1 to read as follows:

“Exception: Travel distance shall not exceed 35 feet (10.7 m) in any story below the level of exit discharge occupied for public purposes.”

15. Add an exception to subparagraph 32.3.2.6.2 to read as follows:

“Exception: Travel distance shall not exceed 75 feet (22.9 m) in any story below the level of exit discharge occupied for public purposes.”

16. Add a new subparagraph 32.3.2.6.3 to read as follows:

“32.3.2.6.3 Any story below the level of exit discharge occupied for public purposes shall have at least two separate exits provided from each story with a maximum dead-end corridor of 20 feet (6.1 m). Any floor below the level of exit discharge not open to the public and used only for mechanical equipment, storage, and service operations (other than kitchens which are considered part of the residential board and care occupancies) shall have exits appropriate to its actual occupancy in accordance with other applicable sections of this *Code*.”

17. Delete paragraph 32.3.2.9 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“32.3.2.9 Emergency lighting in accordance with Section 7.9 of the *Code* shall be provided in means of egress and common areas in all residential board and care occupancies.

“Exception: Where each guestroom has a direct exit to the outside of the building at ground level, no emergency lighting shall be required.”

18. Add a new subparagraph 32.3.2.11.1 to read as follows:

“32.3.2.11.1 Every stairwell door shall allow re-entry from the stairwell to the interior of the building or an automatic release shall be provided to unlock all stairwell doors to allow re-entry. Such automatic release shall be actuated with the initiation of the building fire alarm system or upon loss of power.”

19. Add an Exception No. 3 to subparagraph 32.3.3.1.1 to read as follows:

“Exception No. 3: Stairway enclosures shall not be required where a one-story stair connects two levels within a single dwelling unit, resident room or suite.”

20. Add a new exception to subparagraph 32.3.3.2.2 to read as follows:

“Exception: Rooms enclosing air handling equipment, compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200,000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustibile storage. A minimum of 30 inches (0.76 m) unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes.”

21. Add a new subparagraph 32.3.3.2.3 to read as follows:

“32.3.3.2.3 Residential cooking appliances such as stoves and griddles protected by a listed self-contained residential fire suppression system located in a residential hood over each cooking surface, with the exhaust hood vented directly to the outside. Automatic disconnects of the fuel source or power source shall be provided. Commercial cooking appliances including fryers shall be protected in accordance with 9.2.3 and shall not be required to have openings protected between food preparation areas and dining areas.

“Exception: Subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction, the protection of residential cooking equipment shall not be required in buildings protected by an automatic sprinkler system as provided in 32.2.3.5. The exhaust hood is still required to be vented to the outside.”

22. Delete subparagraph 32.3.3.4.7 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“32.3.3.4.7 Smoke Alarms. Each sleeping room shall be provided with an approved single station smoke alarm in accordance with 9.6.2.10. Approved smoke alarms shall be powered by the building's electrical system and be provided with an 1½-hour emergency power source.”

23. Delete subparagraph 32.3.3.4.8 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“32.3.3.4.8 Smoke Detection Systems. All corridors and common spaces shall be provided with smoke detectors in accordance with NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm Code*, arranged to initiate the fire alarm such that it is audible in all sleeping areas. Detectors shall be located in corridors or hallway so there is a detector within 15 feet (4.6 m) of the wall and at least every 30 feet (9.1 m) thereafter. Where a building has more than one floor level, a detector shall be located at the top of each stair and inside each enclosure. (Refer to 3.3.184)

“Exception No. 1: Detectors may be excluded from crawl spaces beneath the building and unused and unfinished attics.

“Exception No. 2: Unenclosed corridors, passageways, balconies, colonnades, or other arrangements where one or more sides along the long dimension are fully or extensively open to the exterior at all times.”

24. Delete subparagraph 32.3.3.5.5 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“32.3.3.5.5 Portable Fire Extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in all residential board and care occupancies in accordance with 9.7.4.1.”

25. Delete the Exception to subparagraph 32.3.3.6.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“Exception: Where the resident room has a door providing direct exiting at grade or to an open air balcony leading to exiting at grade, walls shall resist the passage of smoke.”

26. Delete subparagraph 32.3.3.6.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“32.3.3.6.4 Doors in fire barriers required by 32.3.3.6.1 or 32.3.3.6.2 shall have a fire protection rating of not less than 20 minutes and shall have positive latching.

“Exception No. 1: Walls that are required only to resist the passage of smoke, without a fire-resistance rating, shall be permitted to have doors that resist the passage of smoke without a fire protection rating. These doors shall be positive latching.”

27. Delete subparagraph 32.3.3.6.5 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“32.3.3.6.5 Walls and doors required by 32.3.3.6.1 and 32.3.3.6.2 shall be constructed to resist the passage of fire and smoke for not less than 30 minutes. There shall be no louvers, transfer grilles, operable transoms, or other air passages penetrating such walls or doors except properly installed heating and utility installations. Unprotected openings shall be prohibited in partitions of interior corridors serving as exit access from resident rooms. Transfer grilles, whether protected by fusible link operated dampers or not, shall not be used in corridor walls or doors between resident rooms and interior corridors.

“Exception: Existing transoms installed in corridor partitions of resident rooms shall be fixed in the closed position and shall be covered or otherwise protected to provide a fire-resistance rating at least equivalent to that of the wall in which they are installed.”

28. Add a new paragraph 32.3.6.2.4 to read as follows:

“32.3.6.2.4 Portable electric and liquefied petroleum gas or liquid fuel fire space heating devices designed to be portable are prohibited in all portions of large residential board and care occupancies.

“Exception: In emergency conditions when approved by the authority having jurisdiction, equipment designed to be portable may be used for a specified time provided such equipment is properly protected and separated from combustibles as specified by the manufactures instructions and the authority having jurisdiction.”

29. Delete 32.7.1, 32.7.2, and in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

“32.7.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness. Residential board and care facilities (Group I-1 and R-4 occupancies) shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, resident training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

30. Delete subsection 32.7.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**32.7.4 Smoking.** Smoking regulations shall be adopted and shall include the following minimal provisions.

“**32.7.4.1** Smoking shall be prohibited in any room, area or compartment where flammable liquids, combustible gases, or oxygen are used or stored and in any other hazardous location. Such areas shall be posted with ‘NO SMOKING’ signs.

“**32.7.4.2** Smoking by residents classified as not responsible shall be prohibited.

“*Exception: When the resident is under direct supervision.*”

“**32.7.4.3** Ashtrays of noncombustible material and safe design shall be provided in all areas where smoking is permitted.

“**32.7.4.4** Metal containers with self-closing cover devices into which ashtrays may be emptied shall be readily available in all areas where smoking is permitted.”

31. Add a new paragraph 33.7.5.4 to read as follows:

“**32.7.5.4** Wastebaskets and other waste containers shall be of noncombustible or other approved materials.”

(aa) Modifications to Chapter 33:

1. Delete paragraph 33.1.1.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**33.1.1.2** All existing facilities classified as residential board and care occupancies shall conform to the requirements of this chapter. This chapter is divided into five sections as follows:

“(1) Section 33.1 – General Requirements.

“(2) Section 33.2 – Small Facilities (sleeping accommodations for not more than six residents.

“(3) Section 33.3 – Large Facilities (sleeping accommodations for seven or more residents.

“(4) Section 33.4 – Additional minimum requirements for an Apartment Building Housing a Board and Care Occupancy.

“(5) Section 33.7 – Operating Features.”

2. Add a new definition in subsection 33.1.3, inserted alphabetically, to read as follows:

“**Limited Care (Custodial Care) Facilities.** See 3.3.117.”

3. Add a new subsection 33.1.7 to read as follows:

“**33.1.7 Classification of Hazards of Contents.** Contents of Residential Board and Care occupancies shall be classified in accordance with the provisions of Section 6.2.”

4. Delete paragraph 33.2.1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**33.2.1.1 Scope.** This section applies to residential board and care occupancies providing sleeping accommodations for not more than six residents. Where there are sleeping accommodations for more than six residents, the occupancy shall be classed as a large facility. The requirements for large facilities are found in Section 33.3.”

5. Add a new paragraph 33.2.1.4 to read as follows:

“**33.2.1.4 Occupant Load.** The occupant load of small Residential Board and Care occupancies (Personal Care occupancies) or any individual story or section thereof for the purpose of determining exits shall be the maximum number of persons intended to occupy the floor on the basis of the occupant load factors of Table 7.3.1.2. (Also see 3.3.81.)”

6. Add a new subparagraph 33.2.3.2.4 to read as follows:

“**33.2.3.2.4** Residential cooking appliances such as stoves and griddles shall be protected by listed self-contained residential fire suppression systems located in residential hoods over each cooking surface, with the exhaust hood vented directly to the outside. Automatic disconnects of the fuel source or power source shall be provided. Commercial cooking appliances including fryers shall be protected in accordance with 9.2.3 and shall not be required to have openings protected between food preparation areas and dining areas.

“*Exception No. 1: Subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction, the protection of*

residential cooking equipment shall not be required in buildings protected by an automatic sprinkler system as provided in 33.2.3.5. The exhaust hood is still required to be vented to the outside.

“Exception No. 2: No protection is required over residential cooking appliances such as grills and stoves in facilities which have prompt evacuation and have a licensed capacity as determined by the Department of Human Resources of six or less residents.”

7. Delete all Exceptions to subparagraph 33.2.3.4.3 in their entirety.

8. Delete subparagraph 33.2.3.5.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“33.2.3.5.3 Impractical and Slow Evacuation Capability. All slow and impractical evacuation capability facilities shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 33.2.3.5.2.”

9. Add new subparagraph 33.2.5.2.4 to read as follows:

“33.2.5.2.4 Portable electric and liquefied petroleum gas or liquid fuel fire space heating devices designed to be portable are prohibited in all portions of small residential board and care occupancies.

“Exception: In emergency conditions when approved by the authority having jurisdiction, equipment designed to be portable may be used for a specified time provided such equipment is properly protected and separated from combustibles as specified by the manufactures instructions and the authority having jurisdiction.”

10. Add a new subsection 33.2.6 to read as follows:

“33.2.6 Portable Fire Extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in all residential board and care occupancies in accordance with 9.7.4.1.”

11. Delete paragraph 33.3.1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“33.3.1.1 Scope. This section applies to residential board and care occupancies providing sleeping accommodations for seven or more residents. Where there are sleeping accommodations for six or less residents, the occupancy shall be classed as a small facility. The requirements for small facilities are found in Section 23-2.”

12. Delete subparagraph 33.3.1.3.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“33.3.1.3.1 No minimum construction requirements.”

13. Delete subparagraph 33.3.1.3.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“33.3.1.3.2 For the purposes of this section and construction requirements, the number of stories shall be counted starting with the primary level of exit discharge and ending with the highest occupiable level. For the purposes of this section, the primary level of exit discharge of a building shall be that floor that is level with or above finished grade by more than 50% of the cubic volume of the occupiable story. Buildings levels below the primary level shall not be counted as a story in determining the height of the building.”

14. Delete subparagraph 33.3.1.3.3 in its entirety.

15. Add an exception to subparagraph 33.3.2.2.1 to read as follows:

“Exception: Enclosure of stairs, smoke proof towers and exit passageways in buildings existing prior to April 15, 1986, shall be fire barriers of at least 20-minute fire-resistance rating with all openings protected in accordance with paragraph 8.2.3.2.3.2 of the Code in buildings less than three stories in height. In buildings existing prior to April 15, 1986, more than three stories in height, the enclosure shall not be less than a 1-hour fire-resistance rating with all openings protected in accordance with paragraph 8.2.3.2.3.2 of the Code.”

16. Add a new subsection 33.1.4 to read as follows:

“33.1.4 Occupant Load. The occupant load of small Residential Board and Care occupancies or Personal Care occupancies or any individual story or section thereof for the purpose of determining exits shall be the maximum number of persons intended to occupy the floor as determined on the basis of the

occupant load factors of Table 7.3.1.2. Gross floor area shall be measured within the exterior building walls with no deductions. (See 3.3.81).”

17. Add a new exception to subparagraph 33.3.2.2.2(3) to read as follows:

“Exception No 3 to (3): Doors to resident rooms may be subject to being locked by the occupant, if they can be unlocked from the opposite side and keys are carried by staff at all times. Additional keys must be available to and accessible by the staff.”

18. Delete subparagraph 33.3.2.5.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“33.3.2.5.3 No dead-end corridor shall exceed 35 feet (10.7 m).”

19. Delete Exception No. 2 to subparagraph 33.3.2.6.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“Exception No. 2: Travel distance to exits shall not exceed 150 feet (45.7 m) if the exit access and any portion of the building that is tributary to the exit access are protected throughout by approved automatic sprinkler systems. In addition, the portion of the building in which the 150 feet (45.7 m) travel distance is permitted shall be separated from the remainder of the building by construction having not less than a 1-hour fire-resistance rating for buildings not greater than three stories in height and 2-hour for buildings greater than three stories in height.”

20. Add a new subparagraph 33.3.2.6.3 to read as follows:

“33.3.2.6.3 No residents shall be located on floors below the level of exit discharge.

“Exception: In facilities existing prior to April 15, 1986, any floor below the level of exit discharge occupied for public purposes shall have exits arranged such that it will not be necessary to travel more than 100 feet (30.5 m) from the door of any room to reach the nearest exit.”

21. Add a new subparagraph 33.3.2.6.4 to read as follows:

“33.3.2.6.4 Any floor below the level of exit discharge not open to the public and used only for mechanical equipment, storage, and service operations (other than kitchens which are considered part of the residential board and care occupancies) shall have exits appropriate to its actual occupancy in accordance with other applicable sections of this Code.”

22. Add a new subparagraph 33.3.2.7.1 to read as follows:

“33.3.2.7.1 At least half of the required exit capacity of upper floors, exclusive of horizontal exits, shall lead directly to the street or through a yard, court, or passageway with protected openings and separated from all parts of the interior of the building.”

23. Delete paragraph 33.3.2.9 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“33.3.2.9 Emergency Lighting. Emergency lighting in accordance with Section 7.9 of the Code shall be provided in means of egress and common areas in all residential board and care occupancies.

“Exception: Where each guestroom has a direct exit to the outside of the building at ground level, no emergency lighting shall be required.”

24. Add a new subparagraph 33.3.2.11.1 to read as follows:

“33.3.2.11.1 Every stairwell door shall allow re-entry from the stairwell to the interior of the building or an automatic release shall be provided to unlock all stairwell doors to allow re-entry. Such automatic release shall be actuated with the initiation of the building fire alarm system or upon loss of power.”

25. Add an Exception No. 3 to subparagraph 33.3.3.1.1 to read as follows:

“Exception No. 3: Stairway enclosures shall not be required where a one-story stair connects two levels within a single dwelling unit, resident room or suite.”

26. Add a new subparagraph 33.3.3.1.3 to read as follows:

“33.3.3.1.3 Any required exit stair which is so located such that it is necessary to pass through the lobby or other open space to reach the outside of the building shall be continuously enclosed down to the

lobby level, or to a mezzanine within the lobby.

“Exception: In existing two-story buildings only, the second floor level may be fire stopped with a fire barrier having at least a 1-hour fire-resistance rating. Vision panels not exceeding 1,296 square inches (8361 cu cm) and installed in steel frames shall be provided in the doors of the fire barrier.”

27. Add the following exceptions to subparagraph 33.3.3.2.2 to read as follows:

“Exception No. 1: Rooms enclosing air handling equipment compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200,000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustibile storage. A minimum of 30 inches (0.76 m) unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes.

“Exception No. 2: In existing residential board and care occupancies constructed prior to April 15, 1986, with regard to the location of the equipment only.”

28. Add a new subparagraph 33.3.3.2.3 to read as follows:

“33.3.3.2.3 A personal care home having a licensed capacity as determined by the Department of Human Resources of 16 or less residents shall have residential cooking appliances such as stoves and griddles protected by a listed self-contained residential fire suppression system located in residential hood over each cooking surface, with the exhaust hood vented directly to the outside. Automatic disconnects of the fuel source or power source shall be provided. Commercial cooking appliances including fryers shall be protected in accordance with 9.2.3 and shall not be required to have openings protected between food preparation areas and dining areas.

“Exception No. 1: A personal care home constructed prior to January 28, 1993, and having a licensed capacity as determined by the Department of Human Resources of 16 or less residents may have food preparation facilities in accordance with NFPA 91, Standard for Exhaust Systems for Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Noncombustible Particulate Solids, 1983 edition.

“Exception No. 2: A personal care home constructed prior to January 28, 1993, and having a licensed capacity as determined by the Department of Human Resources of 16 residents or less may have food preparation facilities which have a ventilating hood meeting the provisions of NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code, as specified in Chapters 120-3-14 and 120-3-16, of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, and NFPA 91, Standard for Exhaust Systems for Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Noncombustible Particulate Solids, as specified in Chapter 120-3-3, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.

“Exception No. 3: Subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction, the protection of residential cooking equipment shall not be required in buildings protected by an automatic sprinkler system as provided in 32.2.3.5. The exhaust hood is still required to be vented to the outside.”

29. Add an exception to subparagraph 33.3.3.4.2(1) and (2) to read as follows:

“Exception to (1) and (2): Where the travel distance on any floor level from any resident room door to a centrally located manual pull station does not exceed 100 feet (30.5 m) and the location of the pull is readily visible and accessible, only one pull station must be provided on that level.”

30. Delete subparagraph 33.3.3.4.7 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“33.3.3.4.7 Smoke alarms. Each sleeping room shall be provided with an approved single station smoke alarm in accordance with 9.6.2.10. Approved smoke alarms shall be powered by the building's electrical system only if built between July 1, 1987, and April 1, 1992. Any structure built after April 1, 1992, shall also be provided with an 1½-hour emergency power source.

“Exception: Structures built as residential board and care occupancies prior to July 1, 1987, shall be allowed to have battery-powered smoke alarms. The facility shall document testing, maintenance, and battery replacement programs that ensure the reliability of power to the smoke alarms. Where such facilities have installed smoke alarms powered by the building's electrical system, this exception may not be applied.”

31. Delete subparagraph 33.3.3.4.8 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“33.3.3.4.8 Smoke Detection Systems. All corridors and common spaces shall be provided with smoke detectors in accordance with NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm Code, arranged to initiate the fire alarm

such that it is audible in all sleeping areas. Detectors shall be located in corridors or hallway so there is a detector within 15 feet (4.6 m) of the wall and at least every 30 feet (9.1 m) thereafter. Where a building has more than one floor level, a detector shall be located at the top of each stair and inside each enclosure. (Refer to 3.3.184)

“Exception No. 1: Detectors may be excluded from crawl spaces beneath the building and unused and unfinished attics.

“Exception No. 2: Unenclosed corridors, passageways, balconies, colonnades, or other arrangements where one or more sides along the long dimension are fully or extensively open to the exterior at all times.”

32. Delete Exception No. 2 to subparagraph 33.3.3.5.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“Exception No. 2: Sprinkler installation may be omitted in bathrooms where the area does not exceed 55 square feet (5.1 sq m) and the walls and ceilings, including behind fixtures, are of noncombustible or limited combustible materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier or in clothes closets, linen closets, and pantries within the facility where the area of the space does not exceed 24 square feet (2.2 sq m) and the least dimension does not exceed 3 feet (0.91 m) and the walls and ceilings are surfaced with noncombustible or limited combustible materials as defined by NFPA 220, Standard on Types of Building Construction, as specified in Chapter 120-3-3, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

33. Delete Exception No. 3 to subparagraph 33.3.3.5.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“Exception No. 3: Automatic sprinklers installed in accordance with NFPA 13D, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes, 1991 edition, as modified by Chapter 120-3-3, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, which were in effect shall be acceptable as a complying sprinkler system.”

34. Add a new Exception No. 4 to subparagraph 33.3.3.5.1 to read as follows:

“Exception No. 4: Automatic sprinkler systems installed in existing facilities prior to November 1, 1987, may be continued in use subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction as defined in paragraph 3.2.2 of the Code.”

35. Delete subparagraph 33.3.3.5.5 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“33.3.3.5.5 Portable Fire Extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in all residential board and care occupancies in accordance with 9.7.4.1.”

36. Delete all the Exceptions to subparagraph 33.3.3.6.1 in their entirety.

37. Delete subparagraph 33.3.3.6.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“33.3.3.6.3 Fire barriers required by 33.3.3.6.1 and 33.3.3.6.2 shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 30 minutes. Fixed fire window assemblies in accordance with 8.2.3.2.2 shall be permitted.

“Exception: Where the resident room has a door providing direct exiting at grade or to an open air balcony leading to exiting at grade.”

38. Delete subparagraph 33.3.3.6.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“33.3.3.6.4 Doors in fire barriers required by 33.3.3.6.1 or 33.3.3.6.2 shall have a fire protection rating of not less than twenty (20) minutes and shall have positive latching.

“Exception No. 1: Existing 1 3/4 inch (44.5 mm) thick, solid bonded wood core doors shall be permitted to continue to be used. These doors shall be positive latching.

“Exception No. 2: Walls that are required only to resist the passage of smoke, without a fire-resistance rating, shall be permitted to have doors that resist the passage of smoke without a fire protection rating. These doors shall be positive latching.

“Exception No. 3: In existing personal care occupancies existing prior to April 15, 1986, the doors shall be constructed to resist the passage of smoke and shall be at least equal in fire protection to a 1/4 inch (31.8 mm) thick solid bonded core wood door and shall have positive latching.”

39. Delete subparagraph 33.3.3.6.5 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“33.3.3.6.5 Walls and doors required by 33.3.3.6.1 and 33.3.3.6.2 shall be constructed to resist the passage of fire and smoke for not less than 30 minutes. There shall be no louvers, transfer grilles, operable transoms, or other air passages penetrating such walls or doors except properly installed heating and utility installations. Unprotected openings shall be prohibited in partitions of interior corridors serving as exit access from resident rooms. Transfer grilles, whether protected by fusible link operated dampers or not, shall not be used in corridor walls or doors between resident rooms and interior corridors.

“Exception: Existing transoms installed in corridor partitions of resident rooms shall be fixed in the closed position and shall be covered or otherwise protected to provide a fire-resistance rating at least equivalent to that of the wall in which they are installed.”

40. Add new paragraph 33.3.6.2.4 to read as follows:

“33.3.6.2.4 Portable electric and liquefied petroleum gas or liquid fuel fire space heating devices designed to be portable are prohibited in all portions of large residential board and care occupancies.

“Exception: In emergency conditions when approved by the authority having jurisdiction, equipment designed to be portable may be used for a specified time provided such equipment is properly protected and separated from combustibles as specified by the manufactures instructions and the authority having jurisdiction.”

41. Delete 33.7.1, 33.7.2, and 33.7.3 in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

“32.7.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness. Residential board and care facilities (Group I-1 and R-4 occupancies) shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, resident training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

42. Delete subsection 33.7.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“33.7.4 Smoking. Smoking regulations shall be adopted and shall include the following minimal provisions.

“33.7.4.1 Smoking shall be prohibited in any room, area or compartment where flammable liquids, combustible gases, or oxygen are used or stored and in any other hazardous location. Such areas shall be posted with “NO SMOKING” signs.

“33.7.4.2 Smoking by residents classified as not responsible shall be prohibited.

“Exception: When the resident is under direct supervision.

“33.7.4.3 Ashtrays of noncombustible material and safe design shall be provided in all areas where smoking is permitted.

“33.7.4.4 Metal containers with self-closing cover devices into which ashtrays may be emptied shall be readily available in all areas where smoking is permitted.”

43. Add a new paragraph 33.7.5.4 to read as follows:

“33.7.5.4 Waste Containers. Wastebaskets and other waste containers shall be of noncombustible or other approved materials.”

(bb) Modification to Chapter 36:

1. Delete 36.3.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“36.3.1 Protection of Vertical Openings. Any vertical opening shall be protected in accordance with Section 8.6, except under the following conditions:

(1) In Class A or Class B mercantile occupancies protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, unprotected vertical openings shall be permitted at one of the following locations:

(a) Between any two floors

(b) Among the street floor, the first adjacent floor below, and the adjacent floor (or mezzanine) above

(2) In Class C mercantile occupancies, unprotected openings shall be permitted between the street floor and the mezzanine.

(3) The draft stop and closely spaced sprinkler requirements of NFPA 13 shall not be required for unenclosed vertical openings permitted in 36.3.1 (1) and (2).”

2. Add a new Exception No. 2 to paragraph 36.3.2.1 to read as follows:

“*Exception No. 2: Rooms enclosing air handling equipment, compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200,000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustibile storage. A minimum of 30 inches (0.76 m) unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes.*”

3. Add a new paragraph 36.3.5.1.1 to read as follows:

“**36.3.5.1.1** Individual tenant spaces located in covered mall buildings shall be provided with electrically supervised control valves. Such control valves shall be located off supply mains to control each individual tenant space.

“*Exception: Multiple tenant spaces shall be permitted to be controlled by one control valve provided the total area covered by the single valve does not exceed 7,500 square feet (696.8 sq m).*”

4. Delete 36.7.1 and 36.7.2 in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

“**36.7.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness.** Mercantile occupancies (Group M) shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

(cc) Modification to Chapter 37:

1. Delete 37.3.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**37.3.1 Protection of Vertical Openings.** Any vertical opening shall be protected in accordance with Section 8.6, except under the following conditions:

(1) In Class A or Class B mercantile occupancies protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, unprotected vertical openings shall be permitted at one of the following locations:

(a) Between any two floors

(b) Among the street floor, the first adjacent floor below, and the adjacent floor (or mezzanine) above

(2) In Class C mercantile occupancies, unprotected openings shall be permitted between the street floor and the mezzanine.

(3) The draft stop and closely spaced sprinkler requirements of NFPA 13 shall not be required for unenclosed vertical openings permitted in 37.3.1 (1) and (2).”

2. Add a new Exception No. 2 to paragraph 37.3.2.1 to read as follows:

“*Exception No. 2: Rooms enclosing air handling equipment, compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200,000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustibile storage. A minimum of 30 inches (0.76 m) unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes.*”

3. Delete 37.7.1 and 37.7.2 in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

“**37.7.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness.** Mercantile occupancies (Group M) shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

(dd) Modification to Chapter 38:

1. Delete subparagraph 38.2.2.2.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:
“**38.2.2.2.4** Delayed egress locks complying with 7.2.1.6.1 shall be permitted, provided, however, not more than one such device shall be permitted in the means of egress path involved.”

2. Delete subsection 38.2.2.2.5 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:
“**38.2.2.2.5** Access-controlled egress doors complying with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted. Where an elevator lobby is involved, such doors shall only be permitted beyond the elevator lobby.”

3. Add an exception to paragraph 38.3.2.1 to read as follows:
“*Exception to (a): Rooms enclosing air handling equipment, compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200,000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustibile storage. A minimum of 30 inches (0.76 m) unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes.*”

4. Delete 38.7.1 and 38.7.2 in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:
“**38.7.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness.** Business occupancies (Group B) shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

(ee) Modification to Chapter 39:

1. Add an exception to paragraph 39.3.2.1 to read as follows:
“*Exception to (a): Rooms enclosing air handling equipment, compressor equipment, furnaces or other heating equipment with a total aggregate input rating less than 200,000 BTU input. Such rooms shall not be used for any combustibile storage. A minimum of 30 inches (0.76 m) unobstructed access shall be provided and maintained to equipment and electrical or emergency control panels or devices for emergency response purposes.*”

2. Delete 39.7.1 and 36.7.2 in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:
“**39.7.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness.** Business occupancies (Group B) shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

(ff) Modification to Chapter 40:

1. Delete Chapter 40 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“40 INDUSTRIAL OCCUPANCIES

40.1 General Requirements.

40.1.1 Application.

40.1.1.1 The requirements of this chapter shall apply to both new and existing industrial occupancies.

40.1.1.2 Industrial occupancies shall include factories making products of all kinds and properties used for operations such as processing, assembling, mixing, packaging, finishing or decorating, repairing, and similar operations.

40.1.1.3 Incidental high hazard operations protected in accordance with Section 8.7 and 40.3.2 in occupancies containing low or ordinary hazard contents shall not be the basis for high hazard industrial occupancy classification.

40.1.2 Multiple Occupancies. All multiple occupancies shall be in accordance with 6.1.14.

40.1.3 Special Definitions. Special terms applicable to this chapter are defined in Chapter 3.

40.1.4 Classification of Occupancy. Classification of occupancy shall be in accordance with 6.1.12.

40.1.4.1 Subclassification of Occupancy. Each industrial occupancy shall be subclassified according to its use as described in 40.1.4.1.1, 40.1.4.1.2, and 40.1.4.1.3.

40.1.4.1.1 General Industrial Occupancy. General industrial occupancies shall include the following:

- (1) Industrial occupancies that conduct ordinary and low hazard industrial operations in buildings of conventional design that are usable for various types of industrial processes
- (2) Industrial occupancies that include multistory buildings where floors are occupied by different tenants, or buildings that are usable for such occupancy and, therefore, are subject to possible use for types of industrial processes with a high density of employee population

40.1.4.1.2 Special-Purpose Industrial Occupancy. Special-purpose industrial occupancies shall include the following:

- (1) Industrial occupancies that conduct ordinary and low hazard industrial operations in buildings designed for, and that are usable only for, particular types of operations
- (2) Industrial occupancies that are characterized by a relatively low density of employee population, with much of the area occupied by machinery or equipment

40.1.4.1.3 High Hazard Industrial Occupancy. High hazard industrial occupancies shall include the following:

- (1) Industrial occupancies that conduct industrial operations that use high hazard materials or processes or house high hazard contents
- (2) Industrial occupancies in which incidental high hazard operations in low or ordinary occupancies that are protected in accordance with Sections 6.2, 8.4 and 40.3.2 are not required to be the basis for overall occupancy classification

40.1.4.2 Change of Industrial Occupancy Subclassification. Changing from one subclassification of industrial occupancy to another shall be permitted only if the structure, building, or portion thereof conforms to the requirements of this chapter that apply to new construction for the new use.

40.1.5 Classification of Hazard of Contents. Classification of hazard of contents shall be in accordance with Section 6.2.

40.1.6 Minimum Construction Requirements. For new construction and additions to existing buildings or structures, the minimum construction requirements and construction types allowed by the International Building Code as adopted and modified by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs shall be met.

40.1.7 Occupant Load. The occupant load, in number of persons for whom means of egress and other provisions are required, shall be determined on the basis of the occupant load factors of Table 7.3.1.2 that are characteristic of the use of the space, or shall be determined as the maximum probable population of the space under consideration, whichever is greater.

40.2 Means of Egress Requirements.

40.2.1 General.

40.2.1.1 Each required means of egress shall be in accordance with the applicable portions of Chapter 7.

40.2.1.2 Normally unoccupied utility chases that are secured from unauthorized access and are used exclusively for routing of electrical, mechanical, or plumbing equipment shall not be required to comply with the provisions of Chapter 7

40.2.2 Means of Egress Components.

40.2.2.1 Components Permitted. Components of means of egress shall be limited to the types described in 40.2.2.2 through 40.2.2.13.

40.2.2.2 Doors.

40.2.2.2.1 Doors complying with 7.2.1 shall be permitted.

40.2.2.2.2 Delayed-egress locks complying with 7.2.1.6.1 shall be permitted.

40.2.2.2.3 Access-controlled egress doors complying with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted.

40.2.2.2.4 Approved existing horizontal-sliding fire doors shall be permitted in the means of egress under the following conditions:

- (1) They are held open by fusible links.
- (2) The fusible links are rated at not less than 165°F (74°C).
- (3) The fusible links are located not more than 10 ft (3050 mm) above the floor.
- (4) The fusible links are in immediate proximity to the door opening.
- (5) The fusible links are not located above a ceiling.

(6) The door is not credited with providing any protection under this Code.

40.2.2.3 Stairs.

40.2.2.3.1 Stairs shall comply with 7.2.2 and shall be permitted to be modified as follows:

- (1) Noncombustible grated stair treads and noncombustible grated landing floors shall be permitted.
- (2) Industrial equipment access stairs in accordance with 40.2.5.2 shall be permitted.

40.2.2.3.2 Spiral stairs complying with 7.2.2.2.3 shall be permitted.

40.2.2.3.3 Existing winders complying with 7.2.2.2.4 shall be permitted.

40.2.2.4 Smokeproof Enclosures. Smokeproof enclosures complying with 7.2.3 shall be permitted.

40.2.2.5 Horizontal Exits.

40.2.2.5.1 Horizontal exits complying with 7.2.4 shall be permitted.

40.2.2.5.2 In horizontal exits where the opening is protected by a fire door assembly on each side of the wall in which it is located, one fire door shall be of the swinging type, as provided in 7.2.4.3.6, and the other shall be permitted to be an automatic-sliding fire door that shall be kept open whenever the building is occupied.

40.2.2.6 Ramps. Ramps shall comply with 7.2.5, except that industrial equipment access ramps shall be permitted to be in accordance with 40.2.5.2.

40.2.2.7 Exit Passageways. Exit passageways complying with 7.2.6 shall be permitted.

40.2.2.8 Escalators and Moving Walks. Existing previously approved escalators and moving walks complying with 7.2.7 and located within the required means of egress shall be permitted.

40.2.2.9 Fire Escape Stairs. Existing fire escape stairs complying with 7.2.8 shall be permitted.

40.2.2.10 Fire Escape Ladders.

40.2.2.10.1 Fire escape ladders complying with 7.2.9 shall be permitted.

40.2.2.10.2 Fixed industrial stairs in accordance with the minimum requirements for fixed stairs in ANSI A1264.1, *Safety Requirements for Workplace Floor and Wall Openings, Stairs and Railings Systems*, shall be permitted where fire escape ladders are permitted in accordance with 7.2.9.1.

40.2.2.11 Slide Escapes.

40.2.2.11.1 Approved slide escapes complying with 7.2.10 shall be permitted as components in 100 percent of the required means of egress for both new and existing high hazard industrial occupancies.

40.2.2.11.2 Slide escapes permitted by 40.2.2.11.1 shall be counted as means of egress only where regularly used in emergency egress drills to ensure that occupants are familiar with their use through practice.

40.2.2.12 Alternating Tread Devices. Alternating tread devices complying with 7.2.11 shall be permitted.

40.2.2.13 Areas of Refuge. Areas of refuge complying with 7.2.12 shall be permitted.

40.2.3 Capacity of Means of Egress. Capacity of means of egress shall comply with either of 40.2.3.1 or 40.2.3.2.

40.2.3.1 The capacity of means of egress shall be in accordance with Section 7.3.

40.2.3.2 In industrial occupancies, means of egress shall be sized to accommodate the occupant load as determined in accordance with 40.1.7; spaces not subject to human occupancy because of the presence of machinery or equipment shall not be included in the computation.

40.2.4 Number of Means of Egress. See also Section 7.4.

40.2.4.1 The number of means of egress shall comply with either 40.2.4.1.1 or 40.2.4.1.2.

40.2.4.1.1 Not less than two means of egress shall be provided from every story or section, and not less than one exit shall be reached without traversing another story.

40.2.4.1.2 A single means of egress shall be permitted from any story or section in low and ordinary hazard industrial occupancies, provided that the exit can be reached within the distance permitted as a common path of travel specified in Table 40.2.5.

40.2.4.2 In new buildings, floors or portions thereof with an occupant load of more than 500 shall have the minimum number of separate and remote means of egress specified by 7.4.1.2.

40.2.4.3 Areas with high hazard contents shall comply with Section 7.11.

40.2.5 Arrangement of Means of Egress. Means of egress, arranged in accordance with Section 7.5, shall not exceed that provided by Table 40.2.5.

Table 40.2.5 Arrangement of Means of Egress						
Level of Protection	General Industrial Occupancy			Special-Purpose Industrial Occupancy		High Hazard Industrial Occupancy
	ft	m		ft	m	
Dead-End Corridor						
Protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	50	15		50	15	Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4
Not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	50	15		50	15	Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4
Common Path of Travel						
Protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	100	30		100	30	Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4
Not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	50	15		50	15	Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4

40.2.5.1 Ancillary Facilities.

40.2.5.1.1 New ancillary facilities shall be arranged to allow travel in independent directions after leaving the ancillary facility so that both means of egress paths do not become compromised by the same fire or similar emergency.

40.2.5.1.2 New ancillary facilities in special-purpose industrial occupancies where delayed evacuation is anticipated shall have not less than a 2-hour fire resistance-rated separation from the predominant industrial occupancy, and shall have one means of egress that is separated from the predominant industrial occupancy by 2-hour fire resistance-rated construction.

40.2.5.2 Industrial Equipment Access.

40.2.5.2.1 Industrial equipment access doors, walkways, platforms, ramps, and stairs that serve as a component of the means of egress from the involved equipment shall be permitted in accordance with the applicable provisions of Chapter 7, as modified by Table 40.2.5.2.1.

Table 40.2.5.2.1 Industrial Equipment Access Dimensional Criteria	
Feature	Dimensional Criteria
Minimum horizontal dimension of any walkway, landing, or platform	22 in. (560 mm) clear
Minimum stair or ramp width	22 in. (560 mm) clear between rails
Minimum tread width	22 in. (560 mm) clear
Minimum tread depth	10 in. (255 mm)
Maximum riser height	9 in. (230 mm)
Handrails shall be permitted to terminate, at the required height, at a point directly above the top and bottom risers.	
Maximum height between landings	12 ft (3660 mm)
Minimum headroom	6 ft 8 in. (2030 mm)
Minimum width of door openings	22 in. (560 mm) clear

40.2.5.2.2 Any means of egress component permitted by 40.2.5.2.1 shall serve not more than 20 people.

40.2.6 Travel Distance to Exits. Travel distance, measured in accordance with Section 7.6, shall not exceed that provided by Table 40.2.6.

Table 40.2.6 Maximum Travel Distance to Exits							
Level of Protection	General Industrial Occupancy		Special-Purpose Industrial Occupancy		High Hazard Industrial Occupancy		
	ft	m	ft	m	ft	m	
Protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	250	76*	400	122	75	23	
Not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	200	61	300	91	NP	NP	
NP: Not permitted. *In single-story buildings, a travel distance of 400 ft (122 m) is permitted, provided that a performance-based analysis demonstrates that safe egress can be accomplished.							

40.2.7 Discharge from Exits. Discharge from exits shall be in accordance with Section 7.7.

40.2.8 Illumination of Means of Egress. Means of egress shall be illuminated in accordance with Section 7.8 or with natural lighting that provides the required level of illumination in structures occupied only during daylight hours.

40.2.9 Emergency Lighting.

40.2.9.1 Emergency lighting shall be provided in accordance with Section 7.9, except as otherwise exempted by 40.2.9.2.

40.2.9.2 Emergency lighting shall not be required for the following:

- (1) Special-purpose industrial occupancies without routine human habitation
- (2) Structures occupied only during daylight hours, with skylights or windows arranged to provide the required level of illumination on all portions of the means of egress during such hours

40.2.10 Marking of Means of Egress. Means of egress shall have signs in accordance with Section 7.10.

40.2.11 Special Means of Egress Features.

40.2.11.1 Reserved.

40.2.11.2 Lockups.

40.2.11.2.1 Lockups in new industrial occupancies shall comply with the requirements of 22.4.5.

40.2.11.2.2 Lockups in existing industrial occupancies, other than approved existing lockups, shall comply with the requirements 23.4.5.

40.3 Protection.

40.3.1 Protection of Vertical Openings. Any vertical opening shall be protected in accordance with Section 8.2.5, unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

- (1) In special-purpose industrial and high hazard industrial occupancies where unprotected vertical openings exist and are necessary to manufacturing operations, such openings shall be permitted beyond the specified limits, provided that every floor level has direct access to one or more enclosed stairs or other exits protected against obstruction by any fire or smoke in the open areas connected by the unprotected vertical openings.
- (2) Approved existing open stairs, existing open ramps, and existing escalators shall be permitted where connecting only two floor levels.
- (3) Approved, existing unprotected vertical openings in buildings with low or ordinary hazard contents that are protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1 shall be permitted, provided that the following conditions exist:
 - (a) The vertical opening does not serve as a required exit.
 - (b) All required exits consist of outside stairs in accordance with 7.2.2, smokeproof enclosures in accordance with 7.2.3, or horizontal exits in accordance with 7.2.4.
- (4) Vertical openings in accordance with 8.2.5.8 shall be permitted.

40.3.2 Protection from Hazards.

40.3.2.1 All high hazard industrial occupancies, operations, or processes shall have approved, supervised automatic extinguishing systems in accordance with Section 9.7 or other protection appropriate to the particular hazard, such as explosion venting or suppression.

40.3.2.2 Protection in accordance with 40.3.2.1 shall be provided for any area subject to an explosion hazard in order to minimize danger to occupants in case of fire or other emergency before they have time to use exits to escape.

40.3.2.3 Activation of the fire extinguishing or suppression system required by 40.3.2.1 shall initiate the required building fire alarm system in accordance with 40.3.4.3.4.

40.3.2.4 Hazardous areas in industrial occupancies protected by approved automatic extinguishing systems in accordance with Section 9.7 shall be exempt from the smoke-resisting enclosure requirement of 8.4.1.2.

40.3.3 Interior Finish.

40.3.3.1 General. Interior finish shall be in accordance with Section 10.2.

40.3.3.2 Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish. Interior wall and ceiling finish materials complying with Section 10.2 shall be Class A, Class B, or Class C in operating areas and shall be as required by 7.1.4 in exit enclosures.

40.3.3.3 Interior Floor Finish.

40.3.3.3.1 Interior floor finish in exit enclosures and in exit access corridors shall be not less than Class II.

40.3.3.3.2 Interior floor finish in areas other than those specified in 40.3.3.3.1 shall not be required to comply with Section 10.2.

40.3.4 Detection, Alarm, and Communications Systems.

40.3.4.1 General. A fire alarm system shall be required in accordance with Section 9.6 for industrial occupancies, unless the total capacity of the building is under 100 persons and, of these, fewer than 25 persons are above or below the level of exit discharge.

40.3.4.2 Initiation. Initiation of the required fire alarm system shall be by any of the following means:

- (1) Manual means in accordance with 9.6.2.1(1)
- (2) Approved automatic fire detection system in accordance with 9.6.2.1(2) throughout the building, plus a minimum of one manual fire alarm box in accordance with 9.6.2.5
- (3) Approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.6.2.1(3) throughout the building, plus a minimum of one manual fire alarm box in accordance with 9.6.2.5

40.3.4.3 Notification.

40.3.4.3.1 The required fire alarm system shall meet one of the following criteria:

- (1) It shall provide occupant notification in accordance with 9.6.3.
- (2) It shall sound an audible and visible signal in a constantly attended location for the purposes of initiating emergency action.

40.3.4.3.2 Positive alarm sequence in accordance with 9.6.3.4 shall be permitted.

40.3.4.3.3 Existing presignal systems in accordance with 9.6.3.3 shall be permitted.

40.3.4.3.4 In high hazard industrial occupancies, as described in 40.1.4.1.3, the required fire alarm system shall automatically initiate an occupant evacuation alarm signal in accordance with 9.6.3.

40.3.5 Extinguishment Requirements.

40.3.5.1 Portable fire extinguishes shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 10. Such extinguishes shall be maintained operational and serviced on an annual basis by a licensed fire extinguisher technician meeting the provisions of Title 25 Chapter 12 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated.

40.3.5.2 High Hazard Industrial occupancies shall be protected throughout by an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system installed by a licensed fire sprinkler contractor meeting the provisions of Title 25 Chapter 11 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated.

Exception: Other automatic fire suppression systems approved by the authority having jurisdiction for the protection of life and property may be accepted for partial or total protection.

40.3.6 Corridors. The provisions of 7.1.3.1 shall not apply.

40.4 Special Provisions — High-Rise Buildings.

40.4.1 The automatic sprinkler requirements of 11.8.2.1 shall be required for high-rise industrial occupancies, except for general low hazard or special-purpose industrial occupancies.

40.5 Building Services.

40.5.1 Utilities. Utilities shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.1.

40.5.2 Heating, Ventilating, and Air-Conditioning. Heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning equipment shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.2.

40.5.3 Elevators, Escalators, and Conveyors. Elevators, escalators, and conveyors shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.4.

40.5.4 Rubbish Chutes, Incinerators, and Laundry Chutes. Rubbish chutes, incinerators, and laundry chutes shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.5.

40.6 Special Provisions for Aircraft Servicing Hangars.

40.6.1 The requirements of Sections 40.1 through 40.5 shall be met, except as modified by 40.6.1.1 through 40.6.1.4.

40.6.1.1 There shall be not less than two means of egress from each aircraft servicing area.

40.6.1.2 Exits from aircraft servicing areas shall be provided at intervals not exceeding 150 ft (46 m) on all exterior walls.

40.6.1.3 Where horizontal exits are provided, doors shall be provided in the horizontal exit fire barrier at intervals not exceeding 100 ft (30 m).

40.6.1.4 Where dwarf, or “smash,” doors are provided in doors that accommodate aircraft, such doors shall be permitted for compliance with 40.6.1.1 through 40.6.1.3.

40.6.2 Means of egress from mezzanine floors in aircraft servicing areas shall be arranged so that the travel distance to the nearest exit from any point on the mezzanine does not exceed 75 ft (23 m), and such means of egress shall lead directly to a properly enclosed stair discharging directly to the exterior, to a suitable cutoff area, or to outside stairs.

40.6.3 Dead ends shall not exceed 50 ft (15 m) for other than high hazard contents areas and shall not be permitted for high hazard contents areas.

40.7 Operating Features.

40.7.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness. Industrial occupancies otherwise classified under Group F and/or Group H in the *International Fire Code* shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by this Chapter.

40.7.2 Employee Training and Response Procedures. ~~**40.7.2.1 General.**~~ Employees in the occupancies listed in Section 404.2 of the *International Fire Code* shall be trained in the fire emergency procedures described in their fire evacuation and fire safety plans. Training shall be based on these plans and as described in Section 404.3 of the *International Fire Code*.

40.7.3 Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses. The provisions of 10.3.2 shall not apply to upholstered furniture and mattresses.”

(gg) Modification to Chapter 42:

1. Add a new subsection 42.3.5.1 to read as follows:

“**42.3.5.1 Portable Fire Extinguishers.** Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in all storage occupancies in accordance with 9.7.4.1.”

2. Add a new SECTION 42.9 to read as follows:

“**SECTION 42.9 EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS, 42.9.1 Emergency Planning and Preparedness.** Storage occupancies (Group S) and High Hazard occupancies (Group H) shall develop policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices for the protection of life prior to and during an emergency condition. Such policies, procedures, plans, staff training, and safety practices shall be developed and implemented in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.”

(66) NFPA 101A, 2004 Edition, Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety
Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new Section 1.4 to read as follows:

“**1.4** This document is recognized strictly as a guide that may be used in evaluating systems or methods to determine equivalent compliance alternatives for buildings, structures and facilities which do not conform with the minimum requirements of the *LSC* adopted by this Chapter. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand-alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards including the *IFC* adopted by this Chapter.”

(67) NFPA 102, 2006 Edition, Standard for Grandstands, Folding and Telescopic Seating, Tents, and Membrane Structures

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Delete Section 1-3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“1-3 Application. This standard applies to new and existing facilities constructed after January 28, 1993.

“Exception No 1: Facilities constructed after April 1, 1968 but before January 1, 1991, shall be permitted to comply with the 1978 edition of NFPA 102, Standard for Grandstands, Folding, and Telescopic Seating, Tents, and Membrane Structures.

“Exception No 2: Facilities constructed after January 1, 1991, but before January 28, 1993, shall be permitted to comply with the 1986 edition of NFPA 102, Standard for Grandstands, Folding, and Telescopic Seating, Tents, and Membrane Structures.

“Exception No 3: Facilities constructed after January 28, 1993, but before the effective date of this standard, shall be permitted to comply with the 1992 edition of NFPA 102, Standard for Grandstands, Folding, and Telescopic Seating, Tents, and Membrane Structures.”

(b) Modifications to Chapter 2:

1. Add a new definition in Section 2-2, inserted alphabetically, to read as follows:

“Existing. The term existing as applied in this standard shall mean a facility or structure constructed or approved for construction after January 28, 1993 but prior to the effective adoption date of this Standard.”

(c) Modifications to Chapter 3:

1. Add a new subsection 3-1.3 to read as follows:

“3-1.3 The number of persons admitted to any place of assembly within the scope of this standard shall not exceed the capacity as computed in accordance with the provisions of the *LSC*, nor shall it exceed the capacity of the exits provided.”

2. Add a new paragraph 3-1.3.1 to read as follows:

“3-1.3.1 The occupant load in any assembly structure, or portion thereof, shall be based on the following:

“(a) An assembly area of concentrated use with movable seats such as an auditorium, church, chapel, dance floor, and lodge room – 7 net square feet (0.65 sq m) per person.

“(b) An assembly area of less concentrated use, such as a conference room, dining room, drinking establishment, exhibit room, gymnasium, or lounge – 15 net square feet (1.4 sq m) per person.

“(c) Seats without dividing arms or other physical definition – 18 inches (0.46 m) per person.

“(d) The occupant load of an area having fixed seats shall be determined by the number of fixed seats installed.

“Exception: The occupant load permitted may be increased above that specified herein if the necessary aisles and exits are provided, subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction. An approved aisle, exit, and/or seating diagram may be required by the authority having jurisdiction to substantiate an increase in occupant load.”

3. Add a new subsection 3-1.4 to read as follows:

“3-1.4 The walking surfaces of stairways, ramps, aisles, passageways, or spaces used for exit access or circulation shall not be obstructed or used for seats, sitting or standing room.”

4. Add a new subsection 3-1.5 to read as follows:

“3-1.5 The means of egress from structures covered under this standard shall be kept adequately lighted at all times when such structures are occupied by the public. Artificial light shall be provided whenever natural light is inadequate. Lighting conforming to the requirements of the *LSC* Section 7.8 will be considered adequate.”

5. Add a new subsection 3-1.6 to read as follows:

“3-1.6 The means of egress from structures covered under this standard shall have emergency lighting in accordance with the *LSC* Section 7.9.”

6. Add a new 3-1.7 to Section 3-1 to read as follows:

“3-1.7 For outdoor grandstands with or without a canopy the exit capacity shall be determined on the basis of .088 inches (2.2 mm) per person.”

7. Add a new subsection 3-1.8 to read as follows:

“3-1.8 The aggregate clear width of doorways serving as exits from the enclosure of a fenced place of assembly shall be determined on a basis of not less than one unit of 22 inches (0.56 m) width for each 110 persons to be accommodated.

“Exception: In facilities constructed prior to January 28, 1993, if the enclosure has within it an easily accessible and unobstructed area which provides refuge, the aggregate width may be determined on a basis of not less than one unit of 22 inches (0.56 m) width for each 500 persons to be accommodated.”

8. Add a new Section 3-2 to read as follows:

“3-2 Arrangement of Means of Egress.

“3-2.1 Aisles from seating arrangements that do not lead directly to an exit discharge shall discharge into an unobstructed space leading directly to one or more exit discharges, and shall be so arranged as to be conveniently accessible to every occupant; and such space shall have a clear width not less than the required width of the exit to which it leads, but in no case less than 5 feet (1.5 m).

“3-2.2 Aisles shall terminate in a cross aisle, foyer, or exit. The width of such cross aisle, foyer, or exit shall be not less than the sum of the required width of the widest aisle plus 50% of the total required width of the remaining aisles which it serves.”

9. Add a new Section 3-3 to read as follows:

“3-3 Marking of Means of Egress.

“3-3.1 In structures having a capacity of 100 persons or more, there shall be placed over each opening to be used for egress a sign with the word EXIT in plainly legible letters not less than 6 in (152 mm) high, and with the principal strokes of such letters not less than 3/4 inch (19.1 mm) in width.

“Exception: Exit signs may be omitted in outdoor assemblies where the exits are obvious to occupants and the occupant load is less than 5000 persons.”

(68) NFPA 105, 2003 Edition, Recommended Practice for the Installation of Smoke-Control Door Assemblies

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new subsection 1-1.3 to read as follows:

“1-1.3 This document is recognized strictly as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating the use of door assemblies in openings where the passage of smoke is to be governed. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand-alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.”

(69) NFPA 110, 2005 Edition, Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems

Modifications: None

(70) NFPA 111, 2005 Edition, Standard on Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems

Modifications: None

(71) NFPA 115, 2003 Edition, Recommended Practice on Laser Fire Protection

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new subsection 1-1.1 to read as follows:

“**1-1.1** This document is recognized strictly as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating the minimum fire protection criteria for the design, manufacture, installation, and use of lasers and associated equipment. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand-alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.”

(72) NFPA 120, Edition, *Standard for Coal Preparation Plants*

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-24, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner for the adopted edition and any modifications.

(73) NFPA 122, 2004 Edition, *Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Underground Metal and Nonmetal Mines*

Modifications: None

(74) NFPA 130, 2003 Edition, *Standard for Fixed Guideway Transit and Passenger Rail Systems*

Modifications: None

(75) NFPA 140, 2004 Edition, *Standard for Motion Picture and Television Production Studio Soundstages and Approved Facilities*

Modifications: None

(76) NFPA 150, 2000 Edition, *Standard on Fire Safety in Racetrack Stables*

Modifications: None

(77) NFPA 160, 2006 Edition, *Standard for Flame Effects Before an Audience*

Modifications: None

(78) NFPA 170, 2006 Edition, *Standard for Fire Safety Symbols*

Modifications: None

(79) NFPA 204, 2002 Edition, *Guide for Smoke and Heat Venting*

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new subsection 1.1.4 to read as follows:

“**1.1.4** This document is recognized strictly as a recommended practice that may be used in evaluating the design of facilities for the emergency venting of products of combustion. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand-alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.”

(80) NFPA 211, 2006 Edition, *Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel Burning Appliances*

Modifications: None

(81) NFPA 214, 2005 Edition, *Standard on Water-Cooling Towers*

Modifications: None

(82) NFPA 220, 2006 Edition, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*

Modifications: None

(83) NFPA 221, 2006 Edition, *Standard for Fire Walls and Fire Barrier Walls*

Modifications: None

(84) NFPA 232, 2007 Edition, *Standard for the Protection of Records*

Modifications: None

(85) NFPA 241, 2004 Edition, *Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations*

Modifications: None

(86) NFPA 251, 2006 Edition, *Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Endurance of Building Construction and Materials*

Modifications: None

(87) NFPA 252, 2003 Edition, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies*

Modifications: None

(88) NFPA 253, 2006 Edition, *Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source*

Modifications: None

(89) NFPA 255, 2006 Edition, *Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*

Modifications: None

(90) NFPA 256, 2003 Edition, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Roof Coverings*

Modifications: None

(91) NFPA 257, 2000 Edition, *Standard on Fire Test for Window and Glass Block Assemblies*

Modifications: None

(92) NFPA 258, 2001 Edition, *Recommended Practice for Determining Smoke Generation of Solid Materials*

Modifications: None

(93) NFPA 259, 2003 Edition, *Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials*

Modifications: None

(94) NFPA 260, 2003 Edition, *Standard Methods of Tests and Classification System for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture*

Modifications: None

(95) NFPA 261, 2003 Edition, *Standard Method of Test for Determining Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Material Assemblies to Ignition by Smoldering Cigarettes*

Modifications: None

(96) NFPA 262, 2002 Edition, *Standard Method of Test for Flame Travel and Smoke of Wires and Cables for Use in Air-Handling Spaces*

Modifications: None

(97) NFPA 265, 2002 Edition, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire*

Growth Contribution of Textile Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls

Modifications: None

(98) NFPA 268, 2007 Edition, *Standard Test Method for Determining Ignitability of Exterior Wall Assemblies Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source*

Modifications: None

(99) NFPA 269, 2007 Edition, *Standard Test Method for Developing Toxic Potency Data for Use in Fire Hazard Modeling*

Modifications: None

(100) NFPA 270, 2002 Edition, *Standard Method of Test for Measurement of Smoke Obstruction Using a Conical Radiant Source in a Single Closed Chamber*

Modifications: None

(101) NFPA 271, 2004 Edition, *Standard Method of Test for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*

Modifications: None

(102) NFPA 272, 2003 Edition, *Standard Method of Test for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Upholstered Furniture Components or Composites and Mattresses Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*

Modifications: None

(103) NFPA 285, 2006 Edition, *Standard Method of Test for the Evaluation of Flammability Characteristics of Exterior Non-Load-Bearing Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components Using the Intermediate-Scale, Multistory Test Apparatus*

Modifications: None

(104) NFPA 286, 2006 Edition, *Standard Method of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*

Modifications: None

(105) NFPA 287, 2001 Edition, *Standard Methods for Measurement of Flammability of Materials in Cleanrooms Using a Fire Propagation Apparatus (FPA)*

Modifications: None

(106) NFPA 288, 2001 Edition, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Floor Fire Door Assemblies Installed Horizontally in Fire Resistance-Rated Floor Systems*

Modifications: None

(107) NFPA 291, 2002 Edition, *Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants*

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new paragraph 1.1.1 to read as follows:

“**1.1.1** This document is recognized strictly as a recommended practice for fire flow testing and the marking of hydrants. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand-alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.”

(108) NFPA 302, 2004 Edition, *Fire Protection Standard for Pleasure and Commercial Motor Craft*

Modifications: None

(109) NFPA 303, 2006 Edition, *Fire Protection Standard for Marinas and Boatyards*

Modifications: None

(110) NFPA 306, 2003 Edition, *Standard for the Control of Gas Hazards on Vessels*

Modifications: None

(111) NFPA 307, 2006 Edition, *Standard for the Construction and Fire Protection of Marine Terminals, Piers, and Wharves*

Modifications: None

(112) NFPA 312, 2006 Edition, *Standard for Fire Protection of Vessels During Construction, Repair, and Lay-Up*

Modifications: None

(113) NFPA 318, 2006 Edition, *Standard for the Protection of Semiconductor Fabrication Facilities*

Modifications: None

(114) NFPA 326, 2005 Edition, *Standard for the Safeguarding of Tanks and Containers for Entry, Cleaning, or Repair*

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-11, Rules of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for the adopted edition and any modifications.

(115) NFPA 329, *Recommended Practice for Handling Releases of Flammable and Combustible Liquids and Gases*

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(116) NFPA 385, *Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(117) NFPA 407, *Standard for Aircraft Fuel Servicing*

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(118) NFPA 408, 2004 Edition, *Standard for Aircraft Hand Portable Fire Extinguishers*

Modifications: None

(119) NFPA 409, 2004 Edition, *Standard on Aircraft Hangars*

Modifications: None

(120) NFPA 410, 2004 Edition, *Standard on Aircraft Maintenance*

Modifications: None

(121) NFPA 415, 2002 Edition, *Standard on Airport Terminal Buildings, Fueling Ramp Drainage, and Loading Walkways*

Modifications: None

(122) NFPA 418, 2006 Edition, *Standard for Heliports*

Modifications: None

(123) NFPA 423, 2004 Edition, *Standard for Construction and Protection of Aircraft Engine Test Facilities*

Modifications: None

(124) NFPA 424, 2002 Edition, *Guide for Airport/Community Emergency Planning*

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new subsection 1.1.1 to read as follows:

“**1.1.1** This document is recognized strictly as a guide to provide information for the elements of an airport/community emergency plan. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand-alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.”

(125) NFPA 430, 2004 Edition, *Code for the Storage of Liquid and Solid Oxidizers*

Modifications: None

(126) NFPA 432, 2002 Edition, *Code for the Storage of Organic Peroxide Formulations*

Modifications: None

(127) NFPA 434, 2002 Edition, *Code for the Storage of Pesticides*

Modifications: None

(128) NFPA 484, Edition, *Standard for Combustible Metals, Metal Powders, and Metal Dusts*

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-24, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner for the adopted edition and any modifications.

(129) NFPA 490, 2002 Edition, *Code for the Storage of Ammonium Nitrate*

Modifications: None

(130) NFPA 495, *Explosive Materials Code*

Modifications:

(1) Refer to Chapter 120-3-10, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(131) NFPA 496, *Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment*

Modifications:

(1) Refer to Chapter 120-3-10, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(132) NFPA 497, 2004 Edition, *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas*

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new paragraph 1-1.7 to read as follows:

“**1-1.7** This document is recognized strictly as a recommended practice for locations where flammable gases or vapors, flammable liquids, or combustible liquids are processed or handled and where their release into the atmosphere may result in their ignition by electrical systems or equipment. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand-alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.”

(133) NFPA 498, *Standard for Safe Havens and Interchange Lots for Vehicles Transporting Explosives*

Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-10, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(134) NFPA 501A, 2005 Edition, *Standard for Fire Safety Criteria for Manufactured Home Installations, Sites, and Communities*

Modifications: None

(135) NFPA 502, 2004 Edition, *Standard for Road Tunnels, Bridges, and Other Limited Access Highways*

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new subsection 1.1.5 to read as follows:

“**1.1.5** This document is recognized strictly as a recommended practice for the evaluation of the design, construction, operation, maintenance, and fire protection of limited access highways, tunnels, bridges, elevated roadways, depressed roadways and air-right structures. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand-alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.”

(136) NFPA 505, 2006 Edition, *Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operations*

Modifications: None

(137) NFPA 520, 2005 Edition, *Standard on Subterranean Spaces*

Modifications: None

(138) NFPA 555, 2004 Edition, *Guide on Methods for Evaluating Potential for Room Flashover*

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new paragraph 1.1.2 to read as follows:

“**1.1.2** This document is recognized strictly a guide for evaluating the potential for room flashover from fire involving the contents, furnishings, and the interior finish of a room. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand-alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.”

(139) NFPA 560, 2002 Edition, *Standard for the Storage, Handling, and Use of Ethylene Oxide for Sterilization and Fumigation*
Modifications: None

(140) NFPA 600, 2005 Edition, *Standard on Industrial Fire Brigades*
Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Delete subsection 1-1.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**1-1.2** This document is recognized as a recommended practice for the establishment of the minimum requirements for organizing, operating, training and equipping industrial fire brigades. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand-alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.”

(141) NFPA 654, Edition, *Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids*
Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-24, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner for the adopted edition and any modifications.

(142) NFPA 655, Edition, *Standard for Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions*
Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-24, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner for the adopted edition and any modifications.

(143) NFPA 664, Edition, *Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities*
Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-24, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner for the adopted edition and any modifications.

(144) NFPA 701, 2004 Edition, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films*
Modifications: None

(145) NFPA 703, 2006 Edition, *Standard for Fire Retardant Impregnated Wood and Fire Retardant Coatings for Building Materials*
Modifications: None

(146) NFPA 704, 2007 Edition, *Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response*
Modifications: None

(147) NFPA 705, 2003 Edition, *Recommended Practice for a Field Flame Test for Textiles and Films*
Modifications: None

(148) NFPA 750, 2006 Edition, *Standard on Water Mist Fire Protection Systems*
Modifications: None

(149) NFPA 780, 2004 Edition, *Standard for the Installation of Lighting Protection Systems*

Modifications: None

(150) NFPA 801, 2003 Edition, *Standard for Fire Protection for Facilities Handling Radioactive Materials*

Modifications: None

(151) NFPA 804, 2006 Edition, *Standard for Fire Protection for Advanced Light Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants*

Modifications: None

(152) NFPA 805, 2006 Edition, *Performance-Based Standard for Fire Protection for Light Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants*

Modifications: None

(153) NFPA 820, 2003 Edition, *Standard for Fire Protection in Wastewater Treatment and Collection Facilities*

Modifications: None

(154) NFPA 850, 2005 Edition, *Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Electric Generating Plants and High Voltage Direct Current Converter Stations*

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new subsection 1-1.1 to read as follows:

“**1-1.1** This document is recognized strictly a recommended practice for fire prevention and fire protection for electric generating plants and high voltage direct current converter stations except as specified in 1-1. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand-alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.”

(155) NFPA 851, 2005 Edition, *Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Hydroelectric Generating Plants*

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new subsection 1-1.1 to read as follows:

“**1-1.1** This document is recognized strictly a recommended practice for fire prevention and fire protection for hydroelectric generating plants. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is not in the form of a stand-alone enforceable code or standard, however, it may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards.”

(156) NFPA 853, 2003 Edition, *Standard for the Installation of Stationary Fuel Cell Power Plants*

Modifications: None

(157) NFPA 909, 2005 Edition, *Code for the Protection of Cultural Resources*

Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new subsection 1.1.3 to read as follows:

“**1.1.3** This document is recognized strictly as a recommended practice for fire prevention and fire protection for various cultural resources. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is in the form of a stand-alone enforceable code or standard, however, it is not adopted as a minimum state code or standard. It may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards, or it may be adopted and enforced by a local jurisdiction under local ordinance.”

(158) NFPA 914, 2007 Edition, Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures
Modifications:

(a) Modifications to Chapter 1:

1. Add a new subsection 1.1.3 to read as follows:

“**1.1.3** This document is recognized strictly as a recommended practice for fire prevention and fire protection of historic structures. Recommendations may be based on the document where deemed appropriate by the authority having jurisdiction. The document is in the form of a stand-alone enforceable code or standard, however, it is not adopted as a minimum state code or standard. It may be used in conjunction with and in the support of applicable provisions of other adopted codes or standards, or it may be adopted and enforced by a local jurisdiction under local ordinance.”

(159) NFPA 1122, Code for Model Rocketry
Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-22, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(160) NFPA 1123, Code for Fireworks Display
Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-22, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(161) NFPA 1124, Code for the Manufacture, Transportation, Storage and Retail Sales of Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles
Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-22, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(162) NFPA 1125, Code for the Manufacture of Model Rocket and High Power Rocket Motors
Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-22, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(163) NFPA 1126, Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics before a Proximate Audience
Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-22, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(164) NFPA 1127, Code for High Power Rocketry
Modifications:

(a) Refer to Chapter 120-3-22, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, for adopted edition and any modifications.

(165) NFPA 1142, 2007 Edition, *Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting*

Modifications: None

(166) NFPA 1221, 2002 Edition, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems*

Modifications: None

(167) NFPA 1961, 2002 Edition, *Standard on Fire Hose*

Modifications: None

(168) NFPA 1962, 2003 Edition, *Standard for the Care, Use, and Service Testing of Fire Hose Including Couplings and Nozzles*

Modifications: None

(169) NFPA 1963, 2003 Edition, *Standard for Fire Hose Connections*

Modifications: None

(170) NFPA 2001, 2004 Edition, *Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems*

Modifications:

(a) Modification to Chapter 4:

1. Delete subsection 4-1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

“**4-1.1** At least annually, all systems shall be thoroughly inspected and tested for proper operation by competent personnel meeting Georgia 120-3-23, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, licensing and permit requirements. Discharge tests are not required.”

Authority. - O.C.G.A. §§25-2-4, 33-2-9, and 50-13-21.

120-3-3-.05 Request for Modification of Specific Requirements. Upon receipt of a sworn affidavit stating all relevant facts and circumstances and such other information as may be required, the State Fire Marshal may recommend to the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner that specific requirements of this Chapter and the codes and standards adopted herein be modified to allow alternative arrangements that will secure as nearly equivalent measures as practical for the prevention of injury to persons and property. The Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner in his discretion may accept the State Fire Marshal's recommendation and grant the requested modification.

Authority. - O.C.G.A. §§25-2-4, 33-2-9, and 50-13-21.

120-3-3-.06 Fire Safety Information to be Furnished in Hotels, Motels, Dormitories, Apartments and Personal Care Homes

(1) This Rule shall apply to every new and existing hotel, motel and dormitory that comes within O.C.G.A. Section 25-2-13(b); and every apartment building three or more stories in height that comes within O.C.G.A. Section 25-2-13(b); and every personal care home licensed for seven or more persons. Provided, however, that nothing herein shall apply to condominiums or any individually owned residential unit within any of the aforesaid buildings.

(a) Every sleeping room located in any such hotel, motel, dormitory, apartment or personal care home shall contain the following fire safety information on a placard or decal language meeting the requirements of paragraph (2) herein, which shall be prominently affixed on the inside of every exit access door contained in any of the aforesaid rooms. When affixed, said

placard or decal shall be unobstructed by curtains, shades or other materials.
Exception: Single story hotels and motels where each guestroom has a door opening directly outside at street or ground level.

“SAFETY TIPS”

1. Never smoke in bed.
2. Locate fire exits on this floor. (Note: Do NOT consider elevators as exits.)
3. Count the number of doors to the nearest exit, and check for any possible obstructions.
4. (When applicable: Locate fire alarm pull stations on this floor.)
5. (When applicable: Locate fire extinguishers on this floor.)
6. Check any windows to see if they can be opened; if so determine how they open.
7. Keep your room key on a table next to your bed.
8. If you leave your room, keep door closed and take your key.
9. Write down the number for the local fire department and keep it next to the phone. THE LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT NUMBER IS

“IN CASE OF FIRE”

1. DON'T PANIC; remain calm.
2. Report fire to front desk or fire department as appropriate.
3. If room is smoky, get on hands and knees (or stomach) and crawl to door.
4. Feel door knob; If HOT, do NOT open door; if cool, open slowly.
5. If hallway is smoky, stay next to wall and count the doors as you crawl to exit.
6. Do NOT use any elevators.
7. Do NOT prop open doors to exit staircase.
8. Hang on to handrail and WALK DOWN exit staircase.
9. (When applicable: Pull fire alarm as you evacuate.)

“IF YOU CANNOT LEAVE THIS ROOM”

1. Notify (or Call) front desk (or manager, fire department, or other appropriate person) and let them know where you are.
2. Wet sheets, towels or clothing and stuff them in all cracks around doors and vents.
3. (When applicable: Turn on bathroom fan.)
4. Check to see if there is smoke OUTSIDE window; if NO smoke and if any window can be opened, hang a sheet or light colored material outside.
5. (When applicable: Fill bathtub (or sink) with cold water for firefighting.)
6. Using ice bucket or other container, keep doors and walls wet.
7. If room is smoky, fold a wet towel in a triangle and tie over your nose and mouth; stay low.
8. Make yourself visible to rescue personnel through any window or balcony; DO NOT JUMP!
9. Keep fighting fire until help arrives; DON'T GIVE UP!

FOR YOUR SAFETY, THIS BUILDING HAS THE FOLLOWING:

(List all of the following and any additional items as applicable.)

1. Automatic sprinkler protection in every room.
2. Automatic sprinkler protection in every hallway.
3. Automatic smoke detectors in every room.
4. Automatic smoke detectors in every hallway.
5. Fire extinguishers on every floor.
6. Fire alarm pull stations at every exit.
7. Posted evacuation plans in every room.
8. Pressurized staircase with self-closing doors. (NOTE: In case of fire, do NOT prop doors open.)
9. Fire safety staircase with self-closing doors. (NOTE: In case of fire, do NOT prop doors open.)

10. Emergency lighting and exit lights.
11. Fire resistant drapery and bedding.
12. An alternative fire exit to the roof. (NOTE: To be used ONLY if heavy smoke is encountered when walking DOWN the exit staircase.)

(b) Every owner or manager of any such apartment building shall furnish to all tenants therein the fire safety information specified in subparagraph (a) herein on a placard or decal meeting requirements of paragraph (2) herein, and shall request each tenant to affix the placard or decal in a prominent location so as to be visible to the tenant and to any visitors.

(2) The information specified in subparagraph (a) of main paragraph (1) herein shall be contained on a placard or decal at least 8-1/2 inches by 14 inches (215.9 mm by 355.6 mm) in size. The text shall be legibly printed in a minimum of twelve-point bold type. The headings contained therein shall be legibly printed in a minimum of 48-point type and the wording shall be in the English language.

Exception No. 1: Fire safety information placards or decals are not required on resident sleeping room doors in personal care homes and apartments provided there are records, signed by the individual residents of the facility, which indicates that they have received the same information as required above in the facilities operations, policy or similar manual. Fire safety information shall be reviewed during Fire Drills performed in accordance with the appropriate occupancy chapter of NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, as adopted by this Chapter.

Exception No. 2: Existing fire safety information placards or decals at least 8-1/2 inches by 14 inches (215. mm by 355.6 mm) in size with legibly printed text in a minimum of twelve-point leaded, one-point type and whose headings are legibly printed in a minimum of 48-point type in the English language.

Example of 48-point type:

“SAFETY TIPS”

Example of 12-point type: **Emergency lighting and exit lights.**

(3) The information specified in subparagraph (a) of paragraph (1) herein is intended to be a minimum list of fire safety tips and emergency procedures. The owner or manager of the building may modify the text of the information specified in subparagraph (a) of paragraph (1) herein as follows:

- (a) To correspond with the structural features of any such building, or any room located therein;
- (b) To facilitate the communication of such information upon consideration of the age or primary language of the guests, residents or students occupying any such building; and
- (c) To add other appropriate information to the extent deemed necessary by local fire safety personnel.

(4) A placard or decal shall be affixed above the call button for every elevator located in any such hotel, motel, dormitory or apartment building which shall state in bold and conspicuous type: “IN THE EVENT OF FIRE, DO NOT USE THIS ELEVATOR.” In conjunction with such placard or decal, an evacuation route shall be posted with arrows indicating the direction of the nearest fire exit.

Authority. - O.C.G.A. §§25-2-4, 33-2-9, and 50-13-21.

120-3-3-07 Accessibility to and Use of Public Facilities by Persons with Disabilities. The requirements for accessibility to and use of public facilities shall be as provided in O.C.G.A. Title 30, Chapter 3, and Chapter 120-3-20, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.

Note: Chapter 120-3-20, the “Georgia Accessibility Code” may be available for download in Adobe Acrobat format from www.gainsurance.org or by purchase from the Georgia State Fire Marshal’s Office.

Authority. - O.C.G.A. §§25-2-4, 33-2-9, and 50-13-21.

120-3-3-.08 Parking Space Designation for Persons with Disabilities. The requirements for identifying parking spaces for persons with disabilities shall be as specified in O.C.G.A. Title 40, Chapter 6, Article 10, Part 2.

Authority. - O.C.G.A. §§25-2-4, 33-2-9, and 50-13-21.

120-3-3-.09 Notes

(1) The National Fire Protection Association Standards adopted in this Chapter are on file in the Office of the State Fire Marshal and are available for viewing.

(2) Copies of the National Fire Protection Association Standards may be obtained from:

National Fire Protection Association
1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02269-9101
Phone: 800-344-3555 Main 617-770-3000
www.nfpacatalog.org

(3) Copies of the International Code Council codes are on file in the Office of the State Fire Marshal and are available for viewing. Copies may be obtained from:

International Code Council
1-888-ICC-SAFE (422-7233) or
www.isafe.org

Authority. - O.C.G.A. §§25-2-4, 33-2-9, and 50-13-21.

120-3-3-.10 Severability. If any rule or portion thereof contained in this chapter is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the rules herein and the applicability of such provisions to other circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Authority. - O.C.G.A. §§25-2-4, 33-2-9, and 50-13-21.