

Significant Recommended Changes- 2007 Fire Code of NYS to 2006 IFC

Item #	2006 IFC Section	General Idea	Recommendations	Comments
F1	313.1	Allows for storage of up to 10 gallons of aggregate fuel within maintenance equipment when the building is NFPA 13 sprinklered.	Approve	The Fire Code currently allows for 30 gallons of Class 1A Flammable Liquids (i.e. gasoline) to be stored in buildings. This allows for the fuel to be stored in onboard fuel tanks on maintenance equipment such as lawn mowers and snow blowers.
F2	604.3	Requires NFPA 110 and NFPA 111 for maintenance of emergency lighting systems. Added NYS modification for inspection requirements of unit-battery type lighting.	Approve	NFPA 110 and NFPA 111 currently do not have requirements for inspecting battery type emergency lights. These lights are the most common form of emergency lighting and the code needs a section to regulate this. The committee's recommendation is based on expected performance and standard practices.
F3	604.2.5	Requires emergency power to accessible MOE platform lifts.	Approve	Aligns the requirements for platform lifts with elevators pertaining to electrical continuity.
	604.2.6 (new)	Requires emergency power to accessible MOE platform lifts.	Approve	
F4	605.10 though 605.10.4	Sets prescriptive maintenance and testing standards for electric space heaters.	Approve	This new section is to have a set of requirements within the Fire Code pertaining to space heaters, including tip over switch operation.
F5	800	Rewrite of the interior finish chapter	Approve	The entire chapter was rewritten to clearly separate the different types of materials, tests, and existing provisions.
F6	800	New requirements on newly introduced furniture, including resistance to cigarettes ignition and mattresses in I-1 and I-2 occupancies	Approve	This new test requirement is to address the issue of smoking by patients in institutional occupancies. Smoking still continues to present a leading fire problem in institutional occupancies.
F7	800	Adopts CA TB129 and TB133	Approve	The California Technical Bulletin Fire Tests 129 and 133 have become nationally recognized as the 'test' for furnishings. The two NFPA standards previously adopted on the topic stated in their scope that the CA TB129 and 133 tests were considered appropriate. NFPA discontinued the support of the standards after the IFC included them.
F8	800	Eliminates the tradeoff for sprinkler protection for furnishings due to smoldering condition as well as adding CFR burning standards	Approve	Furnishings often burn for extended periods of time before enough heat is released to activate a sprinkler head. During this smoldering time, dangerous byproducts of combustion are released. This removal of the exemption makes sure furnishings that do not meet the fire test are prohibited.
F9	906.2	Allows for an electronic monitoring system of fire extinguishers to be an option and to allow periodic inspection to be completed every 3 years instead of annually	Approve	Allows for a listed electronic monitoring system to replace annual fire extinguisher testing, for up to 3-years based on constant monitoring. NYS already allows the use of this system for monthly monitoring.
F10	907.15	Requires all required fire alarms to be monitored	Approve	This recommendation has been approved to clearly require only required fire alarm systems be monitored.
F11	901.6.2	Requires fire protection records to remain on premises for 10 years, rather than 3.	Approve	The requirement for fire protection records to remain for 10 years is to address the tests required that occur every 3 years or greater.
	901.6.2.1 (new)	Requires fire protection records to remain on premises for 10 years, rather than 3.	Approve	

F12	901.9 (new)	Allows the fire code official to require recalled products (voluntary or mandatory) to be replaced.	Approve	Recalled products are generally recalled because they do not perform their intended purpose. A voluntary recall is done by the manufacturer and can be done at anytime prior to the CPSC making a determination. Therefore, voluntary recalled products are no less hazardous or inferior than those under mandatory recall.
F13	903.3.1.2.1	Adds decks to the balcony sprinkler requirement for NFPA 13R systems on Type V Group R occupancies	Approve	Adds the defined term 'deck' to the balcony requirements.
F14	904.11.5.1 (new)	Adds an additional fire extinguisher requirement for solid fuel cooking appliances	Approve	Adds a specific requirement for a fire extinguisher that is able to extinguish wood fires, which is not usually found in a traditional kitchen setting.
F15	904.11.5.2 (new)	Prescriptive requirements for Class K extinguishers based on the number of deep fat fryers	Approve	Adds a table for the number of fire extinguishers needed in a kitchen with multiple deep fryers.
F16	905.3.7 (new)	Requires standpipes for marinas and boatyards	Approve	Even though the Code Act does not cover marinas, it can cover boat yards and areas of marinas on the shore.
F17	907.10.1.2 (new)	Requires a design of the fire alarm system to be able to handle an additional load of 20% for the potential of adding visual devices in the future	Approve	Requires that fire alarms are designed for future occupants.
F18	909.8.3 (deleted) 909.8.5 (deleted)	Replaces smoke control exhaust method with NFPA 92B Replaces smoke control exhaust method with NFPA 92B	Approve Approve	Replaces the prescriptive requirements for smoke control systems utilizing the exhaust method with NFPA 92B, a document that NFPA recently converted from a recommended practice to a design standard in 2005. This document provides the designer with much more explanation than the current provisions in the Code.
F19	910.2.2 (deleted)	Removes the smoke and heat vent requirement from Group H buildings	Approve	The Fire Code currently requires smoke and heat vents but does not provide any specification. There is no net change by accepting this proposal.
F20	910.3 Table	Changes the limitation of 910 from just F-1 and S-1 to also include all high-pile, such as group M	Approve	Changes the way smoke and heat vents are required from a use group requirement to a storage arrangement requirement. This recognizes that the high-pile racks at a home improvement store open to the public have the same fire behavior characteristics than a shipping facility.
F21	1026.1	Requires escape and rescue openings to open directly into a public way, or a yard, court, or exterior exit balcony that opens to a public way.	Approve	Ensures that EERO windows dump directly outside and not into another space, like a garage.
F22	1500	Requires bed-lining operations to follow Chapter 15	Approve	Bed-lining is a new technology that has a similar fire hazard to painting.
F23	1500	Complete rewrite of the spray finish chapter	Approve	Chapter 15 has been rewritten and is only changed editorially.
F24	1804.2.2	Realigns the storage thresholds in HPM workstations	Approve	Changes the HPM thresholds to address newer technology and bases the hazard limitations on quantity, not number of cylinders.
F25	2205.6	Requires warning signs on fueling pumps about static electricity.	Approve	Static electricity is a growing problem. The warning sign would advise drivers of the risks of static electricity and directions on grounding themselves and staying with the nozzle while pumping.
F26	311.5 through 311.5.5 (new)	Adds the FEMA vacant structure marking system.	Approve	Adds a section to reference the FEMA vacant structure marking system. This marking arrangement is a simple sign or paint that can easily identify to responding firefighters if anyone has completed a building inspection since it has been vacant and, if so, what the structural integrity is.
F27	3405.5.1 (new)	Adds section on the regulation of alcohol hand-rubs in health care occupancies	Approve	To address the high rate of communication of disease in health care occupancies, the health care industry has been placing alcohol-based hand sanitizers in patient rooms and corridors. This code proposal allows for this with safeguards on location and quantity.

F28	3809.12	Replaces separation table for LPG sale storage racks to align with NFPA 58	Approve	This proposal replaces the separation table within the Fire Code for LPG resale racks with the table found in NFPA 58. The table is more comprehensive but is less restrictive in separation distances from building openings and separations of large quantities. The propane industry provided information to help the committee technically endorse this recommendation.
	3809.12 Table	Replaces separation table for LPG sale storage racks to align with NFPA 58	Approve	
F29	NY903.2.1.3	Removes the NY modification that exempts Group A-3 occupancies used as a place of worship from sprinkler requirements.	Approve	The current NYS modification exempts places of assembly solely used as a place of worship from sprinkler requirements. The FCTS is recommending to the Code Council that this be removed for several reasons. 1) The language 'exclusively for purposes of religious worship' is difficult to enforce since prayer these locations are generally used for other activities such as education, social events and fundraising which fall out of the original intent 2) The need for sprinklers in places of worship is required nationally (by the ICC) 3) Sprinklers have been required in Nassau County under their more restrictive Fire Prevention ordinance without opposition 4) Compared to other assembly occupancies, places of worship use objects that have been documented in the most fatal assembly fires- open flame and combustible decorations.
F30	NY907.2.9.1	Require smoke detection in corridors and exits, prohibit unit-type smoke alarms in dwelling and sleeping units, require a single activation of a smoke detector in a dwelling or sleeping unit to send a supervisory signal.	Approve	Student housing creates a unique fire safety concerns. This proposal would require smoke detection in corridors and exits to trip the building fire alarm is a fire occurred in these areas (garbage cans, bathroom/common rooms) as well as when a smoke filled room door is opened to the corridor. The proposal also makes single- or multiple-station smoke alarms prohibited from installation and, in it place, requires system smoke detectors with appropriate audio/visual notification devices in dwelling and sleeping units. This vastly increases the reliability if the initiating device by having real-time monitoring. Lastly, the proposal requires that a single smoke detector activation in a dwelling unit or sleeping unit only sounds in that unit and sends a supervisory signal. The activation of two devices in the unit sounds the building fire alarm.
F31	511	Requires residential structures to provide access for emergency vehicles.	Approve	The current Fire Code does not require one- and two-family dwellings to have any fire department vehicle access to them. The committee felt that the Fire Code should set minimum standards to allow fire apparatus to reasonably access homes that are too far for the fire department to fight a fire from the road. The committee also recognized that the provisions for fire apparatus access roads were too restrictive and costly to serve a one-family house. The summary of the requirements is that access roads are required at a distance of 300 feet off the road, minimum standards for road design, and tradeoffs for building features.
F32	508	Extends the fire department water supply requirements to planned developments without a fixed fire protection water supply. Creates a rural water supply standard.	Approve	The current Fire Code exempts one- and two-family detached dwellings from the requirements of a fire department water supply. This proposal would require that an approved water supply for firefighting purposes needs to be provided when a planned development has more than 4 buildings. The addition of the rural water supply extends the exception for mobile water supplies to also include rural water supplies.

F33	907	Adds language to remove the travel distance requirement for manual fire alarm pull boxes in sprinklered buildings.	Approve	The ICC permits the removal of manual pull boxes in sprinklered buildings whereas NY currently does not. This new NYS modification will require manual pull boxes only at exits when the building is protected by a sprinkler system. It is recognized that manual pull boxes at the exits provide 100% of the building occupants with the opportunity to pull the box and provide a trade-off for a proven fire protection system.
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