



CBC 2025 FLS Updates

IOR Recert 2025 Code Cycle

Part 1 Administration

Chapters 1 and 2





Wildland-urban interface zone.

Chapter 1

SECTION 1.10

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND INFORMATION/OFFICE OF STATEWIDE HEALTH HOSPITAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

1.10.6

Chemical Dependency Recovery Hospital Responsibilities

1.10.6 OSHPD 6. Specific scope of application of the agency responsible for enforcement, enforcement agency and the specific authority to adopt and enforce such provisions of this code, unless otherwise stated.

Application—Chemical dependency recovery hospital not within an acute care hospital building or an acute psychiatric facility.

Enforcing agency—Local building department.

101.4.8, Chapter 7A Wildland-Urban Interface

101.4.8 Wildland-Urban Interface. The provisions of Part 7, the California Wildland-Urban Interface Code, shall apply to buildings and structures built in the wildland-urban interface (WUI) or a Fire Hazard Severity Zone.

CHAPTER 7A [SFM]

MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION METHODS FOR EXTERIOR WILDFIRE EXPOSURE

User notes: Provisions for Materials and Construction Methods for Exterior Wildfire Exposure are now located in Part 7, California Wildland Urban Interface Code. See Section 101.4.8 Wildland-Urban Interface.

Chapter 1

104

Building Official Duties and Powers

104.2.1 Listed compliance.

104.2.2 Technical assistance.

104.2.2.1 Cost.

104.2.2.2 Preparer qualifications.

104.2.2.3 Content.

.....Reformatting of 104 and 104.11-AMCs

Chapter 2

- [BE]AUTOMATIC FLUSH BOLT. Door-locking hardware, installed on the inactive leaf of a pair of doors, which has a bolt that is extended automatically into the door frame or floor when the active leaf is closed after the inactive leaf, and which holds the inactive leaf in a closed position. When the active leaf is opened, the automatic flush bolt retracts the bolt or rod, allowing the inactive leaf to be opened (see “Constant latching bolt,” “Dead bolt,” “Manual bolt”).
- **[F] AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM.** An automatic sprinkler system is an integrated network of piping and fire sprinklers designed in accordance with fire protection standards.

Chapter 2

- **[BS]BUILDING-INTEGRATED PHOTOVOLTAIC (BIPV) ROOF COVERING.** A BIPV system that also functions as a roof covering. Coverings include, but are not limited to, shingles, tiles and roof panels.
- [BS]BUILDING-INTEGRATED PHOTOVOLTAIC (BIPV) ROOF PANEL. A photovoltaic panel that functions as a component of the building envelope.
- **[BS]BUILDING-INTEGRATED PHOTOVOLTAIC (BIPV) SYSTEM.** A building system that incorporates photovoltaic modules and functions as an integral part of the building envelope, such as roof assemblies and roof coverings, exterior wall envelopes and exterior wall coverings, and fenestration.

Chapter 2

- [F]CARBON MONOXIDE SOURCE. A piece of commonly used equipment or permanently installed appliance, fireplace or process that produces or emits carbon monoxide gas.
- [BG]COMPUTER ROOM. A room or portions of a building used primarily to house information technology equipment (ITE) and serving an ITE load less than or equal to 10 kW or 20 W/ft² (215 W/m²) of conditioned floor area.

Chapter 2

- [BE]CONSTANT LATCHING BOLT. Door-locking hardware installed on the inactive leaf of a pair of doors consisting of a bolt that automatically latches into the door frame or floor, holding the inactive leaf in a closed position. The latch bolt is retracted manually to allow the inactive leaf to be opened.
- [BF]CONTINUITY HEAD-OF-WALL SYSTEM. An assemblage of specific materials or products that are designed to resist the passage of fire through voids created at the intersection of fire barriers and the underside of roof assemblies that are not fire-resistance rated for a prescribed period of time.

Chapter 2

- **[BG]DATA CENTER.** A room or building, or portions thereof, used primarily to house information technology equipment (ITE) and serving a total ITE load greater than 10 kW and 20 W/ft² (215 W/m²) of conditioned floor area.
- **[BE]DEAD BOLT.** Door locking hardware with a bolt that is extended and retracted by action of the lock mechanism (see “Automatic flush bolt,” “Constant latching bolt,” “Manual bolt”).
- **[BF]EXTERIOR WALL ASSEMBLY.** A system including the exterior wall covering, framing, and components such as weather-resistive barriers and insulating materials. This system provides protection of the building structural members and conditioned interior space from the detrimental effects of the exterior environment.

Chapter 2

- **[BF]F RATING.** The time period that the through-penetration firestop system, perimeter fire containment system or continuity head-of-wall system limits the spread of fire through the penetration or void.
- **FIRE PROTECTION RATING.** The period of time that an opening protective prevents or retards the passage of excessive flames ~~will maintain the ability to~~ confine a fire as determined by tests prescribed in Section 715. Ratings are stated in hours or minutes.

Chapter 2

- **[F]FLAMMABLE GAS.** A material that is a gas at 68°F (20°C) or less at 14.7 pounds per square inch atmosphere (psia) (101 kPa) of pressure [a material that has a boiling point of 68°F (20°C) or less at 14.7 psia (101 kPa)] subdivided as follows:

1. Category 1A. A gas that meets either of the following:

1.1. A gas which is ignitable at 14.7 psia (101 kPa) when in a mixture of 13 percent or less by volume with air.

1.2. A gas with a flammable range at 14.7 psia (101 kPa) with air of at least 12 percent, regardless of the lower limit, unless data shows compliance with Category 1B.

2. Category 1B.

A gas which meets the flammability criteria for Category 1A, is not pyrophoric or chemically unstable, and meets one or more of the following:

2.1. A lower flammability limit of more than 6 percent by volume of air.

2.2. A fundamental burning velocity of less than 3.9 inches/second (99 mm/s).

The limits specified shall be determined at 14.7 psi (101 kPa) of pressure and a temperature of 68°F (20°C) in accordance with ASTM E681.

Where not otherwise specified, the term “flammable gas” includes both Category 1A and 1B.

Chapter 2

FREESTANDING BUILDING OR STRUCTURE. [OSHPD 1, 1R, 2, 4 & 5] A building or structure that is freestanding, as defined in the California Administrative Code Section 7-111, and is separated from any adjacent buildings or structures that meet the following criteria:

1. Structural separations comply with the applicable provisions of this code.

2. Fire-resistance-rated construction separations comply with the applicable provisions of the California Building Standards code.

3. Buildings on the same lot comply with the height and area limitations of this code.

~Definitions for Freestanding Acute Psychiatric Building (APB) [OSHPD 5] and Freestanding Skilled Nursing Building (SNB) [OSHPD 2], already exist.

Chapter 2

- GYPSUM BOARD. ~~The generic name for a family of sheet products consisting of a noncombustible core primarily of gypsum with paper surfacing.~~ A type of gypsum panel product consisting of a noncombustible core primarily of gypsum with paper surfacing.
- [F]HYBRID FIRE EXTINGUISHING SYSTEM. A system that utilizes a combination of atomized water and inert gas to extinguish fire.

Chapter 2

[BG]INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT (ITE).Computers, data storage, servers and network communication equipment.

[BG]INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT FACILITIES (ITEF).Data centers and computer rooms used primarily to house information technology equipment.

[BF]INSULATED METAL PANEL (IMP).A factory manufactured panel consisting of metal facings and an insulation core intended for use as a system forming an exterior wall, an exterior wall covering, a roof covering or a roof assembly of a building.

[BF]INSULATED VINYL SIDING.A continuous insulation cladding product, with manufacturer-installed foam plastic insulating material as an integral part of the cladding product, having a thermal resistance not less than R-2.

Chapter 2

- **INTUMESCENT FIRE-RESISTANT COATINGS-RESISTIVE MATERIALS.** A ~~thin film~~ liquid mixture applied to substrates by brush, roller, spray or trowel which expands into a protective foamed insulating layer to provide fire-resistant resistive-protection of the substrates when exposed to flame or intense heat.
- **[BS]LANDSCAPED ROOF.** An area over a roof assembly incorporating planters, vegetation, hardscaping or other similar decorative appurtenances that are not part of the roof assembly.

Chapter 2

[BE]MANUAL BOLT. Door-locking hardware operable from one side of the door, or from the edge of a door leaf, with a bolt or rod extended and retracted by manual movement of the bolt or rod, such as a manual flush bolt or manual surface bolt (see “Automatic flush bolt,” “Constant latching bolt,” “Dead bolt”).

Chapter 2

[BS]METAL BUILDING SYSTEM. An integrated set of fabricated components and assemblies that form a complete or partial building shell that is designed by the manufacturer. This system typically includes but is not limited to primary framing composed of built-up structural steel members, secondary members that are cold-formed steel or open-web steel joists, a metal panel roof system and exterior wall cladding. The system is manufactured in a manner that permits plant or field inspection prior to assembly or erection.

Chapter 2

[BG]OCCUPIABLE ROOF. An exterior space on a roof that is designed for human occupancy, other than maintenance or repair, and is equipped with a means of egress system meeting the requirements of this code.

OFF-SITE CONSTRUCTION. [OSHPD 1, 1R, 2, 4 & 5] A modular building, modular component or panelized system that is designed and constructed in compliance with Section 1710 or 1710A of this code and is wholly or in substantial part fabricated or assembled in off-site fabrication plants for installation (or assembly and installation) on a separate building site and has been fabricated in such a manner that all parts or processes cannot be inspected at the installation site without disassembly or damage.

Chapter 2

- **[BS]PUBLIC-OCCUPANCY TEMPORARY STRUCTURE.** Any building or structure erected for a period of 1 year or less that serves an assembly occupancy or other public use. [DSA-SS, DSA-SS/CC] The classification of public-occupancy temporary structure shall not be applied to any school building as defined in Section 4-314 of the California Administrative Code.

Chapter 2

[BF]RESPONSIVE VAPOR RETARDER. A vapor retarder material complying with a vapor retarder class of Class I or II, but that also has a vapor permeance of 1 perm or greater in accordance with ASTM E96, water method (Procedure B).

[BS]SERVICE LIFE. The period of time that a structure serves its intended purpose. For temporary structures, this shall be the cumulative time of service for sequential temporary events that may occur in multiple locations. For public-occupancy temporary structures, this is assumed to be a minimum of 10 years.

[BG]SMOKE PROTECTIVE CURTAIN ASSEMBLY FOR HOISTWAY. An automatic-closing smoke and draft control curtain assembly.

Chapter 2

[F]SPRINKLER EXPRESS RISER. A vertical pipe used to supply water to sprinkler systems in a multiple-story building.

Chapter 2

T RATING. The time period that the penetration firestop system, including the penetrating item or continuity head-of-wall system, limits the maximum temperature rise to 325°F (181°C) above its initial temperature through the penetration or void on the nonfire side when tested in accordance with ASTM E 814 or UL 1479.

[BS]TEMPORARY EVENT. A single use during the service life of a public-occupancy temporary structure at a given location that includes its installation, inspection, use and occupancy, and dismantling.

[BS]TEMPORARY STRUCTURE. Any building or structure erected for a period of 180 days or less to support temporary events. Temporary structures include a range of structure types (public-occupancy temporary structures, temporary special event structures, tents, umbrellas and other membrane structures, relocatable buildings, temporary bleachers, etc.) for a range of purposes (storage, equipment protection, dining, workspace, assembly, etc.).

Chapter 2

[BS]TYPE X. A type of gypsum panel product with special core additives to increase the fire resistance as specified by the applicable standards listed in Table 2506.2 (see the definition of “Gypsum panel product”).

Chapter 2

[F]VERTICAL WATER SUPPLY ZONE. A vertical fire protection zone within the standpipe system or group of floors supplied by a single sprinkler express riser in a high-rise building established by pressure limitations based on the design.

Part 2 Building Planning

Chapters 3-6



Chapter 3

304.1 Business Group B. Business Group B occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for office, professional or service-type transactions, including storage of records and accounts. Business occupancies shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

....

Electronic data processing entry

...

Lithium-ion or lithium metal battery testing, research and development

Chapter 3

306.2 Moderate-hazard factory industrial, Group F-1. Factory industrial uses which are not classified as Factory Industrial F-2 Low Hazard shall be classified as F-1 Moderate Hazard and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

...

Beverages: over ~~16~~ 20-percent alcohol content

...

Energy storage systems (ESS) in dedicated use buildings

[Energy storage systems \(ESS\) and equipment containing lithium-ion or lithium metal batteries](#)

...

[Lithium-ion batteries](#)

...

[Vehicles powered by lithium-ion or lithium metal batteries](#)

Chapter 3

- SECTION 307 HIGH-HAZARD GROUP H
- **[F] 307.1 High-hazard Group H.** High-hazard Group H occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, that involves the manufacturing, processing, generation or storage of materials that constitute a physical or health hazard in quantities in excess of those allowed in control areas complying with Section 414, based on the maximum allowable quantity limits for control areas set forth in Tables 307.1(1) and 307.1(2). Hazardous occupancies are classified in Groups H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4 and H-S and shall be in accordance with this section, the requirements of Section 415 and the California Fire Code. Hazardous materials stored, or used on top of roofs or canopies shall be classified as ~~outdoor~~ rooftop storage or use and shall comply with the California Fire Code.

[F] TABLE 307.1(1)—MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY PER CONTROL AREA OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS POSING A PHYSICAL HAZARD^{a, i, l, m}

MATERIAL	CLASS	GROUP WHEN THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY IS EXCEEDED	STORAGE ^b			USE-CLOSED SYSTEMS ^b			USE-OPEN SYSTEMS ^b			
			Solid pounds (cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)	Gas (cubic feet at NTP)	Solid pounds (cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)	Gas (cubic feet at NTP)	Solid pounds (cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)		
Combustible dust	NA	H-2	See Note o	NA	NA	See Note o	NA	NA	See Note o	NA		
Combustible fiber ^o	Loose	H-3	(100)	NA	NA	(100)	NA	NA	(20)	NA		
	Baled		(1,000)			(1,000)			(200)			
Combustible liquid ⁿ	II	H-2 or H-3	NA	120 ^{d, e}	NA	NA	120 ^d	NA	NA	30 ^d		
	IIIA	H-2 or H-3		330 ^{d, e}			330 ^d			80 ^d		
	IIIB	NA		13,200 ^{d, f}			13,200 ^d			3,300 ^d		
Cryogenic flammable	NA	H-2	NA	45 ^d	NA	NA	45 ^d	NA	NA	10 ^d		
Cryogenic inert	NA	NA	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA		
Cryogenic oxidizing	NA	H-3	NA	45 ^d	NA	NA	45 ^d	NA	NA	10 ^d		
Explosives	Division 1.1	H-1	1 ^{e, g}	(1) ^{e, g}	NA	0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g	NA	0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g		
	Division 1.2	H-1	1 ^{e, g}	(1) ^{e, g}		0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g		0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g		
	Division 1.3	H-1 or H-2	5 ^{e, g}	(5) ^{e, g}		1 ^g	(1) ^g		1 ^g	(1) ^g		
	Division 1.4	H-3	50 ^{e, g}	(50) ^{e, g}		50 ^g	(50) ^g		NA	NA		
	Division 1.4G	H-3	125 ^{e, k}	NA		NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	
	Division 1.5	H-1	1 ^{e, g}	(1) ^{e, g}		0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g		0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g		
	Division 1.6	H-1	1 ^{e, g}	NA		NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	
Flammable gas	Gaseous 1A (High BV) ^p	H-2	NA	NA	1,000 ^{d, e}	NA	NA	1,000 ^{d, e}	NA	NA		
	Gaseous 1B (High BV) ^p											
	Gaseous 1B (Low BV) ^p										162,500 ^{d, e}	
	Liquefied 1A (High BV) ^p										(150) ^{d, e}	(150) ^{d, e}
	Liquefied 1B (High BV) ^p										(10,000) ^d	NA
	1B (Low BV) ^p											
Flammable liquid ⁿ	IA	H-2 or H-3	NA	30 ^{d, e}	NA	NA	30 ^d	NA	NA	10 ^d		
	IB and IC			120 ^{d, e}			120 ^d			30 ^d		
Flammable liquid, combination (IA, IB, IC) ⁿ	NA	H-2 or H-3	NA	120 ^{d, e, h}	NA	NA	120 ^{d, h}	NA	NA	30 ^{d, h}		
Flammable solid	NA	H-3	125 ^{d, e}	NA	NA	125 ^d	NA	NA	25 ^d	NA		
Inert gas	Gaseous	NA	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA		
	Liquefied	NA	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA		
	UD	H-1	1 ^{e, g}	(1) ^{e, g}		0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g		0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g		
	I	H-2	5 ^{d, e}	(5) ^{d, e}		1 ^d	(1) ^d		1 ^d	(1) ^d		

Chapter 3

Chapter 3

SECTION 307 HIGH-HAZARD GROUP H

[F] 307.4 High-hazard Group H-2. Buildings and structures containing materials that pose a deflagration hazard or a hazard from accelerated burning shall be classified as Group H-2. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

...

Category 1A Flammable gases

Category 1B flammable gases having a burning velocity greater than 3.9 inches per second (10 cm/s).

Chapter 3

[F] 307.5 High-hazard Group H-3.

Buildings and structures containing materials that readily support combustion or that pose a physical hazard shall be classified as Group H-3. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

...

Category 1B flammable gases having a burning velocity of 3.9 inches per second (10 cm/s) or less.

Chapter 3

SECTION 311 STORAGE GROUP S

311.2 Moderate-hazard storage, Group S-1. Buildings occupied for storage uses that are not classified as Group S-2, including, but not limited to, storage of the following:

Aerosol products, Levels 2 and 3, [aerosol cooking spray, plastic aerosol 3 \(PA3\)](#)

...

Beverages over ~~16~~[20](#)-percent alcohol content

...

[Lithium-ion or lithium metal batteries](#)

...

[Vehicle repair garages for vehicles powered by lithium-ion or lithium metal batteries](#)

Chapter 4

- **[BS] 403.2.2.1 Wall assembly materials—soft body impact.**

~~The panels making up the enclosures for interior exit stairways and elevator hoistway enclosures shall meet or exceed Soft Body Impact Classification Level 2 as measured by the test method described in ASTM C1629/C1629M when tested from the exterior side of the enclosure.~~

[BS] 403.2.2.1 Wall assembly materials.

Where an interior exit stairway enclosure or an elevator hoistway enclosure is constructed as an interior wall of the building, the panels applied to the exterior of the enclosure shall be in accordance with one of the following:

1.The wall assembly shall incorporate not fewer than two layers of impact-resistant panels, each of which meets or exceeds Soft Body Impact Classification Level 2 and Hard Body Impact Classification Level 2 as measured by the test method described in ASTM C1629/C1629M.

2.The wall assembly shall incorporate not fewer than one layer of impact-resistant panels that meet or exceed Soft Body Impact Classification Level 2 and Hard Body Impact Classification Level 3 as measured by the test method described in ASTM C1629/C1629M.

3.The wall assembly incorporates multiple layers of any material, tested in tandem, that meets or exceeds Soft Body Impact Classification Level 2 and Hard Body Impact Classification Level 3 as measured by the test method described in ASTM C1629/C1629M.

Chapter 4

[BS] 403.2.2.2 Concrete and masonry walls.

Concrete or masonry walls shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of Section 403.2.2.1.

Yes. Concrete & masonry are as good as drywall.

[BS] 403.2.2.4 Glass walls.

Glass walls complying with the safety glazing impact requirements of CPSC 16 CFR 1201, Cat. II or ANSI Z97.1, Class A shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of Section 403.2.2.1.

Chapter 4

- [F] 403.3 Automatic sprinkler system (Continued).

[F] 403.3.1 Number of sprinkler system risers and system design. ~~Each sprinkler system serving a floor in buildings that are more than 420 feet in building height shall be connected to a minimum of two sprinkler risers or combination standpipe system risers located in separate shafts. Each sprinkler system shall be hydraulically designed so that when one connection is shut down, the other connection shall be capable of supplying the sprinkler system design demand.~~

The number of sprinkler risers and system design shall comply with Section 403.3.1.1 or 403.3.1.2, based on building height.

Chapter 4

~~[F] 403.3.1.1 Riser location. Sprinkler risers shall be placed in interior exit stairways and ramps that are remotely located in accordance with Section 1007.1.~~

Buildings 420 feet or less in height.

In buildings 420 feet (128 m) or less in height, sprinkler systems shall be supplied by a single standpipe or sprinkler express riser within each vertical water supply zone.

Chapter 4

[F] 403.3.1.2 Buildings more than 420 feet in height.

In buildings more than 420 feet (128 m) in height, not fewer than two standpipes or sprinkler express risers or combination standpipe system risers shall supply automatic sprinkler systems within each vertical water supply zone and located in separate shafts. Each standpipe or sprinkler express riser or combination standpipe system riser shall supply automatic sprinkler systems on alternating floors within the vertical water supply zone such that two adjacent floors are not supplied from the same riser. Each sprinkler system shall be hydraulically designed so that when one connection is shut down, the other connection shall be capable of supplying the sprinkler system design demand.

Chapter 4

[F] 403.3.1.3 Riser location.

Standpipes or sprinkler express risers shall be placed in interior exit stairways and ramps that are remotely located in accordance with Section 1007.1.

Chapter 4

403.5 Means of egress and evacuation (Continued).

403.5.3 Stairway door operation. Stairway doors other than the exit discharge doors shall be permitted to be locked from stairway side. Stairway doors that are locked from the stairway side shall be capable of being unlocked ~~simultaneously~~ without unlatching ~~upon a signal from the fire command center. [SFM] Upon failure of electrical power to the locking mechanism the door shall unlock~~ where any of the following conditions occur:

1. Individually or simultaneously upon a signal from the fire command center.

2. Simultaneously upon activation of a fire alarm signal in an area served by the stairway.

3. Upon failure of the power supply to the lock or the locking system.

Chapter 4

403.5 Means of egress and evacuation (Continued).

403.5.3 Stairway door operation (Continued).

403.5.3.1 Stairway communication system. A telephone or other two-way communication system connected to an approved constantly attended station shall be provided at not less than every fifth floor in each required stairway where the doors to the stairway are locked.

[Systems shall be listed in accordance with UL 2525 and installed in accordance with NFPA 72.](#)

Chapter 4

407.4 Means of egress (Continued).

407.4.4 **Group I-2 care suites (Continued).**

407.4.4.3 Access to corridor (Continued).

407.4.4.3.1 ~~One intervening room. Movement from~~
~~habitable rooms shall not require passage through more than~~
~~one intervening room and 100 feet distance of travel within~~
~~the care suite.~~ Sleeping room. Sleeping rooms shall be limited to
one intervening room.

(100 ft distance limitation is still in charging section 407.4.4.3)

Chapter 4 Section 414-Hazardous Materials

[F] 414.1 General.

Buildings and structures occupied for the manufacturing, processing, dispensing, use or storage of hazardous materials shall comply with Sections 414.1 through 414.6.

Exception: Exemptions listed in Table 307.1.1 shall not be required to comply with Section 414.

Chapter 4

[F] 414.2.5.4 Flammable gas.

The aggregate quantity of Category 1B flammable gas having a burning velocity of 3.9 inches per second (10 cm/s) or less stored and displayed within a single control area of a Group M occupancy or stored in a single control area of a Group S occupancy is allowed to exceed the maximum allowable quantities per control area specified in Table 307.1(1) without classifying the building or use as a Group H occupancy, provided that the materials are stored and displayed in accordance with the California Fire Code and quantities do not exceed the amounts specified in Table 414.2.5.4.

Chap 5

2025 CODE TEXT 503.1.4.1 **Enclosures over ~~occupied~~ occupiable roof areas.** Elements or structures enclosing the ~~occupied~~ occupiable roof areas shall not extend more than 48 inches (1220 mm) above the surface of the occupied occupiable roof.

Exceptions:

1. Penthouses constructed in accordance with Section 1511.2 and towers, domes, spires and cupolas constructed in accordance with Section 1511.5.

2. Elements or structures enclosing the occupiable roof areas where the roof deck is located more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

**TABLE 509.1
Incidental Uses**

Room or Area	Separation and/or Protection
Furnace room where any piece of equipment is over 400,000 Btu per hour input	1 hour or provide automatic sprinkler system
Rooms with boilers where the largest piece of equipment is over 15 psi and 10 horsepower	1 hour or provide automatic sprinkler system
Refrigerant machinery room	1 hour or provide automatic sprinkler system
Hydrogen fuel gas rooms, not classified as Group H	1 hour in Group B, F, M, S and U occupancies; 2 hours in Group A, E, I and R occupancies.
Incinerator rooms	2 hours and provide automatic sprinkler system
Paint shops, not classified as Group H, located in occupancies other than Group F	2 hours; or 1 hour and provide automatic sprinkler system
In Group E occupancies, laboratories and vocational shops not classified as Group H	1 hour or provide automatic sprinkler system
<i>[SFM] Rooms or areas with special hazards such as laboratories, vocational shops and other such areas not classified as Group H, located in Group E occupancies where hazardous materials in quantities not exceeding the maximum allowable quantity are used or stored.</i>	1 hour
In Group I-2 and I-2.1 occupancies, laboratories not classified as Group H	1 hour and provide automatic sprinkler system
In ambulatory care facilities, laboratories not classified as Group H	1 hour or provide automatic sprinkler system
Laundry rooms over 100 square feet	1 hour or provide automatic sprinkler system
In Group I-2 and I-2.1 , laundry rooms over 100 square feet	1 hour and provide automatic sprinkler system^a
Group I-3 cells and Group I-2 and I-2.1 patient rooms equipped with padded surfaces	1 hour and provide automatic sprinkler system^a
In Group I-2 and I-2.1 , physical plant maintenance shops	1 hour and provide automatic sprinkler system^a
In ambulatory care facilities or Group I-2 occupancies, waste and linen collection rooms with containers that have an aggregate volume of 10 8.67 cubic feet or greater	1 hour and provide automatic sprinkler system^a
In other than ambulatory care facilities and Group I-2 and I-2.1 occupancies, waste and linen collection rooms over 100 square feet	1 hour or provide automatic sprinkler system
In ambulatory care facilities or Group I-2 and I-2.1 occupancies, storage rooms greater than 100 50 square feet	1 hour and provide automatic sprinkler system^a
Electrical installations and transformers	See Sections 110.26 through 110.34 and Sections 450.8 through 450.48 of <i>California Electrical Code</i> for protection and separation requirements.

or SI: 1 square foot = 0.0929 m², 1 pound per square inch (psi) = 6.9 kPa, 1 British thermal unit (Btu) per hour = 0.293 watts, 1 horsepower = 746 watts, 1 gallon = 3.785 L, 1 cubic foot = 0.0283 m³.

a. **[SFM]** Fire barrier protection and automatic sprinkler protection required throughout the fire area in I-2 ~~and I-2.1~~ occupancies as indicated.

Chapter 5

- ~~10~~ 8.67 cubic foot containers
- ~~100~~ 50 square feet

Chapter 6

603.1 Allowable materials. Combustible materials shall be permitted in buildings of Type I or II construction in the following applications and in accordance with Sections 603.1.1 through 603.1.3:

...No changes to Items 1 through 27.

[28. Vapor retarders as required by Section 1404.3.](#)

603.1.2 Piping [and plumbing fixtures](#). The use of combustible piping materials [and plumbing fixtures](#) shall be permitted where installed in accordance with the limitations of the California Mechanical Code and the California Plumbing Code.

Part 3 Fire Protection

Chapters 7 and 9



Chapter 7

704.1 Requirements.

The fire-resistance ratings of structural members and assemblies shall comply with this section and the requirements for the type of construction as specified in Table 601. ~~The fire-resistance ratings shall be not less than the ratings required for the fire-resistance-rated assemblies supported by the structural members.~~

~~Exception: Fire barriers, fire partitions, smoke barriers and horizontal assemblies as provided in Sections 707.5, 708.4, 709.4 and 711.2, respectively.~~

704.1.1 Supporting construction.

The fire-resistance ratings of supporting structural members and assemblies shall be not less than the ratings required for the fire-resistance-rated assemblies supported by the structural members.

Exception: Structural members and assemblies that support fire barriers, fire partitions, smoke barriers and horizontal assemblies as provided in Sections 707.5, 708.4, 709.4 and 711.2, respectively.

Chapter 7

704.2 Protection of the primary structural frame.

~~704.2 Column protection. Where columns are required to have protection to achieve a fire-resistance rating, the entire column shall be provided individual encasement protection by protecting it on all sides for the full column height, including connections to other structural members, with materials having the required fire-resistance rating. Where the column extends through a ceiling, the encasement protection shall be continuous from the top of the foundation or floor/ceiling assembly below through the ceiling space to the top of the column.~~

~~Exception: Columns that meet the limitations of Section 704.4.1.~~

~~704.3~~ 704.2 Protection of the primary structural frame other than columns. Members of the primary structural frame other than columns that are required to have protection to achieve a fire-resistance rating and support more than two floors or one floor and roof, or support a load-bearing wall or a nonload-bearing wall more than two stories high, shall be provided individual encasement protection by protecting them on all sides for the full length, including connections to other structural members, with materials having the required fire-resistance rating. [Where a column extends through a ceiling, the encasement protection shall be continuous from the top of the foundation or floor/ceiling assembly below through the ceiling space to the top of the column.](#)

Exceptions:

1. Individual encasement protection on all sides shall be permitted on all exposed sides provided that the extent of protection is in accordance with the required fire-resistance rating, as determined in Section 703.

[2. Primary structural members other than columns that do not support more than two floors or one floor and roof, or a load-bearing wall or a nonload-bearing wall more than two stories high, are permitted to be protected by the membrane of a fire-resistance-rated wall or horizontal assembly where the membrane provides the required fire-resistance rating.](#)

[3. Columns that meet the limitations of Section 704.3.1.](#)

Chapter 7

- ~~704.4~~ 704.3 Protection of secondary structural members. Secondary structural members that are required to have protection to achieve a fire-resistance rating shall be protected by individual encasement protection, or by the membrane of a fire-resistance-rated wall or horizontal assembly, where the membrane provides the required fire-resistance rating.

Chapter 7

705.6, 705.7, 705.12.1

Fire-Resistance-Rated Exterior Wall Continuity

705.6 Continuity. The fire-resistance rating of exterior walls shall extend from the top of the foundation or floor/ceiling assembly below to one of the following:

1.The underside of the floor sheathing, roof sheathing, deck or slab above.

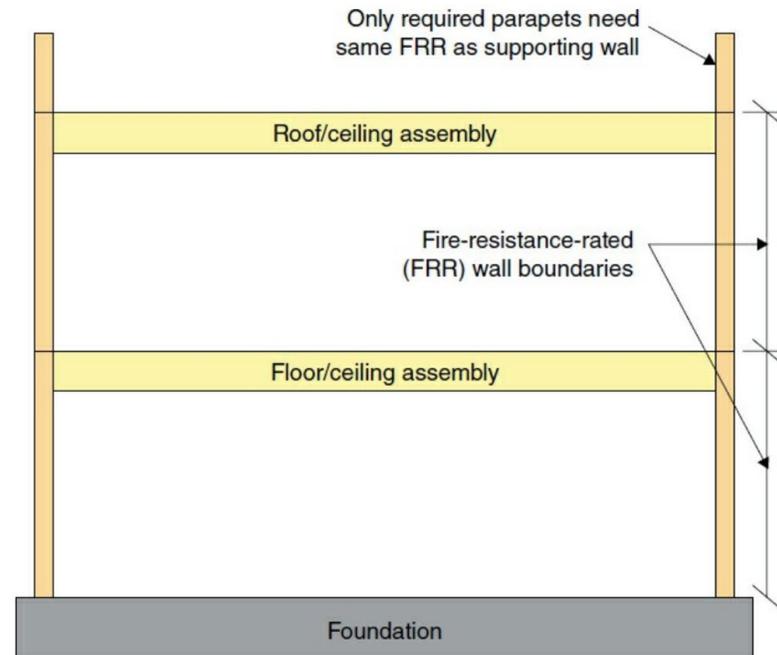
2.The underside of a floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assembly having a fire-resistance rating equal to or greater than the exterior wall and the fire separation distance is greater than 10 feet (3048 mm).

Parapets shall be provided as required by Section 705.12.

Chapter 7

2025 Significant Changes to the California Building Code

705.6, 705.7, 705.12.1 FIRE-RESISTANCE-RATED EXTERIOR WALL CONTINUITY



Item 1 of Section 705.6 for fire-resistance-rated exterior wall continuity.

Chapter 7

705.7.1

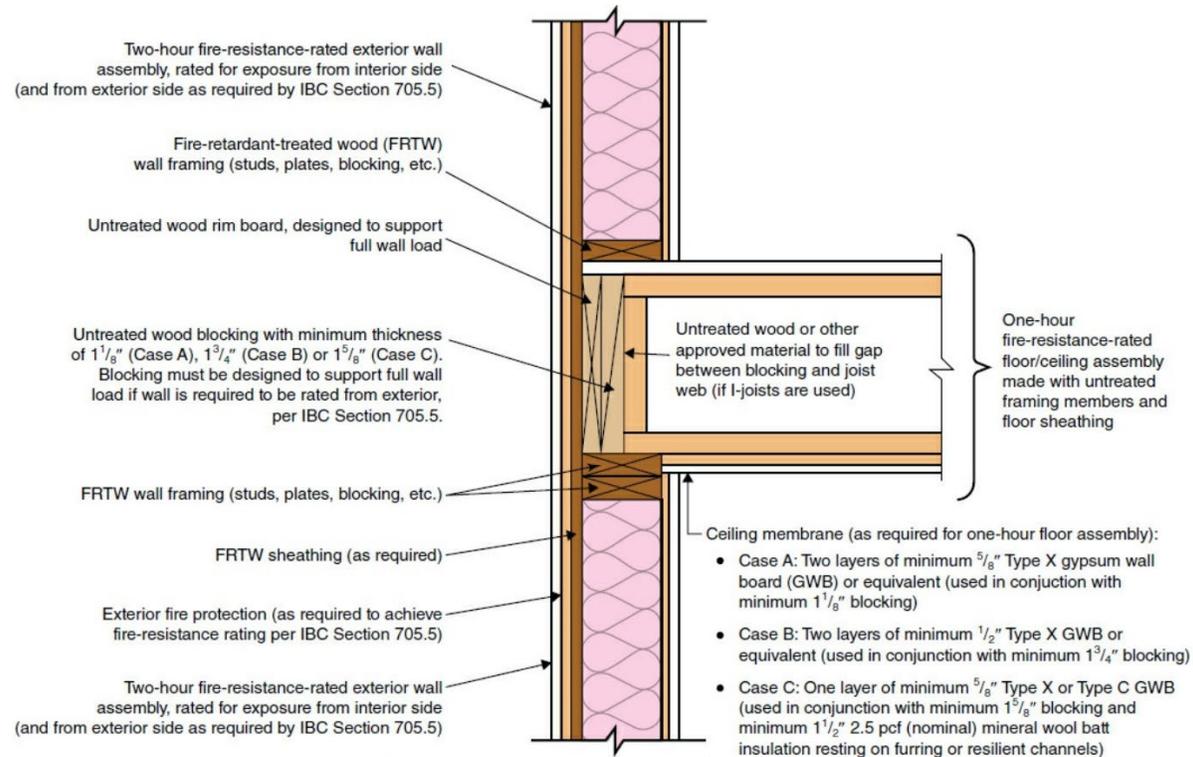
Exterior Wall/Floor Intersections in Type III Construction

705.7.1 Floor assemblies in Type III construction. In Type III construction where a floor assembly supports gravity loads from an exterior wall, the fire-resistance rating of the portion of the floor assembly that supports the exterior wall shall not be less than the fire-resistance rating required for the exterior wall in Table 601. The fire-resistance rating provided by the portion of the floor assembly supporting and within the plane of the exterior wall shall be permitted to include the contribution of the ceiling membrane when considering exposure to fire from the inside. Where a floor assembly supports gravity loads from an exterior wall, the building elements of the floor construction within the plane of the exterior wall, including but not limited to, rim joists, rim boards and blocking, shall be in accordance with the requirements for interior building elements of Type III construction.

Chapter 7

2025 Significant Changes to the California Building Code

705.7.1 EXTERIOR WALL/FLOOR INTERSECTIONS IN TYPE III CONSTRUCTION



Example of Type III-A exterior wall-floor intersection.

Chapter 7

706.1.2, 706.2

Fire Walls—Deemed to Comply

706.1.2 Deemed to comply. Fire walls designed and constructed in accordance with NFPA 221 shall be deemed to comply with this section, subject to the limitations of Section 102.4. The required fire-resistance rating shall be determined by Section 706.4.

706.2 Structural stability. Fire walls shall be designed and constructed to allow collapse of the structure on either side without collapse of the wall under fire conditions. ~~Fire walls designed and constructed in accordance with NFPA 221 shall be deemed to comply with this section.~~

...Exception: Unchanged

Chapter 7

707.3.11 Horizontal separation offsets.

The fire-resistance rating of a fire barrier serving as the vertical offset in a horizontal building separation shall comply with Section 510.2

707.5 Continuity.

Fire barriers shall extend from the top of the foundation or floor/ceiling assembly below to the underside of the floor or roof sheathing, slab or deck above and shall be securely attached thereto. Such fire barriers shall be continuous through concealed space, such as the space above a suspended ceiling. Joints and voids at intersections shall comply with Sections 707.8 and 707.9

Exceptions:

1. Shaft enclosures shall be permitted to terminate at a top enclosure complying with Section 713.12.
2. Interior exit stairway and ramp enclosures required by Section 1023 and exit access stairway and ramp enclosures required by Section 1019 shall be permitted to terminate at a top enclosure complying with Section 713.12.
3. An exit passageway enclosure required by Section 1024.3 that does not extend to the underside of the floor sheathing, roof sheathing, slab or deck above shall be enclosed at the top with construction of the same fire-resistance rating as required for the exit passageway.

4. In Group I-2 occupancies, in other than rooms containing stationary fuel cell power systems required to be separated per California Fire Code Section 1206.6.2, fire barriers required by Section 509.4 shall be permitted to terminate at an individually protected structural member in the same plane, provided the structural member has a solid web or solid surface along its length for the full height of the structural member and has a fire-resistance rating of not less than that required for the fire barrier wall.

5. In Group I-2 occupancies, in other than rooms containing stationary fuel cell power systems required to be separated per California Fire Code Section 1206.6.2, fire barrier separations required by Section 509.4 that do not extend to the underside of the roof sheathing, slab or deck above shall be permitted to be enclosed at the top with construction of the same fire-resistance rating as required for the fire barrier.

Chapter 7

707.6, 707.7

Openings in Shaft Enclosures

707.6 Openings. Openings in a fire barrier shall be protected in accordance with Section 716. Openings shall be limited to a maximum aggregate width of 25 percent of the length of the wall, and the maximum area of any single opening shall not exceed 156 square feet (15 m²). Openings in enclosures for ~~shafts exit access stairways and ramps~~, interior exit stairways and ramps and exit passageways shall also comply with Sections 713.7 ~~1019~~, 1023.4 and 1024.5, respectively.

Exceptions:

...(No changes to Exceptions 1 through 5.)

6.Openings providing entrance to an elevator car shall not be limited to 156 square feet (15 m²) or an aggregate width of 25 percent of the length of the wall where the opening protective is a fire door assembly in a fire barrier that is an elevator hoistway enclosure.

7.Openings shall not be limited to an aggregate width of 25 percent of the length of the wall where the opening serves a shaft enclosure in accordance with Section 713.

8.Openings shall not be limited to an aggregate width of 25 percent of the length of the wall where the opening serves a chute access room in accordance with Section 713.13.3 or a chute discharge room in accordance with Section 713.13.4.

707.7.1 Prohibited penetrations. Penetrations into enclosures for ~~shafts exit access stairways and ramps~~, interior exit stairways and ramps, and exit passageways shall be allowed only where permitted by Sections 713.8.1 ~~1019~~, 1023.5 and 1024.6, respectively.

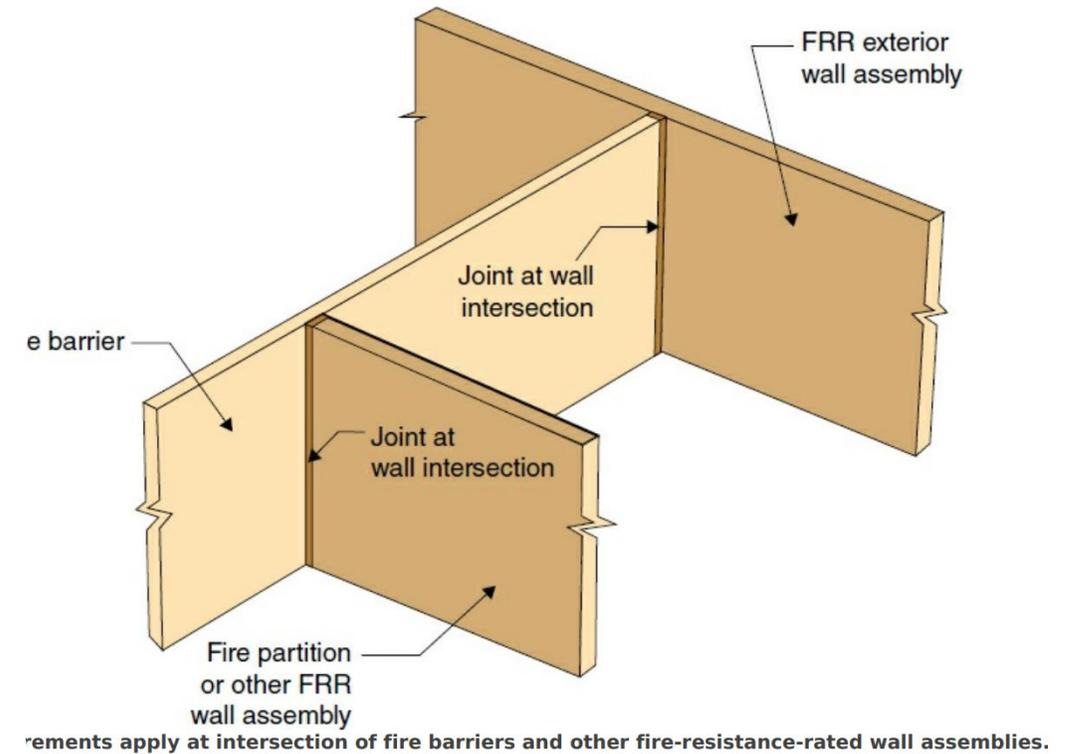
Chapter 7

707.8

Fire Barrier Joints

707.8 Joints. Joints made in or between fire barriers, and joints made at the intersection of fire barriers with the underside of a fire-resistance-rated floor or roof sheathing, slab or deck above, and the exterior vertical wall intersection with other fire-resistance-rated wall assemblies shall comply with Section 715.

Significant Changes to the California Building Code



Chapter 7

707.9, 715.2, 715.6

Continuity Head-of-Wall Systems

707.9 Voids at intersections. The voids created at the intersection of a fire barrier and a nonfire-resistance-rated roof assembly or a nonfire-resistance-rated exterior wall assembly shall be filled. An approved material or system shall be used to fill the void, and shall be securely installed in or on the intersection for its entire length so as not to dislodge, loosen or otherwise impair its ability to accommodate expected building movements and to retard the passage of fire and hot gases [comply with Section 715](#).

715.2 Installation. Systems or materials protecting joints and voids shall be securely installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions in or on the joint or void for its entire length so as not to dislodge, loosen or otherwise impair its ability to accommodate expected building movements and to resist the passage of fire and hot gases. Fire resistant joint systems or systems used to protect voids at exterior curtain walls and fire resistance-rated floor intersections shall also be installed in accordance with the listing criteria [Sections 715.2.1 and 715.2.2](#).

Chapter 7

707.9, 715.2, 715.6

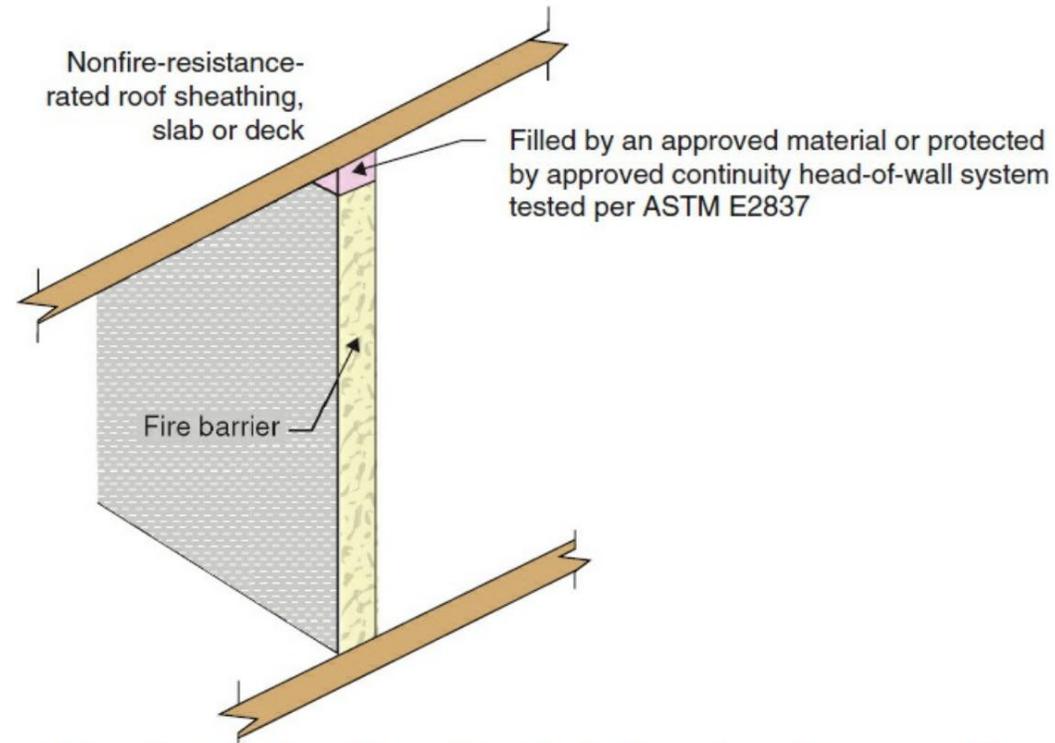
Continuity Head-of-Wall Systems

715.2.1 List system installation. Listed fire-resistant joint systems, perimeter fire containment systems and continuity head-of-wall systems shall be securely installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions and the listing criteria in or on the joint or void for its entire length so as not to dislodge, loosen or otherwise impair its ability to accommodate expected building movements and to resist the passage of fire and hot gases.

Chapter 7

2025 Significant Changes to the California Building Code

707.9, 715.2, 715.6 CONTINUITY HEAD-OF-WALL SYSTEMS



Voids require protection at intersection of fire barriers and non-FRR roof assemblies.

Chapter 7

- **715.2.2 Approved materials installation.** Approved materials protecting voids shall be securely installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions in or on the void for its entire length so as not to dislodge, loosen or otherwise impair its ability to accommodate expected building movements and to resist the passage of fire and hot gases.
- **715.6 Fire barriers/nonfire-resistance-rated roof assembly intersections.** Voids created at the intersection of a fire barrier and the underside of a nonfire-resistance-rated roof sheathing, slab or deck above shall be filled by an approved material to retard the passage of fire and hot gases, or shall be protected by an approved continuity head-of-wall system tested in accordance with ASTM E2837 to provide an F rating/T rating for a time period not less than the required fire-resistance rating of the fire barrier in which it is installed.

Chapter 7

Related changes...

SECTION 202

DEFINITIONS

CONTINUITY HEAD-OF-WALL SYSTEM. An assemblage of specific materials or products that are designed to resist the passage of fire through voids created at the intersection of fire barriers and the underside of roof assemblies that are not fire-resistance rated for a prescribed period of time.

F RATING. The time period that the through-penetration firestop system, ~~or~~ perimeter fire containment system or continuity head-of-wall system, limits the spread of fire through the penetration or void.

T RATING. The time period that the penetration firestop system, including the penetrating item or continuity head-of-wall system, limits the maximum temperature rise to 325°F (163181°C) above its initial temperature through the penetration or void on the nonfire side ~~when tested in accordance with ASTM E814 or UL 1479.~~

CHAPTER 35

REFERENCED STANDARDS

ASTM E2837—2013(2017): Standard Test Method for Determining the Fire Resistance of Continuity Head-of-Wall Joint Systems Installed Between Rated Wall Assemblies and Nonrated Horizontal Assemblies

Chapter 7

708.4.1, 709.4.2, 710.4.1

Walls Enclosing Elevator Lobbies

708.4.1 Fire partition walls enclosing elevator lobbies. Fire partition walls used to enclose elevator lobbies in accordance with Section 3006.3 shall form an enclosure that terminates at a fire barrier or fire partition having a level of fire-resistance rating not less than 1 hour, or an outside wall.

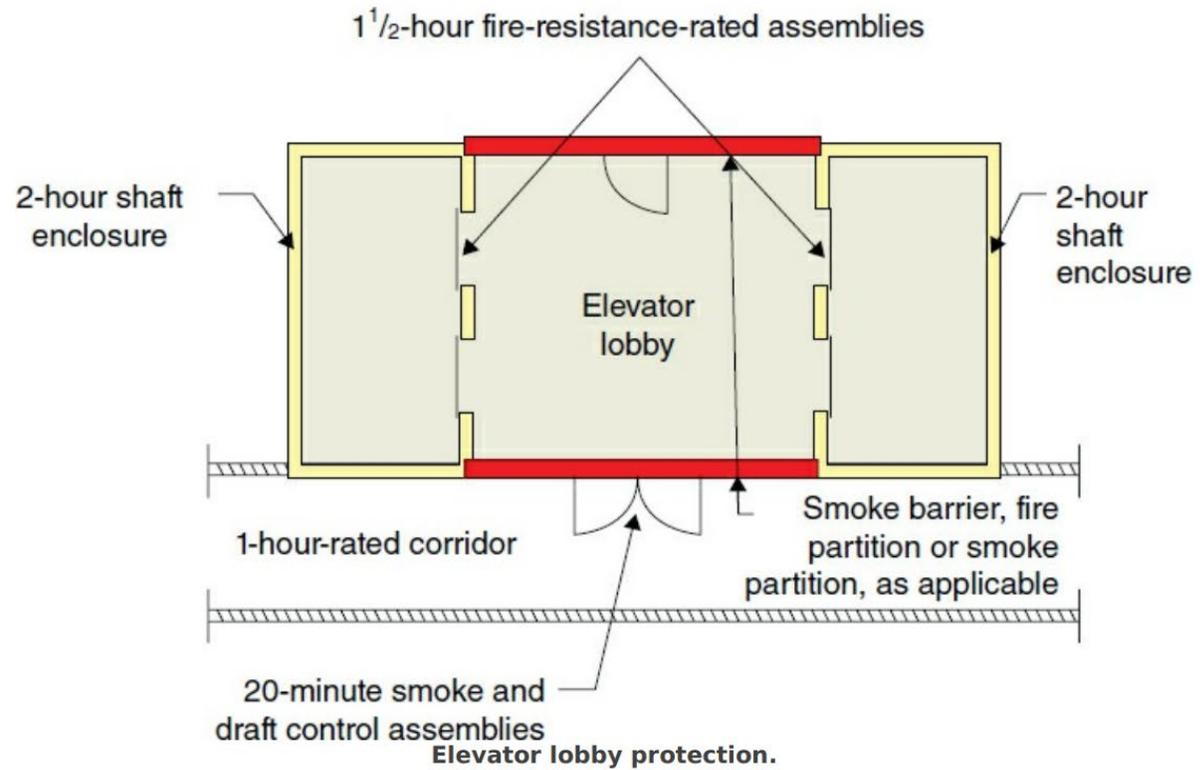
709.4.2 Smoke-barrier walls enclosing areas of refuge or elevator lobbies. Smoke-barrier walls used to enclose areas of refuge in accordance with Section 1009.6.4, or to enclose elevator lobbies in accordance with Sections 405.4.3, 3007.6.2, or 3008.6.2, shall form an effective membrane enclosure that terminates at a fire barrier wall having a level of fire-protection resistance rating not less than 1 hour, another smoke barrier wall or an outside wall. A smoke and draft control door assembly as specified in Section 716.2.2.1.1 shall not be required at each elevator hoistway door opening where protected by an elevator lobby, at each exit door opening into a protected lobby or at each exit doorway between an area of refuge and the exit enclosure.

710.4.1 Smoke partition walls enclosing elevator lobbies. Smoke partition walls used to enclose elevator lobbies in accordance with Section 3006.3 shall form an enclosure that terminates at a fire barrier having a fire-resistance rating not less than 1 hour, another smoke partition or an outside wall.

Chapter 7

2025 Significant Changes to the California Building Code

708.4.1, 709.4.2, 710.4.1 WALLS ENCLOSING ELEVATOR LOBBIES



Chapter 7

714.5.1.2 Through-penetration firestop system. Through penetrations shall be protected by an approved through-penetration firestop system installed and tested in accordance with ASTM E814 or UL 1479, with a minimum positive pressure differential of 0.01 inch of water (2.49 Pa). The system shall have an F rating/T rating of not less than 1 hour but not less than the required rating of the floor penetrated.

Exceptions:

...(No changes to Exceptions 1 through 3.)

4. Penetrations in a single concrete floor by steel, ferrous or copper conduits, pipes, tubes or vents with a maximum 6-inch (152 mm) nominal diameter do not require a T rating. These penetrating items shall not be limited to the penetration of a single concrete floor, provided the area of the opening through each floor does not exceed 144 square inches (92 900 mm²).

Chapter 7

715.4 Exterior curtain wall/fire-resistance-rated floor intersections. Voids created at the **intersection of exterior curtain wall assemblies and fire-resistance-rated floor or floor/ceiling assemblies** shall be protected with an approved perimeter fire containment system to prevent the interior spread of fire. Such systems **shall provide an F rating** for a time period not less than the fire-resistance rating of the floor or floor/ceiling assembly.

Exception: An approved perimeter fire containment system shall not be required for voids in the following locations:

1. Floors within a single dwelling unit.

2. Floors and ramps within parking garages or structures constructed in accordance with Sections 406.5 and 406.6.

3. Mezzanine floors.

715.5 Exterior curtain wall/nonfire-resistance-rated floor assembly intersections. Voids created at the **intersection of exterior curtain wall assemblies and nonfire-resistance-rated floor or floor/ceiling assemblies** shall be filled with an approved material or system to retard the interior spread of fire and hot gases ~~between stories.~~

Exception: An approved material or system to retard the interior spread of fire and hot gases shall not be required for voids in the following locations:

1. Floors within a single dwelling unit.

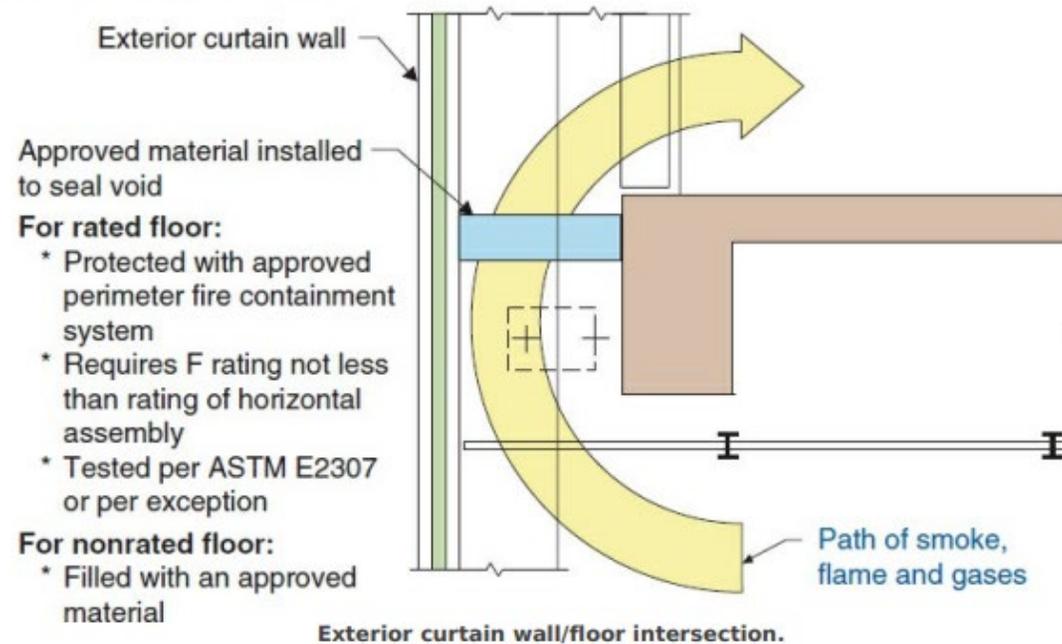
2. Floors and ramps within parking garages or structures constructed in accordance with Sections 406.5 and 406.6.

3. Mezzanine floors.

Chapter 7

2025 Significant Changes to the California Building Code

715.4, 715.5 EXTERIOR CURTAIN WALL AND FLOOR INTERSECTIONS



Chapter 7

717.2.4, 717.2.4.1

Controls in Air Duct Systems

717.2.4 Mechanical, electrical and plumbing controls. Mechanical, electrical and plumbing controls shall not be installed in air duct systems.

Exception: Controls where the wiring is directly associated with the air distribution system. The wiring shall comply with the requirements of Section 601 of the California Mechanical Code and be as short as practicable.

717.2.4.1 Controls not permitted to be installed through dampers. Mechanical, electrical and plumbing controls shall not be installed through fire dampers, smoke dampers, combination fire/smoke dampers or ceiling radiation dampers unless otherwise permitted by the manufacturer and the listing.

Chapter 7

717.6.1

Through Penetrations for Group I-2 and I-3

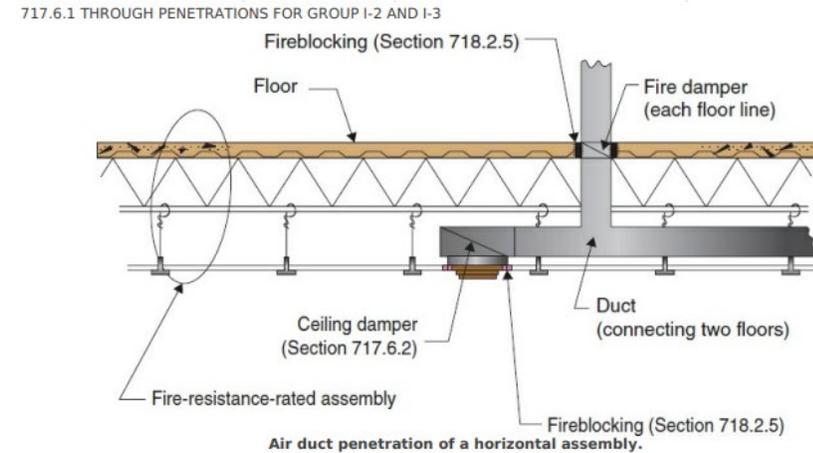
717.6.1 Through penetrations. ~~In occupancies other than Groups I-2, I-2.1 and I-3, a~~ A duct constructed of approved materials in accordance with the California Mechanical Code that penetrates a fire-resistance-rated floor/ceiling assembly that connects not more than two stories is permitted without shaft enclosure protection, provided that a listed fire damper is installed at the floor line or the duct is protected in accordance with Section 714.5. For air transfer openings, see Section 712.1.9.

Exception: In occupancies other than Group I-2 and I-3, a A duct is permitted to penetrate three floors or less without a fire damper at each floor, provided that such duct meets all of the following requirements:

...(No changes to the five listed requirements.)

Chapter 7

In Group I-2 and I-3 occupancies, a duct constructed of approved materials that connects only two fire-resistance-rated floor or floor/ceiling assemblies is now permitted without shaft enclosure protection **if a listed fire damper** is installed at each floor line **or** the duct is protected per Section 714.5 addressing penetrations.



Chapter 7

718.2.1 Fireblocking materials.
Fireblocking shall consist of the following materials:

...(1-9 unchanged)

10. One thickness of 19/32-inch (15.1 mm) fire-retardant-treated wood structural panel complying with Section 2303.2.

718.2.1 FIREBLOCKING MATERIALS



Fire-retardant-treated wood structural panel.

(Photo courtesy of American Wood Council, Leesburg, VA)

Chapter 7

- A one-hour fire-resistance-rated exterior wood-frame wall assembly with 2 × 6 wood studs at 24 inches on-center has been added as an acceptable prescriptive assembly.

TABLE 721.1(2) RATED FIRE-RESISTANCE PERIODS FOR VARIOUS WALLS AND PARTITIONS

TABLE 721.1(2)
Rated Fire-Resistance Periods for Various Walls and Partitions (excerpt)

(See the 2025 CBC for the entire table.)

Material	Item Number	Construction	Minimum Finished Thickness Face-to-Face (inches)			
			4 hours	3 hours	2 hours	1 hour
16. Exterior walls rated for fire resistance from the inside only in accordance with Section 705.5.	16-1.4 ^a	2" × 6" wood studs at 24" centers with double top plates, single bottom plates; interior side covered with 5/8" Type X gypsum wallboard, 4' wide, applied vertically with all joints over framing or blocking and fastened with 2 1/4" Type S drywall screws spaced 7" on center. Joints covered with tape and joint compound. Exterior covered with 1 5/32" wood structural panels, applied vertically with edges over framing or blocking and fastened with 6d common nails (bright) at 12" on center in the field and 6" on center on panel edges. R-19 fiberglass insulation installed in stud cavity. Rating established from the gypsum-covered side only.	—	—	—	6 19/32

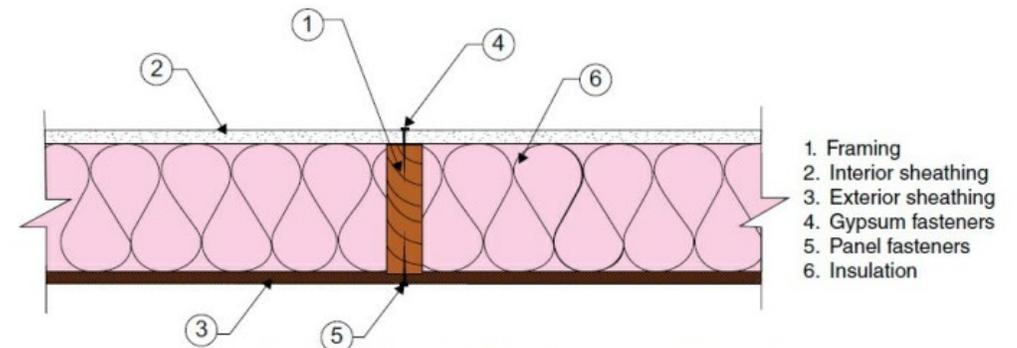
(Footnotes a through p remain unchanged and are not shown for brevity.)

q. The design stress of studs shall be equal to not more than 100 percent of the allowable E calculated in accordance with Section 2306. The studs in this assembly can be designed without fire-related capacity reductions.

TABLE 721.1(2) RATED FIRE-RESISTANCE PERIODS FOR VARIOUS WALLS AND PARTITIONS

WS6-1.6 One-Hour Fire-Resistance-Rated Wood-Frame Wall Assembly (Rated From Gypsum Wallboard Side)

2 × 6 wood stud wall—100% design load—ASTM E119/NFPA 251



One-hour fire-resistance-rated 2 × 6 wood-frame wall assembly.

(Courtesy of American Wood Council, Leesburg, VA)

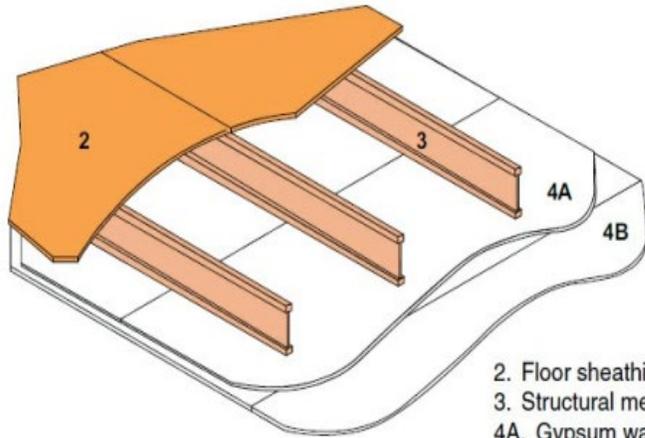
Chapter 7

A one-hour fire-resistance-rated floor or roof assembly with wood I-joists at 24 inches on-center has been added as an acceptable prescriptive assembly.

TABLE 721.1(3) MINIMUM PROTECTION FOR FLOOR AND ROOF SYSTEMS

WIJ-1.5 One-Hour Fire-Resistance-Rated Ceiling Assembly

Floor/ceiling—100% design load—1-hour rating—ASTM E119/NFPA 251



- 2. Floor sheathing
- 3. Structural members
- 4A. Gypsum wallboard base layer
- 4B. Gypsum wallboard face layer

One-hour fire-resistance-rated floor or roof assembly with wood I-joists at 24" o.c.

(Courtesy of American Wood Council, Leesburg, VA)

2025 Significant Changes to the California Building Code
TABLE 721.1(3) MINIMUM PROTECTION FOR FLOOR AND ROOF SYSTEMS

TABLE 721.1(3)
Minimum Protection for Floor and Roof Systems (excerpt)

(See the 2025 CBC for the entire table.)

Floor or Roof Construction	Item Number	Ceiling Construction	Thickness of Floor or Roof Slab (inches)				Minimum Thickness of Ceiling (inches)				
			4 hours	3 hours	2 hours	1 hour	4 hours	3 hours	2 hours	1 hour	
	31.1	Wood I-joist (minimum I-joist depth 9 ¹ / ₄ " with a minimum flange thickness of 1 ¹ / ₂ " and a minimum flange cross sectional area of 2.25 square inches; minimum web thickness of 3/8") @ 24" o.c.	—	—	Varies *	—	—	—	—	—	—

*See Change Significance below for a cautionary comment.

(No changes to footnotes.)

Chapter 9

903.3.1.1 NFPA 13 sprinkler systems. Where the provisions of this code require that a building or portion thereof be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with this section, sprinklers shall be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13 as amended in Chapter 35 except as provided in Sections 903.3.1.1.1 through 903.3.1.1.24.

903.3.1.1.3 Lithium-ion or lithium metal batteries. Where automatic sprinkler systems are required by this code for areas containing lithium-ion or lithium metal batteries, the design of the system shall be based upon a series of fire tests. Such tests shall be conducted or witnessed and reported by an approved testing laboratory involving test scenarios that address the range of variables associated with the intended arrangement of the hazards to be protected.

903.2, 903.3.1.1.3 SPRINKLER PROTECTION FOR BATTERIES



Battery room for back-up emergency case.

Chapter 9

903.2

Sprinklers Based on Occupancy—Batteries

903.2.2 Group B. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group B occupancies as required in Sections 903.2.2.1 and 903.2.2.2.

~~903.2.2~~ 903.2.2.1 Ambulatory care facilities.

...(No changes to code text.)

903.2.2.2 Laboratories involving testing, research and development. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the fire areas utilized for the research and development or testing of lithium-ion or lithium metal batteries.

Chapter 9

903.2

Sprinklers Based on Occupancy—Batteries

903.2.4 Group F-1. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings containing a Group F-1 occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

...(No changes to Conditions 1 through 3.)

4.A Group F-1 occupancy is used to manufacture lithium-ion or lithium metal batteries.

5.A Group F-1 occupancy is used to manufacture vehicles, energy storage systems or equipment containing lithium-ion or lithium metal batteries where the batteries are installed as part of the manufacturing process.

Chapter 9

903.2

Sprinklers Based on Occupancy—Batteries

903.2.7 Group M. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings containing a Group M occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

...(No changes to Conditions 1 through 4.)

903.2.7.3 Lithium-ion or lithium metal battery storage. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in a room or space within a Group M occupancy where required for the storage of lithium-ion or lithium metal batteries by Section 320 of the California Fire Code or Chapter 32 of the California Fire Code.

Chapter 9

903.2

Sprinklers Based on Occupancy—Batteries

903.2.9 Group S-1. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings containing a Group S-1 occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

...(No changes to Conditions 1 through 4.)

—

5.A Group S-1 fire area used for the storage of lithium-ion or lithium metal powered vehicles where the fire area exceeds 500 square feet (46.4 m²).

Chapter 9

903.4 Sprinkler system supervision and alarms. Automatic sprinkler system supervision and alarms shall comply with Sections 903.4.1 through 903.4.3.

~~903.4~~ 903.4.1 Sprinkler system supervision and alarms Electronic supervision. Valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems, pumps, tanks, water levels and temperatures, critical air pressures and waterflow switches on all automatic sprinkler systems shall be electrically supervised by a listed fire alarm control unit.

Exceptions:

1. Automatic sprinkler systems protecting one- and two-family dwellings.

2. Limited area sprinkler systems in accordance with Section 903.3.8, provided that backflow prevention device test valves located in limited area sprinkler system supply piping shall be locked in the open position unless supplying an occupancy required to be equipped with a fire alarm system, in which case the backflow preventer valves shall be electrically supervised by a tamper switch installed in accordance with NFPA 72 and separately annunciated.

...(No changes to Exceptions 3 through 8.)

~~903.4.1~~ **903.4.2 Monitoring.** Alarm, supervisory and trouble signals shall be distinctly different and shall be automatically transmitted to an approved supervising station or, where approved by the fire code official, shall sound an audible signal at a constantly attended location.

~~Exception: Backflow prevention device test valves located in limited area sprinkler system supply piping shall be locked in the open position. In occupancies required to be equipped with a fire alarm system, the backflow preventer valves shall be electrically supervised by a tamper switch installed in accordance with NFPA 72 and separately annunciated.~~

Chapter 9

903.4.2 903.4.3 Alarms. ~~One exterior approved~~ An approved audible and visual sprinkler waterflow alarm device, located on the exterior of the building in an approved location, shall be connected to each automatic sprinkler system. Such sprinkler waterflow alarm devices shall be activated by water flow equivalent to the flow of a single sprinkler of the smallest orifice size installed in the system. Where a waterflow switch is required by Section 903.4.1 to be electrically supervised, such sprinkler waterflow alarm devices shall be powered by a fire alarm control unit or, where provided, a fire alarm system. Where a fire alarm system is provided installed, actuation of the automatic sprinkler system shall actuate the building fire alarm system. Visible alarm notification appliances shall not be required except when required by Section 907.

Exception: Automatic sprinkler systems protecting one- and two-family dwellings.

Chapter 8

907.2.7.2 Storage of lithium-ion or lithium metal batteries. A fire alarm system activated by an air-sampling-type smoke detection system or a radiant-energy-sensing detection system shall be installed in a room or space within a Group M occupancy where required for the storage of lithium-ion or lithium metal batteries by Section 320 of the California Fire Code.

[907.2.10 Group S.](#) A fire alarm system shall be installed in a Group S occupancy as required by Sections 907.2.10.1 and 907.2.10.2.

~~907.2.10~~ **907.2.10.1** ~~Group S~~ Public- and self-storage occupancies.

...(No changes to code text.)

[907.2.10.2 Storage of lithium-ion or lithium metal batteries.](#) A fire alarm system activated by an air-sampling-type smoke detection system or a radiant-energy-sensing detection system shall be installed throughout the entire fire area where required for the storage of lithium-ion batteries or lithium metal batteries by Section 320 of the California Fire Code.

*See CFC 320-new language

Chapter 9

907.5.2.1.3

Audible Alarm Signal Frequency

915.1 General. Carbon monoxide (CO) detection shall be installed in new buildings in accordance with Sections 915.1.1 through 915.7. [Not adopted by HCD] Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in existing buildings in accordance with Chapter 11 of the California Fire Code.

Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 17926, carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in all existing Group R buildings as required in Section 915.

Exception: Carbon monoxide detection is not required in Group S, Group F and Group U occupancies that are not normally occupied.

915.1.1 Where required. Carbon monoxide detection shall be ~~installed provided in Group I-2, I-4 and R occupancies and in classrooms in Group E occupancies~~ in the locations specified in Section 915.2 where any of the following ~~in Sections 915.1.2 through 915.1.6~~ exist.

1. In buildings that contain a CO source.

2. In buildings that contain or are supplied by a CO-producing forced-air furnace.

3. In buildings with attached private garages.

4. In buildings that have a CO-producing vehicle that is used within the building.

...(Sections 915.1.2 through 915.1.6 were deleted in their entirety.)

Chapter 9

915.2 Locations. ~~Where required by Section 915.1.1, carbon~~ Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions in the locations specified in Sections 915.2.1 through 915.2.3.

915.2.4 CO-producing forced-air furnace. Carbon monoxide detection complying with Item 2 of Section 915.1.1 shall be installed in all enclosed rooms and spaces served by a fuel-burning, forced-air furnace.

Exceptions:

1. Where a carbon monoxide detector is provided in the first room or space served by each main duct leaving the furnace, and the carbon monoxide alarm signals are automatically transmitted to an approved location.

2. Dwelling units that comply with Section 915.2.1.

915.2.6 All other occupancies. For locations other than those specified in Sections 915.2.1 through 915.2.5, carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed on the ceiling of enclosed rooms or spaces containing CO-producing devices or served by a CO source forced-air furnace.

Exception: Where environmental conditions prohibit the installation of a carbon monoxide detector in an enclosed room or space, carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed in an approved enclosed location contiguous to the room or space that contains a CO source.

Chapter 9

915.3 Carbon monoxide detection....(Charging section unchanged except numbering)

915.3.1 Alarm limitations. Carbon monoxide alarms shall only be installed in dwelling units and in sleeping units. They shall not be installed in locations where the code requires carbon monoxide detectors to be used.

915.3.2 Fire alarm system required. New buildings that are required by Section 907.2 to have a fire alarm system and by Section 915.2 to have carbon monoxide detectors shall be connected to the fire alarm system in accordance with NFPA 72.

915.3.3 Fire alarm systems not required. In new buildings that are not required by Section 907.2 to have a fire alarm system, carbon monoxide detection shall be provided by one of the following:

1. Carbon monoxide detectors connected to an approved carbon monoxide detection system in accordance with NFPA 72.
2. Carbon monoxide detectors connected to an approved combination system in accordance with NFPA 72.
3. Carbon monoxide detectors connected to an approved fire alarm system in accordance with NFPA 72.
4. Where approved by the fire code official, carbon monoxide alarms maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

915.3.4 Installation. Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72 and the manufacturer's instructions.

Chapter 9

915.5 Carbon monoxide detection systems. Carbon monoxide detection systems shall be an acceptable alternative to carbon monoxide alarms and shall comply with Sections 915.5.1 through 915.5.3.

915.5.1 General. ~~Carbon monoxide detection systems shall comply with NFPA 720.~~ Carbon monoxide detectors shall be listed in accordance with UL 2075.

915.5.2 Locations. Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed in the locations specified in Section 915.2 or NFPA 72.

915.5.3 Combination detectors. Combination carbon monoxide/smoke detectors ~~installed in carbon monoxide detection systems~~ shall be an acceptable alternative to carbon monoxide detectors, provided that they are listed in accordance with UL 268 and UL 2075.

Combination carbon monoxide/smoke detectors shall comply with all requirements for listing and approval by the Office of the State Fire Marshal for smoke alarms.

915.5.4 Occupant notification. Activation of a carbon monoxide detector shall annunciate at the control unit and shall initiate audible and visible alarm notification throughout the building.

Exception: Occupant notification is permitted to be limited to the area where the carbon monoxide alarm signal originated and other signaling zones in accordance with the fire safety plan, provided that the alarm signal from an activated carbon monoxide detector is automatically transmitted to an approved on-site location or off-premises location.

915.5.5 Duct detection. Carbon monoxide detectors placed in environmental air ducts or plenums shall not be used as a substitute for the required protection in Section 915.

CBC 202

CARBON MONOXIDE SOURCE. A piece of commonly used equipment or permanently installed appliance, fireplace or process that produces or emits carbon monoxide gas.

Chapter 9

915.6.1

Carbon Monoxide and Nitrogen Dioxide Detector Maintenance

915.6.1 Enclosed parking garages. Carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide detectors installed in enclosed parking garages in accordance with Section 403.7.2 of the California Mechanical Code shall be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and their listing. Detectors that become inoperable or begin producing end-of-life signals shall be replaced.

Part 4 Means of Egress

Chapter 10



Chapter 10

1006.3 EGRESS FROM STORIES OR OCCUPIABLE ROOFS

TABLE 1006.3.3
Minimum Number of Exits or Access to Exits per Story or Occupiable Roof

Occupant Load per Story or Occupiable Roof	Minimum Number of Exits or Access to Exits From per Story or Occupiable Roof
1-500	2
501-1,000	3
More than 1,000	4

1006.3

Egress from Stories or Occupiable Roofs

1006.3 Egress from stories or occupied occupiable roofs. The means of egress system serving any story or occupied roof shall be provided with the All spaces located on a story or occupiable roof shall have access to the required number of separate and distinct exits or access to exits based on the aggregate occupant load served in accordance with this section.

1006.3.3 Egress based on occupant load. Each story and occupied occupiable roof shall have the minimum number of separate and distinct exits, or access to exits, as specified in Table 1006.3.3. A single exit or access to a single exit shall be permitted in accordance with Section 1006.3.4. The required number of exits, or exit access stairways or ramps providing access to exits, from any story or occupied-occupiable roof shall be maintained until arrival at the exit discharge or a public way.

CBC 202 OCCUPIABLE ROOF. An exterior space on a roof that is designed for human occupancy, other than maintenance or repair, and is equipped with a means of egress system meeting the requirements of this code.

Chapter 10

1008 Means of Egress Illumination

1008.1 Means of egress illumination. Illumination shall be provided in the means of egress in accordance with Section 1008.2. ~~Under emergency power~~ [In the event of power supply failure](#), means of egress illumination shall comply with Section ~~1008.3~~ 1008.2.4.

~~1008.3~~ **1008.2.4 Emergency power** [Power for illumination](#). The power supply for means of egress illumination shall normally be provided by the premises' electrical supply.

[1008.3 Illumination required by an emergency electrical system. An emergency electrical system shall be provided to automatically illuminate the following areas in the event of a power supply failure:](#)

[... \(CBC 1008.3.2-1008.3.5 deleted and reorganized to below\)](#)

1. In rooms or spaces that require two or more exits or access to exits:

- 1.1. Aisles.
- 1.2. Corridors.
- 1.3. Exit access stairways and ramps.

2. In buildings that require two or more exits or access to exits:

- 2.1. Interior exit access stairways and ramps.
- 2.2. Interior and exterior exit stairways and ramps.
- 2.3. Exit passageways
- 2.4. Vestibules and areas on the level of discharge used for exit discharge in accordance with Section 1028.2.
- 2.5. Exterior landings as required by Section 1010.1.5 for exit doorways that lead directly to the exit discharge.
- 2.6. Group I-2 and I-2.1 exit discharge stairways, ramps, aisles, walkways and escalators leading to a public way or to a safe dispersal area in accordance with Section 1028.5.

3. In other rooms and spaces:

- 3.1. Electrical equipment rooms.
- 3.2. Fire command centers.
- 3.3. Fire pump rooms.
- 3.4. Generator rooms.
- 3.5. Public restrooms with an area greater than 300 square feet (27.87 m²).

[4. Group I-2 exit discharge stairways, ramps, aisles, walkways and escalators leading to a public way or to a safe dispersal area in accordance with Section 1028.5.](#)

Chapter 10

1010.2.6

Unlocking of Stairway Doors

~~1010.2.7~~ **1010.2.6 Stairway doors.** Interior stairway means of egress doors shall be openable from both sides without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort.

Exceptions:

3. Stairway exit doors ~~are permitted to~~ **shall not** be locked from the side opposite the egress side, ~~provided that~~ **unless** they are openable from the egress side and capable of being unlocked simultaneously without unlatching by any of the following methods:

3.1. Shall be capable of being unlocked individually or simultaneously upon a signal from the fire command center, if present, or a signal by emergency personnel from a single location inside the main entrance to the building.

3.2. Shall unlock simultaneously upon activation of a fire alarm signal when a fire alarm system is present in an area served by the stairway.

3.3. Shall unlock upon failure of the power supply to the electric lock or the locking system.

...(No changes to exceptions not shown.)

***Where a building qualifies as a high-rise, Exception 2 and the specific requirements of Section 403.5.3 will address those stairway doors.

Chapter 10

****While the wording about allowing doors to be unlocked “when any of the following conditions occur” may appear to give designers and building officials different compliance methods, that is not the intent. The purpose of the provision is to ensure that there is both a means to unlock the door by a manual signal (Item 3.1) **and** an automatic means to unlock the door (Items 3.2 and 3.3) if a situation would occur before emergency personnel could initiate the unlocking. It is important to note that any of the three conditions must result in the door unlocking from the nonegress side.

1010.2.6 UNLOCKING OF STAIRWAY DOORS

Must be openable from the egress side and capable of being unlocked simultaneously without unlatching upon:

- Fire command center or emergency personnel signal
- Fire alarm signal activation if present in an area served by the stairway
- Power failure to the electric lock or locking system

EXIT

Stairway exit door
locked from the
nonegress side

Exit door to interior exit stairway.

Chapter 10

1010.2.9

Access Control Door Locking Systems

~~1010.2.10~~ 1010.2.9 Monitored or recorded egress, [and access control systems](#). Where electrical systems that monitor or record egress activity are incorporated, or where the door has an access control system, the locking system [on the egress side of the door](#) shall comply with Section 1010.2.10, [1010.2.11](#), [1010.2.12](#), [1010.2.13](#), [1010.2.14](#) or [1010.2.15](#) or shall be readily openable from the egress side without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort.



Access control card reader.

(of Thanit Weerawan/Moment via Getty Images)

Chapter 10

PHOTOLUMINESCENT EXIT SIGN



Directional exit sign.

(Photo courtesy of Franz Marc Frei/The Image Bank via Getty Images)

1013.5.1

Photoluminescent Exit Signs

[1013.5.1 Photoluminescent exit signs.](#)
[Photoluminescent exit signs shall be provided with an illumination source to charge the exit sign in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.](#)

Chapter 10

SECTION 1026 — HORIZONTAL EXITS

1026.6

Two-Way Communication

1026.6 Two-way communication. Where a refuge area does not contain a two-way communication system at an elevator landing or within an area of refuge, a two-way communication system shall be installed in an approved location in a public area and shall comply with Sections 1009.8.1, 1009.8.2 and 1009.11.

Exception: Two-way communication systems are not required in Group I-2 and I-3 facilities.

1026.6 TWO-WAY COMMUNICATION



Two-way communication at elevator landing.

(Photo courtesy of Keith Getter/Moment Open via Getty Images)

Part 6 Building Envelope, Structural Systems and Construction Materials

Chapters 12-26





NFPA 285 fire propagation test.

Chapter 14

Exterior Walls

1402.8

Vertical and Lateral Flame Propagation Compliance Methods

[1402.8 Vertical and lateral flame propagation compliance methods.](#) When exterior wall assemblies are required in this chapter to be tested for vertical and lateral flame propagation in accordance with and comply with the acceptance criteria of NFPA 285, compliance with the requirements shall be established by any of the following:

- [1. An exterior wall assembly tested in accordance with and meeting the acceptance criteria of NFPA 285.](#)

- [2. An exterior wall assembly design listed by an approved agency for compliance with NFPA 285.](#)

- [3. An approved analysis based on an assembly or condition tested in accordance with and meeting the acceptance criteria of NFPA 285.](#)

***The code requires certain exterior walls that contain a combustible water-resistive barrier to be tested using NFPA 285, Standard Fire Test Method for Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components, to determine flame propagation characteristics. The new section assists code enforcement by providing three compliance methods for those exterior wall assemblies that must be tested following NFPA 285.

Chapter 14

1403.13, 1403.14, 1404.19

Exterior Walls

Materials and Installation

SECTION 1403

MATERIALS

1403.13 Fiber-mat reinforced cementitious backer units. Fiber-mat reinforced cementitious backer units used as an exterior substrate for the application of exterior finish materials shall comply with ASTM C1325.

1403.14 Insulated vinyl siding. Insulated vinyl siding shall be certified and labeled as conforming to the requirements of ASTM D7793 by an approved agency.

Chapter 14

1403.13, 1403.14, 1404.19

Exterior Walls

Installation of Wall Coverings

1403.13, 1403.14, 1404.19 EXTERIOR WALL MATERIALS AND INSTALLATION

TABLE 1404.2
Minimum Thickness of Weather Coverings

Covering Type	Minimum Thickness (inches)
Fiber-mat reinforced cementitious backer units	0.5

...(Portions of table not shown remain unchanged.)

1403.13, 1403.14, 1404.19 EXTERIOR WALL MATERIALS AND INSTALLATION



Fiber-mat reinforced cementitious backer units.

(Photo courtesy of Michael Holley)

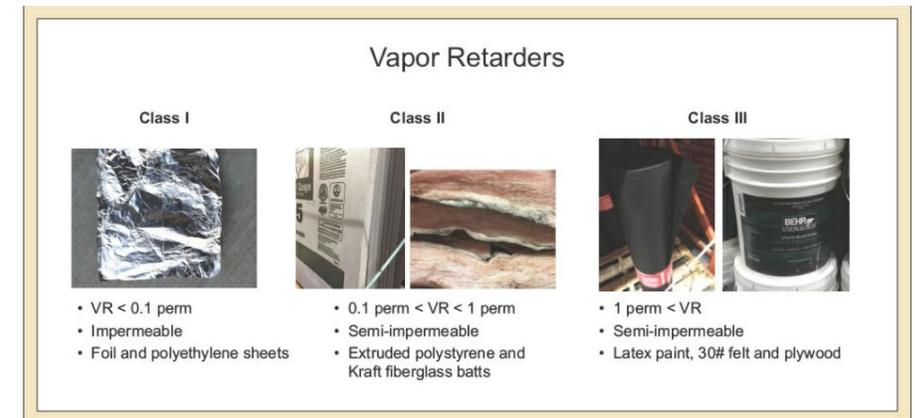
1404.19 Fiber-mat reinforced cementitious backer units. Fiber-mat reinforced cementitious backer units shall be permitted on exterior walls and shall meet the requirements of Section 1404.19.1.

1404.19.1 Installation. Installation of fiber-mat reinforced cementitious backer units used as an exterior substrate for the application of exterior finish materials shall be in accordance with backer unit manufacturer's installation instructions. Panels shall be installed using corrosion-resistant fasteners. Finish materials shall be installed in accordance with approved finish material manufacturer's instructions.

SECTION 202

INSULATED VINYL SIDING. A continuous insulation cladding product, with manufacturer-installed foam plastic insulating material as an integral part of the cladding product, having a thermal resistance not less than R-2.

Chapter 14



1404.3

Vapor Retarders

1404.3 Vapor retarders. Vapor retarder materials shall be classified in accordance with Table 1404.3(1). A vapor retarder shall be provided on the interior side of frame walls in accordance with Tables 1404.3(2) and Table 1404.3(3) or 1404.3(4) as applicable, or an approved design using accepted engineering practice for hygrothermal analysis. Vapor retarders shall be installed in accordance with 1404.3.2. The appropriate climate zone shall be selected in accordance with the California Energy Code.

Where a Class II vapor retarder is used in combination with foam plastic insulating sheathing installed as continuous insulation on the exterior side of frame walls, the continuous insulation shall comply with Table 1404.3(4) and the Class II vapor retarder shall have a vapor permeance greater than 1 perm when measured by ASTM E96 water method (Procedure B). Use of a Class I interior vapor retarder in frame walls with a Class I vapor retarder on the exterior side shall require an approved design.

[HCD 1 & HCD 2] Class I or II vapor retarders shall be provided on the interior side of frame walls of low-rise residential buildings in California Climate Zones 14 and 16, as required in the California Energy Code (see definition of "Low-rise residential building").

Exceptions:

1. Basement walls.
2. Below-grade portion of any wall.
3. Construction where accumulation, condensation or freezing of moisture will not damage the materials.
4. Class I and II vapor retarders with vapor permeance greater than 1 perm when measured by ASTM E96 water method (Procedure B) shall be allowed on the interior side of any frame wall in all climate zones.

[4. A vapor retarder shall not be required in Climate Zones 1, 2, and 3.](#)

[5. In Climate Zones 4 through 8, a vapor retarder on the interior side of frame walls shall not be required where the assembly complies with Table 1404.3\(5\).](#)

...(No changes to Table 1404.3(1)).

Chapter 14

~~1404.3.2.1~~ **1404.3.1 Spray foam plastic insulation for moisture control with Class II and III vapor retarders.** For purposes of compliance with Tables 1404.3(3) and 1404.3(4), spray foam with a maximum permeance of 1.5 perms at the installed thickness applied to the interior cavity-side of wood structural panels, fiberboard, insulating sheathing or gypsum shall be deemed to meet the continuous insulation moisture control requirement ~~where the~~ in accordance with one of the following conditions:

1. The spray foam R-value meets or exceeds the specified continuous insulation R-value.
2. The combined R-value of the spray foam and continuous insulation is equal to or greater than the specified continuous insulation R-value.

1404.3.2 Vapor retarder installation. Vapor retarders shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or an approved design. Where a vapor retarder also functions as a component of a continuous air barrier, the vapor retarder shall be installed as an air barrier in accordance with the California Energy Code.

CBC 2

RESPONSIVE VAPOR RETARDER. A vapor retarder material complying with a vapor retarder class of Class I or II, but that also has a vapor permeance of 1 perm or greater in accordance with ASTM E96, water method (Procedure B).

Chapter 14

1409

Insulated Metal Panel

SECTION 1409

INSULATED METAL PANEL (IMP)

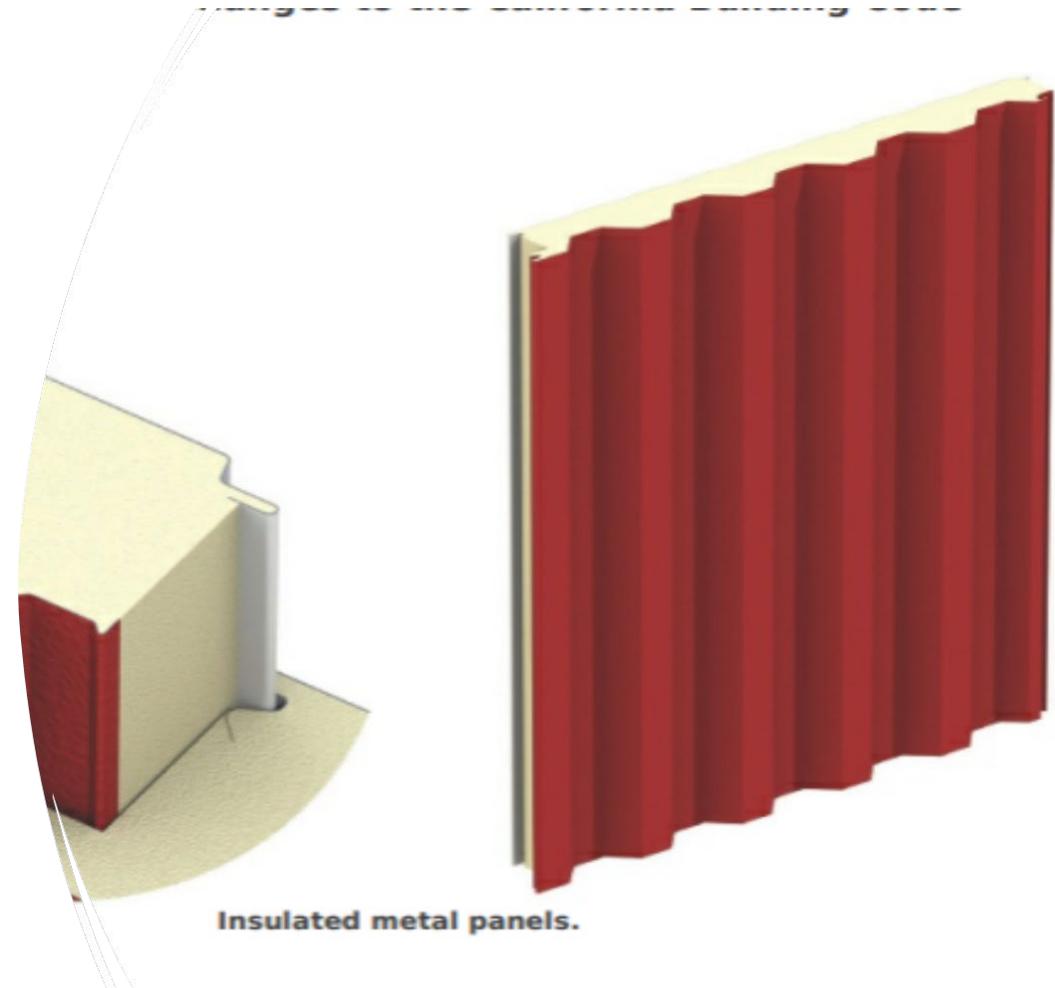
1409.1 General.

1409.2 Structural design.

1409.2.1 IMP systems used as exterior walls.

.....Many more sections See 14

***Foam plastics, burning characteristics, thickness, testing, structural, etc.



Chapter 15

1512.1, 1512.2

Reroofing

1512.1 General. Materials and methods of application used for recovering or replacing an existing roof covering shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 15.

Exceptions:

1. Roof replacement or roof recover of existing low-slope roof coverings shall not be required to meet the minimum design slope requirement of 1/4 unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (2 percent slope) in Section 1507 for roofs that provide positive roof drainage [and meet the requirements of Section 1608.3 and Section 1611.2.](#)

2. Recovering or replacing an existing roof covering shall not be required to meet the requirement for secondary (emergency overflow) drains or scuppers in Section 1502.2 for roofs that provide for positive roof drainage [and meet the requirements of Sections 1608.3 and 1611.2.](#) For the purposes of this exception, existing secondary drainage or scupper systems required in accordance with this code shall not be removed unless they are replaced by secondary drains or scuppers designed and installed in accordance with Section 1502.2.

Chapter 15

1512.2 Roof replacement. Roof replacement shall include the removal of all existing layers of roof assembly materials down to the roof deck.

***New exceptions for the extent layers have to be removed-SEE BC 1512.2

Exceptions:

.....

Part 7 Building Services, Special Devices and Special Conditions

Chapters 30-35 and CEBC



Chapter 30

3001.2

Elevator Emergency Communication Systems

~~3001.2 Emergency elevator~~ Elevator emergency communication systems for the deaf, hard of hearing and speech impaired. An elevator emergency two-way communication system that includes both visual and audible communication modes complying with the requirements in California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Division 1, Chapter 4, Subchapter 6, Elevator Safety Orders, shall be provided in each elevator car. The system shall ~~provide visible text and audible modes that meet all of the following requirements~~ a means to enable authorized personnel to verify:

1. The presence of someone in the car.
2. That the person(s) is trapped.

Once an entrapment is verified, the system shall enable authorized personnel to:

1. Determine if assistance is needed.
2. Communicate when help is on the way.
3. Communicate when help arrives on site.

Chapter 30

...continued

3006.3 ~~Hoistway opening~~ **Elevator hoistway door** protection.

3. Additional doors or other devices shall be provided at each elevator hoistway door ~~opening~~ in accordance with Section 3002.6. Such doors or other devices shall comply with the smoke and draft control door assembly requirements in Section 716.2.2.1.1 when tested in accordance with UL 1784 without an artificial bottom seal.

4. [SFM] When approved, in other than Group I-2 occupancies elevator hoistway shall be pressurized in accordance with Section 909.21.

5. A smoke-protective curtain assembly for hoistways shall be provided at each elevator hoistway door opening in accordance with Section 3002.6. Such curtain assemblies shall comply with the smoke and draft control requirements in Section 716.2.2.1.1 when tested in accordance with UL 1784 without an artificial bottom seal. Such curtain assemblies shall be equipped with a control unit listed to UL 864. Such curtain assemblies shall comply with Section 2.11.6.3 California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Division 1, Chapter 4, Subchapter 6, Elevator Safety Orders. Installation and maintenance shall be in accordance with NFPA 105.

6. [SFM] Enclosed elevator lobbies are not required where the hoistway door has a fire-protection rating as required by Section 708.6 707.6 and the hoistway door opening is also protected by a listed and labeled smoke containment system complying with ICC ES AC 77.

CBC 202

SMOKE-PROTECTIVE CURTAIN ASSEMBLY FOR HOISTWAY. An automatic-closing smoke and draft control curtain assembly.

Chapter 31

3103.1.1 Extended period of service time. Public-occupancy temporary structures shall be permitted to remain in service for 180 days or more without complying with requirements in this code for new buildings or structures where extensions for up to 1 year are granted by the building official in accordance with Section 108.1 and where the following conditions are satisfied:

.....

*****MANY MORE REQUIREMENTS FOR TENTS-EVEN TEMPORARY-
***Structural, maintenance, wind loads, foundations, occupancy
procedures-SEE CBC 3101**

Thank you!

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