

**SIGNIFICANT CHANGES RECOMMENDED TO THE 2007
BUILDING CODE OF NEW YORK STATE**

11/28/07

ITEM NO.	BCNYS SECTION	2006 IBC SECTION	TITLE	SUMMARY
B1	Table 302.3.3	Table 508.3.3	Required Separation of Occupancies	<p>Table is completely revised in IBC 2006. The emphasis is to maintain fire separations between occupancies with dissimilar risks and reducing or eliminating fire separations between like occupancies. As an example A (assembly) and E (educational) occupancies are categorized as one type of occupancy and therefore would not be required to have a fire separation between them. By contrast, F-2 (Factory-Low Hazard), S-2 (Storage-Low Hazard), and U (Utility) are categorized as another type of occupancy and are required to have a fire separation from Group A or B occupancy of 1-hour where there is no sprinkler system installed or no fire separation where a sprinkler system is installed. Other exceptions continue to apply, ie., separated versus nonseparated design options. In many mixed occupancies, separation requirements have been reduced from 2 hours to 1 hour or, from 1 hour to no separation required. G32-04/05</p> <p>The Building Code Committee modified the IBC Table with respect to B (Business) and M (Mercantile) occupancies. The change deletes B and M occupancies from the column and row that combines them with F-1 and S-1 occupancies and adds 2 new columns and rows for both B and M occupancies. This in effect adds a requirement to have a minimum fire separation between B and either M, F-1 and S-1 occupancies, and between M and either B, F-1 and S-1 occupancies. This is either the same as or slightly less restrictive than the 2007 BCNYS but more restrictive than the IBC 2006.</p> <p>No fire separation is required between B occupancy and either A or E occupancies if the building is equipped with a sprinkler system and a 1-hour separation is required where the building is not equipped with a sprinkler system. A 1-hour or 2-hour fire separation is required between M occupancy and either A or E occupancies depending on sprinkler protection.</p>
B2	New	402.11	Children's Playground Structures	A new section is added to regulate materials used to construct playground structures in covered malls, to require a separation of such structures and other structures, and to limit the area of such structures to 300 sf. G50-04/05.
B3	403.3.1 Item 1	403.3.1 Item 1	High-Rise Buildings	The code currently allows fire-resistance-rating reductions for high-rise buildings classified as Type 1A construction to be reduced to Type 1B construction if the building is equipped with sprinkler control valves with supervisory initiating devices and water-flow initiating devices on each floor. The modification would limit the fire resistance-rating reductions to buildings not greater than 420 feet in height and would prohibit the reduction in fire-resistance rating for columns. G55-03/04 G53-04/05
B4	403.3.2	403.3.2	High-Rise Buildings	The currently allows the fire-resistance rating of walls enclosing vertical shafts, other than exit enclosures and elevator hoistway enclosures to be reduced to 1 hour where automatic sprinklers are installed within the shafts at the top and at alternate floor levels. The modification would limit the fire-resistance-rating reduction to buildings not greater than 420 feet in height. G55-03/04

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B5	406.1.2 Item 2	406.1.2 Item 2	Private Garages and Carports	Section applies to Group U occupancies, not more than 3,000 sf in area, used for the storage of private or pleasure type motor vehicles where no repair work is completed or fuel is dispensed. The modification would allow exterior walls to be unrated and the areas of openings to be unlimited when the fire-separation distance is 5 feet or more. G67-04/05
B6	Table 602	Table 602	Fire-Resistance Ratings for Exterior Walls Based on Fire Separation Distance	Table 602 requires minimum fire-resistance ratings for exterior walls based on fire separation distances. Groups A, B, E, F-2, I, R, S-2, and U occupancies all require the same minimum fire-resistance ratings for exterior walls which is 1-hour for walls having a fire-separation distance of less than 10 feet and varies, depending on the construction type, for fire-separation distances of 10 to 30 feet. Currently an exception under footnote b, applies to group R-3's and group U's when accessory to Group R-3, and allows no exterior wall fire-resistance rating where the fire-separation distance is 3 feet or more. The modification deletes this exception and requires all R-3 and U occupancies to be regulated the same as all groups A, B, E, F-2, I, R, S-2, and U occupancies. See related U occupancy fire separation modifications to section 406.1.2. G149-04/05
B7	707.14.1	707.14.1	Elevator Lobby	<p>The code currently requires elevator lobbies when they open into a fire resistance-rated corridor. This is modified so that lobbies are required only for elevators connecting more than three stories.</p> <p>Exception #4 is modified so that lobbies are not required in buildings protected by an automatic sprinkler system when occupied floors are located not more than 75 feet (instead of 4 stories) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. The exception also includes I-3 occupancies which was previously omitted.</p> <p>Adds exception #5 to allow lobbies to be constructed of smoke partitions in lieu of fire partitions when the building is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system.</p> <p>Adds exception #6 which eliminates the need for lobbies when the elevator shaft enclosure is pressurized in accordance with section 707.14.2, a new section identified in item B7. FS48-03/04</p>

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B7	New	707.14.2	Enclosed Elevator Pressurization Alternative	<p>Provides elevator pressurization requirements for exception #6 of item B6 as follows:</p> <p>Requires pressurization to maintain a minimum and maximum positive pressure of 0.04 inches of water column and 0.06 inches of water column respectively as compared to adjacent occupied space on all floors.</p> <p>Requires the supply air intake to be from an outside source a minimum distance of 20 ft from any exhaust system or outlet.</p> <p>Requires pressurization system ducts to be protected with the same fire-resistance rating as required for the elevator shaft enclosure.</p> <p>Requires the fan system providing pressurization, when located within the building, to be protected with the same fire-resistance rating as required for the elevator shaft enclosure.</p> <p>Requires the fan system to be equipped with a smoke detector that will automatically shut down the fan system when smoke is detected.</p> <p>Requires a separate fan system for each bank of elevators.</p> <p>Requires activation of the elevator pressurization system by activation of the building fire alarm system and elevator lobby smoke detectors. FS52-04/05</p>
B8	1003.2	1003.2	General Means of Egress	Increases the minimum ceiling height of a means of egress from 7 feet to 7 feet 6 inches. E8-03/04
B9	1004.1.1	1004.1.1	Occupant Load	Occupant load determination is modified so that a building official may approve the occupant load to be the actual occupant load even if it is less than the design load from that determined through calculations. E9-03/04
B10	1007.4 Exc 2	1007.4	Accessible Means of Egress	Section requires elevators, that are considered part of an accessible means of egress, to be provided with an area of refuge with the exception that an area of refuge is not required if the building is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system. The modification would eliminate the exception. E22-04/05
B11	1008.1.8.7 Exc 3	1008.1.8.7 Exc 3	Doors, Gates, and Turnstiles	The code currently allows stairway doors serving not more than 4 stories to be locked from the side opposite the egress side. The modification requires that such locked doors be designed to unlocked simultaneously without unlatching upon a signal from the fire command center or a signal by emergency personnel from a single location inside the main entrance to the building. E29-03/04
B12	1008.1.9	1008.1.9	Panic and Fire Exit Hardware	This section has been modified to reduce the occupant load for which panic hardware is required in A and E occupancies from 100 to 50. E31-03/04
B13	1009.5.2 1010.7.2 1013.5	1009.5.2 1010.7.2 1014.5	Stairway construction Ramp Construction Egress Balconies	The current requirement that treads, platforms, and landings that are part of stairways, exterior ramps, and exterior balconies located in climates subject to snow and ice be protected to prevent the accumulation of same, is deleted. E46-03/04
B14	1009.11	1009.11.2	Protection at Roof Hatch Openings	New Section is added to require guard protection at roof edges within 10 feet of a roof hatch opening. E51-03/04

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B15	1013.3	1014.3	Common Path of Egress Travel	Common Path of Egress Travel is currently limited to 75 feet with certain exceptions not applicable to R-2 occupancies. The section is modified to add another exception that allows a common path of egress travel of 125 feet for R-2 occupancies provided that the building is protected throughout with an NFPA 13 automatic sprinkler system. E74-04/05
B16	1105.1	1105.1	Public Entrances	Section is modified to increase the number of accessible entrances to a building from 50 percent to 60 percent. E143-04/05
B17	1109.5	1109.5.1	Drinking Fountains	New section has been added to require a minimum of two (2) drinking fountains. One shall comply with the requirements for people who use wheelchairs, and one that complies with the requirements for standing persons. E136-03/04
B18	New	1405.12.2	Window Sills	Adds a requirement that the lowest part of operable windows in group R occupancies, be a minimum of 24 inches above the finished floor of the room for those windows located more than 72-inches above grade. FS138-03/04
B19	New	1504.8	Gravel and Stone	New Section added which prohibits gravel and stone on roofs of a building located in a hurricane prone region. S1-03/04
B20	1609.1.4	1609.1.2	Protection of Openings	<p>Section is modified by the Building Code Committee to require glazing in Category III and IV buildings located in wind-borne debris regions be impact-resistant or protected with an impact-resistant covering with no exceptions to allow partially enclosed building design as in the 2007 Code.</p> <p>Category III Buildings include public assembly with an occupant load greater than 300; elementary schools, secondary schools or day care facilities with an occupant load greater than 250; buildings with an occupant load greater than 500 for colleges or adult education facilities; health care facilities with an occupant load of 50 or more resident patients, but not having surgery or emergency treatment facilities; jails and detention facilities; other occupancies with an occupant load greater than 5,000; certain power-stations, water treatment for potable water, waste water treatment facilities; and, buildings with sufficient quantities of toxic or explosive substances dangerous to the public if released</p> <p>Category IV Buildings include hospitals having surgical and or emergency treatment; fire, rescue, police stations and emergency vehicle garages; earthquake, hurricane, or other emergency shelters; designated emergency preparedness, communication, and operations centers; power-generating stations and other public utility facilities required as emergency backup for other category IV structures; structures containing certain highly toxic materials; aviation control towers, air traffic control centers and emergency aircraft hangers; buildings and other structures having critical national defense functions; and, water treatment facilities required to maintain water pressure for fire suppression.</p> <p>IBC 2006 would require protected glazing to include category II, III, and IV buildings.</p>
B21	1704.1 Table 1704.1	1704.1	Special Inspections	The Building Code Committee recommended deleting Table 1704.1 which outlined minimum qualifications required for special inspectors, which can be superseded by the code enforcement official who can approve alternate qualifications. Sections 1704.1 requires a special inspector to be qualified and to demonstrate competence to the satisfaction of the CEO. The committee recommends a modification to require the special inspector to provide written documentation to the CEO demonstrating their competence and relevant experience that is directly related in complexity to the same type of special inspection activities required on a project.

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B22	1805.2.1	1805.2.1	Frost Protection	Currently the Section exempts frost protection when a building is classified as importance category I, has an area of 400 sf or less, and an eave height of 10 feet or less. The modification expands the exemption from frost protection to buildings of 1000 sf or less but adds a requirement that the exception only applies to light-frame construction. S49-03/04
B23	2406.1.2	Deleted	Safety Glazing	Section 2406.1.2 exempts wired glass that is in compliance with ANSI Z97.1, from meeting the safety glazing requirements of CPSC 16 CFR 1201 (Consumer Product Safety Commission) when located in a hazardous location, except in E occupancies where safety glazing is always required in such locations. This section is deleted which means that wired glass in all hazardous locations will be required to meet the requirements of CPSC 16 CFR 1201. S85-03/04
B24	3002.4	3002.4	Emergency Operations	<p>The code currently requires one elevator in buildings four or more stories in height to be of such size and arrangement to accommodate a 24-inch by 76-inch ambulance stretcher. The section has been modified in the IBC 2006 to accommodate a 24-inch by 84-inch ambulance stretcher. G143-03/04</p> <p>The Building Code Committee accepted this change except it also accepted an IBC 2007 supplement modification that an elevator car accommodate a 24-inch by 84-inch ambulance stretcher with not less than 5-inch radius corners. Without the radius change, the stretcher diagonal increase is approximately 10 %. However, adding the cornered radius change typical of a stretcher to 5-inches, the diagonal net diagonal increase is only approximately 6.5%.</p>
B25	3109.5	3109.5	Swimming Pool Enclosures and Safety Devices	<p>The code currently requires protection against user entrapment for swimming pool single suction inlets and multiple suction inlets which can be isolated by valves. Such protection must include an approved 12-inch by 12-inch or larger antivortex cover , and an alternative backup system which may include either an approved vacuum release system, approved vent piping, or other approved devices and means.</p> <p>The code is modified to require entrapment avoidance devices for all multiple suction outlets whether isolated by valves or other wise shall be protected against user entrapment.</p> <p>The code is further modified to require the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That all pool circulation systems be equipped with atmospheric vacuum relief should grate covers become missing or broken. This requires either a safety vacuum release system conforming to ANSI/ASME A112.19.17 or an approved gravity draining system. 2. That circulation systems be provided with a minimum of two (2) suction outlets separated by a distance of three (3) feet. 3. That vacuum or pressure cleaner fittings be located in an accessible location at least six (6) inches and not greater than twelve (12) inches below the minimum operational water level or as an attachment to the skimmers.