

## MEMORANDUM

**TO:** MEMBERS OF THE CODE COUNCIL

**FROM:** Mark Blanke, P.E.

**DATE:** November 12, 2014

**SUBJECT:** Uniform Code Amendment Status

At the meeting of the Code Council on August 20, 2014, the Council gave approval to a proposal to move forward with updating the Uniform Code by directly adopting the 2015 edition of the codes published by International Code Council (ICC). The proposal required that staff from the Division of Building Standards and Codes (DBSC) would review all current New York State (NYS) amendments and report to the Council on all those that are required by statute and to recommend additional amendments that staff believes are reasonably necessary due to special conditions within NYS. Staff is providing the following table that (1) addresses current NYS amendments and identifies those we propose to retain or delete based on our understanding of the direction chosen by the Code Council and (2) proposes certain amendments staff believes are reasonably necessary due to special conditions within NYS. The additional proposed amendments are mainly to address initiatives related to building resilience as discussed at previous Code Council meetings. These have been included because extreme weather events and climate changes have been reported as becoming more common and NYS has experienced the effects of these changes to NYS's building stock during the extreme weather events of hurricane Irene, Lee and Sandy. Staff intends to move forward in developing rule making documents to include amendments or delete amendments consistent with those described in this list unless otherwise directed by the Code Council.

The proposed 2015 International Residential Code includes the requirement that newly constructed one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses be equipped with automatic residential sprinkler systems. Furthermore, the 2015 International Fire Code does not contain a requirement included within the current NYS Fire Code that requires new gas station construction to be equipped with an automatic fire-extinguishing system. Given previous public comments on these two specific issues, DBSC staff anticipates these items will require further dialogue and discussion between Council members, DBSC staff and interested parties prior to the adoption of the final rule making to advance the DRAFT State Code to public comment.

The following table is organized to address each code separately beginning with statutory amendments to retain, additional amendments to retain or include due to special conditions and current amendments to be deleted. Each entry highlights and identifies the topic under consideration followed by a description of the recommendation(s). Each code was reviewed by DBSC staff as indicated.

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## Residential Code Statutory Amendments

Reviewed and prepared by: Miriam McGiver and/or John Addario

ITEM NO.	
RC1	<p><b><u>Definitions</u></b></p> <p>Retain or slightly modify definitions added to 2010 RCNYS Section 202 Definitions due to requirements related to statute. The definitions will read as follows:</p> <p><b>BED AND BREAKFAST DWELLING.</b> An owner-occupied residence resulting from a conversion of a one-family dwelling, used for providing overnight accommodations and a morning meal to not more than ten transient lodgers and containing not more than five bedrooms for such lodgers.</p> <p><b>CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM.</b> A single- or multiple-station device that has (1) a sensor capable of detecting the presence of carbon monoxide levels below those that cause a loss of ability to react to the dangers of carbon monoxide exposure and (2) an audible alarm signal that sounds when carbon monoxide is detected.</p>

	<p><b>CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR.</b> A device that (1) has a sensor capable of detecting the presence of carbon monoxide levels below those that cause a loss of ability to react to the dangers of carbon monoxide exposure and (2) is connected to an alarm control unit that sounds an audible alarm signal when carbon monoxide is detected.</p> <p><b>CARBON MONOXIDE SOURCE.</b> Any appliance, equipment, device or system that may emit carbon monoxide (including, but not limited to, fuel fired furnaces; fuel fired boilers; space heaters with pilot lights or open flames; kerosene heaters; wood stoves; fuel-burning fireplaces; and stoves, ovens, dryers, water heaters and refrigerators that use gas or liquid fuel), attached garages, and other motor vehicle related occupancies.</p> <p><b>FACTORY MANUFACTURED HOME (MODULAR HOME).</b> A structure designed primarily for residential occupancy, constructed by a method or system of construction whereby the structure or its components are wholly or in substantial part manufactured in manufacturing facilities, intended or designed for permanent installation, or assembly and permanent installation, on a building site.</p> <p><b>HOSPICE RESIDENCE.</b> A one- or two-family dwelling operated for the purpose of providing care to more than two but not more than eight hospice patients, created pursuant to Article 40 of the Public Health Law, and as defined in §4002 of said law. Insignia Of Approval. The certificate, tab or tag issued by the New York State Department of State Division of Code Enforcement and Administration to indicate compliance with the standards, rules and regulations established for factory manufactured homes.</p> <p><b>MANUFACTURED HOME.</b> A factory-manufactured dwelling unit built on or after June 15, 1976, and conforming to the requirements of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards, 24 CFR Part 3208, 4/1/93, transportable in one or more sections, which in the traveling mode, is 8 feet (2438 mm) or more in width or 40 feet (12192 mm) or more in length, or, when erected on site, is 320 square feet (29.7 m2) minimum, constructed on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities and includes the plumbing, heating, air conditioning and electrical systems contained therein. The term "manufactured home" shall also include any structure that meets all the requirements of this definition except the size requirements and with respect to which the manufacturer voluntarily files a certification required by the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development and complies with the standards established under the national Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Act of 1974, as amended. The term "manufactured home" shall not include any self-propelled recreational vehicle.</p> <p><b>SLEEPING AREA.</b> A room or space that can be used, either on an occasional or permanent basis, for sleeping.</p> <p><b>UNVENTED ROOM HEATER.</b> An unvented heating appliance designed for stationary installation and utilized to provide comfort heating. Such appliances provide radiant heat or convection heat by gravity or fan circulation directly from the heater and do not utilize ducts. A wall-mounted unvented room heater would be of the type designed for insertion in or attachment to a wall or partition. A wall-mounted unvented room heater does not incorporate concealed venting arrangements in its construction and discharges all products of combustion through the front into the room being heated. [Required by General Business Law (322.2)]</p>
RC2	<p><b><u>Detectors/Alarms for Smoke and Carbon Monoxide</u></b></p> <p>Retain NYS language regarding Smoke alarms and CO alarms in existing dwellings, in 2010 RCNYS Section R313 and in Appendix J. This language is required by NYS Statue, as NYS requires the installation of alarms in all existing dwellings while IRC only requires in some cases. Requirements for detection and alarms for smoke and carbon monoxide, described in 2015 IRC Section 314 and 315 require such installation of such detection / alarm in the event of certain alterations to an existing dwelling. Recommend continuing NYS modification as need statutorily,</p>

	with changes for clarity added by the technical subcommittee. This is related to a recommendation to continue the NYS modification to relocate to Appendix J the provisions for CO and smoke alarm installation in existing dwellings. [Executive Law section 378(5a) and (5b)]
RC3	<p><b><u>Swimming Pools, Spas and Hot Tubs</u></b></p> <p>Delete IRC section R326 Swimming pools, spas and hot tubs, below, as this contains provisions not under the mandate of the Uniform Code and does not address NYS statutory requirements regarding gates, barriers and alarms at swimming pools, spas and hot tubs. Delete: ‘R326 Swimming pools, spas and hot tubs. R326.1 General. The design and construction of pools and spas shall comply with the International Swimming Pool and Spa Code. Replace with existing language in 2010 RCNYS, Appendix G. That Appendix G (as opposed to the new appendix G) has Numerous changes to reflect the statutory requirement of Art.18 §378.14(c), including definitions (barrier, permanent and temporary; swimming pool, AG105.2 requires temporary barriers; AG105.3 has a modification to outdoor swimming pool gates; AG107 has language for swimming pool and spa alarms to meet statutory requirements for door alarm . Amend Chapter 35, Referenced Standards, to add a new reference standard ASTM F2208-08 Standard Specification for Pool Alarms. [Executive Law section 378(14)(b)]</p>
RC4	<p><b><u>Manufactured Housing</u></b></p> <p>Appendix E - Manufactured Housing Used as Dwellings. NYS has modified provisions throughout this mandatory appendix to reflect NYS rules, regulations and other code modifications</p>
RC5	<p><b><u>Existing Buildings and Structures</u></b></p> <p>Appendix J Existing Building and Structures. Delete the 2015 IRC appendix and replace with the current NYS Appendix J. Appendix J in the RCNYS is greatly modified to include statutory requirements (bed and breakfast, CO, CSST, smoke alarms). This includes the requirement from Executive Law Article 18 Section 378 that mandates that. 378.12 a. Standards for bed and breakfast dwellings shall be promulgated for fire safety. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, for the purposes of this subdivision a "bed and breakfast dwelling" shall include an owner-occupied residence providing at least three but not more than five rooms for temporary transient lodgers with sleeping accommodations and a meal in the forenoon of the day. Such standards shall distinguish bed and breakfast dwellings from one and two family dwellings, provide specific options for hard-wired single-station smoke detectors and provide a notice to each guest that contains:     (i) the location of nearest exits and fire alarms;     (ii) procedures to be followed when fire or smoke detectors give warning; and     (iii) procedures to be followed in the event of fire or smoke development. b. Such standards shall also include egress design options to preserve the aesthetic charm and historical significance of such dwellings that shall be limited to one of the following:     (i) an automatic sprinkler head in the stairwell area of any means of egress;     (ii) an external second floor egress; or     (iii) a portable escape device for each guest room. IRC does not provide language to allow preservation of historical significance per Executive Law 378.12 b. or provide for hard-wired smoke detectors in all bed and breakfast dwellings as required by parts of a.</p>

RC6	<p><b><u>Portable Kerosene Heaters</u></b></p> <p>Retain the provisions concerning approved portable kerosene heater to read:</p> <p><b>M1416.2 Approved portable kerosene heater.</b> Unvented portable kerosene-fired heaters tested and listed in accordance with UL 647 are approved by the Secretary of State for use in New York State if packaged for sale with all provisions required in New York State Real Property Law Article 7A Section 239-a(7). Unvented portable kerosene-fired heaters shall not be located in, or obtain combustion air from, any of the following rooms or spaces: sleeping rooms, bathrooms, toilet rooms, or storage closets. Portable kerosene heaters shall be prohibited in buildings of occupancy groups A, E, I, R-1, R-2, R-3 and R-4 (except for one- and two-family homes and townhouses). The use of unvented portable kerosene-fired heaters is further regulated by New York State Real Property Law Article 7A. [Real Property Law Article 7A]</p>
RC7	<p><b><u>Decorative Vented Appliances</u></b></p> <p>Retain the provisions concerning decorative vented appliances to read:</p> <p><b>G2432.2 Flame safeguard device.</b> Decorative vented appliances for installation in approved solid fuel-burning fireplaces, with the exception of those tested in accordance with ANSI Z21.84, shall utilize a direct ignition device, an igniter or a pilot flame to ignite the fuel at the main burner, and shall be equipped with a flame safeguard device. The flame safeguard device shall automatically shut off the fuel supply to a main burner or group of burners when the means of ignition of such burners becomes inoperative. [Article 18 Executive Law]</p>
<p><b>Residential Code</b> <b>Additional Amendments</b></p> <p>Reviewed and prepared by: Miriam McGiver and/or John Addario</p>	
RC8	<p><b><u>Owner-occupied Dwellings</u></b></p> <p>RC8 – text after owner occupied dwellings:  Exceptions for owner occupied single family dwellings: Stairway illumination, Light activation, Heating and Sanitation In 2015 IRC R303.7 303.7.1, 303.9; and in 2010 RCNYS 303.6, 303.6.1, 303.8 , 306.1, and 306.2. Also related language in the scope of the chapter of energy provisions, 1101.1, which has an exception for dwellings supplied solely with renewable energy that can be justified by this special condition. NYS has several modification to allow construction of owner-occupied single family homes that have minimal technology, and may heat with wood or other renewable source of energy. This language allows, for instance, construction of Amish residences with little electricity (other than battery operated smoke &amp; CO alarms) and with outhouses rather than bathrooms. Hunter camps may have a similar minimalist construction. NYS has a special condition with respect to the Amish population and to the prevalence of minimalist hunter cabins in the Adirondack Park. According to <a href="http://www2.etown.edu/amishstudies/">http://www2.etown.edu/amishstudies/</a>, in 2014 NYS is the state with the 5<sup>th</sup> largest Amish population and has fastest growing population of Amish, partly due to influx from neighboring states to vacant farmland.</p> <p><b>Recommendation:</b> Due to the NYS special conditions, retain the NYS modifications for owner occupied single family dwellings in chapter 3 and language in 1101.1, the scope of the chapter of energy provisions, which has an exception for dwellings supplied solely with renewable energy. The modifications are in the 2010 RCNYS as follows.</p>

	<p><b>§RR303.6 Stairway Illumination</b>, retain an exception to a requirement for artificial stairway illumination with a wall switch on each floor:  <u>Exception: Owner-occupied one-family dwellings not supplied with electrical power.</u> <b>§RR303.6.1</b> Light activation (for Stairway Illumination), retain the same exception to a requirement for light activation at each landing, and for exterior stairs from the interior.  In the 2015 IRC, Stairway illumination is divided into two section, for interior and exterior stairways. We recommend having language in the NYS supplement to the I-codes to add this exception to the 2015 IRC sections 303.7 Interior Stairway illumination; 307.1 Light activation; and 303.8 Exterior stairway illumination.</p> <p><b>§RR303.8 Required heating.</b> Where the winter design temperature in Table R301.2(1) is below 60F (16C), every dwelling unit <u>intended to be occupied between September 15 and May 15</u> shall be provided with heating facilities capable of maintaining a minimum room temperature of 68°F (20°C) at a point 3 feet (914 mm) above the floor and 2 feet (610 mm) from exterior walls in habitable rooms at the design temperature. The installation of one or more portable space heaters shall not be used to achieve compliance with this section.  <u>Exception: Owner-occupied one-family dwellings subject to the approval of the code enforcement official.</u></p> <p><b>§RR306.1 Toilet facilities.</b> Every dwelling unit shall be provided with a water closet, lavatory, and a bathtub or shower.  <u>Exception: Owner-occupied one-family dwellings subject to the approval of the code enforcement official.</u></p> <p><b>§RR306.2 Kitchen.</b> Each dwelling unit shall be provided with a kitchen area and every kitchen area shall be provided with a sink.  <u>Exception: Owner-occupied one-family dwellings subject to the approval of the code enforcement official.</u></p> <p><b>§RN1101.1</b> Scope. This chapter regulates the energy efficiency for the design and construction of buildings regulated by this code. <i>Retain Exception 2.</i> <u>The provisions of this chapter shall not be applicable to building systems which are demonstrated to derive energy solely from renewable energy sources.</u></p>
RC9	<p><b><u>Snow Load Map</u></b></p> <p>Snow load map, in 2015 IRC 301.2 and in 2010 RCNYS 301.2</p> <p>Recommendation: Retain NYS modification to incorporate figure 301.2 (5) “Ground Snow Loads, p<sub>g</sub>. For New York State”, in lieu of the map in 2015 IRC of “Ground Snow Loads, p<sub>g</sub>. For the United States.”</p> <p>Add a footnote to the 2015 IRC Table 301.2 (1) per the 2010RCNYS, as follows:  “The ground snow loads to be used in determining the design snow loads for roofs are given in Figure RR301.2(5) for sites at elevations up to 1000 feet. Sites at elevations above 1000 feet shall have their ground snow load increased from the mapped value by 2 psf for every 100 feet above 1000 feet.”</p> <p><b>Reason:</b> The IBC requires ground snow loads to be determined in accordance with ASCE 7. ASCE 7 requires ground snow loads to be determined from a map of the contiguous United States in which contour lines establish ground snow loads. However, the map of approximately 80 % of the area of NYS is designated as “CS” (Case Study) in which no actual ground snow load is provided because of “extreme local variations in ground snow loads in these areas preclude mapping at this scale”. This would require local case studies in order to establish local ground snow loads. The current ground snow load map for NYS has been used to avoid the need of case studies.</p>
RC10	<p><b><u>Flood Design Elevation</u></b></p> <p>Establishing the flood design elevation</p>

	<p>In 2015 IRC sections 202 and 322.1.4 and in 2010 RCNYS sections 202 and 324.1.3  Recommendation: Retain the NYS modification to require a 2-foot freeboard for new residential construction. Retain the definition of freeboard in §RR202; Add as 322.1.4.1 item 3 the language currently in 2010 RCNYS §RR324.1.3.2 Lack of design flood elevation. Add as 322.1.4.3 the language currently in the 2010 RCNYS §RR324.1.3.3 Freeboard.</p> <p><b>§RR202 Definitions.</b> Definition of freeboard. <i>Freeboard.</i> A factor of safety expressed in feet above the design flood elevation.  <b>§RR322.1.4.1 item 3.</b> The design flood elevation shall be three feet above the highest adjacent grade. Highest adjacent grade is the highest natural ground elevation within the perimeter of the proposed building prior to construction.  <b>§RR322.1.4.3 Freeboard.</b> A freeboard of two feet shall be added where the design flood elevation or other elevation requirements are specified.  <b>Exception:</b> A freeboard shall not be required where it is not possible to obtain a design flood elevation from the FIRM or from any method established above and the design flood elevation is three feet above the highest adjacent grade.</p> <p>JUSTIFICATION, Excerpt from the community risk and resiliency bill passed by the NYS Assembly and Senate in 2014: Extreme weather events and climate changes are becoming more common. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, March marked the 349th consecutive month with above-average temperatures. This means that people 28 years old or younger have never lived through a month that was colder than average. In addition, the National Climate Assessment and Development Advisory Committee report indicates "The Northeast has experienced a greater increase in extreme precipitation over the past few decades than any other region in the United States. Since 1958, the Northeast has seen a 74 percent increase in the amount of precipitation falling in very heavy events."  Future extreme weather events will also be compounded by sea level rise. Sea level rise in the Northeast is expected to exceed the global average. As a result, the chance of what is now a 1-in-10-year coastal flood event in the Northeast could triple by 2100, occurring roughly once every three years, simply in response to higher sea levels. This means that between one-half million and 2.3 million people will be at risk from flooding due only to sea level rise. These statistics have been illustrated most recently by the devastating impacts of Hurricane Sandy. In addition to the tragic loss of life, property and environmental damage, there is also an economic cost of extreme weather events.</p>
RC11	<p><b><u>Corrugated Stainless Steel Tubing (CSST)</u></b></p> <p>Retain the provisions in various sections of the code concerning CSST as approved by the Code Council to address the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bonding</li> <li>2. Protection damage/shield Plates</li> <li>3. Listed conductive Jacketed CSST</li> </ol>
RC12	<p><b><u>Space Heating Appliances</u></b></p> <p>Retain the provisions concerning space heating appliances to read:</p> <p><b>G2431.2 Flame safeguard device.</b> All fuel gas space heating appliances installed or used in a building occupied as a residence shall be equipped with an automatic flame safeguard device that shall shut off the fuel supply to the main burner or group of burners when the flame or pilot light thereof is extinguished.</p>
RC13	<p><b><u>Water Supply and Sewerage Disposal</u></b></p>

Retain the provisions concerning DEC regulations for water supply and DOH regulations for sewerage disposal to read:

**P2602.1.1 Individual water supplies.** Individual water supplies (private wells) shall be installed by a well driller registered with the Department of Environmental Conservation and be in compliance with the provisions of Appendix 5-B of the New York State Department of Health regulations (10NYCRR Appendix 5-B.)

**P2602.1.2 Individual sewage treatment system.** Individual sewage treatment systems shall be constructed in conformance with the provisions of Appendix 75-A (Wastewater Treatment Standards-Individual Household Systems) of the New York State Department of Health, Sanitary Code (10 NYCRR).

RC14 **Protection of Potable Water Supply**

Retain the provisions concerning DOH regulations for the protection of potable water supply to read:

**P2902.1 General.** A potable water supply system shall be designed and installed as to prevent contamination from nonpotable liquids, solids or gases being introduced into the potable water supply. Connections shall not be made to a potable water supply in a manner that could contaminate the water supply or provide a cross-connection between the supply and a source of contamination unless an approved backflow-prevention device is provided. Cross-connections between an individual water supply and a potable public water supply shall be prohibited, except where an appropriate cross control connection device is installed in accordance with Subpart 5-1.31 of the New York State Sanitary Code (10 NYCRR 5-1).

**P2902.3 Backflow protection.** A means of protection against backflow shall be provided in accordance with Sections P2902.3.1 through P2902.3.6. Backflow prevention applications shall conform to Table P2902.3, except as specifically stated in Sections P2902.4 through P2902.5.5. On-site containment is regulated by Subpart 5-1.31 of the New York State Sanitary Code (10 NYCRR) and may be required by the provider of public water, depending on the degree of hazard, to protect public water systems through the use of appropriate backflow prevention device installations.

## Residential Code Deleted Amendments

Reviewed and prepared by: Miriam McGiver and/or John Addario

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS SECTION(S)	2015 ICC SECTION(S)	TITLE	SUMMARY
RC15	All tables that refer to spruce - pine-fir			Remove NYS Modification to Tables. A footnote was added to all tables in the RCNYS to indicate that any reference to spruce-pine-fir means <u>North American</u> spruce-pine-fir only.
RC16	R202	R202	Definition to coordinate with App J, EBC -	Remove NYS Modification – replace with new IRC language Delete NYS changes as shown: “An extension or increase in floor area,

			Addition	<del>number of stories or height of a building or structure. For the purpose of compliance with Chapter R11, the term "addition" shall also include an increase in conditioned space or the extension of a building system or subsystem."</del>
RC17	R202	R202	Definition to coordinate with App J, EBC - Alteration	Definition of Alteration Remove NYS Modification – replace with new IRC definition shown <i>Alteration. Any construction, retrofit or renovation to an existing structure other than repair or addition that requires a permit.-Also, a-change to a building, electrical, gas, plumbing or mechanical system that involves an extension, addition or change to the arrangement, type or purpose of the original installation that requires a permit.</i>
RC18	R202	R202	Area Weighted Average	Remove NYS definition: <i>Area weighted average. A mathematical technique for combining different amounts of various components, based on proportional relevance, into a single number. Weighted averaging may be used where there is more than one R-value for floor, wall, or ceiling insulation, or more than one U-factor for fenestration in a building. As an example, the area weighted average for window fenestration U-factors equals (Area 1 x U-factor 1) + (Area 2 x U-factor 2) + .../ Total Area = maximum allowable fenestration U-factor.</i>
RC19	R202	R202	Attic, Habitable	Do not implement the NYS tech subcommittee recommendation to delete new IRC Language <i>Attic, habitable. A finished or unfinished area, not considered a story, complying with all of the following requirements:</i> 1. <i>The occupiable floor area is at least 70 square feet (17m2), in accordance with Section R304,</i> 2. <i>The occupiable floor area has a ceiling height in accordance with Section R305, and</i> 3. <i>The occupiable space is enclosed by the roof assembly above, knee walls (if applicable) on the sides and the floor-ceiling assembly below.</i>
RC20	R202	R202	Balcony, Exterior	Do not implement the NYS tech subcommittee recommendation to retain language deleted by IRC: <i>Balcony, exterior. An exterior floor projecting from and supported by a structure without additional independent supports.</i>
RC21	R202	R202	Deck	Do not implement the NYS tech subcommittee recommendation to retain language deleted by IRC: <i>Deck. An exterior floor system supported on at least two opposing sides by an adjoining structure and/or posts, piers, or other independent supports.</i>
RC22	R202	R202	Flood Or Flooding	<b>Remove NYS definition.</b> <i>Flood or flooding. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land from:</i>

				<p>1. The overflow of inland or tidal waters.</p> <p>2. The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.</p>
RC23	R202	R202	Flood Boundary And Floodway Map (FBFM)	<p><b>Remove NYS definition.</b></p> <p><i>Flood Boundary And Floodway Map (FBFM). A floodplain management map issued by FEMA that shows, based on detailed and approximate analysis, the boundaries of the 100-year and 500-year floodplains and the 100-year floodway. (FEMA publication definition)</i></p>
RC24	R202	R202	Flood Hazard Area	<p><b>Remove NYS definition</b></p> <p><i>Flood hazard area. The greater of the following two areas:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The area within a flood plain subject to a 1-percent or greater chance of flooding in any year.</li> <li>2. The area designated as a flood hazard area on a community's flood hazard map, or otherwise legally designated.</li> </ol>
RC25	R202	R202	Flood Area Subject To High Velocity Wave Action	<p><b>Remove NYS definition</b></p> <p><i>Flood Area Subject To High Velocity Wave Action. Area within the flood hazard area that is subject to high velocity wave action, and shown on a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or other flood hazard map as Zone V, VO, VE or VI-30.</i></p>
RC26	R202	R202	Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)	<p><b>Remove NYS definition</b></p> <p><i>Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). An official map of a community on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has delineated both the special flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.</i></p>
RC27	R202	R202	Floodway	<p><b>Remove NYS definition</b></p> <p><i>Floodway. The channel of the river, creek or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.</i></p>
RC28	R202	R202	Guestroom	<p><b>Do not implement NYS tech subcommittee deletion of New IRC definition.</b></p> <p><i>Guestroom. Any room or rooms used or intended to be used by one or more guests for sleeping or living purposes.</i></p>
RC29	R202		Live/Work Unit	<p><b>Do not implement the NYS technical subcommittee modification to add this definition. This modification added to the RC this definition from the IBC.</b></p> <p><i>Live/Work Unit. A dwelling unit or sleeping unit in which a significant portion of the space includes a nonresidential use that is operated by the tenant.</i></p>
RC30	R202	R202	Lodging House	<p><b>Do not implement NYS tech subcommittee deletion of New IRC New</b></p>

				<b>definition.</b> Related to R101.2 exc.2, allowing Owner-occupied lodging houses.
RC31	R202	R202	Premises	<b>Remove NYS definition:</b> <i>Premises. A lot, plot or parcel of land, including any structure thereon.</i>
RC32	R202	R202	Registered Design Professional	<b>Remove NYS definition.</b> Registered Design Professional. <i>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.</i> <b>Replace with ICC definition.</b> <i>An individual who is registered or licensed to practice their respective design profession as defined by the statutory requirements of the professional registration laws of the state or jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed.</i>
RC33	R202	R202	Repair	<b>Remove NYS modification – replace with new IRC definition</b> NYS definition: <i>Repair. The restoration to good or sound condition of any part of an existing building for the purpose of its maintenance.</i> ICC definition: <i>Repair. The reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing building for the purpose of its maintenance or to correct damage.</i>
RC34	R202	R202	Skylight And Sloped Glazing	<b>Remove NYS language relocation</b> relocated definition from Chapter 3 to Chapter 2
RC35	R202	R202	Skylight Unit	<b>Remove NYS language relocation</b> NYS relocated definition from Chapter 3 to Chapter 2
RC36	R202	R202	Special Flood Hazard Area	Remove Added NYS definition. of Special flood hazard area.
RC37	R202	R202	Wind-Borne Debris Region	<b>Do not implement NYS tech subcommittee revision to ICC definition.</b> IRC Language Modification. 2012 IRC referred to unclear figure; that reference is removed in 2015 IRC.
RC38	R202	R202	Winder	<b>Remove NYS definition. Replace with IRC definition</b> <i>Winder. A tread with non-parallel edges, having a minimum tread depth of 6 inches at the narrowest point and 10 inches measured 12 inches horizontally from the narrowest point.</i> IRC definition: <i>Winder. A tread with non-parallel edges.</i>
RC39	R301.2.1.2	CHAPTER 3	Protection of openings	<b>Remove NYS modification. Modification to be removed shown crossed out.</b> Protection of openings. <i>Exterior glazing in buildings located in windborne debris regions shall be protected from windborne debris <del>or the building shall be designed as a partially enclosed building in accordance with ASCE 7.</del></i>
RC40	Table R301.5	R301.2.1.2	Minimum Uniformly Distributed Live Loads	<b>Do not implement NYS tech subcommittee deletion of New IRC Language that includes Use/Live Load for Habitable Attics, &amp; has Balconies and Decks</b>

				grouped together with the same live load.
RC41	R317.1	Table R301.5	Two-family dwellings	<b>Remove NYS modification. NY language is shown crossed out:</b> Dwelling units in two-family dwellings shall be separated from each other by wall and/or floor assemblies having not less than a 1-hour fire-resistance rating when tested in accordance with ASTM E 119. Fire-resistance-rated floor-ceiling and wall assemblies shall extend to and be tight against the exterior wall, and wall assemblies shall extend to the underside of the roof sheathing. <del>Openings in fire-resistance-rated assemblies shall be equipped with 3/4-hour fire protection rated door assemblies equipped with self-closing devices.</del>
RC42	R309.1	R302.5.1	Dwelling/ garage opening protection	<b>Remove NYS modification</b> NYS requires opening between house and garage to be 3/4-hour fire-protection-rated assembly. ICC requires 20-minute fire-rated doors or certain prescriptive doors.
RC43	R309.2	R302.5.1	Dwelling/ Garage fire separation	<b>Remove NYS modification</b> NYS has language requiring 3/4-hr fire-resistance-rated assembly between house and garage while ICC has a table specifying prescriptive application of gypsum board (1/2" or 5/8")
RC44	R502.12.1	R302.6	Draftstopping Materials	<b>Do not implement NYS modification from tech subcommittee, shown crossed out:</b> From: <i>"Draftstopping shall be installed parallel to the floor framing members unless otherwise approved by the building official."</i>
RC45	R303.1 exception 1	R302.12.1	Habitable rooms	<b>Remove NYS modification.</b> NYS has language disallowing the exception to opening requirements in owner-occupied, one-family dwellings that are not supplied with electrical power. In the 2015 IRC, the exception requires whole house ventilation complying with 1507, thus the modification is not needed.
RC46	R303.1 exc. 2	R303.1 exc. 1	Habitable rooms	<b>Remove NYS modification.</b> NYS has language disallowing the exception to glazed area requirements in owner-occupied, one-family dwellings that are not supplied with electrical power. In the 2015 IRC, the exception requires whole house ventilation complying with 1507, thus the modification is not needed
RC47	R303.3	R303.3 exc.	Bathroom light and ventilation exception	<b>Remove NYS modification.</b> NYS has language disallowing the exception artificial light and mechanical ventilation requirements in owner-occupied, one-family dwellings that are not supplied with electrical power. In the 2015 IRC, the exception requires local exhaust, thus the modification is not needed.
RC48	R308.6.1	R308.6.1	Definitions moved - skylights	<b>Remove NYS modification.</b> NYS relocated definition from Chapter 3 to Chapter 2.
RC49	R309.3	R309.1	Garages and carports -	<b>Remove NYS modification.</b>

			Floor Surface	NYS deleted the word “surface” IRC: Garage floor <del>surfaces</del> shall be of approved noncombustible material.
RC50	R310.1	R310.1	Emergency escape and rescue openings (EEROs) required – habitable attics	<b>Remove NYS modification</b> from technical subcommittee NYS tech subcommittee deleted language on “habitable attics.” IRC Added requirement for EEROs in “habitable attics.
RC51	R310.1	R310.1	Emergency escape and rescue openings (EEROs) required - basements	<b>Remove NYS modification.</b> NYS modified IRC language To: Basements <u>with habitable space</u> ... shall have at least one openable emergency escape and rescue opening.
RC52	R310.1	310.1	Emergency escape and rescue openings required – basement exception	<b>Remove NYS modification.</b> NYS modification NYS deleted the IRC exception that allows basements ≤ 200 SF in area and having only mechanical equipment to not be provided with EEROs when it modified the language in Item #3-33.
RC53	R311.4.3 exc. 2	R311.3.1 Exc.	Floor elevations at the required egress doors	<b>Remove NYS modification.</b> NYS modification. NYS modified IRC language to reflect the NYS maximum riser height modification of 8¼ inches.
RC54	R311.4.3 exc. 3	R311.3.2	Floor elevations for other exterior doors	<b>Remove NYS modification.</b> NYS modified IRC language to reflect the NYS maximum riser height modification of 8¼ inches.
RC55	R311.4.3 exc. 1	R311.3.2	Floor elevations for other exterior doors	<b>Remove NYS modification.</b> NYS modified IRC language about where a landing is required: NYS: “Where a stairway of <u>three</u> or fewer risers is located ...” IRC: “...where a stairway of <u>two</u> or fewer risers is located...”
RC56	R311.5.3.1	R311.7.5	Riser height	<b>Remove NYS modification.</b> NYS modified maximum riser height From: 7¾ inches To: 8¼ inches
RC57	R311.5.3.2	R311.7.5	Tread depth	<b>Remove NYS modification.</b> NYS modified minimum tread depth From: 10 inches To: 9 inches
RC58	R613	R312.2	Window fall protection	<b>Remove NYS modification.</b> NYS modification deletes requirements for fall protection
RC59	R313.5	R313	Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems	<b>Remove NYS modification.</b> NYS modification. NYS requirement for sprinklers in dwellings three stories above grade changed if sprinklers required in all IRC buildings
RC60	-	R316.5.11	Sill plates and headers	<b>Remove NYS modification.</b> NYS deleted allowance for foam plastic spray applied to sill plate and headers without a thermal barrier.
RC61	R314.6	R316.6	Specific approval	<b>Remove NYS modification.</b> NYS modified language to limit methods to approve assemblies containing foam plastics

RC62	R321.1 exc. 1	R319	Premises identification	<b>Remove NYS modification.</b> NYS added exception to recognize county-wide 911 systems
RC63	R403.1.6	401.1.6	Foundation Anchorage	<b>Do not implement new NYS modification.</b> Tech subcommittee proposed deleting IRC Section R403.1.6 retaining current 2010 RCNYS Section R403.1.6.
RC64	Figure 403.3(2)	Table 403.1(2)	Air Freezing Index for US Locations by County	<b>Remove NYS modification.</b> New IRC Table gives on air freezing index for each county of each state, making Figure R403.3(2), which is unreadable, unnecessary. Delete figure, keep IRC table
RC65	R404.1	R404.1	Foundation and Retaining Walls	<b>Do not implement new NYS modification.</b> Tech subcommittee proposed deleting the IRC Section R404.1 and retaining 2010 RCNYS Section R404.1
RC66	404.1.2	R404.1.2	Foundation wall - Design professional requirement	<b>Do not implement new NYS modification.</b> Tech subcommittee proposed New NYS modification: "When ACI 318... or the provisions of ... are used to design... foundation walls, project drawings, typical details and specifications are not required to bear the seal of the architect or engineer responsible for the design, <u>unless otherwise required by the state law of the jurisdiction having authority.</u> " This language has appeared in the RCNYS since 2002 and has been overlooked. Apparently its presence hasn't caused significant problems.
RC67		404.1.5.1	Design	<b>Do not implement new NYS modification</b> Tech subcommittee proposed New NYS Modification. IRC requires Panel design drawings be prepared by a design professional per R106.1.
RC68	R405.1	R405.1	Concrete or masonry foundations- drainage	<b>Do not implement new NYS modification.</b> Tech subcommittee proposed by deleting Section R405.1 retaining 2012 RCNYS Section R405.1.
RC69		R302.13	Fire protection of floors	<b>Remove NYS modification.</b> NYS subcommittee recommended deleting New IRC Language that requires floor assemblies not otherwise required by the RC to be fire-resistance-rated to be protected on the underside with 1/2-inch gypsum board, 5/8-inch wood structural panel membrane, or equivalent. There are limited exceptions, such as sprinkler protection or the use of 2 x 10 or larger floor joists. This provision would require most new RC dwellings in NYS to be provided with "ceilings" in basements.
RC70		Table 602.3 (5)	Size, Height and Spacing of Wood Studs	<b>Remove NYS modification.</b> New IRC Table addresses studs sizes for dwellings with habitable attics. NYS deleted the habitable attic provision (see 2-6), so this is also deleted
RC71	R606.1.1		Professional registration not required	<b>Do not implement new NYS modification.</b> Tech subcommittee proposed to delete language (See item #4-14 for

				explanation) “...are not required to bear the seal of the architect or engineer responsible for the design, unless otherwise required by the state law of the jurisdiction having authority.”
RC72	R802.10.2	R802.10.2	Design	<b>Remove NYS modification.</b> NYS modification “...The truss design drawings shall be prepared by a registered professional where required by the statutes of the jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed in accordance with Section R106.1.”
RC73	R907 (2010)	R908	Reroofing	<b>Remove NYS modification, in which</b> Body of section deleted and replaced with reference to Appendix J.
RC74	Ch. 34 - 43	Ch, 34-43	<i>Part VIII - Electrical</i>	<b>Remove NYS modification.</b> 2010 RCNYS replaced 2006 IRC <i>Part VIII – Electrical</i> in its entirety with the 2009 IRC <i>Part VIII</i> so that the most current version of the NEC can be used/cited. The Code Council approved referring to the NEC, rather than having provisions in IRC Part VIII, with chapter 34 used for NYS requirements.
RC75	App C & N		NYS unique appendices	<b>Remove NYS modification.</b> Currently adopted NYS unique appendices: Appendix C - Sanitary Drainage Pipe Fittings; Appendix N - Structural Safety
RC76	App. I, L, M		Removed due to statutory conflict	Appendix I – Private Sewerage Disposal; Appendix L – Permit Fees; Appendix M; Home Day Care R3 Occupancy

## Building Code Statutory Amendments

Reviewed and prepared by: Mark Blanke

BC1	<p><b><u>International Symbol of Accessibility</u></b></p> <p>Add a provision that defines the term “International Symbol of Accessibility” as meaning an accessibility symbol that conforms to 19 NYCRR Part 300.5. [Executive Law section 101]</p>
BC2	<p><b><u>Swimming Pools, Hot Tubs And Spas</u></b></p> <p>Retain the provisions concerning gates, alarms, safety covers and temporary enclosures for swimming pools, hot tubs and spas to read:</p> <p><b>3109.1 General.</b> Swimming pools shall comply with the requirements of this section and other applicable sections of this code. The requirements of this section and of the other applicable sections of this code shall be in addition to, and not in replacement of or substitution for, the requirements of other applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations, including, but not necessarily limited to, (a) the requirements of Subpart 6-1 (Swimming pools) of Title 10 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York (NYCRR), where applicable, and (b) the requirements of section 8003 (Federal swimming pool and spa drain cover standard) of Title 15 of the United States Code, where applicable.</p>

**3109.2 Definitions.** The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this section, and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

**BARRIER, TEMPORARY.** An approved temporary fence, permanent fence, the wall of a permanent structure, any other structure, or any combination thereof that prevents access to the swimming pool by any person not engaged in the installation or construction of the swimming pool during its installation or construction.

**SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE.** For the purpose of determining compliance with the pool alarm provisions of this Section, damage of any origin sustained by a swimming pool whereby the cost of restoring the swimming pool to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the swimming pool before the damage occurred.

**SUBSTANTIAL MODIFICATION.** For the purpose of determining compliance with the pool alarm provisions of this Section, any repair, alteration, addition or improvement of a swimming pool, the cost of which exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the swimming pool, the cost of which exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the swimming pool before the improvement or repair is started. If a swimming pool sustained substantial damage, any repairs are considered substantial improvement unless of the actual repair work performed.

**SWIMMING POOLS.** Any structure, basin, chamber or tank which is intended for swimming, diving, recreational bathing or wading and which contains, is designated to contain, or is capable of containing water more than 24 inches (610 mm) deep at any point. This includes in-ground, above-ground and on-ground pools; indoor pools; hot tubs; spas and fixed-in-place wading pools.

**3109.3 Public swimming pools.** Public swimming pools shall be completely enclosed by a fence at least 4 feet (1290 mm) in height or a screen enclosure. Openings in the fence shall not permit the passage of a 4-inch-diameter (102 mm) sphere. The fence or screen enclosure shall be equipped with gates.

**3109.3.1 Gates.** Gates shall comply with the following requirements.

**3109.3.1.1 Self-closing; opening configuration.** All gates shall be self-closing. In addition, if the gate is a pedestrian access gate, the gate shall open outward, away from the pool.

**3109.3.1.2 Self-latching; location of latch handle.** All gates shall be self-latching, with the latch handle located within the enclosure (i.e., on the pool side of the enclosure) and at least 40 inches (1016 mm) above grade. In addition, if the latch handle is located less than 54 inches (1372 mm) from the bottom of the gate, the latch handle shall be located at least 3 inches (76 mm) below the top of the gate and neither the gate nor barrier shall have any opening greater than 0.5 inch (12.7) within 18 inches (457 mm) of the latch handle.

**3109.3.1.3 Locking.** All gates shall be securely locked with a key, combination or other child proof lock sufficient to prevent access to the swimming pool through such gate when the swimming pool is not in use or supervised..

**3109.4 Residential swimming pools**

**3109.4.1.7 Gates.** Gates shall comply with the requirements of Sections 3109.4.1.1 through 3109.4.1.6 and with the following requirements.

**3109.4.1.7.1 Self-closing; opening configuration.** All gates shall be self-closing. In addition, if the gate is a pedestrian access gate, the gate shall open outward, away from the pool.

**3109.4.1.7.2 Self-latching; location of latch handle.** All gates shall be self-latching, with the latch handle located within the enclosure (i.e., on the pool side of the enclosure) and at least 40 inches (1016 mm) above grade. In addition, if the latch handle is located less than 54 inches (1372

mm) from the bottom of the gate, the latch handle shall be located at least 3 inches (76 mm) below the top of the gate, and neither the gate nor barrier shall have any opening greater than 0.5 inch (12.7) within 18 inches (457 mm) of the latch handle

**3109.4.1.7.3 Locking.** All gates shall be securely locked with a key, combination or other child proof lock sufficient to prevent access to the swimming pool through such gate when the swimming pool is not in use or supervised.

**3109.5 Temporary barriers.** An outdoor swimming pool, including an in-ground, above-ground or on-ground pool, hot tub or spa shall be surrounded by a temporary barrier during installation or construction and shall remain in place until a permanent fence in compliance with Section 3109.3 or barrier in compliance with Section 3109.4 is provided.

**Exceptions:**

1. Above-ground or on-ground pools where the pool structure is the barrier in compliance with Section 3109.4.1.9.

2. Spas or hot tubs with a safety cover which complies with ASTM F 1346, provided that such safety cover is in place during the period of installation or construction of such hot tub or spa. The temporary removal of a safety cover as required to facilitate the installation or construction of a hot tub or spa during periods when at least one person engaged in the installation or construction is present is permitted.

**3109.5.1 Height.** The top of the temporary barrier shall be at least 48 inches (1219) above grade measured on the side of the barrier which faces away from the swimming pool.

**3109.5.2 Replacement by a permanent barrier.** A temporary barrier shall be replaced by a complying permanent barrier within either of the following periods:

1. 90 days of the date of issuance of the building permit for the installation or construction of the swimming pool;

2. 90 days of the date of commencement of the installation or construction of the swimming pool.

**3109.5.2.1 Replacement extension.** Subject to the approval of the code enforcement official, the time period for completion of the permanent barrier may be extended for good cause, including, but not limited to, adverse weather conditions delaying construction.

**3109.6 Swimming Pool and Spa Alarms**

**3109.6.1 Applicability.** A swimming pool or spa installed, constructed or substantially modified after December 14, 2006, shall be equipped with an approved pool alarm.

**Exceptions:**

1. A hot tub or spa equipped with a safety cover which complies with ASTM F 1346.

2. A swimming pool (other than a hot tub or spa) equipped with an automatic power safety cover which complies with ASTM F 1346. Pool alarms shall comply with ASTM F2208 and shall be installed, used and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and this section.

**3109.6.2 Multiple alarms.** A pool alarm must be capable of detecting entry into the water at any point on the surface of the swimming pool. If necessary to provide detection capability at every point on the surface of the swimming pool, more than one pool alarm shall be provided.

**3109.6.3 Alarm activation.** Pool alarms shall activate upon detecting entry into the water and shall sound poolside and inside the building.

**3109.6.4 Prohibited alarms.** The use of personal immersion alarms shall not be construed as compliance with this section.

**Amend Chapter 35, Referenced Standards, to add a new reference standard ASTM F2208-08 Standard Specification for Pool Alarms.**

[Executive Law section 378(14)]

## Building Code Additional Amendments

Reviewed and prepared by: Mark Blanke	
BC3	<p><b><u>Ground Snow Loads</u></b></p> <p>Retain the ground snow load map, figure 1608.2.</p> <p>Retain the provisions concerning ground snow loads to read:</p> <p><b>1608.2 Ground snow loads.</b> The ground snow loads to be used in determining the design snow loads for roofs shall be determined in accordance with ASCE 7 or Figure 1608.2. When using Figure 1608.2 for sites at elevations above 1,000 feet (304 m), the ground snow load shall be increased from the mapped value by 2 psf (0.095 kN/m<sup>2</sup>) for every 100 feet (30 480 mm) above 1,000 feet (304 m). Site specific case studies may be made in lieu of snow loads in Figure 1608.2 or ASCE 7. Ground snow load determination for site-specific case studies shall be approved and shall be based on an extreme value statistical analysis of data available in the vicinity of the site using a value with a 2-percent annual probability of being exceeded (50-year mean recurrence interval).</p>
BC4	<p><b><u>Establishment of Flood Hazard Areas</u></b></p> <p>Retain the provisions concerning the establishment of flood hazard areas to read:</p> <p><b>Establishment of flood hazard areas.</b> To establish flood hazard areas, the governing body shall adopt a flood hazard map and supporting data. The flood hazard map shall include, at a minimum, areas of special flood hazard as identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the applicable flood insurance study for the region, as amended or revised with the accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM) and related supporting data along with any revisions thereto. The adopted flood hazard map and supporting data are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be part of this section.</p>
BC5	<p><b><u>Flood Hazard Elevation Requirements</u></b></p> <p>Include a provision that would increase the minimum first floor elevation in flood hazard areas to read:</p> <p><b>1612.4.1 Elevation requirements.</b> The minimum elevation requirements shall be as specified in ASCE 24 or the base flood elevation plus 2 feet (610 mm), whichever is higher.</p>
BC6	<p><b><u>Health Care Facilities Flood Hazards</u></b></p> <p>Include provisions that would require the capability to connect temporary power, heating and cooling systems for certain health care facilities located in areas of special flood hazard to read:</p> <p>CHAPTER 4 SPECIAL DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BASED ON USE AND OCCUPANCY</p> <p><b>Section 42X. Healthcare facilities located in areas of special flood hazard.</b></p> <p><b>42X.1 General.</b> Connections for secondary electrical power, heating and cooling systems shall be provided in accordance with this section for a new or substantially improved building that contains space classified in occupancy group 1-1 and 1-2; and occupancies and for adult homes, enriched housing, community residences and intermediate care facilities classified as occupancy group R, where such occupancies are located in an area of special flood hazard.</p>

**42X.2 Construction standards with respect to connections for temporary external generators, boilers and chillers.** An occupancy that is classified as Group I-I, or that is an adult home, enriched housing, community residence or intermediate care facility and classified as Group R shall comply with the following requirements.

Exception:

1. An occupancy that is a Group 1-2 nursing home is not required to comply with requirement to provide temporary power to air conditioning, or to provide temporary boilers or chillers.
2. Exception: Connections for temporary external generators shall not be required for buildings with emergency or standby power systems that are permanently installed above the minimum elevation requirements in section 1612.4 and capable of providing power for at least 72 hours to the systems identified in this section.

**42X.2.1. Connections for temporary external generators.**

**42X.2.1.1. Systems to be powered.** Electrical connections shall be provided allowing for the connection of temporary external generators capable of providing power for at least 72 hours for, at a minimum, the following systems.

1. Exit signs and means of egress illumination required by Chapter 10 and serving such occupancy;
2. Fire alarm systems serving such occupancy;
3. For buildings having occupied floors located more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, at least one elevator that serves all floors; and
4. Lighting in such occupancy, sufficient to maintain illumination in accordance with Section 1205 for (i) spaces primarily used for the provision of medical services to persons, including, but not limited to, consultation, evaluation, monitoring and treatment services and (ii) spaces intended to be used by persons for sleeping purposes.

**42X.2.1.2. Additional requirements for Group 1-2 hospitals.** An occupancy that is a Group 1-2 hospital shall in addition provide power for all emergency or standby power which must be provided in accordance with any other applicable local, state or federal law or rule; and for cooling systems sufficient to maintain temperature and humidity in accordance with Section 1204, for (i) spaces primarily used for the provision of medical services to persons, including, but not limited to, consultation, evaluation, monitoring and treatment services and (ii) spaces intended to be used by persons for sleeping purposes.

**42X.2.2 Connections for temporary external boilers and chillers.** For buildings whose main use or dominant occupancy is group 1-2 hospital and that are located in an area of special flood hazard, the provision of connections for temporary external boilers and chillers shall apply. Where boiler and chiller plants are located below the minimum elevation requirements in section 1612.4 and serve (i) spaces primarily used for the provision of medical services to persons, including, but not limited to, consultation, evaluation, monitoring and treatment services or (ii) spaces intended to be used by persons for sleeping purposes, connections shall be provided to allow for the connection of temporary external boilers and chillers capable of maintaining temperature and humidity for such spaces in accordance with Section 1204 for at least 72 hours.

**42X.3. Flood protection for temporary external connections.** Electrical connections installed in accordance with this Section shall be located at or above the above the minimum elevation requirements in section 1612.4.

**42X.4. Emergency connection plan.** A plan shall be submitted to the AHJ that identifies how the temporary external generators and for temporary external boilers and chillers will be connected in accordance with this section within 72 hours after failure of the primary equipment.

BC7

**Potable Water for Five Story Residential Buildings**

Include provisions that would require a readily available supply of potable water in a common area of residential buildings greater than 5 stories in height in the event that critical water pump that serves the building fails.

## Building Code Deleted Amendments

Reviewed and prepared by: Mark Blanke

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS SECTION(S)	20155 ICC SECTION(S)	TITLE	SUMMARY
BC8	202	202	Definitions	The BCNYS has amended definitions for the terms “Agricultural Building”, “Approved” and “Registered Design Professional”. These amended definitions do not appear necessary.
BC9	202	202	Definitions	The BCNYS adds definitions for the terms “Assistive Listening Device”, “Authority Having Jurisdiction” and “Code Enforcement Official”. These terms do not appear to be used in the IBC and do not appear to be necessary.
BC10	303.1 Exception #1	3003.1.1	Assembly Group A Small buildings and tenant spaces	1. A building <u>or portion of a building</u> used for <u>non-accessory</u> assembly purposes with an occupant load of less than 50 persons shall be classified as a Group B occupancy.
BC11	310.1	310.3 310.4	Residential Group R	<b>R-1</b> Residential occupancies containing sleeping units where the occupants are primarily transient in nature ( <u>transient multiple dwellings</u> ), including:  <b>R-2</b> Residential occupancies containing sleeping units or more than two dwelling units where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature ( <u>permanent multiple dwellings</u> ), including:
BC12	312	312	Utility and Miscellaneous Group U	<del>Agricultural Buildings</del> <u>Bathhouse</u> <u>Toilet facilities</u>
BC13	501.3	501	General Scope	<b>Fire apparatus access roads.</b> <u>Fire apparatus access roads shall be provided in accordance with Section 503 of the Fire Code of New York State.</u>
BC14	501.4	501	General Scope	<b>Required water supply.</b> <u>A 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 in accordance with Section 508 of the Fire Code of New York State.</u>
BC15	504.2 Exceptions	504.3 Table 504.3	Height Automatic Sprinkler Increase	<b>Exceptions</b> 1. <u>The height increase shall not apply to portions of a building with a fire area which includes an occupancy Group I-2 in a building of Type IIB, III, IV or V construction.</u> <del>The height increase shall not apply to portions of a building with a fire alarm area which includes an occupancy Group I-2 in a building of Type IIB, III, IV, or V construction.</del>

				<p>2. <u>The height increase shall not apply to portions of a building with a fire area which includes an occupancy in Group H-1, H-2, H-3 or H-5. Fire areas with an occupancy in Group H-1, H-2, H-3, or H-5.</u></p> <p>3. <u>Where fire-resistance ratings have been reduced in accordance with footnote e of Table 601, the height increase shall not apply. Fire resistance rating substitution in accordance with Table 601, Note e.</u></p>
BC16	506.3 Exception #3	506.2 Table 506.2	Area Modifications Automatic sprinkler system increase	<p><b>Exception</b></p> <p>3. <u>Where fire-resistance ratings have been reduced in accordance with footnote e of Table 601, the area increase shall not apply. Fire resistance rating substitution in accordance with Table 601, Note e.</u></p>
BC17	508.2 Table 508.2	509.1 Table 509	Incidental Use Areas	<p>Storage rooms over 100 square feet<sup>a</sup></p> <p>a. <u>Storage areas larger than the main occupancy shall be regulated as a mixed occupancy.</u></p>
BC18	508.3.3.2	508.4.2	Allowable Area	<p><b>Allowable area.</b> In each story, the building area shall be such that the sum of the ratios of the actual floor area of each occupancy divided by the allowable area of each occupancy shall not exceed one. <u>The sum of the ratios applies to every mixed use on the story even when Table 508.3.3 does not require a fire-resistance rating between the proposed uses. <b>Exception:</b> The allowable area of any individual fire area may comply with 508.3.2 as a non-separated mixed use.</u></p>
BC19	508.3.3.4 Table 508.3.3	508.4 Table 508.4	Required Separation of Occupancies	<p>For separated uses, the IBC does not require a fire separation between the following mixed occupancies: M/B, M/F-1, M/S-1, B/F-1, or B/S-1. The NYS amendment requires a 1-hour separation between these mixed occupancies.</p>
BC20	707.14.1 Exceptions	3006.2	Elevator Lobby	<p><b>Exceptions</b></p> <p>1 - 3 remain the same</p> <p>4. <del>In other than Group I-3, and buildings having occupied floors located more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, enclosed elevator lobbies are not required where the building is protected by an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.</del></p> <p>4. <u>Enclosed elevator lobbies are not required where the building is protected by an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. This exception shall not apply to the following:</u></p> <p>4.1. <u>Group I-2 occupancies with elevator shaft enclosures that connect stories used by patients for sleeping, treatment, or with an occupant load of 50 or more persons;</u></p> <p>4.2. <u>Group I-3; and</u></p> <p>4.3. <u>High-rise buildings.</u></p> <p>5-6 remain the same</p>

BC21	716.5.3	717.5.3	Ducts and Air Transfer Openings Shaft Enclosures	<p><b>Shaft enclosures.</b> Shaft enclosures that are permitted to be penetrated by ducts and air transfer openings shall be protected with approved fire and smoke dampers installed in accordance with their listing.</p> <p><b>Exceptions:</b>  1-4 remain the same  <u>5. In Group R occupancies, fire dampers and smoke dampers are not required at penetrations of individual bathroom/toilet room exhaust, domestic clothes dryer exhaust and domestic kitchen exhaust systems with steel exhaust subducts which extend at least 22 inches (559 mm) vertically in exhaust shafts, provided there is a continuous air flow upward to the outside.</u>  <u>6. Fire dampers, smoke dampers, combination fire/smoke dampers and any similar device that will obstruct the exhaust flow shall be prohibited in laboratory exhaust systems.</u>  <u>7. Fire dampers, smoke dampers, combination fire/smoke dampers and any similar device that will obstruct the exhaust flow shall be prohibited in clothes dryer exhaust systems.</u>  <u>8. Fire dampers and smoke dampers and any similar device that will obstruct the exhaust flow shall be prohibited in commercial kitchen exhaust systems.</u></p>
BC22	1004.1.1	1004.1.2	Occupant Load Areas without fixed seating	<p><b>Areas without fixed seating.</b> The number of occupants shall be computed at the rate of one occupant per unit of area as described in Table 1004.1.1. For areas without fixed seating, the occupant shall not be less than that number determined by dividing the floor area under consideration by the occupant per unit of area factor assigned to the occupancy as set forth in Table 1004.1.1. Where an intended use is not listed in Table 1004.1.1, the building official shall establish a use based on a listed use that most nearly resembles the intended use.</p> <p><del><b>Exception:</b> Where approved by the building official, the actual number of occupants for whom each occupied space, floor or building is designed, although less than those determined by calculation, shall be permitted to be used in the determination of the design occupant load.</del></p>
BC23	1006.3	1008.3.2	Illumination Emergency Power	<p><b>Illumination emergency power.</b> The power supply for means of egress illumination shall normally be provided by the premises' electrical supply. In the event of power supply failure, an emergency electrical system shall automatically illuminate the following areas:</p> <p>1-5 remain the same  <u>6. Public utilization toilet rooms in occupancy groups A, B, E, F, and M, with two or more water closets or one water closet and one or more urinals installed as required in Chapter 29 of this Code and the Plumbing Code of New York State.</u></p>

BC24	1008.1.1	1010.1.1	Size of Doors	The BCNYS requires the minimum size of accessible doors in a Type B unit to be 32 inches as compared to 31.75 inches in the IBC.
BC25	1014.2	1016.2	Egress through intervening spaces	The BCNYS prohibits a means of egress through stockrooms in Group M occupancies whereas the IBC allows egress through a stockroom under certain conditions.
BC26	1014.2.1	1016.2.1	Multiple Tenants	<b>Multiple tenants.</b> Where more than one tenant occupies any one floor of a building or structure, each tenant space, dwelling unit and sleeping unit shall be provided with access to the required exits without passing through adjacent tenant spaces, dwelling units, or sleeping units. <b>Exception:</b> Means of egress shall not be prohibited through adjoining tenant space where such rooms or spaces occupy less than 10 percent of the area of the larger tenant space through which they pass; <u>are designed to routinely and primarily be accessed from the larger tenant space allowing egress</u> ; are the same or similar occupancy group; a discernable path of egress travel to an exit is provided; and the means of egress into the adjoining space is not subject to locking from the egress side. A required means of egress serving the larger tenant space shall not pass through the smaller tenant space or spaces.
BC27	1024.6	1028.5	Access to a public way	<b>Access to a public way.</b> The exit discharge shall provide a direct and unobstructed access to a public way. <b>Exception:</b> Where access to a public way cannot be provided, a safe dispersal area shall be provided where all the following are met: 1. Remains the same 2. The area shall be located on the same lot <u>at least 50 feet (15 240 mm) property</u> , away from the building requiring egress. <u>egress a minimum distance equal to at least 150 percent of the height of the building but no less than 50 feet (15 240 mm).</u> 3. and 4. remain the same <u>5. The area shall be provided with a two-way voice communication system connecting the safe dispersal area to the main entrance. If a fire command center is provided, voice communication shall connect the safe dispersal area with both the main entrance and fire command center.</u>
BC28	1025.1	1029.1	Assembly General	<b>General.</b> Occupancies in Group A <del>which contain seats, tables, displays, equipment or other material</del> shall comply with this section.
BC29	1025.3	1029.3	Assembly other exits	The BCNYS requires a minimum of 3 exits for an occupant load of 300-700 persons and a minimum of 4 exits for an occupant load of more than 700 persons. The IBC allows 2 exits for 1-500 persons, 3 exits for 501-1,000 persons, and 4 exits for more than 1,000 persons.
BC30	1106.1.1	1106.5	Parking and Passenger Loading Facilities	The BCNYS requires the minimum width of the access aisle for accessible parking spaces to be 8 feet. The IBC requires the minimum width of the access aisle for all accessible parking spaces to be 5 feet.

			Access Aisles	
BC31	1106.5	1106.5	Parking and Passenger Loading Facilities  Signage	The BCNYS requires access aisles to be provided with signage that “No Parking Anytime”. The IBC requires access aisles to be marked so as to discourage parking but does require a sign.
BC32	1106.6	1106.6	Parking and Passenger Loading Facilities  Location	The BCNYS requires a minimum vertical clearance of 98 inches be maintained along the vehicular route connecting the parking space with a designated entrance and exit for every eight accessible spaces. The IBC requires the 98 inch vertical clearance for accessible van parking spaces which is for every six spaces.
BC33	1107.2  1107.6.2 1107.6.2.1	1107.2  1107.6.2 1107.6.2.2	Dwelling Units and Sleeping Units Design  Group R-2  Apartment Houses, Monasteries and Convents	The BCNYS only requires Type B units for apartment houses, monasteries and convents. The IBC requires at least 2 percent and not less than one dwelling unit to be Type A for buildings with more than 20 units.
BC34	1107.2.1	1107.2	Dwelling Units and Sleeping Units  Type B Unit Doors	The BCNYS requires for Type B dwelling units that the clear width and maneuvering clearance for the doors within the dwelling unit intended for human passage to comply with accessible door standards. The IBC allows such door widths to be 31 ¾ inches and does not require the maneuvering clearances to meet accessibility standards.
BC35	1107.2  1107.2.2	1107.2	Dwelling Units and Sleeping Units  Type B Unit Toilet and Bathing Facilities	The BCNYS requires at least one toilet and bathing facility in Type B dwelling units to be constructed in accordance with Type A toilet and bathing unit standards. The IBC does not have a similar requirement.
BC36	1107.7  1107.7.1.3 1107.7.1.4	1107.7	Dwelling Units and Sleeping Units  Additional stories with entrance through fire wall  Additional stories with entrances from bridge or elevated walkways	The BCNYS requires all dwelling and sleeping units on a story of a building that are accessed from an accessory story of an adjacent building through an opening in a fire wall to be Type B units. It also requires all dwelling units and sleeping units on a story of a building that are accessed from an accessory story of an adjacent building by a bridge or elevated walkway to be Type B units. The IBC does not have a similar requirement.

BC37	1208.2	1208.2	Interior Space Dimensions  Minimum ceiling heights	The BCNYS adds exceptions to the minimum ceiling height requirement to (1) allow basement rooms in one- and two-family dwellings, other than habitable space, to have a ceiling height of 6 feet 8 inches with not less than 6 feet 4 inches under beams, girders, ducts and similar obstructions and, (2) allow habitable space in basements of one- and two-family dwellings to have a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet with not less than 6 feet 8 inches under beams, girders or other similar obstructions. The IBC does not have a similar exception.
BC38	1609  1609.1.2	1609  1609.1.2	Wind Loads  Protection of Openings	The BCNYS adds an exception to the requirement to protect glazing in window and door openings of buildings located in a wind-borne debris regions. It exempts this requirement for Category I and II buildings where the building has been designed as a partially enclosed building.
BC39	1704.1	1704.2	Special Inspections	The BCNYS provides minimum qualification standards for special inspectors that can be applied by code enforcement officials.
BC40	2210.5  2210.5.1	2211.6	Cold-Formed Steel Light-Frame Construction  Lateral design	<b>2210.5 Lateral design.</b> The design of light-framed cold-formed steel walls and diaphragms to resist wind and seismic loads shall be in accordance with AISI-Lateral <u>except as modified by Section 2210.5.1.</u>  <b><u>2210.5.1 Modification to AISI-Lateral, Section C3.3.4. Wood structural panel sheathing and fastening designed to transfer resultant forces across horizontal framing joints shall constitute an acceptable continuous load path as an alternative to the use of anchorage devices when calculated by principles of mechanics using values of fastener strength and sheathing shear resistance.</u></b>
BC41	2303.1.1	2303.1.1	Minimum Standards and Quality  Sawn Lumber	<b>2303.1.1 Sawn lumber.</b> Sawn lumber used for load-supporting purposes, including end-jointed or edge-glued lumber, machine stress-rated or machine-evaluated lumber, shall be identified by the grade mark of a lumber grading or inspection agency that has been approved by an accreditation body that complies with DOC PS 20 or equivalent. Grading practices and identification shall comply with rules published by an agency approved in accordance with the procedures of DOC PS 20 or equivalent procedures. In lieu of a grade mark on the material, a certificate of inspection as to species and grade issued by a lumber grading or inspection agency meeting the requirements of this section is permitted to be accepted for precut, remanufactured or rough-sawn lumber and for sizes larger than 3 inches (76 mm) nominal thickness. Approved end-jointed lumber is permitted to be used interchangeably with solid-sawn members of the same species and grade. <b><u>Exception:</u></b> In lieu of compliance with Section 2303.1.1, lumber used for load-supporting purposes, which is neither identified by a grade mark nor issued a certificate of inspection by a lumber grading or inspection agency, may be

				<p><u>used under the following conditions when authorized by the authority having jurisdiction:</u></p> <p><u>1. The producing mill shall sell or provide the lumber directly to the ultimate consumer or the consumer's contract builder for use in an approved structure.</u></p> <p><u>2. The producing mill shall certify in writing to the consumer or contract builder on a form to be produced by the authority having jurisdiction that the quality and safe working stresses of such lumber are equal to or exceed No. 2 grade of the species in accordance with the conditions set forth in DOC PS 20. Such certification shall be filed as part of the building permit application.</u></p> <p><u>3. The use of such lumber shall be in accordance with Section 503 of the <i>Building Code of New York State</i>, limited to:</u></p> <p><u>a. Buildings of residential Group R occupancy not exceeding three stories in height.</u></p> <p><u>b. Buildings of assembly Group A, business Group B, educational Group E, factory industrial Group F, high-hazard Group H, institutional Group I, mercantile Group M, storage Group S and utility miscellaneous Group U occupancies not exceeding 10,000 square feet (929 m<sup>2</sup>) of cumulative floor area or 35 feet (10 668 mm) in height.</u></p>
BC42	2304.9.6	2304.10.6	<p>General Construction Requirements</p> <p>Load path</p>	<p><b>2304.9.6 Load path.</b> Where wall framing members are not continuous from foundation sill to roof, the members shall be secured to ensure a continuous load path. Where required, sheet metal clamps, ties or clips shall be formed of galvanized steel or other approved corrosion-resistant material not less than 0.040 inch (1.01 mm) nominal thickness. <u>Wood structural panel sheathing and fastening designed to transfer resultant forces across horizontal framing joints shall constitute an acceptable continuous load path as an alternative to the use of anchorage devices when calculated by principles of mechanics using values of fastener strength and sheathing shear resistance.</u></p>
BC43	2305.3.7	2305	<p>General Design Requirements for Lateral-Force-Resisting Systems</p> <p>Overturing restraint</p>	<p><b>2305.3.7 Overturing restraint.</b> Where the dead load stabilizing moment in accordance with Chapter 16 allowable stress design load combinations is not sufficient to prevent uplift due to overturning moments on the wall, an anchoring device shall be provided. Anchoring devices shall maintain a continuous load path to the foundation. <u>Wood structural panel sheathing and fastening designed to transfer resultant forces across horizontal framing joints shall constitute an acceptable continuous load path as an alternative to the use of anchorage devices when calculated by principles of mechanics using values of fastener strength and sheathing shear resistance.</u></p>
BC44	2305.3.8.2.8	2305	<p>General Design Requirements for Lateral-Force-Resisting Systems</p>	<p><b>2305.3.8.2.8 Load path.</b> A load path to the foundation shall be provided for each uplift force, T and t, for each shear force, V and v, and for each compression chord force, C. Elements resisting shear wall forces contributed by multiple stories shall be designed for the sum of forces contributed by each</p>

			Overturning restraint	<u>story. Wood structural panel sheathing and fastening designed to transfer resultant forces across horizontal framing joints shall constitute an acceptable continuous load path as an alternative to the use of anchorage devices when calculated by principles of mechanics using values of fastener strength and sheathing shear resistance.</u>
BC45	2308.10.1	2308.7.5	Conventional Light-Frame Construction  Wind uplift	<b>2308.10.1 Wind uplift.</b> Roof assemblies shall have rafter and truss ties to the wall below. Resultant uplift loads shall be transferred to the foundation using a continuous load path. The rafter or truss to wall connection shall comply with Tables 2304.9.1 and 2308.10.1. <u>Wood structural panel sheathing and fastening designed to transfer resultant forces across horizontal framing joints shall constitute an acceptable continuous load path as an alternative to the use of anchorage devices when calculated by principles of mechanics using values of fastener strength and shear resistance.</u>
BC46	2902.1 Table 2902.1	2902.2 Table 2902.1	Minimum Plumbing Facilities	<b>Table 2902.1 MINIMUM NUMBER OF REQUIRED PLUMBING FIXTURES</b> Footnote: <u>e. Fixtures located in adjacent buildings under the ownership or control of the church or other place of worship shall be made available during periods the church or other place of worship is occupied.</u>
BC47	3001.2	3001.2	Elevators and Conveying Systems  Referenced standards	<b>3001.2 Referenced standards.</b> Except as otherwise provided for in this code, the design, construction, installation, alteration, repair and maintenance of elevators and conveying systems and their components shall conform to ASME A17.1, <u>ASME 18.1</u> , ASME A90.1, ASME B20.1, ALI ALCTV, and ASCE 24 for construction in flood hazard areas established in Section 1612.3. <u>Frequency of tests and inspections of equipment shall be in accordance with Appendix N, Table-1 of ASME A17.1 and the requirements of the other standards as applicable.</u>
BC48	3005 3005.1	3004 3004.1	Conveying Systems and Lifts  General	<b>3005 CONVEYING SYSTEMS AND LIFTS</b> <b>3005.1 General.</b> Escalators, moving walks, conveyors, <del>personnel hoists and material hoists</del> <u>and lifts</u> shall comply with the provisions of this section.
BC49	3005.2	3004.2	Conveying Systems and Lifts  Escalators and moving walks	<b>3005.2 Escalators and moving walks.</b> Escalators and moving walks shall <u>comply with ASME A17.1 and shall</u> be constructed of approved noncombustible and fire-retardant materials. This requirement shall not apply to electrical equipment, wiring, wheels, handrails and the use of 1/28 - inch (0.9 mm) wood veneers on balustrades backed up with noncombustible materials.
BC50	3005.3	3005	Conveying Systems and Lifts	<b>3005.3 Platform lifts and stairway lifts.</b> Platform lifts and stairway lifts shall <u>comply with ASME A18.1.</u>

			Platform lifts and stairway lifts	
BC51	3005	3005.4	Conveying Systems  Personal and material hoists	<del>3005.4 Personal and material hoists. Personnel and material hoists shall be designed utilizing an approved method that accounts for the conditions imposed during the intended operation of the hoist device. The design shall include, but is not limited to, anticipated loads, structural stability, impact, vibration, stresses and seismic restraint. The design shall account for the construction, installation, operation and inspection of the hoist tower, car machinery and control equipment, guide members and hoisting mechanism. Additionally, the design of personnel shall include provisions for field testing and maintenance which will demonstrate that the hoist device functions in accordance with the design. Field tests shall be conducted upon the completion of an installation or following a major alteration of a personnel hoist.</del>
BC52	3005.4	3005	Conveying Systems and Lifts	<del>3005.4 Belt manlifts. Belt manlifts shall comply with ASME A90.1.</del>
BC53	3005.5	3004.3	Conveying Systems and Lifts  Conveyors	<del>3005.5 Conveyors. Conveyors and related equipment shall comply with ASME B20.1. 3005.3.1 3005.5.1 Enclosure. Conveyors and related equipment connecting successive floors or levels shall be enclosed with shaft enclosures complying with Section 707 fire barrier walls and approved opening protectives complying with the requirements of Section 3002 and Chapter 7.</del>

## Plumbing Code Statutory Amendments

Reviewed and prepared by: John Addario

PC1	<b><u>Asbestos Cement Pipe</u></b>  Amend Sections 605.3 and 605.4 to prohibit asbestos cement pipe for potable water use. [Article 18]
PC2	<b><u>Sanitary Fixtures Distribution</u></b>  Amend Section 403.1.1 to provide for equal sanitary fixtures for men and woman. [Article 18]

## Plumbing Code Additional Amendments

Reviewed and prepared by: John Addario

PC3	<b><u>Individual Water Supply</u></b>  Retain the provisions concerning DOH and DEC regulations for the protection of water supply to read:
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	<p><b>602.3.1 Private water supplies.</b> Private water supplies (private wells) shall be installed by a well driller registered with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and shall be in compliance with the provisions of Appendix 5-B (Standards for Water Wells) or 5-D (Special Requirements for Wells Serving Public Water Systems), as applicable, of the New York State Department of Health (10 NYCRR).</p> <p><b>602.3.4 Disinfection of system.</b> Private wells are regulated by the Department of Health in accordance with Appendix 5-B, Standards for Water Wells of Title 10 (Health) of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York (NYCRR).</p> <p><b>§P608.1.1 Public water supply protection.</b> On-site containment per Subpart 5-1.31 of the New York State Department of Health Sanitary Code (10 NYCRR) may be required by the provider of public water, depending on the degree of hazard, to protect public water systems through the use of appropriate backflow prevention device installations.</p> <p><b>§P608.6.1 Private water supplies.</b> Cross connections between a private water supply and a potable public supply shall be prohibited, except where an appropriate cross-control connection device is installed in accordance with 10 NYCRR, the New York State Department of Health Sanitary Code, Subpart 5-1.31.</p> <p><b>610.1 General.</b> New or repaired potable water systems shall be purged of deleterious matter and disinfected prior to utilization. The method to be followed shall be in accordance with the applicable New York State Department of Health regulations.</p>
PC4	<p><b><u>Vent Extension</u></b></p> <p>Retain the provisions concerning vent extensions to read:</p> <p><b>P903.1 Roof extension.</b> Open vent pipes that extend through a roof shall be terminated not less than 18 inches (458 mm) above the roof. Where a roof is to be used for assembly or as a promenade, observation deck, sunbathing deck or similar purposes, open vent pipes shall terminate not less than 7 feet (2134 mm) above the roof.</p>
PC5	<p><b><u>Structural Safety</u></b></p> <p>Adopt the provisions in Appendix C of the 2015 IPC concerning cutting, notching and boring in wood members.</p>

## Plumbing Code Deleted Amendments

Reviewed and prepared by: John Addario

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS SECTION(S)	2015 ICC SECTION(S)	TITLE	SUMMARY
PC6	312.3, 312.5	312.3, 312.5	Air testing plastic pipe	The IPC prohibits testing of plastic pipe. The PCNYS allows testing plastic pipe where allowed by manufacturer
PC7	904.2	903.2	Frost closure Vents	The IPC requires 3" where design temperature is 0 degree F (97.5%). The PCNYS requires 3" VTR throughout the State.
PC8	904.6, 904.7	903.6, 903.7	Side wall venting	The IPC allows side wall vents. The PCNYS prohibits side wall vents.

PC9	1002.6	1002.6	House Traps	The IPC prohibits house traps. The PCNYS allows house traps where local conditions necessitate as required by CEO.
PC10	1113.1.5		Water assisted backup sump pump	The PCNYS requires water assisted backup sump pumps to be equipped with an alarm, with manual reset, which provides notification upon activation. The IPC does not have a similar requirement.

## Mechanical Code Statutory Amendments

Reviewed and prepared by: John Addario

MC1	<p><b><u>Portable Kerosene Heaters</u></b></p> <p>Retain the provisions concerning portable kerosene heater to read:</p> <p><b>922.2 Approved portable kerosene heater.</b> Unvented portable kerosene-fired heaters tested and listed in accordance with UL 647 are approved by the Secretary of State for use in New York State if packaged for sale with all provisions required in New York State Real Property Law Article 7A Section 239-a(7). Unvented portable kerosene-fired heaters shall not be located in, or obtain combustion air from, any of the following rooms or spaces: sleeping rooms, bathrooms, toilet rooms, or storage closets. Portable kerosene heaters shall be prohibited in buildings of occupancy groups A, E, I, R-1, R-2, R-3 and R-4 (except for one- and two-family homes and townhouses). The use of unvented portable kerosene-fired heaters is further regulated by New York State Real Property Law Article 7A. [Required by Real Property Law Article 7A]</p>
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## Mechanical Code Additional Amendments

Reviewed and prepared by: John Addario

There are no additional amendments proposed for the mechanical code

## Mechanical Code Deleted Amendments

Reviewed and prepared by: John Addario

There are no current amendments proposed to be deleted from the mechanical code

## Fuel Gas Code Statutory Amendments

Reviewed and prepared by: John Addario

FG1	<p><b><u>Definitions</u></b></p> <p>Retain the definition for “Unvented Room Heater” to read:</p>
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	<p><b>UNVENTED ROOM HEATER.</b> An unvented heating appliance designed for stationary installation and utilized to provide comfort heating. Such appliances provide radiant heat or convection heat by gravity or fan circulation directly from the heater and do not utilize ducts. A wall-mounted unvented room heater would be of the type designed for insertion in or attachment to a wall or partition. A wall-mounted unvented room heater does not incorporate concealed venting arrangements in its construction and discharges all products of combustion through the front into the room being heated. [General Business Law (322.2)]</p>
FG2	<p><b><u>Decorative Vented Appliances</u></b></p> <p>Retain the provisions concerning decorative vented appliances to read:</p> <p><b>602.2 Flame safeguard device.</b> Decorative vented appliances for installation in approved solid fuel-burning fireplaces, with the exception of those tested in accordance with ANSI Z21.84, shall utilize a direct ignition device, an igniter or a pilot flame to ignite the fuel at the main burner, and shall be equipped with a flame safeguard device. The flame safeguard device shall automatically shut off the fuel supply to a main burner or group of burners when the means of ignition of such burners becomes inoperative. [Executive Law Art. 18]</p>
<p><b>Fuel Gas Code Additional Amendments</b></p>	
Reviewed and prepared by: John Addario	
FG3	<p><b><u>Corrugated Stainless Steel Tubing (CSST)</u></b></p> <p>Retain the provisions in various sections of the code concerning CSST as approved by the Code Council to address the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bonding</li> <li>2. Protection damage/shield Plates</li> <li>3. Listed conductive jacketed CSST</li> </ol>
<p><b>Fuel Gas Code Deleted Amendments</b></p>	
Reviewed and prepared by: John Addario	
There are no current amendments proposed to be deleted from the fuel gas code	
<p><b>Fire Code Statutory Amendments</b></p>	
Reviewed and prepared by: Dan Nichols	
FC1	<p><b><u>Fire Safety for Places of Public Assembly</u></b></p> <p>Add the following section concerning automatic smoke detection systems in places of public assembly to read:</p>

	<p><b>907.2.1.3 Automatic smoke detection system.</b> A smoke detection system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.2.1.3 shall be installed in Group A occupancies unless the fire area is protected with an automatic fire sprinkler system installed in accordance with 903.3.1.1.[ Required by Article 18-aa]</p>
FC2	<p><b><u>Natural Cut Christmas Trees</u></b></p> <p>Retain the following exception to the prohibition of natural cut trees in groups A, E, I, M, R-1, R-2 and R-4 occupancies to read:</p> <p><b>806.1.1 (add exception #3)- 3.</b> 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, Section 36-2.9(a4). [Required by Labor Law Part 36]</p>
FC3	<p><b><u>Carbon Monoxide Alarms</u></b></p> <p>Retain the provisions concerning carbon monoxide alarms to read:</p> <p><b>610.1. General.</b> Section 610 covers the application, installation, performance and maintenance of carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detectors, and their components, in new and existing one-and two-family dwellings; multiple single-family dwellings (townhouses); buildings owned as condominiums or cooperatives and containing dwelling units; bed and breakfast dwellings; and other buildings and structures which contain one or more dwelling units, sleeping units or sleeping areas and which are classified, in whole or in part, in one or more of the following occupancy Groups: E, I-1, I-2 (except hospitals), I-4, R-1, R-2, R-3 or R-4. Carbon monoxide alarms (or, where permitted, carbon monoxide detectors) shall be provided in all new and existing buildings and structures described in Section 610.1, without regard to the date of construction of the building or structure and without regard to whether such building or structure shall or shall not have been offered for sale. Carbon monoxide alarms (or, where permitted, carbon monoxide detectors) shall be installed, operated and maintained in accordance with the provisions of Section 610 or, in the alternative, in accordance with the provisions of NFPA 720.</p> <p><b>Exception:</b> Carbon monoxide alarms and/or carbon monoxide detectors shall not be required in a building or structure that contains no carbon monoxide source.</p> <p><b>610.2. Definitions.</b> For the purposes of this Section 610, the following terms shall have the following meanings:</p> <p><b>Carbon monoxide alarm.</b> A single or multiple-station device that has (1) a sensor capable of detecting the presence of carbon monoxide and (2) an alarm that sounds when carbon monoxide is detected.</p> <p><b>Carbon monoxide detector.</b> A device that (1) has a sensor capable of detecting the presence of carbon monoxide and (2) is connected to an alarm control unit that sounds an alarm when carbon monoxide is detected.</p> <p><b>Carbon monoxide source.</b> Any appliance, equipment, device or system that may emit carbon monoxide (including, but not limited to, fuel fired furnaces; fuel fired boilers; space heaters with pilot lights or open flames; kerosene heaters; wood stoves; fireplaces; and stoves, ovens, dryers, water heaters and refrigerators that use gas or liquid fuel), garages, and other motor vehicle related occupancies.</p> <p><b>Dwelling unit.</b> A single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation. Dwelling units include, but are not limited to, one-family dwellings, each unit in a two-family dwelling, each unit in a multiple single-family dwelling (townhouse), bed and breakfast dwellings, apartments, and dormitory suites having living areas, bedrooms, bathrooms and kitchens.</p>

**Sleeping area.** A room or space that can be used, either on an occasional or permanent basis, for sleeping. Sleeping areas include, but are not limited to, bedrooms and places where children sleep in a daycare facility.

**Sleeping unit.** 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. Sleeping units include, but are not limited to, dormitory suites with living areas, bedrooms and bathrooms.

**610.3. Required locations.** Carbon monoxide alarms shall be provided in the locations determined pursuant to Section 610.3.

**Exceptions:**

1. Where coverage at a location is required by more than one provision of Section 610.3, providing one carbon monoxide alarm at such location shall be deemed to satisfy all such provisions.

2. In lieu of a carbon monoxide alarm, a carbon monoxide detector may be provided at any location where coverage is required, provided that such carbon monoxide detector is part of a system that causes an alarm to sound at such location when carbon monoxide is detected at such location.

**610.3.1. One- Family Dwellings.**

**610.3.1.1. Buildings constructed on or after January 1, 2008.**

**610.3.1.1.1.** A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on each story containing a sleeping area, within 15 feet of the sleeping area. More than one carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided where necessary to assure that no sleeping area on such story is more than 15 feet away from a carbon monoxide alarm.

**610.3.1.1.2.** A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on each story that contains a carbon monoxide source.

**610.3.1.2. Buildings constructed prior to January 1, 2008.** A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on the lowest story containing a sleeping area, within 15 feet of the sleeping area. More than one carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided where necessary to assure that no sleeping area on such story is more than 15 feet away from a carbon monoxide alarm.

**610.3.2. Two-family dwellings, multiple single-family dwellings (townhouses), and buildings owned as condominiums or cooperatives and containing dwelling units.**

**610.3.2.1. Buildings constructed on or after January 1, 2008.** Within each dwelling unit:

**610.3.2.1.1.** A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on every story containing a sleeping area, within 15 feet of the sleeping area. More than one carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided where necessary to assure that no sleeping area on such story is more than 15 feet away from a carbon monoxide alarm.

**610.3.2.1.2.** A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on every story that contains a carbon monoxide source.

**610.3.2.2. Buildings constructed prior to January 1, 2008.** Within each dwelling unit, a carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on the lowest story containing a sleeping area, within 15 feet of the sleeping area. More than one carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided where necessary to assure that no sleeping area on such story is more than 15 feet away from a carbon monoxide alarm.

**610.3.3.** Bed and breakfast dwellings and buildings and structures which (1) contain one or more sleeping areas, (2) are classified in one or more of the following occupancy Groups: E, I-2 (except hospitals), I-4, R-1, R-2, R-3 or R-4, and (3) are not covered by section 610.3.1 or section 610.3.2.

**610.3.3.1. Buildings and structures constructed on or after January 1, 2008.**

**610.3.3.1.1. Dwelling units and sleeping units.** Carbon monoxide alarms shall be provided within each dwelling unit and within each sleeping unit at the locations specified in this section 610.3.3.1.1.

**610.3.3.1.1.1.** In a dwelling unit or sleeping unit that contains a carbon monoxide source, a carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on each story that contains a sleeping area. The carbon monoxide alarm shall be located within 15 feet of the sleeping area. More than one carbon

monoxide alarm shall be provided where necessary to assure that no sleeping area on such story is more than 15 feet away from a carbon monoxide alarm. In addition, a carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided within each sleeping area that contains a carbon monoxide source.

**610.3.3.1.1.2.** In a dwelling unit or sleeping unit which contains no carbon monoxide source, but which is located (in whole or in part) on the same story as a carbon monoxide source, a carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on each story that contains a sleeping area. The carbon monoxide alarm shall be located within 15 feet of the sleeping area. More than one carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided where necessary to assure that no sleeping area on such story is more than 15 feet away from a carbon monoxide alarm.

**610.3.3.1.1.3.** In a dwelling unit or sleeping unit which contains no carbon monoxide source and which is not located (in whole or in part) on the same story as a carbon monoxide source, no carbon monoxide alarm is required.

**610.3.3.1.2. Sleeping areas not located within a dwelling unit.** Carbon monoxide alarms shall be provided within sleeping areas that are not located within a dwelling unit when required by this section 610.3.3.1.2.

**610.3.3.1.2.1.** A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided within each sleeping area that contains a carbon monoxide source.

**610.3.3.1.2.2.** A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided within each sleeping area that is located (in whole or in part) on the same story as a carbon monoxide source.

**610.3.3.1.3.** Stories which (1) contain a carbon monoxide source and (2) contain no dwelling unit, sleeping unit or sleeping area. A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on every story which (1) contains a carbon monoxide source and (2) contains no dwelling unit, sleeping unit or sleeping area.

**610.3.3.2. Buildings and structures constructed prior to January 1, 2008.**

**610.3.3.2.1. Dwelling units and sleeping units.** Carbon monoxide alarms shall be provided within each dwelling unit and within each sleeping unit at the locations specified in this section 610.3.3.2.1.

**610.3.3.2.1.1.** In a dwelling unit or sleeping unit that contains a carbon monoxide source, a carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on the lowest story that contains a sleeping area. The carbon monoxide alarm shall be located within 15 feet of the sleeping area. More than one carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided where necessary to assure that no sleeping area on such story is more than 15 feet away from a carbon monoxide alarm. In addition, a carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided within each sleeping area that contains a carbon monoxide source.

**610.3.3.2.1.2.** In a dwelling unit or sleeping unit which contains no carbon monoxide source, but which is located (in whole or in part) on the same story as a carbon monoxide source, a carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on the lowest story that contains a sleeping area. The carbon monoxide alarm shall be located within 15 feet of the sleeping area. More than one carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided where necessary to assure that no sleeping area on such story is more than 15 feet away from a carbon monoxide alarm.

**610.3.3.2.1.3.** In a dwelling unit or sleeping unit which contains no carbon monoxide source and which is not located (in whole or in part) on the same story as a carbon monoxide source, no carbon monoxide alarm is required.

**610.3.3.2.2. Sleeping areas not located within a dwelling unit.** Carbon monoxide alarms shall be provided within sleeping areas that are not located within a dwelling unit when required by this section 610.3.3.2.2.

**610.3.3.2.2.1.** A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided within each sleeping area that contains a carbon monoxide source.

**610.3.3.2.2.2.** A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided within each sleeping area that is located (in whole or in part) on the same story as a carbon monoxide source.

**610.3.3.2.3.** Stories which (1) contain a carbon monoxide source and (2) contain no dwelling unit, sleeping unit or sleeping area. A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on every story which (1) contains a carbon monoxide source and (2) contains no dwelling unit, sleeping unit or sleeping area.

**610.3.4. Buildings and structures classified in Occupancy Group I-1:**

**610.3.4.1. Buildings and structures constructed on or after January 1, 2008.**

**610.3.4.1.1.** A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on every story containing a sleeping area, within 15 feet of the sleeping area. More than one carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided where necessary to assure that no sleeping area on such story is more than 15 feet away from a carbon monoxide alarm.

**610.3.4.1.2.** A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on every story that contains a carbon monoxide source.

**610.3.4.2. Buildings and structures constructed prior to January 1, 2008.** A carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided on every story containing a sleeping area, within 15 feet of the sleeping area. More than one carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided where necessary to assure that no sleeping area on such story is more than 15 feet away from a carbon monoxide alarm.

**610.4. New carbon monoxide source.** This section applies when a carbon monoxide source is installed in, or added, or attached to a building or structure after the date of original construction of the building or structure. This section applies without regard to the date of original construction of the building or structure. When a carbon monoxide source is installed in, or added, or attached to a building or structure, the building or structure (with such new carbon monoxide source) shall be evaluated as if such building or structure (with such new carbon monoxide source) were constructed on or after January 1, 2008, and a carbon monoxide alarm shall be provided at each location determined for such building or structure (with such new carbon monoxide source) pursuant to Section 610.3.

Exception: In lieu of a carbon monoxide alarm, a carbon monoxide detector may be provided at any location where coverage is required, provided that such carbon monoxide detector is part of a system that causes an alarm to sound at such location when carbon monoxide is detected at such location.

**610.5. Power source.** Carbon monoxide alarms, carbon monoxide detectors, and the alarm control units to which carbon monoxide detectors are connected shall receive their primary power from the building wiring, and shall be equipped with a battery backup system that automatically provides power from one or more batteries when primary power is interrupted. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than those required for overcurrent protection.

**Exceptions:**

1. Carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detectors installed in a building or structure without an electrical power source shall be battery operated.
2. Carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detectors installed in a building or structure constructed prior to January 1, 2008 may be battery operated, cord-type or direct plug.
3. Carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detectors installed in a building or structure pursuant to Section 610.4 may be battery operated, cord-type or direct plug.
4. In the case of a building or structure constructed on or after January 1, 2008 and prior to the effective date of this code, when a carbon monoxide alarm or carbon monoxide detector is provided at a location where coverage was not required by prior versions of the Uniform Code, but where coverage is required by Section 610, such carbon monoxide alarm or carbon monoxide detector may be battery operated, cord-type or direct plug.

**610.6. Equipment.** Carbon monoxide alarms shall be listed and labeled as complying with UL 2034 or CAN/CSA 6.19. Carbon monoxide detectors shall be listed and labeled as complying with UL 2075 and shall meet the sensitivity testing and alarm thresholds of UL 2034 or CAN/CSA 6.19. Carbon monoxide alarms, carbon monoxide detectors and alarm control units shall be installed in accordance with Section 610 and the manufacturer's installation instructions.

	<p><b>610.6.1. Connection of multiple carbon monoxide alarms and detectors.</b> When more than one carbon monoxide alarm is required to be installed within an individual dwelling unit, sleeping unit, or sleeping area, all carbon monoxide alarms in such dwelling unit, sleeping unit, or sleeping area shall be interconnected.</p> <p><b>Exception:</b> Interconnection is not required where battery operated, cord-type or direct plug carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detectors are permitted.</p> <p><b>610.6.2. Maintenance and testing.</b> Carbon monoxide alarms, carbon monoxide detectors, and alarm control units shall be maintained in an operative condition at all times. Carbon monoxide alarms, carbon monoxide detectors, and alarm control units shall be periodically tested in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The battery or batteries used as the primary or backup power source shall be replaced when low or when otherwise required by the manufacturer's instructions. Carbon monoxide alarms, carbon monoxide detectors, and alarm control units shall be replaced or repaired where defective, and shall be replaced when they cease to operate as intended.</p> <p><b>610.6.3. Disabling of alarms.</b> No carbon monoxide alarm, carbon monoxide detector, or alarm control unit shall be removed or disabled, except for service, repair or replacement purposes. [Executive Law 378, 5-a]</p>									
FC4	<p><b><u>Fire Drills in Educational Occupancies</u></b></p> <p>Modify Table 405.2 concerning fire and evacuation drill frequency and participation in Group E occupancies by removing footnote 'a' that permits frequency of emergency evacuation drills to be modified by the fire code official in severe climates and by changing the frequency of emergency evacuation drills from “monthly” to “twelve annually”.</p> <p>Add the following section concerning fire drills in educational occupancies to read:</p> <p><b>403.5.4 Education Law requirements for Group E occupancies.</b> In addition to other requirements, the frequency and timing of drills shall be in accordance with the requirements of Section 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. [Required in Education Law Part 807]</p>									
FC5	<p><b><u>Fire Drills in College and University Buildings</u></b></p> <p>Modify Table 405.2 concerning fire and evacuation drill frequency and participation in college and university buildings to add two “group or occupancy” categories to read:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="342 1154 1892 1252"> <thead> <tr> <th>GROUP OR OCCUPANCY</th> <th>FREQUENCY</th> <th>PARTICIPATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Group A (college and university buildings)</td> <td>Three annually</td> <td>All occupants</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Group B (college and university buildings)</td> <td>Three annually</td> <td>All occupants</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Add the following sections concerning fire drills in college and university buildings to read:</p> <p><b>403.2.5 Education Law requirements for Groups A college and university buildings.</b> In addition to other requirements, the frequency and timing of drills shall be in accordance with the requirements of Section 807.3 of the Education Law, which requires not less than 3 drills annually,</p>	GROUP OR OCCUPANCY	FREQUENCY	PARTICIPATION	Group A (college and university buildings)	Three annually	All occupants	Group B (college and university buildings)	Three annually	All occupants
GROUP OR OCCUPANCY	FREQUENCY	PARTICIPATION								
Group A (college and university buildings)	Three annually	All occupants								
Group B (college and university buildings)	Three annually	All occupants								

	<p>one of which shall take place between September 1 and December 1. At least one of the drills shall use fire escapes, where provided. Where summer sessions are provided, at least one of the required drills shall be held during the first week of summer school. [Education Law Part 807]</p> <p><b>403.2.5 Education Law requirements for Group B college and university buildings.</b> In addition to other requirements, the frequency and timing of drills shall be in accordance with the requirements of Section 807.3 of the Education Law, which requires not less than 3 drills annually, one of which shall take place between September 1 and December 1. At least one of the drills shall use fire escapes, where provided. Where summer sessions are provided, at least one of the required drills shall be held during the first week of summer school. [Education Law Part 807]</p>
FC6	<p><b><u>Construction Requirements for Existing Buildings</u></b></p> <p>Remove retroactive construction requirements in the 2015 IFC by modifying the following sections to read:</p> <p><b>1101.1 Scope.</b> The provisions of this chapter shall apply to existing buildings.</p> <p><b>1103.1 Required construction.</b> When required by the International Existing Building Code, existing buildings shall comply with not less than the minimum provisions specified in Table 1103.1 and as further enumerated in Sections 1103.2 through 1103.10.</p> <p>The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to allow the elimination of fire protection systems or a reduction in the level of fire safety provided in buildings constructed in accordance with previously adopted code.</p> <p>Note: Exceptions remain unchanged</p>
FC7	<p><b><u>Explosives and Fireworks</u></b></p> <p>Modify the scope of chapter 56 concerning explosives and fireworks to read:</p> <p><b>5601.1 Scope.</b> Unless regulated by other laws or regulations, such as Penal Law 405 or Title 12 NYCRR Part 39, the provisions of this chapter shall govern the possession, manufacture, storage, handling, sale and use of explosives, explosive materials, fireworks, and small arms ammunition.</p>
FC8	<p><b><u>Abandoned Home Heating Oil Tanks</u></b></p> <p>Add a section concerning requirements for abandoned home heating oil tanks to read:</p> <p><b>5704.2.16 Abandonment of heating oil storage tanks.</b> The abandonment or removal of tanks used for storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises where stored, referred to in this section as heating oil storage tanks, and related piping in connection with the conversion of liquid fuel burning appliance to alternative fuel shall be in accordance with all of the following:</p>

	<p>1. The entire contents of the heating oil storage 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;</p> <p>2. If the heating oil storage tank is to be abandoned in place, 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;</p> <p>3. If the heating oil storage tank is to be removed, the vent line, oil fill pipe and related piping shall also be removed, or the oil fill pipe shall be filled with concrete;</p> <p>4. An appropriate and qualified inspector, as determined by the local government, shall cause an inspection to be made of the abandonment or removal in connection with the conversion to determine conformity with the uniform code; provide, however, that the local government official may waive such inspection for good cause shown; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">4. No approval of such abandonment or removal shall be granted unless written proof of the heating oil storage tank's oil fill pipe having been removed or filled with concrete in accordance with appropriate provisions of the uniform code has been provided by the property owner to the local inspector or, in the event that an inspection has been waived for good cause shown, to the local government official. [Executive Law 378, 13]</p>
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**Fire Code  
Additional Amendments**

Reviewed and prepared by: Dan Nichols

FC9	<p><b><u>Fire Protection Water Supplies</u></b></p> <p>Add an exception to section 507.2 concerning the requirement that fire protection water supplies be capable of providing the required fire slow to read:</p> <p><b>Exception:</b> Use of B103.3 may be approved by the fire code official.</p>
FC10	<p><b><u>Premises Identification</u></b></p> <p>Add an exception to section 505.1 concerning the requirement for visible premises identification to read:</p> <p><b>Exception:</b> Buildings identified under an addressing scheme as part of a countywide 911 numbering system.</p>

**Fire Code  
Deleted Amendments**

Reviewed and prepared by: Dan Nichols

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS SECTION(S)	2015 ICC SECTION(S)	TITLE	SUMMARY
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FC11	503.1.1	503.1.1	Fire Apparatus Access	FCNYS has a limitation of 300 feet distance to sprinkler protected buildings, exception for Residential Code buildings, and a clarification for additions
FC12	508.1	507.1	Fire department water supply	FCNYS has an exception for fire department water supply requirements for one- and two-family detached dwellings that are in areas without a municipal water system.
FC13	903.2.1, 903.2.3, 903.2.4	903.2.1, 903.2.3, 903.2.4	Automatic sprinkler protection	Raise the threshold for automatic sprinkler protection to 300 persons in Group A-1, A-3, and A-4 occupancies from the FCNYS 100 persons. Technical subcommittee recommended the change to 300 for A-3 and A-4.
FC14	308.4	308.1.3	Torches for removing paint	FCNYS prohibits using torches for removing paint. IFC permits the use of torches with safeguards.
FC15	903.2.10.3	903.2.11.3	Automatic sprinkler system	FCNYS sets the sprinkler height requirement at 30 feet. IFC is at 55 feet.
FC16	907.2.2.1	No reference	Automatic detection	FCNYS requires automatic detection in unsprinklered Group B occupancies greater than 100 people.
FC17	907.2.7.2	No reference	Automatic detection	FCNYS requires automatic detection in unsprinklered Group M occupancies greater than 100 people.
FC18	2206.7.6	2306.7.6	Hold-open device on fuel delivery nozzles	FCNYS prohibits fueling nozzles from having hold-open devices. Technical subcommittee recommended removal of this requirement.
FC19	3803.2.1.3	6103.2.1.3	Portable LPG containers in Group F	FCNYS prohibits the use of portable LPG containers in Group F occupancies, unless otherwise permitted. IFC allows up to 735 pounds (WC) manifold together.

## Property Maintenance Code Statutory Amendments

Reviewed and prepared by: Mark Blanke

PMC1	<p><b><u>Swimming Pools, Spas and Hot Tubs</u></b></p> <p>Retain the provisions concerning enclosures, gates, alarms, and safety covers for swimming pools, hot tubs and spas. [Executive Law 378(14)]</p>
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## Property Maintenance Code Additional Amendments

Reviewed and prepared by: Mark Blanke

PMC2	<p><b><u>Weeds</u></b></p> <p>Retain the provisions concerning weeds and plant growth to read:</p> <p><b>302.4 Weeds.</b> All premises and immediate exterior property shall be maintained free from weeds or plant growth in excess of 10 inches (254 mm).</p>
PMC3	<p><b><u>Habitable Space Ceiling Height</u></b></p>

	<p>Retain the exceptions to the requirement that habitable spaces, hallways, corridors, laundry areas, bathrooms, toilet rooms, and habitable basements areas have a clear ceiling height of not less than 7 feet to read:</p> <p>4. Manufactured homes regulated in the International Residential Code shall be permitted to retain ceiling heights provided at the time of manufacture</p> <p>5. Spaces legally in existence before January 1, 2003 and spaces for which a variance has been legally granted shall be allowed to be occupied</p> <p>6. Ceiling heights reduced by necessary repairs shall be no lower than 6 feet, 8 inches.</p>			
PMC4	<p><b><u>Owner-occupied Dwellings</u></b></p> <p>Retain the exceptions concerning owner-occupied one-family dwellings for the requirements that (1) all plumbing fixtures be connected to a water supply, (2) all kitchen sinks, lavatories, laundry facilities, bathtubs, and showers be supplied with hot or tempered and cold running water, (3) all plumbing fixtures be connected to a public sewer or private sewerage disposal system, (4) all dwellings be provided with heating equipment capable of maintaining a room temperature of 68°F, and, (5) every occupied building be equipped with an electrical system. The exception for each requirement to read:</p> <p><b>Exception:</b> Owner-occupied one-family dwellings subject to the approval of the code enforcement official.</p>			
PMC5	<p><b><u>Heat Supply</u></b></p> <p>Retain the provisions concerning heat supply requirements for units being rented or leased to read:</p> <p><b>602.3 Heat supply.</b> Every owner and operator of any building who rents, leases or lets one or more dwelling unit, rooming unit, dormitory or guestroom on terms, either expressed or implied, to furnish heat to the occupants thereof shall supply heat during the period from September 15th to May 31st to maintain a temperature of not less than 68°F (20°C) in all habitable rooms, bathrooms and toilet rooms.</p> <p>Note: Exceptions remain unchanged</p>			
<p><b>Property Maintenance Code</b> <b>Deleted Amendments</b></p>				
Reviewed and prepared by: Mark Blanke				
ITEM NO.	2010 NYS SECTION(S)	2015 ICC SECTION(S)	TITLE	SUMMARY
PMC6	202	202	Definitions	The PMCNYS has an amended definition for the terms “Rubbish”. This amended definition does not appear necessary.
PMC7	302.3.1	-	Off Street Parking Lots	The PMCNYS requires existing parking lots to provide accessible parking in accordance with the Building Code under certain conditions including when more than ½ of the parking lot is repaved or repainted.
PMC8	302.8	302.8	Motor Vehicles	The PMCNYS prohibits two or more inoperative or unlicensed motor vehicles to be parked, kept or stored on any premises except as otherwise provided for in statute or regulations. The IPMC prohibits all inoperative or unlicensed

				motor vehicles to be parked, kept or stored on any premises except as otherwise provided for in statute or regulations.
PMC9	304.3	304.3	Premises Identification	Both codes require numbered address identification. The PMCNYS adds an exception for buildings identified under a countywide 911 numbering system.
PMC10	404.2	404.2	Minimum room widths	Both codes require habitable rooms to have a minimum width of 7 feet. The PMCNYS has exceptions that include (1) manufactured homes, (2) spaces legally in existence before 1/1/03, and (3) spaces for which a variance has been granted.
PMC11	606.1.1	-	Maintenance and inspection	PMCNYS specifically requires elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators and platform lifts to meet the schedule of inspections of the Building Code and Appendix N of ASMA A17.1 and ASME A18.1
PMC12	608.1	-	Assistive Listening Systems	The PMCNYS requires an annual inspection of assistive listening devices and a certification of compliance with the Building Code.

### Existing Building Code Statutory Amendments

Reviewed and prepared by: Dan Nichols

There are no statutory amendments for the existing building code

### Existing Building Code Additional Amendments

Reviewed and prepared by: Dan Nichols

EBC1

#### Single Exit Buildings

Retain the provisions that permit single exit buildings for alteration level 2 and alteration level 3.

### Existing Building Code Deleted Amendments

Reviewed and prepared by: Dan Nichols

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS SECTION(S)	2015 ICC SECTION(S)	TITLE	SUMMARY
EBC2	305.5	None	Prescriptive Method-Energy	2010 EBCNYS exempts buildings undergoing a change of occupancy from meeting the ECCCNYNYS when using this method
EBC3	306	408	Prescriptive Method-Historic Buildings	2010 EBCNYS removes the option in the prescriptive method and references direct to the Historic Building chapter
EBC4	502.2	602.3	Work area Repairs-Historic Glazing	2010 EBCNYS has an exemption to allow replacement historic glazing not to be safety glazing in hazardous locations.

EBC5	503.2, 603.2, 802.3, 902.3	None	Work area method- Nightclubs	2010 EBCNYS prohibits the continued use of non-conforming foam plastics in all sections and requires fire protection systems in Alt. 3 and Change of Occupancy.
EBC6	605.1	None	Work area method, Alt.1- Type B units	2010 EBCNYS has an exemption for Type B units in existing buildings and facilities
EBC7	701.3	801.3	Work area method, Alt.2- Ceiling height	2010 EBCNYS has an exemption for 6-8 ceiling and 6-4 obstructions in basement spaces of R, M, B, and S.
EBC8	704.2.1.1	804.2.2.1	Work area method, Alt.2- Sprinkler coverage	2010 EBCNYS has an additional requirement of 2-hour separation when using the single tenant work area exemption for automatic sprinkler installation [2015 has similar language]
EBC9	705.2	805.2	Work area method, Alt.2- Pre-existing means of egress	2010 EBCNYS allows alteration of pre-existing means of egress components [2015 has similar language]
EBC10	705.3.1.2.4	None	Work area method, Alt.2- Termination of fire escapes	2010 EBCNYS has additional requirements for the termination area of fire escapes
EBC11	705.7	805.7	Work area method, Alt.2- Means of egress lighting	2010 EBCNYS matches the existing building requirements of the 2010 FCNYS [2015 IEBC Similar]
EBC12	806.2, 912.8	None	Work area method, Alt.3 and Change of Occupancy- Type B Units	2010 EBCNYS requires 25% in certain R-2 and R-3 buildings
EBC13	907.1	None	Work area method, Change of Occupancy- Gravity Loads	2010 BCNYS has an exemption for small area buildings from a structural evaluation.
EBC14	912.8	None	Work area method, Change of Occupancy- Toilet Room	2010 EBCNYS requires the installation of at least one accessible toilet room where otherwise provided
EBC15	1002.2	None	Work area method, Additions- Increased area	2010 EBCNYS allows for a 125% expansion of one- and two-story buildings above the BCNYS
EBC16	1101.3	1201.3	Work area method, historic buildings- special occupancy	2010 EBCNYS expands the allowance for Group regulation from 3,000 to 3,500 square feet
EBC17	1103.6	1203.5	Work area method, historic buildings- stairway enclosure	2010 EBCNYS allows for enclosures to just be tight fitting doors and construction for up to four stories in place of three stories. Also allows the removal of the enclosure on one existing stairway.
EBC18	1103.12.2, 1103.13	None	Work area method, historic buildings- historic doors, walls and floor-ceiling assemblies	2010 EBCNYS allows for those items to stay in place when otherwise prohibited by the FCNYS
EBC19	1106.3	None	Work area method, historic buildings- seismic	2010 EBCNYS directs the user to alternate methods and materials for seismic upgrades that damage the historic character of the building.

EBC20	1101.2.1	None	Work area method, historic buildings- referenced standards	2010 EBCNYS allows for the use of NFPA 914 and NFPA 101A as compliance methods.
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**Energy Code (Residential Provisions Only)**  
**Statutory Amendments**

Reviewed and prepared by: Joseph Hill

EC1	<p><b><u>Pool Covers</u></b></p> <p>Retain the provision concerning pool covers for heated pools to read:</p> <p><b>403.9.3 Pool covers.</b> Heated pools shall be equipped with a vapor-retardant pool cover on or at the water surface. Pools heated to more than 90 degrees F (32 degrees C) shall have a pool cover with a minimum insulation value of R-12.</p> <p>Note: ECCCNY 2015 is less restrictive than the ECCCNY 2010(IRC 2009) for Pool cover requirements Current code requires an R-12 pool cover. The IECC 2015 deletes the insulation requirement.</p>
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**Energy Code (Residential Provisions Only)**  
**Additional Amendments**

Reviewed and prepared by: Joseph Hill

EC2	<p><b><u>Definitions</u></b></p> <p>Retain or slightly modify definitions to read as follows:</p> <p><b>AREA WEIGHTED AVERAGE.</b> A mathematical technique for combining different amounts of various components, based on proportional relevance, into a single number. Weighted averaging may be used where there is more than one <i>R</i>-value for floor, wall, or ceiling insulation, or more than one <i>U</i>-factor for fenestration in a building. As an example, the area weighted average for window fenestration <i>U</i>-factors equals <math>(Area 1 \times U\text{-factor } 1) + (Area 2 \times U\text{-factor } 2) + \dots / \text{Total Area} = \text{maximum allowable fenestration } U\text{-factor}</math>.</p> <p><b>BUILDING.</b> Any structure which is fixed and enclosed, including associated equipment, which utilize electricity or fossil fuel. The word "building" shall include "factory manufactured homes" as defined in Section four hundred-c of article eighteen-B of the Executive Law.</p> <p><b>GROUP R BUILDINGS.</b> Are commercial buildings for the purposes of this code when used as described in the Building Code (Section 310) of New York State as R-1 uses (eg., transient hotels) or any of the following building uses when over 3 stories in height: R-2 (eg., apartment building or dormitory use), R-3 or R-4.</p> <p><b>RESIDENTIAL BUILDING.</b> For the purposes of this code, residential building includes detached one- and two-family dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings (townhouses) not more than three stories in height above grade, manufactured homes (as defined in Executive Law</p>
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	<p>Section 601[7]), and factory manufactured homes (as defined in 19 NYCRR Section 1209.1[g]). R-3 buildings, as well as R-2 and R-4 buildings three stories or less in height above grade.</p> <p>Add the following definitions to read:</p> <p><b>RATED DESIGN.</b> A description of the proposed building used to determine the energy rating index.</p> <p><b>ERI REFERENCE DESIGN.</b> A version of the <i>rated design</i> that meets the minimum requirements of Tables 404.5.2 (1) and 404.5.2 (2) of the 2006 International Energy Conservation Code.</p>
EC3	<p><b><u>Wood Frame Insulation</u></b></p> <p>Add a footnote j to Table R402.1.2 (Insulation and Fenestration Requirements by Component) to read:</p> <p>j. Where continuous insulation is installed over wood sheathing, an approved drainage plane material is required to be installed between the continuous insulation and the wood sheathing.</p>
EC4	<p><b><u>Tenant Separation Walls</u></b></p> <p>Retain the provision concerning mandatory tenant separation walls to read:</p> <p><b>E402.2.12 Tenant separation walls. (Mandatory).</b> Fire separations between dwelling units in two-family dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings (townhouses) shall be insulated to no less than R-10 and the walls shall be air sealed in accordance with §E402.4.1 of this chapter. (Adding this Section will require renumbering as Section R402.2.14)</p>
EC5	<p><b><u>Testing-Building Thermal Envelope</u></b></p> <p>Retain the provision concerning providing thermal envelope air leakage test results to the code enforcement official to read:</p> <p>Test results shall be provided to the code enforcement official and shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Name and place of business of the tester;</li> <li>b. Address of the building which was tested;</li> <li>c. Conditioned floor area of dwelling, calculated in accordance with ANSI Z65-1996, except that conditioned floor area shall include areas where the ceiling height is less than 5 feet (1524 mm);</li> <li>d. Measurement of ACH50; and</li> <li>e. Certification of accuracy of test results and signature of tester.</li> </ul> <p>( Add to end of Section R402.4.1.2 Testing)</p>
EC6	<p><b><u>Testing</u></b></p> <p>Add a provision to allow a special test protocol for multiple family dwelling units to read:</p>

	<p><b>R402.4.1.2 Testing (Building thermal envelope).</b> For other Residential groups (R2, R3, R4), each dwelling unit shall be tested and verified as having an air leakage rate not exceeding 0.3 CFM<sub>50</sub> per square foot of enclosure surface area (i.e., the sum of the area of walls between dwelling units, exterior walls, ceiling, and floor) in Climate Zones 4 through 6. Testing shall be conducted with a blower door at a pressure of .2 inches w.g. (50 Pascals). Testing shall be conducted in accordance with ASHRAE/ASTM E779. ( Add to end of Section R402.4.1.2 Testing, directly after EC5 above)</p>
EC7	<p><b><u>Wood Frame Wall R-Value</u></b></p> <p>Add a footnote to the wood framed wall R-value of Table R402.1.2 (Insulation and fenestration requirements by component) to read:</p> <p>Where continuous insulation is installed over wood sheathing, an approved drainage plane material is required to be installed between the continuous insulation and the wood sheathing.</p>
EC8	<p><b><u>Energy Rating Index</u></b></p> <p>Modify the following provisions of the IECC, indicated by strike out and underlining, concerning energy rating index compliance alternative:</p> <p><b>R406.3 Energy Rating Index.</b> The ERI shall be a numerical integer value that is based on a linear scale constructed such that the <i>ERI reference design</i> has an Index value of 100 and a home that uses no net purchased energy has an Index value of 0. Each integer value on the scale shall represent a one percent (1%) change in the total energy use of the <i>rated design</i> relative to the total energy use of the <i>ERI reference design</i>. <del>The ERI shall consider all energy used in the dwelling unit.</del> <u>The ERI shall consider all energy loads used in the dwelling unit as regulated by the provisions of this code including lighting and plug loads installed at the time of final inspection.</u></p> <p><del><b>R406.3.1 ERI Reference Design.</b> The <i>ERI reference design</i> shall be configured such that it meets the minimum requirements of the 2006 International Energy Conservation Code prescriptive requirements. The proposed residence shall be shown to have an annual total normalized Modified Loads that are less than or equal to the annual total Loads of the <i>ERI reference design</i>.</del></p> <p><b><u>R406.4.1 Equipment and device verification.</u></b> <u>The efficiency of the equipment and devices used for the proposed design shall be specified in the construction documents. The equipment or device efficiency shall be readily observable for inspection after the equipment or device is installed.</u></p> <p><b>R406.6.1 Minimum capabilities.</b> Calculation procedures used to comply with this section shall be software tools capable of calculating the energy rating index as described in Section R406.3, and shall include the following capabilities:</p> <p>Items 1 -4 remain the same,</p> <p>Add item #5;</p> <p><u>5. Calculations that account for the differences in the heating, cooling and hot water equipment efficiencies of the <i>reference design</i> and the <i>proposed design</i>, and normalize for the differences in fuel types.</u></p>
<p><b>Energy Code (Residential Provisions Only)</b></p>	

## Deleted Amendments

Reviewed and prepared by: Joseph Hill

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS SECTION(S)	2015 SECTION(S)	TITLE	SUMMARY
EC9	202	R202	Definitions	The ECCCNYS has amended definitions for the terms “Building”, “Conditioned Space” and “Registered Design Professional”.
EC10	303.1.5	-	Fireplaces	<p>The ECCCNYS has the following provision regarding fireplaces that is not included in the IECC.</p> <p><b>§E303.1.5 Fireplaces</b> Tight-fitting noncombustible fireplace doors to control infiltration losses shall be installed on fireplace openings as provided herein:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Masonry fireplaces or fireplace units designed to allow an open burn.</li> <li>2. Decorative appliances (ANSI Standard Z21.60 gaslog style unit) installed in vented solid fuel fireplaces.</li> <li>3. Vented decorative gas fireplace appliances (ANSI Standard Z21.50 unit).</li> </ol> <p>Fireplaces shall be provided with a source of combustion air as required by the fireplace construction provisions of the <i>Building Code of New York State</i>, the <i>Residential Code of New York State</i> or the <i>New York City Construction Codes</i>, as applicable.</p>
EC11	402.1.5  402.1.5.1 Table 402.1.5.1  402.1.5.2	-	Siding attachment over foam sheathing  Direct siding attachment  Offset siding attachment	The ECCCNYS includes a provision that specifies minimum siding attachment requirements over foam plastic sheathing to support siding that is not included in the IECC.
EC12	402.2.11	402.2.13	Thermally isolated sunroom insulation (Prescriptive)	<p>The ECCCNYS includes the following modified requirement for sunrooms.</p> <p><b>§E402.2.11 Thermally isolated sunroom insulation (Prescriptive).</b> For sunroom additions not exceeding 500 square feet (46 m<sup>2</sup>) in area, the minimum ceiling insulation <i>R</i>-values shall be R-19 in Zone 4 and R-24 in Zones 5 and 6. The minimum wall <i>R</i>-value shall be R-13 in all zones. New wall(s), windows and doors separating such sunroom addition from</p>

				conditioned space shall meet the <i>building thermal envelope</i> requirements of Table E402.1.1.
EC13	402.4.1  Item #12	402.4.1	Building thermal envelope	<p>The ECCCNYS includes the following provision concerning limiting air leakage and sealing requirements for sill plates and headers.</p> <p><b>§E402.4 Air leakage. (Mandatory).</b>  12. Sill plates and headers. Foam plastic (spray foam insulation) shall be permitted to be spray applied to a sill plate, header, and rim joists without the thermal barrier as specified in the <i>Residential Code of New York State</i>, §RR314.4 subject to all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The maximum thickness of the foam plastic shall be 3 1/4 inches (83 mm).</li> <li>b. The density of the foam plastic shall be in the range of 0.5 to 2.0 pounds per cubic foot (8 to 32 kg/m<sup>3</sup>).</li> <li>c. The foam plastic shall have a flame spread index of 25 or less and an accompanying smoke developed index of 450 or less when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84.</li> </ul>
EC14	402.5	402.1.1	Vapor retarders (Mandatory)	<p><b>§E402.5 Vapor retarders. (Mandatory).</b> Class I or II vapor retarders are required on the interior side of frame walls in Zones 5 and 6 for all above grade framed walls, and floors and ceilings where the framed cavity is not ventilated to allow moisture to escape.</p> <p><b>Exceptions:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Basement walls.</i></li> <li>2. Below-grade portion of any wall.</li> <li>3. Construction where moisture or its freezing will not damage the materials.</li> </ol> <p><b>§E402.5.1 Class III vapor retarders.</b> Class III vapor retarders shall be permitted where the conditions in Table E402.5.1 are met.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>TABLE E402.5.1 CLASS III VAPOR RETARDERS<sup>1</sup></b></p>

				<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1052 224 1215 315">ZONE</th> <th data-bbox="1215 224 1892 315">CLASS III VAPOR RETARDERS PERMITTED FOR:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1052 315 1215 500">5</td> <td data-bbox="1215 315 1892 500"> Vented cladding over OSB  Vented cladding over Plywood  Vented cladding over Fiberboard  Vented cladding over Gypsum  Insulated sheathing with <i>R</i>-value &gt; 5 over 2x4 wall  Insulated sheathing with <i>R</i>-value &gt; 7.5 over 2x6 wall </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1052 500 1215 623">6</td> <td data-bbox="1215 500 1892 623"> Vented cladding over Fiberboard  Vented cladding over Gypsum  Insulated sheathing with <i>R</i>-value &gt; 7.5 over 2x4 wall  Insulated sheathing with <i>R</i>-value &gt; 11.25 over 2x6 wall </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="1052 623 1892 795">1. Spray foam with a minimum density of 2 lbs/ft<sup>3</sup> (2.98 kg/m) applied to the interior cavity side of OSB, plywood, fiberboard, insulating sheathing or gypsum is deemed to meet the insulating sheathing requirement where the spray foam <i>R</i>-value meets or exceeds the specified insulating sheathing <i>R</i>-value.</p> <p data-bbox="1052 812 1892 909"><b>§E402.5.2 Vapor retarder class.</b> The vapor retarder class shall be based on the manufacturer's certified testing or a tested assembly. The following shall be deemed to meet the class specified:</p> <p data-bbox="1052 925 1892 974">Class I: Sheet polyethylene, unperforated aluminum foil.</p> <p data-bbox="1052 990 1892 1071">Class II: Kraft-faced fiberglass batt, or low perm paint (0.1 &lt; perm &lt;= 1.0).</p> <p data-bbox="1052 1088 1892 1136">Class III: Latex or enamel paint.</p> <p data-bbox="1052 1153 1892 1250"><b>§E402.5.3 Minimum clear air spaces and vented openings for vented cladding.</b> For the purposes of this section, vented cladding shall include the following minimum clear air spaces or vented siding:</p> <p data-bbox="1052 1266 1892 1364">1. Stucco with a 3/8-inch (9.52 mm) clear airspace with 3/8-inch (9.52 mm) continuous slot vent openings at the top and bottom of each wall.</p>	ZONE	CLASS III VAPOR RETARDERS PERMITTED FOR:	5	Vented cladding over OSB Vented cladding over Plywood Vented cladding over Fiberboard Vented cladding over Gypsum Insulated sheathing with <i>R</i> -value > 5 over 2x4 wall Insulated sheathing with <i>R</i> -value > 7.5 over 2x6 wall	6	Vented cladding over Fiberboard Vented cladding over Gypsum Insulated sheathing with <i>R</i> -value > 7.5 over 2x4 wall Insulated sheathing with <i>R</i> -value > 11.25 over 2x6 wall
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				<p>2. Brick with a 2-inch (51 mm) clear airspace behind the brick with vents at both the top and bottom of the brick. The vents shall be 3/8 inch x 2.5-inch (9.52 mm x 63 mm) openings every third brick at both the bottom and top.</p> <p>3. Stone or masonry veneer with a 2-inch (51 mm) clear airspace behind the stone with vents at the top and bottom. The vents shall have at least 1 square inch of vent area for every 24 inches (610 mm) of wall.</p> <p>4. Panel siding with 3/8-inch (9.52 mm) clear airspace with 3/8-inch (9.52 mm) continuous slot vent openings at both the top and bottom of each wall.</p> <p>5. Wood, wood based, or fiber cement siding with either a 1/4-inch (6.35 mm) clear airspace; or alternatively a 1/4-inch (6.35 mm) gap between the horizontal siding laps.</p> <p>6. Vinyl lap siding applied directly to a weather resistive barrier.</p> <p>7. Manufactured stone veneer with a 3/8-inch (9.52 mm) clear airspace with 3/8-inch (9.52 mm) continuous slot vent openings at both the top and bottom of each wall.</p> <p>8. Other approved clear air spaces and vented openings.</p>
<p><b>All Codes Additional Amendments</b></p>				
C1	<p><b><u>Scope and Administration</u></b></p> <p>Delete chapter 1 concerning the scope and administration of each code replace it with new language which reads similar to current scope and administration requirements of each code to reflect current regulations.</p>			
C2	<p><b><u>Definitions</u></b></p> <p>Maintain certain definitions including “Authority Having Jurisdiction”, “Code Enforcement Official”,</p>			