

California Building Standards Code as applied to buildings regulated by OSHPD. My name is Cesar I am here with a team of Richard Tannahill, Lori Campbell and Nanci Timmins, who is going to be doing the awesome presentation today. You are joining us for the presentation session two

Of four sessions total. Today's session is going to be geared towards the Fire and Life Safety.

So, with that being said, I will hand it over to Mr. Richard Tannahill for his introduction.

Thank You Cesar. Hello everyone

I'm assuming everyone can hear me, we're having some technical difficulties right now

So, if you can't go ahead and post a message in the chat

And we'll see what we can get on. It looks like we should be live. So, apologize for that.

Anyway, welcome to the 2019 California Building Standards Code Update. We're going to talk about Fire Life Safety today.

Before we start

I'll give you a quick OSHPD update of what's going on with the coronavirus. We

Get a lot of questions if we're still working. We do have our reviewers still continuing to review plans.

Your

projects are still going through. And still being reviewed

Most people are working from home and they do not have all the same equipment that we do here. So

You may experience a little bit of delays and getting your projects back rather than that

We've been working with the Health and Human Services Agency

and the Governor's Office trying to help them with getting temporary facilities up and running and other than that, we're business as usual, just may see some delays

So, as we get started here, this is the cycle for the

2019 Code Adoption. It's actually, they call it 18 but it's for the 2019 code that we have.

You can see that we are

Right at 2020

January 2020. Let me get my pointer on here

Oops, there we go. So, you should see that

We had January first, we went live with the 2019 code and we are effectively working on the

Intervening Cycle currently but the 2019 is in effect. It was printed back in July and

Now it is in full effect. We're in what April now? So, we're right on time with this seminar

Actually, we're a few months behind but we have been doing these updates throughout the State since January and actually even a little bit last

Year.

So, we're just moving forward and

Continuing with the education process in this.

So, what we did, we took the

International Building Code, and took the 2016

California Building Code with the California amendments enrolled that into any new updates that OSHPD

Was going to add and that gave us our 2019 Building Code

So today we're going to be talking about Fire Life Safety like Cesar mentioned this is a four-session series and

two weeks ago, we did Part 10 and Part 1 of the Building Code and today

We're in Part 9 and then

In two weeks, we'll be doing, I'll be back for Part 2 of the Building Code changes.

And then we'll be coming back in the final week with Parts 3, 4 and 5 for Electrical, Mechanical, Plumbing, and Energy.

Okay, here's the schedule for the future sessions and I just want to remind you a lot of you, originally this was going to

Be done with a lot of offices showing this presentation in their conference rooms.

With the change in situation that a lot of people are logging on individually from home.

Just want to remind you that we, each person does have to

Register individually. You can't just do an office

Registration and have everyone sign in. So, everyone has to register individually, and you do have to register for each session individually

So, we'll be taking questions just go ahead and enter them into your chat box or question box. Whatever you have and we will be compiling them and answering them at the end of the presentation. So With that I'm going to pass it back to Nanci who's our Chief Fire Life Safety Officer, Nanci Timmons

Thank you, Richard. Richard, could you turn off the
Your laser
Please? I can't control my mouse with that.
Okay, all right, so good morning everybody, thank you again for attending this
this webinar.
With this
portion of it for the Fire Life Safety changes
is actually just a fraction of
The whole presentation that I have. I've got a 288-page presentation for the changes within the Building Code and a
similar-sized presentation for the
Fire Code so you're just getting a short and sweet version of it. So again, thank you
For listening to this and if you have questions you run into something that you have and
That I didn't present today that you're seeing in the code. Just give me a call, email me, to ask me about
it. That's fine,
Because it's like said there's a lot here or a lot that's not here. Actually, that is on the other presentations,
but those are
I'd say minimal. These are the significant changes so
with that
Thank you for your help. For those of you that are helping keep these facilities going and working from
home. Rest assured
I can't see you and your joggers and fleece. But hope you're comfy because you know reading code is
exciting. So
Let's start with this. So, starting at the beginning building planning chapters, three through six not a lot of
Changes in three through six but in four and 407.2.1,
talking about waiting in similar areas.
So, for 407.2
is the section four corridor continuity and separation and then 407.2.1, talks about what area
Can be open to the corridor. So, this is this change isn't a change in enforcement
it
is just
Cleaning up the language a little bit and you'll see that a lot today a lot of cleanup that has happened with
the code.
So, what we struck out, we struck out public use areas or group meetings from the old code language
because
Public use areas, that's kind of vague and group meeting areas are defined elsewhere.
That's not really what the waiting area is supposed to be like so new language
waiting areas and similar spaces
constructed as required for corridor shall be permitted to be open the corridor only where all the following
criteria are met and then you've got
the five items that have to be in place in order to have the waiting areas open to the corridor those five
items
Have not changed. So just a little cleanup of this language
You know, that's what it looks like.
More clean up. So, this is also do it
We've moved language so that it makes more sense where the location is. So, in chapter or excuse me in
the
2016 edition of the code,
the
code had, you kind of bouncing back and forth from language in Chapter 4 language in Chapter 10. So,
we

Just clean this up a little bit put areas

Put issues in the proper areas so you don't have to go searching all over. So again, this is not new enforcement

That's not this section here 407.4.2.1 talking about two means of egress

It just makes it clear that this section is talking about room. What when you have a typical rated corridor situation the rooms off that corridor and

Separates it from the requirements that are in place for the exiting and number of exits that you need for Suites

So again, this is for rooms.

It's when you need two means of egress any sleeping room of more than

1,000 square feet shall have no fewer than two exit access doors from the sleeping room

located in accordance with 1007.1 any

room other than sleeping rooms with an area of more than

2,500 square feet shall have no fewer than two exit access doors from the room located in the course with 1007.1.

So, we just separate the two

So, the first portion you've got those if you have a sleeping room and it's more than 1,000 square feet

It needs two exits. And then if you have another room

that is not a

Sleeping room, it and it's more than 2,500 square feet that needs two exits.

So, when you look at this, when does the one with this operating room need two means of egress, this is not,

this is not a sleeping room, so it would be

two exits would be required when this operating room was more than

2,500 square feet

And

Again, part of that same cleanup is

Separating the requirements for rooms that are off a corridor system versus suites.

So, this section sleeping room

Was struck out so that it now reads any care suite that contains sleeping rooms of more than 1,000 square feet

Shall have no fewer than two exit access doors from the care suite located in accordance with 1007.

So, this is telling you that when you have a care suite and there are sleeping rooms in that care suite if

That care suite is more than 1,000 square feet. You need 2 exits

There's a new

Definition in the code, a new terminology in the code non patient care suites.

So, this

This is good and it's in line with

NFPA 101 and then this is defined as in group I-2 or I-2.1 occupancies a

Group of rooms or spaces within a suite for use as administrative business and professional offices so

That's specific. So, if you have these non-patient care suites,

The use is only for administrative business and professional offices. So

you know, some people used to think that pharmacies had to be suites, but not

that's not accurate anymore with the terminology and the code that wouldn't fall under this

Again, these non-patient care suites are just for business, admin, and professional offices

And then of course

There are requirements for these suites the whole entire building has to be fully sprinklered in order to have these suites.

The suites are limited to 10,000 square feet in size

and

Of course, they'll have a fire barrier around it. So here is the code language that goes with this new terminology.

Group I-2 and I- 2.1 non patient care suites the means of egress

Provisions for non-patient care suites shall be in accordance with the primary use and occupancy of the suite. So, what's that saying?
that's saying the
That it's a B so the inside of that suite they get the exiting
That B would have and then separation non patient care suite shall be separated from other portions of the building
including other suites by not less than a one-hour fire barrier complying with
707 and then each suite of rooms shall be separated from the remainder of the building by not less than a one-hour fire barrier.
So, it needs a one-hour fire barrier around the suite if
It's adjoining other suites. You need a one-hour fire barrier
Around each suite so that they're separated and then the area again limited to 10,000 square feet and
sprinkler a fully sprinklered building
There is language in the in the model code that allows
smoke compartments to be larger than
What NFPA 101 does and what we do so we struck out model code language.
Again, not in new regulations.
It's the smoke compartment sizes some be not more than 22,500 square feet. So that hasn't changed
What changed it was that model code changed it. So, we did not adopt that language.
We kept our language 22,500 square feet and as you can see underneath the parts that are struck out
you'll see condition 2,
model code back in 2016 introduced
condition 1 and condition 2
2-1.2 occupancies. We did not adopt those conditions and at that time we struck those out.
The reason I'm bringing that up is because we've got a lot of publisher errors in the code this edition and
when we make the changes and the back in the
2016 struck out those conditions that's supposed to carry over to the 2019 Edition that didn't happen
everywhere, so you may see as you're reading through the code you may see condition 1 or condition 2
mentioned in a few spaces
We don't adopt those. I-2 is an I-2 we don't have those conditions. We're fixing that with our errata's.
But really you might still see it but just for heads up there, we don't adopt those conditions.
The,
this is not a new section either, but it's been added too.
So, this section 407.2.6 is
for nursing home cooking facilities back in 2016 model code introducing domestic cooking
allowed
Domestic cooking into nursing homes. So, this is first SNF's only and this is to make the SNF more home-
like and
Have a place to help residents come out and have a place to,
To excuse me, to
Get out of their rooms and visit with people
So, in that in
2016 model code said these areas could be open to the corridor. California definitely did not adopt that.
They can have these domestic
cooking
spaces but they cannot be open to the corridor because
With 86% of fires are so starting in kitchens. We said yeah, that's not really a good idea to have that
open to the
Open to the corridor so they can have these spaces just not open with corridor, the items that have to be
in place the first
Six have not
changed. So, to have these areas. They, the number of care recipients housed in the smoke
compartment is not greater than 30.
Number two. the number of care recipients served by the cooking facilities not greater than 30
Number three, only one cooking facility area is permitted in a smoke compartment and

Number four. the types of domestic cooking appliance is permitted shall be limited to ovens cooktops ranges warmers and microwaves and

five, the new five we struck out

Model code five so

California Building Code number five. the space containing the domestic cooking facility shall be arranged

So, it's not to obstruct access to the required exit. Number six. the domestic cooking hoods installed and constructed in accordance with Mechanical Code

shall be provided over the cooktops and ranges. If you're familiar with this section, you'll say why are you reading this?

This isn't new just to refresh your memory

What is new? Are these six or these numbers here number seven?

They have to have in place in order to have these domestic space cooking spaces.

Number seven cook tops and ranges shall be protected in accordance with 904.13. We'll go over that in a minute.

Eight, a shutoff for the fuel and electrical power supply

To the cooking equipment shall be provided in a location that's accessible only to staff. So, they need to shut off with a

gas and power.

Number nine, a timer shall be provided that automatically deactivates the cooking appliances within a period of not more than

120 minutes. So, it's on for two hours and one paid attention to it,

It shuts itself off. And then ten, the portable extinguisher was in 30 feet

Here's what that would look like. So again, it's a space that they can have the space not open to the corridor

But they can have this space. And again, it's to bring them out make it more home-like

So, they're not just stuck in their rooms all the time. So, it needs

in the course of number seven an automatic fire extinguishing system, which I will go over in a minute and its domestic equipment only and

Hood is required.

Obviously, the exits can't be obstructed, and you need the fire extinguisher and the separation from the corridor.

I know like I said that five times but there's a reason so yes it has to be separated. The

equipment is limited again to ovens cooktops ranges warmers and microwaves. So, it's not a commercial oven. It's just this equipment

so

9:04 13 that's the section that number seven said it has to be in compliance with what

That section reads that domestic cooking systems cooktops and ranges installed in the following occupancies shall be protected.

So, look number two says 1-2 and 2.1

Where these are permitted need to be protected, so then that's the charging section

And then it leads you to 904.13.1.1.

That again tells you this needs to be protected in accordance with either 904.13.1.1 or 13.1.2.

So, two options number 1

904.13.1.1 is

That the domestic recirculating or exterior vented cooking hood provided over the cooktop or range shall be equipped with an approved

Automatic fire extinguishing system complying with the following. So, they need the extinguishing system.

This is option 1

Number one, what type it's a UL 300A, so they'll need a UL 300A system.

Number two, the manual actuation of the

Fire extinguisher system shall be provided.

So, they need the manual pole that goes with this and then three interconnection of the fuel and electrical power supply

shall be in accordance with 904.12.2. So, they need the,

Again, the fuel and power shut off. So, this option is what they would use if they had a gas range

UL 300 A is not equivalent to a UL 300 system. So

If they have this domestic system, they have and it's a gas

They have the UL 300 A the manual pull shut off of fuel and electrical power.

So again 300 A is not equivalent to UL 300 and then the second option

904.13.1.2 is

It reads

cooktops and ranges shall include burners that have been tested and listed to prevent ignition of cooking oils with burners turned on to their max

heat setting and allowed to operate for 30 minutes. So, this is going to be for the electric ranges.

Obviously when that test wouldn't be might be kind of fun, but it would work

they wouldn't pass very well was gas right, you're turning up the

burner to max setting and then allowing it to be that way for 30 minutes and then putting oil on it.

So, the electric ranges need this, and that

they would comply that test is UL 858, so they have to comply with UL 858 and

as you can read here as of April 2019 all electric ranges

have to comply with this. So, all the ranges sold after that have to comply with this requirement.

so again, the

gas ranges UL 300 A and on the appropriate items that go with that, and the electric

would have to meet this test requirement.

Alright new section, are not new section, new piece of section in the code under smoke compartment talking about

independent egress this section was added to make it clear that if

A small compartment does not have an exit

then it shall be provided with direct access to not less than two adjacent smoke compartments.

So, there's your three main components of your means of egress, right, your exit

Access, your exit discharge an example of an exit would be an interior exit enclosure like your stair.

So, if this if your smoke compartment does not have an actual exit it needs access

to two adjacent smoke compartments because you don't want a dead-end smoke compartment.

So, reading that a means of egress shall be provided from each local apartment

created by smoke barriers without having to return through the smoke compartment which means of egress originated that

old language. That hasn't changed.

What is new is smoke compartments that do not contain an exit shall be provided with direct access to not less than two adjacent

smoke compartments again, this is

inconsistent

Consistent with 101 and NFPA 101 these are examples of non-compliant conditions. So

Look at the top one smoke compartment two does not have an exit.

It has access to smoke compartment one so they can relocate over there. Which is great

but if there's a fire and smoke compartment one and those occupants all go to smoke compartment two They have nowhere to go.

They can't get out if that fire continues. And then similarly on the bottom example on number two

Smoke compartment three would not comply. It has access to smoke compartment two

So, they can relocate over there

but again

If there's fire smoke compartment in two, half of the occupants go to one, the other half go to three.

The people in three cannot get out. They don't have an exit. So hopefully that makes sense. Ask me later if it doesn't.

This is another clean up tables 504.3 the types of,

The construction types that you can have for the different occupancies

2016

publisher error

Did not put, not permitted for type 3B and 5B construction. So, we fix that

so

it was incorrect in the

2016. So again, this is corrected, states that these types of construction are not permitted for I-2 and 2.1 occupancies.

Accessory occupancy

508 is a section that talks about mixed use and occupancy and

Within that section, there's the three, really four pieces, but three main pieces you've got accessory spaces,

separated spaces and

non separated spaces.

Non separation spaces doesn't really happen with I-2 because of language in there that tells you it's either going to be separated or accessory.

So, some language that was changed in the accessory portion was

It is cleaned up a little bit. So, this is

It's not again. It's another one. That's not, it's not new enforcement. It's just cleaned up

So, the charging section is going to tell you that no separation is required between accessories and the main occupancy, and then there are

Exceptions, and exception number three says in group I-2 and 2.1, those shall be separated from all other Occupancies in accordance with 508.4. 508.4 is the section for separated occupancies

That's where you go to the table. You got an A and I; you need two hours separate that.

Then this exception continues, no separation is required between Group B,

E, R-2 sleeping units and S-2 occupancies

Accessory to I-2 and I-2.1. So, what do you need?

in order to be considered accessory as opposed to

Separated accessory you have two things ancillary to the main use. It's related to the main use and

That area that you're looking at does not, that type of use does not exceed 10% of the floor

area square footage of the floor, of that floor. So, you have a

B for example and if you're in a sleeping

Unit and there's a nurse manager's office up there and it's just one office in one little B

This is this section is what that's talking about. You don't need to separate that B

From the rest of the floor and the same if you had a doctor's sleeping unit. It's an R2

It's on that space. Its accessory to that I-2, you would not need to separate it. But keep in mind the 10%

Limitation so you have to count all the B's on the whole floor and

If it's changed, if you have a remodel for example changing this

Nurse managers office, you're changing this into a B

It was something else before but adding that manager's office now just took all the B's on that floor

Over ten percent of that floor area. Something's got to be separated makes sense to separate where you're working

But if it's easier to separate something else separate another B

Just bring it back down to less than 10% a lot of explanation for the easy, easy

section again. If you have questions, let me know you could solve that an S-2 was in there, porte-cocheres are considered an S-2.

the S-2 was intended for small storage closets, like a janitor's closet, you know a

youth such as that, that you'd see on the patient floor. That wouldn't need to be separated

However, porte-cocheres are considered as twos. So, it falls under that

We still use our CAN. We've got a CAN for porte-cocheres at this

Moment in time still use that CAN but I am looking at changing that that CAN where

To follow more into with this was with this as opposed to changing the code because that was an unintended

consequence of the change to this code.

So, what we're looking at is when the S-2 when the porte-cocheres is accessory to the I

What do we do with that? The CANs going to tell you different,

Different scenarios is it used just for patient drop-off is used for an ambulance delivery trucks and the conditions change with that

Excuse me, so

Well, let me, I'll leave it at that. Otherwise I was babbling too long about that.

So, I'll use the CANs now that hasn't changed still use the CAN for porte-cocheres and

Keep,

I'll keep you posted if anything changes with that.

This section is

really candid don't need it because it's talking about

the non separate occupancy zone like I mentioned before for I-2's you're going to fall under accessory or separated but model code has language in 508.3.1.2 that

leaves you to believe you can use this in California. You don't use it

We don't have condition 2, so when you have your mixed uses, you're either going to be fall under accessories space or separated

or

The fourth one that I hinted at the incidental use falls into play there but non separated isn't you're not going to use that.

Table 601 note b.

Note that the intent again, this is another clean up the enforcement of this has not changed

They just tried to make it clear that this is the tape. This is the footnote they talked about when the roof construction is 20 feet or more above any floor then if

The table tells you protection is needed

If you have this condition the footnote saying except in these occupancies

You don't need to protect it what they cleaned up was including primary structural frame members

because before and its talking about roof framing and decking it wasn't clear to some people that

also included the primary structural frame members that did not have to be protected but read through that carefully.

So, there's footnote B and footnote b1. So, footnote B

Says except in

F-1, H, M, and S-1 occupancies

So, you don't get to use this exception for those and then when you go to b1

I'm sorry, let me show you the picture first.

So, we've got the picture of the structural members that footnote again is making it clear that those don't have could be

protected when you have that condition

and then the footnote b 1 starts with except in A, E, f-1, H, I

L, M, R-1, R-2, R-2.1 and S-1 occupancies and high-rises and then other SFM

Occupancies. You don't get to use that either so

really an easier way would have been to say in B, F-2, S-2 and U occupancies,

You can use this exception

So again, the type of enforcement hasn't changed. They just tried to make the language clearer, but there's so many

Occupancies that are exempted from it you're just left with a few that can actually use that footnote.

Alright

Chapter 7, 7 through 9 Fire Protection. Yay fun stuff. So, this section is

New the language is new.

But what you've been doing has probably been hopefully in line with this section.

So, it's one of those unwritten, well now to read it used to be one of those unwritten codes.

You've got secondary members attached to the primary structural members that need to be protected.

How far out do you protect these?

Well now it's in code 12 inches, but there's a couple more pieces to this. So

Where primary and secondary structural steel members require fire protection

Secondary attachments to those structural members shall be protected with the same fire resistant material and thickness as required for the structural member.

It's the protection shall extend away from the structural member a distance of not less than 12 inches.

So, protect it 12 inches out or

Shall be applied to the entire length when the attachment is less than 12 inches long.

Good, go figure the attachments not 12 inches is less than that

Protect the whole thing, and then the last part, when an attachment is hollow, and the ends are open

The fire resistive material and thickness shall be applied to both the exterior and interior

Of the hollow steel attachment makes sense, right? You've got this hollow member attached to

Structural members that have to be fire protected, is that you've got a hollow member you essentially have a little chimney in there
So, in a little space to
Transmit the heat too. So, this is telling you that when it's hollow and both lines are open in the interior of that
Hollow member and the exterior both have to be protected in the same manner and thickness as the structural member.
There's a visual for you
And
First, we have to look at that corridor. That's like the best corridor, right? It's clean and it's clear but anyways, this is this section that this is talking about 709.5.1 is
Another one that is not new and enforcement it just somehow disappeared from the code for like
Ten years. So, 709.5.1
this is talking about cross corridor doors and smoke barriers, when you have cross corridors in the smoke barrier
That they need to be opposite swinging, you might not have known that was missing
But that was missing in the language of the code. It was there and
Actually, it's been more than, so
It's was there in 2007 and then disappeared so we put it back.
So, the charging section has not changed what we've added again. Where is it's in group I-2 where swinging doors are installed across the corridor such doors shall be opposite swinging doors.
Again, not new just put back, it disappeared somewhere.
This section it's 716.5.3, what this is again is not new and new enforcement. It's just language to make it clear that when you have
716.5.3 fire door assembly is required to have a minimum fire protection rating of 20 minutes where located in corridor walls or smoke barrier walls having a fire resistance rating in accordance of 716.1(2)
Shall be test in accordance with NFPA
252 or UL10C without the hose stream test. So, there's an exception
So, what that charging section is saying is when you have a rated corridor for the
fire partition or a smoke barrier,
The door has to be 20 minutes, and then there's an exception that ties you back into 407.3.1 corridor door assemblies and occupancy of group I-2 and 2.1 and fully sprinkler buildings shall be in course of 407.3.1.
So again,
This is not a new
not new for
Enforcement it
This is time out, when you have the charging section says your doors have to be rated when they're in a rated corridor.
But then in 407.3.1
It says certain doors in the corridor don't have to be rated like your patient room doors and certain offices
But patient room doors don't have to be rated
what some people have been missing for the years that it's been in there is that is only okay if the entire building is
fully sprinklered
So, the building is not fully sprinklered
It's one of the old buildings, those patient room doors and those doors mentioned at 407.3.1 still have to be rated.
So, this is just making it clear that you can only have the non rated doors in
a course of 407.3.1 if the entire
Building is fully sprinklered

Another
on the line of corridors and dampers if
They've been around for a while
You've probably had fun
figuring out
what in the world is Chapter 7 talking about when it comes to fire dampers and smoke dampers and it's,
it's
Changed and it's and cleaned up and changed and cleaned up. So there isn't here's another change for
you
want to keep up with the time so
What historically what happened is model code took away
ratings for corridors
In I-2's
California did not adopt that. We kept our corridors rated but what happened in the process was some
disconnect with the code of
Dampers, and where which kind of dampers are required. So the section that I'm talking about now
717.5.4.1 is talking about smoke dampers in
corridors that are rated.
So, you have another section that's going to talk about where fire dampers are that stayed the same that
hasn't changed so
What has changed is this language here?
For A, E, H, I, L and R occupancies, high-rise buildings, and other SFM
facilities a
listed smoke damper designed to resist the passage of smoke shall also be provided at each point a
Duct or air transfer opening penetrates a fire-resistance rated corridor
Required to have smoke and draft doors in accordance with 716.2.2.1. So that main part didn't change.
So, if you're going to rate a corridor and within that corridor our doors that are required to have to be
smoking draft control doors
Then smoke dampers were needed in the ducts that penetrate that corridor
What was added is this last part?
Doors that provide or doors that provide an effective barrier to limit the transfer of smoke and accordance
of 407.3.1.
So, what is that saying, that section we just talked about that said if you're building fully sprinklered
your I-2 is fully sprinklered and
You have the patient room
Doors that are not rated they are required to limit the transfer of smoke.
So those types of doors, this section is about those types of doors.
So, when you have a corridor where those types of doors are required, this is saying you need a smoke
damper, but
Don't freak out. It's okay. The exceptions are still there.
So, the exceptions that say unless there's no opening into the corridor and
If the thickness of the duct is less shield
steel is not less than
0.019. So, this is saying you need those smoke dampers if
There are openings in the corridor. You still need fire smoke dampers and if that steel thickness is not as
indicated in the code. You would need the smoke damper in addition to the fire damper. So, fire smoke
dampers
Hopefully that's clear
You've heard us talking about the past couple years changes in
Interior floor finish for areas where
Patients are restrained.
the old code used to say and before it used to say only non combustible
Flooring was permitted. So, changes in 804 have been made to
Lead you to it to let you see that there's more,
You can use other flooring. So, the charging section says that interior floor finish and floor covering
This is for all occupancies that they shall comply with 804.2 through 804.4.2,

But then there's an exception in areas except groups I-2 with detention and I-3's the floor finishes and coverings of a traditional type such as wood, vinyl, linoleum, terrazzo and resilient floor covering materials that are not comprised of fibers. What did that just say, it says in most occupancies

only the carpet is regulated, and the following sections will say how that carpet has to be tested and regulated. This is one of them. This is the test requirements for that, that hasn't changed other than adding.

Well that hasn't changed at the very end

you have to see it tells you to go see 804.4.3 when you're dealing with the flooring in the I-2 with restraint on the I-3's

we're not there yet. They were at 804.4.2 that's talking about

Carpeting again and the requirements that the carpeting has to meet but as you can see here that's underlined

it's sending you again to I-2.

Excuse me, 804.4.4.3 when you're dealing with locked I-2 and I-3's

Go to that.

so

what does that tell you? All these sections are telling me there's something more specific for locked I-2 and

I-3's and 804.4.3 no matter where the flooring is. This floor

is talking about carpet in certain areas. So, when you finally get there it feels

The wording probably looks familiar to you.

We just kind of shuffled it up a little bit to make the

charging section the allowance the exception

So interior floor finish and floor coverings occupied by inmates or patients whose liberties,

personal liberties are restrained shall be noncombustible. So, charging section says the flooring is noncombustible but the exception

carpet or other full covering materials may be used in areas protected by an automatic sprinkler system installed throughout

Carpet or other floor coverings shall comply with requirements of ASTM E

648 and

Then the minimal minimum critical radiant flux shall be not less than Class 1 and then the rest of the requirement.

So, what this is saying that you can have if the building is not fully sprinklered. You still have to have non combustible

flooring if the building is fully sprinklered

Which it has to be if you're going to have locked

people in it. If the building is fully sprinklered you can have not less than Class 1 critical radiant flux

flooring, so it gives you an option of not just non combustible, but you can use this other flooring

As long as it meets all of these requirements and it's not less than Class 1 critical radiant flux.

For fire alarm section of the code

We added an exception to 907.5.1 that charging section indicates pre signal

features are allowed when

approved by the building code official.

We have an exception in that

That's basically telling we don't allow that our pre signal, a pre signal feature shall not be permitted to be installed in a group

I-2, 2.1 or R-2.1 occupancy, so you cannot have a pre signal device in the I-2.

What is a pre signal device? That is, it alerts,

it alerts someone else before learning the occupants of the of

the

building and

An individual will have to go see what's happening and then activate the alarm if the alarm is required

So, we do not allow that, and you can think of things about this section. We're looking at the supervisory for

Ducts, duct detectors. We do not allow duct detectors to go to

Supervisory duct detectors have to be an alarm condition. This is one of those sections used for that we are changing the code to make that clearer because there are sections of code that say Supervisory or excuse me, that duct detectors can be supervisory we're changing that to make it clear that no, we don't and it's a timing thing if that duct detector goes off and Approach basically, somebody's got a pre signal right, somebody's got to go check see if it's valid and then go Activate the alarm. There's too much time has gone by, where if it is real, patients should have already been starting to relocate. So, we do not allow that This section somehow everywhere. I just brought up the duct detector because That's been part of my world a lot lately. So, I'm just sharing that with you. In a little bit of language has changed or again been a little clearer about emergency voice communication systems for fire alarms In the high-rise buildings and in I-2's that have occupied floors more than 75 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access 907. 2.13 requires an emergency voice alarm communication system. So that's not new. But what we've done is Coordinated different sections. So, 907.5.2 to coordinate that with 907.2.13. What is that all saying? That's if Let me go down here That part hasn't changed, so when you Have in an I-2 Your audible alarms are Required or audible appliances shall be used in non patient areas, right and then there's this exception that says when you don't use those Audibles a visual alarm is provided, and visual appliances are allowed to be used in lieu of audible appliances in patient occupied areas. So What this section is saying is when you use those visuals instead of in lieu of the audibles The emergency voice communication system has to be activated to tell the other occupants in the building That has been as I've read it's the high-rise I-2's. But this is also now it's coordinating it. So, it's in I-2. So, in Group, I-2 and 2.1 occupancy we're in accordance with 927.5.2.5 audible fire alarm Notification devices are not provided Where the visuals are provided in lieu of the audible upon receipt of an alarm and a constantly attended location a general occupant Notification shall be broadcast over the public address system Excuse me. There we go So that's 927.5.2.5 is the one that allows the visuals in the patient occupied areas in lieu of audible and Again, just to make it clear It's this, is for the one section about high-rises. The other section is saying all I-2's. So, this just to make it clear when you are using visuals in lieu of audibles You have to have an emergency voice communication system To notify the occupants on them and other staff And So that's just that's the other coordinating section and that has to be tied to The life safety branch of the essential electrical system, and that would be Per CEC 517.32

This is just coordinating, oh

No, it's not. I think that fact this isn't, I'm not there yet, opening protection

This is all smoke barrier doors and they, we struck out self-closing devices.

You probably saw a lot of that in the 2016 code.

So, to sum up some doors and smoke barriers opening some smoke barrier shall be protected by auto closing devices

Actuated by the required controls from mechanical smoke control system door opening shall be protected by fire door assembly complying with section 716.

So, this is telling you that those doors have to be on auto closers

Not to not self-closing anymore. So that

Part the auto closing isn't new, what's new is they're not allowed to be

Not self-closing doors anymore. So,

Make sense for when you just have cross corridor doors in a corridor that are smoke barrier on the smoke barrier wall

Those are held open with your mags released by the smokes and they close.

But what if you have a smoke barrier door that has a soiled utility room

Along that wall that is shared with the incidental use the fire barrier wall

What happens with that door, that doors got to be self closing right? Because it's soiled utility room

But this is saying it has to be audible.

So, this, this is just a just watch out for this, and in the design and how you're designing

The building and what you're putting on that smoke barrier wall that's going to make it more difficult

If you have those other types of rooms

Like this, this is the one that's just coordinating with the section I already read about 709.5.1 where you have

cross corridor doors

In the smoke barrier, they have to be opposite swinging

There's a section in the Fire Code that wasn't in place and a section

They flip-flopped one section was in place in the Building Code one section was in place in the Building Code

But they weren't both sections weren't in place in both codes.

So, what we did is just clean that up so that it's coordinated now in

709.5.1 says if they're cross corridors

opposite they have to be opposites swinging and then 909.5.3.1 just matches that requirement and Means of egress Chapter 10

This is part of that clean up that we talked about with Chapter 4 that

When you're, when do you need two means of egress?

In tables 1006.2.1 that's telling you based off of occupant load and common path of travel when two means of egress are needed

this

Exception number two is to make it clear that

rooms and care suites go to 407.4 because there are more specific requirements there and

Then also footnote D in that same section 1006.2.1 tells you to go to 407

for travel distance limitations and the number of exits and exit access requirements.

So just make sure that for those types of areas so that you go to 407. It's more specific over there.

This section is another one that for years illumination deal with CMS and

101 and the back and forth about fifteen years ago. Do you need to

illuminate your exit discharge through the public way or not? They went back and forth for a while

Put it in the code. Now. We have it in the code so that it matches that your

illumination for your exiting it has to be lit up through to the public way or

As this section says if they don't go to a public way, they go to a safe dispersal area.

Then it can go, then it goes through to that safe dispersal area

so again, means of egress lighting has to be lit from the exit discharge through to the public way or to this safe

dispersal area and if it goes to the safe dispersal area

The illumination in that area is not less than one-foot candle in order to go here. So

They're sort of what it looks like

From your exit discharge your exterior exit door all the way through to the public way has to be lit up and

Then it's also on emergency power. So, Model Code didn't have that we added that to 1008.3.2

that went you're required to have that lighting and

That lighting is required to be tied of emergency power.

It's not so

careful with the types of lighting used outside

So, you've got 10 seconds right from the power outage until the generator kicks in, that lighting has to be at minimum,

At the minimum allowed at that ten seconds. So, if you've got that lighting that slowly ramps up to the full brightness and it takes ten minutes, half an hour, or whatever it takes that one comply It has to be at the minimum lumens allowed at ten seconds.

This section is talking about still the emergency lighting and if you have a ballast that has two light bulbs in it that are that's where you're getting your emergency lighting from and that ballast loses a

bulb the bulb burns out that

one bulb has to provide the minimum lighting is basically what this is saying.

So, you if you count, if you're doing your calculations

You're figuring out your lighting for emergency lighting and you're looking at a ballast and it has two bulbs on it

And you're counting both those bulbs to reach your minimum. That won't work

Because if one of those bulbs burns out that that other one has to carry that full lighting.

Just a visual for you. So again, if one fails the other still have to provide the minimum

Size of doors another cleanup Code section

Model code allows projections on certain doors. We have an exception that an I-2 or 2-1.1

occupancy there shall be no

Projections into the clear width of doors used for the movement of beds and stretcher patients in the means of egress.

So again, the charging section says you can have these projections between 34- and 80-inches exception says, nope. Not in I-2

For the doors that are used for bed and stretcher that you have

The 44r clear so, you know projections

So that's where your hardware comes into play.

Corridor construction, this is just

One of those sections apparently

is needed to make the obvious more obvious so in

The corridor this section is telling you 1020.1 that corridor shall be

fire-resistance rated in accordance with Table 1020.1.

Well in suites we call those things those spaces in

suites that look like corridors we call those corridors

But in what, this number six is telling you that in those types of areas where the suite is protected as it's supposed to be

With the fire barrier around the suite the corridor within that suite doesn't need a rating. You know, it's here

You know what it looks like.

So that's just making it clear that when you have a corridor within the suite that corridor

Does not have to be rated and that was some confusion

back because when the old code language changed when you had all the different

Aisles and hallways and corridors and what was what, what do we call it when it's in a suite we called a corridor

A non rate a corridor. It's in the suite

This section is the section for what type of penetrations are permitted in an exit

Enclosure an interior exit stairway into exit ramp your exit enclosure. So the

Main part of it hasn't changed but they've added a couple items and they numbered it to make it a little more clear

What's permitted so penetrations into or through? So, Read that carefully let's really use your membrane to be right.

Penetration into or through and interior exit stairways and ramps are prohibited except for the following

One equipment in ductwork necessary for independent ventilation or pressurization. That's not new They cleaned up number two. Just call it sprinkler piping and stand pipes that's called fire protection system

Just call what it is. Three

They've added security systems and then four two-way communication systems and then five and six haven't changed.

Electrical raceway for fire department communication systems and then six the electrical raceway serving the interior the stair and ramp

And have to terminate at the steel box not exceeding 16 square inches

So, a lot of you're like, yeah, we can put our security cameras in here and the two-way communication.

Yes, you can have those penetrations keep

In mind the intent of the code though, why there are these limitations for those penetrations

Trying to maintain that integrity of your stair and

From your, limiting

The number of points smoke can enter that exit stair or is, we're going to read omit the exit passageway So yes

These items are allowed but keep the intent in mind while you're designing it doesn't need to come in on every single floor can come in on one floor go up a few and

Then bring in another one

It doesn't need to come in and out on every floor if you want to limit the number of penetrations there 1024.6 is a matching section of what we just read but for exit passageways

So, the language here was changed to match that. So those little same penetrations that are permitted in an interior exits

They are permitted and exit passageway with the same intent in mind

So, what's it telling you? You're again, it's okay now to have the cameras and then the penetrations for the two-way

Communication but again keep the intent in mind to limit

The number of penetrations come in on the floor go up and then I know there are requirements with how much wiring you can have

from a

electrical room to the source, so

Use it you get to the maximum there

All right

building services special devices and special conditions we're mainly going to talk about elevators in here and

I'm sorry my presentation. I'm trying to

Decide how long I go into this one, so

there's some confusion and there has been some confusion with

Elevators and when sprinklers are required

When they're not required when can you take them out? So in today's code right now as it's written with no changes

Sprinklers are required in hoist ways in

I-2's

Because of section 903.2.6 is the section that

Indicates I-2's have to be fully sprinklered

That's the section. That's the most stringent of all the others

So you'll see a 903.3.1.1.1

That that section says you can take out sprinklers in certain areas

but it starts with in other than I-2
2-1.1, and I-3 so you're back to
903.2.6

It's where sprinklers are required in I-2's and then you say well wait a minute
What about chapter 30 and 30.05 that says I can take my sprinklers out if I put these other items in place
kind of I-2

What that section State Fire Marshal cleaning that section up that section was intended for
machineless room elevators

So, the elevators where the machine is on that cab or in that same hoist way as the elevator
where it doesn't have a separate machinery room kind of like when a
Similar like the Gen2 type elevator. So, you've got that machinery right in the hoist way.

That section was meant for those type of elevators because those types of elevator

That machinery for those types of elevators

It's mainly non-combustible, but there are still some pieces that even if they're not combustible

There are the smoke development of like the belts for example is high

So, what their intent was, was when you have those types of elevators

You could take the sprinkler out if you put these other six items into place

So that

Is again, that's that section 30 is used for just those machine lists room
type

elevators.

That's when you have that section

So, what we are allowing right now

Let me get to the point here what we're allowing a OSHPD

And with the State Fire Marshal's blessing because we can't cherry pick the code as you know

So, I'm changing the code for sprinklers in hoist ways to match the rest of the country

But that's not in place yet. That's going to be it, should be in the mid cycle

2019. So, right now today's code sprinklers are required in the hoist ways,

But we are allowing AMC's and the AMC is going to be

one of two AMC's you're going to, or language that you're going to use for the AMC if

You have an elevator that has a separate machinery room

Not so it's not machineless room. You have a separate machinery room and

The hoist way you want to take those sprinklers out. You do an AMC

Based off of you using the sections that I mentioned 903.2.6 and 903.3.1.1.1 and

then

3006.2

that section is

the section that references the reference standards.

In the reference standards ASTM A 17

There's one little blurb in there that says it is the owner basically not verbatim here that it's the owner's
responsibility

To train the operators of that cab of how to use it. Why is so backing up?

Why do, why were we keeping sprinklers than I-2's in the hoist ways?

It's because of code blue other occupancies don't have code blue.

So, the code wasn't addressing that code blue functions just like the firefighter function
difference being the staff

Operating the elevator under code blue conditions do not have the same knowledge as firefighters such
as go help in the door on this floor

And you can see that could be a very bad thing. So, we've kept the sprinklers in there

For that reason, but there are more

Studies are showing that actually there are more deaths from people falling in the hoist ways than
actually, from fire smoke in the hoist way, so that's why

Nationwide that's why it, the code has changed model code wise.

Take those sprinklers out because by putting those sprinklers in there you need heat

You need smoke you need people in there maintaining them and that was more hazardous. So

Take you back again. Sorry. I hope it's hard to follow on the phone, but that

3002

Excuse me. 30 I gave you their own section there

Sorry about that 3001.3 is the section for referencing the reference standard

That's the section that gives us the okay. Well legally we should be covered there.

So

If you have a sprinkler in your elevator you want to take it out.

Give us an AMC. If all that stuff that I just talked about didn't make sense

We'll explain it too and we have some example writing we could show you because it gets confusing

What this section with that

3005.4.1 the section that's talking about the elevators

the machineless room elevators they added in here no

materials unrelated to the elevator equipment are permitted to be stored in the elevator machinery rooms

machinery spaces

control rooms and control spaces or elevator hoist ways. What that saying is if

You have the machineless type elevators and you're not,

And you're taking the sprinkler out and you're complying with those six other items instead

part of those six items is no storage is permitted in those spaces

unless it's related to the elevator and then reference

standards Chapter 35 the amendments, couple amendments that we made to NFPA 13

regarding water flow.

We require a more current water flow test NFPA

23.2.1.1

says that that water flow test shall be conducted no more than twelve months prior to the plans submittal.

We have changed omitted that

To six we need that to six and then for the explanatory material

Indicates that an alternative means of determining the water supply

it should be considered where there's a drought or other concerns are present and

Then amendments to 72, 23.8.1.2.1.1

again, making it clear that the positive alarm sequence the pre signal type positive alarm sequence is

not permitted in

the patient sleeping.

So, operation of patient room smoke detector in I-2 and R-1 occupancy shall not include a positive alarm sequence feature because

If smokes detected alarm goes off. It doesn't check. What kind of

so

A couple items you might have seen

Even right here. It says on NFPA 72 2016. Why do we adopt that

Edition? Why don't we have 19, has to do with when our codes are ready. And when the reference standards are ready for print. So the

NFPA standards at the time we were writing for 2019 were not approved and ready for print so we couldn't adopt those next

Edition, so that's why we're in the 16 editions not for all of the reference standards, but a chunk of them

So, make sure that when you're looking at the reference standards look in Chapter 35 look in Chapter 80 at the Fire Code.

Make sure you're using the right edition of the reference standards.

With that we will go to questions and Cesar will be reading these questions

All right, so thank you for that Nanci

That was a very informative presentation

But with that being said we have some questions for you

I hope you're ready to answer some of these are tricky, but we'll try to keep them

as general as possible with that being said.

First question if you're ready, is are the suite requirements for surgery in radiology the same as ICU's?

Suite requirements for ICU's

Fire wise.

I'm not sure which requirement you mean, but Fire wise you're going to need the one hour

Fire barrier around the suite you've got. Oh, you know what? There's a broken code talking about the size of the Suites.

But the size of the Suites is you've got the first sleeping room.

Excuse me, sleeping suites non sleeping Suites

You've got those sides requirements. Those are all the same. So, I'm not I'm not certain which you're referring

To but that does bring up a good point 407.4.4.5.1

is broken and that should be fixed in an errata.

Your care suites are limited the charging sections in the written code for 7,500 square feet

That was a misprint publishers' error.

That should say 5,000 square feet and

then exception one when the building is sprinklered that care suite can be 7,500

and

Then exception two when it's full, when it's fully sprinklered and its fully smoke detectors throughout we could have 10,000 square feet.

But I'm not sure the requirements that you're referring to with that question

other than those size requirements the exiting requirements and the rating requirements felt that it's either good to fall under care suite or

sleeping rooms suite so if it's not a sleeping room suite it falls under the regular care suite requirements

and

Generally, like a PACU for example isn't considered a sleeping room.

Look at where they get the money from, they don't give them money from that bed as a sleeping bed

So that would be a care suite.

Very good,

Thank you for that next question dealing with exiting requirements.

What is the significant difference between care and non-care suite, is it just the exiting requirements by separation is similar?

For the exiting requirements if this is in regard to the non patient care suite.

Because again, in Chapter 407, you have the requirements for suites and then it breaks it down to sleeping room

suites and sleeping rooms in it and

Suites that have the care suites like the PACU's those types. If you're talking about the new one the non patient care suite

So, exiting for that suite goes with its use, its use would be a B.

So, it you can have the requirements

In that non patient care suite that new the new kind of suite can meet B exiting requirement.

Very good. Thank you for that and

next question is something that we

Face very common when we do remodels in an existing facility

Question is if there is a remodel with an existing smoke compartment that does not comply with the 2009 CBC

Is there a percent square feet threshold a remodel area that would trigger the egress to be addressed and brought up to current code?

I'm going to assume that, that 2009 was meant to be 2019 first and then

For egress so that the section that I just read that I said is broken for 407.4.4.5.1

Is talking about the size limitation. So, if you're in a, in an old building and remodeling a

Suite

that is not

In an area it's in a building that is not sprinklered. That suite area is going to be limited to 5,000 square feet

So then of course the action is going to be, it's going to automatically apply with the requirements that are 19 because they're more

That's for a larger space but then if you're remodeling and it's in a space that is

Sprinklered

But without the smoke detection

It can and it then it can be 7, that suite can be

7,500 square feet and then again if you fully smoke detected throughout and fully sprinklered throughout
Then that care suite can be increased to 10,000 square feet.

So, if the space does not comply with current code as fire sprinklers

Then they do not give the increase in the size

They have to stick with the old 5,000 square feet.

Perfect, thank you so much

The next pair of questions has to do with corridor doors.

So, first question is do all or any pair of doors and corridors have to swing in opposite directions

Even if it's not at a smoke or fire barrier, essentially doors are for security purposes, right?

Well, some doors are but that section that you're probably getting this question from is under smoke the requirements for smoke barrier doors when the smoke area doors across corridor doors they have to be opposite swinging if you've got doors. We'll call them just convenience doors. They're not rated They're not part of the smoke barrier. They're just convenient stores those do not

Have to be opposite swinging

But then a whole bunch of other questions come into play there too can one side in how do they operate?

we've had people ask does it have to swing in the direction of

Polite travel, like everyone stays to your right.

So no

I don't, we don't have code for the polite travel.

But the section that referring to that I was talking about today is under smoke

Barriers. So those are doors that are part of the smoke barrier when you have other doors and aren't rated that are in the corridor

those may not have to be in it and that's kind of a,

We have to see the setup of that space

I don't want to give a global answer for that because they may need to be crossed or opposite swinging based on

Relocation and based on the space, but say you've got a suite that when you enter

You're walking down the rate of corridor and off to your right

There's these double doors that go into a suite you're technically

Going if you go through those doors, you're going through one of those, you're going to a corridor

But I guess I mentioned that would be a non rated

Corridor. And

In that space you wouldn't be

Exiting, you couldn't exit through that from the corridor side

So even though those doors might be smoke barrier and fire barrier doors for the suite

those may not have to be cross, wouldn't really have to be cross corridor or swinging because

You're not exiting through that space.

They will be relocating to that space or could potentially be relocating to that space which is different than exiting through it

but when that happens then all the requirements for the doors dropping, they'll have to be able to get in but

It wouldn't necessarily have we cross corridor but that's an example where you wouldn't need it if it was on a smoke barrier. Hope

That helped or it cause more confusion.

Great. Thank you. And second question regarding corridor doors is does a pair of opposite swinging doors

Swinging cross corridor doors and a smoke barrier need to be 20-minute rated and have positive latching

It seems like the CBC section 709.5

exception one

precludes this requirement if all other noted criteria are met? A

Good question. So that's another

broken code that is another section that's being fixed and

Hopefully, the errata. That yes, they do have to be rated and positive

Latching I think that's one that I'm thinking of that has to be fixed. I was just looking at it yesterday.

There's one section. I think that's what that says they don't have to be, they don't have to comply with 716

Something or other, that section is broken.

Perfect thank you. Next question is what is the difference between self closing and auto closing doors? auto closers are doors that are closed because of

Something else. So, you've got your doors that are held open by your mags and you're, the Door closes, once the smoke detectors activated and releases the magnets. That's one example that's not the only example but that's one example of the auto closer self closer is you're walking out of the

bathroom and the door opens in the corridor that

Door opens, of course all the way against the wall, right, you walk through that door and it closes, you know

Its self closing you're not closing; nothing has to happen other than you walking through that door opening it and it closes on its own.

That makes sense. Hopefully maybe these if it makes sense to Cesar. Yeah, no thanks that explains it Two general questions for you

in terms of emergency lighting and the one-foot candle power measured from where

Is a one foot measured from one foot above the floor or 6 feet above the finished floor?

From

From one foot on the floor. I

believe that's what it actually is saying that without looking that up but that it's from the floor and they say that's because I'm, you were walking around with your weight bent over. I remember with the measuring is, it's from the floor

Some people like me, don't reach

6 feet above. I

Can look that up quicker I can answer more thoroughly later.

We can come back to that no prob, another general question for you though. I'm sorry

I mean it's from the floor, but I don't like to say that without giving us section. So, the walking.

well, no, there's once there's walking surface but it is from the floor but to give you a code section, I have to

Find that.

Yeah, it's, ok we can post that, the answer to that question later. So, we can

Keep moving through these questions

We got some pretty good questions for you, but we'll keep it a little simpler this time

Why does OSHPD not adopt the California Fire Code according to the matrix adoption tables in the CFC?

So

The matrix is screwed up and State Fire Marshal's working on that, the matrix.

For whatever reason this time around just got really really really screwed up. So, there are

Changes that are happening to that and fixes are being made

As a general rule of thumb, the parts of the... I don't want to say that because it's so general then

Fire codes the portions have to do with maintenance and more that fall on the locals,

That would be theirs, but I don't want to say that

What is true is the matrix is messed up and that is being fixed

If you have a question

they are working on a project and you're not sure if

This section and the Fire Code that you're looking at is adopted by us or not. Give us a call. You can also look at the

matching section from previous editions, just not to say that, that's

Rock-solid going to be the answer, but that'll give you an indicator of you know, if we'd adopted it before.

Chances

Are we should be adapting it now, but yes, then the matrix is really really in need of some cleanup

Yeah, and thank you for that. I think that's very common throughout the, all parts of the

California Building Standards Codes that could always use some cleaning up, but I got another question for you, but this is regarding

steel bracing in a structure and a fire proofing.

So, if a kicker from a seismic brace is attached to the fireproof steel does a brace have to be fireproofed twelve inches down.

So, then you're going to look at, is that considered a Secondary member and then, so I'm glad that came up to actually when the State Fire Marshal made this change

For that new section in the code

After

sometimes this happens you write it, it sounds good writing code is Believe me. It's not a treat, you have about five hundred people putting in their two cents.

Which is great because they're people have all different kinds of experiences and knowledge

and help the code go in certain directions, but what starts off as a simple two three sentences takes two three four weeks or more of sorting out of who wants it to say what and

then what happens is, it gets printed and then you see it in a different light you read it again and say

You know what that made sense when you're writing it, but I think that needs a little cleanup that section needs a little bit of cleanup the

intent was

Just making it clear that those

When you have the attachments to the structural members that are required to be rated those attachments can be protected twelve inches out

So, if

that

Attachment is attached to if that bracing is attached to a secondary member that's attached to a primary member that may not need it. But

It's attached to the primary structural member

then

Directly then that would need the 12 inches should need the 12 inches out.

Perfect I have another good question for you. Can an amended construction document or an ACD be Submitted for a project under construction to eliminate the sprinklers from an existing elevator hoistway?

Yes, you can submit the AMC with the ACD

And if you have trouble with the language because as you can tell that got pretty

Wordy there and there's a lot of history behind it. And uh,

Potentially cause confusion because the two different ways you go with it. Just give me a call that can help you with that language

All right, I have I have another question for you, and this is kind of a tricky one so

Having to do with older facilities that section

1008.2.3

Many older hospitals do not have one foot candle

illumination in the exit discharge to the public way.

What types of projects would trigger upgrade to compliant egress illumination?

That's a good question too. And that's probably a question that needs to be answered in combination with CDPH

Too.

In the OSHPD world if you're not touching that then

You're not

you don't need to upgrade it, but if

existing changes, you say you're doing a remodel and the old the

Old means paths of egress means of egress went out. I

Don't know a different side a different way. And now this, they have to have a new path that leads to the,

To this new to a public way. I guess that would need it.

That's kind of hard to answer, that's going to be a case-by-case

So, if the exiting path changes from the exit discharge through to the public ways, that would probably require it

um if there's work being done

to the lighting outside and the in the

Through to the means of egress, excuse me through to the public way. That's something we're, probably I have to look at because that.

Falls under different entities as well. So, this would most likely be for

New on unless something completely changes with the paths of egress for the existing.

But again, I don't want to give a global answer for something that it might change on a case-by-case Basis depending on the design that's presented to us.

Perfect thank you for that. I got a question regarding MDF and IDF in a telecom room, so question

What is the fire protection requirements for MDF and IDF, or telecommunication room?

So, the Electrical Code there, and I don't know this is, you're asking me to go back in my memory which isn't always

great, even from what I did earlier this morning or yesterday but in if, I don't remember this section but the Electrical Code requires the IDF rooms to be rated and then there is a, I

think I had a section in the Fire Code, but the easy way non-technical and non-electrician way of explaining this a

non-technical computer person way of explaining this is

The brain room so you've got the main room where the brains of the equipment is, and the equipment is with a tele...

That's the part I remember it's very specific as to what type of equipment is in this.

That this room is serving but what type of equipment so if it falls in one of the types of equipment that's mentioned in the in the Electrical Code.

It's the equipment or the room that's the main brain.

So, you have the main brain where all the main equipment is and then it branches off to these other rooms and these other rooms

Are basically like the little stations it needs to get the electrical to the other parts of the floor those rooms wouldn't need the protection

But the main brain room would need the protection.

Perfect, hopefully. Got another question for you

Sometimes the code says group I-2 occupancies

Sometimes it says group I-2 and I-2.1 are these interchangeable?

Does it always mean both I-2 and I

-2.1?

So, it's a little broader but it just depends. So, they're two different, a

Two different occupancy is right. They're two different uses. But a lot of it I

Don't want to answer that to too broadly

So, take it how it reads, if it says I-2 and 2-1 and it goes with both.

And if it doesn't and you're unsure call.

Call and ask because there are some slight differences with those as far as the

fire

Requirements with those Fire Life Safety requirements with those but they're pretty close.

So, most of the time it's going to be the same.

But I'm not going to say that all of the time it's going to be the same

Because there are some slight differences.

Perfect,

Sorry I add just a little bit to that but if it

Well, no, I'm not I'll make it more confusing for you, too

So, most the time it'll be the same. Sometimes it'll be different, but it depends on the situation of the scenario.

So, the topic you're talking about.

Perfect I have one last but not least question for you that was submitted and

More or less a confirmation.

It says please confirm rating requirements for temporary barriers and what is required by new and existing penetrations through temporary construction barriers?

Okay. So temporary barriers have to be the same rating as what they are temporary for. So, for example, you have a temporary barrier at a higher partition a corridor that

Difference, but the difference being is how they terminate so the rating whatever the, whatever you're using the temporary

Oh, it's a fire barrier. Then you have that same rating fire partition, same rating horizontal.

I said whatever you have. It's going to rating wise, hour wise it's going to be the same the termination is what's different.

So, for the temporary fire partition that

Can terminate at like a drop-down ceiling. If you have a fire barrier or

Like a horizontal exit also fire barrier, if you have a fire barrier

temporary construction

that has

to, it's

got to terminate. It's got to be protected all the way through

so

That's going to be hard to do, an existing facility to bring that wall all the way up

To the underside of the floor ceiling assembly above

So generally, what you see is the old-school way of like dog housing that out or that hard lid it comes across meets another

equivalent rating. So,

the short answer is it's rated the same as whatever it was whatever taking the place of

It's the termination that could be different. So again, the fire partition

Temporary barrier could terminate at the like at a drop-down ceiling tile

If it's a fire barrier it's got to have that rating across it has to determine the reading

At the horizontal portion as well. But usually that, that's done with the dog housing style.

Perfect and with that being said I want to remind everybody and thank you everybody for joining our presentation our Session two of Fire Life Safety.

I want to remind everybody that if you have any specific questions or questions that weren't answered during this webinar,

Please email them to,

We have two email addresses

One the first one is regsunit@oshpd.ca.gov

and the second email address is

FDDwebinar@oshpd.ca.gov

Want to remind everybody that we have Session 3 coming up next dealing with the Building Code and

Session 4 is going to deal with the Electrical Mechanical Plumbing and Energy Code and how to remove an

acute care

Building and a couple of remodel information and the CAN's that we have for that as well. So

Again, thank you all for joining us in this

Beautiful Tuesday morning and hope you all enjoyed the presentation.

Goodbye. Thank you. Thank you everybody.