

List of NYS Modifications

Blue- 2002 FCNYS Modification

Orange- 2007 FCNYS Modification

NYS Modification	Recommendation	Comment	Item #
APPROVED. Acceptable to the code enforcement official.	Retain		1001
AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION. The organization, office or individual responsible for approving equipment, an installation or a procedure. For the purposes of this code, authority having jurisdiction shall not include the code enforcement official or the fire department.	Modify	Allow CEO to be the AHJ.	1002
BED AND BREAKFAST DWELLING. Owner occupied one family dwelling used for providing overnight accommodations and a morning meal to not more than 10 transient lodgers, containing at least three but not more than five bed rooms for such lodgers.	Retain		1003
CODE ENFORCEMENT OFFICIAL. The officer or other designated authority charged with the administration and enforcement of the code, or a duly authorized representative.	Retain		1004
FIRE AREA. See §F902.1.	Retain		1005
REGISTERED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL [B]. An individual who is a registered architect (RA) in accordance with Article 147 of the New York State Education Law or a licensed professional engineer (PE) in accordance with Article 145 of the New York State Education Law.	Retain		1006
SLEEPING UNIT [B]. A room or space in which people sleep, which can also include permanent provisions for living, eating, and either sanitation or kitchen facilities but not both. Such rooms and spaces that are also part of a dwelling unit are not sleeping units.	2006 inclusion	2003 ICC	1007
§F306.1 Motion picture projection rooms. Electric arc, xenon or other light source projection equipment which develops hazardous gases, dust or radiation and the projection of ribbon-type cellulose nitrate film, regardless of the light source used in projection, shall not be operated unless the motion picture projection room conforms with §409 of the <i>Building Code of New York State</i> .	Delete	Wordsmith not needed.	1008
§F308.3.5 Theatrical performances. Where approved, open-flame devices used in conjunction with theatrical performances are allowed to be used when adequate safety precautions have been taken. The use of liquefied petroleum gas shall conform with §F3803.2.1.5 of this code. Such precautions may include one or more of the following:	Delete	Addressed by NFPA 160	

<p>1. Proscenium stages are separated from assembly seating by fire barriers having a 2-hour fire-resistance rating, and the opening is protected by a fire curtain designed such that it can be closed without the use of power in case of an emergency.</p> <p>2. The stage and assembly seating areas are protected by an automatic sprinkler system.</p> <p>3. Seating areas conform with the requirements of the <i>Building Code of New York State</i> for smoke-protected assembly seating.</p> <p>4. Posting of a fire watch during the performance, with such fire watch being equipped with portable fire extinguishers of an appropriate size and type.</p> <p>5. Other fire safety measures required by the code enforcement official.</p>			1009
<p>§F308.4 Torches for removing paint. Removing paint in or on structures with a torch or any other flame-producing device shall be prohibited. The use of heat-producing devices other than open-flame devices shall be permitted. The person or persons removing the paint, or their responsible agent, shall remain in view of this area at all times and for 1 hour after using the heat-producing device.</p>	Retain		1010
<p>§F310.3 "No Smoking" signs. "No Smoking" signs shall be posted in a conspicuous location in each structure or location in which smoking is prohibited. The content, lettering, size, color and location of required "No Smoking" signs shall be approved.</p>	Remove	Wordsmith not needed.	1011
<p>§F311.2.2 Fire protection. Fire alarm, sprinkler and standpipe systems shall be maintained in an operable condition at all times.</p> <p>EXCEPTIONS:</p> <p>1. When the building has been cleared of all combustible contents and debris, and is secured against entry, and when fire separation distance conforms to §704.5 and §704.8 of the <i>Building Code of New York State</i>, fire protection equipment is permitted to be disabled, subject to the approval of the code enforcement official. A notice that such equipment is disabled shall be posted on the building in a location as directed by the code enforcement official, and shall be provided to the fire department. See §F901.7 of this code.</p>	Retain	Compare with 2006 language	1012

<p>§F403.1 General. Except in Group A or E occupancies, where the code enforcement official determines that an indoor gathering of persons has an adverse impact on public safety through diminished access to buildings, structures, fire hydrants and fire apparatus access roads or where such gatherings adversely affect public safety services of any kind, the code enforcement official shall order the development of, or prescribe a plan for, the provision of an approved level of public safety. See Part 18 of NYS Sanitary Code, Title 10 NYCRR, for outdoor gatherings.</p>	Retain		1013
<p>§F403.2 Contents. The public safety plan, where required by §F403.1, shall include provisions for emergency vehicle access, fire protection, pedestrian and vehicle access for attendees and emergency services personnel, vendor and food concession distribution, and parking. The public safety plan shall be submitted to the code enforcement official for approval.</p>	Retain	Reflected in Title 10	1014
<p>§F404.2 Where required. An approved fire safety and evacuation plan shall be prepared and maintained for the following occupancies and buildings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Group A, having an occupant load of 50 or more persons, other than Group A occupancies used exclusively for purposes of religious worship that have an occupant load less than 2,000. 2. Group E. 3. Group H. 4. Group I. 5. Group R-1. 6. Group R-4. 7. High-rise buildings. 8. 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. 9. Covered malls exceeding 50,00 square feet (4645 m2) in aggregate floor area. 	Keep the R's, A modification removed in 2007 FCNYS		

10. Underground buildings.			
11. Buildings with an atrium and having an occupancy in Group A, E or M.			
12. Group R-3 bed and breakfast dwellings.			
13. Group R-2 senior citizen housing.			1015

<p>§F404.6 Evacuation notices. In Group R-1 occupancies, Group R-3 bed and breakfast dwellings and Group R-2 senior citizen housing occupancies, a notice shall be posted on the exit door from each sleeping unit or dwelling unit that shall include the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Location of nearest exits and fire alarms; 2. Procedures to be followed when a fire or smoke detector gives warning; and 3. Procedures to be followed in the event of fire or smoke development. 	Retain		1016
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<p>§F405.2 Frequency. Required emergency evacuation drills shall be held at the intervals specified in Table F405.2 or more frequently where necessary to familiarize all occupants with the drill procedure.</p>	Retain		
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**TABLE F405.2
FIRE AND EVACUATION DRILL FREQUENCY AND PARTICIPATION**

GROUP OR OCCUPANCY	PARTICIPATION	FREQUENCY
Group A	Quarterly	Employees
Group Ba	Three Annually	All occupants
Group Ea	Monthly	All occupants
Group I	Quarterly on each shift	Employeesb
Group R-1	Quarterly on each shift	Employees
Group R-4	Quarterly on each shift	Employeesb

<p>a. Applicable to Group B college or university facilities and Group E occupancies, in conformance with §F408.3.</p> <p>b. Fire and evacuation drills in residential care assisted living facilities shall include complete evacuation of the premises in accordance with §F408.10.5. Where occupants receive habilitation or rehabilitation training, fire prevention and fire safety practices shall be included as part of the training program.</p>			1017
<p>§F408.3 Group B colleges and universities and Group E occupancies. Group B colleges and universities and Group E occupancies shall comply with the requirements of §F408.3.1, §F408.3.2 and §F401 through §F406.</p> <p>§F408.3.1 Group B occupancies. In college or university facilities, at least one drill shall be held between September 1 and December 1. Where summer sessions are conducted, at least one drill shall be held during the first week of such session. At least one of such required drills shall use fire escapes, where provided. At least one of such required drills shall be held during hours after sunset or before sunrise, where students reside at the school.</p> <p>§F408.3.2 Group E occupancies. The frequency and timing of drills shall be in accordance with the requirements of §807.1 of the Education Law, which requires not less than 12 drills annually, eight of which shall take place between September 1 and December 1. At least one-third of the drills shall use fire escapes, where provided. At least one drill shall be held during a lunch period, or pupils shall be instructed in procedures to be followed during a lunch period. At least four additional drills shall be held during hours after sunset or before sunrise, where students reside at the school. At least two additional drills shall be held during the first week of summer school.</p>	Retain		1018
<p>§F503.1.1 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. The fire apparatus access road shall comply with the requirements of this section and shall extend to within 150 feet (45 720 mm) 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.</p> <p>EXCEPTIONS:</p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		

<p>1. The distance is permitted to be 300 feet (91 440 mm) where the building is equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with §F903.3.1.1 or §F903.3.1.2, when approved by the code enforcement official.</p> <p>2. The distance is permitted to be 300 feet (91 440 mm) where fire apparatus access roads cannot be installed due to location on property, topography, waterways, non-negotiable grades or other similar conditions, and an approved alternative means of fire protection is provided.</p> <p>3. Fire apparatus access roads are not required for one-and two-family dwellings regulated by the <i>Residential Code of New York State</i>, and for not more than two Group R-3 occupancies.</p> <p>4. Fire apparatus access roads are not required for Group U occupancies.</p> <p>§F503.1.2 Additional access. Additional fire apparatus access roads shall be required by the code enforcement official based on the potential for impairment of a single road by vehicle congestion, condition of terrain, climatic conditions or other factors that could limit access.</p>			1019
<p>§F504.3 Stairway access to roof. Where a stairway to the roof is required by §F1003.3.3.12 of the <i>Building Code of New York State</i>, such stairway shall be marked at street and floor levels with a sign indicating that the stairway continues to the roof.</p>	Retain		1020
<p>§F507.4 Obstructions. Installing or maintaining wires, cables, ropes, aerial antennas, or other overhead obstructions on the roofs of buildings having a roof slope of less than 30 degrees, shall be prohibited unless there is a full clearance of 7 feet (2133 mm) or more between the roof surface and such obstruction, except that obstructions may be installed less than 7 feet (2133 mm) high, provided they are protected in a manner to prevent injury to firefighters working on the roof during periods of reduced visibility.</p> <p>§F507.5 Hazard identification signs. A sign shall be placed at each primary entrance to a building identifying hazards located in the building or on the premises, as required by this section. Such signs shall have letters not less than 6 inches (152 mm) in height, and of a color contrasting with the background color, so as to be readily discernible from the outside of the building.</p>	Retain		

<p>§F507.5.1 LP-gas containers. A sign complying with §F507.5 shall be provided where there is an LP-gas container in the building having a water capacity of 24 pounds (10.8 kg) or more.</p>			1021
<p>§F508.1 Required water supply. An approved water supply capable of supplying the required fire flow for fire protection shall be provided to premises upon which facilities, buildings or portions of buildings are hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction.</p> <p>EXCEPTIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In areas without fixed fire protection water supplies, detached one-and two-family dwellings constructed in accordance with the <i>Residential Code of New York State</i> are not required to conform with this section. 2. In areas without fixed fire protection water supplies, buildings equipped with an automatic sprinkler system installed in conformance with §903.3.1 are not required to conform with this section. 3. In areas without fixed fire protection water supplies, buildings located at least twice the required fire separation distance as provided in Table 602 and §704.8 of the <i>Building Code of New York State</i>, but not less than 50 feet, are not required to conform with this section. <p>When any of the exceptions to this section are used, the area modification permitted by §506.2 of the <i>Building Code of New York State</i> shall not be applicable.</p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		xxx
<p>§F508.2 Type of water supply. Water supply shall consist of reservoirs, pressure tanks, elevated tanks, water mains or other fixed systems capable of providing the required fire flow.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: Where fixed fire protection water supplies are not available, a mobile water supply as provided in NFPA 1231 shall be permitted.</p>	Retain		1023
<p>§F603.4 Portable unvented heaters. Portable unvented fuel-fired heating equipment shall be prohibited in occupancies in Groups A, E, I, R-1, R-2, R-3 and R-4.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: Listed and approved unvented fuel-fired heaters in one-and two-family dwellings. Such portable unvented heaters shall be approved in conformance with §M922.2 of the <i>Mechanical Code of New York State</i>.</p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		xxx

<p>§F603.10 Solid fuel-burning heating appliances, chimneys and flues. Inspections of solid fuel-burning heating appliances, chimneys and flues shall be in accordance with local laws. See Title 19 NYCRR, "Minimum Standards for Administration and Enforcement."</p>	Retain		1025
<p>§F607.1 Required. Where required by Appendix BK of the <i>Building Code of New York State</i>, existing elevators with a travel distance of 25 feet (7620 mm) or more above or below the main floor or other level of a building and intended to serve the needs of emergency personnel for fire-fighting or rescue purposes shall be provided with emergency operation in accordance with ASME A17.3. New elevators shall be provided with Phase I emergency recall operation and Phase II emergency in-car operation in accordance with ASME A17.1.</p>	Delete		1026
<p>§F609.8 Fire-extinguishing system. A fire-extinguishing system in conformance with §F904.11 of this code shall be provided for Type I commercial kitchen hoods. See §M506 and §M507 of the <i>Mechanical Code of New York State</i> for mechanical equipment requirements.</p>	Delete	Not needed in this section.	1027
<p>§F704.1 Enclosure. Where required by Appendix BK of the <i>Building Code of New York State</i>, interior vertical shafts, including but not limited to stairways, elevator hoistways, service and utility shafts, that connect two or more stories of a building shall be enclosed or protected as specified in Table F704.1. When openings are required to be protected, openings into such shafts shall be maintained self-closing or automatic-closing by smoke detection. Existing fusible-link-type automatic door-closing devices are permitted if the fusible link rating does not exceed 135°F (57°C).</p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		1028
<p>§F801.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall govern furniture and furnishings, interior finishes, interior trim, decorative materials and decorative vegetation in buildings.</p> <p>§F803, §F804 and §F805 shall be applicable to new and existing buildings <i>except that §F805.3, §F805.4 and §F805.5 shall be applicable to existing buildings only where required by Appendix BK of the Building Code of New York State, and to new installation of foam plastics, pyroxylin plastics or trim.</i> §F806 shall be applicable to existing buildings <i>where required by Appendix BK of the Building Code of New York State, and to new installation of interior finishes or decorative materials.</i></p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		1029
<p>§F804.1 Natural cut trees. Natural cut trees, where permitted by this section, shall have the trunk bottoms cut off at least 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) above the original cut <i>immediately prior to display</i> and shall be placed in a support device complying with §F804.1.2.</p>	Retain		

<p>§F804.1.1 Restricted occupancies.</p> <p>1. Natural cut trees shall be permitted in Group B, F-1, F-2, H, R-3, S-1, S-2 and U occupancies and within dwelling units in Group R-2 occupancies.</p> <p>2. Natural cut trees located in areas protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with §F903.3.1.1 or §F903.3.1.2 shall be permitted in Groups A, E, M, R-1 and R-2.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: In places of public assembly as defined in Article 1 of the Labor Law, natural cut trees shall be permitted without the installation of an approved automatic sprinkler system, as provided in Title 12 NYCRR Part 36, §36-2.9(a)(4).</p> <p>3. Natural cut trees shall be prohibited in Groups I-1, I-2, I-3, I-4 and R-4.</p>			1030
<p>§F806.1 General. Where required by Appendix BK of the <i>Building Code of New York State</i>, the provisions of this section shall limit the allowable flame spread and smoke development of interior finishes and decorative materials in existing buildings based on location and occupancy classification.</p>	Retain		1031
<p>§F901.5.1 Occupancy. No portion of a building or structure shall be occupied until the required fire detection, alarm and suppression systems have been tested and approved.</p>	Delete	Wordsmith not needed.	1032
<p>§F901.7 Systems out of service. Where a required fire protection system is out of service, the fire department and the code enforcement official shall be notified immediately, and the building shall either be evacuated or an approved fire watch shall be provided for all occupants left unprotected by the shut down until the fire protection system has been returned to service.</p> <p>Where utilized, fire watches shall be provided with at least one approved means for notification of the fire department and their only duty shall be to perform constant patrols of the protected premises and keep watch for fires.</p> <p>Exception: The code enforcement official is permitted to waive the requirement for evacuation or a fire watch where there is not a substantial risk to life safety or where alternatives to maintain an equivalent level of safety are prescribed.</p>	Retain		1033

<p>§F901.8 Removal of or tampering with equipment. It shall be prohibited for any person to remove, tamper with or otherwise disturb any fire hydrant, fire detection and alarm system, fire suppression system, or other fire appliance required by this code except for the purpose of extinguishing fire, training purposes, recharging or making necessary repairs, or when approved by the code enforcement official.</p>	Retain		1034
<p>§F901.9 [B] Supervisory service. Where required, fire protection systems shall be monitored by an approved supervising station in accordance with NFPA 72.</p> <p>§F901.9.1 [B] Automatic sprinkler systems. Automatic sprinkler systems shall be monitored by an approved supervising station.</p> <p>EXCEPTIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Automatic sprinkler systems protecting one-and two-family dwellings. 2. Limited area systems serving fewer than 20 sprinklers. <p>§F901.9.2 [B] Fire alarm systems. Fire alarm systems shall be monitored by an approved supervising station.</p> <p>EXCEPTIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Single and multiple-station smoke alarms required by §F907.2.10. 2. Smoke detectors in Group I-3 occupancies. <p>§F901.9.3 [B] Group H. Manual fire alarm, automatic fire extinguishing and emergency alarm systems in Group H occupancies shall be monitored by an approved supervising station.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: When approved by the code enforcement official, on-site monitoring at a constantly attended location shall be permitted provided that notifications to the fire department will be equal to those provided by an approved supervising station.</p>	Retain		

<p>§F901.9.4 Service station dispensing operations. Where required by §F2206.8, automatic fire-extinguishing systems shall be monitored by an approved supervising station.</p>			1035
<p>FIRE AREA. For the purposes of this chapter, fire area shall mean the aggregate area enclosed and bounded by fire walls, fire barriers, exterior walls or fire-resistance-rated horizontal assemblies of a building.</p>	Retain		1036
<p>§F903.1.1 Alternative protection. Alternative automatic fire-extinguishing systems complying with §F904 shall be permitted in lieu of automatic sprinkler protection where recognized by the applicable standard and where the discharge of water would be hazardous. Such installations shall be approved by the code enforcement official.</p>	Delete	Already in Section 903.3	1037
<p>§F903.2.1 Group A. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings and portions thereof used as Group A occupancies as provided in this section. The automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout the floor area where the Group A occupancy is located, and in all floors between the Group A occupancy and the level of exit discharge.</p> <p>§F903.2.1.1 Group A-1. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout a fire area containing a Group A-1 occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m2). 2. The fire area has an occupant load of 100 or more. 3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge. 4. The fire area contains a multi-theater complex. <p>§F903.2.1.2 Group A-2. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout a fire area containing a Group A-2 occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet (465 m2). 2. The fire area has an occupant load of 100 or more. 3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge. 	Retain		

<p>§F903.2.1.3 Group A-3. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout a fire area containing a Group A-3 occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m2). 2. The fire area has an occupant load of 100 or more. 3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge. <p>EXCEPTION: Areas used exclusively as participant sports areas and areas used exclusively for purposes of religious worship where the main floor area is located at the same level as the level of exit discharge of the main entrance and exit.</p> <p>§F903.2.1.4 Group A-4. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout a fire area containing a Group A-4 occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m2). 2. The fire area has an occupant load of 100 or more. 3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge. <p>EXCEPTION: Areas used exclusively as participant sport areas where the main floor area is located at the same level as the level of exit discharge of the main entrance and exit.</p> <p>§F903.2.1.5 Group A-5. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in concession stands, retail areas, press boxes, and other accessory use areas in excess of 1,000 square feet (93 m2).</p>			1038
<p>§F903.2.10.3 Buildings over 30 feet in height. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings with a floor level having an occupant load of 30 or more that is located 30 feet (9144 mm) or more above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.</p>	Retain		1039
<p>TABLE F903.2.13</p>	Retain		

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED FIRE-EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS

SECTION	SUBJECT
§F1008.5.2	Smoke-protected seating
§F1208.2	Dry cleaning plants
§F1208.3	Dry cleaning machines
§F1504.1	Spray finishing in Group A, E, I or R
§F1504.6	Spray booths and rooms
§F1505.1	Dip-tank rooms
§F1505.6.1	Dip tanks
§F1505.8.4	Hardening and tempering tanks
§F1803.10	HPM facilities
§F1803.10.1.1	HPM work station exhaust
§F1803.10.2	HPM gas cabinets
§F1803.10.3	HPM corridors
§F1803.10.4	HPM exhaust
§F1803.10.4.1	HPM noncombustible ducts
§F1803.10.4.2	HPM combustible ducts
§F1907.3	Lumber production conveyor rooms
§F1908.7	Recycling facility conveyor rooms

§F2106.1 Class A and B ovens

§F2106.2 Class C and D ovens

Table F2306.2 Storage fire protection

§F2306.4 Storage

§F2307 Solid-piled and shelf storage

§F2308 Rack storage

§F2309 Automated storage

§F2703.8.3.1 Gas rooms

§F2703.8.4.3 Exhausted enclosures

§F2704.5 Indoor storage of hazardous materials

§F2705.1.8 Indoor dispensing of hazardous materials

§F2804.4.1 Aerosol warehouses

§F3404.3.7.5.1 Flammable and combustible liquid storage rooms

§F3404.3.8.4 Flammable and combustible liquid storage warehouses

§F3405.3.7.3 Flammable and combustible liquid Group H-2 or H-3 areas

§F3704.1.2 Gas cabinets for highly toxic and toxic gas

§F3704.1.3 Exhausted enclosures for highly toxic and toxic gas

§F3704.2.2.6 Gas rooms for highly toxic and toxic gas

<p>§F3704.3.3 Outdoor storage for highly toxic and toxic gas</p> <p>§F4106.2.2 Exhausted enclosures or gas cabinets for silane gas</p> <p>§F4204.1.1 Pyroxylin plastic storage cabinets</p> <p>§F4204.1.3 Pyroxylin plastic storage vaults</p> <p>§F4204.2 Pyroxylin plastic storage and manufacturing</p> <p><i>Building Code of New York</i> Sprinkler requirements as set forth in §903.2.13 of the <i>Building Code of New York State</i> State</p>			1040
<p>§F903.6.1 Pyroxylin plastics. <i>Where required by Appendix BK of the Building Code of New York State</i>, all structures occupied for the manufacture or storage of articles of cellulose nitrate (pyroxylin) plastic shall be equipped with an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system. Vaults located within buildings for the storage of raw pyroxylin shall be protected with an approved automatic sprinkler system capable of discharging 1.66 gallons per minute per square foot (68 L/min/ m2) over the area of the vault.</p>	Retain		1041
<p>§F904.11 Commercial cooking systems. The automatic fire-extinguishing system for commercial cooking systems, <i>as required by §F609 of this code</i>, shall be of a type recognized for protection of commercial cooking equipment and exhaust systems of the type and arrangement protected. Preengineered automatic dry-and wet-chemical extinguishing systems shall be tested in accordance with UL 300 and listed and labeled for the intended application. <i>Where a duct system is protected by a preengineered system and the installed length of the duct exceeds the length tested for preengineered systems, additional engineered fire-extinguishing protection shall be provided in the unprotected portion of the duct.</i> Other types of automatic fire-extinguishing systems shall be listed and labeled for specific use as protection for commercial cooking operations. The system shall be installed in accordance with this code, its listing and the manufacturer's installation instructions. Automatic fire-extinguishing systems of the following types shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 96 and the referenced standard indicated, as follows:</p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		1042

<p>§F904.12 Water-mist systems. Water-mist systems shall conform with the provisions of NFPA 750 for design, installation, inspection, testing and maintenance. All devices and appurtenances shall be listed and installed in conformance with the terms of the listing.</p>	Retain		1043
<p>§F905.3.1 Building height. Class III standpipe systems shall be installed throughout buildings where the floor level of the highest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) above the lowest level of the fire department vehicle access, or where the floor level of the lowest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) below the highest level of fire department vehicle access.</p> <p>EXCEPTIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Class I standpipes are allowed in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with §F903.3.1.1 or §F903.3.1.2. 2. Class I manual standpipes are allowed in open parking garages where the highest floor is located not more than 150 feet (45 720 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. 3. Class I manual dry standpipes are allowed in open parking garages that are subject to freezing temperatures, provided that the hose connections are located as required for Class II standpipes in accordance with §F905.5. 4. Class I standpipes are allowed in basements equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system. 5. Class I manual wet standpipes are allowed in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with §F903.3.1.1 or §F903.3.1.2, where the highest floor is located not more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. 	Delete	Addressed in NPFA 14	1044
<p>§F905.3.3 Covered mall buildings. Covered mall buildings and buildings connected thereto shall be equipped throughout with a Class I automatic wet standpipe system, except as permitted by §F905.3.3.1 through §F905.3.3.3.</p>	Deleted		

§F905.3.3.1 Covered mall building height. Covered mall buildings where the floor level of the highest story is located not more than 30 feet (9144 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access shall be permitted to be provided with Class I hose connections connected to the mall sprinkler system under the following conditions:

1. Any individual outlet shall be capable of delivering water flow at a rate of 250 gallons per minute (946 L/m) while concurrently supplying the mall sprinkler demand; and
2. Each of the two most hydraulically remote outlets shall be capable of concurrently delivering 250 gallons per minute (946 L/m) at a pressure of 100 pounds per square inch (68 950 kPa) with no mall sprinkler demand, based on a supply pressure at the system fire department connection of not more than 175 pounds per square inch (1206.6 kPa). Adequacy of the water supply available to the fire department to meet the hydraulic conditions shall be demonstrated by the designer.

§F905.3.3.2 Location of hose connections. Hose connections shall be provided at each of the following locations:

1. Within the mall at the entrance to each exit passageway or exit.
2. At each floor-level landing within enclosed stairways opening directly to the mall.
3. At exterior public entrances to the mall.

§F905.3.3.3 Installation standard. Except as provided in §F905.3.3.1 and §F905.3.3.2, the Class I hose connections and fire department connections shall be designed in conformance with NFPA 14.

XXX

§F905.4 Location of Class I standpipe hose connections. Class I standpipe hose connections shall be provided in all of the following locations:

Retain

<p>1. In every required stairway, a hose connection shall be provided for each floor level above or below grade. Hose connections shall be located at an intermediate floor level landing between floors, unless otherwise approved by the code enforcement official. Non-required enclosed stairways are not required to have hose connections. Stairways without hose connections shall have a sign on the door to the stairway stating "No standpipe connections in stairway."</p>			1046
<p>§F905.11 Existing buildings. Where required by Appendix BK of the <i>Building Code of New York State</i>, existing structures not complying with the minimum requirements of the <i>Building Code of New York State</i> with occupied floors located more than 50 feet (15 240 mm) above or below the lowest level of fire department access shall be equipped with standpipes installed in accordance with §F905. The standpipes shall have an approved fire department connection with hose connections at each floor level above or below the lowest level of fire department access. The code enforcement official is authorized to approve the installation of manual standpipe systems to achieve compliance with this section where the responding fire department is capable of providing the required hose flow at the highest standpipe outlet.</p>	Retain		1047
<p>§F906.1 Where required. Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed in the following locations.</p> <p>1. In all Group A, B, E, F, H, I, M, R-1, R-2, R-4 and S occupancies.</p>	Part of 2006 IFC		xxx
<p>§F907.2.1 Group A. A manual and automatic fire alarm system shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72 in Group A occupancies having an occupant load of 50 or more. Portions of Group E occupancies occupied for assembly purposes shall be provided with a fire alarm system as required for the Group E occupancy.</p>	Retain		1049
<p>§F907.2.2.1 Fire detection. Areas of Group B buildings that are not protected by an automatic sprinkler system and that have an occupant load of more than 100 persons shall be provided with automatic smoke detection or automatic heat detection installed in accordance with NFPA 72.</p>	Retain		1050
<p>§F907.2.4 Group F. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group F occupancies that have an occupant load of 100 or more.</p>	Retain		1051
<p>§F907.2.7.2 Fire detection. Areas of Group M buildings that are not protected by an automatic sprinkler system and that have an occupant load of more than 100 persons shall be provided with automatic smoke detection or automatic heat detection installed in accordance with NFPA 72.</p>	Retain		1052
<p>§F907.2.9 Group R-2. A fire alarm system shall be installed in Group R-2 occupancies where:</p>	Retain		

<p>1. Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located three or more stories above the lowest level of exit discharge;</p> <p>2. Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located more than one story below the highest level of exit discharge of exits serving the dwelling unit or sleeping unit; or</p> <p>3. The building contains more than 16 dwelling units or sleeping units.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: A fire alarm system is not required in buildings not over two stories in height where all dwelling units and contiguous attic and crawl spaces are separated from each other and public or common areas by at least 1-hour fire partitions, and each dwelling unit has an exit directly to a public way, exit court or yard.</p> <p>§F907.2.9.1 Student housing. An approved automatic fire detection system shall be installed in all Group R-2 occupancies used as dormitories, fraternities, sororities and similar student housing. Automatic fire detection shall be provided in common spaces outside of dwelling units and sleeping units, including but not limited to recreation rooms, lounges, dining rooms, laundry rooms, mechanical equipment rooms and storage rooms. Automatic fire detection shall not be required in corridors or exits. Required smoke alarms in dwelling units and sleeping rooms shall be interconnected with the fire alarm system in accordance with NFPA 72, §3-8.1.4.</p>			1053
<p>§F907.3 Where required in existing buildings and structures. Fire alarm systems and smoke alarms shall be installed in existing buildings in accordance with §F907.3.1 and §F907.3.2.</p> <p>§F907.3.1 Where required by Appendix BK of the Building Code of New York State in existing buildings and structures. An approved manual, automatic or manual and automatic fire alarm system shall be installed in existing buildings and structures in accordance with §F907.3.1.1 through §F907.3.1.1.8, as provided by Appendix BK of the Building Code of New York State. Where automatic sprinkler protection is provided in accordance with §F903.3.1.1 or §F903.3.1.2 and connected to the building fire alarm system, automatic heat detection required by this section shall not be required.</p>	Retain		1054

<p>§F907.3.2 Where required - retroactive in existing buildings and structures. Smoke alarms shall be provided or installed in existing buildings and structures in accordance with §F907.3.2.1 and §F907.3.2.2.</p> <p>§F907.3.2.1 Occupancy requirements. Smoke alarms shall be available in accordance with §F907.3.2.1.1, and shall be installed in accordance with §F907.3.2.1.2 and §F907.3.2.1.3.</p> <p>§F907.3.2.1.1 Group R-1. Portable smoke alarms of both audible and visual design shall be provided in all buildings of Group R-1 occupancy. The number of smoke alarms available shall be three percent of the number of sleeping units with a minimum of one operational smoke alarm per building. Proprietors shall post conspicuously a sign, with letters at least 3 inches (76 mm) in height, at the main desk or other similar station advising of the availability of such smoke alarms. Such smoke alarms shall be in conformity with §4-4 of NFPA 72 and shall have a minimum visible effective intensity rating of 100 candela. Hard wiring of audible/ visual smoke alarms into an existing central closed-circuit alarm system shall be permitted in lieu of such portable smoke alarms. Where a fire alarm system is required by this code or other applicable law or regulation, visual indicating smoke alarms shall be incorporated into or connected to the fire alarm system, such that visual notification is activated by the system.</p> <p>§F907.3.2.1.2 Group R-2. At least one single-station smoke alarm shall be installed on or near the ceiling in each dwelling unit or other sleeping unit, in conformity with §F907.3.2.2. Where the building is owned as a condominium or a cooperative, an affidavit shall be submitted by the grantor of such dwelling or apartment at the time of conveyance, indicating that such smoke alarm has been installed and is operable.</p> <p>§F907.3.2.1.3 Group R-3, townhouses and one-and two-family dwellings. At least one single-station smoke alarm shall be installed on or near the ceiling in each dwelling unit, in conformity with §F907.3.2.2. An affidavit shall be submitted by the grantor of such dwelling at the time of conveyance, indicating that such smoke alarm has been installed and is operable.</p>	<p>Modified in 2007 FCNYS</p>		<p>xxx</p>
<p>§F909.1.1 [B] Definitions. The following definitions are added for the purposes of this section only.</p>	<p>Modify</p>	<p>Match NFPA 92B</p>	

PRESSURIZATION. The creation and maintenance of pressure levels in zones of a building, including elevator shafts and stairwells, that are higher than the pressure level at the smoke source, such pressure levels being produced by positive pressures of a supply of uncontaminated air, by exhausting air and smoke at the smoke source, or by a combination of these methods.

SMOKE. Airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases evolve when a material undergoes pyrolysis or combustion, including the quantity of air that is entrained or otherwise mixed into the mass.

SMOKE BARRIER. A continuous membrane, either vertical or horizontal, such as a wall, floor, or ceiling assembly, that is designed and constructed to restrict the movement of smoke.

SMOKE-CONTROL MODE. A predefined operational configuration of a system or device for the purpose of smoke control.

SMOKE-CONTROL SYSTEM, MECHANICAL. An engineered system that uses mechanical fans to produce pressure differences across smoke barriers or to establish air flows to limit and direct smoke movement.

SMOKE-CONTROL SYSTEM, PASSIVE. A system of smoke barriers arranged to limit the migration of smoke.

SMOKE-CONTROL ZONE. A space within a building enclosed by smoke barriers.

SMOKE DAMPER. A device that meets the requirements of approved recognized standards and that is designed to resist the passage of air or smoke. A combination fire and smoke damper shall meet the requirements of approved recognized standards.

SMOKE-EXHAUST SYSTEM. A mechanical or gravity system intended to move smoke from the smoke zone to the exterior of the building, including smoke removal, purging and venting systems, as well as the function of exhaust fans used to reduce the pressure in a smoke zone.

<p>STACK EFFECT. The vertical airflow within buildings caused by temperature differences.</p> <p>TENABLE ENVIRONMENT. An environment in which the quantity and location of smoke is limited or otherwise restricted to allow for ready evacuation through the space.</p> <p>ZONED SMOKE CONTROL. A smoke-control system using pressure differences between adjacent smoke-control zones.</p>			1056
<p>§F1001.1 Scope. Buildings or portions thereof shall be provided with a means of egress system as required by this chapter. The provisions of this chapter shall control the design, construction and arrangement of means of egress components required to provide an approved means of egress from structures and portions thereof. §F1003 through §F1009 shall apply to new construction. §F1010 and §F1011 shall apply to existing buildings, where required by Appendix BK of the <i>Building Code of New York State</i>. §F1011 and §F1012 shall apply to existing buildings where Appendix BK of the <i>Building Code of New York State</i> is not applicable.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: Detached one-and two-family dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings (townhouses) not more than three stories high with separate means of egress and their accessory structures shall comply with the <i>Residential Code of New York State</i>.</p> <p>§F1001.2 Minimum requirements. It shall be unlawful to alter a building or structure in a manner that will reduce the number of exits or the capacity of the means of egress to less than required by this code.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: Buildings constructed in conformance with the <i>Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code, State Building Construction Code</i> or other building code in force before the effective date of this code shall have exits maintained in compliance with the code in effect at the date of substantial completion.</p>	Modify to meet new code sections.		XXX
<p>§F1010.21 Bed and breakfast dwellings. A one-family dwelling classified as Group R-3 is permitted to be used as a bed and breakfast dwelling where the means of egress conform with §F1010.21.1 and §F1010.21.2.</p> <p>§F1010.21.1 Sleeping unit location. No bedrooms for transient use shall be located above the second story above grade.</p>	Retain		

§F1010.21.2 Means of egress. Means of egress shall conform with §F1010.21.2.1, §F1010.21.2.2 or §F1010.21.2.3.

§F1010.21.2.1 Limited area sprinkler system. A limited-area sprinkler system conforming to the requirements of §F903.3.5.1.1 that protects all interior stairs serving as a means of that egress.

§F1010.21.2.2 Exterior stair. An exterior stair conforming to the requirements of the *Building Code of New York State* that provides a second means of egress from all above-grade stories or levels.

§F1010.21.2.3 Portable escape ladder. An emergency escape and rescue opening conforming to the requirements of §F1009 within each bedroom for transient use, such opening to have both a sill not more than 14 feet (4267 mm) above level grade directly below and, as permanent equipment, a portable escape ladder that attaches securely to such sill. Such ladder shall be constructed with rigid rungs designed to stand off from the building wall, shall be capable of sustaining a minimum weight of 1,000 pounds (454 kg), shall extend to grade, and shall provide unobstructed egress to legal open space.

1058

§F1010

MEANS OF EGRESS FOR RENOVATIONS, ALTERATIONS, RECONSTRUCTIONS, ADDITIONS AND CHANGES OF OCCUPANCY

Retain

§F1010.1 General. Where required by Appendix BK of the *Building Code of New York State*, means of egress for renovations, alterations, reconstructions, additions and changes of occupancy shall comply with §F1003 through §F1009, except as amended in §F1010.

1059

§F1012

MEANS OF EGRESS FOR EXISTING BUILDINGS

Retain

§F1012.1 General. Means of egress in existing buildings not subject to §F1010 shall conform with the requirements of §F1012.2 through §F1012.13.

§F1012.2 Locks and latches. Egress doors shall be readily operable from the egress side without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort, except as permitted by §F1003.3.1.8.

§F1012.3 Capacity of means of egress. The occupant load of buildings or portions of buildings subject to §F1012 shall not exceed the capacity of the means of egress from the buildings or portions thereof. Occupant load shall be calculated as provided in §F1003.2.2 through §F1003.2.2.10. Capacity of the means of egress shall be calculated as provided in §F1003.2.3 and §F1008.5.

§F1012.4 Posting of occupant load. Every room or space that is an assembly occupancy shall have the occupant load of the room or space posted in a conspicuous place, near the main exit or exit access doorway from the room or space. Posted signs shall be of an approved, legible, permanent design and shall be maintained by the owner or authorized agent.

§F1012.5 Floor surface. Walking surfaces of the means of egress shall have a slip-resistant surface and be securely attached.

§F1012.6 Elevators, escalators and moving walks. Elevators, escalators and moving walks shall not be used as a component of a required means of egress.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Elevators used as an accessible means of egress where allowed by §F1003.2.13.3.
2. Previously approved escalators and moving walks in existing buildings.

§F1012.7 Exit signs. Exit signs shall comply with §F1012.7.1 through §F1012.7.5.

§F1012.7.1 Where required. Exits and exit access doors shall be marked by an approved exit sign readily visible from any direction of egress travel. Access to exits shall be marked by readily visible exit signs in cases where the exit or the path of egress travel is not immediately visible to the occupants. Exit sign placement shall be such that no point in an exit access corridor is more than 100 feet (30 480 mm) from the nearest visible exit sign.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Exit signs are not required in rooms or areas that require only one exit or exit access.
2. Main exterior exit doors or gates that are obviously and clearly identifiable as exits need not have exit signs where approved by the code enforcement official.
3. Exit signs are not required in occupancies in Group R-3 as applicable in §F1001.1, Group U, sleeping units in Group R-1, and dwelling units in Group R-2 as applicable in §F1001.
4. Exit signs are not required in sleeping room areas in occupancies in Group I-3.
5. In occupancies in Groups A-4 and A-5 that include grandstand seating arrangements, exit signs are not required on the seating side of vomitories or openings into seating areas where exit signs are provided in the concourse that are readily apparent from the vomitories. Egress lighting shall be provided to identify each vomitory or opening within the seating area in an emergency.

§F1012.7.2 Graphics. Every exit sign and directional exit sign shall have plainly legible letters not less than 6 inches (152 mm) high with the principal strokes of the letters not less than 0.75 inch (19.1 mm) wide. The word EXIT shall have letters not less than 2 inches (51 mm) wide except the letter "I," and the minimum spacing between letters shall not be less than 0.375 inch (9.5 mm). Signs larger than the minimum established in this section shall have letter widths, strokes and spacing in proportion to their height.

The word EXIT shall be in high contrast to the background and shall be clearly discernible when the exit sign illumination means is or is not energized. If an arrow is provided as part of the exit sign, the construction shall be such that the arrow direction cannot be readily changed.

§F1012.7.3 Stairway exit signs. A tactile sign stating EXIT and complying with ICC/ANSIA117.1 shall be provided adjacent to each door to an egress stairway.

§F1012.7.4 Exit sign illumination. Exit signs shall be internally or externally illuminated. The face of an exit sign illuminated from an external source shall have an intensity of not less than 5 foot-candles (54 lux). Internally illuminated signs shall provide equivalent luminance and be listed for the purpose.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Approved self-luminous exit signs that provide evenly illuminated letters shall have a minimum luminance of 0.06 foot-lamberts (0.21 cd/m²).
2. Tactile signs required by §F1012.7.3 need not be provided with illumination.

§F1012.7.5 Power source. Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times. To ensure continued illumination for a duration of not less than 90 minutes in case of primary power loss, the exit signs shall be connected to an emergency power system provided from storage batteries, unit equipment or an on-site generator. The installation of the emergency power system shall be in accordance with §F604.

EXCEPTION: Approved exit signs that provide continuous illumination independent of external power sources for a duration of not less than 90 minutes in case of primary power loss are not required to be connected to an emergency electrical system.

§F1012.8 Means of egress illumination. The means of egress, including the exit discharge, shall be illuminated at all times the building space served by the means of egress is occupied.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Occupancies in Group U.
2. Aisle accessways in Group A.
3. Sleeping units in Group R-1, dwelling units and sleeping units in Groups R-2, and R-3 as applicable in §F1001.1 and R-4 occupancies.

4. Sleeping units and areas of Group I occupancies.

§F1012.8.1 Illumination level. The means of egress illumination level shall not be less than 1 foot-candle (11 lux) at the floor level.

EXCEPTION: For auditoriums, theaters, concert or opera halls and similar assembly occupancies, the illumination at the floor level is permitted to be reduced during performances to not less than 0.2 foot-candle (2.15 lux), provided that the required illumination is automatically restored upon activation of a premise's fire alarm system where such system is provided.

§F1012.9 Illumination emergency power. The power supply for means of egress illumination shall normally be provided by the premises' electrical supply. In the event of power supply failure, illumination shall automatically be provided from an emergency system for the following occupancies where such occupancies require two or more means of egress:

1. Group A having more than 50 occupants.

EXCEPTION: Assembly occupancies used exclusively as places of worship and having an occupant load of less than 300.

2. Group B buildings three or more stories in height, buildings with 100 or more occupants above or below the level of exit discharge, or buildings with 1,000 or more total occupants.

3. Group E in interior stairs, corridors, windowless areas with student occupancy, shops and laboratories.

4. Group F having more than 100 occupants.

EXCEPTION: Buildings used only during daylight hours that are provided with windows for natural light in accordance with the *Building Code of New York State*.

5. Group I.

6. Group M.

EXCEPTION: Buildings less than 3,000 square feet (279 m²) in gross sales area on one story only, excluding mezzanines.

7. Group R-1.

EXCEPTION: Where each sleeping unit has direct access to the outside of the building at grade.

8. Group R-2 as applicable in §F1001.1.

EXCEPTION: Where each living unit has direct access to the outside of the building at grade.

9. Group R-4.

EXCEPTION: Where each sleeping unit has direct access to the outside of the building at ground level.

The emergency power system shall provide power for not less than 60 minutes and shall consist of storage batteries, unit equipment or an on-site generator. The installation of the emergency power system shall be in accordance with §F604.

§F1012.10 Exit or exit access arrangement. Exits shall be unobstructed at all times.

§F1012.11 Aisles. Aisles serving as a portion of the exit access in the means of egress system shall comply with the requirements of this section. Aisles shall be provided from all occupied portions of the exit access that contain seats, tables, furnishings, displays, and similar fixtures or equipment. The required width of aisles shall be unobstructed.

EXCEPTION: Doors, when fully opened, and handrails shall not reduce the required width by more than 7 inches (178 mm). Doors in any position shall not reduce the required width by more than one-half. Other nonstructural projections such as trim and similar decorative features are permitted to project into the required width 1.5 inches (38 mm) from each side.

§F1012.11.1 Public areas in Groups Band M. In public areas of Group B and M occupancies, the minimum clear aisle width shall be 36 inches (914 mm) where seats, tables, furnishings, displays and similar fixtures or equipment are placed on only one side of the aisle and 44 inches (1118 mm) where such fixtures or equipment are placed on both sides of the aisle.

§F1012.11.2 Nonpublic areas. In nonpublic areas, aisle widths shall be a minimum of 36 inches (914 mm).

EXCEPTION: Nonpublic aisles serving less than 50 people and not required to be accessible by Chapter 11 of the *Building Code of New York State* need not exceed 28 inches (71 mm) in width.

§F1012.11.3 Seating at tables. Where seating is located at a nonfixed table and is adjacent to an aisle or aisle accessway, the measurement of required clear width of the aisle or aisle accessway shall be made to a line 19 inches (483 mm) away from and parallel to the edge of the table. The 19-inch (483 mm) distance shall be measured perpendicular to the side of the table. In case of other side boundaries for aisles or aisle accessways, the clear width shall be measured to walls, edges of seating and tread edges, except that handrail projections are permitted.

§F1012.11.3.1 Aisle accessways for tables and seating. Aisle accessways serving arrangements of seating at non-fixed tables shall have sufficient clear width to conform to the capacity requirements of §F1012.3, but shall not have less than the appropriate minimum clear width specified in §F1012.11.2.

§F1012.11.3.2 Table and seating accessway width. Aisle accessways shall provide a minimum of 12 inches (305 mm) of width plus 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) of width for each additional 1 foot (305 mm), or fraction thereof, beyond 12 feet (3660 mm) of aisle accessway length measured from the center of the seat farthest from an aisle.

EXCEPTION: Portions of an aisle accessway having a length not exceeding 6 feet (1830 mm) and used by a total of not more than four persons.

<p>§F1012.11.3.3 Table and seating aisle accessway length. The length of travel along the aisle accessway shall not exceed 30 feet (9144 mm) from any seat to the point where a person has a choice of two or more paths of egress travel to separate exits.</p> <p>§F1012.12 Handrails. Ramps having a rise greater than 6 inches (150 mm) and stairways shall have handrails on at least one side.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: Aisle stairs or ramps provided with a center handrail are not required to have additional handrails.</p> <p>§F1012.13 Stairway discharge identification. A stairway in an exit enclosure that continues below the level of exit discharge shall be arranged and marked to make the direction of egress to a public way readily identifiable.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: Stairs that continue not more than one-half story beyond the level of exit discharge need not be provided with barriers where the exit discharge is obvious.</p>			1060
<p>§F1304.1 Standards. Prevention and control of dust explosions shall be in compliance with the applicable provisions of the codes and standards listed in Table F1304.1.</p>	Delete	Wordsmith not needed.	1061
<p>§F1801.1 Scope. Semiconductor fabrication facilities and comparable research and development areas classified as Group H-5 shall comply with this chapter and the <i>Building Code of New York State</i>. The use, storage and handling of hazardous materials in Group H-5 shall comply with this chapter, other applicable provisions of this code and the <i>Building Code of New York State</i>.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: The provisions of this chapter requiring construction or installation of fire-resistance-rated construction, fixed emergency equipment, alarm and detection systems, electrical equipment, exhaust systems or fire suppression systems shall not be applicable to existing semiconductor fabrication facilities or areas that are not being altered or modified, except as provided by Appendix BK of the <i>Building Code of New York State</i>.</p>	Retain		1062
<p>§F2204.3.5 Emergency procedures. An approved emergency procedures sign, in addition to the signs required by §F2205.6, shall be posted in a conspicuous location and shall read:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">IN CASE OF FIRE, SPILL OR RELEASE</p>	Retain		

<p style="text-align: center;">1. USE EMERGENCY PUMP SHUTOFF 2. REPORT THE ACCIDENT! FIRE DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE NO. _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NEW YORK STATE DEC SPILL HOTLINE NO. _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FACILITY ADDRESS _____</p>			1063
<p>§F2206.2.1.1 Inventory control for underground tanks. Accurate daily inventory records shall be maintained and reconciled on underground fuel storage tanks for indication of possible leakage from tanks and piping , and inventory reconciliation shall be in accordance with applicable provisions of Title 6 NYCRR Part 613.4(d). The records shall be kept at the premises or made available for inspection by the code enforcement official within 24 hours of a written or verbal request and shall include records for each product showing daily reconciliation between sales, use, receipts and inventory on hand. Where there is more than one system consisting of tanks serving separate pumps or dispensers for a product, the reconciliation shall be ascertained separately for each tank system. A consistent or accidental loss of product shall be immediately reported to the code enforcement official.</p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		xxx
<p>§F2206.6.2 Piping, valves, fittings and ancillary equipment for above-ground tanks for Class I, II and IIIA liquids. Piping, valves, fittings and ancillary equipment for above-ground tanks for Class I, II and IIIA liquids shall comply with §F2206.6.2.1 through §F2206.6.2.6.</p>	Delete	Wordsmith not needed.	1065
<p>§F2206.8 Fire protection system. An automatic fire-extinguishing system using an extinguishing agent suitable for petroleum fires and installed in accordance with §F904.6 shall be provided for all new flammable liquid fuel dispensing systems subject to §F2206. Fire protection systems at unattended self-service stations shall be monitored by an approved supervising station in accordance with §F901.9.4.</p>	Delete.	Systems have not provide a noticable level of protection in the last 5 years of BFIR.	1066
<p>§F2306.6 Building access. Where building access is required by Table F2306.2, fire apparatus access roads in accordance with §F503 shall be provided within 150 feet (45 720 mm) of all portions of the exterior walls of buildings used for high-piled storage. See §F503.1.1, Exception 2.</p>	Retain		1067
<p>§F2701.1 Scope. Prevention, control and mitigation of dangerous conditions related to storage, dispensing, use and handling of hazardous materials shall be in accordance with this chapter and applicable provisions of Title 6 NYCRR Parts 595 through 614.</p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		

<p>This chapter shall apply to all hazardous materials, including those materials regulated elsewhere in this code, except that when specific requirements are provided in other chapters, those specific requirements shall apply in accordance with the applicable chapter. Where a material has multiple hazards, all hazards shall be addressed.</p>			XXX
<p>§F2701.4.3 Hazardous materials reporting. Hazardous materials shall be reported annually as required by General Municipal Law Section 209u.</p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		XXX
<p>§F2701.5 Facility closure. Facilities shall be placed out of service in accordance with §F2701.5.1 through §F2701.5.3 and with Title 6 NYCRR Parts 598.10 and 613.9.</p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		XXX
<p>§F2703.2 Systems, equipment and processes. Systems, equipment and processes utilized for storage, dispensing, use or handling of hazardous materials shall be in accordance with §F2703.2.1 through §F2703.2.8 and with Title 6 NYCRR Parts 596, 598, 599, 612, 613 and 614.</p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		XXX
<p>§F2703.2.4 Installation of tanks. Installation of tanks shall be in accordance with §F2703.2.4.1 through §F2703.2.4.2 and with Title 6 NYCRR Parts 599.6, 614.7 and 617.13.</p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		XXX
<p>§F2703.2.7 Liquid-level limit control. Atmospheric tanks having a capacity greater than 185 gallons (700 L) and which contain hazardous material liquids shall be equipped with a liquid-level limit control or other approved means to prevent overfilling of the tank.</p>	Retain.	Check with DEC.	1073
<p>§F2703.3 Release of hazardous materials. Release of hazardous materials is also regulated by Title 6 NYCRR Parts 595 and 611. Hazardous materials in any quantity shall not be released into a sewer, storm drain, ditch, drainage canal, creek, stream, river, lake or tidal waterway or on the ground, sidewalk, street, highway or into the atmosphere.</p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		XXX
<p>§F2703.5 Hazard identification signs. Unless otherwise exempted by the code enforcement official, visible hazard identification signs as specified in NFPA 704 for the specific material contained shall be placed on stationary containers and above-ground tanks and at entrances to locations where hazardous materials are stored, dispensed, used or handled in quantities exceeding those set forth in Table F2703.1.1(1), Table F2703.1.1(2), Table F2703.1.1(3), Table F2703.1.1(4), Table F2703.8.2 and Table F2703.8.3.2, and at specific entrances and locations designated by the code enforcement official.</p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		XXX

<p>§F2703.9.1.1 Fire department liaison. Responsible persons shall be designated and trained to be liaison personnel to the fire department. These persons shall aid the fire department in preplanning emergency responses and identifying the locations where hazardous materials are located, and shall have access to Material Safety Data Sheets and be knowledgeable in the site emergency response procedures. The names and telephone numbers of the responsible persons shall be included on the annual inventory required by General Municipal Law Section 209u and on a hazardous materials management plan when such plan is required. Telephone numbers shall include a 24-hour contact number for responsible persons.</p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		xxx
<p>§F2703.10 Handling and transportation. In addition to the requirements of §F2703.2, the handling and transportation of hazardous materials in corridors or exit enclosures shall be in accordance with §F2703.10.1 through §F2703.10.3.6. Secondary containment shall be provided for covered materials in accordance with applicable provisions of Title 6 NYCRR Part 599.17(c).</p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		xxx
<p>§F2704.1 Scope. Group M and S hazardous materials storage shall comply with §F2703.11. In other occupancies, when the maximum hazardous materials quantities established by the tables in §F2703 are exceeded, storage shall also comply with this section.</p>	Retain		1078
<p>§F2704.2.2 Secondary containment for hazardous material liquids and solids. Where required by Table F2704.2.2 or applicable provisions of Title 6 NYCRR Part 599.17(c), buildings, rooms or areas used for the storage of hazardous materials liquids or solids shall be provided with secondary containment in accordance with this section when the capacity of an individual vessel or the aggregate capacity of multiple vessels exceeds the following:</p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		xxx
<p>§F2705.1.3 Spill control and secondary containment for hazardous material liquids. Where required by other provisions of §F2705 or applicable provisions of Title 6 NYCRR Part 599.17(c), spill control and secondary containment shall be provided for hazardous material liquids in accordance with §F2704.2.</p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		xxx
<p>§F2705.1.8 Fire-extinguishing systems. Indoor rooms or areas in which hazardous materials are dispensed or used shall be protected by an automatic fire-extinguishing system in accordance with Chapter F9. Sprinkler system design shall not be less than that required for Ordinary Hazard, Group 2, as established in NFPA 13, with a minimum design area of 3,000 square feet (279 m2). Where the materials or storage arrangement are required by other regulations to be provided with a higher level of sprinkler system protection, the higher level of sprinkler system protection shall be provided.</p>	Part of 2006 IFC		xxx

<p>§F2903.3 Clearances. A minimum clearance of 3 feet (914 mm) shall be maintained between automatic sprinklers and the top of piles. Combustible fibers shall be stored with adequate clearance from adjacent construction to allow for expansion when wet.</p>	Retain.		1082
<p>§F2903.7 Fire safety safeguards. Smoking and/or the carrying of lighted cigarettes, pipes, cigars or other smoking materials shall be prohibited in areas containing combustible fibers.</p> <p>§F2903.8 Automotive equipment. Trucks or automobiles other than approved industrial tractors and mechanical handling equipment shall not enter any combustible fiber storage room or building, but may be used at exterior loading platforms.</p>	Retain	Investigate source	1083
<p>§F3003.2 Marking. Stationary and portable compressed gas containers, cylinders, tanks and systems shall be marked in accordance with §F3003.2.1 through §F3003.2.3. All outside storage tanks shall be painted with a light-reflecting color and identified in conformance with 49 CFR 1993 Part 172.</p>	Retain	Investigate source	1084
<p>§F3301.1 Scope. The provisions of New York State Penal Law, Title 12 NYCRR Part 39 and this chapter shall govern the possession, manufacture, storage, handling, sale and use of explosives, explosive materials, fireworks and small arms ammunition.</p>	Retain		1085
<p style="text-align: center;">§F3302 THROUGH §F3304 RESERVED</p>	Retain		1086
<p>§F3305.4 Separation of manufacturing buildings from inhabited buildings, rights-of-way, and magazines. When a manufacturing building on an explosive materials plant site is designed to contain explosive materials, such building shall be located away from inhabited buildings, public highways, and passenger railways in accordance with Table F3305.4(1), Table F3305.4(2) or Table F3305.4(3) as appropriate based on the maximum quantity of explosive materials permitted to be in the building at one time.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TABLE F3305.4(1) AMERICAN TABLE OF DISTANCES FOR STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES AS APPROVED BY THE INSTITUTE OF MAKERS OF EXPLOSIVES AND REVISED JUNE 1991a</p>	Retain		1087

<p>§F3305.7 Maintenance. Maintenance and repair of explosives-manufacturing facilities and areas shall comply with §F3305.7.1 through §F3305.7.3.</p> <p>§F3305.7.1 Housekeeping. Magazine floors shall be regularly swept and shall be kept clean, dry and free of grit, paper, empty packages and rubbish. Brooms and other cleaning utensils shall not have any spark-producing metal parts. Sweepings from magazine floors shall be disposed of in accordance with the manufacturers' approved instructions.</p> <p>§F3305.7.2 Repairs. Explosive materials shall be removed from the magazine before making repairs to the interior of the magazine. Explosive materials shall be removed from the magazine before making repairs to the exterior of the magazine where there is a possibility of causing a fire. Explosive materials removed from a magazine under repair shall either be placed in another magazine or placed a safe distance from the magazine, where they shall be properly guarded and protected until repairs have been completed. Upon completion of repairs, the explosive materials shall be promptly returned to the magazine. Floors shall be cleaned before and after repairs.</p> <p>§F3305.7.3 Floors. Magazine floors stained with liquid shall be dealt with according to instructions obtained from the manufacturer of the explosive material stored in the magazine.</p>	Retain		1088
<p>§F3305.9 Waste disposal. Disposal of explosive materials waste from manufacturing, assembly or testing operations shall be in accordance with §F3305.9.1 through §F3305.9.7.</p> <p>§F3305.9.1 Notification. The code official shall be notified immediately when deteriorated or leaking explosive materials are determined to be dangerous or unstable and in need of disposal.</p> <p>§F3305.9.2 Deteriorated materials. When an explosive material has deteriorated to an extent that it is in an unstable or dangerous condition, or when a liquid has leaked from an explosive material, the person in possession of such material shall immediately contact the material's manufacturer to obtain disposal and handling instructions.</p>	Retain		

<p>§F3305.9.3 Qualified person. The work of destroying explosive materials shall be directed by persons experienced in the destruction of explosive materials.</p> <p>§F3305.9.4 Storage of misfires. Explosive materials and fireworks recovered from blasting or display misfires shall be placed in a magazine until an experienced person has determined the proper method of disposal.</p> <p>§F3305.9.5 Disposal sites. Sites for the destruction of explosive materials and fireworks shall be approved and located at the maximum practicable safe distance from inhabited buildings, public highways, operating buildings, and all other exposures to ensure keeping air blast and ground vibration to a minimum. The location of disposal sites shall be no closer to magazines, inhabited buildings, railways, highways, and other rights-of-way than is permitted by Table F3305.9, Table F3305.4(1) and Table F3305.4(2). When possible, barricades shall be used between the destruction site and inhabited buildings. Areas where explosives are detonated or burned shall be posted with adequate warning signs.</p> <p>§F3305.9.6 Reuse of site. Unless an approved burning site has been thoroughly saturated with water and has passed a safety inspection, 48 hours shall elapse between the completion of a burn and the placement of scrap explosive materials for a subsequent burn.</p> <p>§F3305.9.7 Personnel safeguards. Once an explosive burn operation has been started, personnel shall relocate to a safe location where adequate protection from air blast and flying debris is provided. Personnel shall not return to the burn area until the person in charge has inspected the burn site and determined that it is safe for personnel to return.</p>			1089
<p align="center">§F3306 AND §F3307 RESERVED</p>	Retain		1090
<p>§F3308.1 General. The display of fireworks, including proximate audience displays and pyrotechnic special effects in motion picture, television, theatrical, and group entertainment productions, shall comply with New York State Penal Law Article 405, this chapter and NFPA 1123 or NFPA 1126.</p>	Retain		

<p>§F3401.1 Scope and application. Prevention, control and mitigation of dangerous conditions related to storage, use, dispensing, mixing and handling of flammable and combustible liquids including chemicals subject to Title 6 NYCRR Parts 595 through 599 shall be in accordance with Chapter F27 and this chapter.</p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		
<p>§F3401.2 Inapplicability. This chapter shall not apply to liquids as otherwise provided in other laws or regulations or chapters of this code, including:</p>			1091
<p>TANK, FIXED. Any vessel having a liquid capacity that exceeds 60 gallons (227 L), is intended for fixed installation and is not used for processing.</p>	Retain		1092
<p>§F3403.6.6.1 Backflow protections. Connections to pipelines or piping by which equipment (such as tank cars, tank vehicles or marine vessels) discharges liquids into storage tanks shall be provided with check valves or block valves for automatic protection against backflow where the piping arrangement is such that backflow from the system is possible. Where loading and unloading is done through a common pipe system, a check valve is not required except as required by applicable provisions of Title 6 NYCRR Part 613.3(c)(4). However, a block valve shall be provided which is located so as to be readily accessible or remotely operable.</p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		xxx
<p>§F3404.1 General. The storage of flammable and combustible liquids in containers and tanks shall be in accordance with this section, the applicable sections of Chapter F27, and Title 6 NYCRR Parts 612 through 614.</p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		xxx
<p>§F3404.2.1 Change of tank contents. Tanks subject to change in contents shall be in accordance with §F3404.2.7. Prior to a change in contents, the code enforcement official is authorized to require testing of a tank for leaks and for compatibility.</p>	Retain	Investigate source	1095
<p>§F3404.2.7.9 Corrosion protection. Where subject to external corrosion, tanks shall be fabricated from corrosion-resistant materials, coated or provided with corrosion protection in accordance with NFPA 30:2-2.6 and NFPA 30:2-4.3. Tanks shall be in accordance with applicable provisions of Title 6 NYCRR Part 614.</p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		xxx
<p>§F3404.2.9.5.1 Locations where above-ground tanks are prohibited. Storage of Class I and II liquids in above-ground tanks outside of buildings is prohibited within the limits established by local law or regulation.</p>	Retain		1097
<p>§F3404.2.9.5.1.6 Reduction of separation distances to adjacent property. Where two tank properties of diverse ownership have a common boundary, the distances in §F3404.2.9.5.1.2 through §F3404.2.9.5.1.6 may apply, assuming a single property, with the written consent of the owners of the two properties.</p>	Retain		1098

<p>§F3404.2.9.6.7 Fill pipe connections. The fill pipe shall be provided with a means for making a direct connection to the tank vehicle's fuel delivery hose so that the delivery of fuel by means of a liquid-tight connection is not exposed to the open air during the filling operation. Where any portion of the fill pipe exterior to the tank extends below the level of the top of the tank, a check valve shall be installed in the fill pipe not more than 12 inches (305 mm) from the fill hose connection.</p>	Retain		1099
<p>§F3404.2.10 Drainage and diking. The area surrounding a tank or group of tanks shall be provided with drainage control or shall be diked to prevent accidental discharge of liquid from endangering adjacent tanks, adjoining property or reaching waterways and shall be in accordance with applicable provisions of Title 6 NYCRR Part 613.3(c)(6).</p> <p>EXCEPTIONS:</p> <p>1. For tanks having a capacity of less than 10,000 gallons (37860 L), these requirements may be waived based on an approved technical report which demonstrates that such tank or group of tanks does not constitute a hazard to other tanks, waterways or adjoining property, after consideration of special features such as topographical conditions, nature of occupancy and proximity to buildings on the same or adjacent property, capacity, and construction of proposed tanks and character of liquids to be stored, and nature and quantity of private and public fire protection provided.</p> <p>2. Drainage control and diking is not required for listed secondary containment tanks.</p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		xxx
<p>§F3404.2.11.2 Location. Flammable and combustible liquid storage tanks located underground, either outside or under buildings, shall be in accordance with all of the following or with the manufacturer's installation instructions:</p>	Retain		1101
<p>§F3404.2.11.3 Depth and cover. Excavation for underground storage tanks shall be made with due care to avoid undermining of foundations of existing structures. Underground tanks shall be set on firm foundations and surrounded with at least 6 inches (152 mm) of noncorrosive inert material, such as clean sand, or shall be set in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.</p>	Retain		1102

§F3404.2.13.1.4 Tanks abandoned in place. Except for heating oil storage tanks, tanks abandoned in place shall be abandoned as follows:

1. Flammable and combustible liquids shall be removed from the tank and connected piping.
2. The suction, inlet, gauge, vapor return and vapor lines shall be disconnected.
3. The tank shall be filled completely with an approved inert, solid material.
4. Remaining underground piping shall be capped or plugged.
5. A record of tank size, location and date of abandonment shall be retained.

§F3404.2.13.1.4.1 Heating oil storage tanks abandoned in place. Heating oil storage tanks abandoned in place shall be abandoned as follows:

1. The entire contents of the tank and related piping shall be emptied, cleaned and purged of all vapor. The contents of the storage tank and related piping shall be removed from the premises or property and disposed of in accordance with applicable local, state or federal rules and regulations.
2. The vent line shall remain open and intact, unless the tank is filled with an inert material. The oil fill pipe and other related piping shall either be removed, or the oil fill pipe shall be filled with concrete.
3. An approved inspector shall cause an inspection to be made of the abandoned tank to determine conformity with this section, provided that the local government official may waive such inspection for good cause.

Retain		
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<p>§F3404.2.13.1.5 Reinstallation of underground tanks. Tanks which are to be reinstalled for flammable or combustible liquid service shall be in accordance with this chapter, ASME <i>Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code</i> (Section VIII), API 12-P, API 1615, UL 58, UL 1316 and applicable provisions of Title 6 NYCRR Parts 613.9(d) and 614.</p>			1103
<p>§F3404.2.13.2.2 Out of service for 30 days. Above-ground tanks not used for a period of 30 days shall be safeguarded in accordance with §F3404.2.13.1.2 or removed in accordance with §F3404.2.14.</p>	Retain		1104
<p>§F3404.2.14.1 Removal. Removal of above-ground and underground tanks shall be in accordance with all of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flammable and combustible liquids shall be removed from the tank and connecting piping. 2. Piping at tank openings which is not to be used further shall be disconnected. 3. Piping shall be removed from the ground. <p>EXCEPTION: Piping is allowed to be abandoned in places where removal is not practical. Abandoned piping shall be capped and safeguarded by filling with concrete.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Tank openings shall be capped or plugged, leaving a 0.125-inch to 0.25-inch-diameter (3.2 mm to 6.4 mm) opening for pressure equalization. 5. Tanks shall be purged of vapor and inerted prior to removal. 	Retain		1105
<p>§F3406.2.4 Permanent and temporary tanks. The capacity of permanent above-ground tanks containing Class I or II liquids shall not exceed 1,100 gallons (4164 L). The capacity of temporary above-ground tanks containing Class I or II liquids shall not exceed 10,000 gallons (37 854 L). Tanks shall be of the single-compartment design. Tanks shall be in accordance with applicable provisions of Title 6 NYCRR Parts 613 and 614.</p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		XXX

<p>§F3504.2 Outdoor storage. Outdoor storage of flammable gases in amounts exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area indicated in Table F2703.1.1(3) shall be in accordance with §F2701, §F2703 and §F2704, and this chapter. Containers for flammable gas shall not be permitted on the roofs of buildings.</p>	Retain		1107
<p>§F3803.2.1.3 Group F occupancies. Portable LP-gas containers shall not be permitted within buildings of Group F occupancy, except as permitted in §F3803.2.1.2, §F3803.2.1.5, §F3803.2.1.6, §F3803.2.1.7 and §F3803.2.2.</p>	Retain		1108
<p>§F3803.2.2 Industrial vehicles and floor maintenance machines. Containers on industrial vehicles and floor maintenance machines shall comply with NFPA 58, §8-3 and §8-4. Storage of spare containers awaiting use shall be in conformance with §F3809.</p>	Retain		1109
<p>§F3804.2 Maximum capacity within established limits. Within the limits established by local law restricting the storage of liquefied petroleum gas for the protection of heavily populated or congested areas, the aggregate capacity of any one installation shall not exceed a water capacity of 2,000 gallons (7570 L).</p>	Retain		1110
<p>§F3804.3 Container location. Containers shall be located with respect to buildings, public ways, and lot lines of adjoining property that can be built upon, in accordance with Table F3804.3. LP-gas containers shall not be located on the roofs of buildings.</p>	Retain		1111
<p>§F3805.1 Unapproved equipment. Liquefied petroleum gas shall not be used for the purpose of operating devices or equipment unless such device or equipment is approved for use with LP-gas.</p>	Retain		1112
<p>§F3805.3 Balconies. LP-gas containers with a water capacity greater than 2.5 pounds (1.14 kg) shall not be stored on balconies. LP-gas burners having an LP-gas container with a water capacity greater than 2.5 pounds (1.14 kg) shall not be located on balconies or within 10 feet (3048 mm) of combustible construction.</p> <p>Exception: One-and two-family dwellings.</p>	Retain		1113
<p>Delete: All Permits in Chapter 3-43</p>	Retain		1114
<p>Delete: 310.8 Hazardous environmental conditions. When the fire code official determines that hazardous environmental conditions necessitate controlled use of smoking materials, the ignition or use of such materials in mountainous, brush-covered or forest-covered areas or other designated areas is prohibited except in approved designated smoking areas.</p>	Insert	This should be a power the CEO can possess	1115
<p>Delete: 311.1.1 Abandoned premises. Buildings, structures and</p>	Retain or modify to direct to	The direction to the PMC needs	

premises for which an owner cannot be identified or located by dispatch of a certificate of mailing to the last known or registered address, which persistently or repeatedly become unprotected or unsecured, which have been occupied by unauthorized persons or for illegal purposes, or which present a danger of structural collapse or fire spread to adjacent properties shall be considered abandoned, declared unsafe and abated by demolition or rehabilitation in accordance with the International Property Maintenance Code and the International Building Code.	the PMCNYS	coordination	1116
Delete: 401.3.1 Making false report. It shall be unlawful for a person to give, signal, or transmit a false alarm.	Insert	This should be inserted with a change to the word unlawful	1117
Delete: 401.4 Interference with fire department operations. It shall be unlawful to interfere with, attempt to interfere with, conspire to interfere with, obstruct or restrict the mobility of or block the path of travel of a fire department emergency vehicle in any way, or to interfere with, attempt to interfere with, conspire to interfere with, obstruct or hamper any fire department operation.	Insert	This should be inserted with a change to the word unlawful	1118
Delete in Part: 405.1 General. Emergency evacuation drills complying with the provisions of this section shall be conducted 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.	Retain		1119
Delete in Part: 408.2.2 Announcements. In theaters, motion picture theaters, auditoriums and similar assembly occupancies in Group A used for noncontinuous programs, an audible announcement shall be made not more than 10 minutes prior to the start of each program to notify the occupants of the location of the exits to be used in the event of a fire or other emergency. Exception: In motion picture theaters, the announcement is allowed to be projected upon the screen in a manner approved by the fire code official.	Retain		1120
Delete: 408.3.1 First emergency evacuation drill. The first emergency evacuation drill of each school year shall be conducted within 10 days of the beginning of classes. 408.3.2 Emergency evacuation drill deferral. In severe climates, the fire code official shall have the authority to	Retain		

<p>modify the emergency evacuation drill frequency specified in Section 405.2.</p> <p>408.3.3 Time of day. Emergency evacuation drills shall be conducted at different hours of the day or evening, during the changing of classes, when the school is at assembly, during the recess or gymnastic periods, or during other times to avoid distinction between drills and actual fires.</p> <p>408.3.4 Assembly points. Outdoor assembly areas shall be designated and shall be located a safe distance from the building being evacuated so as to avoid interference with fire department operations. The assembly areas shall be arranged to keep each class separate to provide accountability of all individuals.</p>			1121
<p>Delete in part: 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. The fire apparatus access road shall comply with the requirements of this section and shall extend to within 150 feet (45 720 mm) of all portions of the facility and all portions of the exterior walls of the first story of the building as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building or facility.</p> <p>Exception: The fire code official is authorized to increase the dimension of 150 feet (45 720 mm) where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		xxx
<p>Delete in Part: 503.5.1 Secured gates and barricades. When required, gates and barricades shall be secured in an approved manner.</p>	Modified in 2007 FCNYS		

<p>Roads, trails and other accessways that have been closed and obstructed in the manner prescribed by Section 503.5 shall not be trespassed on or used unless authorized by the owner and the fire code official.</p> <p>Exception: The restriction on use shall not apply to public officers acting within the scope of duty.</p>			xxx
<p>Delete in Part: 504.3 Stairway access to roof. New buildings four or more stories in height, except those with a roof slope greater than four units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33.3 percent slope), shall be provided with a stairway to the roof. Stairway access the roof shall be in accordance with Section 1009.12. Such stairway shall be marked at street and floor levels with a sign indicating that the stairway continues to the roof. Where roofs used for roof gardens or for other purposes, stairways shall provided as required for such occupancy classification.</p>	Retain		1124
<p>Delete in Part: 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 400 feet (122 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 hydrants and mains shall be provided where required by the fire code official.</p>	Retain		1125
<p>Delete in part: 603.7 Discontinuing operation of unsafe heating appliances. The fire code official is authorized to order that measures be taken to prevent the operation of any existing stove,.....</p>	Retain		1126
<p>Delete: 606.5 Access. Refrigeration systems having a refrigerant circuit containing more than 220 pounds (100 kg) of Group A1 or 30 pounds (14 kg) of any other group refrigerant shall be accessible to the fire department at all times as required by the fire code official.</p>	Retain		1127
<p>Delete in part: 901.2 Construction documents. The fire code official shall have the authority to require construction documents and calculations for all fire protection systems and to require permits be issued for the installation, rehabilitation or modification of any fire protection system. Construction documents for fire protection systems shall be submitted for review and approval prior to system installation.</p>	Insert	Should add back in except for permit information	1128

<p>Delete in part: 901.2.1 Statement of compliance. Before requesting final approval of the installation, where required by the fire code official, the installing contractor shall furnish a written statement to the fire code official that the subject fire protection system has been installed in accordance with approved plans and has been tested in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and the appropriate installation standard. Any deviations from the design standards shall be noted and copies of the approvals for such deviations shall be attached to the written statement.</p>	Retain		1129
<p>Delete in Part: 901.8.1 Removal of or tampering with appurtenances. Locks, gates, doors, barricades, chains, enclosures, signs, tags or seals which have been installed by or at the direction of the fire code official shall not be removed, unlocked, destroyed, tampered with or otherwise vandalized in any manner.</p>	Retain		1130
<p>Delete in Part: 905.1 General. Standpipe systems shall be provided in new buildings and structures in accordance with this section. Fire hose threads used in connection with standpipe systems shall be approved and shall be compatible with fire department hose threads. The location of fire department hose connections shall be approved. In buildings used for high-piled combustible storage, fire protection shall be in accordance with Chapter 23.</p>	Insert	Currently, it does not provide direction.	1131
<p>Delete in Part: 907.2.1 Group A. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72 in Group A occupancies having an occupant load of 300 or more. Portions of Group E occupancies occupied for assembly purposes shall be provided with a fire alarm system as required for the Group E occupancy. Exception: Manual fire alarm boxes are not required where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system and the alarm notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler water flow.</p>	Retain		1132
<p>Delete in Part: 907.2.2 Group B. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group B occupancies having an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge. Exception: Manual fire alarm boxes are not required</p>	Retain		

<p>where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system and the alarm notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler water flow.</p>			1133
<p>Delete in Part: 907.2.4 Group F. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group F occupancies that are two or more stories in height and have an occupant load of 500 or more above or below the lowest level of exit discharge. Exception: Manual fire alarm boxes are not required where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system and the alarm notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler water flow.</p>	Retain		1134
<p>Delete in Part: 907.2.7 Group M. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group M occupancies, other than covered mall buildings complying with Section 402 of the International Building Code, having an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge. Exception: Manual fire alarm boxes are not required where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system and the alarm notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler water flow</p>	Retain		1135
<p>Delete in Part: 907.2.8.1 Manual fire alarm system. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group R-1 occupancies. Exceptions: 1. A manual fire alarm system is not required in buildings not more than two stories in height where all individual guestrooms and contiguous attic and crawl spaces are separated from each other and public or common areas by at least 1-hour fire partitions and each individual guestroom has an exit directly to a public way, exit court or yard. 2. Manual fire alarm boxes are not required throughout the building when the following conditions are met: 2.1. The building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed</p>	Retain		

<p>in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2;</p> <p>2.2. The notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler water flow; and</p> <p>2.3. At least one manual fire alarm box is installed at an approved location.</p>			1136
<p>907.2.9 Group R-2. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group R-2 occupancies where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located three or more stories above the lowest level of exit discharge; 2. Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located more than one story below the highest level of exit discharge of exits serving the dwelling unit or sleeping unit; or 3. The building contains more than 16 dwelling units or sleeping units. <p>Exceptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A fire alarm system is not required in buildings not more than two stories in height where all dwelling units or sleeping units and contiguous attic and crawl spaces are separated from each other and public or common areas by at least 1-hour fire partitions and each dwelling unit or sleeping unit has an exit directly to a publicway, exit court or yard. 2. Manual fire alarm boxes are not required throughout the building when the following conditions are met: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. The building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or Section 903.3.1.2; 2.2. The notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler flow; and 2.3. At least one manual fire alarm box is installed at an approved location. 	Retain		

<p>3. A fire alarm system is not required in buildings that do not have interior corridors serving dwelling units and are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Sections 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, provided that dwelling units either have a means of egress door opening directly to an exterior exit access that leads directly to the exits or are served by open-ended corridors designed in accordance with Section 1022.6, Exception 4.</p>			1137
<p>Delete in Part: 907.20.1 Maintenance required. Whenever or wherever any device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, level of protection or any other feature is required for compliance with the provisions of this code, such device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, level of protection or other feature shall thereafter be continuously maintained in accordance with applicable NFPA requirements or as directed by the fire code official.</p>	Retain		1138
<p>Delete in Part: 907.20.2 Testing. Testing shall be performed in accordance with the schedules in Chapter 7 of NFPA 72 or more frequently where required by the fire code official. Where automatic testing is performed at least weekly by a remotely monitored fire alarm control unit specifically listed for the application, the manual testing frequency shall be permitted to be extended to annual. Exception: Devices or equipment that are inaccessible for safety considerations shall be tested during scheduled shutdowns where approved by the fire code official, but not less than every 18 months.</p>	Retain		1139
<p>Delete in Part: 907.20.5 Maintenance, inspection and testing. The building owner shall be responsible for ensuring that the fire and life safety systems are maintained in an operable condition at all times. Service personnel shall meet the qualification...</p>	Insert	The responsibility should be directed.	1140
<p>Delete in Part: Section 1010.1 Exception: Mean of egress conforming to the requirements of the building code under which they were constructed</p>	Retain		

shall be considered as complying means of egress if, in the opinion of the fire code official, they do not constitute a distinct hazard to life.			1141
Delete in Part: 2301.3... 14. Additional information regarding required design features, commodities, storage arrangement and fire protection features within the high-piled storage area shall be provided at the time of permit, when required by the fire code official.	Retain		1142
Delete in Part: 2403.8.5 Fire break. An unobstructed fire break passageway or fire road not less than 12 feet (3658 mm) wide and free from guy ropes or other obstructions shall be maintained on all sides of all tents, canopies and membrane structures unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.	Retain		1143
Delete in Part: 2604.1.8 Sprinkler protection. Automatic sprinkler protection shall not be shut off while hot work is performed. Where hot work is performed close to automatic sprinklers, noncombustible barriers or damp cloth guards shall shield the individual sprinkler heads and shall be removed when the work is completed. If the work extends over several days, the shields shall be removed at the end of each workday. The fire code official shall approve hot work where sprinkler protection is impaired.	Retain		1144
Delete: 2701.1.1 Waiver. The provisions of this chapter are waived when the fire code official determines that such enforcement is preempted by other codes, statutes or ordinances. The details of any action granting such a waiver shall be recorded and entered in the files of the code enforcement agency.	Retain		1145
Section Delete: 3302	Retain		1146
Section Delete: 3303	Retain		1147
Section Delete: 3304	Retain		1148
Section Delete: 3306	Retain		1149
Section Delete: 3307	Retain		1150
Section Delete in Part: 3308	Retain		1151
Delete in Part: 3403.3 Site assessment. In the event of a spill, leak or discharge from a tank system, a site assessment shall be completed by the owner or operator of such tank system if the fire code official	Retain		

<p>determines that a potential fire or explosion hazard exists. Such site assessments shall be conducted to ascertain potential fire hazards and shall be completed and submitted to the fire department within a time period established by the fire code official, not to exceed 60 days.</p>			1152
<p>Delete in Part: 3404.2.13.1.4 Tanks abandoned in place. Tanks abandoned in place shall be abandoned as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flammable and combustible liquids shall be removed from the tank and connected piping. 2. The suction, inlet, gauge, vapor return and vapor lines shall be disconnected. 3. The tank shall be filled completely with an approved, inert solid material. <p>Exception: Residential heating oil tanks of 1,100 gallons (4164 L) or less, provided the fill line is permanently capped or plugged, belowgrade, to prevent refilling of the tank.</p>	Retain		1153
<p>Delete in Part: 3404.3.6.5 Storage plan. When required by fire the code official, aisle and storage plans shall be submitted in accordance with Chapter 27.</p>	Retain		1154
<p>Delete in Part: 3803.2.1 Portable containers. Portable LP-gas containers, as defined in NFPA 58, shall not be used in buildings except as specified in NFPA 58 and Sections 3803.2.1.1 through 3803.2.1.7.</p>	Retain		1155
<p>Delete in Part: 3803.2.1.1 Use in basement, pit or similar location. LP-gas containers shall not be used in a basement, pit or similar location where heavier-than-air gas might collect. LP-gas containers shall not be used in an above-grade underfloor space or basement unless such location is provided with an approved means of ventilation. Exception: Use with self-contained torch assemblies in accordance with Section 3803.2.1.6.</p>	Retain		1156
<p>Delete: 3803.2.1.3 Group F occupancies. In Group F occupancies, portable LP-gas containers are allowed to be used to supply quantities necessary for processing, research or experimentation. Where manifolded, the aggregate water capacity of such containers shall not exceed 735</p>	Retain		

pounds (334 kg) per manifold. Where multiple manifolds of such containers are present in the same room, each manifold shall be separated from other manifolds by a distance of not less than 20 feet (6096 mm).			1157
Delete in Part: 3804.1 General. The storage and handling of LP-gas and the installation and maintenance of related equipment shall comply with NFPA58 and be subject to the approval of the fire code official, except as provided in this chapter.	Retain		1158
Delete in Part: 3809.6 Storage on roofs. Containers which are not connected for use shall not be stored on roofs	Retain		1159
Delete in Part: 3809.7 Storage in basement, pit or similar location. Liquefied petroleum gas containers shall not be stored in a basement, pit or similar location where heavier-than-air gas might collect. Liquefied petroleum gas containers shall not be stored in above-grade underfloor spaces or basements unless such location is provided with an approved means of ventilation. Exception: Department of Transportation (DOTn) specification cylinders with a maximum water capacity of 2.5 pounds (1 kg) for use in completely self-contained hand torches and similar applications. The quantity of LP-gas shall not exceed 20 pounds (9 kg).	Retain		1160
Delete in Part: 3809.9 Storage within buildings accessible to the public. Department of Transportation (DOTn) specification cylinders with maximum water capacity of 2.5 pounds (1 kg) used in completely self-contained hand torches and similar applications are allowed to be stored or displayed in a building accessible to the public. The quantity of LP-gas shall not exceed 200 pounds (91 kg) except as provided in Section 3809.11.	Retain		1161
Delete: 3809.10 Storage within buildings not accessible to the public. The maximum quantity allowed in one storage location in buildings not accessible to the public, such as industrial buildings, shall not exceed a water capacity of 735 pounds (334 kg) [nominal 300 pounds (136 kg) of LP-gas]. Where additional storage locations are required on the same floor within the same building, they shall be separated by a minimum of 300 feet (91 440 mm). Storage beyond these limitations shall comply with Section 3809.11.	Retain		

3809.10.1 Quantities on equipment and vehicles. Containers carried as part of service equipment on highway mobile vehicles need not be considered in the total storage capacity in Section 3809.10, provided such vehicles are stored in private garages and do not carry more than three LP-gas containers with a total aggregate LP-gas capacity not exceeding 100 pounds (45.4 kg) per vehicle. Container valves shall be closed.			1162
Delete in Part: 3811.2.1 Near residential, educational and institutional occupancies and other high-risk areas. Liquefied petroleum gas tank vehicles shall not be left unattended at any time on residential streets or within 500 feet (152 m) of a residential area, apartment or hotel complex, educational facility, hospital or care facility. Tank vehicles shall not be left unattended at any other place that would, in the opinion of the fire code official, pose an extreme life hazard.	Retain		1163
AMENDMENTS TO 2007 FCNYS			
404.2 Addition of Group B of over 500 or 100 above/below level of exit discharge.	Retain		1164
NY-Delete: Smoke-protected seating is not an approvable method for open flame devices in theatrical performances.	Retain		1165
405.2 Table Addition of Group B hi-rise/high occupants fire drills and Group R-2 student house fire drills	Retain		1166
408.3.1 Addition of specific fire and evacuation drill requirements for Group R-2 Occupancies	Retain		1167
NY-Delete: 503.1.1 Limitation of 300 feet for access by fire apparatus based on location, grade, etc.	Retain		1168
503.1.1 Additional exception for buildings undergoing an addition.	Retain		1169
503.2 Adoption of Appendix D, in part for turning radius, weight rating, dead-ends, grade, signs, aerial access and gates.	Retain		1170
505.2 Add reference to 19 NYCRR 1264 regarding truss placards.	Retain		1171
NY-Delete: Removal of fire flow exemptions for sprinklered buildings and for remote buildings.	Retain		1172
508.1 Add exemption for all one- and two-family dwellings constructed in accordance with the RCNYS for fire flow.	Modify for subdivisions	Awaiting determination on applicability.	1173
508.5.7 Add requirement for fire hydrants to be readily identifiable.	Retain		1174

603.1 Retain NFPA 31 as a reference for the installation of non portable fuel fired appliances.	Delete	NFPA 31 is not appropriate here.	1175
603.4.1 Add Groups B am M to the prohibition of portable unvented fuel-fired equipment.	Retain		1176
603.4.2 Copies language regarding approved unvented fure-fired heaters from MCNYS Section 922, NYS Real Property Law Article 7A.	Retain		1177
607.1 Adds trigger for use of the section to the Alterations Level 3 of the Existing Building Code.	Delete	Elevator recall should be in all elevators.	1178
610.4 Adds NFPA 96 as the appropriate reference for inspecting commercial kitchen exhaust hoods.	Retain		1179
Section 611 Added to address Carbon Monoxide Law in Executive Law 378.	Retain		1180
Delete: Section 704 regarding retroactive enclosure of shafts.	Retain		1181
806.1 Adds exception for existing interior finishes permitted by the Existing Building Code.	Retain		1182
906.2 Adds an allowance for a listed electronic monitoring system to be utilized in place of 30-day inspections.	Part of 2006 IFC		xxx
907.2 Substitutes fire alarm definitions with 'manual fire alarm', 'automatic fire detection system', and 'automatic heat detection system.' Also makes NFPA 72 a requirement for the installation of all fire alarm systems.	Retain		1184
907.2 Changes from automatic fire alarm to automatic fire detection system.	Retain		1185
907.3.1 Changed reference to Existing Building Code.	Retain		1186
907.3.2 Changed section to reflect Property maintenance Code provisions.	Retain		1187
909.4.6 Added performance option to the duration of smoke control system operation.	Part of 2006 IFC		1188
909.8.1 Lowered smoke height to 6 foot.	Part of 2006 IFC		1189
909.8.3 Removed Balcony Spill equation.	Part of 2006 IFC		1190
909.8.4 Removed Window Plume equation.	Part of 2006 IFC		1191
910.2 Smoke and heat vents are not required when ESFR sprinklers are installed.	Part of 2006 IFC		1192
1028.5 Added Section regarding overcrowding.	Retain		1193
2206.7.6 Prohibits hold-open devices on fuel delivery nozzles.	Delete	No data to support this.	1194
Section 2209 added to address hydrogen motor-fueling stations.	Part of 2006 IFC		1195
Section 2211 modified to address hydrogen fueled vehicles.	Part of 2006 IFC		1196
Section 3812 added to address stationary tank recertification.	Retain		1197