Draft 2007 Florida Specific Requirements Supplement
Building Volume

Note: throughout the document, change International Building Code to Florida Building Code, Building; change the ICC Electrical Code to Chapter 27 of the Florida Building Code, Building; change the International Energy Conservation Code to Chapter 13 of the Florida Building Code, Building; change the International Existing Building Code to Florida Building Code, Existing Building; change the International Fire code to Florida Fire Prevention Code; change International Fuel Gas Code to Florida Building Code, Fuel Gas; change the International Mechanical Code to Florida Building Code, Mechanical; change the International Plumbing Code to Florida Building Code, Plumbing; change the International Residential Code to Florida Building Code, Residential.

Chapter 1, Administration

Section 101 General

101.1 Title. Change to read as shown:

101.1 Title. These regulations shall be known as the *Florida Building Code*, hereinafter referred to as "this code."

101.2 Scope. Change to read as shown.

101.2 Scope. The provisions of this code shall apply to the construction, alteration, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures.

Exceptions:

1. Detached one- and two-family dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings (town houses) not more than three stories above grade plane in height with a separate means of egress and their accessory structures shall comply with the *Florida Building Code, Residential.*
2. Existing buildings undergoing repair, alterations or additions and change of occupancy shall comply with Chapter 34 of this code.

101.4 Referenced codes. Change to read as shown.

101.4 Referenced codes. The other codes listed in Sections 101.4.1 through 101.4.8 and referenced elsewhere in this code shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference.

101.4.1 Electrical. Change to read as shown.

101.4.1 Electrical. The provisions of Chapter 27 of the *Florida Building Code, Building* shall apply to the installation of electrical systems, including alterations, repairs, replacement, equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and appurtenances thereto.

101.4.2 Gas. Change to read as shown.

101.4.2 Gas. The provisions of the *Florida Building Code, Fuel Gas* shall apply to the installation of gas piping from the point of delivery, gas appliances and related accessories as covered in this code. These requirements apply to gas piping systems extending from the point of delivery to the inlet connections of appliances and the installation and operation of residential and commercial gas appliances and related accessories.

101.4.3 Mechanical. Change to read as shown.

101.4.3 Mechanical. The provisions of the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical* shall apply to the installation, alterations, repairs and replacement of mechanical systems, including equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and/or appurtenances, including ventilating, heating, cooling, air-conditioning and refrigeration systems, incinerators and other energy-related systems.

101.4.4 Plumbing. Change to read as shown.

101.4.4 Plumbing. The provisions of the *Florida Building Code, Plumbing* shall apply to the installation, alteration, repair and replacement of plumbing systems, including equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and appurtenances, and where connected to a water or sewage system and all aspects of a medical gas system.

101.4.5 Property maintenance. Change to read as shown.

101.4.5 Property maintenance. Reserved.

101.4.6 Fire prevention. Change to read as shown.

101.4.6 Fire prevention. For provisions related to fire prevention, refer to the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. The *Florida Fire Prevention Code* shall apply to matters affecting or relating to structures, processes and premises from the hazard of fire and explosion arising from the storage, handling or use of structures, materials or devices; from conditions hazardous to life, property or public welfare in the occupancy of structures or premises; and from the construction, extension, repair, alteration or removal of fire suppression and alarm systems or fire hazards in the structure or on the premises from occupancy or operation.

101.4.7 Energy. Change to read as shown.

101.4.7 Energy. The provisions of Chapter 13 of the *Florida Building Code, Building* shall apply to all matters governing the design and construction of buildings for energy efficiency.

101.4.8 Accessibility. Add to read as shown.

101.4.8 Accessibility. For provisions related to accessibility, refer to Chapter 11 of the *Florida Building Code, Building.*

101.4.9 Manufactured buildings. Add to read as shown.

101.4.9 Manufactured buildings. For additional administrative and special code requirements, see section 428, *Florida Building Code, Building*, and Rule 9B-1 F.A.C.

Section 102 Applicability

102.1.1 Add to read as shown.

102.1.1 The *Florida Building Code* does not apply to, and no code enforcement action shall be brought with respect to, zoning requirements, land use requirements and owner specifications or programmatic requirements which do not pertain to and govern the design, construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair or demolition of public or private buildings, structures or facilities or to programmatic requirements that do not pertain to enforcement of the *Florida Building Code*. Additionally, a local code enforcement agency may not administer or enforce the *Florida Building Code, Building* to prevent the siting of any publicly owned facility, including, but not limited to, correctional facilities, juvenile justice facilities, or state universities, community colleges, or public education facilities, as provided by law.

102.2 Building. Change to read as shown.

102.2 Building. The provisions of the *Florida Building Code* shall apply to the construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every public and private building, structure or facility or floating residential structure, or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings, structures or facilities. Additions, alterations, repairs and changes of use or occupancy group in all buildings and structures shall comply with the provisions provided in Chapter 34 of this code. The following buildings, structures and facilities are exempt from the *Florida Building Code* as provided by law, and any further exemptions shall be as determined by the legislature and provided by law:
(a) Building and structures specifically regulated and preempted by the federal government.
(b) Railroads and ancillary facilities associated with the railroad.
(c) Nonresidential farm buildings on farms.
(d) Temporary buildings or sheds used exclusively for construction purposes.
(e) Mobile or modular structures used as temporary offices, except that the provisions of Part V (Section 553.501-553.513, Florida Statutes) relating to accessibility by persons with disabilities shall apply to such mobile or modular structures.
(f) Those structures or facilities of electric utilities, as defined in Section 366.02, Florida Statutes, which are directly involved in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity.
(g) Temporary sets, assemblies, or structures used in commercial motion picture or television production, or any sound-recording equipment used in such production, on or off the premises.
(h) Chickees constructed by the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida or the Seminole Tribe of Florida. As used in this paragraph, the term "chickee" means an open-sided wooden hut that has a thatched roof of palm or palmetto or other traditional materials, and that does not incorporate any electrical, plumbing, or other nonwood features.

102.2.1 Add to read as shown.

102.2.1 In addition to the requirements of Section 553.79 and 553.80, Florida Statutes, facilities subject to the provisions of Chapter 395, Florida Statutes, and Part II of Chapter 400, Florida Statutes, shall have facility plans reviewed and construction surveyed by the state agency authorized to do so under the requirements of Chapter 395, Florida Statutes, and Part II of Chapter 400, Florida Statutes, and the certification requirements of the federal government.

102.2.2 Add to read as shown.

102.2.2 Residential buildings or structures moved into or within a county or municipality shall not be required to be brought into compliance with the state minimum building code in force at the time the building or structure is moved, provided:
1. The building or structure is structurally sound and in occupiable condition for its intended use;
2. The occupancy use classification for the building or structure is not changed as a result of the move;
3. The building is not substantially remodeled;
4. Current fire code requirements for ingress and egress are met;
5. Electrical, gas and plumbing systems meet the codes in force at the time of construction and are operational and safe for reconnection; and
6. Foundation plans are sealed by a professional engineer or architect licensed to practice in this state, if required by the *Florida Building Code*, Building for all residential buildings or structures of the same occupancy class.

102.2.3 Add to read as shown.

102.2.3 The building official shall apply the same standard to a moved residential building or structure as that applied to the remodeling of any comparable residential building or structure to determine whether the moved structure is substantially remodeled.
The cost of the foundation on which the moved building or structure is placed shall not be included in the cost of remodeling for purposes of determining whether a moved building or structure has been substantially remodeled.

102.2.4 Add to read as shown.

102.2.4 This section does not apply to the jurisdiction and authority of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to inspect amusement rides or the Department of Financial Services to inspect state-owned buildings and boilers.

102.2.5 Add to read as shown.

102.2.5 Each enforcement district shall be governed by a board, the composition of which shall be determined by the affected localities. At its own option, each enforcement district or local enforcement agency may promulgate rules granting to the owner of a single-family residence one or more exemptions from the *Florida Building Code* relating to:

1. Addition, alteration or repair performed by the property owner upon his or her own property, provided any addition or alteration shall not exceed 1,000 square feet (93 m2) or the square footage of the primary structure, whichever is less.
2. Addition, alteration or repairs by a nonowner within a specific cost limitation set by rule, provided the total cost shall not exceed $5,000 within any 12-month period.
3. Building and inspection fees.

Each code exemption, as defined in this section, shall be certified to the local board 10 days prior to implementation and shall be effective only in the territorial jurisdiction of the enforcement district or local enforcement agency implementing it.

102.2.6 Add to read as shown.

102.2.6 This section does not apply to swings and other playground equipment accessory to a one- or two-family dwelling.
Exception: Electrical service to such playground equipment shall be in accordance with Chapter 27 of this code.

102.5 Partial invalidity. Change to read as shown.

102.5 Partial invalidity. Reserved.

102.6 Existing structures. Change to read as shown.

102.6 Existing structures. The legal occupancy of any structure existing on the date of adoption of this code shall be permitted to continue without change, except as is specifically covered in this code, or the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*, or as is deemed necessary by the building official for the general safety and welfare of the occupants and the public.

102.7 Relocation of manufactured buildings. Add to read as shown.

102.7 Relocation of manufactured buildings.
(1) Relocation of an existing manufactured building does not constitute an alteration.
(2) A relocated building shall comply with wind speed requirements of the new location, using the appropriate wind speed map. If the existing building was manufactured in compliance with the Standard Building Code (prior to March 1, 2002), the wind speed map of the Standard Building Code shall be applicable. If the existing building was manufactured in compliance with the *Florida Building Code* (after March 1, 2002), the wind speed map of the *Florida Building Code* shall be applicable.

Section 103 Department of Building Safety. Change to read as shown.

Section 103 Department of Building Safety Reserved.

Section 104 Duties and Powers of the Building Official

104.1 General. Change to read as shown.

104.1 General. Reserved.

104.2 Applications and permits. Change to read as shown.

104.2 Applications and permits. Reserved.

104.3 Notices and orders. Change to read as shown.

104.3 Notices and orders. Reserved.

104.4 Inspections. Change to read as shown.

104.4 Inspections. Reserved.

104.5 Identification. Change to read as shown.

104.5 Identification. Reserved.

104.6 Right of entry. Change to read as shown.

104.6 Right of entry. Reserved.

104.7 Department records. Change to read as shown.

104.7 Department records. Reserved.

104.8 Liability. Change to read as shown.

104.8 Liability. Reserved.

104.10 Modifications. Change to read as shown.

104.10 Modifications. Reserved.

104.11 Alternative materials, design and methods of construction and equipment. Change to read as shown.

104.11 Alternative materials, design and methods of construction and equipment.
The provisions of this code are not intended to prevent the installation of any material or to prohibit any design or method of construction not specifically prescribed by this code, provided that any such alternative has been approved. An alternative material, design or method of construction shall be approved where the building official finds that the proposed design is satisfactory and complies with the intent of the provisions of this code, and that the material, method or work offered is, for the purpose intended, at least the equivalent of that prescribed in this code in quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability and safety. When alternate

life safety systems are designed, the SFPE Engineering Guide to Performance-Based Fire Protection Analysis and Design of Buildings, or other methods approved by the building official may be used. The building official shall require that sufficient evidence or proof be submitted to substantiate any claim made regarding the alternative.

104.11.3 Accessibility. Add to read as shown.

104.11.3 Accessibility. Alternative designs and technologies for providing access to and usability of a facility for persons with disabilities shall be in accordance with Section 11.2.2.

Section 105 Permits

105.1.1 Annual facility permit. Change to read as shown.

105.1.1 Annual facility permit. In lieu of an individual permit for each alteration to an existing electrical, gas, mechanical, plumbing or interior nonstructural office system(s), the building official is authorized to issue an annual permit for any occupancy to facilitate routine or emergency service, repair, refurbishing, minor renovations of service systems or manufacturing equipment installations/relocations. The building official shall be notified of major changes and shall retain the right to make inspections at the facility site as deemed necessary. An annual facility permit shall be assessed with an annual fee and shall be valid for one year from date of issuance. A separate permit shall be obtained for each facility and for each construction trade, as applicable. The permit application shall contain a general description of the parameters of work intended to be performed during the year.

105.1.3 Food permit. Add to read as shown.

105.1.3 Food permit. As per Section 500.12, Florida Statutes, a food permit from the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services is required of any person who operates a food establishment or retail store.

105.2 Work exempt from permit. Change to read as shown.

105.2 Work exempt from permit. Exemptions from permit requirements of this code shall not be deemed to grant authorization for any work to be done in any manner in violation of the provisions of this code. Permits shall not be required for the following:

Gas:

1. Portable heating appliance.
2. Replacement of any minor part that does not alter approval of equipment or make such equipment unsafe.

Mechanical:

1. Portable heating appliance.
2. Portable ventilation equipment.
3. Portable cooling unit.
4. Steam, hot or chilled water piping within any heating or cooling equipment regulated by this code.

5. Replacement of any part which does not alter its approval or make it unsafe.
6. Portable evaporative cooler.
7. Self-contained refrigeration system containing 10 pounds (4.54 kg) or less of refrigerant and actuated by motors of 1 horsepower (746 W) or less.
8. The installation, replacement, removal or metering of any load management control device.

Plumbing:

1. The stopping of leaks in drains, water, soil, waste or vent pipe provided, however, that if any concealed trap, drain pipe, water, soil, waste or vent pipe becomes defective and it becomes necessary to remove and replace the same with new material, such work shall be considered as new work and a permit shall be obtained and inspection made as provided in this code.
2. The clearing of stoppages or the repairing of leaks in pipes, valves or fixtures, and the removal and reinstallation of water closets, provided such repairs do not involve or require the replacement or rearrangement of valves, pipes or fixtures.

105.2.2 Minor repairs. Change to read as shown.

105.2.2 Minor repairs. Ordinary minor repairs may be made with the approval of the building official without a permit, provided the repairs do not include the cutting away of any wall, partition or portion thereof, the removal or cutting of any structural beam or load-bearing support, or the removal or change of any required means of egress, or rearrangement of parts of a structure affecting the egress requirements; additionally, ordinary minor repairs shall not include addition to, alteration of, replacement or relocation of any standpipe, water supply, sewer, drainage, drain leader, gas, soil, waste, vent or similar piping, electric wiring systems or mechanical equipment or other work affecting public health or general safety, and such repairs shall not violate any of the provisions of the technical codes.

105.2.3 Public service agencies. Change to read as shown.

105.2.3 Public service agencies. Reserved.

105.3 Application for permit. Change to read as shown.

105.3 Application for permit. To obtain a permit, the applicant shall first file an application therefor in writing on a form furnished by the building department for that purpose. Permit application forms shall be in the format prescribed by a local administrative board, if applicable, and must comply with the requirements of Section 713.135(5) and (6), Florida Statutes.

Each application shall be inscribed with the date of application, and the code in effect as of that date. For a building permit for which an application is submitted prior to the effective date of the Florida Building Code, the state minimum building code in effect in the permitting jurisdiction on the date of the application governs the permitted work for the life of the permit and any extension granted to the permit.

105.3.1 Action on application. Change to read as shown.

105.3.1 Action on application. The building official shall examine or cause to be examined applications for permits and amendments thereto within a reasonable time after filing. If the application or the construction documents do not conform to the requirements of pertinent laws, the building official shall reject such application in writing, stating the reasons therefor. If the building official is satisfied that the proposed work conforms to the requirements of this code and laws and ordinances applicable thereto, the building official shall issue a permit therefor as soon as practicable. When authorized through contractual agreement with a school board, in acting on applications for permits, the building official shall give first priority to any applications for the construction of, or addition or renovation to, any school or educational facility.

105.3.1.1 Add text to read as shown.

105.3.1.1 If a state university, state community college or public school district elects to use a local government's code enforcement offices, fees charged by counties and municipalities for enforcement of the Florida Building Code on buildings, structures, and facilities of state universities, state colleges, and public school districts shall not be more than the actual labor and administrative costs incurred for plans review and inspections to ensure compliance with the code.

105.3.1.2 Add text to read as shown.

105.3.1.2 No permit may be issued for any building construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair, or addition unless the applicant for such permit provides to the enforcing agency which issues the permit any of the following documents which apply to the construction for which the permit is to be issued and which shall be prepared by or under the direction of an engineer registered under Chapter 471, Florida Statutes:

1. Electrical documents for any new building or addition which requires an aggregate service capacity of 600 amperes (240 volts) or more on a residential electrical system or 800 amperes (240 volts) or more on a commercial or industrial electrical system and which costs more than $50,000.

2. Plumbing documents for any new building or addition which requires a plumbing system with more than 250 fixture units or which costs more than $50,000.

3. Fire sprinkler documents for any new building or addition which includes a fire sprinkler system which contains 50 or more sprinkler heads. A Contractor I, Contractor II, or Contractor IV, certified under Section 633.521 Florida Statutes, may design a fire sprinkler system of 49 or fewer heads and may design the alteration of an existing fire sprinkler system if the alteration consists of the relocation, addition or deletion of not more than 49 heads, notwithstanding the size of the existing fire sprinkler system.

4. Heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning documents for any new building or addition which requires more than a 15-ton-per-system capacity which is designed to accommodate 100 or more persons or for which the system costs more than $50,000. This paragraph does not include any document for the replacement or repair of an existing system in which the work does not require altering a structural part of the building or for work on a residential one, two, three or four-family structure.

An air-conditioning system may be designed by an installing air-conditioning contractor certified under Chapter 489, Florida Statutes, to serve any building or addition which is designed to accommodate fewer than 100 persons and requires an air-conditioning system with a value of $50,000 or less; and when a 15-ton-per system or less is designed for a singular space of a building and each 15-ton system or less has an independent duct system. Systems not complying with the above require design documents that are to be sealed by a professional engineer.

Example 1: When a space has two 10-ton systems with each having an independent duct system, the contractor may design these two systems since each unit (system) is less than 15 tons.

Example 2: Consider a small single-story office building which consists of six individual offices where each office has a single three-ton package air conditioning heat pump. The six heat pumps are connected to a single water cooling tower. The cost of the entire heating, ventilation and air-conditioning work is $47,000 and the office building accommodates fewer than 100 persons. Because the six mechanical units are connected to a common water tower this is considered to be an 18-ton system. It therefore could not be designed by a mechanical or air conditioning contractor.

NOTE: It was further clarified by the Commission that the limiting criteria of 100 persons and $50,000 apply to the building occupancy load and the cost for the total air-conditioning system of the building.

5. Any specialized mechanical, electrical, or plumbing document for any new building or addition which includes a medical gas, oxygen, steam, vacuum, toxic air filtration, halon, or fire detection and alarm system which costs more than $5,000.
Documents requiring an engineer seal by this part shall not be valid unless a professional engineer who possesses a valid certificate of registration has signed, dated, and stamped such document as provided in Section 471.025, Florida Statutes.

105.3.3 Add text to read as shown.

105.3.3 An enforcing authority may not issue a building permit for any building construction, erection, alteration, modification, repair or addition unless the permit either includes on its face or there is attached to the permit the following statement: "NOTICE: In addition to the requirements of this permit, there may be additional restrictions applicable to this property that may be found in the public records of this county, and there may be additional permits required from other governmental entities such as water management districts, state agencies, or federal agencies."

105.3.4 Add text to read as shown.

105.3.4 A building permit for a single-family residential dwelling must be issued within 30 working days of application therefor unless unusual circumstances require a longer time for processing the application or unless the permit application fails to satisfy the Florida Building Code or the enforcing agency's laws or ordinances.

105.3.5 Identification of minimum premium policy. Add text to read as shown.

105.3.5 Identification of minimum premium policy. Except as otherwise provided in Chapter 440, Florida Statutes, Workers' Compensation, every employer shall, as a condition to receiving a building permit, show proof that it has secured compensation for its employees as provided in Section 440.10 and 440.38, Florida Statutes.

105.3.6 Asbestos removal. Add text to read as shown.

105.3.6 Asbestos removal. Moving, removal or disposal of asbestos-containing materials on a residential building where the owner occupies the building, the building is not for sale or lease, and the work is performed according to the owner-builder limitations provided in this paragraph. To qualify for exemption under this paragraph, an owner must personally appear and sign the building permit application. The permitting agency shall provide the person with a disclosure statement in substantially the following form:
Disclosure Statement: State law requires asbestos abatement to be done by licensed contractors. You have applied for a permit under an exemption to that law. The exemption allows you, as the owner of your property, to act as your own asbestos abatement contractor even though you do not have a license. You must supervise the construction yourself. You may move, remove or dispose of asbestos-containing materials on a residential building where you occupy the building and the building is not for sale or lease, or the building is a farm outbuilding on your property. If you sell or lease such building within 1 year after the asbestos abatement is complete, the law will presume that you intended to sell or lease the property at the time the work was done, which is a violation of this exemption. You may not hire an unlicensed person as your contractor. Your work must be done according to all local, state and federal laws and regulations which apply to asbestos abatement projects. It is your responsibility to make sure that people employed by you have licenses required by state law and by county or municipal licensing ordinances.

105.4 Conditions of the permit. Change to read as shown.

105.4 Conditions of the permit.

105.4.1 Permit intent. Add text to read as shown.

105.4.1 Permit intent. A permit issued shall be construed to be a license to proceed with the work and not as authority to violate, cancel, alter or set aside any of the provisions of the technical codes, nor shall issuance of a permit prevent the building official from thereafter requiring a correction of errors in plans, construction or violations of this code. Every permit issued shall become invalid unless the work authorized by such permit is commenced within six months after its issuance, or if the work authorized by such permit is suspended or abandoned for a period of six months after the time the work is commenced.

105.4.1.1 Add text to read as shown.

105.4.1.1 If work has commenced and the permit is revoked, becomes null and void, or expires because of lack of progress or abandonment, a new permit covering the proposed construction shall be obtained before proceeding with the work.

105.4.1.2 Add text to read as shown.

105.4.1.2 If a new permit is not obtained within 180 days from the date the initial permit became null and void, the building official is authorized to require that any work which has been commenced or completed be removed from the building site. Alternately, a new permit may be issued on application, providing the work in place and required to complete the structure meets all applicable regulations in effect at the time the initial permit became null and void and any regulations which may have become effective between the date of expiration and the date if issuance of the new permit.

105.4.1.3 Add text to read as shown.

105.4.1.3 Work shall be considered to be in active progress when the permit has received an approved inspection within 180 days. This provision shall not be applicable in case of civil commotion or strike or when the building work is halted due directly to judicial injunction, order or similar process.

105.4.1.4 Add text to read as shown.

105.4.1.4 The fee for renewal reissuance and extension of a permit shall be set forth by the administrative authority.

105.5 Expiration. Change to read as shown.

105.5 Expiration. Reserved.

105.6 Suspension or revocation. Change to read as shown.

105.6 Suspension or revocation. Reserved.

105.8 Notice of commencement. Add text to read as shown.

105.8 Notice of commencement. As per Section 713.135, Florida Statutes, when any person applies for a building permit, the authority issuing such permit shall print on the face of each permit card in no less than 18-point, capitalized, boldfaced type: "WARNING TO OWNER: YOUR FAILURE TO RECORD A NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT MAY RESULT IN YOUR PAYING TWICE FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO YOUR PROPERTY. IF YOU INTEND TO OBTAIN FINANCING, CONSULT WITH YOUR LENDER OR AN ATTORNEY BEFORE RECORDING YOUR NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT."

105.9 Asbestos. Add text to read as shown.

105.9 Asbestos. The enforcing agency shall require each building permit for the demolition or renovation of an existing structure to contain an asbestos notification statement which indicates the owner's or operator's responsibility to comply with the provisions of Section 469.003,

Florida Statutes, and to notify the Department of Environmental Protection of his or her intentions to remove asbestos, when applicable, in accordance with state and federal law.

105.10 Certificate of protective treatment for prevention of termites. Add text to read as shown.

105.10 Certificate of protective treatment for prevention of termites. A weather-resistant job-site posting board shall be provided to receive duplicate treatment certificates as each required protective treatment is completed, providing a copy for the person the permit is issued to and another copy for the building permit files. The treatment certificate shall provide the product used, identity of the applicator, time and date of the treatment, site location, area treated, chemical used, percent concentration and number of gallons used, to establish a verifiable record of protective treatment. If the soil chemical barrier method for termite prevention is used, final exterior treatment shall be completed prior to final building approval.

105.11 Notice of termite protection. Add text to read as shown.

105.11 Notice of termite protection. A permanent sign which identifies the termite treatment provider and need for reinspection and treatment contract renewal shall be provided. The sign shall be posted near the water heater or electric panel.

105.12 Work starting before permit issuance. Add text to read as shown.

105.12 Work starting before permit issuance. Upon approval of the building official, the scope of work delineated in the building permit application and plan may be started prior to the final approval and issuance of the permit, provided any work completed is entirely at risk of the permit applicant and the work does not proceed past the first required inspection.

105.13 Phased permit approval. Add text to read as shown.

105.13 Phased permit approval. After submittal of the appropriate construction documents, the building official is authorized to issue a permit for the construction of foundations or any other part of a building or structure before the construction documents for the whole building or structure have been submitted. The holder of such permit for the foundation or other parts of a building or structure shall proceed at the holder's own risk with the building operation and without assurance that a permit for the entire structure will be granted. Corrections may be required to meet the requirements of the technical codes.

105.14 Permit issued on basis of an affidavit. Add text to read as shown.

105.14 Permit issued on basis of an affidavit. Whenever a permit is issued in reliance upon an affidavit or whenever the work to be covered by a permit involves installation under conditions which, in the opinion of the building official, are hazardous or complex, the building official shall require that the architect or engineer who signed the affidavit or prepared the drawings or computations shall supervise such work. In addition, they shall be responsible for conformity to the permit, provide copies of inspection reports as inspections are performed, and upon

completion make and file with the building official written affidavit that the work has been done in conformity to the reviewed plans and with the structural provisions of the technical codes. In the event such architect or engineer is not available, the owner shall employ in his stead a competent person or agency whose qualifications are reviewed by the building official. The building official shall ensure that any person conducting plans review is qualified as a plans examiner under Part XII of Chapter 468, Florida Statutes, and that any person conducting inspections is qualified as a building inspector under Part III of Chapter 468, Florida Statutes.

Section 106 Construction Documents

106.1 Submittal documents. Change to read as shown.

106.1 Submittal documents. Construction documents, statement of special inspections and other data shall be submitted in one or more sets with each application for a permit. The construction documents shall be prepared by a design professional where required by the statutes. Where special conditions exist, the building official is authorized to require additional construction documents to be prepared by a design professional.
Exception: The building official is authorized to waive the submission of construction documents and other data not required to be prepared by a registered design professional if it is found that the nature of the work applied for is such that review of construction documents is not necessary to obtain compliance with this code.
If the design professional is an architect or engineer legally registered under the laws of this state regulating the practice of architecture as provided for in Chapter 481, Florida Statutes, Part I, or engineering as provided for in Chapter 471, Florida Statutes, then he or she shall affix his or her official seal to said drawings, specifications and accompanying data, as required by Florida Statute. If the design professional is a landscape architect registered under the laws of this state regulating the practice of landscape architecture as provided for in Chapter 481, Florida Statutes, Part II, then he or she shall affix his or her seal to said drawings, specifications and accompanying data as defined in Section 481.303(6)(a)(b)(c)(d), FS.

106.1 Submittal documents. Change to read as shown.

106.1.1 Information on construction documents. Construction documents shall be dimensioned and drawn upon suitable material. Electronic media documents are permitted to be submitted when approved by the building official. Construction documents shall be of sufficient clarity to indicate the location, nature and extent of the work proposed and show in detail that it will conform to the provisions of this code and relevant laws, ordinances, rules and regulations, as determined by the building official (see also Section 106.3.5).

106.1.1.2 Add text to read as shown.

106.1.1.2 For roof assemblies required by the code, the construction documents shall illustrate, describe, and delineate the type of roofing system, materials, fastening requirements, flashing requirements and wind resistance rating that are required to be installed. Product evaluation and installation shall indicate compliance with the wind criteria required for the specific site or a statement by an architect or engineer for the specific site must be submitted with the construction documents.

106.1.2 Means of egress. Change to read as shown.

106.1.2 Means of egress. Reserved.

106.1.3 Exterior wall envelope. Change to read as shown.

106.1.3 Exterior wall envelope. Reserved.

106.2 Site plan. Change to read as shown.

106.2 Site plan. Reserved.

106.3 Examination of documents. Change to read as shown.

106.3 Examination of documents. The building official shall examine or cause to be examined the accompanying construction documents and shall ascertain by such examinations whether the construction indicated and described is in accordance with the requirements of this code and other pertinent laws or ordinances.

Exceptions:

1. Building plans approved pursuant to Section 553.77(5), Florida Statutes, and state-approved manufactured buildings are exempt from local codes enforcing agency plan reviews except for provisions of the code relating to erection, assembly or construction at the site. Erection, assembly and construction at the site are subject to local permitting and inspections.
2. Industrial construction on sites where design, construction and fire safety are supervised by appropriate design and inspection professionals and which contain adequate in-house fire departments and rescue squads is exempt, subject to local government option, from review of plans and inspections, providing owners certify that applicable codes and standards have been met and supply appropriate approved drawings to local building and fire-safety inspectors.

106.3.3. Phased approval. Change to read as shown.

106.3.3 Phased approval. Reserved

106.3.4 Design professional in responsible charge. Change to read as shown.

106.3.4 Design professional in responsible charge. Reserved.

106.3.4.1 General. Change to read as shown.

106.3.4.1 General. Reserved

106.3.4.2 Deferred submittals. Change to read as shown.

106.3.4.2 Deferred submittals. Reserved

106.3.4.3 Add text to read as shown.

106.3.4.3 Certifications by contractors authorized under the provisions of Section 489.115(4)(b), Florida Statutes, shall be considered equivalent to sealed plans and specifications by a person licensed under Chapter 471, Florida Statutes, or Chapter 481 Florida Statutes, by local enforcement agencies for plans review for permitting purposes relating to compliance with the wind-resistance provisions of the code or alternate methodologies approved by the Florida Building Commission for one- and two-family dwellings. Local enforcement agencies may rely upon such certification by contractors that the plans and specifications submitted conform to the requirements of the code for wind resistance. Upon good cause shown, local government code enforcement agencies may accept or reject plans sealed by persons licensed under Chapters 471, 481 or 489, Florida Statutes.

106.3.5 Minimum plan review criteria for buildings. Add text to read as shown.

106.3.5 Minimum plan review criteria for buildings. The examination of the documents by the building official shall include the following minimum criteria and documents: a floor plan; site plan; foundation plan; floor/roof framing plan or truss layout; and all exterior elevations:
Commercial Buildings:
Building
1. Site requirements:
Parking
Fire access
Vehicle loading
Driving/turning radius
Fire hydrant/water supply/post indicator valve (PIV)
Set back/separation (assumed property lines)
Location of specific tanks, water lines and sewer lines
2. Occupancy group and special occupancy requirements shall be determined.
3. Minimum type of construction shall be determined (see Table 503).
4. Fire-resistant construction requirements shall include the following components:
Fire-resistant separations
Fire-resistant protection for type of construction
Protection of openings and penetrations of rated walls
Fire blocking and draftstopping and calculated fire resistance
5. Fire suppression systems shall include:
Early warning smoke evacuation systems Schematic fire sprinklers
Standpipes
Preengineered systems
Riser diagram
Same as above.
6. Life safety systems shall be determined and shall include the following requirements:
Occupant load and egress capacities
Early warning
Smoke control

Stair pressurization
Systems schematic
7. Occupancy load/egress requirements shall include:
Occupancy load
Gross
Net
Means of egress
Exit access
Exit
Exit discharge
Stairs construction/geometry and protection
Doors
Emergency lighting and exit signs
Specific occupancy requirements
Construction requirements
Horizontal exits/exit passageways
8. Structural requirements shall include:
Soil conditions/analysis
Termite protection
Design loads
Wind requirements
Building envelope
Structural calculations (if required)
Foundation
Wall systems
Floor systems
Roof systems
Threshold inspection plan
Stair systems
9. Materials shall be reviewed and shall at a minimum include the following:
Wood
Steel
Aluminum
Concrete
Plastic
Glass
Masonry
Gypsum board and plaster
Insulating (mechanical)
Roofing
Insulation
10. Accessibility requirements shall include the following:
Site requirements
Accessible route
Vertical accessibility
Toilet and bathing facilities

Drinking fountains
Equipment
Special occupancy requirements
Fair housing requirements
11. Interior requirements shall include the following:
Interior finishes (flame spread/smoke development)
Light and ventilation
Sanitation
12. Special systems:
Elevators
Escalators
Lifts
13. Swimming pools:
Barrier requirements
Spas
Wading pools

Electrical

1. Electrical:
Wiring
Services
Feeders and branch circuits
Overcurrent protection
Grounding
Wiring methods and materials
GFCIs
2. Equipment
3. Special occupancies
4. Emergency systems
5. Communication systems
6. Low voltage
7. Load calculations

Plumbing

1. Minimum plumbing facilities
2. Fixture requirements
3. Water supply piping
4. Sanitary drainage
5. Water heaters
6. Vents
7. Roof drainage
8. Back flow prevention
9. Irrigation
10. Location of water supply line
11. Grease traps
12. Environmental requirements
13. Plumbing riser

Mechanical

1. Energy calculations
2. Exhaust systems:

Clothes dryer exhaust
Kitchen equipment exhaust
Specialty exhaust systems

3. Equipment
4. Equipment location
5. Make-up air
6. Roof-mounted equipment
7. Duct systems
8. Ventilation
9. Combustion air
10. Chimneys, fireplaces and vents
11. Appliances
12. Boilers
13. Refrigeration
14. Bathroom ventilation
15. Laboratory

Gas

1. Gas piping
2. Venting
3. Combustion air
4. Chimneys and vents
5. Appliances
6. Type of gas
7. Fireplaces
8. LP tank location
9. Riser diagram/shutoffs

Demolition

1. Asbestos removal

Residential (one- and two-family)

1. Site requirements

Set back/separation (assumed property lines)
Location of septic tanks

2. Fire-resistant construction (if required)
3. Fire
4. Smoke detector locations
5. Egress

Egress window size and location stairs construction requirements

6. Structural requirements shall include:

Wall section from foundation through roof, including assembly and materials connector tables wind requirements structural calculations (if required)

7. Accessibility requirements: show/identify accessible bath

Exemptions.

Plans examination by the building official shall not be required for the following work:

1. Replacing existing equipment such as mechanical units, water heaters, etc.

2. Reroofs
3. Minor electrical, plumbing and mechanical repairs
4. Annual maintenance permits
5. Prototype plans

Except for local site adaptions, siding, foundations and/or modifications.
Except for structures that require waiver.

6. Manufactured buildings plan except for foundations and modifications of buildings on site.

106.5 Retention of construction documents. One set of approved construction documents shall be retained by the building official for a period of not less than 180 days from date of completion of the permitted work, or as required by Florida Statutes.

106.6 Affidavits. The building official may accept a sworn affidavit from a registered architect or engineer stating that the plans submitted conform to the technical codes. For buildings and structures, the affidavit shall state that the plans conform to the laws as to egress, type of construction and general arrangement and, if accompanied by drawings, show the structural design and that the plans and design conform to the requirements of the technical codes as to strength, stresses, strains, loads and stability. The building official may without any examination or inspection accept such affidavit, provided the architect or engineer who made such affidavit agrees to submit to the building official copies of inspection reports as inspections are performed and upon completion of the structure, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing systems a certification that the structure, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing system has been erected in accordance with the requirements of the technical codes. Where the building official relies upon such affidavit, the architect or engineer shall assume full responsibility for compliance with all provisions of the technical codes and other pertinent laws or ordinances. The building official shall ensure that any person conducting plans review is qualified as a plans examiner under Part XII of Chapter 468, Florida Statutes, and that any person conducting inspections is qualified as a building inspector under Part XII of Chapter 468, Florida Statutes.

107.3 Temporary power. The building official is authorized to give permission to temporarily supply and use power in part of an electric installation before such installation has been fully completed and the final certificate of completion has been issued. The part covered by the temporary certificate shall comply with the requirements specified for temporary lighting, heat or power in Chapter 27 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*.

108.1 Prescribed fees. A permit shall not be issued until fees authorized under Section 553.80, Florida Statutes, have been paid. Nor shall an amendment to a permit be released until the additional fee, if any, due to an increase in the estimated cost of the building, structure, electrical, plumbing, mechanical, or gas systems, has been paid.

108.3 Building permit valuations. Reserved.

108.4 Work commencing before permit issuance. Any person who commences any work on a building, structure, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing system before obtaining the building official's approval or the necessary permits shall be subject to a penalty of 100 percent of the usual permit fee in addition to the required permit fees.

108.5 Related fees. Reserved.

108.6 Refunds. Reserved.

109.3 Required inspections. The building official upon notification from the permit holder or his or her agent shall make the following inspections, and shall either release that portion of the construction or shall notify the permit holder or his or her agent of any violations which must be corrected in order to comply with the technical codes. The building official shall determine the timing and sequencing of when inspections occur and what elements are inspected at each inspection.

Building

1. Foundation inspection. To be made after trenches are excavated and forms erected and shall at a minimum include the following building components:

·Stem-wall
·Monolithic slab-on-grade
·Piling/pile caps
·Footers/grade beams

2. Framing inspection. To be made after the roof, all framing, fireblocking and bracing is in place, all concealing wiring, all pipes, chimneys, ducts and vents are complete and shall at a minimum include the following building components:

·Window/door framing
·Vertical cells/columns
·Lintel/tie beams
·Framing/trusses/bracing/connectors
·Draft stopping/fire blocking
·Curtain wall framing
·Energy insulation
·Accessibility.

3. Sheathing inspection. To be made either as part of a dry-in inspection or done separately at the request of the contractor after all roof and wall sheathing and fasteners are complete and shall at a minimum include the following building components:

·Roof sheathing
·Wall sheathing
·Sheathing fasteners
·Roof/wall dry-in.

4. Roofing inspection. Shall at a minimum include the following building components:

·Dry-in
·Insulation
·Roof coverings
·Flashing

5. Final inspection. To be made after the building is completed and ready for occupancy.
6. Swimming pool inspection. First inspection to be made after excavation and installation of reinforcing steel, bonding and main drain and prior to placing of concrete.

Final inspection to be made when the swimming pool is complete and all required enclosure requirements are in place.

In order to pass final inspection and receive a certificate of completion, a residential swimming pool must meet the requirements relating to pool safety features as described in Section 424.2.17.

7. Demolition inspections. First inspection to be made after all utility connections have been disconnected and secured in such manner that no unsafe or unsanitary conditions shall exist during or after demolition operations.

Final inspection to be made after all demolition work is completed.

8. Manufactured building inspections. The building department shall inspect construction of foundations; connecting buildings to foundations; installation of parts identified on plans as site installed items, joining the modules, including utility crossovers; utility connections from the building to utility lines on site; and any other work done on site which requires compliance with the Florida Building Code. Additional inspections may be required for public educational facilities (see Section 423.27.20).

Electrical

1. Underground inspection. To be made after trenches or ditches are excavated, conduit or cable installed, and before any backfill is put in place.
2. Rough-in inspection. To be made after the roof, framing, fireblocking and bracing is in place and prior to the installation of wall or ceiling membranes.
3. Final inspection. To be made after the building is complete, all required electrical fixtures are in place and properly connected or protected, and the structure is ready for occupancy.

Plumbing

1. Underground inspection. To be made after trenches or ditches are excavated, piping installed, and before any backfill is put in place.
2. Rough-in inspection. To be made after the roof, framing, fireblocking and bracing is in place and all soil, waste and vent piping is complete, and prior to this installation of wall or ceiling membranes.
3. Final inspection. To be made after the building is complete, all plumbing fixtures are in place and properly connected, and the structure is ready for occupancy.

Note: See Section P312 of the Florida Building Code, Plumbing for required tests.

Mechanical

1. Underground inspection. To be made after trenches or ditches are excavated, underground duct and fuel piping installed, and before any backfill is put in place.
2. Rough-in inspection. To be made after the roof, framing, fire blocking and bracing are in place and all ducting, and other concealed components are complete, and prior to the installation of wall or ceiling membranes.
3. Final inspection. To be made after the building is complete, the mechanical system is in place and properly connected, and the structure is ready for occupancy.

Gas

1. Rough piping inspection. To be made after all new piping authorized by the permit has been installed, and before any such piping has been covered or concealed or any fixtures or gas appliances have been connected.
2. Final piping inspection. To be made after all piping authorized by the permit has been installed and after all portions which are to be concealed by plastering or otherwise have been so concealed, and before any fixtures or gas appliances have been connected. This inspection shall include a pressure test.

3. Final inspection. To be made on all new gas work authorized by the permit and such portions of existing systems as may be affected by new work or any changes, to ensure compliance with all the requirements of this code and to assure that the installation and construction of the gas system is in accordance with reviewed plans.

109.3.1 Footing and foundation inspection. Reserved.

109.3.2 Concrete slab and under-floor inspection. Reserved.

109.3.3 Reinforcing steel and structural frames. Reinforcing steel or structural frame work of any part of any building or structure shall not be covered or concealed without first obtaining a release from the building official.

109.3.4 Termites. Building components and building surroundings required to be protected from termite damage in accordance with Section 1503.6, Section 2304.13 or Section 2304.11.6, specifically required to be inspected for termites in accordance with Section 2114, or required to have chemical soil treatment in accordance with Section 1816 shall not be covered or concealed until the release from the building official has been received.

109.3.5 Shoring. Add text to read as shown.

109.3.5 Shoring. For threshold buildings, shoring and associated formwork or falsework shall be designed and inspected by a Florida licensed professional engineer, employed by the permit holder or subcontractor, prior to any required mandatory inspections by the threshold building inspector.

109.3.6 Threshold building.

109.3.6.1 The enforcing agency shall require a special inspector to perform structural inspections on a threshold building pursuant to a structural inspection plan prepared by the engineer or architect of record. The structural inspection plan must be submitted to the enforcing agency prior to the issuance of a building permit for the construction of a threshold building. The purpose of the structural inspection plans is to provide specific inspection procedures and schedules so that the building can be adequately inspected for compliance with the permitted documents. The special inspector may not serve as a surrogate in carrying out the responsibilities of the building official, the architect, or the engineer of record. The contractor's contractual or statutory obligations are not relieved by any action of the special inspector.

109.3.6.2 The special inspector shall determine that a professional engineer who specializes in shoring design has inspected the shoring and reshoring for conformance with the shoring and

reshoring plans submitted to the enforcing agency. A fee simple title owner of a building, which does not meet the minimum size, height, occupancy, occupancy classification, or number-of-stories criteria which would result in classification as a threshold building under s. 553.71(7), may designate such building as a threshold building, subject to more than the minimum number of inspections required by the Florida Building Code.

109.3.6.3 The fee owner of a threshold building shall select and pay all costs of employing a special inspector, but the special inspector shall be responsible to the enforcement agency. The inspector shall be a person certified, licensed or registered under Chapter 471, Florida Statutes, as an engineer or under Chapter 481, Florida Statutes, as an architect.

109.3.6.4 Each enforcement agency shall require that, on every threshold building:

109.3.6.4.1 The special inspector, upon completion of the building and prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, file a signed and sealed statement with the enforcement agency in substantially the following form: "To the best of my knowledge and belief, the above described construction of all structural load-bearing components complies with the permitted documents, and the shoring and reshoring conforms to the shoring and reshoring plans submitted to the enforcement agency."

109.3.6.4.2 Any proposal to install an alternate structural product or system to which building codes apply be submitted to the enforcement agency for review for compliance with the codes and made part of the enforcement agency's recorded set of permit documents.

109.3.6.4.3 All shoring and reshoring procedures, plans and details be submitted to the enforcement agency for recordkeeping. Each shoring and reshoring installation shall be supervised, inspected and certified to be in compliance with the shoring documents by the contractor.

109.3.6.4.4 All plans for the building which are required to be signed and sealed by the architect or engineer of record contain a statement that, to the best of the architect's or engineer's knowledge, the plans and specifications comply with the applicable minimum building codes and the applicable fire-safety standards as determined by the local authority in accordance with this section and Chapter 633, Florida Statutes.

109.3.6.5 No enforcing agency may issue a building permit for construction of any threshold building except to a licensed general contractor, as defined in Section 489.105(3)(a), Florida Statutes, or to a licensed building contractor, as defined in Section 489.105(3)(b), Florida Statutes, within the scope of her or his license. The named contractor to whom the building permit is issued shall have the responsibility for supervision, direction, management and control of the construction activities on the project for which the building permit was issued.

109.3.6.6 The building department may allow a special inspector to conduct the minimum structural inspection of threshold buildings required by this code, Section 553.73, Florida Statutes, without duplicative inspection by the building department. The building official is responsible for ensuring that any person conducting inspections is qualified as a building

inspector under Part XII of Chapter 468, Florida Statutes, or certified as a special inspector under Chapter 471 or 481, Florida Statutes. Inspections of threshold buildings required by Section 553.79(5), Florida Statutes, are in addition to the minimum inspections required by this code.

109.3.7 Energy efficiency inspections. Reserved.

109.3.8 Other inspections. Reserved.

109.3.9 Special inspections. Reserved.

109.3.10 Final inspections. Reserved.

109.4 Inspection agencies. Reserved.

Section 112 Board Of Appeals Reserved.

Section 113 Violations. Reserved.

Section 115 Unsafe Structures And Equipment. Reserved.

Chapter 2 Definitions

Section 201 General

201.3 Words not defined. Change to read as shown.

201.3 Words not defined. Words not defined herein shall have the meanings stated in the Florida Building Code, Plumbing, Mechanical and Fuel Gas, or the Florida Fire Prevention Code. Words not defined in the Florida Building Codes, shall have the meanings in Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged.

201.4 Terms not defined. Reserved.

202 Definitions. Change to read as shown

Section 202 Definitions

Change to read as shown.

ACCESSIBLE. See Section 11-3.5.

Change to read as shown.

ACCESSIBLE ROUTE. See Section 11-3.5.

Change to read as shown.

Accessible Unit. Reserved.

Add to read as shown.

APPLICABLE GOVERNING BODY. A city, county, state, state agency or other political government subdivision or entity authorized to administer and enforce the provisions of this code, as adopted or amended. Also applies to administrative authority.

Add to read as shown.

ARCHITECT. A Florida-registered architect.

Change to read as shown.

AWNING. Any rigid or movable (retractable) roof-like structure, cantilevered, or otherwise entirely supported from a building. An awning is comprised of a lightweight rigid or removable skeleton structure over which an approved cover is attached.

Change to read as shown.

Brittle. Reserved.

Add to read as shown.

BURIAL CHAMBER MAUSOLEUM. A family mausoleum consisting of 6 or fewer casket placement crypts plus a chamber to be used for loading of caskets from the interior of the mausoleum which is not below the level of the ground and which is substantially exposed above ground.

Change to read as shown.

CANOPY. Any fixed roof-like structure, not movable like an awning, and which is cantilevered in whole or in part self-supporting, but having no side walls or curtains other than valances not more than 18 inches (457 mm) deep. Lean-to canopies, fixed umbrellas and similar structures are included in this classification. Structures having side walls or valances more than 18 inches (457 mm) deep shall be classified as a tent as set forth herein.

Add to read as shown.

CHAPEL MAUSOLEUM. A mausoleum for the public that has heat or air conditioning, with or without a committal area or office.

Add to read as shown.

CIRCULAR STAIRS. See Section 1002.

Add to read as shown.

COLUMBARIUM. A permanent structure consisting of niches.

Add to read as shown.

COMMISSION. The Florida Building Commission.

Add to read as shown.

COMPANION CRYPT. A permanent chamber in a mausoleum for the containment of human remains of more than one individual.

Add to read as shown.

Crane load. The dead, live and impact loads and forces resulting from the operation of permanent cranes.

Add to read as shown.

CRYPT. A permanent chamber in a mausoleum for the containment of human remains.

Add to read as shown.

DAY-CARE HOME. A building or a portion of a building in which more than 3 but not more than 12 clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision, by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s), for less than 24 hr per day.

Add to read as shown.

DAY-CARE OCCUPANCY. A building or a portion of a building in which more than 12 clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision, by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s), for less than 24 hr per day.

Add to read as shown.

DECORATIVE CEMENTITIOUS COATING. A skim coat, as defined in ASTM C 926, of portland cement based plaster applied to concrete or masonry surfaces intended for cosmetic purposes.

Change to read as shown.

DETECTABLEWARNING. See Section 11-3.

Change to read as shown.

Dry floodproofing. Reserved.

Change to read as shown.

Dwelling unit or sleeping unit, multiple story. Reserved.

Change to read as shown.

Dwelling unit or sleeping unit, type A. Reserved.

Change to read as shown.

Dwelling unit or sleeping unit, type B. Reserved.

Change to read as shown.

Edge distance. Reserved.

Change to read as shown.

Effective embedment depth. Reserved.

Add to read as shown.

EMPLOYEE WORK AREA. See Section 1102.1. Reserved.

Add to read as shown.

ENGINEER. A Florida-registered engineer.

Add to read as shown.

ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.

Add to read as shown.

Local enforcement agency. Means an agency of local government with authority to make inspections of buildings and to enforce the codes which establish standards for design, construction, erection, alteration, repair, modification or demolition of public or private buildings, structures or facilities.

Add to read as shown.

State enforcement agency. Means the agency of state government with authority to make inspections of buildings and to enforce the codes, as required by this part, which establish standards for design, construction, erection, alteration, repair, modification or demolition of public or private buildings, structures or facilities.

Change to read as shown.

Existing construction. Reserved.

Add to read as shown.

FABRIC COVERED FRAMEWORK (FCF). A nonpressurized structure which is composed of a rigid framework to support tensioned membrane or fabric which provides the weather barrier.

Add to read as shown.

FACILITY. See Section 11-3.5

Add to read as shown.

FAMILY DAY-CARE HOME. A family day-care home is a day-care home in which more than 3 but fewer than 7 clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s) for less than 24 hr per day with no more than 2 clients incapable of self-preservation.

Add to read as shown.

Family mausoleum. A mausoleum for the private use of a family or group of family members.

Add to read as shown.

FLEXIBLE PLAN BUILDINGS. Buildings used for day-care homes which have movable corridor walls and movable partitions of full-height construction with doors leading from rooms to corridors.

Add to read as shown.

FLOATING RESIDENTIAL UNIT. Means a structure primarily designed or constructed as a living unit, built on a floating base, which is not designed primarily as a vessel, is not self-propelled although it may be towed about from place to place, and is primarily intended to be anchored or otherwise moored in a fixed location.

Change to read as shown.

Flood or flooding. Reserved.

Change to read as shown.

Flood damage-resistant materials. Reserved.

Change to read as shown.

Flood hazard area. Reserved.

Change to read as shown.

Flood hazard area subject to High-Velocity wave action. Reserved.

Change to read as shown.

Flood insurance rate map (firm). Reserved.

Change to read as shown.

Flood insurance study. Reserved.

Change to read as shown.

Floodway. Reserved.

Change to read as shown.

FLOOR FIRE DOOR ASSEMBLY. A combination of a fire door, a frame, hardware, and other accessories, installed in a horizontal plane, which together provide a specific degree of fire protection to a through opening in a fire rated floor.

Add to read as shown.

FRAMEWORK. A skeletal or structural frame; an openwork frame structure.

Add to read as shown.

GARDEN MAUSOLEUM. A mausoleum for the public built without heat or air conditioning but may contain an open-air committal area.

Add to read as shown.

Group day care home. A day care home in which at least seven but not more than 12 client receive care, maintenance, and supervision by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s) for less than 24 hours per day with no more than three clients incapable of self-reservation.

Change to read as shown.

HABITABLE SPACE. A space in a structure for living, sleeping, eating or cooking. Bathrooms, toilet compartments, closets, halls, screen enclosures, storage or utility space, and similar areas are not considered habitable space.

Add to read as shown.

HEATING. See Chapter 28 of the *Florida Building Code, Building* and the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*.

Add to read as shown.

HEIGHT, THRESHOLD BUILDING. The height of the building is at the mean distance between the eaves and the ridge of the roofing structure. If the distance from grade to the line which is the mean distance between the eaves and the ridge of the roofing structure is more than 50 feet, the building is to be considered a "threshold building" within the contemplation of the Threshold Building Act.

Add to read as shown.

HIGH VELOCITY HURRICANE ZONE. This zone consists of Broward and Dade counties.

Change to read as shown.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS. Buildings that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, or designated as historic under an appropriate state or local law (see Chapter 10 of the Florida Existing Building Code).

Add to read as shown.

INSULATING CONCRETE FORM (ICF). A concrete forming system using stay-in-place forms of rigid foam plastic insulation, a hybrid of cement and foam insulation, a hybrid of cement and wood chips, or other insulating material for constructing cast-in-place concrete walls.

Change to read as shown.

Intended to be occupied as a residence. Reserved.

Add to read as shown.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT. A Florida-registered landscape architect.

Change to read as shown.

Lowest floor. Reserved.

Add to read as shown.

MATERIAL CODE VIOLATION. A material code violation is a violation that exists within a completed building, structure or facility which may reasonably result, or has resulted, in physical harm to a person or significant damage to the performance of a building or its systems.

Add to read as shown.

MATERIAL VIOLATION. As defined in Florida Statutes.

Add to read as shown.

MAUSOLEUM. A permanent structure or building which is substantially exposed above the ground and is intended for the interment, entombment, or inurnment of human remains.

Add to read as shown.

MEANS OF ESCAPE. A way out of a building or structure that does not conform to the strict definition of means of egress but does provide an alternate way out. A means of escape consists of a door, stairway, passage or hall providing a way of unobstructed travel to the outside at street or ground level that is independent of and remotely located from the means of egress. It may also consist of a passage through an adjacent nonlockable space, independent of and remotely located from the means of egress, to any approved exit.

Add to read as shown.

Niche. A permanent chamber in a columbarium or mausoleum to hold the cremated remains of one or more individuals.

Add to read as shown.

NON-VISITATION CRYPT MAUSOLEUM. A mausoleum for the public where the crypts are not accessible to the public.

Add to read as shown.

OPEN PLAN BUILDINGS. Buildings used for day-care homes which have rooms and corridors delineated by tables, chairs, desks, bookcases, counters, low-height [maximum 5-ft (1.5-m)] partitions, or similar furnishings.

Add to read as shown.

Openings. Apertures or holes in a building envelope and which are designed as “open” during design winds as defined by these provisions.

Add to read as shown.

PLANS. All construction drawings and specifications for any structure necessary for the building official to review in order to determine whether a proposed structure, addition or renovation will meet the requirements of this code and other applicable codes.

Change to read as shown.

Public entrance. Reserved.

Change to read as shown.

Public-use areas. Reserved.

Add to read as shown.

Registered termiticide. Product listed as registered for use as a preventative treatment for termites for new construction by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services under authority of Chapter 487, Florida Statutes.

Add to read as shown.

RESIDENT SLEEPING UNIT. A single unit providing sleeping facilities for one or more persons. Resident sleeping units can also include permanent provisions for living, eating and sanitation, but do not include kitchen facilities.

Change to read as shown.

RESTRICTED ENTRANCE. Reserved.

Add to read as shown.

RETAINING WALL, SEGMENTAL. A retaining wall formed of modular block units stacked dry without mortar.

Change to read as shown.

Retractable awning. Reserved.

Add to read as shown.

SCREEN ENCLOSURE. A building or part thereof, in whole or in part self-supporting, and having walls of insect screening with or without removable vinyl or acrylic wind break panels and a roof of insect screening, plastic, aluminum or similar lightweight material.

Change to read as shown.

Self-service storage facility. Reserved.

Add to read as shown.

SELF-PRESERVATION. A client who is capable of self-preservation is one who can evacuate the building without direct intervention by a staff member.

Add to read as shown.

SEPARATE ATMOSPHERE. The atmosphere that exists between rooms, spaces, or areas that are separated by an approved smoke barrier.

Change to read as shown.

Service entrance. Reserved.

Change to read as shown.

Site. Reserved.

Change to read as shown.

Site class. Reserved.

Change to read as shown.

Site coefficients. Reserved.

Add to read as shown:

Smoke layer interface. Reserved.

Change to read as shown.

Special inspection. Reserved.

Change to read as shown.

Special continuous inspection. Reserved.

Change to read as shown.

Special periodic inspection. Reserved.

Change to read as shown.

Special flood hazard area. Reserved.

Add to read as shown.

SPIRAL STAIRS. A stairway with steps that have a central connecting point, and the travel path is a corkscrew or spiral.

Change to read as shown.

Start of construction. Reserved.

Add to read as shown.

STREET. Any public thoroughfare, street, avenue, boulevard or space more than 20 ft (6096 mm) wide which has been dedicated or deeded for vehicular use by the public and which can be used for access by fire department vehicles.

Change to read as shown.

Structural observation. Reserved.

Change to read as shown.

Substantial damage. Reserved.

Change to read as shown.

Substantial improvement. See section 3109.1.

Add to read as shown.

SUNROOM. A one-story structure added to an existing dwelling with an open or glazed area in excess of 40 percent of the gross area of the sunroom structure's exterior walls and roof. For the purposes of this code the term "sunroom" as used herein, shall include conservatories, sunspaces, solariums, and porch or patio covers or enclosures.

Change to read as shown.

SWIMMING POOLS. See Section 424.2.1.

Change to read as shown.

Technically infeasible. Reserved.

Add to read as shown.

TENANT. Any person, agent, firm, corporation or division, who uses or occupies land, a building or portion of a building by title, under a lease, by payment of rent or who exercises limited control over the space.

Add to read as shown.

THRESHOLD BUILDING. In accordance with Florida Statute, any building which is greater than 3 stories or 50 feet in height, or which has an assembly occupancy classification that exceeds 5,000 square feet in area and an occupant content of greater than 500 persons.

Add to read as shown.

VALUE. The estimated current replacement cost of the building in kind.

Add to read as shown.

WALKWAY, COVERED. A roofed, unobstructed walkway connecting buildings and used as a means of travel by persons and where less than 50 percent of the perimeter is enclosed and the maximum width perpendicular to the direction of travel is less than 30 ft (9144 mm).

Add to read as shown.

WALKWAY, ENCLOSED. A roofed, unobstructed walkway connecting buildings and used as a means of travel by persons and where 50 percent or more of the perimeter is enclosed and the maximum width perpendicular to the direction of travel is less than 30 ft (9144 mm).

Change to read as shown.

Wheelchair space. Reserved.

Change to read as shown.

Wheelchair space cluster. Reserved.

Add to read as shown.

WIND-BORNE DEBRIS IMPACT RESISTANT PRODUCTS. Those products meeting TAS 201, TAS 202 and TAS 203, ASTM E 1886 or ASTM E 1996 or AAMA 506, SSTD 12, or ANSI/DASMA 115.

Chapter 3, Use and Occupancy Classification

Section 302 Classification

302.1 General. Change to read as shown.

302.1 General. Structures or portions of structures shall be classified with respect to occupancy in one or more of the groups listed below. Structures with multiple uses shall be classified according to Section 302.3. Where a structure is proposed for a purpose which is not specifically provided for in this code, such structure shall be classified in the group which the occupancy most nearly resembles, according to the fire safety and relative hazard involved.

1. Assembly (see Section 303): Groups A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4 and A-5
2. Business (see Section 304): Group B
3. Educational (see Section 305): Group E
4. Factory and industrial (see Section 306): Groups F-1 and F-2
5. High Hazard (see Section 307): Groups H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4 and H-5
6. Institutional (see Section 308): Groups I-1, I-2 and I-3.
7. Mercantile (see Section 309): Group M
8. Residential (see Section 310): Groups R-1, R-2, R-3 as applicable in Section 101.2, and R-4
9. Storage (see Section 311): Groups S-1 and S-2
10. Utility and miscellaneous (see Section 312): Group U
11. Day care (see Section 313): Group D

Section 303 Assembly Group A

303.1.1Change to read as shown.

303.1.1 Restaurants and drinking establishments with an occupant load of less than 50 persons shall be classified as Group M, mercantile.

Section 304 Business Group B

304.2 Add to read as shown.

304.2 Sections 423(1) and 423(2) are applicable to community colleges.

Section 305 Educational Group E

305.2 Change to read as shown.

305.2 Public education occupancies shall comply with Section 423.

Section 306 Factory Group F

306.4 Special purpose F-3. Add to read as shown.

306.4 Special purpose F-3. Factory-industrial occupancy includes industrial operations in buildings designed for and suitable only for particular types of operations, characterized by a

relatively low density of employee population, with much of the area occupied by machinery or equipment. Group F-3 special purpose factory-industrial occupancy shall include, among others, the occupancies listed in this section: steel mills, paper plants and generating plants.

Section 307 High-Hazard Group H

Table 307.1(2) Maximum Allowable Quantity per Control Area of Hazardous Materials Posing a Physical Hazard. Change to read as shown.

Table 307.1(2) Footnotes f & h.
f. Quantities shall be increased 100 percent when stored in approved storage cabinets, gas cabinets or exhausted enclosures as specified in the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. Where Note e also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively.
h. Allowed only when stored in approved exhausted gas cabinets or exhausted enclosures as specified in the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.

307.2 Definitions. Change to read as shown.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Those chemicals or substances that are physical hazards or health hazards as defined and classified in this section and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*, whether the materials are in usable or waste condition.

307.9 Exceptions. Add to read as shown.

16. Mercantile occupancies offering for retail sale sparklers, novelties and trick noisemakers as defined at Section 791.01, Florida Statutes, and that are not defined as fireworks by Chapter 791, Florida Statutes. Storage of sparklers and other novelties or trick noisemakers as defined in Chapter 791, Florida Statutes, within mercantile occupancies shall be in accordance with Section 791.055, Florida Statutes.

308 Institutional Group I

308.1 Institutional Group I. Change to read as shown.

308.1 Institutional Group I. Institutional Group I occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, in which people are cared for or live in a supervised environment, having physical limitations because of health or age are harbored for medical treatment or other care or treatment, or in which people are detained for penal or correctional purposes or in which the liberty of the occupants is restricted. Institutional occupancies shall be classified as Group I-1, I-2 or I-3.

308.2 Group I-1. Change to read as shown.

308.2 Group I-1. This occupancy shall include buildings, structures or parts thereof housing more than 16 persons, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment that provides personal care services. The occupants

are capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
Residential board and care facilities
Assisted living facilities
Halfway houses
Group homes
Congregate care facilities
Social rehabilitation facilities
Alcohol and drug centers
Convalescent facilities
A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons shall be classified as a Group R-3 or shall comply with the *Florida Building Code, Residential* in accordance with Section 101.2. A facility such as above, housing at least six and not more than 16 persons, shall be classified as Group R-4.

308.3 Group I-2. Change to read as shown.

308.3 Group I-2. This occupancy shall include buildings and structures used for medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing or custodial care on a 24-hour basis of more than five persons who are not capable of self-preservation. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
Hospitals
Nursing homes (both intermediate-care facilities and skilled nursing facilities)
Mental hospitals
Detoxification facilities
A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons shall be classified as Group R-3 or shall comply with the *Florida Building Code, Residential* in accordance with Section 101.2.

308.5 Group I-4, day care facilities. Change to read as shown.

308.5 Group I-4, day care facilities. Reserved.

Section 309 Mercantile Group M

309.1 Mercantile Group M. Change to read as shown.

309.1 Mercantile Group M. Mercantile Group M occupancy includes, among others, buildings and structures or a portion thereof, for the display and sale of merchandise, and involves stocks of goods, wares or merchandise incidental to such purposes and accessible to the public. Mercantile occupancies shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Department stores

Drug stores

Markets

Motor fuel-dispensing facilities

Retail or wholesale stores

Restaurants and drinking establishments with an occupant load of less than 50 persons
Sales rooms

Section 313 Day-Care Occupancy Group D. Add text to read as shown.

313 Day-Care Occupancy Group D.

313.1 Scope. **Add text to read as shown.**

313.1 Scope. Group D occupancy is the use of a building or structure, or any portion thereof, in which three or more clients receive care, maintenance and supervision, by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s), for less than 24 hours per day. Occupancies that include part-day preschools, kindergartens and other schools whose purpose is primarily educational even though the children are of preschool age shall comply with the provisions for Group E occupancies.

313.2 Subclassifications. **Add text to read as shown.**

313.2 Subclassifications. Day care occupancies in which more than 12 clients receive care, maintenance and supervision, by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s), for less than 24 hours per day shall be classified as day care occupancies. Day care occupancies of 12 or fewer clients shall be classified as day care homes and shall be divided into classifications as set forth in this section.

313.2.1 Family day care home. **Add text to read as shown.**

313.2.1 Family day care home. A family day care home is a day care home in which more than three but fewer than seven clients receive care, maintenance and supervision by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s) for less than 24 hours per day with no more than two clients incapable of self-preservation.

313.2.2 Group day care home. **Add text to read as shown.**

313.2.2 Group day care home. A group day care home is a day-care home in which at least seven but not more than 12 clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s) for less than 24 hours per day with no more than three clients incapable of self-preservation.

313.2.3 Adult day care. Add text to read as shown.

313.2.3 Adult day care. Adult day care shall include any building or portion thereof used for less than 24 hours per day to house more than three adults requiring care, maintenance and supervision by other than their relative(s). Clients shall be ambulatory or semiambulatory and shall not be bedridden. They shall not exhibit behavior that is harmful to themselves or others.

313.2.4 Group D occupancies. Add text to read as shown.

313.2.4 Group D occupancies. Group D occupancies shall include, among others, the following:

Child day care occupancies

Adult day care occupancies, except where part of a health care occupancy

Nursery schools

Day care homes

Kindergarten classes that are incidental to a child day care occupancy

In cases where care is incidental to some other occupancy, the section of this code governing such other occupancy shall apply.

Chapter 4, Special Detailed Requirements Based on Use and Occupancy

Section 401 Scope

401.2 Additional design criteria. Add to read as shown.

401.2 Additional design criteria.

401.2.1 Scope. Add to read as shown.

401.2.1 Scope. In addition to the provisions of this chapter, the following special occupancies, standards, requirements and codes shall conform to the following sections:

Section 419: Hospitals

Section 420: Nursing homes

Section 421: Ambulatory surgical centers

Section 422: Birthing centers

Section 423: State requirements for educational facilities

Section 424: Swimming pools and bathing places

Section 425: Public lodging establishments

Section 426: Public food service establishments

Section 427: Mental health programs

Section 428: Manufactured buildings

Section 429: Boot camps for children

Section 430: Mausoleums and columbariums

Section 431: Transient public lodging establishments

Section 432: Use of asbestos in new public buildings or buildings newly constructed for lease to government entities–prohibition

Section 433: Adult day care

Section 434: Assisted living facilities

Section 435: Control of radiation hazards

Section 436: Day care occupancies

Section 437: Hospice Inpatient Facilities and Units and Hospice Residences.

Chapter 30: Elevators and conveying systems

Section 3109: Structures seaward of a coastal construction control line

Section 3110: Flood-resistant construction

401.2.2 General. Add to read as shown.

401.2.2 General. Where in any specific case, Sections 419 through 437 specify different materials, methods of construction, design criteria or other requirements then found in this code, the requirements of Sections 419 through 437 shall be applicable.

401.2.3 Referenced standards. Add to read as shown.

401.2.3 Referenced standards. Further information concerning the requirements for licensing, maintenance, equipment or other items not related to design and construction may be obtained for all state codes, rules and standards from the State of Florida Bureau of Administrative Codes.

Section 402 Covered Mall Buildings

402.1.1 Occupancy. Add to read as shown.

402.1.1 Occupancy. Covered mall buildings shall be classified as Group M occupancies and may contain accessory uses consisting of Group A, B, D, E or R occupancies. Individual accessory uses within a covered mall building shall not exceed the sprinklered area limitation and shall not be located at a height greater than that permitted for such occupancy group in the type of construction being used. The aggregate area of all accessory uses within a covered mall building shall not exceed 25 percent of the gross leasable area.

402.4.6 Service areas fronting on exit passageways. Change to read as shown.

402.4.6 Service areas fronting on exit passageways. Mechanical rooms, electrical rooms, building service areas and service elevators are permitted to open directly into exit passageways provided that the exit passageway is separated from such rooms with not less than 1-hour fire-resistance-rated barriers and 1-hour opening protectives. Such rooms or areas shall be protected by an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903; however, the exception in NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, that permit the omission of sprinklers from such rooms shall not be permitted.

402.9 Smoke control. Change to read as shown.

402.9 Smoke control. A smoke control system shall be provided for atriums per Section 909.

Section 403 High-Rise Buildings

403.1.1 Accessibility. Add to read as shown.

403.1.1 Accessibility. For accessibility provisions related to Group B and R occupancies, refer to Sections 11-5, 11-7, 11-9, and 11-11.

403.3.1 Type of construction. **Change to read as shown.**

403.3.1 Type of construction. In Type I-A construction the fire-resistance ratings of partitions, columns, trusses, girders, beams and floors may be reduced by 1 hour, but no component or assembly shall be less than 1 hour.
The height and area limitations of the reduced construction type shall be allowed to be the same as for the original construction type.

403.14 Seismic considerations. Change to read as shown.

403.14 Seismic considerations. Reserved.

403.15 Add text to read as shown.

403.15 Smoke control shall be provided in accordance with Section 909.
Exception: I-2 occupancies that comply with Section 407, 419.3.12 and 420.3.16 shall not require smoke control systems in accordance with Section 909.

Section 404 Atriums

404.2 Use. Change to read as shown.

404.2 Use. The atrium floor area is permitted to be used for low and ordinary fire hazard uses where the individual space is protected with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

404.3 Automatic sprinkler protection. Change to read as shown.

404.3 Automatic sprinkler protection. An approved automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the entire building.

Section 405 Underground Buildings

405.3 Limited access protection. Change to read as shown.

405.3 Limited access protection. Underground and limited access structures, and all areas and floor levels traversed in traveling to the exit discharge, shall be protected by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903, unless such structures meet one of the following criteria:

1. They have an occupant load of 50 or fewer persons in new underground or limited access portions of the structure.

2. They have an occupant load of 100 or fewer persons in existing underground or limited access portions of the structure.

3. The structure is a single-story underground or limited access structure that is permitted to have a single exit per this code, with a common path of travel not greater than 15 m (50 ft.).

Section 406 Motor-Vehicle-Related Occupancies

406.2.2 Clear height. **Change to read as shown.**

406.2.2 Clear height. The clear height of each floor level in vehicle and pedestrian traffic areas shall not be less than 7 feet (2134 mm). Vehicle and pedestrian areas accommodating van-accessible parking shall be in accordance with Chapter 11.

406.5.3 Add text to read as shown.

406.5.3 Pumps or other dispensing devices installed above grade shall be mounted on a concrete foundation and protected against vehicle damage by mounting on a concrete island or other approved collision protection. Subsurface pumps shall be installed in accordance with approved standards.

406.6.1 General. Change to read as shown.

406.6.1 General. Repair garages shall be constructed in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* and this section. This occupancy shall not include motor fuel-dispensing facilities, as regulated in Section 406.5.

406.6.3 Ventilation. Change to read as shown.

406.6.3 Ventilation. Repair garages shall be mechanically ventilated in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*. The ventilation system shall be controlled at the entrance to the garage.

406.6.5 Heating equipment. Change to read as shown.

406.6.5 Heating equipment. Heating equipment shall be installed in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.*

Section 409 Motion Picture Projection Rooms

409.3 Projection room and equipment ventilation. Change to read as shown.

409.3 Projection room and equipment ventilation. Ventilation shall be provided in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.*

Section 410 Stages and Platforms

410.3.6 Scenery. Change to read as shown.

410.3.6 Scenery. Combustible materials used in sets and scenery shall be rendered flame resistant in accordance with Section 805 and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. Foam plastics and materials containing foam plastics shall comply with Section 2603 and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.

Section 411 Special Amusement Buildings

411.1 General. Change to read as shown.

411.1 General. Special amusement buildings, regardless of occupant load, shall meet the requirements for assembly occupancies in addition to the requirements of Section 411.
Exception: Special amusement buildings that are multilevel play structures not more than 120 inches (3050 mm) in height and have aggregate horizontal projections not exceeding 160 square feet (15 m^2).

411.3 Automatic fire detection. Change to read as shown.

411.3 Automatic fire detection. Where the nature of the special amusement buildings is such that it operated in reduced lighting levels, special amusement buildings shall be equipped with an automatic fire detection system in accordance with Section 907.

411.4 Automatic sprinkler system. Change to read as shown.

411.4 Automatic sprinkler system. Special amusement buildings shall be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. Where the special amusement building is temporary, the sprinkler water supply shall be of an approved temporary means.
Exception: Automatic fire sprinklers are not required where special amusement buildings or structures do not exceed 120 inches (3050 mm) in height and do not exceed 160 square feet (15 m2) in aggregate horizontal projection.

Section 412 Aircraft-Related Occupancies

412.1.6 Accessibility. Change to read as shown.

412.1.6 Accessibility. Shall be in accordance with Chapter 11.

412.4.1 Occupancy group. Change to read as shown.

412.4.1 Occupancy group. Aircraft paint hangars shall be classified as Group H-2. Aircraft paint hangars shall comply with the applicable requirements of this code and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* for such occupancy.

412.4.1 Occupancy group. Change to read as shown.

412.4.6 Ventilation. Aircraft paint hangars shall be provided with ventilation as required in the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*.

Section 413 Combustible Storage

413.1 General. Change to read as shown.

413.1 General. High-piled stock or rack storage in any occupancy group shall comply with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.*

414.1.1 Other provisions. Change to read as shown.

414.1.1 Other provisions. Buildings and structures with an occupancy in Group H shall also comply with the applicable provisions of Section 415 and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.

414.1.2 Materials. Change to read as shown.

414.1.2 Materials. The safe design of hazardous material occupancies is material dependent. Individual material requirements are also found in Sections 307 and 415, and in the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical* and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.

414.1.2.1 Aerosols. Change to read as shown.

414.1.2.1 Aerosols. Level 2 and 3 aerosol products shall be stored and displayed in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.* See Section 311.2 and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* for occupancy group requirements.

414.3 Ventilation. Change to read as shown.

414.3 Ventilation. Rooms, areas or spaces of Group H in which explosive, corrosive, combustible, flammable or highly toxic dusts, mists, fumes, vapors or gases are or may be emitted due to the processing, use, handling or storage of materials shall be mechanically ventilated as required by the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* and the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.*
Ducts conveying explosives or flammable vapors, fumes or dusts shall extend directly to the exterior of the building without entering other spaces. Exhaust ducts shall not extend into or through ducts and plenums.
Exception: Ducts conveying vapor or fumes having flammable constituents less than 25 percent of their lower flammable limit (LFL) are permitted to pass through other spaces.

Emissions generated at workstations shall be confined to the area in which they are generated as specified in the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* and the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.* The location of supply and exhaust openings shall be in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*. Exhaust air contaminated by highly toxic material shall be treated in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.
A manual shutoff control for ventilation equipment required by this section shall be provided outside the room adjacent to the principal access door to the room. The switch shall be of the break-glass type and shall be labeled: VENTILATION SYSTEM EMERGENCY SHUTOFF.

414.5 Inside storage, dispensing and use. Change to read as shown.

414.5 Inside storage, dispensing and use. The inside storage, dispensing and use of hazardous materials in excess of the maximum allowable quantities per control area of Tables 307.7(1) and 307.7(2) shall be in accordance with Sections 414.5.1 through 414.5.5 of this code and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.*

414.5.1 Explosion control. **Change to read as shown.**

414.5.1 Explosion control. Explosion control shall be provided in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* as required by Table 414.5.1 where quantities of hazardous materials specified in that table exceed the maximum allowable quantities in Table 307.7(1) or where a structure, room or space is occupied for purposes involving explosion hazards as required by Section 415 or the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.

414.5.2 Monitor control equipment. Change to read as shown.

414.5.2 Monitor control equipment. Monitor control equipment shall be provided where required by the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.

414.5.5 Spill control, drainage and containment. Change to read as shown.

414.5.5 Spill control, drainage and containment. Rooms, buildings or areas occupied for the storage of solid and liquid hazardous materials shall be provided with a means to control spillage and to contain or drain off spillage and fire protection water discharged in the storage area where required in the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. The methods of spill control shall be in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.

414.6 Outdoor storage, dispensing and use. **Change to read as shown.**

414.6 Outdoor storage, dispensing and use. The outdoor storage, dispensing and use of hazardous materials shall be in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.

Section 415 Groups H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4 and H-5

Table 415.3.1 Change to read as shown.

Table 415.3.1
e. Magazine is a building or structure, other than an operating building, approved for storage of explosive materials. Portable or mobile magazines not exceeding 120 square feet (11 m2) in area need not comply with the requirements of this code, however, all magazines shall comply with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.*

Table 415.3.2 Change to read as shown.

Table 415.3.2
a. For materials that are detonable, the distance to other buildings or lot lines shall be as specified in Table 415.3.1 based on trinitrotoluene (TNT) equivalence of the material. For materials classified as explosives, see the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. For all other materials, the distance shall be as indicated in Section 415.3.1.

415.7.1.4 Explosion control. Explosion control shall be provided as specified in the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*, or spaces shall be equipped with the equivalent mechanical ventilation complying with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.*

415.7.2 Flammable and combustible liquids. The storage, handling, processing and transporting of flammable and combustible liquids shall be in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical* and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.

Section 419 Hospitals. Add to read as shown. Add Florida specific requirements from the 2004 Florida Building Code, Building.

SECTION 419 HOSPITALS

Section 420 Nursing Homes. Add to read as shown. Add Florida specific requirements from the 2004 Florida Building Code, Building.

SECTION 420 NURSING HOMES

Section 421 Ambulatory Surgical Centers. Add to read as shown. Add Florida specific requirements from the 2004 Florida Building Code, Building.

SECTION 421 AMBULATORY SURGICAL CENTERS

Section 422 Birthing Centers. Add to read as shown. Add Florida specific requirements from the 2004 Florida Building Code, Building.

SECTION 422 BIRTHING CENTERS

Section 423 State Requirements for Educational Facilities. Add to read as shown. Add Florida specific requirements from the 2004 Florida Building Code, Building.

SECTION 423 STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Section 424 Swimming Pools and Bathing Places (Public and Private). Add to read as shown. Add Florida specific requirements from the 2004 Florida Building Code, Building.

SECTION 424 SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHING PLACES (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE)

Section 425 Public Lodging Establishments. Add to read as shown. Add Florida specific requirements from the 2004 Florida Building Code, Building.

SECTION 425 PUBLIC LODGING ESTABLISHMENTS

Section 426 Public Food Service Establishments. Add to read as shown. Add Florida specific requirements from the 2004 Florida Building Code, Building.

SECTION 426 PUBLIC FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

Section 427 Mental Health Programs. Add to read as shown. Add Florida specific requirements from the 2004 Florida Building Code, Building.

SECTION 427 MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

Section 428 Manufactured Buildings. Add to read as shown. Add Florida specific requirements from the 2004 Florida Building Code, Building.

SECTION 428 MANUFACTURED BUILDINGS

Section 429 Boot Camps for Children. Add to read as shown. Add Florida specific requirements from the 2004 Florida Building Code, Building.

SECTION 429 BOOT CAMPS FOR CHILDREN

Section 430 Mausoleums and Columbariums. Add to read as shown. Add Florida specific requirements from the 2004 Florida Building Code, Building.

SECTION 430 MAUSOLEUMS AND COLUMBARIUMS

Section 431 Transient Public Lodging Establishments. Add to read as shown. Add Florida specific requirements from the 2004 Florida Building Code, Building.

SECTION 431 TRANSIENT PUBLIC LODGING ESTABLISHMENTS

Section 423 Use Of Asbestos In New Public Buildings or Buildings Newly Constructed for Lease to Government Entities – Prohibition. Add to read as shown. Add Florida specific requirements from the 2004 Florida Building Code, Building.

SECTION 432 USE OF ASBESTOS IN NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS OR BUILDINGS NEWLY CONSTRUCTED FOR LEASE TO GOVERNMENT ENTITIES-PROHIBITION

Section 433 Adult Day Care. Add to read as shown. Add Florida specific requirements from the 2004 Florida Building Code, Building.

SECTION 433 ADULT DAY CARE

Section 434 Assisted Living Facilities. Add to read as shown. Add Florida specific requirements from the 2004 Florida Building Code, Building.

SECTION 434 ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES

Section 435 Control of Radiation Hazards. Add to read as shown. Add Florida specific requirements from the 2004 Florida Building Code, Building.

SECTION 435 CONTROL OF RADIATION HAZARDS

Section 436 Day-Care Occupancies. Add to read as shown. Add Florida specific requirements from the 2004 Florida Building Code, Building.

SECTION 436 DAY- CARE OCCUPANCIES

Section 437 Hospice Inpatient Facilities and Units and Hospice Residences. Add to read as shown. Add Florida specific requirements from the 2004 Florida Building Code, Building.

SECTION 437 HOSPICE INPATIENT FACILITIES AND UNITS AND HOSPICE RESIDENCES.

Section 438 Group I-1, R-1, R-2, R-3. Change to read as shown.

SECTION ~~419~~ 438
GROUP I-1, R-1, R-2, R-3

Section 439 Hydrogen Cutoff Rooms. Change to read as shown.

SECTION ~~420~~ 439
HYDROGEN CUTOFF ROOMS

Chapter 5, General Building Heights and Areas

Section 503 General Height and Area Limitations.

Table 503 Allowable Height and Building Areas. Change to read as shown.

TABLE 503
ALLOWABLE HEIGHT AND BUILDING AREAS[a]
Height limitations shown as stories and feet above grade plane.
Area limitations as determined by the definition of "Area, building," per story.

GROUP		TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION								
		TYPE I		TYPE II		TYPE III		TYPE IV	TYPE V	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	HT	A	B
	Hgt(feet) Hgt(S)	UL	160	65	55	65	55	65	50	40
A-1	S A	UL UL	5 UL	3 15,500	2 8,500	3 14,000	2 8,500	3 15,000	2 11,500	1 5,500
A-2	S A	UL UL	11 UL	3 15,500	2 9,500	3 14,000	2 9,500	3 15,000	2 11,500	1 6,000
A-3	S A	UL UL	11 UL	3 15,500	2 9,500	3 14,000	2 9,500	3 15,000	2 11,500	1 6,000
A-4	S A	UL UL	11 UL	3 15,500	2 9,500	3 14,000	2 9,500	3 15,000	2 11,500	1 6,000
A-5	S A	UL UL	UL UL	UL UL	UL UL	UL UL	UL UL	UL UL	UL UL	UL UL
B	S A	UL UL	11 UL	5 37,500	4 23,000	5 28,500	4 19,000	5 36,000	3 18,000	2 9,000
E/D	S A	UL UL	5 UL	3 26,500	2 14,500	3 23,500	2 14,500	3 25,500	1 18,500	1 9,500
F-1	S A	UL UL	11 UL	4 25,000	2 15,500	3 19,000	2 12,000	4 33,500	2 14,000	1 8,500
F-2/F-3	S A	UL UL	11 UL	5 37,500	3 23,000	4 28,500	3 18,000	5 50,500	3 21,000	2 13,000
H-1	S A	1 21,000	1 16,500	1 11,000	1 7,000	1 9,500	1 7,000	1 10,500	1 7,500	NP NP
H-2 d	S A	UL 21,000	3 16,500	2 11,000	1 7,000	2 9,500	1 7,000	2 10,500	1 7,500	1 3,000
H-3 d	S A	UL UL	6 60,000	4 26,500	2 14,000	4 17,500	2 13,000	4 25,500	2 10,000	1 5,000
H-4	S A	UL UL	7 UL	5 37,500	3 17,500	5 28,500	3 17,500	5 36,000	3 18,000	2 6,500
H-5	S A	4 UL	4 UL	3 37,500	3 23,000	3 28,500	3 19,000	3 36,000	3 18,000	2 9,000
I-1	S A	UL UL	9 55,000	4 19,000	3 10,000	4 16,500	3 10,000	4 18,000	3 10,500	2 4,500
I-2	S A	UL UL	4 UL	2 15,000	1 11,000	1 12,000	NP NP	1 12,000	1 9,500	NP NP
I-3	S A	UL UL	4 UL	2 15,000	1 10,000	2 10,500	1 7,500	2 12,000	2 7,500	1 5,000
M	S A	UL UL	11 UL	4 21,500	4 12,500	4 18,500	4 12,500	4 20,500	3 14,000	1 9,000
R-1	S A	UL UL	11 UL	4 24,000	4 16,000	4 24,000	4 16,000	4 20,500	3 12,000	2 7,000
R-2	S A	UL UL	11 UL	4 24,000	4 16,000	4 24,000	4 16,000	4 20,500	3 12,000	2 7,000
R-3	S A	UL UL	11 UL	4 UL	4 UL	4 UL	4 UL	4 UL	3 UL	3 UL

R-4	S A	UL UL	11 UL	4 24,000	4 16,000	4 24,000	4 16,000	4 20,500	3 12,000	2 7,000
S-1	S A	UL UL	11 48,000	4 26,000	3 17,500	3 26,000	3 17,500	4 25,500	3 14,000	1 9,000
S-2 b, c	S A	UL UL	11 79,000	5 39,000	4 26,000	4 39,000	4 26,000	5 38,500	4 21,000	2 13,500
U c	S A	UL UL	5 35,500	4 19,000	2 8,500	3 14,000	2 8,500	4 18,000	2 9,000	1 5,500

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 square foot = 0.0929m2.
UL = Unlimited, NP = Not permitted.
a. See the following sections for general exceptions to Table 503:
1. Section 504.2, Allowable height increase due to automatic sprinkler system installation.
2. Section 506.2, Allowable area increase due to street frontage.
3. Section 506.3, Allowable area increase due to automatic sprinkler system installation.
4. Section 507, Unlimited area buildings.
b. For open parking structures, see Section 406.3.
c. For private garages, see Section 406.1.
d. See Section 415.5 for limitations.

503.1.1 Special industrial occupancies. Change to read as shown.

503.1.1 Basement. A basement of a building shall not count as a story when applying Table 503 for allowable building height.

503.1.1.1 Group A and E basements. Group A and E basements used as classrooms or assembly rooms shall be counted as a story.

Section 504 Height

504.1 Special unlimited height. Change to read as shown.

504.1 Special unlimited height. The height of Group B, M and R occupancies of Type I-B construction shall not be limited, provided the fire resistance of all columns shall be not less than 3 hours and the other structural members including floors shall be not less than that shown in Chapter 6, but in no case less than 2 hours except that roofs and their supporting beams, girders, trusses and arches shall be not less than 1½ hours.
Exception: The height of one-story aircraft hangars, aircraft paint hangars and buildings used for the manufacturing of aircraft shall not be limited if the building is provided with an automatic fire extinguishing system in accordance with Chapter 9 and is entirely surrounded by public ways or yards not less in width than one and one-half times the height of the building.

Section 505 Mezzanines

505.2 Area limitation. Change to read as shown.

505.2 Area limitation. The aggregate area of a mezzanine or mezzanines within a room shall not exceed one-third of the floor area of that room or space in which they are located. The enclosed portion of a room shall not be included in a determination of the floor area of the room in which the mezzanine is located. In determining the allowable mezzanine area, the area of the mezzanine shall not be included in the floor area of the room.

Exceptions:
1. The aggregate area of mezzanines in buildings and structures of Type I or II construction for special industrial occupancies in accordance with Section 306.4 shall not exceed two-thirds of the area of the room.
2. The aggregate area of mezzanines in buildings and structures of Type I or II construction shall not exceed one-half of the area of the room in buildings and structures equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and an approved emergency voice/alarm communication system in accordance with Section 907.2.12.2.
3. In sprinklered Group S2 occupancies of Type III construction, the enclosed and unenclosed areas under mezzanines shall be allowed to be included when calculating the permissible size of mezzanines.

Section 507 Unlimited Area Buildings

507.2 Nonsprinklered, one story. Change to read as shown.

507.2 Nonsprinklered, one story. Reserved.

507.4 Two story. Change to read as shown.

507.4 Two story. Reserved.

507.9 Group E buildings. Change to read as shown.

507.9 Group E buildings. The area of a one-story Group E building of Type II, IIIA or IV construction shall not be limited when the following criteria are met:

1. Each classroom shall have not less than two means of egress, with one of the means of egress being a direct exit to the outside of the building complying with Section 1017 or the building is provided with smoke barriers having a minimum 1-hour fire-resistance rating dividing the building into areas not to exceed 30,000 square feet (2,787 m2) in floor area.
2. The building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
3. The building is surrounded and adjoined by public ways or yards not less than 60 feet (18 288 mm) in width.

507.10 Change to read as shown.

507.10 One-story Group A buildings without a stage requiring proscenium opening protection of Type II, III-A or IV construction which are surrounded on all sides by a permanent open space of not less than 60 feet (18.3 m), are provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system, and the assembly floor is located at, or within 21 inches (533 mm) of street or grade level and all exits meet the street or grade level by ramps having a slope not exceeding a 1:12 shall not be limited in area.

Section 509 Special Provisions

509.4 Parking beneath Group R. Change to read as shown.

509.4 Parking beneath Group R. Where a maximum one-story above grade plane Group S-2 parking garage, enclosed or open, or combination thereof, of Type I construction or open of Type IV construction, with grade entrance, is provided under a building of Group R, the number of stories to be used in determining the minimum type of construction shall be measured from the floor above such a parking area. The number of stories to be used in determining the height in stories in accordance with Section 903.6 shall include the parking garage as a story. The floor assembly between the parking garage and the Group R above shall comply with the type of construction required for the parking garage and shall also provide a fire-resistance rating not less than the mixed occupancy separation required in Section 302.3.2.

Chapter 6, Construction Types

Section 601 General

Table 601 Fire Resistance Rating Requirements for Building Elements (hours). Change to read as shown.

TABLE 601
FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDING ELEMENTS (hours)

BUILDING ELEMENT	TYPE I		TYPE II		TYPE III		TYPE IV	TYPE V	
	A	B	Ae	B	Ae	B	HT	Ae	B
Structural frame[a]	3[b,h]	2[b]	1	0	1	0	HT	1	0
Bearing walls Exterior[g] Interior	 4 4[b]	 3 3[b]	 1 1	 0 0	 2 1	 2 0	 2 2[b]/HT	 1 1	 0 0
Nonbearing walls and partitions Exterior	See Table 602								
Nonbearing walls and partitions Interior[f]	0	0	0	0	0	0	See Section 602.4.6	0	0
Floor construction Including supporting beams and joists	3h	2	1[e]	0[ei]	1	0	HT	1	0[i]
Roof construction Including supporting beams and joists	1 1/2 [c,h]	1[c, d]	1[c, d]	0[c, d]	1[c, d]	0[c, d]	HT	1[c, d]	0

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.
a. The structural frame shall be considered to be the columns and the girders, beams, trusses and spandrels having direct connections to the columns and bracing members designed to carry gravity loads. The members of floor or roof panels which have no connection to the columns shall be considered secondary members and not a part of the structural frame.
b. Fire-resistance ratings of structural frame and bearing walls are permitted to be reduced by 1 hour where supporting one floor or one roof only.
c. Except in Group F-1, H, I, M and S-1 occupancies, fire protection of structural members shall not be required, including protection of roof framing and decking where every part of the roof construction is 20 feet or more above any floor immediately below. Fire-retardant-treated wood members shall be allowed to be used for such unprotected members.
d. In all occupancies, heavy timber shall be allowed where a 1-hour or less fire-resistance rating is required.
e. Group B and M occupancies of Type II or III construction five or more stories in height shall be required to have a minimum 2-hour fire-resistance rating for the floor construction located over the basement.
f. Not less than the fire-resistance rating required by other sections of this code.
g. Not less than the fire-resistance rating based on fire separation distance (see Table 602).
h. For Group A, B, E, F and R occupancies and parking garages, the required fire-resistance ratings for the structural frame, floor and roof construction, including supporting beams and joists, shall be permitted to be reduced by 1-hour where the building is protected throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 , but the fire resistance rating shall not be less than 1-hour.
i. For unsprinklered Group E occupancies of Type, II-B, III-B, IV or V-B construction, the floor construction located immediately above useable space in basements shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 1-hour.

Section 602 Construction Classification.

Table 602 Fire-Resistance Rating Requirements for Exterior Walls Based on Fire Separation Distance. Change to read as shown.

TABLE 602
FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING REQUIREMENTS FOR EXTERIOR WALLS BASED ON FIRE SEPARATION DISTANCE [a, e]

FIRE SEPARATION DISTANCE = x (feet)	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	GROUP H	GROUP F-1, M, S-1	GROUP A, B, E, F-2, I, R b , S-2, U
x < 5 c	I-A, I-B, III-A, III-B, IV Others	3 3	3 2	3 1
5 ≤ x < 10	I-A, I-B, III-A, III-B, IV Others	3 2	2 1	2 1
10 ≤ x < 20	I-A, I-B, III-A, III-B, IV IIB, VB	2 1	2 0	2 0

	Others	1	1	1
20 ≤ x < 30	I-A, I-B, III-A, III-B, IV	1	1	1 d
	Others	1	0	0 d
x ≥ 30	All	0	0	0

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.
a. Load-bearing exterior walls shall also comply with the fire-resistance rating requirements of Table601.
b. For special requirements for Group U occupancies see Section 406.1.2
c. See Section 705.1.1 for party walls.
d. Open parking garages complying with Section 406 shall not be required to have a fire-resistance rating.
e. The fire-resistance rating of an exterior wall is determined based upon the fire separation distance of the exterior wall and the story in which the wall is located.

Chapter 7 Fire-Resistance–Rated Construction

Section 704 Exterior Walls

704.8.2 First story. Change to read as shown.

704.8.2 First story. In occupancies other than Group H, unlimited unprotected openings are permitted in the first story of exterior walls facing a street that have a fire separation distance of greater than 15 feet (4572 mm), or facing an unoccupied space. The unoccupied space shall be on the same lot or dedicated for public use, shall not be less than 30 feet (9144 mm) in width, and shall have access from a street by a posted fire lane in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.*

Section 705 Fire Walls

705.1 General. Change to read as shown. Overlap exists, needs determination.

705.1 General. Each portion of a building separated by one or more fire walls that comply with the provisions of this section shall be considered a separate building. For the purposes of determining height and area in accordance with Table 503, fire walls dividing buildings into separate buildings shall provide a 4-hour fire-resistance rating. The extent and location of such fire walls shall provide a complete separation. Where a fire wall also separates groups that are required to be separated by a fire barrier wall, the most restrictive requirements of each separation shall apply. Fire walls located on lot lines shall also comply with Section 503.2. Such fire walls (party walls) shall provide a 4-hour fire-resistance rating and shall be constructed without openings.

705.1.1 Party walls. Add to read as shown.

705.1 Party walls. Any wall located on a lot line between adjacent buildings, which is used or adapted for joint service between the two buildings, shall be constructed as a fire wall and shall provide a 4-hour fire-resistance rating in accordance with Section 705, without openings and shall create separate buildings.

705.3 Materials. Change to read as shown.

705.3 Materials. Fire walls shall be constructed of any approved noncombustible materials.

Table 705.4 Fire Wall Fire-Resistance Ratings. Change to read as shown.

TABLE 705.4 FIRE WALL FIRE-RESISTANCE RATINGS c

GROUP	FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING (hours)
A, B, D, E, H-4, I, R-1, R-2, U	3a
F-1, H-3b, H-5, M, S-1	3
H-1, H-2	4b
F-2, S-2, R-3, R-4	2

a. Walls shall be not less than 2-hour fire-resistance rated where separating buildings of Type II or V construction.
b. For Group H-1, H-2 or H-3 buildings, also see Sections 415.4 and 415.5.
c. For the purposes of determining height and area in accordance with Table 503, fire walls dividing buildings into separate buildings shall provide a 4-hour fire-resistance rating.

705.4.1 Townhouse fire separation. Add to read as shown.

705.4.1 Townhouse fire separation.

705.4.1.1 Add to read as shown.

705.4.1.1 Each townhouse shall be considered a separate building and shall be separated from adjoining townhouses by a party wall complying with Section 503.2 or by the use of separate exterior walls meeting the requirements of Tables 601 and 602 for zero clearance from property lines as required for the type of construction. Separate exterior walls shall include one of the following:

1. A parapet not less than 18 inches (457 mm) above the roof line.

2. Roof sheathing of noncombustible material or fire retardant treated wood, for not less than a 4 foot (1219 mm) width on each side of the exterior dividing wall.

3. One layer of 5/8 inch (15.9 mm) Type X gypsum board attached to the underside of roof decking, for not less than a 4 foot (1219 mm) width on each side of the exterior dividing wall.

705.4.1.2. Add to read as shown.

705.4.1.2 When not more than three stories in height, townhouses may be separated by a single wall meeting the following requirements:

1. Such wall shall provide not less than a 2-hour fire-resistance rating. Plumbing, piping, ducts, electrical or other building services shall not be installed within or through the 2-hour wall, unless such materials and methods of penetration have been tested in accordance with Section 703.

2. Such wall shall be continuous from the foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing or shall have a parapet extending not less than 18 inches (457 mm) and no less than a 4-foot (1219 mm) width on each side of the wall shall be of noncombustible material, or fire-retardant-treated

wood, or one layer of 5/8-inch (15.9 mm) Type X gypsum wallboard attached to the underside of the roof decking.

3. Each dwelling unit sharing such wall shall be designed and constructed to maintain its structural integrity independent of the unit on the opposite side of the wall.
Exception: Said wall may be penetrated by roof and floor structural members provided that the fire-resistance rating and the structural integrity of the wall is maintained.

Section 706 Fire Barriers

Table 706.3.9 Fire-Resistance Rating Requirements for Fire Barrier Assemblies between Fire Areas. Change to read as shown.

TABLE 706.3.9 FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING REQUIREMENTS FOR FIRE BARRIER ASSEMBLIES BETWEEN FIRE AREAS

OCCUPANCY GROUP	FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING (hours)
H-1, H-2	4
F-1, H-3, S-1	3
A, B, D, E, F-2, F-3, H-4, H-5, I, M, R, S-2	2
U	1

Section 708 Fire Partitions

708.1 General. Change to read as shown.

708.1 General. The following wall assemblies shall comply with this section.
1. Walls separating dwelling units in the same building.
2. Walls separating sleeping units in occupancies in Group R-1, hotel occupancies, R-2 and I-1.
3. Walls separating tenant spaces in covered mall buildings as required by Section 402.7.2.
4. Corridor walls as required by Section 1016.1.
5. Elevator lobby separation as required by Section 707.14.1.
6. Residential aircraft hangars.
7. Wall separating individual tenant spaces.

Exceptions:
1. In Group B and S occupancies walls used to separate tenants shall not be required to have fire-resistance rating, provided no area between fire partitions having a 1-hour fire-resistance rating exceeds 3,000 square feet (279 m 2).
2. In aircraft hangar occupancies walls used to separate tenants shall not be required to have a fire resistance rating, provided the aircraft hanger is constructed in accordance with the requirements of section 412.2.

708.4.1 Roof construction. Add to read as shown.

708.4.1 Roof Construction. When the fire partition is continuous to the underside of the roof sheathing in occupancies of Groups R-1, R-2 and R-3 as applicable in Section 101.2, in Type III, IV and V construction the following shall be provided:

708.4.1.1 Roof sheathing. Add to read as shown.

708.4.1.1 Roof Sheathing. The roof sheathing or deck shall be of approved noncombustible materials or of fire-retardant-treated wood, for a distance of 4 feet (1220 mm); or

708.4.1.2 Roof protection. Add to read as shown.

708.4.1.2 Roof Protection. The roof shall be protected with 0.625-inch (15.88 mm) Type X gypsum board directly beneath the underside of the roof sheathing or deck, supported by a minimum of nominal 2-inch (51 mm) ledgers attached to the sides of the roof framing members, for a minimum distance of 4 feet (1220 mm).

Section 711 Horizontal Assemblies

711.3 Fire-resistance rating. Change to read as shown.

711.3 Fire-resistance rating. The fire-resistance rating of floor and roof assemblies shall not be less than that required by the building type of construction. Where the floor assembly separates mixed occupancies, the assembly shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than that required by Section 508.3.2 based on the occupancies being separated. Where the floor assembly separates a single occupancy into different fire areas, the assembly shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than that required by Section 706.3.9. Floor assemblies separating dwelling units in the same building or sleeping units in occupancies in Group R-1, hotel occupancies, R-2 and I-1; and floor assemblies separating individual tenant spaces in the same building in all other occupancies shall be a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction.

Exceptions:

1. Dwelling unit and sleeping unit separations in buildings of Type IIB, IIIB, and VB construction shall have fire-resistance ratings of not less than ½ hour in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

2. Individual tenant space separations in buildings of Type IIB, IIIB and VB construction in covered mall buildings are not required to have a fire-resistance rating.

Section 712.6 Add new text to read as follows:

712.6 Fire walls, Fire Barriers, Fire Partitions, Smoke Barriers and Smoke partitions or any other wall required to have protected openings shall be effectively and permanently identified with signs or stenciling in a manner acceptable to the Authority having Jurisdiction. Such identification shall be above any decorative ceiling and in concealed spaces. Suggested wording for fire and smoke barriers: "FIRE AND SMOKE BARRIER – PROTECT ALL OPENINGS."

713.4 Exterior curtain wall/floor intersection. Change to read as shown.

713.4 Exterior curtain wall/floor intersection. Where fire resistance-rated floor or floor/ceiling assemblies are required, voids created at the intersection of the exterior curtain wall assemblies and such floor assemblies shall be sealed with an approved material or system to prevent the interior vertical spread of fire. Such material or systems shall be securely installed and capable of preventing the passage of flame and hot gases sufficient to ignite cotton waste where subjected either to ASTM E 119 time-temperature fire conditions under a minimum positive pressure differential of 0.01 inch (0.254 mm) of water column (2.5 Pa) or installed as tested in accordance with ASTM E 2307 for the time period at least equal to the fire-resistance rating of the floor assembly. Height and fire-resistance requirements for curtain wall spandrels shall comply with Section 704.9.

Section 715 Opening Protectives

715.2 Fire-resistance-rated glazing. Change to read as shown.

715.2 Fire-resistance-rated glazing. Labeled fire-resistance-rated glazing tested as part of a fire-resistance-rated wall assembly in accordance with ASTM E 119, NFPA 252 or NFPA 257 shall not be required to comply with this section.

715.4.10 Add to read as shown.

715.4.10 Testing of doors for area of refuge testing shall be conducted in accordance with UL 1784.

Section 716 Ducts and Air Transfer Openings

716.2.2 Hazardous exhaust ducts. Change to read as shown.

716.2.2 Hazardous exhaust ducts. Fire dampers for hazardous exhaust duct systems shall comply with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.*

716.5.2 Fire barriers. Change to read as shown.

716.5.2 Fire barriers. Ducts and air transfer openings of fire barriers shall be protected with approved fire dampers installed in accordance with their listing. Ducts and air transfer openings shall not penetrate exit enclosures and exit passageways except as permitted by Sections 1020.1.2 and 1021.5, respectively.
Exception: Fire dampers are not required at penetrations of fire barriers where any of the following apply:
1. Penetrations are tested in accordance with ASTM E119 as part of the fire-resistance rated assembly.

2. Ducts are used as part of an approved smoke control system in accordance with Section 909 and where the use of a fire damper would interfere with the operation of a smoke control system.
3. Such walls are penetrated by ducted HVAC systems, have a required fire-resistance rating of 1 hour or less, are in areas of other than Group H and comply with the provisions set forth in the exception to Section 716.5.4. For the purposes of this exception, a ducted HVAC system shall be a duct system for conveying supply, return or exhaust air as part of the structure's HVAC system. Such a duct system shall be constructed of sheet steel not less than 26 gage thickness and shall be continuous from the air-handling appliance or equipment to the air outlet and inlet terminals.

Chapter 8 Interior Finishes

Section 803 Wall and Ceiling Finishes

Table 803.5 Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish Requirements by Occupancy. Change to read as shown.

TABLE 803.5
INTERIOR WALL AND CEILING FINISH REQUIREMENTS BY OCCUPANCY[k]

GROUP	SPRINKLERED[l]			NONSPRINKLERED		
	Exit enclosures and exit passageways[a,b]	Corridors	Rooms and enclosed spaces[c]	Exit enclosures and exit passageways[a,b]	Corridors	Rooms and enclosed spaces[c]
A-1 & A-2	B	B	C	A	A[d]	B[e]
A-3[f], A-4, A-5	B	B	C	A	A[d]	C
B, D, E, M, R-1, R-4	B	C	C	A	B	C
F	C	C	C	B	C	C
H	B	B	C[g]	A	A	B
I-1	B	C	C	A	B	B
I-2	B	B	B[h, i]	A	A	B
I-3	A	A[j]	C	A	A	B
R-2	C	C	C	B	B	C
R-3	C	C	C	C	C	C
S	C	C	C	B	B	C
U	No restrictions			No restrictions		

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 square foot = 0.0929m2.
a. Class C interior finish materials shall be permitted for wainscotting or paneling of not more than 1,000 square feet of applied surface area in the grade lobby where applied directly to a noncombustible base or over furring strips applied to a noncombustible base and fireblocked as required by Section 803.4.1.
b. In exit enclosures of buildings less than three stories in height of other than Group I-3, Class B interior finish for nonsprinklered buildings and Class C interior finish for sprinklered buildings shall be permitted.
c. Requirements for rooms and enclosed spaces shall be based upon spaces enclosed by partitions. Where a fire-resistance rating is required for structural elements, the enclosing partitions shall extend from the floor to the ceiling. Partitions that do not comply with this shall be considered enclosing spaces and the rooms or spaces on both sides shall be considered one. In determining the applicable requirements for rooms and enclosed spaces, the specific occupancy thereof shall be the governing factor regardless of the group classification of the building or structure.
d. Lobby areas in Group A-1, A-2 and A-3 occupancies shall not be less than Class B materials.
e. Class C interior finish materials shall be permitted in places of assembly with an occupant load of 300 persons or less.
f. For places of religious worship, wood used for ornamental purposes, trusses, paneling or chancel furnishing shall be permitted.
g. Class B material is required where the building exceeds two stories.
h. Class C interior finish materials shall be permitted in administrative spaces.
i. Class C interior finish materials shall be permitted in rooms with a capacity of four persons or less.

j. Class B materials shall be permitted as wainscotting extending not more than 48 inches above the finished floor in corridors.
k. Finish materials as provided for in other sections of this code.
l. Applies when the exit enclosures, exit passageways, corridors or rooms and enclosed spaces are protected by a sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

Chapter 9 Fire Protection Systems

Section 901 General

901.2 Fire protection systems. Change to read as shown.

901.2 Fire protection systems. Fire protection systems shall be installed, repaired, operated and maintained in accordance with this code and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.

Any fire protection system for which an exception or reduction to the provisions of this code has been granted shall be considered to be a required system.

Exception: Any fire protection system or portion thereof not required by this code shall be permitted to be installed for partial or complete protection provided that such system meets the requirements of this code.

901.3 Modifications. Change to read as shown.

901.3 Modifications. No person shall remove or modify any fire protection system installed or maintained under the provisions of this code or the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* without approval by the building official.

901.5 Acceptance tests. Change to read as shown.

901.5 Acceptance tests. Fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of this code and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. When required, the tests shall be conducted in the presence of the building official. Tests required by this code, the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* and the standards listed in this code shall be conducted at the expense of the owner or the owner's representative. It shall be unlawful to occupy portions of a structure until the required fire protection systems within that portion of the structure have been tested and approved.

901.6.1 Automatic sprinkler systems.

901.6.1 Automatic sprinkler systems. Automatic sprinkler systems shall be monitored for integrity in accordance with NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm Code.

Exceptions:

1. A supervising station is not required for automatic sprinkler systems protecting one- and two-family dwellings.
2. Limited area systems serving fewer than 20 sprinklers.

901.6.2 Fire alarm systems. Fire alarm systems required by the provisions of Section 907.2 of this code and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* shall be monitored by an approved supervising station in accordance with Section 907.14.

Exceptions:

1. Single- and multiple-station smoke alarms required by Section 907.2.10.
2. Smoke detectors in Group I-3 occupancies.
3. Supervisory service is not required for automatic sprinkler systems in one- and two-family dwellings.

Section 903 Automatic Sprinkler Systems

903.2.1.2 Group A-2. Change to read as shown.

903.2.1.2 Group A-2. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-2 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet (464.5 m2).
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 100 or more.
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.
4. Nightclubs or similar usage when occupant load is 100 or more.

903.2.1.3 Group A-3. Change to read as shown.

903.2.1.3 Group A-3. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-3 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m2).
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more.
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.

Exceptions:

1. Areas used exclusively as participant sports areas where the main floor area is located at the same level as the level of exit discharge of the main entrance and exit.
2. Assembly occupancies used primarily for worship with fixed seating and not part of a mixed occupancy.

903.2.2 Group E. Change to read as shown.

903.2.2 Group E. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group E occupancies as follows:

1. Throughout all Group E fire areas greater than 20,000 square feet (1858 m2) in area.
2. Throughout every portion of educational buildings below the level of exit discharge.

Exception: An automatic fire sprinkler system is not required in existing educational buildings unless 50 percent of the aggregate area of the building is being remodeled.

903.2.6.1 High-piled storage. Change to read a shown.

903.2.6.1 High-piled storage. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* in all buildings of Group M where storage of merchandise is in high-piled or rack storage arrays.

903.2.10.3 Buildings over 55 feet in height. Change to read a shown.

903.2.10.3 Buildings over 55 feet in height. Reserved.

903.2.11 During construction. Change to read as shown.

903.2.11 During construction. Automatic sprinkler systems required during construction, alteration and demolition operations shall be provided in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.*

903.2.12.1 Ducts conveying hazardous exhausts. Change to read as shown.

903.2.12.1 Ducts conveying hazardous exhausts. Where required by the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical* automatic sprinklers shall be provided in ducts conveying hazardous exhaust, or flammable or combustible materials.
Exception: Ducts in which the largest cross-sectional diameter of the duct is less than 10 inches (254 mm).

Table 903.2.13 Additional Required Suppression Systems. Change to read as shown.

TABLE 903.2.13
ADDITIONAL REQUIRED SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS

SECTION	SUBJECT
402.8	Covered malls
403.2, 403.3	High-rise buildings
404.3	Atriums
405.3	Underground structures
407.5	Group I-2
410.6	Stages
411.4	Special amusement buildings
412.2.5, 412.2.6	Aircraft hangars
415.6.2.4	Group H-2
416.4	Flammable finishes
417.4	Drying rooms
507	Unlimited area buildings
508.2	Incidental use areas
1025.6.2.3	Smoke-protected assembly seating
IFC	Sprinkler system requirements as set forth in Section 903.2.13 of the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*

903.3.1.4. Add to read as shown.

903.3.1.4 In Group R4 Small Facilities, an automated sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13D or 13R with their scopes shall be permitted, provided the automatic sprinkler system is not be considered an alternative to other requirements of the code.

903.3.5 Water supplies. Change to read as shown.

903.3.5 Water supplies. Water supplies for automatic sprinkler systems shall comply with this section and the standards referenced in Section 903.3.1. The potable water supply shall be protected against backflow in accordance with the requirements of this section and the *Florida Building Code, Plumbing.*

903.3.5.1.1 Limited area sprinkler systems. Change to read as shown.

903.3.5.1.1 Limited area sprinkler systems. Limited area sprinkler systems serving six sprinklers or less on any single connection are permitted to be connected to the domestic service where a wet automatic standpipe is not available. Limited area sprinkler systems connected to domestic water supplies shall comply with each of the following requirements:

1. Valves shall not be installed between the domestic water riser control valve and the sprinklers.

Exception: An approved indicating control valve supervised in the open position in accordance with Section 903.4.

2. The domestic service shall be capable of supplying the simultaneous domestic demand and the sprinkler demand required to be hydraulically calculated by NFPA 13, NFPA 13R or NFPA 13D.

903.4 Sprinkler system monitoring and alarms. Change to read as shown.

903.4 Sprinkler system monitoring and alarms. All valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems, pumps, tanks, water levels and temperatures, critical air pressures and water-flow switches on all sprinkler systems shall be electrically supervised in accordance with NFPA 72.

Exceptions:

1. Automatic sprinkler systems protecting one- and two-family dwellings.
2. Limited area systems serving six sprinklers or less.
3. Automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13R where a common supply main is used to supply both domestic water and the automatic sprinkler systems and a separate shutoff valve for the automatic sprinkler system is not provided.
4. Jockey pump control valves that are sealed or locked in the open position.
5. Control valves to commercial kitchen hoods, paint spray booths or dip tanks that are sealed or locked in the open position.
6. Valves controlling the fuel supply to fire pump engines that are sealed or locked in the open position.

7. Trim valves to pressure switches in dry, preaction and deluge sprinkler systems that are sealed or locked in the open position.

903.5 Testing and maintenance. Change to read as shown.

903.5 Testing and maintenance. Sprinkler systems shall be tested and maintained in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.*

903.6 Buildings three stories or more in height. Add to read as shown.

903.6 Buildings three stories or more in height.

903.6.1 Add to read as shown.

903.6.1 Any building which is of three stories or more in height shall be equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.1.

Exceptions:

1. Single- and two-family dwellings.

2. A stand-alone parking garage constructed with noncombustible materials, the design of which is such that all levels of the garage are uniformly open to the atmosphere on all sides with the percentages of openings equal to or greater than those specified in Section 406.3. Such garages shall be separated from any other structure by not less than 20 feet (6096 mm). A stand-alone parking garage is one that is solely for the parking of vehicles and does not have any other occupancy group in the building.

3. Telecommunication spaces located within telecommunication buildings, if the spaces are equipped to meet an equivalent fire prevention standard approved by both the Florida Building Commission and the State Fire Marshal.

4. Telecommunications spaces within telecommunication buildings, if the telecommunications space is equipped with:

   1. Air sampling smoke detection.

   2. Remote, propietary or central station fire alarm monitoring.

   3. Automatic smoke exhaust system.

   4. One-hour fire-resistance wall separating the telecommunications space from the adjacent areas on the same floor.

   5. Two-hour floor/ceiling assembly separating the telecommunications space from adjacent floors.

   6. All other portions ancillary to the telecommunications equipment area shall be provided with fire sprinkler protection.

5. Sprinkler systems installed solely as a requirement of Section 903.6 may be a NFPA 13R or NFPA 13D system in accordance with their scopes.

903.6.2 Add to read as shown.

903.6.2 NFPA 101 as adopted by Florida Fire Prevention Code, as regarding the requirements for fire protection sprinklers, is applicable to all multiple-family residential buildings, whether designated as townhouses, condominiums, apartment houses, tenements, garden apartments or by any other name. The attorney general has determined that for the purpose of the fire protection sprinkler requirements in Section 553.895(2), Florida Statutes, townhouses that are three or more stories tall and consist of three or more units together are multiple-family dwellings. Therefore, these types of townhouses are not exempt from being considered for the requirements to provide fire protection sprinklers (even if there are any other definitions that define a townhouse as a single-family residence). When determining whether townhouses require fire protection sprinkler systems, the building official must consider in parallel: (a) the attorney general's opinion defining the statutory language for townhouses; (b) the building code requirements, including all life-safety chapters, that provide additional determining criteria, such as construction types, fire-resistance, fire protection systems and egress; and (c) the NFPA 101 as adopted by Florida Fire Prevention Code, egress and protection determining criteria. The more restrictive criteria are then applied.

Section 904 Alternative Automatic Fire-Extinguishing Systems

904.2.1 Hood system suppression. Change to read as shown.

904.2.1 Hood system suppression. Each required commercial kitchen exhaust hood and duct system required by the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* or the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical* to have a Type I hood shall be protected with an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system installed in accordance with this code.

904.3.1 Electrical wiring. Change to read as shown.

904.3.1 Electrical wiring. Electrical wiring shall be in accordance with the Chapter 27 of this code.

Section 905 Standpipe Systems

905.1 General. Change to read as shown.

905.1 General. Standpipe systems shall be provided in all new buildings in which:

1. The highest floor is greater than 30 feet (9144 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access; or
2. The highest floor is more than three stories above grade; or
3. The lowest floor is more than one story below grade; or
4. The lowest floor is more than 20 feet (6.1 m) below grade.

Fire hose threads used in connection with standpipe systems shall be approved and shall be compatible with fire department hose threads. The location of fire department hose connections

shall be approved. In buildings used for high-piled combustible storage, fire protection shall be in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.*

905.3.1 Building height. Change to read as shown.

905.3.1 Building height. Class III standpipe systems shall be installed throughout buildings where the floor level of the highest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, or where the floor level of the lowest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) below the highest level of fire department vehicle access. High-rise buildings shall be protected throughout by a Class I standpipe system.

Exceptions:
1. Class I standpipes are allowed in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.
2. Class I manual standpipes are allowed in open parking garages where the highest floor is located not more than 150 feet (45 720 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.
3. Class I manual dry standpipes are allowed in open parking garages that are subject to freezing temperatures, provided that the hose connections are located as required for Class II standpipes in accordance with Section 905.5.
4. Class I standpipes are allowed in basements equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system.
5. In determining the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, it shall not be required to consider:
5.1. Recessed loading docks for four vehicles or less; and
5.2. Conditions where topography makes access from the fire department vehicle to the building impractical or impossible.
6. In buildings less than 75 feet (22 860 mm) in height which are protected throughout with an approved and maintained fire sprinkler system, a manual wet standpipe, as defined in NFPA 14, Standard for the Installation of Standpipe, Private Hydrant, and Hose Systems, shall be allowed.

905.3.6 Helistops and heliports. Change to read as shown.

905.3.6 Helistops and heliports. Buildings with a helistop or heliport that are equipped with a standpipe shall extend the standpipe to the roof level on which the helistop or heliport is located in accordance with Section 1107.5 of the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.*

Section 906 Portable Fire Extinguishers

906.1 General. Change to read as shown.

906.1 General. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in occupancies and locations as required by the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.*

Section 907 Fire Alarm and Detection Systems

907.1.3 Accessibility. Add to read as shown.

907.1.3 Accessibility. Every required fire alarm system shall include a visible alarm indicating appliances in public and common areas. For more specific accessibility requirements related to alarm indicating appliances, refer to Section 11-4.28.

907.2.2 Group B. Change to read as shown.

907.2.2 Group B. A fire alarm system in accordance with Section 9.7 shall be provided in all business occupancies where any one of the following conditions exists:

1. The building is two or more stories in height above the level of exit discharge.
2. The occupancy is subject to 50 or more occupants above or below the level of exit discharge.
3. The occupancy is subject to 300 or more total occupants.

907.2.4 Group F. Change to read as shown.

907.2.4 Group F. A fire alarm system shall be required in accordance with Section 9.7 for industrial occupancies, unless the total capacity of the building is under 100 persons and of these fewer than 25 persons are above or below the level of exit discharge.

907.2.5 Group H. Change to read as shown.

907.2.5 Group H. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group H-5 occupancies and in occupancies used for the manufacture of organic coatings. An automatic smoke detection system shall be installed for highly toxic gases, organic peroxides and oxidizers in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.*

907.2.9 Group R-2. Change to read as shown.

907.2.9 Group R-2. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group R-2 occupancies where:
1. Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located three or more stories above the lowest level of exit discharge;
2. Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located more than one story below the highest level of exit discharge of exits serving the dwelling unit or sleeping unit; or
3. The building contains more than 11 dwelling units or sleeping units.

Exceptions:
1. A fire alarm system is not required in buildings not more than two stories in height where all dwelling units or sleeping units and contiguous attic and crawl spaces are separated from each other and public or common areas by at least 1-hour fire partitions and each dwelling unit or sleeping unit has an exit directly to a public way, exit court or yard.
2. Manual fire alarm boxes are not required throughout the building when the following conditions are met:

2.1. The building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or Section 903.3.1.2; and
2.2. The notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler flow
3. A fire alarm system is not required in buildings that do not have interior corridors serving dwelling units and are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, provided that dwelling units either have a means of egress door opening directly to an exterior exit access that leads directly to the exits or are served by open-ended corridors designed in accordance with Section 1023.6, Exception 4.

907.2.10.1.1 Group R-1. Change to read as shown.

907.2.10.1.1 Group R-1. An approved single-station smoke alarm shall be installed in every guestroom and every living area and sleeping room within a guest suite.

907.2.14 High-piled combustible storage areas. Change to read as shown.

907.2.14 High-piled combustible storage areas. An automatic fire detection system shall be installed throughout high-piled combustible storage areas where required by the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.*

907.2.16 Aerosol storage uses. Change to read as shown.

907.2.16 Aerosol storage uses. Aerosol storage rooms and general-purpose warehouses containing aerosols shall be provided with an approved manual fire alarm system where required by the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.

907.5 Wiring. Change to read as shown.

907.5 Wiring. Wiring shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 27. Wireless protection systems utilizing radio-frequency transmitting devices shall comply with the special requirements for supervision of low-power wireless systems in NFPA 72.

907.14 Monitoring. Change to read as shown.

907.14 Monitoring. Fire alarm systems required by this chapter or the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* shall be monitored by an approved supervising station in accordance with NFPA 72.
Exception: Supervisory service is not required for:
1. Single- and multiple-station smoke alarms required by Section 907.2.10.
2. Smoke detectors in Group I-3 occupancies.
3. Automatic sprinkler systems in one- and two-family dwellings.

907.19 Inspections, testing and maintenance. Change to read as shown.

907.19 Inspection, testing and maintenance. The maintenance and testing schedules and procedures for fire alarm and fire detection systems shall be in accordance with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.

907.9.3 Accessibility. Add to read as shown.

907.9.3 Accessibility. Alarm systems required to be accessible by Section 11-4.1 shall comply with Section 11-4.28.

Section 908 Emergency Alarm Systems

908.6 Refrigerant detector. Change to read as shown.

908.6 Refrigerant detector. Machinery rooms shall contain a refrigerant detector with an audible and visual alarm. The detector, or a sampling tube that draws air to the detector, shall be located in an area where refrigerant from a leak will concentrate. The alarm shall be actuated at a value not greater than the corresponding TLV-TWA values for the refrigerant classification indicated in the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*. Detectors and alarms shall be placed in approved locations.
Exception: Detectors are not required in ammonia system machinery rooms equipped with a vapor detector in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*.

Section 909 Smoke Control Systems

909.1 Scope and purpose. Change to read as shown.

909.1 Scope and purpose. This section applies to mechanical or passive smoke control systems when they are required by other provisions of this code. The purpose of this section is to establish minimum requirements for the design, installation and acceptance testing of smoke control systems that are intended to provide a tenable environment for the evacuation or relocation of occupants. These provisions are not intended for the preservation of contents, the timely restoration of operations or for assistance in fire suppression or overhaul activities. Smoke control systems regulated by this section serve a different purpose than the smoke- and heat-venting provisions found in Section 910. Mechanical smoke control systems shall not be considered exhaust systems under Chapter 5 of the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.*

909.3 Special inspection and test requirements. Change to read as shown.

909.3 Special inspection and test requirements. Reserved.

909.10.2 Ducts. Change to read as shown.

909.10.2 Ducts. Duct materials and joints shall be capable of withstanding the probable temperatures and pressures to which they are exposed as determined in accordance with Section 909.10.1. Ducts shall be constructed and supported in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.* Ducts shall be leak tested to 1.5 times the maximum design pressure in accordance with nationally accepted practices. Measured leakage shall not exceed 5 percent of design flow. Results of such testing shall be a part of the documentation procedure. Ducts shall

be supported directly from fire-resistance-rated structural elements of the building by substantial, noncombustible supports.
Exception: Flexible connections (for the purpose of vibration isolation) complying with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical* that are constructed of approved fire-resistance-rated materials.

909.11 Power systems. Change to read as shown.

909.11 Power systems. The smoke control system shall be supplied with two sources of power. Primary power shall be the normal building power systems. Secondary power shall be from an approved standby source complying with the Chapter 27 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*. The standby power source and its transfer switches shall be in a separate room from the normal power transformers and switch gear and shall be enclosed in a room constructed of not less than 1-hour fire-resistance-rated fire barriers ventilated directly to and from the exterior. Power distribution from the two sources shall be by independent routes. Transfer to full standby power shall be automatic and within 60 seconds of failure of the primary power. The systems shall comply with the Chapter 27 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*.

909.12.1 Wiring. Change to read as shown.

909.12.1 Wiring. In addition to meeting requirements of the Chapter 27 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*, all wiring, regardless of voltage, shall be fully enclosed within continuous raceways.

Section 909.16 Change to read as follows:

909.16 Fire-fighter's smoke control panel. A fire-fighter's smoke control panel for fire department emergency response purposes only shall be provided and shall include manual control or override of automatic control for mechanical smoke control systems. The panel shall be located in a fire command center complying with Section 911 in high-rise buildings or buildings with smoke protected assembly seating. In other buildings, the fire-fighter's smoke control panel shall be installed in an approved location adjacent to the fire alarm control panel. The fire-fighter's smoke control panel shall comply with Sections 909.16.1 through 909.16.3. [Remaining text unchanged.]

909.16.3 Control action and priorities. Change to read as shown.

909.16.3 Control action and priorities. The fire-fighter's control panel actions shall be as follows:
1. ON-OFF, OPEN-CLOSE control actions shall have the highest priority of any control point within the building. Once issued from the fire-fighter's control panel, no automatic or manual control from any other control point within the building shall contradict the control action. Where automatic means are provided to interrupt normal, nonemergency equipment operation or produce a specific result to safeguard the building or equipment (i.e., duct freezestats, duct smoke detectors, high-temperature cutouts, temperature-actuated linkage and similar devices), such means shall be capable of being overridden by the fire-fighter's control

panel. The last control action as indicated by each fire-fighter's control panel switch position shall prevail. In no case shall control actions require the smoke control system to assume more than one configuration at any one time.
Exception: Power disconnects required by the Chapter 27 of the *Florida Building Code, Building.*
2. Only the AUTO position of each three-position fire-fighter's control panel switch shall allow automatic or manual control action from other control points within the building. The AUTO position shall be the NORMAL, nonemergency, building control position. Where a fire-fighter's control panel is in the AUTO position, the actual status of the device (on, off, open, closed) shall continue to be indicated by the status indicator described above. When directed by an automatic signal to assume an emergency condition, the NORMAL position shall become the emergency condition for that device or group of devices within the zone. In no case shall control actions require the smoke control system to assume more than one configuration at any one time.

909.21 Atrium. Add to read as shown.

909.21 Atrium.

909.21.1 Add to read as shown.

909.21.1 A smoke control system shall be designed to control the migration of products of combustion in the atrium space. Upon detection of a fire, the system shall control the air supply to the fire floor and the return air from all nonfire floors in accordance with the approved smoke control system design. Any other approved design which will achieve the same level of smoke control as described in this section may be used in lieu of these requirements.

909.21.2 Add to read as shown.

909.21.2 The smoke control system shall be designed by an engineering analysis that demonstrates that the smoke layer interface is maintained above the highest unprotected opening to adjoining spaces, or 6 feet above the highest floor level open to the atrium for a period equal to 1.5 times the calculated egress time or 20 minutes, whichever is greater.

909.21.3 Add to read as shown.

909.21.3 The smoke control system shall be independently activated by the sprinkler system within the atrium or areas open to the atrium, by the smoke detectors required by this section and by manual controls that are readily available to the fire department. When the smoke control system in other than the atrium is provided by mechanical ventilation in accordance with this section, manual controls shall also be provided as described above for the atrium system. The manual controls shall be provided in a location approved by the building official.

Section 910 Smoke and Heat Vents

910.2.2 High-piled combustible storage. Change to read as shown.

910.2.2 High-piled combustible storage. Buildings and portions thereof containing high-piled combustible stock or rack storage in any occupancy group in accordance with Section 413 and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.

Chapter 10, Means of Egress

[Chapter 10 will be provided at a later date.]

Chapter 11, Accessibility

Florida's Accessibility Code is approved by the US DOJ and must be included in its entirety.

CHAPTER 11 FLORIDA ACCESSIBILITY CODE FOR BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PART A
CHAPTER 11 FAIR HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY GUIDELINES PART B
CHAPTER 11 REQUEST FOR WAIVER FROM ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS
CHAPTER 553, PART V, FLORIDA STATUTES PART C

Chapter 12 Interior Environment

Section 1202 Definitions. Change to read as shown.

1202.1 General. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

SUNROOM 1. A room with roof panels that include sloped glazing that is a one-story structure added to an existing dwelling with an open or glazed area in excess of 40 percent of the gross area of the sunroom structure's exterior walls and roof. 2. A one-story structure added to a dwelling with structural roof panels without sloped glazing. The sunroom walls may have any configuration, provided the open area of the longer wall and one additional wall is equal to at least 65 percent of the area below 6 foot 8 inches of each wall, measured from the floor. For the purposes of this code the term sunroom as used herein shall include conservatories, sunspaces, solariums, and porch or patio covers or enclosures.
[The remainder of the section is unchanged.]

Section 1203 Ventilation

1203.1 General. Change to read as shown.

1203.1 General. Buildings shall be provided with natural ventilation in accordance with Section 1203.4, or mechanical ventilation in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.*

1203.2.1 Openings into attic. Change to read as shown.

1203.2.1 Openings into attic. Exterior openings into the attic space of any building intended for human occupancy shall be covered with corrosion-resistant wire cloth screening, hardware cloth, perforated vinyl or similar material that will prevent the entry of birds, squirrels, rodents, snakes and other similar creatures. The openings therein shall be a minimum of 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) and shall not exceed ¼ inch (6.4 mm). Where combustion air is obtained from an attic area, it shall be in accordance with Chapter 7 of the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.*

1203.3.2 Exceptions. Change to read as shown.

1203.3.2 Exceptions. The following are exceptions to Sections 1203.3 and 1203.3.1:
1. Where warranted by climatic conditions, ventilation openings to the outdoors are not required if ventilation openings to the interior are provided.
2. The total area of ventilation openings is permitted to be reduced to 1/1,500 of the under-floor area where the ground surface is treated with an approved vapor retarder material and the required openings are placed so as to provide cross ventilation of the space. The installation of operable louvers shall not be prohibited.
3. Ventilation openings are not required where continuously operated mechanical ventilation is provided at a rate of 1.0 cubic foot per minute (cfm) for each 50 square feet (1.02 L/s for each 10 m2) of crawl-space floor area and the ground surface is covered with an approved vapor retarder.
4. Ventilation openings are not required when the ground surface is covered with an approved vapor retarder, the perimeter walls are insulated and the space is conditioned in accordance with Chapter 13 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*.
5. Reserved.

1203.4.2 Contaminants exhausted. Change to read as shown.

1203.4.2 Contaminants exhausted. Contaminant sources in naturally ventilated spaces shall be removed in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical* and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*.

1203.4.2.1 Bathrooms. Change to read as shown.

1203.4.2.1 Bathrooms. Rooms containing bathtubs, showers, spas and similar bathing fixtures shall be mechanically ventilated in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.*

1203.5 Other ventilation and exhaust systems. Change to read as shown.

1203.5 Other ventilation and exhaust systems. Ventilation and exhaust systems for occupancies and operations involving flammable or combustible hazards or other contaminant sources as covered in the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical* or the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* shall be provided as required by both codes.

Section 1205 Lighting

1205.4.1 Controls. Change to read as shown.

1205.4.1 Controls. The control for activation of the required stairway lighting shall be in accordance with Chapter 27.

Section 1206 Yards or Courts

1206.3.3 Court drainage. Change to read as shown.

1206.3.3 Court drainage. The bottom of every court shall be properly graded and drained to a public sewer or other approved disposal system complying with the *Florida Building Code, Plumbing.*

Section 1208 Interior Space Dimensions

1208.2 Minimum ceiling heights. Change to read as shown.

1208.2 Minimum ceiling heights. Occupiable spaces, habitable spaces and corridors shall have a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet 6 inches (2286 mm). Bathrooms, toilet rooms, kitchens, storage rooms and laundry rooms shall be permitted to have a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet (2134 mm).

Exceptions:

1. In one- and two-family dwellings, beams or girders spaced not less than 4 feet (1219 mm) on center and projecting not more than 6 inches (152 mm) below the required ceiling height.
2. If any room in a building has a sloped ceiling, the prescribed ceiling height for the room is required in one-half the area thereof. Any portion of the room measuring less than 5 feet (1524 mm) from the finished floor to the ceiling shall not be included in any computation of the minimum area thereof. For accessibility provisions related to vertical clearance of areas adjoining an accessible route, refer to Section 11-4.4.2.
3. Mezzanines constructed in accordance with Section 505.1.

Section 1209 Access to Unlocked Spaces

1209.3 Mechanical appliances. Change to read as shown.

1209.3 Mechanical appliances. Access to mechanical appliances installed in under-floor areas, in attic spaces and on roofs or elevated structures shall be in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.*

Chapter 13 Energy Efficiency

Chapter 13 Energy Efficiency is Florida specific and is adopted in its entirety.

Chapter 14 Exterior Walls

Section 1401 General

1401.1 Scope. Change to read as shown.

1401.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall establish the minimum requirements for exterior walls, exterior wall coverings, exterior wall openings, exterior windows and doors, architectural trim, balconies and bay windows.
Exception: Buildings and structures located within the high-velocity hurricane zone shall comply with the provisions of Sections 1403.7 and 1408.

Section 1403 Performance Requirements

1403.2 Weather protection. Change to read as shown.

1403.2 Weather protection. Exterior walls shall provide the building with a weather-resistant exterior wall envelope. The exterior wall envelope shall include flashing, as described in Section 1405.3. The exterior wall envelope shall be designed and constructed in such a manner as to prevent the accumulation of water within the wall assembly by providing a water-resistive barrier behind the exterior veneer, as described in Section 1404.2 and a means for draining water that enters the assembly to the exterior. All exterior finishes shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications or installation instructions. Protection against condensation in the exterior wall assembly shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 13 of the Florida Building Code, Building
Exceptions:
1.A weather-resistant exterior wall envelope shall not be required over concrete or non-pourous masonry walls designed in accordance with Chapters 19 and 21, respectively.
2. Compliance with the requirements for a means of drainage, and the requirements of Sections 1405.2 and 1405.3, shall not be required for an exterior wall envelope that has been demonstrated through testing to resist wind-driven rain, including joints, penetrations and intersections with dissimilar materials, in accordance with ASTM E 331 under the following conditions:
2.1. Exterior wall envelope test assemblies shall include at least one opening, one control joint, one wall/eave interface and one wall sill. All tested openings and penetrations shall be representative of the intended end-use configuration.
2.2. Exterior wall envelope test assemblies shall be at least 4 feet by 8 feet (1219 mm by 2438 mm) in size.
2.3. Exterior wall envelope assemblies shall be tested at a minimum differential pressure of 6.24 pounds per square foot (psf) (0.297 kN/m2).
2.4. Exterior wall envelope assemblies shall be subjected to a minimum test exposure duration of 2 hours.
The exterior wall envelope design shall be considered to resist wind-driven rain where the results of testing indicate that water did not penetrate control joints in the exterior wall envelope, joints at the perimeter of openings or intersections of terminations with dissimilar materials.

1403.5 Flood resistance. Change to read as shown.

1403.5 Flood resistance. This code specifically defers to the authority granted to local government by Title 44 CFR, Sections 59 and 60. This code is not intended to supplant or supercede local ordinances adopted pursuant to that authority, nor are local floodplain management ordinances to be deemed amendments to the code.

1403.6 Flood resistance for high-velocity wave action areas. Change to read as shown.

1403.6 Flood resistance for high-velocity wave action areas. Reserved.

1403.7. Add to read as shown.

1403.7 In order to provide for inspection for termite infestation, clearance between exterior wall coverings and final earth grade on the exterior of a building shall not be less than 6 inches (152 mm).

Exceptions:

1. Paint or decorative cementitious finish less than 5/8 inch (17.1 mm) thick adhered directly to the masonry foundation sidewall.

2. Access or vehicle ramps which rise to the interior finish floor elevation for the width of such ramps only.

3. A 4-inch (102 mm) inspection space above patio and garage slabs and entry areas.

4. If the patio has been soil treated for termites, the finish elevation may match the building interior finish floor elevations on masonry construction only.

5. Masonry veneers.

1403.8 Drained wall assembly over mass wall assembly. Add to read as shown.

1403.8 Drained wall assembly over mass wall assembly. Where wood frame or other types of drained wall assemblies are constructed above mass wall assemblies, flashing or other approved drainage system shall be installed as required by Section 1405.3.

Section 1404 Materials

1404.2 Water-resistive barrier. Change to read as shown.

1404.2 Water-resistive barrier. Exterior walls of frame construction receiving a veneer shall be provided with a water-resistive barrier. The water-resistive barrier shall be a minimum of one layer of No. 15 asphalt felt, complying with ASTM D 226 for Type 1 felt or other approved materials, shall be attached to the sheathing, with flashing as described in Section 1405.3, in such a manner as to provide a continuous water-resistive barrier behind the exterior wall veneer.

Section 1404.2 Add to read as shown:

1404.2.1 Where cement plaster (stucco) is to be applied to lath over frame construction, measures shall be taken to prevent bonding between the cement plaster and the water resistive barrier. A bond break shall be provided between the water resistive barrier and the cement plaster (stucco) consisting of one of the following:

1. Two layers of an approved water resistant barrier or
2. One layer of an approved water resistant barrier over an approved plastic house wrap, or
3. Other approved methods or materials applied in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.

1404.9 Vinyl siding. Change to read as shown.

1404.9 Vinyl siding. Vinyl Siding and sofitt shall conform to the requirements of ASTM D 3679, ASTM D 4477 and the manufacturer's installation instructions.

1404.9.1 Labeling. Change to read as shown.

1404.9.1 Labeling. Vinyl siding shall be labeled as conforming to the requirements of ASTM D 3679.

Section 1405 Installation of Wall Coverings

1405.5.2 Seismic requirements. 1405.5.2 Seismic requirements.

1405.5.2 Seismic requirements. Reserved

1405.10.4 Grounding. Change to read as shown.

1405.10.4 Grounding. Grounding of metal veneers on buildings shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 27.

1405.13 Vinyl siding. Change to read as shown.

1405.13 Vinyl siding. Vinyl siding conforming to the requirements of this section and complying with ASTM D 3679, and ASTM D 4477 in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions shall be permitted on exterior walls of buildings of Type V construction located in areas where the basic wind speed specified in Chapter 16 does not exceed 100 miles per hour (161 km/h) and the building height is less than or equal to 40 feet (12 192 mm) in Exposure C. Where construction is located in areas where the basic wind speed exceeds 100 miles per hour (161 km/h), or building heights are in excess of 40 feet (12 192 mm), tests or calculations indicating compliance with Chapter 16 shall be submitted. Vinyl siding shall be secured to the building so as to provide weather protection for the exterior walls of the building.

Section 1408 High-Velocity Hurricane Zone Other Materials

High Velocity Hurricane Zone is Florida specific and is adopted in its entirety.

Chapter 15 Roof Assemblies and Rooftop Structures

Section 1501 General.

1501.1 Scope. **Change to read as shown.**

1501.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall govern the design, materials, construction and quality of roof assemblies, and rooftop structures.
Exception: Buildings and structures located within the high-velocity hurricane zone shall comply with the provisions of Section 1503.6 and Sections 1512 through 1525.

Section 1503 Weather Protection

Table 1503.2 Metal Flashing Material. Change to read as shown:

TABLE 1503.2
METAL FLASHING MATERIAL

MATERIAL	MINIMUM THICKNESS (INCHES)	GAGE	WEIGHT (lbs per sq ft)
Copper			1 (16 oz)
Aluminum	0.024		
Stainless Steel		28	
Galvanized Steel	0.0179	26 (zinc coated G90)	
Aluminum Zinc Coated Steel	0.0179	26 (AZ50 Alum Zinc)	
Zinc Alloy	0.027		
Lead			2.5 (40 oz)
Painted Terne	----		1.25 (20 oz)

1503.2.1 Locations. Change to read as shown.

1503.2.1 Locations. Flashing shall be installed at wall and roof intersections, at gutters, wherever there is a change in roof slope or direction, this requirement does not apply to hip and ridge junctions and around roof openings. Where flashing is of metal, the metal shall be corrosion resistant with a thickness not less than provided in Table 1503.2.

Section 1503.3 Coping. Change text to read as shown:

1503.3 Coping. Parapet walls shall be properly coped or sealed with noncombustible, weatherproof materials of a width no less than the thickness of the parapet wall. Metal coping shall comply with ANSI/SPRI ES-1 or RAS 111.

Section 1503.4 Roof drainage. Change text to read as shown:

1503.4 Roof drainage. Unless roofs are sloped to drain over roof edges, design and installation of roof drainage systems shall comply with the *Florida Building Code, Plumbing* Chapter 11. [Remaining text unchanged.]

1503.4.2 Scupper. Add to read as shown.

1503.4.2 Scupper. Where required for roof drainage, a scupper shall be placed level with the roof surface in a wall or parapet. The scupper shall be located as determined by the slope and the contributing area of the roof. The exterior facing or lining of a scupper, if metal, shall be the same as flashing material required by Sections 1503 through 1510 for the particular type of covering specified for the building. For other type materials, follow manufacturer's specifications.

1503.4.3 Overflow scuppers. Add to read as shown.

1503.4.3 Overflow scuppers. When other means of drainage of overflow water is not provided, overflow scuppers shall be placed in walls or parapets not less than 2 inches (51 mm) nor more than 4 inches (102 mm) above the finished roof covering and shall be located as close as practical to required vertical leaders or downspouts or wall and parapet scuppers. An overflow scupper shall be sized in accordance with the Florida Building Code, Plumbing.

Section 1503.5 Roof ventilation. Change to read as shown:

1503.5 Roof ventilation. Attic ventilation shall be provided in accordance with Section 1203.2 and the manufacturer's installation instructions.

1503.6 Protection against decay and termites. Add to read as shown.

1503.6 Protection against decay and termites. Condensate lines and roof downspouts shall discharge at least 1 foot (305 mm) away from the structure sidewall, whether by underground piping, tail extensions, or splash blocks. Gutters with downspouts are required on all buildings with eaves of less than 6 inches (152 mm) horizontal projection except for gable end rakes or on a roof above another roof.

Section 1504 Performance Requirements

Section 1504.1.1 Wind resistance of asphalt shingles. Change text to read as shown:

1504.1.1 Wind resistance of asphalt shingles. Asphalt shingles shall be designed for wind speeds in accordance with Section 1507.2.10.

Section 1504.5 Edge securement for low-slope roofs. Change text to read as shown:

1504.5 Edge securement for low-slope roofs. Low-slope membrane roof systems metal edge securement, except gutters, installed in accordance with Section 1507, shall be designed in accordance with ANSI/SPRI ES-1 or RAS 111 except the basic wind speed shall be determined from Figure 1609.

1504.6 Physical properties. Change to read as shown.

1504.6 Physical properties. Roof coverings installed on low-slope roofs (roof slope < 2:12) in accordance with Section 1507 shall demonstrate physical integrity over the working life of the roof based upon 2,000 hours of exposure to accelerated weathering tests conducted in accordance with ASTM G 152, ASTM G 153, ASTM G 155 or ASTM G 154. Those roof coverings that are subject to cyclical flexural response due to wind loads shall not demonstrate any significant loss of tensile strength for unreinforced membranes or breaking strength for reinforced membranes when tested as herein required.

Section 1505.7 Special purpose roofs. Change to read as shown:

1505.7 Special purpose roofs. Reserved.

Section 1506.5 Add a new section to read as shown:

1506.5 Nails. Nails shall be corrosion resistant nails conforming to ASTM F 1667. The corrosion resistance shall meet ASTM A 641, Class 1 or an equal corrosion resistance by coating, electro galvanization, mechanical galvanization, hot dipped galvanization, stainless steel, nonferrous metal and alloys or other suitable corrosion resistant material.

Section 1506.6 Add a new section to read as shown:

1506.6 Screws. Screws shall be corrosion resistant screws conforming to ANSI/ASME B 18.6.1. The corrosion resistance shall meet ASTM A 641, Class 1 or an equal corrosion resistance by coating, electro galvanization, stainless steel, nonferrous metal or other suitable corrosion resistant material.

Section 1506.7 Add a new section to read as shown:

1506.7 Clips. Clips shall be corrosion resistant clips. The corrosion resistance shall be meet 1.50 oz per sq ft (0.458 kg/m²) according to ASTM A 153 or an equal corrosion resistance coating, electro galvanization, mechanical galvanization, hot dipped galvanization, stainless steel, nonferrous metals and alloys or other suitable corrosion resistant material. Stainless steel clips shall conform to ASTM A 167, Type 304.

Section 1507 Requirements for Roof Coverings

Section 1507.2 Change to read as follows:

1507.2 Asphalt shingles. The installation of asphalt shingles shall comply with the provision of this section.

Table 1507.2 Change the table to read as shown:

Table 1507.2 Asphalt Shingle Application. Reserved.

1507.2.3 Underlayment. Change to read as shown.

1507.2.3 Underlayment. Unless otherwise noted, required underlayment shall conform to ASTM D 226, Type I or Type II, or ASTM D 4869 Type I or Type II.

1507.2.6.1 Add to read as shown.

1507.2.6.1 The nail component of plastic cap nails shall meet the corrosion resistance requirements of 1507.2.6.

1507.2.7 Attachment. Change to read as shown.

1507.2.7 Attachment. Asphalt shingles shall have the minimum number of fasteners required by the manufacturer, but not less than four fasteners per strip shingle or two fasteners per individual shingle. Where the roof slope, exceeds 21 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (21:12), shingles shall be installed as required by the manufacturer.

1507.2.8.2 Ice Dam Membrane. Change to read as shown.

1507.2.8.2 Ice Dam Membrane. Reserved.

1507.2.9.1 Base and counter flashing. Change to read as shown.

1507.2.9.1 Base and counter flashing. Base and counter flashing shall be installed as follows:
1. In accordance with manufacturer's installation instructions, or
2. A continuous metal "L" flashing shall be set in approved flashing cement and set flush to base of wall and over the underlayment. Both horizontal and vertical metal flanges shall be fastened 6 inches (152 mm) on center with approved fasteners. All laps shall be a minimum of 4 inches (102 mm) fully sealed in approved flashing cement. Flashing shall start at the lower portion of roof to insure water-shedding capabilities of all metal laps. The entire edge of the horizontal flange shall be sealed covering all nail penetrations with approved flashing cement and membrane. Shingles will overlap the horizontal flange and shall be set in approved flashing cement.

Base flashing shall be of either corrosion resistant metal with a minimum thickness provided in Table 1503.2 or mineral surface roll roofing weighing a minimum of 77 pounds per 100 square feet (3.76 kg/m2). Counter flashing shall be corrosion resistant metal with a minimum thickness provided in Table 1503.2.

Section 1507.2.9.2 Change text to read as shown:

1507.2.9.2 Valleys. Valley linings shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions before applying shingles. Valley linings of the following types shall be permitted:

1. For open valleys lined with metal, the valley lining shall be at least 16 inches (406 mm) wide and of any of the corrosion-resistant metals in Table 1503.2.
2. For open valleys, valley lining of two plies of mineral-surfaced roll roofing complying with ASTM D 6380 Class M or ASTM D 3909 shall be permitted. The bottom layer shall be 18 inches (457 mm) and the top layer a minimum of 36 inches (914 mm) wide.
3. For closed valleys, valley lining of one ply of smooth roll roofing complying with ASTM D 6380 Class S and at least 36 inches (914 mm) wide or types as described in Items 1 or 2 above shall be permitted. Specialty underlayment complying with ASTM D 1970 may be used in lieu of the lining material.

Table 1507.2.9.2 Valley Lining Material. Change to read as shown.

Table 1507.2.9.2 Valley Lining Material. Reserved.

Section 1507.2.9.3 Drip edge. Change text to read as shown:

1507.2.9.3 Drip edge. Provide drip edge at eaves and gables of shingle roofs. Overlap to be a minimum of 2 inches (51 mm). Eave drip edges shall extend ½ inch (13 mm) below sheathing and extend back on the roof a minimum of 2 inches (51 mm). Drip edge at eaves shall be permitted to be installed either over or under the underlayment. If installed over the underlayment, there shall be a minimum 4 inches (51 mm) width of roof cement installed over the drip edge flange. Drip edge shall be mechanically fastened a maximum of 12 inches (305 mm) on center. Where the basic wind speed per Figure 1609 is 110 mph (177 km/h) or greater or the mean roof height exceeds 33 feet (10 058 mm), drip edges shall be mechanically fastened a maximum of 4 inches (102 mm) on center.

1507.2.9.4 Crickets or saddles. Change to read a shown.

1507.2.9.4 Crickets or saddles. A cricket or saddle shall be installed on the ridge side of any chimney or penetration greater than 30 inches (762 mm) wide as measured perpendicular to the slope. Cricket or saddle coverings shall be sheet metal or of the same material as the roof covering.

Section 1507.2.10 Add a new section to read as shown:

1507.2.10 Wind Resistance of Asphalt Shingles. Asphalt Shingles shall be classified in accordance with ASTM D3161, TAS 107 or ASTM D7158 to resist the basic wind speed per Figure 1609. Shingles classified as ASTM D 3161 Class D or ASTM D 7158 Class G are acceptable for use in the 100-mph wind zone. Shingles classified as ASTM D3161 Class F, TAS107 or ASTM D 7158 Class H are acceptable for use in all wind zones. Asphalt shingle wrappers shall indicate compliance with one of the required classifications as shown in Table 1507.2.10

Table 1507.2.10 Add new table to read as shown:

Table 1507.2.10
Wind Resistance of Asphalt Shingles

Maximum Basic Wind Speed MPH (per Figure ~~R301.2 (4)~~ 1609)	Classification
100	ASTM D3161 Class D or ASTM D 7158 Class G or TAS 107
110	ASTM D3161 Class F or ASTM D 7158 Class G or TAS 107
120	ASTM D3161 Class F or ASTM D 7158 Class G or TAS 107
130	ASTM D3161 Class F or ASTM D 7158 Class H or TAS 107
140	ASTM D3161 Class F or ASTM D 7158 Class H or TAS 107
150	ASTM D3161 Class F or ASTM D 7158 Class H or TAS 107

1507.3.1 Deck requirements. Change to read as shown.

1507.3.1 Deck requirements. Concrete and clay tile shall be installed only over solid sheathing except where the roof covering is specifically designed and tested in accordance with Section 1609.7.2 to be applied over structural spaced sheathing boards.

1507.3.2 Deck slope. Change to read as shown.

1507.3.2 Deck slope. Clay and concrete roof tile shall be installed in accordance with the recommendations of FRSA/RTI 07320.

Section 1507.3.3 Underlayment. Change text to read as shown:

1507.3.3 Underlayment. Unless otherwise noted, required underlayment shall conform to: ASTM D 226, Type II; ASTM D 2626; ASTM D 1970 or ASTM D 6380 mineral-surfaced roll roofing. Underlayment shall be applied according to the tile manufacturer's installation instructions or the recommendations of the FRSA/TRI 07320.

Section 1507.3.3.1 Low-slope roofs. Change the section to read as shown:

1507.3.3.1 Low-slope roofs. Reserved.

Section 1507.3.3.2 High-slope roofs. Change the section to read as shown:

1507.3.3.2 High-slope roofs. Reserved.

1507.3.5 Concrete tile. Change to read as shown.

1507.3.5 Concrete tile. Concrete roof tiles shall comply with ASTM C 1492.

1507.3.7 Attachment. Change to read as shown.

1507.3.7 Attachment. Clay and concrete roof tiles shall be fastened in accordance with Section 1609 or in accordance with FRSA/TRI 07320 Installation Manual.

1507.3.8 Application. Change to read as shown.

1507.3.8 Application. Tile shall be applied according to the manufacturer's installation instructions or recommendations of the FRSA/TRI 07320.

1507.3.9 Flashing. Change to read as shown.

1507.3.9 Flashing. At the juncture of the roof vertical surfaces, flashing and counterflashing shall be provided in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions or the recommendations of the FRSA/TRI 07320 Manual.

1507.4.3 Material standards. Change to read as shown.
1507.4.3 Material standards. Metal-sheet roof covering systems that incorporate supporting structural members shall be designed in accordance with Chapter 22. Metal-sheet roof coverings installed over structural decking shall comply with Table 1507.4.3(1). The materials used for metal-sheet roof coverings shall be naturally corrosion resistant or provided with corrosion resistance in accordance with the standards and minimum thicknesses shown in Table 1507.4.3(2).

Table 1507.4.3 Metal Roof Coverings. Change to read as shown.

TABLE 1507.4.3 METAL ROOF COVERINGS

TABLE 1507.4.3(1)
METAL ROOF COVERINGS

ROOF COVERING TYPE	STANDARD	STANDARD APPLICATION RATE/THICKNESS
Aluminum	ASTM B 209	0.024 inch minimum thickness for roll-formed panels and 0.019 inch minimum thickness for press-formed shingles.
Aluminum-zinc coated steel	ASTM A 792	0.013 inch minimum thickness, AZ 50 (coated minimum application rate)
Cold-rolled copper	ASTM B 370	Minimum 16 oz/sq. ft. and 12 oz./sq. ft. high yield copper for metal-sheet roof covering systems: 12 oz/sq. ft. for preformed metal shingle systems.
Copper	ASTM B 370	16 oz./sq. ft. for metal-sheet roof-covering systems; 12 oz./sq. ft. for preformed metal shingle systems.

Galvanized steel	ASTM A 653	0.013 inch minimum thickness, G-90 zinc-coated
Hard lead		2 lbs./sq. ft.
Lead-coated copper	ASTM B 101	
Prepainted steel	ASTM A 755	
Soft lead		3 lbs./sq. ft.
Stainless steel	ASTM A 240	300 Series Alloys
Steel	ASTM A 924	
Terne and terne-coated stainless		Terne coating of 40 lbs. per double base box, field painted where applicable in accordance with manufacturer's installation instructions.
Zinc		0.027 inch minimum thickness; 99.995% electrolytic high grade zinc with alloy additives of copper (0.08% - 0.20%), titanium (0.07% - 0.12%) and aluminum (0.015%).

For SI: 1 ounce per square foot = 0.0026 kg/m2, 1 pound per square foot = 4.882 kg/m2, 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 pound = 0.454 kg.
a. For Group U buildings, the minimum coating thickness for ASTM A 653 galvanized steel roofing shall be G.

1507.4.4 Attachment. Change to read as shown.

1507.4.4 Attachment. Metal roof panels shall be secured to the supports in accordance with the approved manufacturer's fasteners. In the absence of manufacturer recommendations, the following fasteners shall be used:
1. Galvanized fasteners shall be used for steel roofs.
2. 300 series stainless-steel fasteners shall be used for copper roofs.
3. Aluminum-zinc coated fasteners are acceptable for aluminum-zinc coated roofs.
4. Stainless-steel fasteners are acceptable for all types of metal roofs.

1507.4.5 Underlayment. Add to read as shown.

1507.4.5 Underlayment. Underlayment shall be installed as per manufacturer's installation guidelines.

1507.5.2.1 Add to read as shown.

1507.5.2.1 Underlayment shall be installed as per manufacturer's installation guidelines.

1507.5.3 Underlayment. Change to read as shown.

1507.5.3 Underlayment. Underlayment shall comply with ASTMD226, Type I or Type II or ASTM D 1970 or ASTM D 4869.

1507.5.6 Flashing. Change to read as shown.

1507.5.6 Flashing. Roof valley flashing shall be of corrosion-resistant metal of the same material as the roof covering or shall comply with the standards in Table 1507.4.3. The valley flashing shall extend at least 8 inches (203 mm) from the centerline each way and shall have a splash diverter rib not less than 0.75 inch (19.1 mm) high at the flow line formed as part of the flashing. Sections of flashing shall have an end lap of not less than 4 inches (102 mm).

1507.6.3 Underlayment. Change to read as shown. Overlap exists, needs determination.

1507.6.3 Underlayment. Underlayment shall comply with ASTM D 226, Type I or Type II or ASTM D 1970 or ASTM D 4869.

Section 1507.6.4 Material standards. Change text to read as shown:

1507.6.4 Material standards. Mineral-surfaced roll roofing shall conform to ASTM D 6380 Class M or Class WS or ASTM D 3909.

1507.7.3 Underlayment. Change to read as shown.

1507.7.3 Underlayment. Underlayment shall comply with ASTM D 226, Type I or ASTM D 4869.

1507.7.6 Flashing. Change to read as shown.

1507.7.6 Flashing. Flashing and counter flashing shall be made with sheet metal. Valley flashing shall be a minimum of 16 inches (381 mm) wide.Valley and flashing metal shall be a minimum thickness provided in Table 1503.2 nonferrous metal or stainless steel.

Table 1507.8 Wood Shingle and Shake Installation. Change text to read as shown:

WOOD SHINGLE AND SHAKE INSTALLATION

ROOF ITEM	WOOD SHINGLES	WOOD SHAKES
1. Roof slope	Wood shingles shall be installed on slopes of three units vertical in 12 units horizontal (3:12) or greater.	Wood shakes shall be installed on slopes of four units vertical in 12 units horizontal (4:12) or greater.
2. Deck requirement		
Temperate climate	Shingles shall be applied to roofs with solid or spaced sheathing. Where spaced sheathing is used, sheathing boards shall not be 4 less than 1" × 4" nominal dimensions and shall be spaced on center equal to the weather exposure to coincide with the placement of fasteners.	Shakes shall be applied to roofs with solid or spaced sheathing. Where spaced sheathing is used, sheathing boards shall not be less than 1" × 4" nominal dimensions and shall be spaced on center equal to the weather exposure to coincide with the placement of fasteners. When 1" × 4" spaced sheathing is installed at 10 inches, boards must be installed between the sheathing boards.
3. Interlayment	No requirements.	Interlayment shall comply with ASTM D 226, Type 1.
4. Underlayment		

Temperate climate	Underlayment shall comply with ASTM D 226, Type 1.	Underlayment shall comply with ASTM D 226, Type 1.
5. Application		
Attachment	Fasteners for wood shingles shall be corrosion resistant with a minimum penetration of 0.75 inch into the sheathing. For sheathing less than 0.5 inch thick, the fasteners shall extend through the sheathing.	Fasteners for wood shakes shall be corrosion resistant with a minimum penetration of 0.75 inch into the sheathing. For sheathing less than 0.5 inch thick, the fasteners shall extend through the sheathing.
No. of fasteners	Two per shingle.	Two per shake.
Exposure	Weather exposures shall not exceed those set forth in Table 1507.8.6	Weather exposures shall not exceed those set forth in Table 1507.9.7
Method	Shingles shall be laid with a side lap of not less than 1.5 inches between joints in courses, and no two joints in any three adjacent courses shall be in direct alignment. Spacing between shingles shall be 0.25 to 0.375 inch.	Shakes shall be laid with a side lap of not less than 1.5 inches between joints in adjacent courses. Spacing between shakes shall not be less than 0.375 inch or more than 0.625 inch for shakes and tapersawn shakes of naturally durable wood and shall be 0.25 to 0.375 inch for preservative taper sawn shakes.
Flashing	In accordance with Section 1507.8.7.	In accordance with Section 1507.9.8.

1507.8.1.1 Solid sheathing required. Change to read as shown.

1507.8.1.1 Solid sheathing required. Reserved.

1507.8.3 Underlayment. Change to read as shown.

1507.8.3 Underlayment. Underlayment shall comply with ASTM D 226, Type I or ASTM D 4869.

1507.8.7 Flashing. Change to read as shown.

1507.8.7 Flashing. At the juncture of the roof and vertical surfaces, flashing and counterflashing shall be provided in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions, and where of metal, shall not be less than 0.019-inch (0.48 mm) (No. 26 galvanized sheet gage) corrosion-resistant metal. The valley flashing shall extend at least 11 inches (279 mm) from the centerline each way and have a splash diverter rib not less than 1 inch (25 mm) high at the flow line formed as part of the flashing. Sections of flashing shall have an end lap of not less than 4 inches (102 mm). For roof slopes of three units vertical in 12 units horizontal (25-percent slope) and over, the valley flashing shall have a 36-inch-wide (914 mm) underlayment of one layer of Type I underlayment running the full length of the valley, in addition to other required underlayment.

1507.9.1.1 Solid sheathing required. Change to read as shown.

1507.9.1.1 Solid sheathing required. Reserved.

1507.9.2 Deck slope. Change to read as shown.

1507.9.2 Deck slope. Wood shakes shall only be used on slopes of three units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33-percent slope) or greater.

1507.9.3 Underlayment. Change to read as shown.

1507.9.3 Underlayment. Underlayment shall comply with ASTM D 226, Type I or ASTM D 4869.

1507.9.8 Flashing. Change to read as shown.

1507.9.8 Flashing. At the juncture of the roof and vertical surfaces, flashing and counterflashing shall be provided in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions, and where of metal, shall not be less than 0.019-inch (0.48 mm) (No. 26 galvanized sheet gage) corrosion-resistant metal. The valley flashing shall extend at least 11 inches (279 mm) from the centerline each way and have a splash diverter rib not less than 1 inch (25 mm) high at the flow line formed as part of the flashing. Sections of flashing shall have an end lap of not less than 4 inches (102 mm). For roof slopes of 3 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (25-percent slope) and over, the valley flashing shall have a 36-inch-wide (914 mm) underlayment of one layer of Type I underlayment running the full length of the valley, in addition to other required underlayment.

1507.10.3 Red rosin paper. Add to read as shown.

1507.10.3 Red rosin paper. Red rosin paper shall be used when the membrane is applied directly to a wood deck or cementitious fiber decks.

Section 1507.11.2 Material standards. Change to read as shown:

1507.11.2 Material standards. Modified bitumen roof coverings shall comply with CGSB 37-GP-56M, ASTM D 6162, ASTM D 6163, ASTM D 6164, ASTM D 6222, ASTM D 6223 or ASTM D 6298.

Section 1509 Rooftop Structures

1509.6 Equipment and appliances on roofs or elevated structures. Add to read as shown.

1509.6 Equipment and appliances on roofs or elevated structures. Where equipment and appliances requiring access are installed on roofs or elevated structures at a height exceeding 16 feet (4877 mm), such access shall be provided by a permanent approved means of access, the extent of which shall be from grade or floor level to the equipment and appliances' level service space. Such access shall not require climbing over obstructions greater than 30 inches (762 mm) high or walking on roofs having a slope greater than 4 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33-percent slope).
Permanent ladders installed to provide the required access shall comply with the following minimum design criteria:
1. The side railing shall extend above the parapet or roof edge not less than 30 inches (762 mm).

2. Ladders shall have rung spacing not to exceed 14 inches (356 mm) on center.
3. Ladders shall have a toe spacing not less than 6 inches (152 mm) deep.
4. There shall be a minimum of 18 inches (457 mm) between rails.
5. Rungs shall have a minimum 0.75-inch (19 mm) diameter and be capable of withstanding a 300-pound (136.1 kg) load.
6. Ladders over 30 feet (9144 mm) in height shall be provided with offset sections and landings capable of withstanding 100 pounds (488.2 kg/m2) per square foot.
7. Ladders shall be protected against corrosion by approved means.

Catwalks installed to provide the required access shall be not less than 24 inches (610 mm) wide and shall have railings as required for service platforms.

Exception: This section shall not apply to Group R-3 occupancies.

1509.7 Mechanical units. Add to read as shown.

1509.7 Mechanical units. Roof mounted mechanical units shall be mounted on curbs raised a minimum of 8 inches (203 mm) above the roof surface, or where roofing materials extend beneath the unit, on raised equipment supports providing a minimum clearance height in accordance with Table 1509.7.

Table 1509.7 Clearance below Raised Roof Mounted Mechanical Units. Add to read as shown.

TABLE 1509.7
CLEARANCE BELOW RAISED ROOF MOUNTED MECHANICAL UNITS

WIDTH OF MECHANICAL UNIT (inches)	MINIMUM CLEARANCE ABOVE ROOF SURFACES (inches)
< 24	14
24 < 36	18
36 < 48	24
48 < 60	30
> 60	48

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm.

Section 1510 Reroofing

1510.3 Recovering versus replacement. Change to read as shown.

1510.3 Recovering versus replacement. New roof coverings shall not be installed without first removing all existing layers of roof coverings where any of the following conditions occur:
1. Where the existing roof or roof covering is water soaked or has deteriorated to the point that the existing roof or roof covering is not adequate as a base for additional roofing.
2. Where the existing roof covering is wood shake, slate, clay, cement or asbestos-cement tile.

3. Where the existing roof has two or more applications of any type of roof covering.
4. When blisters exist in any roofing, unless blisters are cut or scraped open and remaining materials secured down before applying additional roofing.
5. Where the existing roof is to be used for attachment for a new roof system and compliance with the securement provisions of 1504.1 can not be met.

Exceptions:

1. Complete and separate roofing systems, such as standing-seam metal roof systems, that are designed to transmit the roof loads directly to the building's structural system and that do not rely on existing roofs and roof coverings for support, shall not require the removal of existing roof coverings.
2. The application of a new protective coating over an existing spray polyurethane foam roofing system shall be permitted without tear-off of existing roof coverings.

Section 1511 Through Section 1525 Florida Specific for the HVHZ. Add to read as shown. See the 2004 Florida Building Code.

Section 1511 Through Section 1525 Florida Specific for the HVHZ

Chapter 16 Structural Design

Section 1601 General

1601.1 Scope. Change to read as shown.

1601.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall govern the structural design of buildings, structures and portions thereof regulated by this code.

Exception: Buildings and structures located within the high-velocity hurricane zone shall comply with the provisions of Sections 1612 through 1626.

Section 1602 Definitions

1602.1 Definitions. Change to read as shown.

BASE SHEAR. Total design lateral force or shear at the base.

PRODUCTION GREENHOUSE. Greenhouses that are occupied for growing plants on a product or research basis without public access.

Section 1603 Construction Documents

1603.1 General. Change to read as shown.

1603.1 General. Construction documents shall show the size, section and relative locations of structural members with floor levels, column centers and offsets fully dimensioned. The design loads and other information pertinent to the structural design required by Sections 1603.1.1

through 1603.1.8 shall be clearly indicated on the construction documents for parts of the building or structure.

Exception: Construction documents for buildings constructed in accordance with the conventional light-frame construction provisions of Section 2308 shall indicate the following structural design information:

1. Floor and roof live loads.
2. Basic wind speed (3-second gust), miles per hour (mph) (km/hr) and wind exposure.

1603.1.3 Roof snow load. Change to read as shown.

1603.1.3 Roof snow load. Reserved.

1603.1.4 Wind design data. Change to read as shown.

1603.1.4 Wind design data. The following information related to wind loads shall be shown, regardless of whether wind loads govern the design of the lateral-force-resisting system of the building:

1. Basic wind speed (3-second gust), miles per hour (km/hr).
2. Wind importance factor, I_W, and building classification from Table 1604.5 or Table 6-1, ASCE 7 and building classification in Table 1-1, ASCE 7.
3. Wind exposure, if more than one wind exposure is utilized, the wind exposure and applicable wind direction shall be indicated.
4. The applicable enclosure classifications and, if designing with ASCE 7, internal pressure coefficient.
5. Components and cladding. The design wind pressures in terms of psf (kN/m^2) to be used for the selection of exterior components and cladding materials not specifically designed by the registered design professional.

1603.1.5 Earthquake design data. Change to read as shown.

1603.1.5 Earthquake design data. Reserved.

1603.1.6 Flood design data. Change to read as shown.

1603.1.6 Flood design data. Reserved.

1603.1.8 System and components requiring special inspections for seismic resistance. Change to read as shown.

1603.1.8 System and components requiring special inspections for seismic resistance. Reserved.

Section 1604 General Design Requirements

Table 1604.3 Deflection Limits. Change to read as shown.

TABLE 1604.3

DEFLECTION LIMITS[a, b, c, h, i]

CONSTRUCTION	L	W_f	D+ $L_{d,g}$
Roof members:[e]			
Supporting plaster ceiling Supporting	*l*/360	*l*/360	*l*/240
nonplaster ceiling	*l*/240	*l*/240	*l*/180
Not supporting ceiling	*l*/180	*l*/180	*l*/120
Members supporting screen surface	------	------	*l*/60
Floor members	*l*/360	—	*l*/240
Exterior walls and interior partitions:			
With brittle finishes		*l*/240	
With flexible finishes	— —	*l*/120	— —
Farm buildings	—	—	*l*/180
Greenhouses	—	—	*l*/120

a. For structural roofing and siding made of formed metal sheets, the total load deflection shall not exceed *l*/60. For secondary roof structural members supporting formed metal roofing, the live load deflection shall not exceed *l*/150. For secondary wall members supporting formed metal siding, the design wind load deflection shall not exceed *l*/90. For roofs, this exception only applies when the metal sheets have no roof covering.
b. Interior partitions not exceeding 6 feet in height and flexible, folding and portable partitions are not governed by the provisions of this section. The deflection criterion for interior partitions is based on the horizontal load defined in Section 1607.13.
c. See Section 2403 for glass supports.
d. For wood structural members having a moisture content of less than 16 percent at time of installation and used under dry conditions, the deflection resulting from $L + 0.5D$ is permitted to be substituted for the deflection resulting from $L + D$.
e. The above deflections do not ensure against ponding. Roofs that do not have sufficient slope or camber to assure adequate drainage shall be investigated for ponding. See Section 1611 for rain and ponding requirements and Section 1503.4 for roof drainage requirements.
f. The wind load is permitted to be taken as 0.7 times the "component and cladding" loads for the purpose of determining deflection limits herein.
g. For steel structural members, the dead load shall be taken as zero.
h. For aluminum structural members or aluminum panels used in skylights and sloped glazing framing, roofs or walls of sunroom additions or patio covers, not supporting edge of glass or aluminum sandwich panels, the total load deflection shall not exceed $l/60$. For aluminum sandwich panels used in roofs or walls of sunroom additions or patio covers, the total load deflection shall not exceed $l/120$.
i. For cantilever members, *l* shall be taken as twice the length of the cantilever.
j. Screen surfaces shall be permitted to include a maximum of 25% solid flexible finishes.

1604.4 Analysis. Change to read as shown.

1604.4 Analysis. Load effects on structural members and their connections shall be determined by methods of structural analysis that take into account equilibrium, general stability, geometric compatibility and both short- and long-term material properties.

Members that tend to accumulate residual deformations under repeated service loads shall have included in their analysis the added eccentricities expected to occur during their service life.

Any system or method of construction to be used shall be based on a rational analysis in accordance with well-established principles of mechanics. Such analysis shall result in a system that provides a complete load path capable of transferring loads from their point of origin to the load-resisting elements.

The total lateral force shall be distributed to the various vertical elements of the lateral-force-resisting system in proportion to their rigidities, considering the rigidity of the horizontal bracing system or diaphragm. Rigid elements assumed not to be a part of the lateral-force-resisting system are permitted to be incorporated into buildings provided their effect on the action of the system is considered and provided for in the design. Except where diaphragms are flexible, or are permitted to be analyzed as flexible, provisions shall be made for the increased forces

induced on resisting elements of the structural system resulting from torsion due to eccentricity between the center of application of the lateral forces and the center of rigidity of the lateral-force-resisting system.

Every structure shall be designed to resist the overturning effects caused by the lateral forces specified in this chapter. See Section 1609 for wind loads, and Section 1610 for lateral soil loads.

Table 1604.5 Classification of Buildings and Other Structures for Importance Factors. Change to read as shown.

TABLE 1604.5 OCCUPANCY CATEGORY OF BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES

OCCUPANCY CATEGORY	NATURE OF OCCUPANCY
I	Buildings and other structures that represent a low hazard to human life in the event of failure, including but not limited to: ● Agricultural facilities. ● Certain temporary facilities. ● Minor storage facilities. ● Screen enclosures
II	Buildings and other structures except those listed in Occupancy Categories I, III and IV
III	Buildings and other structures that represent a substantial hazard to human life in the event of failure, including but not limited to: ● Covered structures whose primary occupancy is public assembly with an occupant load greater than 300. ● Buildings and other structures with elementary school, secondary school or day care facilities with an occupant load greater than 250. ● Buildings and other structures with an occupant load greater than 500 for colleges or adult education facilities. ● Health care facilities with an occupant load of 50 or more resident patients, but not having surgery or emergency treatment facilities. ● Jails and detention facilities. ● Any other occupancy with an occupant load greater than 5,000. ● Power-generating stations, water treatment for potable water, waste water treatment facilities and other public utility facilities not included in Occupancy Category IV. ● Buildings and other structures not included in Occupancy Category IV containing sufficient quantities of toxic or explosive substances to be dangerous to the public if released.
IV	Buildings and other structures designated as essential facilities, including but not limited to: ● Hospitals and other health care facilities having surgery or emergency treatment facilities. ● Fire, rescue and police stations and emergency vehicle garages. ● Designated earthquake, hurricane or other emergency shelters. ● Designated emergency preparedness, communication, and operation centers and other facilities required for emergency response. ● Power-generating stations and other public utility facilities required as emergency backup facilities for Occupancy Category IV structures. ● Structures containing highly toxic materials as defined by Section 307 where the quantity of the material exceeds the maximum allowable quantities of Table 307.1(2). ● Aviation control towers, air traffic control centers and emergency aircraft hangars. ● Buildings and other structures having critical national defense functions. ● Water treatment facilities required to maintain water pressure for fire suppression.

1604.8.2 Concrete and masonry walls. Change to read as shown.

1604.8.2 Concrete and masonry walls. Concrete and masonry walls shall be anchored to floors, roofs and other structural elements that provide lateral support for the wall. Such anchorage shall provide a positive direct connection capable of resisting the horizontal forces specified in this

chapter but not less than a minimum strength design horizontal force of 280 plf (4.10 kN/m) of wall, unless the lateral force has otherwise been calculated by the Engineer of Record. Walls shall be designed to resist bending between anchors where the anchor spacing exceeds 4 feet (1219 mm). Required anchors in masonry walls of hollow units or cavity walls shall be embedded in a reinforced grouted structural element of the wall. See Sections 1609 for wind design requirements.

Section 1605 Load Combinations

1605.1 General. Change to read as shown.

1605.1 General. Buildings and other structures and portions thereof shall be designed to resist the load combinations specified in Section 1605.2 or 1605.3 and Chapters 18 through 23. Applicable loads shall be considered, including wind, in accordance with the specified load combinations. Each load combination shall also be investigated with one or more of the variable loads set to zero.

1605.2.1 Basic load combinations. Change to read as shown.

1605.2.1 Basic load combinations. Where strength design or load and resistance factor design is used, structures and portions thereof shall resist the most critical effects from the following combinations of factored loads:
1.4 (D+F) **(Equation 16-1)**
1.2(D + F + T) + 1.6(L + H) + 0.5 (L_r or R) **(Equation 16-2)**
1.2D+ 1.6(L_r or R) + (f_1L or 0.8W) **(Equation 16-3)**
1.2D+ 1.6W+ f_1L + 0.5(L_r or R) **(Equation 16-4)**
1.2D+ f_1L **(Equation 16-5)**
0.9D+ 1.6W+ 1.6H **(Equation 16-6)**
0.9D+ 1.6H **(Equation 16-7)**
f_1 = 1 for floors in places of public assembly, for live loads in excess of 100 pounds per square foot (4.79 kN/m^2), and for parking garage live load, and
= 0.5 for other live loads.
Exception: Where other factored load combinations are specifically required by the provisions of this code, such combinations shall take precedence.

1605.3.1 Basic load combinations. Change to read as shown.

1605.3.1 Basic load combinations. Where allowable stress design (working stress design), as permitted by this code, is used, structures and portions thereof shall resist the most critical effects resulting from the following combinations of loads:
D+F **(Equation 16-8)**
D+H+F+ L + T **(Equation 16-9)**
D+H+F+ (L_r or R) **(Equation 16-10)**
D + H + F + 0.75(L + T) + 0.75 (L_r or R) **(Equation 16-11)**
D+H+F+ (W) **(Equation 16-12)**
D + H + F + 0.75(W) + 0.75L + 0.75 (L_r or R) **(Equation 16-13)**

0.6*D*+*W*+*H* **(Equation 16-14)**
0.6*D* +*H* **(Equation 16-15)**
Exception:
Crane hook loads need not be combined with roof live load or with more than three-fourths of the snow load or one-half of the wind load.

1605.3.1.1 Load reduction. **Change to read as shown.**

1605.3.1.1 Load reduction.

1. It is permitted to multiply the combined effect of two or more variable loads by 0.75 and add the effect of dead load. The combined load used in design shall not be less than the sum of the effect of dead load and any of the variable loads.

2. Increases in allowable stress specified in the materials, sections of this code or a referenced standard shall not be permitted to be used with load combinations of Sections 1605.3.1. Duration of load increase shall be permitted in accordance with Chapter 23.

Exception: Increases in allowable stress shall be permitted in accordance with ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402 provided the load reduction of Section 1605.3.1.1 Item 1 shall not be applied.

3. Simultaneous use of both one-third increase in allowable stress and the 25-percent reduction in combined loads shall not be permitted.

1605.3.2 Alternative basic load combinations. Change to read as shown. Overlap exists, needs determination.

1605.3.2 Alternative basic load combinations. In lieu of the basic load combinations specified in Section 1605.3.1, structures and portions thereof shall be permitted to be designed for the most critical effects resulting from the following combinations. When using these alternative basic load combinations that include wind loads, allowable stresses are permitted to be increased or load combinations reduced where permitted by the material chapter of this code or the referenced standards. For load combinations that include the counteracting effects of dead and wind loads, only two-thirds of the minimum dead load likely to be in place during a design wind event shall be used. Where wind loads are calculated in accordance with Chapter 6 of ASCE 7, the coefficient ω in the following equations shall be taken as 1.3. For other wind loads, ω shall be taken as 1. When using these alternative load combinations to evaluate sliding, overturning and soil bearing at the soil-structure interface, the reduction of foundation overturning from Section 12.13.4 in ASCE 7 shall not be used.
D+ *L* + (*L*$_r$ or *R*) **(Equation 16-16)**
D+ *L* + (ω*W*) **(Equation 16-17)**
D+ *L* +ω*W* **(Equation 16-18)**
D+ *L* +ω*W*/2 **(Equation 16-19)**
D+ *L* **(Equation 16-20)**
0.9*D* **(Equation 16-21)**

Exception:
Crane hook loads need not be combined with roof live load or with more than three-fourths of the snow load or one-half of the wind load.

1605.4 Special seismic load combinations. Change to read as shown.

1605.4 Special seismic load combinations. Reserved.

Section 1607 Live Loads

Table 1607.1 Minimum Uniformly Distributed Live Loads and Minimum Concentrated Live Loads. Change Notes to read as shown. Overlap exists, needs determination.

Notes to Table 1607.1

a. Floors in garages or portions of buildings used for the storage of motor vehicles shall be designed for the uniformly distributed live loads of Table 1607.1 or the following concentrated loads: (1) for garages restricted to vehicles accommodating not more than nine passengers, 3,000 pounds acting on an area of 4.5 inches by 4.5 inches; (2) for mechanical parking structures without slab or deck which are used for storing passenger vehicles only, 2,250 pounds per wheel.

b. The loading applies to stack room floors that support nonmobile, double-faced library bookstacks, subject to the following limitations:

1. The nominal bookstack unit height shall not exceed 90 inches;
2. The nominal shelf depth shall not exceed 12 inches for each face; and
3. Parallel rows of double-faced bookstacks shall be separated by aisles not less than 36 inches wide.

c. Design in accordance with the ICC Standard on Bleachers, Folding and Telescopic Seating and Grandstands.

d. Other uniform loads in accordance with an approved method which contains provisions for truck loadings shall also be considered where appropriate.

e. The concentrated wheel load shall be applied on an area of 20 square inches.

f. Minimum concentrated load on stair treads (on area of 4 square inches) is 300 pounds.

g. Reserved.

h. See Section 1604.8.3 for decks attached to exterior walls.

i. Attics without storage are those where the maximum clear height between the joist and rafter is less than 42 inches, or where there are not two or more adjacent trusses with the same web configuration capable of containing a rectangle 42 inches high by 2 feet wide, or greater, located within the plane of the truss. For attics without storage, this live load need not be assumed to act concurrently with any other live load requirements.

j. For attics with limited storage and constructed with trusses, this live load need only be applied to those portions of the bottom chord where there are two or more adjacent trusses with the same web configuration capable of containing a rectangle 42 inches high by 2 feet wide or greater, located within the plane of the truss. The rectangle shall fit between the top of the bottom chord and the bottom of any other truss member, provided that each of the following criteria is met:

i. The attic area is accessible by a pull-down stairway or framed opening in accordance with Section 1209.2, and

ii. The truss shall have a bottom chord pitch less than 2:12.

iii. Bottom chords of trusses shall be designed for the greater of actual imposed dead load or 10 psf, uniformly distributed over the entire span.

k. Attic spaces served by a fixed stair shall be designed to support the minimum live load specified for habitable attics and sleeping rooms.
l. Roofs used for other special purposes shall be designed for appropriate loads as approved by the building official.

Section 1608 Snow Loads. Change to read as shown.

Section 1608 Snow Loads. Reserved.

Section 1609 Wind Loads

Figure 1609 State of Florida Debris Region and Basic Wind Speed. Use Florida specific figure.

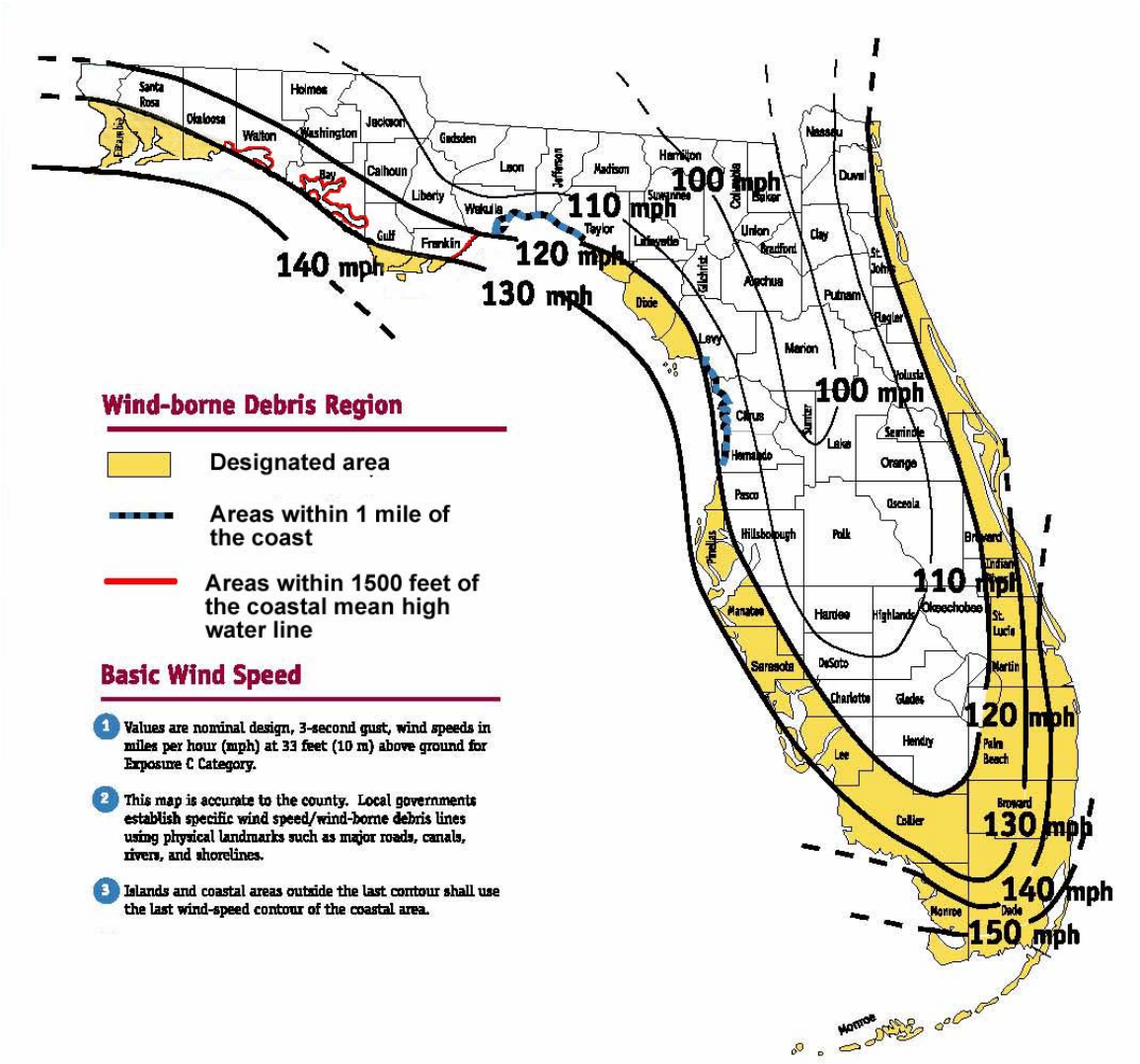

FIGURE 1609
STATE OF FLORIDA DEBRIS REGION & BASIC WIND SPEED

1609.1.1 Determination of wind loads. Change to read as shown.

1609.1.1 Determination of wind loads. Wind loads on every building or structure shall be determined in accordance with Chapter 6 of ASCE 7. The type of opening protection required, the basic wind speed and the exposure category for a site is permitted to be determined in accordance with Section 1609 or ASCE 7.Wind shall be assumed to come from any horizontal direction and wind pressures shall be assumed to act normal to the surface considered.

Exceptions:

1. Wind tunnel tests together with applicable section 6.4 of ASCE 7.
2. Subject to the limitations of Sections 1609.1.1.1, 1609.1.2, and 1609.3, the provisions of *IBHS Guideline for Hurricane Resistant Residential Construction* shall be permitted for applicable Group R2 and R3 buildings for a basic wind speed of 140 mph (63 m/s) or less in Exposure B in accordance with Figure 1609 and Section 1609.4. Provisions for design wind speeds of 140 mph (63 m/s) in the Guideline shall also be permitted for buildings for a basic wind speed of 120 mph (54 m/s) or less in Exposure C in accordance with Figure 1609 and Section 1609.4 and provisions for design wind speeds of 120 mph (54 m/s) in the Guideline shall be permitted for buildings for a basic wind speed of 100 mph (45 m/s) or less in Exposure C in accordance with Figure 1609 and Section 1609.4.
3. Subject to the limitations of Sections 1609.1.1.1, 1609.1.4, and 1609.3, provisions of ANSI/AF&PA WFCM, Wood Frame Construction Manual for One- and Two-Family Dwellings shall be permitted for applicable wood frame buildings of Group R3 occupancy for a basic wind speed of 150 mph or less in accordance with Figure 1609 and Section 1609.4.
4. Designs using NAAMM FP-1001 Specification for Design Loads of Metal Flagpoles.
5. Subject to the limitations of Sections 1609.1.1.1, 1609.1.4, and 1609.3, the provisions of the FC&PA Guide to Concrete Masonry Residential Construction in High Wind Areas shall be permitted for applicable concrete masonry buildings of Group R3 occupancy for a basic wind speed of 130 mph (58 m/s) or less in Exposure B and 110 mph (49 m/s) or less in Exposure C in accordance with Figure 1609 and Section 1609.4.
6. ANSI/TIA/EIA 222 shall be permitted for communication tower and steel antenna support structures and shall meet the wind loads of ASCE 7 and shall be designed by a qualified engineer.
7. Subject to the limitations of Sections 1609.1.1.1, 1609.1.4, and 1609.3, the provisions of the WPPC Guide to Wood Construction in High Wind Areas shall be permitted for applicable wood- frame buildings of Group R3 occupancy for a basic wind speed of 130 mph (58 m/s) or less in Exposure B and 110 mph (49 m/s) or less in Exposure C in accordance with Figure 1609 and Section 1609.4.
8. Designs using AASHTO LTS-4 Structural Specifications for Highway Signs, Luminaries, and Traffic Signals.
9. Wind loads for screened enclosures shall be determined in accordance with Section 2002.4.

Section 1609.1.1.1 Applicability. Change to read as shown:

1609.1.1.1 Applicability. The provisions of IBHS Guideline for Hurricane Resistant Residential Construction, the AF&PA *Wood Frame Construction Manual for One- and Two-Family Dwellings, High Wind Areas*, [Remaining text unchanged].

1609.1.2 Protection of openings. Change to read as shown.

1609.1.2 Protection of openings. In wind-borne debris regions, glazing in buildings shall be impact resistant or protected with an impact resistant covering meeting the requirements of SSTD 12, ASTM E 1886 and ASTM E 1996, ANSI/DASMA 115 (for garage doors and rolling doors) or Miami-Dade TAS 201, 202 and 203 or AAMA 506 referenced therein as follows:
1. Glazed openings located within 30 feet (9.1 m) of grade shall meet the requirements of the Large Missile Test.
2. Glazed openings located more than 30 feet (9.1 m) above grade shall meet the provisions of the Small Missile Test.
3. Storage sheds that are not designed for human habitation and that have a floor area of 720 square feet (67 m2) or less are not required to comply with the mandatory windborne debris impact standards of this code.
4. Openings in sunrooms, balconies or enclosed porches constructed under existing roofs or decks are not required to be protected provided the spaces are separated from the building interior by a wall and all openings in the separating wall are protected in accordance with Section 1609.1.4 above. Such spaces shall be permitted to be designed as either partially enclosed or enclosed structures.
Impact resistant coverings shall be tested at 1.5 times the design pressure (positive or negative) expressed in pounds per square foot as determined by the Florida Building Code, Building Section 1609 for which the specimen is to be tested.
Exceptions:
1. Wood structural panels with a minimum thickness of 7/16 inch (11.1 mm) and a maximum span of 8 feet (2438 mm) shall be permitted for opening protection in one- and two-story buildings. Panels shall be precut so that they shall be attached to the framing surrounding the opening containing the product with the glazed openings. Panels shall be predrilled as required for the anchorage method and all required hardware shall be provided. Attachment shall be designed to resist the components and cladding loads determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 1609.6.1.2, with permanent corrosion resistant attachment hardware provided and anchors permanently installed on the building. Attachment in accordance with Table 1609.1.4, with permanent corrosion resistant attachment hardware provided and anchors permanently installed on the building is permitted for buildings with a mean roof height of 45 feet (13 716 mm) or less where wind speeds do not exceed 140 mph (63m/s)
2. Glazing in Occupancy Category I buildings as defined in Section 1604.5, including greenhouses that are occupied for growing plants on a production or research basis, without public access shall be permitted to be unprotected.
3. Glazing in Occupancy Category II, III or IV buildings located over 60 feet (18 288 mm) above the ground and over 30 feet (9144 mm) above aggregate surface roofs located within 1,500 feet (458 m) of the building shall be permitted to be unprotected.

Table 1609.1.4 Wind-Borne Debris Protection Fastening Schedule for Wood Structural Panels. Change to read as shown.

TABLE 1609.1.4
WIND-BORNE DEBRIS PROTECTION FASTENING SCHEDULE

FOR WOOD STRUCTURAL PANELS

FASTENER TYPE	FASTENER SPACING (in.)[1,2]			
	Panel span ≤ 2 ft	2 foot < panel span ≤ 4 foot	4 foot < panel span ≤ 6 foot	6 foot < panel span ≤ 8 foot
#8 Wood Screw based anchor with 2-inch embedment length[3]	16	16	10	8
#10 Wood Screw based anchor with 2-inch embedment length[3]	16	16	12	9
¼ Lag screw based anchor with 2-inch embedment length[3]	16	16	16	16

SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 305 mm.
1. This table is based on a maximum wind speed of 140 mph (63 m/s) and mean roof height of 45 feet (13 716 mm) or less.
2. Fasteners shall be installed at opposing ends of the wood structural panel.
3. Where screws are attached to masonry or masonry/stucco, they shall be attached using vibration-resistant anchors having a minimum withdrawal capacity of 1500 lb (6673 kN).

1609.1.4.2 Optional exterior door component testing. Change to read as shown.

1609.1.3 Optional exterior door component testing. Exterior side-hinged door assemblies shall have the option to have the components of the assembly tested and rated for impact resistance in accordance with the following specification: SDI 250.13.

1609.1.5 Change to read as shown.

1609.1.4 The wind-borne debris regions requirements shall not apply landward of the designated contour line in Figure 1609. A geographical boundary that coincides with the contour line shall be established.

1609.2 Definitions. Change to read as shown.

WIND-BORNE DEBRIS REGION.
1. Areas within one mile (1.6 km) of the coastal mean high water line where the basic wind speed is 110 mph (49 m/s) or greater.
2. Areas where the basic wind speed is 120 mph (53 m/s) or greater except from the eastern border of Franklin County to the Florida-Alabama line where the region includes areas where design to 130mph or higher wind speeds is required and areas within 1500 feet of the coastal mean high water line

1609.3 Basic wind speed. Change to read as shown.

1609.3 Basic wind speed. The basic wind speed in miles per hour, for the development of wind loads, shall be determined from Figure1609. The exact location of wind speed lines shall be established by local ordinance using recognized physical landmarks such as major roads, canals, rivers and lake shores whenever possible.

1609.4 Exposure category. Change to read as shown.

1609.4.3 Exposure categories. An exposure category shall be determined in accordance with the following:

Exposure B. Exposure B shall apply where the ground surface roughness condition, as defined by Surface Roughness B, prevails in the upwind direction for a distance of at least 2,600 feet (792 m) or 20 times the height of the building, whichever is greater.

Exception: For buildings whose mean roof height is less than or equal to 30 feet (9144 mm), the upwind distance is permitted to be reduced to 1,500 feet (457 m).

Exposure C. Open terrain with scattered obstructions, including surface undulations or other irregularities, having heights generally less than 30 feet (9144 mm) extending more than 1,500 feet (457.2 m) from the building site in any quadrant. This exposure shall also apply to any building located within Exposure B-type terrain where the building is directly adjacent to open areas of Exposure C-type terrain in any quadrant for a distance of more than 600 feet (182.9 m). Short term (less than two year) changes in the pre-existing terrain exposure, for the purposes of development, shall not be considered open fields. Where development build out will occur within 3 years and the resultant condition will meet the definition of Exposure B, Exposure B shall be regulating for the purpose of permitting. This category includes flat open country, grasslands and ocean or gulf shorelines. This category does not include inland bodies of water that present a fetch of 1 mile (1.61 km) or more or inland waterways or rivers with a width of 1 mile (1.61 km) or more. (See Exposure D.)

Exposure D. Exposure D shall apply where the ground surface roughness, as defined by Surface Roughness D, prevails in the upwind direction for a distance of at least 5,000 feet (1524 m) or 20 times the height of the building, whichever is greater. Exposure D shall extend inland from the shoreline for a distance of 600 feet (183 m) or 20 times the height of the building, whichever is greater.

Table 1609.2.1(5) Change to read as shown.

Table 1604.6(1)
GARAGE DOOR AND ROLLING DOOR WIND LOADS FOR A BUILDING WITH A MEAN ROOF HEIGHT OF 30 FEET LOCATED IN EXPOSURE B (psf)

Effective wind area		Basic Wind Speed V (mph – 3 second gust)							
Width (ft)	Height (ft)	85	90	100	110	120	130	140	150
Roof Angle 0 – 10 degrees									
8	8	10.5 - 11.9	11.7 – 13.3	14.5 – 16.4	17.5 – 19.9	20.9 – 23.6	24.5 – 27.7	28.4 – 32.2	32.6 – 36.9
10	10	10.1 – 11.4	11.4 – 12.7	14.0 – 15.7	17.0 – 19.0	20.2 – 22.7	23.7 – 26.6	27.5 – 30.8	31.6 – 35.4

14	14	10.0 - 10.7	10.8 – 12.0	13.3 – 14.8	16.1 – 17.9	19.2 – 21.4	22.5 – 25.1	26.1 – 29.1	30.0 – 33.4
Roof Angle > 10									
9	7	11.4 – 12.9	12.8 – 14.5	15.8 – 17.9	19.1 – 21.6	22.8 – 25.8	26.7 – 30.2	31.0 – 35.1	35.6 – 40.2
16	7	10.9 – 12.2	12.3 – 13.7	15.2 – 16.9	18.3 – 20.4	21.8 – 24.3	25.6 – 28.5	29.7 – 33.1	34.1 – 38.0

For SI: 1 Square foot = 0.929 Sqm, 1 mph = 0.447 mls, 1 psf = 47.88 N/sqm
1.For effective areas or wind speeds between those given above the load may be interpolated, otherwise use the load associated with the lower effective area.
2. Table values shall be adjusted for height and exposure by multiplying by adjustment coefficients in Table 1609.6.2.1(2)
3. Plus and minus signs signify pressures acting toward and away from the building surfaces.
4. Negative pressures assume door has 2 feet of width in building's end zone.

Section 1609.6 Change text to read as shown:

1609.6 Garage doors and rolling doors. Add to read as shown.

1609.6 Garage doors and rolling doors. Pressures from Table 1604.6(1) for wind loading actions on garage doors and rolling doors for buildings designed as enclosed shall be permitted.

Table 1609.6.2.1(4) Change to read as shown.

TABLE 1609.6(2)
ADJUSTMENT FACTOR FOR BUILDING HEIGHT AND EXPOSURE, (λ)

MEAN ROOF HEIGHT (feet)	EXPOSURE		
	B	C	D
15	1.00	1.21	1.47
20	1.00	1.29	1.55
25	1.00	1.35	1.61
30	1.00	1.40	1.66
35	1.05	1.45	1.70
40	1.09	1.49	1.74
45	1.12	1.53	1.78
50	1.16	1.56	1.81
55	1.19	1.59	1.84
60	1.22	1.62	1.87

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.
a. All table values shall be adjusted for other exposures and heights by multiplying by the above coefficients.

Section 1612 through Section 1626 are Florida specific HVHZ. Add to read as shown. See the 2004 Florida Building Code.

Section 1612 through Section 1626 are Florida specific HVHZ.

Chapter 17 Structural Tests and Special Inspections

Section 1703 Approvals.

1703.7.1 Follow-up inspection. Change to read as shown.

1703.7.1 Follow-up inspection. Reserved.

Section 1704 Special Inspections. Change to read as shown.

Section 1704 Special Inspections. Reserved

Section 1705 Quality Assurance for Seismic Resistance. Change to read as shown.

Section 1705 Quality Assurance for Seismic Resistance. Reserved

Section 1706 Quality Assurance for Wind Resistance. Change to read as shown.

Section 1706 Quality Assurance for Wind Resistance. Reserved

Section 1707 Special Inspection for Seismic Resistance. Change to read as shown.

Section 1707 Special Inspection for Seismic Resistance. Reserved

Section 1708 Structural Testing for Seismic Resistance. Change to read as shown.

Section 1708 Structural Testing for Seismic Resistance. Reserved

Section 1709 Structural Observations. Change to read as shown.

Section 1709 Structural Observations. Reserved

Section 1714 Preconstruction Load Tests

1714.5 Exterior window and door assemblies. Change to read as shown.

1714.5 Exterior window and door assemblies. This section defines performance and construction requirements for exterior window and door assemblies installed in wall systems. Waterproofing, sealing and flashing systems are not included in the scope of this section.

1714.5.1 Change to read as shown.

1714.5.1 The design pressure for window and door assemblies shall be calculated in accordance with component and cladding wind loads in 1609.

1714.5.2 Exterior windows, siding and patio glass doors. Change to read as shown.

1714.5.2 Exterior windows, siding and patio glass doors.

1714.5.2.1 Testing and labeling. Add to read as shown.

1714.5.2.1 Testing and labeling. Exterior windows and glass doors shall be tested by an approved independent testing laboratory, and shall be labeled with an approved label identifying the manufacturer, performance characteristics and approved product certification agency, testing laboratory, evaluation entity or Miami-Dade Product Approval to indicate compliance with the requirements of one of the following specifications:

ANSI/AAMA/NWWDA 101/I.S. 2 or 101/I.S. 2/NAFS or AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S. 2/A440 or TAS 202 (HVHZ shall comply with TAS 202 utilizing ASTM E 1300-98 or ASTM E 1300-02 or Section 2404).

Exceptions:

1. Door assemblies installed in nonhabitable areas where the door assembly and area are designed to accept water infiltration need not be tested for water infiltration.
2. Door assemblies installed where the overhang (OH) ratio is equal to or more than 1 need not be tested for water infiltration. The overhang ratio shall be calculated by the following equation:

OH ratio = OH Length/OH Height

Where:

OH Length = The horizontal measure of how far an overhang over a door projects out from door's surface.

OH Height = The vertical measure of the distance from the door's sill to the bottom of the overhang over a door.

3. Pass-through windows for serving from a single-family kitchen, where protected by a roof overhang of 5 feet (1.5 m) or more shall be exempted from the requirements of the water infiltration test.

Glass Strength: Products tested and labeled as conforming to AAMA/NWWDA 101/I.S. 2 or 101/I.S. 2/NAFS or AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S. 2/A440 or TAS 202 shall not be subject to the requirements of Sections 2403.2 or 2403.3 or 2404.1. Determination of load resistance of glass for specific loads of products not tested and certified in accordance with s. 1714.5.2.1 shall be designed and labeled to comply with ASTM E 1300 in accordance with Section 2404. The label shall designate the type and thickness of glass or glazing material.

1714.5.2.1.1 Test and labeling of skylights. Add to read as shown.

1714.5.2.1.1 Test and labeling of skylights. Exterior skylights shall be tested by an approved independent testing laboratory, and shall be labeled with an approved label identifying the manufacturer, performance characteristics and approved product evaluation entity to indicate compliance with the requirements of the following specification:
AAMA/WDMA 101/IS2/NAFS, Voluntary Performance Specification for Windows, Skylights and Glass Doors, or TAS 202 (HVHZ shall comply with TAS 202).

1714.5.2.2 Supplemental label. Add to read as shown.

1714.5.2.2 Supplemental label. A supplemental temporary label conforming to AAMA 203, Procedural Guide for the Window Inspection and Notification System, shall be acceptable for establishing calculated allowable design pressures higher than indicated on the label required by Section 1714.5.2.1 for window sizes smaller than that required by the ANSI/AAMA/NWWDA 101/I.S.2 test requirements. This supplemental label shall remain on the window until final approval by the building official.

1714.5.3 Exterior door assemblies. Add to read as shown.

1714.5.3 Exterior door assemblies. Exterior door assemblies not covered by Section 1715.4.2 or Section 1714.5.3.1 shall be tested for structural integrity in accordance with ASTM E 330 Procedure A, at a load of 1.5 times the required design pressure load. The load shall be sustained for 10 seconds with no permanent deformation of any main frame or panel member in excess of 0.4 percent of its span after the load is removed. High-velocity hurricane zones shall comply with TAS 202. After each specified loading, there shall be no glass breakage, permanent damage to fasteners, hardware parts, or any other damage which causes the door to be inoperable. The minimum test sizes and minimum design pressures shall be as indicated in Table 1714.5.3. The unit size tested shall qualify all units smaller in width and/or height of the same operation type and be limited to cases where frame, panels and structural members maintain the same profile as tested.

Table 1714.5.3 Minimum Test Sizes, Including Framing. Add to read as shown.

TABLE 1714.5.3
MINIMUM TEST SIZES, INCLUDING FRAMING

Performance Class1	Width × Height (mm)	Width × Height (in.)	Minimum Performance Grade (Design Pressure)
Residential (R)	900 × 2000	(36 × 79)	720 Pa (15 psf)
Light Commercial (LC)	900 × 2100	(36 × 83)	1200 Pa (25 psf)
Commercial (C)	1000 × 2100	(40 × 83)	1440 Pa (30 psf)
Heavy Commercial (HC)	1200 × 2400	(48 × 95)	1920 Pa (40 psf)
Architectural (AW)	1200 × 2400	(48 × 95)	1920 Pa (40 psf)

1. Performance Class and Performance Grade per ANSI/AAMA/NWWDA 101/I.S.2.

1714.5.3.1 Add to read as shown.

1714.5.3.1 Sectional garage doors and rolling doors shall be tested for determination of structural performance under uniform static air pressure difference in accordance with ANSI/DASMA 108, ASTM E 330 Procedure A, or TAS 202. For products tested in accordance with ASTM E 330, testing shall include a load of 1.5 times the required design pressure load sustained for 10 seconds, and acceptance criteria shall be in accordance with ANSI/DASMA 108. (HVHZ shall comply with TAS 202.)

1714.5.3.2 Custom doors. **Add to read as shown.**

1714.5.3.2 Custom doors. Custom (one of a kind) exterior door assemblies shall be tested by an approved testing laboratory or be engineered in accordance with accepted engineering practices.

1714.5.3.3 Add to read as shown.

1714.5.3.3 Door components evaluated by an approved product evaluation entity, certification agency, testing laboratory or engineer may be interchangeable in exterior door assemblies provided that the door component(s) provide equal or greater structural performance as demonstrated by accepted engineering practices.

1714.5.3.3.1 Add to read as shown.

1714.5.3.3.1 Glazed curtain wall, window wall and storefront systems shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of this section and the Laboratory Test requirements of the American Architectural Manufacturers Association (AAMA) Standard 501, HVHZ shall comply with 2411.3.2.1.1.
Exceptions:
1. Door assemblies installed in nonhabitable areas where the door assembly and area are designed to accept water infiltration, need not be tested for water infiltration.
2. Door assemblies installed where the overhang (OH) ratio is equal to or more than 1 need not be tested for water infiltration. The overhang ratio shall be calculated by the following equation:
OH ratio = OH Length/OH Height
where:
OH Length = The horizontal measure of how far an overhang over a door projects out from door's surface.
OH Height = The vertical measure of the distance from the door's sill to the bottom of the overhang over a door.

1714.5.3.3.2 Optional exterior door component testing. Add to read as shown.

1714.5.3.3.2 Optional exterior door component testing. With the exception of HVHZ, exterior side-hinged door assemblies not covered by 1714.5.2 shall have the option to have the components of the assembly tested and rated for structural integrity in accordance with the following specification:
SDI A250.13
Following the structural testing of exterior door components, there shall be no permanent deformation of any perimeter frame or panel member in excess of 0.4 percent of its span after the load is removed. After each specified loading, there shall be no glass breakage, permanent damage to fasteners, hardware parts, or any other damage that causes the door to be inoperable, as applicable.

1714.5.4 Anchorage methods. Add to read as shown.

1714.5.4 Anchorage methods. The methods cited in this section apply only to anchorage of window and door assemblies to the main wind force resisting system.

1714.5.4.1 Anchoring requirements. Add to read as shown.

1714.5.4.1 Anchoring requirements. Window and door assemblies shall be anchored in accordance with the published manufacturer's recommendations to achieve the design pressure specified. Substitute anchoring systems used for substrates not specified by the fenestration manufacturer shall provide equal or greater anchoring performance as demonstrated by accepted engineering practice.

Add to read as shown.

1714.5.4.2 Masonry, concrete or other structural substrate. Where the wood shim or buck thickness is less than 11/2 inches (38 mm), window and door assemblies shall be anchored through the main frame or by jamb clip or subframe system, in accordance with the manufacturer's published installation instructions. Anchors shall be securely fastened directly into the masonry, concrete or other structural substrate material. Unless otherwise tested, bucks shall extend beyond the interior face of the window or door frame such that full support of the frame is provided. Shims shall be made from materials capable of sustaining applicable loads, located and applied in a thickness capable of sustaining applicable loads. Anchors shall be provided to transfer load from the window or door frame to the rough opening substrate.

Where the wood buck thickness is 11/2 inches (38 mm) or greater, the buck shall be securely fastened to transfer load to the masonry, concrete or other structural subtrate and the buck shall extend beyond the interior face of the window or door frame. Window and door assemblies shall be anchored through the main frame or by jamb clip or subframe system or through the flange to the secured wood buck in accordance with the manufacturer's published installation instructions. Unless otherwise tested, bucks shall extend beyond the interior face of the window or door frame such that full support of the frame is provided. Shims shall be made from materials capable of sustaining applicable loads, located and applied in a thickness capable of sustaining applicable loads. Anchors shall be provided to transfer load from the window or door frame assembly to the secured wood buck.

1714.5.4.3 Wood or other approved framing materials. Add to read as shown.

1714.5.4.3 Wood or other approved framing materials. Where the framing material is wood or other approved framing material, window and glass door assemblies shall be anchored through the main frame or by jamb clip or subframe system or through the flange in accordance with the manufacturer's published installation instructions. Shims shall be made from materials capable of sustaining applicable loads, located and applied in a thickness capable of sustaining applicable loads. Anchors shall be provided to transfer load from the window or door frame to the rough opening substrate.

1714.5.5.1 Mullions. Add to read as shown.

1714.5.5.1 Mullions. Mullions, other than mullions which are an integral part of a window or glass door assembly tested and labeled in accordance with Section 1714.5.2.1 shall be tested by an approved testing laboratory in accordance with AAMA 450 or be engineered in accordance with accepted engineering practice.

1714.5.5.1.1 Engineered Mullions. Add to read as shown.

1714.5.5.1.1 Engineered Mullions. Mullions qualified by accepted engineering practice shall comply with the performance criteria in Sections 1714.5.5.2, 1714.5.5.3 and 1714.5.5.4.

1714.5.5.1.2 Mullions tested as stand alone units. Add to read as shown.

1714.5.5.1.2 Mullions tested as stand alone units. Mullions tested as stand alone units in accordance with AAMA 450 shall comply with the performance criteria in Sections 1714.5.5.2, 1714.5.5.3 and 1714.5.5.4.

1714.5.5.1.3 Mullions tested in an assembly. Add to read as shown.

1714.5.5.1.3 Mullions tested in an assembly. Mullions qualified by a test of an entire assembly in accordance with AAMA 450 shall comply with Sections 1714.5.5.2 and 1714.5.5.4

1714.5.5.4 Structural safety factor. Add to read as shown.

1714.5.5.4 Structural safety factor. Mullions shall be capable of resisting a load of one-and-one-half times the design pressure loads applied by the window and door assemblies to be supported without exceeding the appropriate material stress levels. If tested by an approved laboratory, the one and one-half times the design pressure load shall be sustained for 10 seconds, and the permanent deformation shall not exceed 0.4 percent of the mullion span after the one-and-one-half times design pressure load is removed.

1714.6 Test specimens. Change to read as shown.

1714.6 Test specimens. Test specimens and construction shall be representative of the materials, workmanship and details normally used in practice. The properties of the materials used to construct the test assembly shall be determined on the basis of tests on samples taken from the load assembly or on representative samples (when TAS 202 is used a minimum of three specimens) of the materials used to construct the load test assembly. Required tests shall be conducted or witnessed by an approved agency.

1714.7 Installation instruction for exterior windows and doors. Add to read as shown.

1714.7 Installation instruction for exterior windows and doors. Windows and doors shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instruction.

Section 1715 Material and Test Standards

1715.2.1 Overturning resistance. Change to read as shown.

1715.2.1 Overturning resistance. Concrete and clay roof tiles shall be tested to determine their resistance to overturning due to wind in accordance with SBCCI SSTD 11 or TAS 108 (high-velocity hurricane zones shall comply with TAS 108) and Chapter 15.

1715.2.2 Wind tunnel testing. Change to read as shown.

1715.2.2 Wind tunnel testing. When roof tiles do not satisfy the limitations in Chapter 16 for rigid tile, a wind tunnel test shall be used to determine the wind characteristics of the concrete or clay tile roof covering in accordance with SBCCI SSTD 11 or TAS 108 (high-velocity hurricane zones shall comply with TAS 108) and Chapter 15.

Chapter 18 Soils and Foundations

Section 1801 General

1801.1 Scope. Change to read as shown.

1801.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to building and foundation systems in those areas not subject to scour or water pressure by wind and wave action. Buildings and foundations subject to such scour or water pressure loads shall be designed in accordance with Chapter 16.
Exception: Buildings and structures located within the high-velocity hurricane zone shall comply with the provisions of Sections 1816 through 1834.

1801.2.1 Foundation design for seismic overturning. Change to read as shown.

1801.2.1 Foundation design for seismic overturning. Reserved.

1802.2.6 Seismic Design Category C. Change to read as shown.

1802.2.6 Seismic Design Category C. Reserved.

1802.2.7 Seismic Design Category D, E or F. Change to read as shown.

1802.2.7 Seismic Design Category D, E or F. Reserved.

1803.4 Grading and fill-in floodways. Change to read as shown.

1803.4 Grading and fill-in floodways. See Section 3110.

Table 1804.2 Allowable Foundation and Lateral Pressure. Change to read as shown.

Table 1804.2 Allowable Foundation and Lateral Pressure

a. Coefficient to be multiplied by the dead load.

b. Lateral sliding resistance value to be multiplied by the contact area, as limited by Section 1804.3.

c. Where the building official determines that in-place soils with an allowable bearing capacity of less than 1,500 psf (72 KPa) are likely to be present at the site, the allowable bearing capacity shall be determined by a soils investigation.

d. An increase of one-third is permitted when using the alternate load combinations in Section 1605.3.2 that include wind loads.

1805.4.2.2 Footing seismic ties. Change to read as shown.

1805.4.2.2 Footing seismic ties. Reserved.

Table 1805.4.2 Footings Supporting Walls of Light-frame Construction. Change to read as shown.

Table 1805.4.2 Footings Supporting Walls of Light-frame Construction

a. Depth of footings shall be in accordance with Section 1805.2.

b. The ground under the floor is permitted to be excavated to the elevation of the top of the footing.

c. Interior-stud-bearing walls are permitted to be supported by isolated footings. The footing width and length shall be twice the width shown in this table, and footings shall be spaced not more than 6 feet on center.

d. Reserved.

~~d~~e. For thickness of foundation walls, see Section 1805.5.

~~e~~f. Footings are permitted to support a roof in addition to the stipulated number of floors. Footings supporting roof only shall be as required for supporting one floor.

~~f~~g. Plain concrete footings for Group R-3 occupancies are permitted to be 6 inches thick.

1805.5.1.3 Rubble stone. Change to read as shown.

1805.5.1.3 Rubble stone. Foundation walls of rough or random rubble stone shall not be less than 16 inches (406 mm) thick.

1805.5.5 Seismic requirements. Change to read as shown.

1805.5.5 Seismic requirements. Reserved.

1805.9 Seismic requirements. Change to read as shown.

1805.9 Seismic requirements. Reserved.

Section 1806 Retaining Walls

1806.1 General. Add to read as shown.

1806.1 General. Walls built to retain or support the lateral pressure of earth or water or other superimposed loads shall be designed and constructed of masonry, concrete, steel sheet piling or other approved materials.

1806.2 Design. Add to read as shown.

1806.2 Design. Retaining walls shall be designed to resist the design lateral soil loads in Section 1610, including both dead and live load surcharges to which such walls are subjected, and to ensure stability against overturning, sliding, excessive foundation pressure and water uplift.

1806.3 Hydrostatic pressure. Add to read as shown.

1806.3 Hydrostatic pressure. Unless drainage is provided, the hydrostatic head of the water pressure shall be assumed to be equal to the height of the wall.

1806.4 Reinforced masonry retaining walls. Add to read as shown.

1806.4 Reinforced masonry retaining walls. Vertical reinforcement for masonry retaining walls shall comply with Table 1806.4 or shall be designed in accordance with ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402. Masonry shall be fully grouted with a minimum f'm of 1,500 psi (10 343 kPa). Mortar for masonry shall be Type M or S and laid in running bond. The specified location of the reinforcement shall equal or exceed the effective depth distance, d, noted in Table 1806.4 and shall be measured from the exposed side of the wall to the center of the vertical reinforcement. Footings for reinforced masonry retaining walls shall be designed in accordance with ACI 318.

1806.5 Segmental retaining walls. Add to read as shown.

1806.5 Segmental retaining walls. Segmental retaining walls shall be designed in accordance with NCMA Design Manual for Segmental Retaining Walls.

Table 1806.4 Reinforcement For Masonry Retaining Walls Add to read as shown.

TABLE 1806.4
REINFORCEMENT FOR MASONRY RETAINING WALLSa

Nominal Wall thickness in. (mm)	Wall depth, H, ft (m)	Reinforcement size & spacing for equivalent fluid weight of soil, pcf (kN/m3), of:		
		30 (4.7)	45 (7.1)	60 (9.4)
8 (203)	4.0 (1.2) 4.7 (1.4) 5.3 (1.6) 6.0 (1.8) 6.7 (2.0)	#4 at 64 in. #4 at 40 in. #4 at 24 in. #5 at 24 in. #5 at 16 in.	#4 at 40 in. #4 at 24 in. #4 at 16 in. #6 at 16 in. #6 at 8 in.	#4 at 32 in. #4 at 16 in. #5 at 16 in. #8 at 16 in. =
10 (254)	4.0 (1.2)	#4 at 72 in.	#4 at 64 in.	#4 at 48 in.

	4.7 (1.4) 5.3 (1.6) 6.0 (1.8) 6.7 (2.0) 7.3 (2.2) 8.0 (2.4)	#4 at 56 in. #4 at 40 in. #4 at 24 in. #4 at 16 in. #5 at 24 in. #5 at 16 in.	#4 at 40 in. #4 at 24 in. #4 at 16 in. #5 at 16 in. #6 at 16 in. #6 at 8 in.	#4 at 24 in. #4 at 16 in. #5 at 16 in. #6 at 16 in. #6 at 8 in. =
12 (305)	4.0 (1.2) 4.7 (1.4) 5.3 (1.6) 6.0 (1.8) 6.7 (2.0) 7.3 (2.2) 8.0 (2.4) 8.7 (2.7) 9.3 (2.8)	#4 at 72 in. #4 at 72 in. #4 at 48 in. #4 at 32 in. #4 at 24 in. #4 at 16 in. #5 at 24 in. #5 at 16 in. #6 at 16 in.	#4 at 72 in. #4 at 48 in. #4 at 32 in. #4 at 24 in. #4 at 16 in. #5 at 16 in. #5 at 16 in. #7 at 16 in. #7 at 8 in.	#4 at 64 in. #4 at 40 in. #4 at 24 in. #4 at 16 in. #5 at 16 in. #6 at 16 in. #7 at 16 in. #7 at 8 in. =

a. Based on fully grouted masonry; f ‘m = 1500 psi (10.3 MPa); d = 5 in., 7 in. and 9 in. (127, 178 and 229 mm) for wall thicknesses of 8, 10, and 12 in. (203, 254, and 305 mm), respectively; level backfill to top of wall.

Section 1807 Dampproofing and Waterproofing

1807.1.2.1 Flood hazard areas. Change to read as shown.

1807.1.2.1 Flood hazard areas. See Section 3110.

1807.4.3 Drainage discharge. Change to read as shown.

1807.4.3 Drainage discharge. The floor base and foundation perimeter drain shall discharge by gravity or mechanical means into an approved drainage system that complies with the *Florida Building Code, Plumbing.*
Exception: Where a site is located in well-drained gravel or sand/gravel mixture soils, a dedicated drainage system is not required.

Section 1808 Pier and Pile Foundations

1808.2.22 Special Inspection. Change to read as shown.

1808.2.22 Special Inspection. Reserved.

1808.2.23 Seismic design of piers or piles. Change to read as shown.

1808.2.23 Seismic design of piers or piles. Reserved.

Section 1809 Driven Pile Foundations

1809.2.2.2.1 Seismic reinforcement in seismic design category C. Change to read as shown.

1809.2.2.2.1 Seismic reinforcement in seismic design category C. Reserved.

1809.2.2.2.2 Seismic reinforcement in seismic design category D, E or F. Change to read as shown.

1809.2.2.2.2 Seismic reinforcement in seismic design category D, E or F. Reserved.

1809.2.3.2.1 Design in Seismic design category C. Change to read as shown.

1809.2.3.2.1 Design in Seismic design category C. Reserved.

1809.2.3.2.2 Design in seismic design category D. Change to read as shown.

1809.2.3.2.2 Design in seismic design category D. Reserved.

Section 1810 Cast-in-Place Concrete Pile Foundations

1810.1.2.1 Reinforcement in seismic design category. Change to read as shown.

1810.1.2.1 Reinforcement in seismic design category. Reserved.

1810.1.2.2 Reinforcement in Seismic design category. Change to read as shown.

1810.1.2.2 Reinforcement in Seismic design category. Reserved.

1810.3.5 Reinforcement in seismic design category C, D, E or F. Change to read as shown.

1810.3.5 Reinforcement in seismic design category C, D, E or F. Reserved.

1810.5.4.1 Reserved. Change to read as shown.

1810.6.4.1 Reserved.

Section 1811 Composite Piles

1811.5 Seismic reinforcement. Change to read as shown.

1811.5 Seismic reinforcement. Reserved.

Sections 1813 – 1815 Reserved. Add to read as shown.

Sections 1813 – 1815 Reserved.

Section 1816 Termite Protection. Add to read as shown.

Section 1816 Termite Protection

1816.1 Termite protection. Add to read as shown.

1816.1 Termite protection. Termite protection shall be provided by registered termiticides, including soil applied pesticides, baiting systems, and pesticides applied to wood, or other approved methods of termite protection labeled for use as a preventative treatment to new construction. See Section 202, Registered Termiticide. Upon completion of the application of the termite protective treatment, a certificate of compliance shall be issued to the building department by the licensed pest control company that contains the following statement: "The building has received a complete treatment for the prevention of subterranean termites. Treatment is in accordance with rules and laws established by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services."

1816.1.1 Add to read as shown.

1816.1.1 If soil treatment is used for subterranean termite prevention, the initial chemical soil treatment inside the foundation perimeter shall be done after all excavation, backfilling and compaction is complete.

1816.1.2 Add to read as shown.

1816.1.2 If soil treatment is used for subterranean termite prevention, soil area disturbed after initial chemical soil treatment shall be retreated with a chemical soil treatment, including spaces boxed or formed.

1816.1.3 Add to read as shown.

1816.1.3 If soil treatment is used for subterranean termite prevention, space in concrete floors boxed out or formed for the subsequent installation of plumbing traps, drains or any other purpose shall be created by using plastic or metal permanently placed forms of sufficient depth to eliminate any planned soil disturbance after initial chemical soil treatment.

1816.1.4 Add to read as shown.

1816.1.4 If soil treatment is used for subterranean termite prevention, chemically treated soil shall be protected with a minimum 6 millimeter vapor retarder to protect against rainfall dilution. If rainfall occurs before vapor retarder placement, retreatment is required. Any work, including placement of reinforcing steel, done after chemical treatment until the concrete floor is poured, shall be done in such manner as to avoid penetrating or disturbing treated soil.

1816.1.5 Add to read as shown.

1816.1.5 If soil treatment is used for subterranean termite prevention, concrete overpour or mortar accumulated along the exterior foundation perimeter shall be removed prior to exterior chemical soil treatment, to enhance vertical penetration of the chemicals.

1816.1.6 Add to read as shown.

1816.1.6 If soil treatment is used for subterranean termite prevention, chemical soil treatments shall also be applied under all exterior concrete or grade within 1 foot (305 mm) of the primary structure sidewalls. Also, a vertical chemical barrier shall be applied promptly after construction is completed, including initial landscaping and irrigation/sprinkler installation. Any soil disturbed after the chemical vertical barrier is applied shall be promptly retreated.

1816.1.7 Add to read as shown.

1816.1.7 If a registered termiticide formulated and registered as a bait system is used for subterranean termite prevention, Sections 1816.1.1 through 1816.1.6 do not apply; however, a signed contract assuring the installation, maintenance and monitoring of the baiting system for a minimum of five years from the issue of the certificate of occupancy shall be provided to the building official prior to the pouring of the slab, and the system must be installed prior to final building approval. If the baiting system directions for use require a monitoring phase prior to installation of the pesticide active ingredient, the installation of the monitoring phase components shall be deemed to constitute installation of the system.

1816.1.8 Add to read as shown.

1816.1.8 If a registered termiticide formulated and registered as a wood treatment is used for subterranean termite prevention, Sections 1816.1.1 through 1816.1.6 do not apply. Application of the wood treatment termiticide shall be as required by label directions for use, and must be completed prior to final building approval.

1816.2 Penetration. Add to read as shown.

1816.2 Penetration. Protective sleeves around metallic piping penetrating concrete slab-on-grade floors shall not be of cellulose-containing materials and, if soil treatment is used for subterranean termite protection, shall receive application of a termiticide in annular space between sleeve and pipe.

Section 1817 through Section 1834, HVHZ. Add to read as shown. See the 2004 Florida Building Code.

Section 1817 through Section 1834, HVHZ

Chapter 19 Concrete

Section 1901 General

1901.1 Scope. Change to read as shown.

1901.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall govern the materials, quality control, design and construction of concrete used in structures.
Exception: Buildings and structures located within the high-velocity hurricane zone shall comply with the provisions of Sections 1917 and 1919 through 1929.

1901.5 Special inspection. Change to read as shown.

1901.5 Special inspection. Reserved.

Section 1908 Modifications to ACI 318. Change to read as shown.

Section 1908 Modifications to ACI 318. Reserved.

Section 1910 Minimum Slab Provisions

1910.2 Joints. Add to read as shown.

1910.2 Joints. Concrete slabs on ground shall be provided with joints in accordance with ACI 224.3R or other approved methods. Joints shall be designed by an architect or engineer.

Exception: Joints are not required in unreinforced plain concrete slabs on ground or in slabs for one- and two-family dwellings complying with one of the following:

1. Concrete slabs on ground containing synthetic fiber reinforcement. Fiber lengths and dosage amounts shall comply with one of the following

(1) Fiber lengths shall be 1/2 inch to 2 inches (13 to 51 mm) in length. Dosage amounts shall be from 0.75 to 1.5 pounds per cubic yard (0.45 to 0.89 kg/m3) in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Synthetic fibers shall comply with ASTM C 1116. The manufacturer or supplier shall provide certification of compliance with ASTM C 1116 when requested by the building official; or,
(2) Fiber length shall be from 1/2 inch to 2 inches (13 mm to 51 mm) in length, monofilament or fibrillated. Dosage amounts shall be from 0.5 to 1.5 pounds per cubic yard (0.30 to 0.89 kg/m3) to achieve minimum 40 percent reduction of plastic shrinkage cracking of concrete versus a control mix in accordance with ICBO AC32. Independent test results using minimum six (6) test specimens shall be provided to the building official showing compliance with ICBO A32. Synthetic fiber shall comply with ASTM C1116, Paragraph 4.1.3, Type III. The manufacturer or supplier shall provide certification of compliance with ASTM C1116 when requested by building official.
2. Concrete slabs on ground containing 6x6 W1.4 × W1.4 welded wire reinforcement fabric located in the middle to the upper one-third of the slab. Welded wire reinforcement fabric shall be supported with approved materials or supports at spacings not to exceed 3 feet (914 mm) or in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Welded plain wire reinforcement fabric for concrete shall conform to ASTM A 185, Standard Specification for Steel Welded Wire Reinforcement Fabric, Plain, for Concrete Reinforcement.

Section 1917 Lightweight Insulation Concrete Fill. Add to read as shown.

Section 1917 Lightweight Insulation Concrete Fill

1917.1 Lightweight Insulating concrete fill. Add to read as shown.

1917.1 Lightweight Insulating concrete fill. Material produced with or without aggregate additions to portland cement, water and air to form a hardened material possessing insulating qualities, which, when oven dried shall have a unit weight no greater than 50 pcf (801 kg/m3).

1917.1.1 Aggregate lightweight insulating concrete. Add to read as shown.

1917.1.1 Aggregate lightweight insulating concrete. Insulating concrete fill formulated predominantly with perlite, vermiculite or expanded polystyrene beads. It shall have a minimum compressive strength of 125 psi (861.8 kPa) when tested in compliance with ASTM C 495 and C 796.

1917.1.2 Cellular lightweight insulating concrete. Add to read as shown.

1917.1.2 Cellular lightweight insulating concrete. Insulating concrete fill formulated by mixing a hydrated cementitious matrix around noninterconnecting air cells created by the addition of foam concentrates formed from hydrolyzed proteins or synthetic surfactants. The cured cellular lightweight insulating concrete shall have minimum compressive strength of 160 psi (1103 kPa) when tested in compliance with ASTM C 495 and C 796.

1917.1.3 Cellular/aggregate (Hybrid) lightweight insulating concrete. Add to read as shown.

1917.1.3 Cellular/aggregate (Hybrid) lightweight insulating concrete. Insulated concrete fill formulated by combining foam concentrates with low density aggregates to import properties of both aggregate and cellular lightweight insulating fill. It shall have a minimum compressive strength of 200 psi (1379 kPa) when tested in compliance with ASTM C 495 and C 796.

1917.1.4 Walkability. Add to read as shown.

1917.1.4 Walkability. A term defining the ability of lightweight insulating fill to withstand anticipated construction traffic during the roof membrane application without significant indentations in the lightweight insulating concrete fill surface.

1917.2 Inspection. Add to read as shown.

1917.2 Inspection.

1917.2.1 Add to read as shown.

1917.2.1 Application of all lightweight insulating concrete fill roof decks shall be by applicators approved by the lightweight insulating concrete deck manufacturer. Product Approval shall be required for all lightweight insulation concrete fill systems.

1917.2.2 Add to read as shown.

1917.2.2 The permit holder shall notify the building official 48 hours prior to the pouring of lightweight insulating concrete fill.

1917.2.3 Add to read as shown.

1917.2.3 The permit holder shall make available to the building official a job log with the following minimum items.
1. Cast density recordings/hour.
2. Product evaluation for application.
3. Date and job locations identified.
4. Results of any field test conducted.

1917.2.4 Add to read as shown.

1917.2.4 The building official shall have clear access and clear path at his or her option for a walkability inspection of lightweight insulating concrete fill 24 hours after placement.

1917.3 Testing. Add to read as shown.

1917.3 Testing. The building official may require tests of the lightweight insulating concrete fill to confirm the fastener withdrawal resistance, compressive strength or drainage ability.

1917.3.1 Add to read as shown.

1917.3.1 Existing roof assemblies to receive lightweight insulating concrete fill other than galvanized G-90 steel deck or structural concrete deck shall be tested for uplift for adhesion to the substrate to confirm compliance with design pressure.

1917.4 Add to read as shown.

1917.4 Materials and limitations of use. Lightweight insulating concrete fill, in conjunction with galvanized formed steel sheets, shall not be used as a roof deck in areas where highly corrosive chemicals are used or stored.

1917.4.1 Add to read as shown.

1917.4.1 Lightweight insulating concrete fill shall be poured over bottom slotted galvanized (G-90) steel decking as follows; cellular, 0.5 percent open; hybrid, 0.75 percent open, aggregate 1.5 percent open. No lightweight insulating concrete shall be poured over a painted or non-galvanized steel deck.
1. Lightweight insulating concrete fill over structural concrete slabs, twin tees, precast units or other non venting substrates shall be vented, to allow the escape of excess moisture.

1917.4.2 Add to read as shown.

1917.4.2 Minimum thickness of lightweight insulating concrete fill shall be 2 inches (51 mm) over the top plane of the substrate unless otherwise specified in the product approval. In all cases, lightweight insulating concrete shall be of sufficient thickness to receive the specific base ply fastener throughout the roof deck.

1917.4.3 Add to read as shown.

1917.4.3 Minimum compressive strength at 28 days shall be as follows:
1. Aggregate concrete 125 psi (5985 Pa).
2. Cellular type: nailed base sheet 160 psi (7661 Pa).
3. Cellular type: adhered membrane systems 250 psi (11 970 Pa).

1917.4.4 Add to read as shown.

1917.4.4 Galvanized coatings of formed steel sheets shall be in accordance with ASTM A 525 with a minimum coating designation of G-90. Base steel shall conform to ASTM A 446, grade A, B, C, D or greater and ASTM A 611 C, D or E.

1917.4.5 Add to read as shown.

1917.4.5 Chemical admixtures shall be in compliance with ASTM C 494. Calcium chloride or any admixture containing chloride salts shall not be used in insulating concrete. Fiber reinforcement may be used to control cracking. Mineral admixtures shall conform to ASTM C 618.

1917.4.6 Add to read as shown.

1917.4.6 Vermiculite or perlite shall be in compliance with ASTM C 332, Group I. Foam concentrates shall be in compliance with ASTM C 796 and ASTM C 869.

1917.4.7 Add to read as shown.

1917.4.7 Mixing, placing and finishing shall be in compliance with the deck system Product Approval. Slurry coating, two-density casting and double casting shall be acceptable per the specific manufacturer's recommendations.

1917.4.8 Add to read as shown.

1917.4.8 If the lightweight insulating concrete deck is to receive product approval for a direct-adhered roofing system, the deck surface shall be prepared to the requirements set forth in the roof system Product Approval.

1917.4.9 Add to read as shown.

1917.4.9 All base ply fasteners for use in lightweight insulating concrete roof decks shall have a Product Approval for use with the specific lightweight insulating concrete roof system in compliance with manufacturer's recommendations and the design pressure of Section 1609.

1917.4.10 Add to read as shown.

1917.4.10 The lightweight insulating concrete fill fastener withdrawal shall have a minimum resistance for new pours of:
1. Sixty pounds (267 N) in 28 days when the fastener is installed and allowed to age in the concrete.
2. Forty pounds (178 N) at time of roofing.

1917.4.11 Add to read as shown.

1917.4.11 Lightweight insulating concrete fill system expansion joint shall be provided at the following locations:
1. Where expansion or contraction joints are provided in the structural assembly.
2. Where steel framing, structural steel, or decking change direction.
3. Where separate wings of "L," "U," "T" or similar configurations exist.
4. Where the type of decking changes (for example, where a precast concrete deck and a steel deck abut).
5. Whenever additions are connected to existing buildings.
6. At junctions where interior heating conditions change.
7. Wherever differential movement between vertical walls and the roof deck may occur.

1917.4.12 Add to read as shown.

1917.4.12 Insulation board with lightweight insulating concrete fill shall conform to Type I expanded polystyrene insulation as defined in ASTM C 578.
1. Installation of insulating board in conjunction with lightweight insulating concrete shall comply with uplift requirements set forth in Section 1609. Insulation panels shall be placed in a minimum 1/8-inch (3.2 mm) slurry bed of insulating concrete while the material is still in a plastic state and shall be covered with insulating concrete within the same work day of placement of the insulating panel. The minimum 2-inch (51 mm) continuous pour is required so as not to compromise the diagram design. Insulation panels shall be provided with holes and/or slots for keying and/or slots for venting.

1917.4.13 Add to read as shown.

1917.4.13 Reinforcing mesh shall be provided when necessary to meet fire-rating and/or special structural design requirements. Refer to a specific Product Approval for the specific requirements applicable to the product being installed.
1. Fibers may be added where control of plastic shrinkage and cracking is required. Refer to the Product Approval for the specific requirements applicable to the product being installed.

Section 1918 Special Wind Provisions for Concrete. Add to read as shown.

Section 1918 Special Wind Provisions For Concrete

1918.1 Reinforced concrete components. Add to read as shown.

1918.1 Reinforced concrete components. The design and construction of reinforced concrete components for buildings sited in areas with a basic wind speed greater than 100 mph (45 m/s) in accordance with Figure 1609 shall conform to the requirements of ACI 318 or with Section 1609.1.1, Exception 3 as applicable, except as modified in this section.

1918.2 Insulated concrete form wall. Add to read as shown.

1918.2 Insulated concrete form wall. Insulated concrete form (ICF) wall construction for buildings shall be in accordance with ACI318 or with 1609.1.1, Exception 3 as applicable.

1918.3 Gable endwalls. Add to read as shown.

1918.3 Gable endwalls.

1918.3.1 General. Add to read as shown.

1918.3.1 General. Gable endwalls shall be structurally continuous between points of lateral support.

1918.3 Gable endwalls. Add to read as shown.

1918.3.2 Cathedral endwalls. Gable endwalls adjacent to cathedral ceilings shall be structurally continuous from the uppermost floor to ceiling diaphragm or to the roof diaphragm.

Section 1919 through Section 1929, HVHZ. Add as Florida specific. See 2004 Florida Building Code.

Section 1919 through Section 1929, HVHZ

Chapter 20 Light Metal Alloys

Section 2001 General. Change to read as shown.

2001.1 Scope. Provisions of this chapter shall govern the quality, design, fabrication and erection of light metal alloys used in building construction.

Exception: Buildings and structures located within the high-velocity hurricane zone shall comply with the provisions of Section 2003.

Section 2002 Materials

2002.1 General. Change to read as shown.

2002.1 General. The quality, design, fabrication and erection of aluminum used structurally in buildings or structures shall conform to good engineering practice, the provisions of this chapter and other applicable requirements of this code.
Exception: All buildings located within the high-velocity hurricane zone shall comply with the requirements of Section 2003.

2002.2 Structural aluminum construction. Add to read as shown.

2002.2 Structural aluminum construction. The design, fabrication and assembly of structural aluminum for buildings or structures shall conform to AA ASM 35 and Specifications for Aluminum Structures, Aluminum Design Manual, Part 1-A and 1-B, of the Aluminum Association. The use of aluminum alloys not listed in the manual shall be permitted provided their standard of performance is not less than those required in the manual and the performance is substantiated to the satisfaction of the building official.

2002.2.1 Definitions. Add to read as shown.

2002.2.1 Definitions
PRIMARY MEMBER. Structural framing members providing structural support to other members and/or surfaces of a structure including, but not limited to beams, posts, columns, joists, structural gutters, headers, purlins etc.
SECONDARY MEMBERS. Structural framing members which do not provide basic support for the entire structure, generally including, but not limited to, such members as kickplate rails, chair rails, roof or wall panels, etc.
STRUCTURAL MEMBERS. Members or sections that provide support of to an assembly and/or resist applied loads.

2002.3 Screen enclosures. Add to read as shown.

2002.3 Screen enclosures.

2002.3.1 Add to read as shown.

2002.3.1 Actual wall thickness of extruded aluminum members shall be not less than 0.040 inch (1 mm).

2002.3.2 Add to read as shown.

2002.3.2 Reserved.

2002.3.3 Vinyl and acrylic panels shall be removable. Add to read as shown.

2002.3.3 Vinyl and acrylic panels shall be removable. Removable panels shall be identified as removable by a decal. The identification decal shall essentially state "Removable panel SHALL be removed when wind speeds exceed 75 mph (34 m/s)." Decals shall be placed such that the decal is visible when the panel is installed.

2002.4 Loads. Add to read as shown.

2002.4 Loads. Structural members supporting screened enclosures shall be designed for wind in either of two orthogonal directions using the pressures given in Table 2002.4. Each primary member shall also be designed for a 300 lb (1.33 kN) load applied vertically downward along any 1 ft (0.3 m) of any member, not occurring simultaneously with wind load.

Table 2002.4 Design Wind Pressures for Aluminum Screened Enclosures. Change to read as shown.

Table 2002.4 Design Wind Pressures For Aluminum Screened Enclosures1,2,3

	Basic Wind Speed (mph)											
	100		110		120		130		140		150	
Surface	Exposure Category (B or C) Design Pressure (psf)											
	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C
Horizontal Pressure on Windward Surfaces	12	17	13	18	15	21	18	25	21	29	24	33
Horizontal Pressure on Leeward Surfaces	10	13	10	14	13	17	14	19	15	23	18	27
Vertical Pressure – Screen Surfaces	3	5	4	5	4	6	5	7	6	8	7	9
Vertical Pressure – Solid Surfaces	10	14	11	15	13	18	15	21	17	24	20	28

For SI: 1 pound per square foot = 9.479 kN/m2.

NOTES:

1. Pressures include importance factors determined in accordance with Table 1604.5.
2. Pressures apply to enclosures with a mean enclosure roof height of 30 feet (10 m) or less. For other heights, multiply the pressures in this table by the factors in Table 2002.4A.
3. Apply horizontal pressures to the area of the enclosure projected on a vertical plane normal to the assumed wind direction, simultaneously inward on the windward side and outward on the leeward side.
4. Apply vertical pressures upward and downward to the area of the enclosure projected on a horizontal plane.
5. Apply horizontal pressures simultaneously with vertical pressures.

6. Table pressures are MWFRS Loads. The design of solid roof panels and their attachments shall be based on component and cladding loads for enclosed or partially enclosed structures as appropriate.
7. Table pressures apply for all screen densities up to 20X20X.013" mesh. For greater densities use pressures for enclosed buildings.
8. Table pressures may be interpolated using ASCE 7 methodology.

2002.4.1 Add to read as shown.

2002.4.1 The following design guides shall be accepted as conforming to accepted engineering practices:
AAF Guide to Aluminum Construction in High Wind Areas.

2002.5 Add to read as shown.

2002.5 Wall panels. The minimum thickness for formed sheet aluminum structural wall panels shall be not less than 0.024 inch (0.6 mm), subject to approved tolerances.

2002.6 Sunrooms. Add to read as shown.

2002.6 Sunrooms. Sunrooms shall comply with AAMA/NPEA/NSA 2100 with the structural requirements and testing provisions of Chapter 5 modified to incorporate ASCE 7.

Section 2003 High-Velocity Hurricane Zones – Aluminum. Add to read as shown.

Section 2003 High-Velocity Hurricane Zones- Aluminum

Chapter 21 Masonry

Section 2101 General

2101.1 Scope. This chapter shall govern the materials, design, construction and quality of masonry.
Exception: Buildings and structures located within the high-velocity hurricane zone shall comply with the provisions of Sections 2114 and Sections 2118 through 2122.

2101.2.3 Prestressed masonry. Prestressed masonry shall be designed in accordance with Chapters 1 and 4 of ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402.

2101.2.7 Prescriptive methods. Masonry construction is permitted in accordance with applicable standards reference in Section 1609.1.1.

Section 2102 Definitions and Notations

SHEAR WALL. A wall designed to resist lateral forces parallel to the plane of the wall.

Section 2104 Construction

2104.1.9 Bracing of masonry. Bracing that will ensure stability of masonry during construction shall be provided and installed. Bracing shall be in accordance with the Standard Practice for Bracing Masonry Walls Under Construction.

Exceptions:

1. Bracing shall not be required for the unsupported wall heights specified in the Standard Practice for Bracing Masonry Walls Under Construction, Appendix A, when an evacuation system complying with the Standard Practice for Bracing Masonry Walls Under Construction with Commentary is provided.

2.Walls 8 feet (2438 mm) and less in height above grade shall not require bracing.

Section 2105 Quality Assurance

2105.1 General. A quality assurance program shall be used to ensure that the constructed masonry is in compliance with the construction documents.

Section 2106 Seismic Design. Change to read as shown.

Section 2106 Seismic Design. Reserved

Section 2107 Working Stress Design

2107.1 General. Change to read as shown.

2107.1 General. The design of masonry structures using allowable stress design shall comply with Section 2106 and the requirements of Chapters 1 and 2 of ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402 except as modified by Sections 2107.2 through 2107.8.

Exception: Where inspections are performed by a local building department in accordance with 105, the provisions of ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Chapter 1, Section 1.14, shall not apply unless specified by the architect or engineer.

2107.4 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Section 2.1.6. Change to read as shown.

2107.4 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Section 2.1.6, columns.
Add the following text to Section 2.1.6:
2.1.6.6 Light-frame construction. Masonry columns used only to support light-frame roofs of carports, porches, sheds or similar structures with a maximum area of 450 square feet (41.8 m2) are permitted to be designed and constructed as follows:
1. Concrete masonry materials shall be in accordance with Section 2103.1 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*. Clay or shale masonry units shall be in accordance with Section 2103.2 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*.
2. The nominal cross-sectional dimension of columns shall not be less than 8 inches (203 mm).
3. Columns shall be reinforced with not less than one No. 4 bar centered in each cell of the column.
4. Columns shall be grouted solid.
5. Columns shall not exceed 12 feet (3658 mm) in height.

6. Roofs shall be anchored to the columns. Such anchorage shall be capable of resisting the design loads specified in Chapter 16 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*.
7. Where such columns are required to resist uplift loads, the columns shall be anchored to their footings with two No. 4 bars extending a minimum of 24 inches (610 mm) into the columns and bent horizontally a minimum of 15 inches (381 mm) in opposite directions into the footings. One of these bars is permitted to be the reinforcing bar specified in Item 3 above. The total weight of a column and its footing shall not be less than 1.5 times the design uplift load.

2107.5 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Section 2.1.10.7.1.1, lap splices. Change to read as shown.

2107.5 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Section 2.1.10.7.1.1, lap splices. Modify Section 2.1.10.7.1.1 as follows:
2.1.10.7.1.1 The minimum length of lap splices for reinforcing bars in tension or compression, *ld*, shall be $ld = 0.002dbfs$ **(Equation 21-2)**
For SI: $ld = 0.29dbfs$
but not less than 12 inches (305 mm). In no case shall the length of the lapped splice be less than 40 bar diameters.
where:
db = Diameter of reinforcement, inches (mm).
fs = Computed stress in reinforcement due to design loads, psi (MPa).

In regions of moment where the design tensile stresses in the reinforcement are greater than 80 percent of the allowable steel tension stress, *Fs*, the lap length of splices shall be increased not less than 50 percent of the minimum required length. Other equivalent means of stress transfer to accomplish the same 50 percent increase shall be permitted to be used.

Where epoxy coated bars are used, lap length shall be increased by 50 percent.

Section 2108 Strength Design of Masonry

2108.1 General. Change to read as shown.

2108.1 General. The design of masonry structures using strength design shall comply with Section 2106 and the requirements of Chapters 1 and 3 of ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, except as modified by Sections 2108.2 through 2108.4.
Exception:
1. AAC masonry shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 1 and Appendix A of ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402.
2. Where inspections are performed by a local building department in accordance with 105, the provisions of ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Chapter 1, Section 1.14, shall not apply unless specified by the architect or engineer.

Section 2109 Empirical Design of Masonry

2109.1.1 Limitat6ions. Change to read as shown.

2109.1.1 Limitations. The use of empirical design of masonry shall be limited as follows:
1. Empirical design shall not be used for masonry elements that are part of the lateral-force-resisting system where the basic wind speed exceeds 100 mph (79 m/s).
2. Empirical design shall not be used for interior masonry elements that are not part of the lateral force- resisting system in buildings other than enclosed buildings as defined in Chapter 6 of ASCE 7 in:
   2.1. Buildings over 180 feet (55 100 mm) in height.
   2.2. Buildings over 60 feet (18 400 mm) in height where the basic wind speed exceeds 90 mph (40 m/s).
   2.3. Buildings over 35 feet (10 700 mm) in height where the basic wind speed exceeds 100 mph (45 m/s).
   2.4. Where the basic wind speed exceeds 100 mph (79 m/s).
3. Empirical design shall not be used for exterior masonry elements that are not part of the lateral force-resisting system and that are more than 35 feet (10 700 mm) above ground:
   3.1. Buildings over 180 feet (55 100 mm) in height.
   3.2. Buildings over 60 feet (18 400 mm) in height where the basic wind speed exceeds 90 mph (40 m/s).
   3.3. Buildings over 35 feet (10 700 mm) in height where the basic wind speed exceeds 100 mph (45 m/s).
4. Empirical design shall not be used for exterior masonry elements that are less than or equal to 35 feet (10 700 mm) above ground where the basic wind speed exceeds 100 mph (79 m/s).
5. Empirical design shall only be used when the resultant of gravity loads is within the center third of the wall thickness and within the central area bounded by lines at one-third of each cross-sectional dimension of foundation piers.
6. Empirical design shall not be used for AAC masonry. In buildings that exceed one or more of the above limitations, masonry shall be designed in accordance with the engineered design provisions of Section 2107 or 2108 or the foundation wall provisions of Section 1805.5.

Section 2110 Glass Unit Masonry

2110.1.1 Limitations. Change to read as shown.

2110.1.1 Limitations. Solid or hollow approved glass block shall not be used in fire walls, party walls, fire barriers or fire partitions, or for load-bearing construction. Such blocks shall be erected with mortar and reinforcement in metal channel-type frames, structural frames, masonry or concrete recesses, embedded panel anchors as provided for both exterior and interior walls or other approved joint materials. Wood strip framing shall not be used in walls required to have a fire-resistance rating by other provisions of this code.
Exceptions:
1. Glass-block assemblies having a fire protection rating of not less than 3/4 hour shall be permitted as opening protectives in accordance with Section 715 in fire barriers and fire partitions that have a required fire-resistance rating of 1 hour or less and do not enclose exit stairways or exit passageways.
2. Glass-block assemblies as permitted in Section 404.5, Exception 2.

3. Fire tested and listed glass unit masonry shall be permitted for use in accordance with its listing.

Section 2111 Masonry Fireplaces

2111.3 Seismic reinforcing. Add to read as shown.

2111.3 Seismic reinforcing. Reserved

2111.4 Seismic anchorage. Add to read as shown.

2111.4 Seismic anchorage. Reserved

Section 2113 Masonry Chimneys

2113.3 Seismic reinforcing. Change to read as shown.

2113.3 Seismic reinforcing. Reserved.

2113.3.1 Vertical reinforcing. Change to read as shown.

2113.3.1 Vertical reinforcing. Reserved.

2113.3.2 Horizontal reinforcing. Change to read as shown.

2113.3.2 Horizontal reinforcing. Reserved.

2113.4 Seismic anchorage. Change to read as shown.

2113.4 Seismic anchorage. Reserved.

2113.4.1 Anchorage. Change to read as shown.

2113.4.1 Anchorage. Reserved.

Section 2114 TERMITE INSPECTION. Add to read as shown.

Section 2114 TERMITE INSPECTION

2114.1 Cleaning. Add to read as shown.

2114.1 Cleaning. Cells and cavities in masonry units and air gaps between brick, stone or masonry veneers and the structure shall be cleaned of all nonpreservative treated or nonnaturally durable wood, or other cellulose-containing material prior to concrete placement.
Exception: Inorganic material manufactured for closing cells in foundation concrete masonry unit construction or clean earth fill placed in concrete masonry unit voids below slab level before termite treatment is performed.

2114.2 Concrete bearing ledge. Add to read as shown.

2114.2 Concrete bearing ledge. Brick, stone or other veneer shall be supported by a concrete bearing ledge at least equal to the total thickness of the brick, stone or other veneer, which is poured integrally with the concrete foundation. No supplemental concrete foundation pours which will create a hidden cold joint shall be used without supplemental treatment in the foundation unless there is an approved physical barrier. An approved physical barrier shall also be installed from below the wall sill plate or first block course horizontally to embed in a mortar joint. If masonry veneer extends below grade, a termite protective treatment must be applied to the cavity created between the veneer and the foundation, in lieu of a physical barrier.
Exception: Veneer supported by a shelf, angle or lintel secured to the foundation sidewall in accordance with ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, provided at least a 6-inch (152 mm) clear inspection space of the foundation sidewall exterior exist between the veneer and the top of any soil, sod, mulch or other organic landscaping component, deck, apron, porch, walk or any other work immediately adjacent to or adjoining the structure.

SECTION 2115 Special Wind Provisions for Masonry. Add to read as shown.

Section 2115 Special Wind Provisions for Masonry.

2115.1 Gable endwalls. Add to read as shown.

2115.1 Gable endwalls.

2115.1.1 General. Add to read as shown.

2115.1.1 General. Gable endwalls shall be structurally continuous between points of lateral support.

2115.1.2 Cathedral endwalls. Add to read as shown.

2115.1.2 Cathedral endwalls. Gable endwalls adjacent to cathedral ceilings shall be structurally continuous from the uppermost floor to the ceiling diaphragm or to the roof diaphragm.

Sections 2116-2117 Reserved. Add to read as shown.

SECTIONS 2116 – 2117 RESERVED

Section 2118-2122 High-Velocity Hurricane Zones—Design. Florida specific, add to read as shown.

Section 2118-2122 High-Velocity Hurricane Zones—Design

Chapter 22 Steel

Section 2201 General

2201.1 Scope. Change to read as shown.

2201.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter govern the quality, design, fabrication and erection of steel used structurally in buildings or structures.
Exception: Buildings and structures located within the high-velocity hurricane zone shall comply with the provision of 2214 through 2224.

Section 2204 Connections

2204.1 Welding. Change to read as shown.

2204.1 Welding. The details of design, workmanship and technique for welding, inspection of welding and qualification of welding operators shall conform to the requirements of the specifications listed in Sections 2205, 2206, 2207, 2209 and 2210.

2204.2 Bolting. **Change to read as shown.**

2204.2 Bolting. The design, installation and inspection of bolts shall be in accordance with the requirements of the specifications listed in Sections 2205, 2206, 2209 and 2210.

2204.2.1 Anchor rods. Anchor rods shall be set accurately to the pattern and dimensions called for on the plans. The protrusion of the threaded ends through the connected material shall be sufficient to fully engage the threads of the nuts, but shall not be greater than the length of the threads on the bolts.

Section 2205 Structural Steel

2205.2 Seismic requirements for steel structures. Change to read as shown.

2205.2 Seismic requirements for steel structures. Reserved.

2205.3 Seismic requirements for composite construction. Change to read as shown.

2205.3 Seismic requirements for composite construction. Reserved.

Section 2206 Steel Joists

2206.1 General. Change to read as shown.

2206.1 General. The design, manufacture and use of open web steel joists and joist girders shall be in accordance with one of the following Steel Joist Institute (SJI) specifications:
1. SJI K-1.1

2. SJI LH/DLH-1.1
3. SJI JG-1.1

Section 2208 Steel Storage Racks

2208.1 Storage racks. Change to read as shown.

2208.1 Storage racks. The design, testing and utilization of industrial steel storage racks shall be in accordance with the RMI Specification for the Design, Testing and Utilization of Industrial Steel Storage Racks. Racks in the scope of this specification include industrial pallet racks, movable shelf racks and stacker racks, and does not apply to other types of racks, such as drive-in and drive-through racks, cantilever racks, portable racks or rack buildings.

Section 2211 Gable End Walls

2211.1 Gable end walls. Add to read as shown.

2211.1 Gable end walls. Gable endwalls shall be structurally continuous between points of lateral support.

2211.2 Catherdral end walls. Add to read as shown.

2211.2 Catherdral end walls. Gable endwalls adjacent to cathederal ceilings shall be continuous from the uppermost floor to ceilings shall be continuous from the uppermost floor to ceiling diaphragm or to the roof diaphragm.

Section 2213. Add to read as shown.

SECTION 2213 Reserved.

Section 2214 through Section 2224. Add to read as shown. See the 2004 Florida Building Code.

SECTION 2214 –SECTION 2224
HIGH-VELOCITY HURRICANE ZONES—

Chapter 23 Wood

Section 2301 General

2301.1 Scope. Change to read as shown.

2301.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall govern the materials, design, construction and quality of wood members and their fasteners.
Exception: Buildings and structures located within the high-velocity hurricane zone shall comply with the provisions of Sections 2314 through 2330.

Section 2304 General Construction Requirements

2304.3.4 Gable endwalls. Add to read as shown.

2304.3.4 Gable endwalls.

2304.3.4.1 General. Add to read as shown.

2304.3.4.1 General. Gable endwalls shall be structurally continuous between points of lateral support.

2304.3.4.2 Cathedral endwalls. Add to read as shown.

2304.3.4.2 Cathedral endwalls. Gable endwalls adjacent to cathedral ceilings shall be structurally continuous from the uppermost floor to the ceiling diaphragm or to the roof diaphragm.

2304.3.4.3 Full height studs. Add to read as shown.

2304.3.4.3 Full height studs. Full height studs may be sized using the bracing at a ceiling diaphragm for determining stud length requirements.

TABLE 2304.9.1
FASTENING SCHEDULE

CONNECTION	FASTENING[a,m]	LOCATION
1. Joist to sill or girder	3 - 8d common (2½″×0.131″) 3 - 3″×0.131″nails 3 - 3″14 gage staples	toenail
2. Bridging to joist	2 - 8d common (2½ ″× 0.131″) 2 - 3″×0.131″nails 2 - 3″14 gage staples	toenail each end
3. 1″ ×6″subfloor or less to each joist	2 - 8d common (2½″×0.131″)	face nail
4. Wider than 1″ ×6″subfloor to each joist	3 - 8d common (2½″×0.131″)	face nail
5. 2″subfloor to joist or girder	2 - 16d common (3½″×0.162″)	blind and face nail
6. Sole plate to joist or blocking	16d (3½″×0.135″) at 16″o.c. 3″×0.131″nails at 8″o.c. 3″14 gage staples at 12″o.c.	typical face nail
Sole plate to joist or blocking at braced wall panel	3″- 16d (3½″×0.135″) at 16″ 4 - 3″×0.131″nails at 16″ 4 - 3″14 gage staples per 16″	braced wall panels
7. Top plate to stud	2 - 16d common (3½″×0.162″) 3 - 3″×0.131″nails 3 - 3″14 gage staples	end nail

8. Stud to sole plate	4 - 8d common (2½″×0.131″) 4 - 3″×0.131″nails 3 - 3″14 gage staples 2 - 16d common (3½″×0.162″) 3 - 3″×0.131″nails 3 - 3″14 gage staples	toenail end nail
9. Double studs	16d (3½″×0.135″) at 24″o.c. 3″×0.131″nail at 8″o.c. 3″14 gage staple at 8″o.c.	face nail
10. Double top plates Double top plates	16d (3½″×0.135″) at 16″o.c. 3″×0.131″nail at 12″o.c. 3″14 gage staple at 12″o.c. 8-16d common (3½″×0.162″) 12-3″×0.131″nails 12-3″14 gage staples	typical face nail lap splice
11. Blocking between joists or rafters to top plate	3 - 8d common (2½″×0.131″) 3 - 3″×0.131″nails 3 - 3″14 gage staples	toenail
12. Rim joist to top plate	8d (2½″×0.131″) at 6″o.c. 3″×0.131″nail at 6″o.c. 3″14 gage staple at 6″o.c.	toenail
13. Top plates, laps and intersections	2 - 16d common (3½″×0.162″) 3 - 3″×0.131″nails 3 -3″14 gage staples	face nail
14. Continuous header, two pieces	16d common (3½″×0.162″)	16″o.c. along edge
15. Ceiling joists to plate	3 - 8d common (2½″×0.131″) 5 - 3″×0.131″nails 5 - 3″14 gage staples	toenail
16. Continuous header to stud	4 - 8d common (2½″×0.131″)	toenail

CONNECTION	FASTENING[a,m]	LOCATION
17. Ceiling joists, laps over partitions (see Section 2308.10.4.1, Table 2308.10.4.1)	3 - 16d common (3½″×0.162″) minimum, Table 2308.10.4.1 4 - 3″×0.131″nails 4 - 3″14 gage staples	face nail
18. Ceiling joists to parallel rafters (see Section 2308.10.4.1, Table 2308.10.4.1)	3 - 16d common (3½″×0.162″) minimum, Table 2308.10.4.1 4 - 3″×0.131″nails 4 - 3″14 gage staples	face nail
19. Rafter to plate (see Section 2308.10.1, Table 2308.10.1)	3 - 8d common (2½″×0.131″) 3 - 3″×0.131″nails 3 - 3″14 gage staples	toenail
20. 1″diagonal brace to each stud and plate	2 - 8d common (2½″×0.131″) 2 - 3″×0.131″nails 3 - 3″14 gage staples	face nail
21. 1″×8″sheathing to each bearing	3 - 8d common (2½″×0.131″)	face nail
22. Wider than 1″ ×8″sheathing to each bearing	3 - 8d common (2½″×0.131″)	face nail
23. Built-up corner studs	16d common (3½″×0.162″) 3″×0.131″nails 3″14 gage staples	24″o.c. 16″o.c. 16″o.c.

24. Built-up girder and beams	20d common (4″×0.192″) 32″o.c. 3″×0.131″nail at 24″o.c. 3″14 gage staple at 24″o.c. 2 - 20d common (4″×0.192″) 3 - 3″×0.131″nails 3 - 3″14 gage staples	face nail at top and bottom staggered on opposite sides face nail at ends and at each splice
25. 2″planks	16d common (3 1/2″×0.162″)	at each bearing
26. Collar tie to rafter	3 - 10d common (3″×0.148″) 4 - 3″x 0.131″nails 4 - 3″14 gage staples	face nail
27. Jack rafter to hip	3 - 10d common (3″x 0.148″) 4 - 3″×0.131″nails 4 - 3″14 gage staples 2 - 16d common (3 1/2″×0.162″) 3 - 3″×0.131″nails 3 - 3″14 gage staples	toenail face nail
28. Roof rafter to 2-by ridge beam	2 - 16d common (3 1/2″×0.162″) 3 - 3″×0.131″nails 3 - 3″14 gage staples 2-16d common (3 1/2″×0.162″) 3 - 3″×0.131″nails 3 - 3″14 gage staples	toenail face nail
29. Joist to band joist	3 - 16d common (3 1/2″×0.162″) 4 - 3″×0.131″nails 4 - 3″14 gage staples	face nail

CONNECTION	FASTENING[a,m]		LOCATION
30. Ledger strip	3 - 16d common (3 1/2″× 0.162″) 4 - 3″ x 0.131″ nails 4 - 3″ 14 gage staples		face nail
31. Wood structural panels and particleboard[b] Subfloor, roof and wall sheathing (to framing)	1/2 ″ and less	6d[c,l] 2 3/8″ × 0.113″ nail[n] 1 3/4 ″ 16 gage[o]	
	15/32 in to 19/32	8d common (roofs in 110-140 mph (Exp. B))	6 inch o.c. edges and intermediate, 4 inch o.c. at component and cladding edge strip #3 [refer to Figure 6-3 of ASCE 7]
	19/32 ″ to 3/4 ″	8d[d] or 6d[e] 2 3/8″ × 0.113″ nail[p] 2″ 16 gage[p]	
	7/8 ″ to 1″	8d[e]	
Single Floor (combination subfloor-underlayment to framing)	1 1/8 ″ to 1 1/4 ″	10d[d] or 8d[d]	
	3/4 ″ and less	6d[e]	
	7/8 ″ to 1″	8d[e]	
	1 1/8 ″ to 1 1/4 ″	10d[d] or 8d[e]	
32. Panel siding (to framing)	1/2 ″ or less 5/8 ″	6d[f] 8d[f]	
33. Fiberboard sheathing[g]	1/2 ″	No. 11 gage roofing nail[h]	

	6d common nail (2″× 0.113″) No. 16 gage staple[i] 25/32″ No. 11 gage roofing nail[h] 8d common nail (2 1/2″× 0.131″) No. 16 gage staple[i]	
34. Interior paneling	1/4″ 3/8″ 4d[j] 6d[k]	

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm.
a. Common or box nails are permitted to be used except where otherwise stated.
b. Nails spaced at 6 inches on center at edges, 12 inches at intermediate supports except 6 inches at supports where spans are 48 inches or more. For nailing of wood structural panel and particleboard diaphragms and shear walls, refer to Section 2305. Nails for wall sheathing are permitted to be common, box or casing.
c. Common or deformed shank (6d - 23 · 0.1133; 8d - 2 1/2 3 · 0.1313; 10d - 33 · 0.1483).
d. Common (6d - 23 · 0.1133; 8d - 2 1/2 3 · 0.1313; 10d - 33 · 0.1483).
e. Deformed shank (6d - 23 · 0.1133; 8d - 2 1/2 3 · 0.1313; 10d - 33 · 0.1483).
f. Corrosion-resistant siding (6d - 1 7/8 3 · 0.1063; 8d - 2 3/8 3 · 0.1283) or casing (6d - 23 · 0.0993; 8d - 2 1/2 3 · 0.1133) nail.
g. Fasteners spaced 3 inches on center at exterior edges and 6 inches on center at intermediate supports, when used as structural sheathing. Spacing shall be 6 inches on center on the edges and 12 inches on center at intermediate supports for nonstructural applications.
h. Corrosion-resistant roofing nails with 7/16-inch-diameter head and 1 1/2-inch length for 1/2-inch sheathing and 1 3/4-inch length for 25/32-inch sheathing.
i. Corrosion-resistant staples with nominal 7/16-inch crown and 1 1/8-inch length for 1/2-inch sheathing and 1 1/2-inch length for 25/32-inch sheathing. Panel supports at 16 inches (20 inches if strength axis in the long direction of the panel, unless otherwise marked).
j. Casing (1 1/2 3 · 0.0803) or finish (1 1/2 3 · 0.0723) nails spaced 6 inches on panel edges, 12 inches at intermediate supports.
k. Panel supports at 24 inches. Casing or finish nails spaced 6 inches on panel edges, 12 inches at intermediate supports.
l. For roof sheathing applications, 8d nails (2 1/2 3 · 0.1133) are the minimum required for wood structural panels.
m. Staples shall have a minimum crown width of 7/16 inch.
n. For roof sheathing applications, fasteners spaced 4 inches on center at edges, 8 inches at intermediate supports.
o. Fasteners spaced 4 inches on center at edges, 8 inches at intermediate supports for subfloor and wall sheathing and 3 inches on center at edges, 6 inches at intermediate supports for roof sheathing.
p. Fasteners spaced 4 inches on center at edges, 8 inches at intermediate supports.

2304.11.2.2 Wood supported by exterior foundation walls. Change to read as shown.

2304.11.2.2 Wood supported by exterior foundation walls. Wood framing members, including wood sheathing, which rest on exterior foundation walls and are less than 8 inches (203 mm) from exposed earth shall be of naturally durable or preservative-treated wood. Wood framing members and furring strips attached directly to masonry or concrete walls shall be of approved naturally durable or preservative-treated wood.

2304.11.4.3 Add to read as shown.

2304.11.4.3 Decks, fences, patios, planters, or other wooden building components that directly abut the sidewall of the foundation or structure shall be constructed so as to provide:
1.Eighteen-inch (457 mm) clearance beneath or,
2.Six-inch (152 mm) clearance between the top of the component and the exterior wall covering or,
3. have components that are easily removable by screws or hinges to allow access for inspection of the foundation sidewall and treatment for termites.

2304.11.6 Termite protection. Change to read as shown.

2304.11.6 Termite protection. Termite protection shall be provided by floor framing of naturally durable or preservative-treated wood, soil treatment or other approved methods of termite protection.

2304.11.10 Foam-plastic insulation. Add to read as shown.

2304.11.10 Foam-plastic insulation.

2304.11.10.1 Add to read as shown.

2304.11.10.1 The provisions of Section 2603. 9 shall apply to the installation of foam plastic insulation in close proximity to the ground.
Exception: Materials which are of naturally durable wood or are pressure treated for ground contact, and which are installed with at least 6 inches (152 mm) clear space from the structure to allow for inspection and treatment for termites.
In order to reduce chances of termite infestation, no wood, vegetation, stumps, dead roots, cardboard, trash, or other cellulose-containing material shall be buried on the building lot within 15 feet (4.6 m) of any building or the position of any building proposed to be built.

2304.13 Preparation of building site and removal of debris. Add to read as shown.

2304.13 Preparation of building site and removal of debris.

2304.13.1 Add to read as shown.

2304.13.1 All building sites shall be graded to provide drainage under all portions of the building not occupied by basements.

2304.13.2 Add to read as shown.

2304.13.2 The foundation and the area encompassed within 1 foot (305 mm) therein shall have all vegetation, stumps, dead roots, cardboard, trash, and foreign material removed and the fill material shall be free of vegetation and foreign material. The fill shall be compacted to assure adequate support of the foundation.

2304.13.3 Add to read as shown.

2304.13.3 After all work is completed, loose wood and debris shall be completely removed from under the building and within 1 foot (305 mm) thereof. All wood forms and supports shall be completely removed. This includes, but is not limited to: wooden grade stakes, forms, contraction spacers, tub trap boxes, plumbing supports, bracing, shoring, forms, or other cellulose-containing material placed in any location where such materials are not clearly visible and readily removable prior to completion of the work. Wood shall not be stored in contact with the ground under any building.

Section 2305 General Design Requirements for Lateral-Force-Resisting Systems.

2305.1 General. Change to read as shown.

2305.1 General. Structures using wood shear walls and diaphragms to resist wind, and other lateral loads shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the provisions of this section. Alternatively, compliance with the AF&PA SDPWS shall be permitted subject to the limitations therein and the limitations of this code.

2305.1.4 Shear panel connections. Change to read as shown.

2305.1.4 Shear panel connections. Positive connections and anchorages, capable of resisting the design forces, shall be provided between the shear panel and the attached components.

2305.1.5 Wood members resisting horizontal seismic forces contributed by masonry and concrete walls. Change to read as shown.

2305.1.5 Wood members resisting horizontal seismic forces contributed by masonry and concrete walls. Reserved.

2305.2.4.1 Seismic Design Category F. Change to read as shown.

2305.2.4.1 Seismic Design Category F. Reserved.

2305.2.5 Rigid diaphragms. Change to read as shown.

2305.2.5 Rigid diaphragms. Design of structures with rigid diaphragms shall conform to the structure configuration requirements of Section 12.3.2 of ASCE 7 and the horizontal shear distribution requirements of Section 12.8.4 of ASCE 7.

Open-front structures with rigid wood diaphragms resulting in torsional force distribution are permitted, provided the length, *l*, of the diaphragm normal to the open side does not exceed 25 feet (7620 mm), the diaphragm sheathing conforms to Section 2305.2.4 and the *l/w* ratio [as shown in Figure 2305.2.5(1)] is less than 1 for one-story structures or 0.67 for structures over one story in height.
Exception: Where calculations show that diaphragm deflections can be tolerated, the length, *l*, normal to the open end is permitted to be increased to a l/w ratio not greater than 1.5 where sheathed in compliance with Section 2305.2.4 or to 1 where sheathed in compliance with Section 2306.3.4 or 2306.3.5.

Rigid wood diaphragms are permitted to cantilever past the outermost supporting shearwall (or other vertical resisting element) a length, *l*, of not more than 25 feet (7620 mm) or two-thirds of the diaphragm width, *w*, whichever is smaller. Figure 2305.2.5(2) illustrates the dimensions of *l* and *w* for a cantilevered diaphragm.

2305.3 Design of wood shear walls.

2305.3.1 General. Change to read as shown. Overlap exists, needs determination.

2305.3.1 General. Wood shear walls are permitted to resist horizontal forces in vertical distributing or resisting elements, provided the deflection in the plane of the shearwall, as determined by calculations, tests or analogies drawn therefrom, does not exceed the more restrictive of the permissible deflection of attached distributing or resisting elements.

Table 2305.3.3 Maximum Shear Wall Dimension Ratios. Change to read as shown.

TABLE 2305.3.3
MAXIMUM SHEAR WALL DIMENSION RATIOS

TYPE	MAXIMUM HEIGHT-WIDTH RATIO
Wood structural panels or particleboard, nailed edges	For other than seismic: 3½:1
Diagonal sheathing, single	2:1
Fiberboard	1½:1
Gypsum board, gypsum lath, cement plaster	1½:1[b]

a. Reserved.

b. Ratio shown is for unblocked construction. Aspect ratio is permitted to be 2:1 where the wall is installed as blocked construction in accordance with Section 2306.4.5.1.2.

2305.3.11 Sill plate size and anchorage in Seismic Design Category D, E or F. Reserved.

2306.4.3 Particleboard shear walls. The design shear capacity of particleboard shear walls shall be in accordance with Table 2306.4.3. Shear panels shall be constructed with particleboard sheets not less than 4 feet by 8 feet (1219 mm by 2438 mm), except at boundaries and changes in framing. Particleboard panels shall be designed to resist shear only, and chords, collector members and boundary elements shall be connected at all corners. Panel edges shall be backed with 2-inch (51 mm) nominal or wider framing. Sheets are permitted to be installed either horizontally or vertically. For 3/8-inch (9.5 mm) particleboard sheets installed with the long dimension parallel to the studs spaced 24 inches (610 mm) o.c, nails shall be spaced at 6 inches (152 mm) o.c. along intermediate framing members. For all other conditions, nails of the same size shall be spaced at 12 inches (305 mm) o.c. along intermediate framing members. Particleboard panels less than 12 inches (305 mm) wide shall be blocked.

2306.4.4 Fiberboard shear walls. The design shear capacity of fiberboard shear walls shall be in accordance with Table 2306.4.4. The fiberboard sheathing shall be applied vertically or horizontally to wood studs not less than 2 inch (51 mm) nominal thickness spaced 16 inches (406 mm) o.c. Blocking not less than 2 inch (51 mm) nominal in thickness shall be provided at horizontal joints.

2306.4.5 Shear walls sheathed with other materials.

2306.4.5 Shear walls sheathed with other materials. Shear capacities for walls sheathed with lath and plaster, and gypsum board shall be in accordance with Table 2306.4.5. Shear walls

sheathed with lath, plaster and gypsum board shall be constructed in accordance with Chapter 25 and Section 2306.4.5.1.

Table 2306.4.5 Allowable Shear for Wind Forces for Shear Walls of Lath and Plaster or Gypsum Board Wood Framed Wall Assemblies. Change to read as shown.

TABLE 2306.4.5
ALLOWABLE SHEAR FOR WIND FORCE FOR SHEAR WALLS OF LATH AND PLASTER OR GYPSUM BOARD WOOD FRAMED WALL ASSEMBLIES

TYPE OF MATERIAL	THICKNESS OF MATERIAL	WALL CONSTRUCTION	FASTENER SPACING[b] MAXIMUM (inches)	SHEAR VALUE[a,e] (plf)	MINIMUM FASTENER SIZE[c,d,j,k]
1. Expanded metal or woven wire lath and portland cement plaster	7/8″	Unblocked	6	180	No. 11 gage 1 1/2″long, 7/16″head 16 Ga. Galv. Staple, 7/8″legs
2. Gypsum lath, plain or perforated	3/8″lath and 1/2″plaster	Unblocked	5	100	No. 13 gage, 1 1/8″long, 19/64″head, plasterboard nail 16 Ga. Galv. Staple, 1 1/8″long 0.120″Nail, min. 3/8″head, 1 1/4″long
3. Gypsum sheathing	1/2″×2′×8′	Unblocked	4	75	No. 11 gage, 1 3/4″long, 7/16″head, diamond-point, galvanized 16 Ga. Galv. Staple, 1 3/4″long
	1/2″×4′	Blocked[f] Unblocked	4 7	175 100	
	5/8″×4′	Blocked	4″edge/ 7″field	200	6d galvanized 0.120″Nail, min. 3/8″head, 1 3/4″long
4. Gypsum board, gypsum veneer base or water-resistant gypsum backing board	1/2″	Unblocked[f]	7	75	5d cooler (1 5/8″x .086″) or wallboard 0.120″nail, min. 3/8″head, 1 1/2″long 16 Gage Staple, 1 1/2″long
		Unblocked[f]	4	110	
		Unblocked	7	100	
		Unblocked	4	125	
		Blocked[g]	7	125	
		Blocked[g]	4	150	
		Unblocked	8/12[h]	60	No. 6 1 1/4″screws[i]
		Blocked[g]	4/16[h]	160	
		Blocked[g]	4/12[h]	155	
		Blocked[f, g]	8/12[h]	70	
		Blocked[g]	6/12[h]	90	
	5/8″	Unblocked[f]	7	115	6d cooler (1 7/8″x 0.092″) or wallboard 0.120″Nail, min. 3/8″head, 1 3/4″long 16 Gage Staple, 1 1/2″legs, 1 5/8″long
			4	145	
		Blocked[g]	7	145	
			4	175	
		Blocked[g] Two-ply	Base ply: 9 Face ply: 7	250	Base ply-6d cooler (1 7/8″×0.092″) or wallboard 1 3/4″x 0.120″Nail, min. 3/8″ head 1 5/8″16 Ga. Galv. Staple 1 5/8″16 Gage Galv. Staple Face ply-8d cooler (2 3/8″ ×0.113″) or wallboard 0.120″Nail, min. 3/8″head, 2 3/8″long 15 Ga. Galv. Staple, 2 1/4″long
		Unblocked	8/12[h]	70	No. 6-1 1/4″screws[i]
		Blocked[g]	8/12[h]	90	

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 pound per foot = 14.5939 N/m.
a. These shear walls shall not be used to resist loads imposed by masonry or concrete construction (see Section 2305.1.5). Values shown are for short term loading due to wind loading. Values shown shall be reduced 25 percent for normal loading.
b. Applies to fastening at studs, top and bottom plates and blocking.

c. Alternate fasteners are permitted to be used if their dimensions are not less than the specified dimensions. Drywall screws are permitted to substitute for the 5d (1 5/8 3 · 0.0863), and 6d (1 7/8 3 · 0.0923)(cooler) nails listed above, and No. 6 1 1/4 inch Type S or W screws for 6d (1 7/8 3 · 0.092) (cooler) nails.
d. For properties of cooler nails, see ASTM C 514.
e. Except as noted, shear values are based on a maximum framing spacing of 16 inches on center.
f. Maximum framing spacing of 24 inches on center.
g. All edges are blocked, and edge fastening is provided at all supports and all panel edges.
h. First number denotes fastener spacing at the edges; second number denotes fastener spacing at intermediate framing members.
i. Screws are Type W or S.
j. Staples shall have a minimum crown width of 7/16 inch, measured outside the legs, and shall be installed with their crowns parallel to the long dimension of the framing members.
k. Staples for the attachment of gypsum lath and woven-wire lath shall have a minimum crown width of 3/4 inch, measured outside the legs.

2308.2 Limitations. Change to read as shown.

2308.2 Limitations. Buildings are permitted to be constructed in accordance with the provisions of conventional light-frame construction, subject to the following limitations, and to further limitations of Sections 2308.11 and 2308.12.
1. Buildings shall be limited to a maximum of three stories above grade.
2. Bearing wall floor-to-floor heights shall not exceed a stud height of 10 feet (3048 mm) plus a height of floor framing not to exceed 16 inches (406 mm).
3. Loads as determined in Chapter 16 shall not exceed the following:
3.1. Average dead loads shall not exceed 15 psf (718 N/m2) for combined roof and ceiling, exterior walls, floors and partitions.

Exceptions:
1. Subject to the limitations of Sections 2308.11.2 and 2308.12.2, stone or masonry veneer up to the lesser of 5 inches (127 mm) thick or 50 psf (2395 N/m2) and installed in accordance with Chapter 14 is permitted to a height of 30 feet (9144 mm) above a noncombustible foundation, with an additional 8 feet (2438 mm) permitted for gable ends.
2. Concrete or masonry fireplaces, heaters and chimneys shall be permitted in accordance with the provisions of this code.

3.2. Live loads shall not exceed 40 psf (1916 N/m2) for floors.

Section 2308.2.1 Change to read as shown:

2308.2.1 Basic wind speed greater than 100 mph (3-second gust). Where the basic wind speed exceeds 100 mph (3-second gust), the provisions of either the AF&PA *Wood Frame Construction Manual for One- and Two-Family Dwellings* (WFCM) or the IBHS *Guideline for Hurricane Resistant Residential Construction*, are permitted to be used.

2308.2.2 Buildings in Seismic Design Category B, C, D or E. Change to read as shown.

2308.2.2 Buildings in Seismic Design Category B, C,D or E. Reserved.

2308.9.4.1 Bracing. Change to read as shown.

2308.9.4.1 Bracing. For the purposes of this section, cripple walls having a stud height exceeding 14 inches (356 mm) shall be considered a story and shall be braced in accordance with Table 2308.9.3(1).

Table 2308.9.3(1) Braced Wall Panels. Change to read as shown. Overlap exists, needs determination.

Table 2308.9.3(1) Braced Wall Panels

CONDITION	CONSTRUCTION METHODS[b,c]								BRACED PANEL LOCATION AND LENGTH[d]
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
One story, top of two or three story	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Location in accordance with Section 2308.9.3 and not more than 25 feet on center
First story of two story or second story of three story	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
First story of three story	–	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm.
a. This table specifies minimum requirements for braced panels that form interior or exterior braced wall lines.
b. See Section 2308.9.3 for full description.
c. See Section 2308.9.3.1 for alternative braced panel requirement.
d. Building length is the dimension parallel to the braced wall length.

Table 2308.10.3(3) Rafter Spans for Common Lumber Species (Ground Snow Load = 30 pounds per square foot, Ceiling Not Attached to Rafters, L/Δ = 180). Change to read as shown.

Table 2308.10.3(3) Rafter Spans for Common Lumber Species (Ground Snow Load = 30 pounds per square foot, Ceiling Not Attached to Rafters, L/Δ = 180). Reserved.

Table 2308.10.3(4) Rafter Spans for Common Lumber Species. (Ground Snow Load = 50 pounds per square foot. Ceiling Not Attached to Rafters, L/Δ = 180). Change to read as shown.

Table 2308.10.3(4) Rafter Spans for Common Lumber Species. (Ground Snow Load = 50 pounds per square foot. Ceiling Not Attached to Rafters, L/Δ = 180). Reserved.

Table 2308.10.3(5) Rafter Spans for Common Lumber Species (Ground Snow Load = 30 pounds per square foot, Ceiling Attached to Rafters, L/Δ = 240). Change to read as shown.

Table 2308.10.3(5) Rafter Spans for Common Lumber Species (Ground Snow Load = 30 pounds per square foot, Ceiling Attached to Rafters, L/Δ = 240). Reserved.

Table 2308.10.3(6) Rafter Spans for Common Lumber Species. (Ground Snow Load = 50 pounds per square foot. Ceiling Attached to Rafters, L/Δ = 240). Change to read as shown.

Table 2308.10.3(6) Rafter Spans for Common Lumber Species. (Ground Snow Load = 50 pounds per square foot. Ceiling Attached to Rafters, L/Δ = 240). Reserved.

Table 2308.10.4.1 Rafter Tie Connections. Change to read as shown.

TABLE 2308.10.4.1
RAFTER TIE CONNECTIONS

RAFTER SLOPE	TIE SPACING (inches)	GROUND SNOW LOAD (pound per square foot)											
		NO SNOW LOAD				30 pounds per square foot				50 pounds per square foot			
		Roof span (feet)											
		12	20	28	36	12	20	28	36	12	20	28	36
		Required number of 16d common ($3\frac{1}{2}$ x 0.162) nails[a,b] per connection[c,d,e,f]											
3:12	12	4	6	8	10	4	6	8	11	5	8	12	15
	16	5	7	10	13	5	8	11	14	6	11	15	20
	24	7	11	15	19	7	11	16	21	9	16	23	30
	32	10	14	19	25	10	16	22	28	12	27	30	40
	48	14	21	29	37	14	32	36	42	18	32	46	60
4:12	12	3	4	5	6	3	5	6	8	4	6	9	11
	16	3	5	7	8	4	6	8	11	5	8	12	15
	24	4	7	10	12	5	9	12	16	7	12	17	22
	32	6	9	13	16	8	12	16	22	10	16	24	30
	48	8	14	19	24	10	18	24	32	14	24	34	44
5:12	12	3	3	4	5	3	4	5	7	3	5	7	9
	16	3	4	5	7	3	5	7	9	4	7	9	12
	24	4	6	8	10	4	7	10	13	6	10	14	18
	32	5	8	10	13	6	10	14	18	8	14	18	24
	48	7	11	15	20	8	14	20	26	12	20	28	36
7:12	12	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	5	3	4	5	7
	16	3	3	4	5	3	4	5	6	3	5	7	9
	24	3	4	6	7	3	5	7	9	4	7	10	13
	32	4	6	8	10	4	8	10	12	6	10	14	18
	48	5	8	11	14	6	10	14	18	9	14	20	26
9:12	12	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	5
	16	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	5	3	4	5	7
	24	3	3	5	6	3	4	6	7	3	6	8	10
	32	3	4	6	8	4	6	8	10	5	8	10	14
	48	4	6	9	11	5	8	12	14	7	12	16	20
12:12	12	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
	16	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	5
	24	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	6	3	4	6	8
	32	3	3	4	5	3	5	6	8	4	6	8	10
	48	3	4	6	7	4	7	8	12	6	8	12	16

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 pound per square foot = 47.8 N/m^2.
a. 40d box (53 · 0.1623) or l6d sinker ($3\frac{1}{4}$3 · 0.1483) nails are permitted to be substituted for 16d common ($3\frac{1}{2}$3 · 0.163) nails.

b. Nailing requirements are permitted to be reduced 25 percent if nails are clinched.
c. Rafter tie heel joint connections are not required where the ridge is supported by a load-bearing wall, header or ridge beam.
d. When intermediate support of the rafter is provided by vertical struts or purlins to a load-bearing wall, the tabulated heel joint connection requirements are permitted to be reduced proportionally to the reduction in span.
e. Equivalent nailing patterns are required for ceiling joist to ceiling joist lap splices.
f. Connected members shall be of sufficient size to prevent splitting due to nailing.
g. Reserved.

2308.11 Additional requirements for conventional construction in Seismic Design Category B or C. Change to read as shown.

2308.11 Additional requirements for conventional construction in Seismic Design Category B or C. Reserved.

2308.11.1 Number of stories. Change to read as shown.

2308.11.1 Number of stories. Reserved.

2308.11.2 Concrete or masonry. Change to read as shown.

2308.11.2 Concrete or masonry. Reserved.

2308.11.3 Framing and connection details. Change to read as shown.

2308.11.3 Framing and connection details. Reserved.

2308.11.3.1 Anchorage. Change to read as shown.

2308.11.3.1 Anchorage. Reserved.

2308.12 Additional requirements for conventional construction in Seismic Design Category D or E. Change to read as shown.

2308.12 Additional requirements for conventional construction in Seismic Design Category D or E. Reserved.

Sections 2309-2313 Add to read as shown.

Sections 2309-2313 Reserved.

Section 2314-2330 High-Velocity Hurricane Zone. Florida specific, add to read as shown.

Sections 2314-2330 High-Velocity Hurricane Zone.

Chapter 24 Glass and Glazing

Section 2401 General.

2401.1. Scope. Change to read as shown.

2401.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall govern the materials, design, construction and quality of glass, light-transmitting ceramic and light-transmitting plastic panels for exterior and interior use in both vertical and sloped applications in buildings and structures.
Exception: Buildings and structures located within the high-velocity hurricane zone shall comply with the provisions of 2410 through 2415.

Section 2403 General Requirements for Glass

2403.1 Identification. Change to read as shown.

2403.1 Identification. Each pane shall bear the manufacturer's mark designating the type and thickness of the glass or glazing material. With the exception of tempered glazing materials or laminated materials, the identification shall not be omitted unless approved and an affidavit is furnished by the glazing contractor certifying that each light is glazed in accordance with approved construction documents that comply with the provisions of this chapter. Safety glazing shall be identified in accordance with Section 2406.2.
Each pane of tempered glass, except tempered spandrel glass, shall be permanently identified by the manufacturer. The identification mark shall be acid etched, sand blasted, ceramic fired, laser etched, embossed or of a type that, once applied, cannot be removed without being destroyed. Tempered or laminated spandrel glass shall be provided with a removable paper marking by the manufacturer.

Section 2404 Wind and Dead Loads on Glass. Change to read as shown.

Section 2404 Wind and Dead Loads on Glass

2404.1 Vertical glass. Change to read as shown.

2404.1 Vertical glass. Glass sloped 15 degrees (0.26 rad) or less from vertical in windows, curtain and window walls, doors and other exterior applications shall be designed to resist the wind loads for components and cladding. The load resistance of glass under uniform load shall be determined in accordance with ASTM E 1300. Design of exterior windows and glass doors in accordance with Section 2404.1 shall utilize the same edition of ASTM E 1300 used for testing in accordance with Section 1714.5. The design of vertical glazing shall be based on the following equation:

$Fgw \leq Fga$ (Equation 24-1)

where:

Fgw is the wind load on the glass computed in accordance with Section 1609 and Fga is the short duration load resistance of the glass as determined in accordance with ASTM E 1300.

Table 2404.1 C_1 Factors for Vertical and Sloped Glass. Change to read as shown.

Table 2404.1 C_1 Factors for Vertical and Sloped Glass. Reserved.

2404.2 Sloped glass. Change to read as shown.

2404.2 Sloped glass. Glass sloped more than 15 degrees (0.26 rad) from vertical in skylights, sunrooms, sloped roofs and other exterior applications shall be designed to resist the most critical of the following combinations of loads.
Fg=Wo–D **(Equation 24-2)**
Fg=Wi+D **(Equation 24-3)**
Fg=0.5Wi+D **(Equation 24-4)**
where:
D = Glass dead load psf (kN/m2).
For glass sloped 30 degrees (0.52 rad) or less from horizontal,
D = 13 *tg* (For SI: 0.0245 *tg*).
For glass sloped more than 30 degrees (0.52 rad) from horizontal,
D = 13 *tg* cos θ (For SI: 0.0245 *tg* cos θ).
Fg = Total load, psf (kN/m2) on glass.
tg = Total glass thickness, inches (mm) of glass panes and plies.
Wi = Inward wind force, psf (kN/m2) as calculated in Section 1609.
Wo = Outward wind force, psf (kN/m2) as calculated in Section 1609.
θ = Angle of slope from horizontal.
Exception: Unit skylights shall be designed in accordance with Section 2405.5. The design of sloped glazing shall be based on the following equation:
Fg≤Fga **(Equation 24-5)**

Fg = Total load on the glass determined from the load combinations above.
Fga = Short duration load resistance of the glass as determined according to ASTM E 1300 for Equations 24-2 and 24-3; or the long duration load resistance of the glass as determined according to ASTM E 1300 for Equation 24-4

Sections 2410 – 2415 High Velocity Hurricane Zone. Florida specific, add to read as shown. See the 2004 Florida Building Code.

Sections 2410-2415 HVHZ

Chapter 25 Gypsum Board and Plaster

Section 2501 General

2501.1.1 General. Change to read as shown.

2501.1.1 General. Provisions of this chapter shall govern the materials, design, construction and quality of gypsum board, lath, gypsum plaster and cement plaster.

Exception: Buildings and structures located within the high-velocity hurricane zone shall comply with the provisions of Sections 2514 through 2520.

Section 2505 Shear Wall Construction

2505.2 Resistance to shear (steel framing). Change to read as shown.

2505.2 Resistance to shear (steel framing). Cold-formed steel-framed shear walls sheathed with gypsum board and constructed in accordance with the materials and provisions of Section 2210.5 are permitted to resist wind loads.

Table 2508.5 Shear Capacity for Horizontal Wood Framed Gypsum Board Diaphragm Ceiling Assemblies. Change to read as shown.

Table 2508.5 Shear Capacity For Horizontal Wood Framed Gypsum Board Diaphragm Ceiling Assemblies

a. Values are not cumulative with other horizontal diaphragm values and are for short-term loading due to wind loading. Values shall be reduced 25 percent for normal loading.

b. 1¼-inch, No. 6 Type S or W screws are permitted to be substituted for the listed nails.

Sections 2514 -2520 High Velocity Hurricane Zone. Florida specific, add to read as shown. See the 2004 Florida Building Code.

Section 2514 through Section 2520 are HVHZ.

Chapter 26 Plastic

Section 2601 General

2601.1 Scope. Change to read as shown.

2601.1 Scope. These provisions shall govern the materials, design, application, construction and installation of foam plastic, foam plastic insulation, plastic veneer, interior plastic finish and trim and light-transmitting plastics. See Chapter 14 for requirements for exterior wall finish and trim.
Exception: Buildings and structures located within the high-velocity hurricane zone shall comply with the provisions of 2603.9 and 2612.

Section 2603 Foam-Plastic Insulation

2603.9 Protection from termite damage. Add to read as shown.

2603.9 Protection from termite damage.

2603.9.1 Add to read as shown.

2603.9.1 Foam-plastic insulation including, but not limited to, extruded or expanded polystyrene or polyisocyanurate shall not be installed below grade on foundation walls or below grade on the exterior of slab foundations.

Exceptions:

1. When in addition to the requirements of Section 2304.11.6, an approved method of protecting the foam plastic and structure from subterranean termite damage is provided.
2. Within Types I and II-B construction.
3. On the interior side of basement walls.

2603.9.2 Add to read as shown.

2603.9.2 Clearance between earth and foam plastics applied to the exterior wall shall be not less than 6 inches (152 mm).

Section 2612 is High Velocity Hurricane Zone. Florida specific, add to read as shown. See the 2004 Florida Building Code.

Section 2612 is HVHZ.

Chapter 27 Electrical

Section 2701 General

2701.1 Scope. Change to read as shown.

2701.1 Scope. This chapter governs the electrical components, equipment and systems used in buildings and structures covered by this code. Electrical components, equipment and systems shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the provisions of the NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, except Article 80.

Section 2702 Emergency and Standby Power Systems.

2702.1 Installation. Change to read as shown.

2702.1 Installation. Emergency and standby power systems shall be installed in accordance with the NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, NFPA 110 and NFPA 111.

2702.1.1 Stationary generators. Change to read as shown.

2702.1.1 Stationary generators. Reserved.

2702.2 Where required. Change to read as shown.

2702.2 Where required. Reserved.

2702.3 Maintenance. Change to read as shown.

2702.3 Maintenance. Reserved.

Section 2703 Cross References. Add to read as shown.

2703 Cross References.

2703.1 Cross references. Add to read as shown.

2703.1 Cross references. See Table 2703.

Table 2703 Cross References Defining Electrical Requirements of the Florida Building Code. Add to read as shown.

TABLE 2703
CROSS REFERENCES DEFINING ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE FLORIDA BUILDING CODE

Note: This table is provided only as a tool to assist the construction industry as a general guide. User should review all sections of the code in order to determine specific applicable electrical requirements.

Florida Building Code 2007

Electrical Systems
Cross Reference

Florida Building Code - Building

Section		Section	
Chapter 1	Administration	Chapter 7	Fire-Resistance-Rated Construction
101	General	712	Penetrations
102	Applicability	714	Fire-Resistance Rating of Structural Members
105	Permits	715	Opening Protective
106	Construction Documents	716	Ducts and Air Transfer Openings
107	Temporary Structures and Uses		
108	Fees	Chapter 9	Fire Protection Systems
109	Inspections	901	General
111	Service Utilities	902	Definitions
		903	Automatic Sprinkler Systems
Chapter 2	Definitions	904	Alternative Automatic Fire-Extinguishing
202	Definitions		Systems
		907	Fire Alarm and Detection Systems
Chapter 3	Use and Occupancy Classification	908	Emergency Alarm Systems
302	Classification	909	Smoke Control Systems
306	Factory Group F	910	Smoke and Heat Vents

307	High -Hazard Group H
311	Storage Group S
Chapter 4	Special Detailed Requirement Based on Use and Occupancy
402	Covered Mall Buildings
403	High-Rise Buildings
404	Atriums
405	Underground Buildings
406	Motor-Vehicle-Related Occupancies
407	Group I-2
408	Group I-3
409	Motion Picture Projection Rooms
412	Aircraft-Related Occupancies
414	Hazardous Materials
415	Groups H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4 and H-5
419	Hospitals
420	Nursing Homes
421	Ambulatory Surgical Centers
423	State Requirements for Educational Facilities
424	Swimming Pools and Bathing Places (Public and Private)
425	Public Lodging Establishments
426	Public Food Service Establishments
427	Mental Health Programs
428	Manufactured Buildings
431	Transient Public lodging Establishments
435	Control of Radiation Hazards
436	Day Care Occupancies
911	Fire Command Center
Chapter 10	Means of Egress
1006	Means of Egress Illumination and Signs
1008	Doors, Gates and Turnstiles
1033	Day Care
Chapter 11	Florida Accessibility Code For Building Construction
	Part A
11-3	Miscellaneous Instructions and Definitions
11-4	Accessible Elements and Spaces: Scope and Technical Requirements
11-9	Accessible Transient Lodging
	Part B
5	Guidelines
Chapter 12	
1205	Lighting
Chapter 13	Energy Efficiency
13-101	Scope
Subchapter 13-2	Definitions
13-3	Referenced Standards and Organizations
13-4	Commercial Building Compliance Methods
13-6	Residential Building Compliance Methods
Appendix 13-B	Supplemental Information for Subchapter 13-4
Chapter 26	Plastic
2606	Light-Transmitting Plastics

Florida Building Code 2007

Electrical Systems
Cross Reference
Florida Building Code - Building Continued

Section	
Chapter 26 Continued	Plastic
2611	Light-Transmitting Plastic Interior Signs
2612	High-Velocity Hurricane Zones-Plastics
Chapter 27	Electrical
2701	General
2702	Emergency and Standby Power Systems
3006	Machine Rooms
3011	Alterations to Electric and Hydraulic Elevators and Escalators
Chapter 31	Special Construction
3102	Membrane Structures
3108	Radio and Television Towers
3112	Lighting, Mirrors, Landscaping
Chapter 33	

Chapter 30	Elevators and Conveying Systems
3003	Emergency Operations
3005	Conveying Systems
3306	Protection of Pedestrians
3310	Exits
Chapter 35	Referenced Standards

Florida Building Code 2007
Electrical Systems
Cross Reference
Residential

Chapter 3	Building Planning
R303	Light, Ventilation and Heating
R313	Smoke Alarms
R317	Dwelling Unit Separation
Chapter 8	Roof -Ceiling Construction
R808	Insulation Clearance
Chapter 13	General Mechanical System Requirements
M1303	Labeling of Equipment
M1305	Appliance Access
Chapter 24	Fuel Gas
G2403(202)	General Definitions
G2410(309)	Electrical
G2411(310)	Electrical Bonding
G2440(615)	Sauna Heaters
Chapter 33	General Requirements Electrical
E3301	General Requirements Electrical
Chapter 43	Referenced Standards

Florida Building Code 2007
Electrical Systems
Cross Reference

Florida Building Code - Existing Building

Chapter 3	
305	Alteration-Level 3
Chapter 4	Repairs
401	General
408	Electrical
Chapter 5	Alterations Level 1
508	Electrical
Chapter 6	Alterations Level 2
608	Electrical
Chapter 8	Change of Occupancy
808	Electrical
811	Other Requirements
Chapter 9	Additions
901	General
904	Smoke Alarms in Occupancy Groups R-3 and R-4
Chapter 11	Relocated or Moved Buildings
1102	Requirements
Chapter 12	Compliance Alternatives
1201	General
Chapter 14	Referenced Standards
Appendix B	Standard for Rehabilitation

Florida Building Code 2007
Electrical Systems
Cross Reference

Florida Building Code - Mechanical

Section	
Chapter 3	General Regulations
301	General
306	Access and Service Space
Chapter 5	Exhaust Systems
502	Required Systems
503	Motors and Fans
504	Clothes Dryer Exhaust
509	Fire Suppression Systems
513	Smoke Control Systems
Chapter 6	Duct Systems
601	General
602	Plenums
606	Smoke Detection System Control
607	Ducts and Air Transfer Openings
Chapter 8	Chimneys and Vents
801	General
804	Direct-Vent, Integral Vent and Mechanical Draft System
912	Infrared Radiant Heaters
917	Cooking Appliances
918	Forced-Air Warm-Air Furnaces
924	Stationary Fuel Cell Power Plants
927	Residential Electric Duct Heaters
928	Vented Residential Floor Furnaces
Chapter 10	Boilers, Water Heaters and Pressure Vessels
1001	General
1004	Boilers
1006	Safety and Pressure Relief Valves And Controls
Chapter 11	
1104	System Application Requirements
1105	Machinery Room, General Requirements
1106	Machinery Room, Special Requirements
Chapter 15	Referenced Standards

Florida Building Code 2007
Electrical Systems
Cross Reference

Florida Building Code - Plumbing

Chapter 6	Water Supply and Distribution
601	General
612	Well Pumps and Tanks used for Private Potable Water Systems
Chapter 11	Storm Drainage
1113	Sumps and Pumping Systems
Chapter 13	Referenced Standards
Appendix F	Proposed Construction Building Codes For Turf and Landscape Irrigation Systems
Part II	Design Criteria
I.	Control Valves
Part IV	Materials
H.	Low Voltage Wiring
I.	Irrigation Controllers
J.	Pumps and Wells
Part V.	Installation
E.	Low Voltage Wire Installation
F.	Hydraulic Control Tubing

Florida Building Code 2007
Electrical Systems
Cross Reference

Florida Building Code - Fuel Gas

Chapter 2	Definitions
Chapter 3	General Regulations
306	Access and Service Space
309	Electrical
Chapter 6	Specific Appliances
627	Air Conditioning Equipment
630	Infrared Radiant Heaters
Chapter 7	Gaseous Hydrogen Systems

310	Electrical Bonding	703	General Requirements
		706	Location of Gaseous Hydrogen Systems
Chapter 4	Gas Piping Installations		
413	Compressed natural Gas Motor Vehicle Fuel- Dispensing Stations	Chapter 8	Referenced Standards

Section 2704 Bonding Metal Framing Members. Add to read as shown.

2704 Bonding Metal Framing Members: Metal framing members. Metal framing members shall be bonded to the equipment grounding conductor for the circuit that may energize the framing and be sized in accordance with the National Electric Code Table 250.122. For the purpose of this section, a grounded metal outlet box attached to the framing shall be permitted.

Chapter 28 Mechanical Systems

Section 2801 General

2801.1 Scope. Change to read as shown.

2801.1 Scope. Mechanical appliances, equipment and systems shall be constructed, installed and maintained in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical* and the *Florida Building Code, Fuel Gas*. Masonry chimneys, fireplaces and barbecues shall comply with the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical* and Chapter 21 of this code.

Chapter 29 Plumbing Systems

Section 2901 General

2901.1. Scope. Change to read as shown.

2901.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter and the *Florida Building Code, Plumbing* shall govern the erection, installation, alteration, repairs, relocation, replacement, addition to, use or maintenance of plumbing equipment and systems. Plumbing systems and equipment shall be constructed, installed and maintained in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Plumbing.*

Section 2902 Minimum Plumbing Fixtures. Change to read as shown.

Section 2902 Minimum Plumbing Fixtures. Reserved

Chapter 30 Elevators and Conveying Systems

Section 3001 General

3001.1 Scope. **Change to read as shown.**

3001.1 Scope. This chapter governs the design, construction, installation, alteration and repair of elevators and conveying systems and their components.
Note: Other administrative and programmatic provisions may apply. See the Department of Business and Professional Regulation [DBPR] Chapter 399, Florida Statutes, and 61C-5, Florida Administrative Code. The regulation and enforcement of the following sections of the adopted codes, and their addenda, are preempted to the Bureau of Elevator Safety of the Department of Business and Professional regulation: ASME A 17.1, Part 8, ASME A17.3, Sections 1.2, 1.5, ASME A 18.1, Part 10.

3001.2 Referenced standards. Change to read as shown.

3001.2 Referenced standards. Except as otherwise provided for in this code, the design, construction, installation, alteration, repair and maintenance of elevators and conveying systems and their components shall conform to ASME A17.1, ASME A17.1S, ASME A90.1, ASME B20.1, ALI ALCTV, ASME A17.3 and ASME A18.1.
The Division of Hotels and Restaurants may grant exceptions, variances and waivers to the *Elevator Safety Code* as authorized by the *Elevator Safety Code* . (ASME A 17.1, Section 1.2) and Florida Statutes (Chapter 120.)

3001.3 Accessibility. Change to read as shown.

3001.3 Accessibility. Passenger elevators required to be accessible by Chapter 11.

3001.5 Design, installation and alteration of elevators. Add to read as shown.

3001.5 Design, installation and alteration of elevators.
1. Each elevator shall comply with the Elevator Safety Code that was in effect at the time of receipt of application for the construction permit for the elevator.
2. Each alteration to, or relocation of, an elevator shall comply with the Elevator Safety Code that was in effect at the time of receipt of the application for the construction permit for the alteration or relocation.

3001.6 Add to read as shown.

3001.6 As used in this chapter, the term:
ALTERATION. Any change or addition to the vertical conveyance other than maintenance, repair or replacement.
CERTIFICATE OF OPERATION means a document issued by the department which indicates that the conveyance has had the required safety inspection and tests and that fees have been paid as provided in this Chapter 399, FS.
CONVEYANCE. An elevator, dumbwaiter, escalator, moving sidewalk, platform lift and stairway chairlift.
DEPARTMENT. For the purpose of this section, means the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

DIVISION. For the purpose of this section, means the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
ELEVATOR. One of the following mechanical devices:
(a) A hoisting and lowering mechanism, equipped with a car and platform that moves in guide rails and serves two or more landings to transport material or passengers or both.
(b) An escalator, which is a power-driven, inclined continuous stairway used for raising or lowering passengers.
(c) A dumbwaiter, which is a hoisting and lowering mechanism equipped with a car of limited size which moves in guide rails and serves two or more landings.
(d) A moving walk, which is a type of passenger-carrying device on which passengers stand or walk and in which the passenger-carrying surface remains parallel to its direction of motion and is uninterrupted.
(e) An inclined stairway chairlift, which is a device used to transport physically handicapped persons over architectural barriers.
(f) An inclined or vertical wheelchair lift, which is a device used to transport wheelchair handicapped persons over architectural barriers.
Exceptions:
Personnel hoists and material hoists within the scope of ASME A10.
Man lifts within the scope of ASME A90.1.
Mobile scaffolds, towers, and platforms within the scope of ANSI A92.
Powered platforms and equipment for exterior and interior maintenance within the scope of ASME A120.1.
Conveyors and related equipment within the scope of ASME B20.1.
Cranes, derricks, hoists, hooks, jacks and slings within the scope of ASME B30.
Industrial trucks within the scope of ASME B56.
Portable equipment, except for portable escalators that are covered by this code.
Tiered or piling machines used to move materials to and from storage located and operating entirely within one story.
Equipment for feeding or positioning materials at machine tools and printing presses.
Skip or furnace hoists.
Wharf ramps.
Railroad car lifts or dumpers.
Line jacks, false cars, shafters, moving platforms and similar equipment used for installing an elevator by a contractor licensed in this state.
Automated people movers at airports.
Elevators in television and radio towers.
Hand-operated dumbwaiters.
Sewage pump station lifts.
Automobile parking lifts.
Equipment covered in Section 1.1.2 of the Elevator Safety Code.
Elevators, inclined stairway chairlifts, and inclined or vertical wheelchair lifts located in private residences.
ESCALATOR. An installation defined as an escalator in the Florida Building Code.
EXISTING INSTALLATION. An installation defined as an “installation, existing” in the Florida Building Code.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE. A separate dwelling or a separate apartment in a multiple dwelling which is occupied by members of a single family.

Section 3002 Hoistway Enclosures

3002.9 Add to read as shown.

3002.9 Each enclosed elevator lobby and each elevator machine room shall be provided with an approved smoke detector or other automatic fire alarm initiating device where allowed by NFPA 72 located in the lobby ceiling in accordance with NFPA 72. Smoke detectors shall be installed in hoistways which are sprinklered, and shall not be installed in unsprinklered elevator hoistways unless they are installed to activate the hoistway smoke relief equipment. When the smoke detector is activated, all affected elevators shall operate in conformance with NFPA 72, Section 6.15.3.
Fire alarm initiating devices are not required for elevator recall at unenclosed lobbies.

Section 3007 Elevator Accessibilty Requirments for the Physically Handicapped. Add to read as shown.

SECTION 3007
ELEVATOR ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
Each elevator must be made accessible to physically handicapped persons with the following requirements:
1. In a building having any elevators that do not provide access to every floor level, elevator hallway call buttons on all main levels of ingress and on any floor that is commonly served by more than one group of elevators must be marked with Arabic and braille symbols that indicate floor levels to which access is provided. The symbols must be placed directly above each call button.
2. Each elevator car interior must have a support rail on at least one wall. All support rails must be smooth and have no sharp edges and must not be more than 1½ inches (38 mm) thick or 2½ inches (63 mm) in diameter. Support rails must be continuous and a minimum length of 42 inches (1067 mm) overall.

The inside surface of support rails must be 1½ inches (38 mm) clear of the car wall. The distance from the top of the support rail to the finished car floor must be at least 31 inches (787 mm) and not more than 33 inches (838 mm). Padded or tufted material or decorative materials such as wallpaper, vinyl, cloth or the like may be not be used on support rails.
3.A bench or seat may be installed on the rear wall of the elevator car enclosure, if the bench or seat does not protrude beyond the vertical plane of the elevator car enclosure wall when folded into a recess provided for the bench or seat and, when not in use, the bench or seat automatically folds into the recess. The bench or seat must be capable of supporting a live load of at least 250 pounds (113.4 kg) on any 12-inch by 12-inch (305 mm by 305 mm) area. A padded, tufted or other decorative material may not be used to cover the bench or seat; or may the bench or seat encroach on the minimum clear inside-car dimensions specified in this section.

This section applies only to elevators available for the transportation of the public. This section does not apply to elevators restricted by key or similar device to a limited number of persons in a building that has an elevator that otherwise meets the requirements of this section or to elevators used only for the transportation of freight. However, elevators that are used as freight and passenger elevators for the public and employees must comply with this section. This section does not apply to dumbwaiters or escalators.
This section supersedes all other state regulations and local ordinances and rules affecting the accessibility of passenger elevators to the physically handicapped, and the standards established by this section may not be modified by municipal or county ordinance.

Section 3008 Serial Numbers. Add to read as shown.

SECTION 3008 SERIAL NUMBERS

3008.1 Serial numbers. Each elevator shall have a serial number assigned by the division painted on or attached to the elevator car in plain view and also to the driving mechanism. This serial number shall be shown on all required certificates and permits.
1. Certificates of operation must be posted in a conspicuous location in the elevator and shall contain the text of Section 823.12, Florida Statutes relating to the prohibition against smoking in elevators. The certificate must be framed with a transparent cover.
2. In addition to Item 3, the designation "NO SMOKING" along with the international symbol for no smoking shall be conspicuously displayed within the interior of the elevator in the plain view of the public.
3. The following rules of ASME A17.1, are hereby amended to read as follows:
a. Reserved.
b. Rule 2.7.3.1 of the ASME A17.1, which is amended to read as follows: "Rule 2.7.3.1 General Requirements. A permanent, safe and convenient means of access to elevator machine rooms and overhead machinery spaces shall be provided for authorized persons. The key to the machine rooms and overhead machinery spaces shall be kept on the premises at all times and readily available for use by State of Florida certified Elevator Inspectors."
c. Rule 2.27.8 Switch Keys, of ASME A17.1, is amended to read as follows: "The switches required by Rule 211.2 through 211.5, for all elevators in a building, must be operable by the same keys. This key must not be part of a building master key system. There must be a key for the designated level switch and for each elevator in the group. These keys must be kept on the premises at all times in a location readily accessible to authorized personnel, and state elevator inspectors, but not where the key is available to the general public. NOTE: (RULE 2.27.8): Local authorities may specify a uniform keyed lock box to contain the necessary keys."
d. Rule 6.1.6.1 Starting Switch of ASME A17.1, is amended to read as follows: "Starting switches must be of the key-operated type and must be located so that the escalator steps are within sight. Automatic starting by any means is prohibited. The key for the starting switches must be kept on the premises at all times in a location readily available to authorized personnel and state elevator inspectors, but not where the key is available to the general public."
e. Rule 2.2.2.4 Drains connected directly to sewers shall not be installed in elevator pits. Where drains are not provided to prevent the accumulation of water, a sump of adequate size and depth to accommodate a pump shall be provided, with or without a pump.

Section 3009 Electrolysis Protection for Underground Hydraulic elevator Cylinders. Add to read as shown.

SECTION 3009 ELECTROLYSIS PROTECTION FOR UNDERGROUND HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR CYLINDERS

3009.1 Electrolysis protection for underground hydraulic elevator cylinders. All newly installed underground hydraulic pressure cylinders shall be encased in outer plastic containment to minimize electrolytic corrosion between the metal cylinder and ground cathode.

1. The plastic casing shall be capped at the bottom, and all joints must be solvent or heat welded to ensure water tightness.
2. The plastic casing shall be constructed of polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride (PVC). The plastic pipe wall thickness must not be less than 0.125 inch (3.175 mm).
3. The neck of the plastic casing shall have a means of inspection provided to monitor the annulus between the pressurized hydraulic cylinder and the protective plastic casing.
4. Replacements of existing hydraulic cylinders shall be protected by the aforementioned method where existing physical dimensions permit.

Section 3010 Bulletin Boards. Add to read as shown.

SECTION 3010 BULLETIN BOARDS

3010.1 Bulletin boards.

1. Bulletin boards and frames used in elevator cars shall not create any conditions which will be unsafe for users of the elevator car. Users shall include:
   A. Disabled persons;
   B. Persons confined to wheelchairs; and
   C. All other persons who may operate the elevator car in its normal course of use.
2. Bulletin boards shall not protrude more than 1 inch (25.4 mm) beyond the vertical line of the car wall. They shall not encroach on any clearances required to be maintained in the elevator by Chapter 399, Florida Statutes, and ASME A17.1.
3. Bulletin boards shall be framed and all edges must be smooth and rounded. No sharp edges of any kind shall protrude.
4. A glass or plastic cover shall be provided. Glass, if used, must meet the following requirements:
   A. Be laminated;
   B. Meet the requirement for laminated glass as set forth in ANSI Z97.1;
   C. The cover shall be securely held in place by the frame.
5. The frame and bulletin board shall be permanently fastened to the car wall in such a manner so that all parts including the cover in place will withstand any and all tests required of the elevator.
6. All materials used shall be fire resistive equal to the requirements of the cab enclosure.
7. The bottom of the bulletin boards shall not be less than 5 feet (1524 mm) above the cab floor, and the total area shall not exceed 4 square feet (0.37 m2).

Section 3011 Alterations to Electric and Hydraulic Elevators and Escalators. Add to read as shown.

SECTION 3011 ALTERATIONS TO ELECTRIC AND HYDRAULIC ELEVATORS AND ESCALATORS

3011.1 Alterations to electric and hydraulic elevators and escalators.
1. In addition to the alterations set forth in Rule 8.10.3.3.2 and Rule 8.10.2.3.2 ASME A17.1, the following alterations require, in addition to a construction permit, that inspections and tests be performed to determine conformance with ASME A17.1, rules cited below:

ALTERATIONS	Electric Elevators	Hydraulic Elevators
(a) Addition of elevator to existing hoistway (new installation)	8.7.2.1.2	8.7.2.1.2
(b) Brake (replacements of existing drive, machine brake by a new brake)	2.24	—
(c) Buffer (addition of oil buffer)	8.7.2.23	8.7.2.27
(d) Driving machine (replacement of)	8.7.2.25.1	8.7.3.23
(e) Freight elevator converted to passenger service	8.7.2.16.1	8.7.3.27
(f) Rope, replacement in size or number of ropes	8.6.2.5	8.6.2.5
(g) Sheave, driving machine (replacement in size)	8.7.2.25.1	8.7.2.25.1

1. The following alterations require, in addition to a construction permit, that inspections be performed to determine conformance with ASME A17.1, rule cited below:

ALTERATIONS	Electric Elevators	Hydraulic Elevators
(a) Access Switch (addition of) (b) Automatic transfer device (addition of) (c) Car, door or gate (addition of car door or gate electric contacts)	8.7.2.11.4, 8.7.7.2 8.7.2.14	8.7.3.11, 8.7.7.2 8.7.3.13
(d) Car enclosure	8.7.2.14	8.7.3.13
(e) Car leveling device (addition of) and (trucking device)	8.7.2.27.2	8.7.3.31.2
(f) Control	8.7.2.27.5	8.7.3.31.6
(g) Control equipment	8.7.2.27	8.7.3.31
(h) Controller (existing controller w/new) (excluding dispatching device) (i) Counterweight (change of)	8.7.2.27.4 8.7.3.23	8.7.3.31.5 8.7.3.26
(j) Increase in travel (or decrease)	8.7.2.17.1	8.7.3.22.1
(k) Door, hoistway (replacement of all hoistway doors)	8.7.2.10	8.7.3.10
(l) Escalator, relocation of	8.7.6.1	—
(m) Escalator, skirt (switches addition of safety device)	6.1.6	—

(n) Freight elevator permitted to carry passengers	8.7.2.16.3	8.7.3.19
(o) Guide rails (change in type or size)	8.7.2.24	8.7.3.28
(p) Hoistway door, power operation of (addition of)	8.7.2.12	8.7.3.12
(q) Hoistway door locking device (addition of)	8.7.2.11	8.7.3.11
(r) Operation, change in type of	8.7.2.27.6	8.7.3.31.7
(s) Platform, car (complete replacement of)	8.7.2.15.1	8.7.3.14
(t) Roller guide shoe, counter-weight and car (addition of)	8.7.2.22	8.7.2.22
(u) Rope equalizer (addition of)	8.7.2.21.2	8.7.3.25.2
(v) Rope fastening device, auxiliary (addition of)	8.7.2.21.3	8.7.2.21.3
(w) Tank (replacement of) (with different capacity)	—	8.7.3.29
(x) Top of car operating device (addition of)	8.7.2.27.1	8.7.3.31.1

Chapter 31 Special Construction

Section 3102 Membrane Structures

3102.1 General. Change to read as shown.

3102.1 General. The provisions of this section shall apply to air-supported, air-inflated, membrane-covered cable and membrane-covered frame structures, collectively known as membrane structures, erected for a period of 180 days or longer. Those erected for a shorter period of time shall comply with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code.* Membrane structures covering water storage facilities, water clarifiers, water treatment plants, sewage treatment plants, greenhouses and similar facilities not used for human occupancy, are required to meet only the requirements of Sections 3102.3.1 and 3102.7.

Section 3103 Temporary Structures

3103.1 General. Change to read as shown.

3103.1 General. The provisions of this section shall apply to structures erected for a period of less than 180 days. Tents and other membrane structures erected for a period of less than 180 days shall comply with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*. Those erected for a longer period of time shall comply with applicable sections of this code.
Exception: Provisions of the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* shall apply to tents and membrane structures erected for a period of less than 180 days.

Section 3105 Awnings and Canopies

3105.1 Change to read as shown.

3105.1 Fabric awnings and fabric-covered frames. Fabric awnings and fabric-covered frames shall comply with the provisions of Section 3105 as applicable.

3105.1.1 Location. Add to read as shown.

3105.1.1 Location.

3105.1.1.1 Add to read as shown.

3105.1.1.1 Fabric awnings and fabric-covered frames located over public property or in areas accessible to the general public shall be constructed so that no rigid part of such fabric awnings or fabric-covered frames shall be less than 7 feet, 6 inches (2286 mm) from the grade directly below, and no part of the cloth drop shall be less than 7 feet (2134 mm).

3105.1.1.2 Add to read as shown.

3105.1.1.2 A fixed fabric awning or fabric-covered frame shall not extend over public property more than two-thirds the distance from the property line to the nearest curb line in front of the building site as measured from the exterior face of the building nor shall any portion be closer than 18 inches (457 mm) to the curb line.
Exceptions:
1. If installed over 14 feet (4267 mm) in height, it may occupy the entire width of the sidewalk.
2. Unless otherwise regulated by local zoning requirements.

3105.1.1.3 Add to read as shown.

3105.1.1.3 Fabric-covered framework in whole or in part of fabric, erected in connection with gasoline service stations may not be erected within 15 feet (4572 mm) of where flammable liquids are transferred.

3105.1.1.4 Add to read as shown.

3105.1.1.4 Movable fabric awnings or fabric covered frames may extend over public property for a distance of not more than 5 feet (1524 mm), provided such awnings or any part thereof maintain a clear height of 8 feet (2438 mm) above the sidewalk. All such movable awnings shall be supported on metal frames attached to the building.

3105.1.1.5 Add to read as shown.

3105.1.1.5 Every fabric awning or fabric-covered frame shall be located as not to interfere with the operation of any exterior standpipe, stairway, fire escape or any means of egress to and from the building.

3105.2 Definitions. Change to read as shown.

3105.2 Area. No fabric awning or fabric-covered frame shall exceed the area of the building to which it is attached.

3105.3 Change to read as shown.

3105.3 Material.

3105.3.1 Add to read as shown.

3105.3.1 Fabric used for awnings or fabric-covered frames shall be flame resistant in accordance with NFPA 701.

Exception: Awnings or fabric-covered frames used in conjunction with Group R-3 occupancies.

3105.3.2 Add to read as shown.

3105.3.2 Supports for fabric awnings and fabric-covered frame shall be of metal or similar durable material.

3105.4 Add to read as shown.

3105.4 Design.

3105.4.1 Add to read as shown.

3105.4.1 Design of the framing members shall not be based on removal or repositioning of parts, or the whole, during periods of 75 mph wind velocity.

3105.4.2 Add to read as shown.

3105.4.2 Design of the structural framing members shall be based on rational analysis, using the applicable wind loads of Chapter 16 as shown below:

3105.4.2.1 Add to read as shown.

3105.4.2.1 The wind design loads for any fabric or membrane-covered structure designed with a quick removal or breakaway membrane or fabric at wind velocities of 75 mph, shall be based on the following criteria:

1. Minimum wind velocity of 3-second wind gust 90 mph
2. Importance factor based on low hazard to human life of 0.77.
3. Exposure Category B for or C as defined in Chapter 16.

3105.4.2.2 Add to read as shown.

3105.4.2.2 The wind design loads for any fabric or membrane covered structure designed with a permanent or nonremovable fabric or membrane, shall be based on the following criteria:

1. Minimum wind velocity as required in Chapter 16.
2. Importance factor based on low hazard to human life of 0

3105.4.4 Add to read as shown.

3105.4.2 The fabric portions of awnings fabric covered frames shall be securely laced, tied or otherwise fastened to the frame; no rafter or front bar will be permitted in pockets; and in no case shall a rolling curtain be caused to operate over a canopy frame.

3105.4.3 Add to read as shown.

3105.4.3 The horizontal projection of cantilevered portions shall not be greater than two times the height, except where the building construction does not permit a proper installation; in which case, variance may be permitted by the building official, based on special design and construction.

3105.5 Rigid awnings and canopy shutters. Add to read as shown.

3105.5 Rigid awnings and canopy shutters.

3105.5.1 Loads Add to read as shown.

3105.5.1 Loads. Rigid awnings and canopy shutters shall be designed to resist the loads set forth in Chapter 16 of this Code except that structures or parts thereof which are intended to be removed or repositioned during periods of high wind velocity shall be designed in their open or extended position to design pressures based on a basic wind speed of minimum 90 mph, 3-second wind gust with applicable shape factors and to resist not less than 10 psf (478 Pa) roof live load.

3105.5.2 Add to read as shown.

3105.5.2 Where such structure is intended to be folded or otherwise repositioned to close an opening when the building is unattended or act as a storm shutter the design in the closed position shall also comply with Chapter 16 and shall be impact resistant in accordance with Section1609.1.4.

3105.5.3 Add to read as shown.

3105.5.3 Structures designed to be readily removed or repositioned during periods of high wind velocity shall be posted with a legible and readily visible decal or painted instructions to the owner or tenant to remove or reposition the structure or part thereof during such periods of time as are designated by the U.S. Weather Bureau as being a hurricane warning or alert.

Section 3109 Add to read as shown.

SECTION 3109 STRUCTURES SEAWARD OF A COASTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTROL LINE

301.9.1 General. Add to read as shown.

3109.1 General.

3109.1.1 Scope. Add to read as shown.

3109.1.1 Scope. The provisions of Section 3109 shall ensure that structures located seaward of the coastal construction control line are designed to resist the predicted forces associated with a 100-year storm event and shall apply to the following:
1. All habitable structures which extend wholly or partially seaward of a coastal construction control line (CCCL) or 50-foot (15.3 m) setback line.
2. Substantial improvement of or additions to existing habitable structures.
3. Swimming pools that are located in close proximity to a habitable structure or armoring.
An environmental permit from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, requiring special siting considerations to protect the beach-dune system, proposed or existing structures and public beach access, is required prior to the start of construction. The environmental permit may condition the nature, timing and sequence of construction of permitted activities to provide protection to nesting sea turtles and hatchlings and their habitat, including review, submittal and approval of lighting plans.
Exception: The standards for buildings seaward of a CCCL area do not apply to any modification, maintenance or repair to any existing structure within the limits of the existing foundation which does not require, involve or include any additions to, or repair or modification of, the existing foundation of that structure.

3109.1.2 Certification. Add to read as shown.

3109.1.2 Certification. As part of the permit process and upon placement of the lowest horizontal structural member, the applicant shall submit to the building official certification of the elevation of the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor as built in relation to National Geodetic Vertical Datum (N.G.V.D.). Said certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a registered land surveyor or professional engineer or architect and certified by same and be submitted prior to commencing any addition work. Any work undertaken prior to submission of the certification shall be at the applicant's risk. The building official shall review the submitted elevation data, and any deficiencies found shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to any further work being permitted to proceed.

3109.2 Definitions. Add to read as shown.

3109.2 Definitions.
ARMORING. A manmade structure designed to either prevent erosion of the upland property or protect upland structures from the effects of coastal wave and current action. Armoring includes certain rigid coastal structures such as geotextile bags or tubes, seawalls, revetments, bulkheads, retaining wall or similar structures, but does not include jetties, groins or other construction whose purpose is to add sand to the beach and dune system, alter the natural coastal currents or stabilize the mouths of inlets.
BREAKAWAY WALL. A partition independent of supporting structural members that is intended to withstand design wind forces but to collapse from a water load less than that which would occur during a 100 year storm event without causing collapse, displacement or other structural damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system.

COASTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTROL LINE. The line established by the State of Florida pursuant to Section161.053, Florida Statutes, and recorded in the official records of the county which defines that portion of the beach-dune system subject to severe fluctuations based on a 100-year storm surge, storm waves or other predictable weather conditions.
DESIGN GRADE. The predicted eroded grade caused by the 100-year storm.
FIFTY-FOOT SETBACK LINE. A line of jurisdiction, established pursuant to the provisions of Section161.052, Florida Statutes, in which construction is prohibited within 50 feet (15.13 m) of the line of mean high water at any riparian coastal location fronting the Gulf of Mexico or the Atlantic coast shoreline.
HABITABLE STRUCTURE. Structures designed primarily for human occupancy and are potential locations for shelter from storms. Typically included within this category are residences, hotels and restaurants.
LOWEST HORIZONTAL STRUCTURE MEMBER. Any shore-parallel structural member which supports floor, wall or column loads and transmits them to the pile foundation.
ONE-HUNDRED-YEAR STORM ELEVATION. The height of the breaking wave crest or wave approach as superimposed on the storm surge with dynamic wave set-up of a 100-year storm. This 100-year storm elevation is determined by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection based on studies published as part of the coastal construction control line establishment process and an analysis of topographic and other site specific data.
REBUILDING. See definition of "Substantial improvement."
SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT. See definition in Section161.54(12), Florida Statutes.

3109.3 Elevation standards. Add to read as shown.

3109.3 Elevation standards. All habitable structures shall be elevated at or above an elevation which places the lowest horizontal structural member above the 100-year storm elevation as determined by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection in the report titled "One-Hundred-Year Storm Elevation Requirements for Habitable Structures Located Seaward of a Coastal Construction Control Line."
An applicant may request the Department of Environmental Protection to determine a site-specific 100-year storm elevation for the applicant's proposed habitable structure as part of the environmental permit application process. The elevation will be provided as part of the applicant's environmental permit and shall be subject to review under the provisions of Chapter 120, Florida Statutes.
Exceptions:
1. Additions, repairs or modifications to existing nonconforming habitable structures that do not advance the seaward limits of the existing habitable structure and do not constitute rebuilding of the existing structure.
2. Habitable structures located landward of existing armoring which is capable of protecting buildings from the effects of erosion from a 100-year storm surge. The applicant shall provide scientific and engineering evidence that the armoring has been designed, constructed and maintained to survive the effects of the design storm and provide protection to existing and proposed structures from the erosion associated with that event. Evidence shall include a report with data and supporting analysis, and shall be certified by a professional engineer registered in this state, that the armoring was designed and constructed and is in adequate condition to meet the following criteria:

a. The top must be at or above the still water level, including setup, for the design storm plus the breaking wave calculated at its highest achievable level based on the maximum eroded beach profile and highest surge level combination, and must be high enough to preclude runup overtopping.
b. The armoring must be stable under the design storm including maximum localized scour, with adequate penetration and toe protection to avoid settlement, toe failure, or loss of material from beneath or behind the armoring.
c. The armoring must have sufficient continuity or return walls to prevent flanking under the design storm from impacting the proposed construction.
d. The armoring must withstand the static and hydrodynamic forces of the design storm.
3. A higher elevation standard is required by either the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), as found on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), or the local flood damage prevention ordinance. In such instances, the higher elevation standard shall apply.

3109.4 Construction standards. Add to read as shown.

3109.4 Construction standards.

3109.4.1 Pile foundations. Add to read as shown.

3109.4.1 Pile foundations. All habitable structures shall be elevated on, and securely anchored to, an adequate pile foundation. Pile foundations for habitable structures shall be designed to withstand all reasonable anticipated erosion, scour and loads resulting from a 100-year storm including wind, wave, hydrostatic and hydrodynamic forces acting simultaneously with typical structural (live and dead) loads. All habitable structures should be anchored to their pile foundation in such a manner as to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral displacement. The elevation of the soil surface to be used in the calculation of pile reactions and bearing capacities for habitable structures shall not be greater than that which would result from erosion caused by a 100-year storm event. Calculation of the design grade shall account for localized scour resulting from the presence of structural components. Design ratio or pile spacing to pile diameter should not be less than 8:1 for individual piles located above the design grade. Pile caps shall be set below the design grade unless designed to resist increased flood loads associated with setting the cap above the design grade, but at or below the natural grade. Pile penetration shall take into consideration the anticipated loss of soil above the design grade.
Exceptions:
1. Additions, repairs or modifications to existing nonconforming habitable structures that do not advance the seaward limits of the existing habitable structure and do not constitute rebuilding of the existing structure.
2. Habitable structures located landward of existing armoring which is capable of protecting buildings from the effects of erosion from a 100-year storm surge. The applicant shall provide scientific and engineering evidence that the armoring has been designed, constructed and maintained to survive the effects of the design storm and provide protection to existing and proposed structures from the erosion associated with that event. Evidence shall include a report with data and supporting analysis, and shall be certified by a professional engineer registered in this state, that the armoring was designed and constructed and is in adequate condition to meet the following criteria:

a. The top must be at or above the still water level, including setup, for the design storm plus the breaking wave calculated at its highest achievable level based on the maximum eroded beach profile and highest surge level combination, and must be high enough to preclude runup overtopping.
b. The armoring must be stable under the design storm including maximum localized scour, with adequate penetration and toe protection to avoid settlement, toe failure or loss of material from beneath or behind the armoring.
c. The armoring must have sufficient continuity or return walls to prevent flanking under the design storm from impacting the proposed construction.
d. The armoring must withstand the static and hydrodynamic forces of the design storm.

3109.4.2 Walls below the 100-year storm elevation. Add to read as shown.

3109.4.2 Walls below the 100-year storm elevation. No substantial walls or partitions shall be constructed below the level of the first finished floor of habitable structures. All other walls shall be designed to break away.
Exceptions:
1. Stairways and stairwells;
2. Shear walls perpendicular to the shoreline;
3. Shear walls parallel to the shoreline, which are limited to a maximum of 20 percent of the building length in the direction running parallel to the shore;
4. Shear walls parallel to the shoreline, which exceed 20 percent of the total building length (including any attached major structure) when they meet the following criteria:
a. A certification is provided by a Florida-registered professional engineer that certifies that the increased length of shear walls, over 20 percent, are located landward of the 100-year erosion limit;
b. A hydraulic analysis is provided and certified by a Florida-registered professional engineer that evaluates the potential impact of flow increase on the subject parcel and adjacent properties;
c. The hydraulic analysis demonstrates that although the overall shearwall coverage is more than 20 percent, the increased shearwall length will not result in substantial increase of flow velocities and drag forces on the structural components of the proposed structure and neighboring structures; and
d. The provisions under Section 3109.4.2 (Exception 4) do not include any low-rise building as defined in Section 1609.2.
5. Wind or sand screens constructed of fiber or wire mesh;
6. Light, open lattice partitions with individual, wooden lattice strips not greater than 3/4 inch (19 mm) thick and 3 inches (76 mm) wide;
7. Elevator shafts;
8. Small mechanical and electrical rooms; and
9. Break-away or frangible walls.

3109.5 Flood loads during a 100-year storm. Add to read as shown.

3109.5 Flood loads during a 100-year storm.

3109.5.1 Load basis. Add to read as shown.

3109.5.1 Load basis. The structural design shall be based on the 100-year storm as determined by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection in studies published as part of the coastal construction control line establishment process. Breaking, broken and nonbreaking waves shall be considered as applicable. Design wave loading analysis shall consider vertical uplift pressures and all lateral pressures to include impact, as well as dynamic loading and the harmonic intensification resulting from repetitive waves.

3109.5.2 Hydrostatic load. Add to read as shown.

3109.5.2 Hydrostatic load. Habitable structures shall be designed in consideration of the hydrostatic loads which would be expected under the conditions of maximum inundation associated with a 100-year storm event. Calculations for hydrostatic loads shall consider the maximum water pressure resulting from a fully peaked, breaking wave superimposed on the design storm surge with dynamic wave setup. Both free and confined hydrostatic loads shall be considered. Hydrostatic loads which are confined shall be determined using the maximum elevation to which the confined water would freely rise if unconfined. Vertical hydrostatic loads shall be considered as forces acting both vertically downward and upward on horizontal or inclined surfaces of major structures (e.g., floors, slabs, roofs, walls). Lateral hydrostatic loads shall be considered as forces acting horizontally above and below grade on vertical or inclined surfaces of major structures and coastal or shore protection structures. Hydrostatic loads on irregular or curving geometric surfaces may be determined in consideration of separate vertical and horizontal components acting simultaneously under the distribution of the hydrostatic pressures.

3109.5.3 Hydrodynamic loads. Add to read as shown.

3109.5.3 Hydrodynamic loads. Habitable structures shall be designed in consideration of the hydrodynamic loads which would be expected under the conditions of a 100-year storm event. Calculations for hydrodynamic loads shall consider the maximum water pressures resulting from the motion of the water mass associated with a 100-year storm event. Full-intensity loading shall be applied on all structural surfaces above the design grade which would affect the flow velocities.

3109.6 Wind loads. Add to read as shown.

3109.6 Wind loads. All habitable structures shall be designed in accordance with Chapter 16.

3109.7 Swimming pools. Add to read as shown.

3109.7 Swimming pools. Swimming pools located in close proximity to an existing habitable structure or armoring shall be designed with an adequate pile foundation for the erosion and scour conditions of a 100-year storm event.

3109.8 Storm debris. Add to read as shown.

3109.8 Storm debris. All structures will be designed to minimize the potential for wind and water-borne debris during a storm.

Section 3110 Flood Resistant Construction. Add to read as shown.

SECTION 3110 FLOOD-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION

3110.1 Administration. Add to read as shown.

3110.1 Administration.

3110.1.1 Purpose. Add to read as shown.

3110.1.1 Purpose. The purpose of this standard is to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses resulting from flood conditions in specific areas through the establishment of comprehensive regulations for floodplain management, designed to:

1. Minimize loss of life and property caused by flooding conditions;
2. Prevent unnecessary disruption of commerce and public service in times of flooding;
3. Restrict or prohibit uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property because of flood or erosion hazards, or which result in increases in flood heights or velocities or erosion potential;
4. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
5. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers;
6. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which can increase flood damage or erosion potential;
7. Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will divert flood waters or which can increase flood hazards; and
8. Contribute to improved construction techniques in the floodplain.

3110.1.2 Floodplain management construction standards. Add to read as shown.

3110.1.2 Floodplain management construction standards. This code specifically defers to the authority granted to local government by Title 44 CFR, Sections 59 and 60. This code is not intended to supplant or supercede local ordinances adopted pursuant to that authority, nor are local floodplain management ordinances to be deemed amendments to the code.

Section 3111 Deposit of Materials in Tidewater Regulated. Add to read as shown.

SECTION 3111 DEPOSIT OF MATERIAL IN TIDEWATER REGULATED

3111.1 It is not lawful for any person to discharge or cause to be discharged or deposit or cause to be deposited, in the tide or salt waters of any bay, port, harbor or river of this state, any ballast

or material of any kind other than clear stone or rock, free from gravel or pebbles, which said clear stone or rock shall be deposited or discharged only in the construction of enclosures in connection with wharves, piers, quays, jetties or in the construction of permanent bulkheads connecting the solid and permanent portion of wharves. It is lawful to construct three characters of bulkheads for retention of material in solid wharves.

First, clear stone or rock enclosures, or bulkheads, may be built upon all sides to a height not less than 2½ feet (762 mm) above high watermark; and after the enclosures have been made so solid, tight and permanent as to prevent any sand, mud, gravel or other material that may be discharged or deposited in them from drifting or escaping through such enclosures, any kind of ballast may be discharged or deposited within the enclosures. The enclosures may be constructed of wood, stone and rock combined, the stone and rocks to be placed on the outside of the wood to a height not less at any point than 2½ feet (762 mm) above high watermark; and after the enclosures have been made so solid, tight and permanent as to prevent any sand, mud gravel or other material that may be discharged or deposited in them from drifting or escaping through such enclosures, any kind of ballast may be discharged or deposited within the enclosures.

Second, a bulkhead may be built by a permanent wharf consisting of thoroughly creosoted piles not less than 12 inches (305 mm) in diameter at the butt end, to be driven close together and to be capped with timber not less than 10 or 14 inches drift (254 or 302 mm), bolted to each pile, and one or more longitudinal stringers to be placed on the outside of the bulkhead and securely anchored by means of iron rods to piles driven within the bulkheads, clear rock to be on the inside of the bulkhead, to a height of not less than 2½ feet (762 mm) above high water; and after this is done, ballast or other material may be deposited within the permanent enclosure so constructed.

Third, a bulkhead may be constructed to consist of creosoted piles, as described herein, driven not exceeding 4 feet (1219 mm) apart from center to center, inside of which two or more longitudinal stringers may be placed and securely bolted to the piles. Inside of these longitudinal pieces, two thicknesses of creosoted sheet piling are to be driven, each course of the sheet piling to make a joint with the other to form an impenetrable wharf; and within this permanent bulkhead so constructed, any ballast or other material may be deposited.
No such enclosure, pier, quay or jetty shall be begun until the point whereat it is to be built shall have been connected by a substantial wharf with a shore or with a permanent wharf; except that the owners of wharves may at any time, with the consent of the Board of Pilot Commissioners of the Division of Professions of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, build wharves of clear stone or rock, or creosoted walls as hereinafter provided, on each side of their wharves from the shore to a point at which the water is not more than 15 feet (4.6 m) deep, and when such walls have attained a height of 2½ feet (762 mm) above high watermark and have been securely closed at the deepwater end by stone or creosoted walls of the same height, any kind of ballast may be deposited in them.

Nothing contained in this section shall interfere with any rights or privileges now enjoyed by riparian owners. While this section empowers those who desire to construct the several characters of wharves, piers, quays, jetties and bulkheads provided for and described herein, nothing in this section shall be so construed as to require any person not desiring to construct a

permanent wharf by filling up with ballast, stone or other material to construct under the specifications contained herein; and nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to prevent any person from constructing any wharf or placing any pilings, logs or lumber in any waters where the person would have heretofore had the right so to do.

3111.2 Add to read as shown.

3111.2 This section shall not prohibit Escambia County from placing in Pensacola Bay, on the Escambia County side, beside the old Pensacola Bay Bridge, certain materials, as recommended by the Department of Environmental Protection, in coordination with the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, to increase the number of fish available for persons fishing from the old Pensacola Bay Bridge.

3111.3 Add to read as shown.

3111.3 This section shall not prohibit Manatee County from placing in the Manatee County portions of Sarasota Bay and Tampa Bay and in the Manatee River, certain materials, as recommended by the Department of Environmental Protection, in coordination with the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, to increase the number of fish available for persons fishing in the above areas.

3111.4 Add to read as shown.

3111.4 This section shall not prohibit Pinellas County from placing in Tampa Bay certain materials as recommended by the Department of Environmental Protection, in coordination with the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, to increase the number of fish available for persons fishing in the bay. Deposit of material on a wharf or quay is regulated. It is not lawful for any person to deposit or cause to be deposited on any wharf or quay, any ballast, stone, earth or like material, except such wharf or quay may be so secured as to prevent such ballast or other material from washing into the waters of the harbor.

Section 3112 Lighting, Mirrors, Landscaping. Add to read as shown.

SECTION 3112 LIGHTING, MIRRORS, LANDSCAPING

3112.1 Add to read as shown.

3112.1 Each operator of an automated teller machine that controls the access area or defined parking area to be lighted shall comply with Sections (2), (3), and (4) no later than one year after October 1, 1994. If the access area or defined parking area to be lighted is controlled by a person other than the operator, such other person shall comply with Sections (2), (3), and (4) no later than one year after October 1, 1994.

3112.2 Add to read as shown.

3112.2 Each operator, or other person responsible for an automated teller machine pursuant to Sections 655.960 through 655.965, shall provide lighting during the hours of darkness with respect to an open and operating automated teller machine and any defined parking area, access area and the exterior of an enclosed automated teller machine installation, as follows:
1. There shall be a minimum of 10 candlefoot (108 lux) power at the face of the automated teller machine and extending in an unobstructed direction outward 5 feet (1.5 m).
2. There shall be a minimum of 2 footcandle (21.5 lux) power within 50 feet (15.25 m) in all unobstructed directions from the face of the automated teller machine. If the automated teller machine is located within 10 feet (3 m) of the corner of the building and the automated teller machine is generally accessible from the adjacent side, there shall be a minimum of 2 footcandle (21.5 lux) power along the first 40 unobstructed feet (12 m) of the adjacent side of the building.
3. There shall be a minimum of 2 footcandle (12.5 lux) power in that portion of the defined parking area within 60 feet (18 m) of the automated teller machine.
4. The operator shall provide reflective mirrors or surfaces at each automated teller machine which provide the customer with a rear view while the customer is engaged in using the automated teller machine.
5. The operator, or other person responsible pursuant to Sections 655.960 through 655.965 for an automated teller machine, shall ensure that the height of any landscaping, vegetation or other physical obstructions in the area required to be lighted pursuant to Section (2) for any open and operating automated teller machine shall not exceed 3 feet (914 mm), except that trees trimmed to a height of 10 feet (3 m) and whose diameters are less than 2 feet (610 mm) and manmade physical obstructions required by statute, law, code, ordinance or other governmental regulation shall not be affected by this section.

Section 3113 Airport Noise. Add to read as shown.

SECTION 3113 AIRPORT NOISE

3113.1 Airport noise study guidelines. Add to read as shown.

3113.1 Airport noise study guidelines. The Aviation Safety and Noise Abatement Act of 1979, 14 CFR Part 150 (U.S. Department of Transportation), including revisions through January, 2005, are hereby adopted as a guideline for establishing airport noise control.

Chapter 32 Construction in the Public Right of Way

Section 3202 Encroachments

3202.5 Sidewalk or street obstructions. Add to read as shown.

3202.5 Sidewalk or street obstructions. Unless allowed by the applicable governing authority having jurisdiction of the right-of-way or public property, public property shall be maintained clear of any and all obstructions, including among others, posts, columns, display of wares or merchandise and sidewalk signs.

Chapter 33 Site Work, Demolition and Construction

Section 3304 Site Work

3304.1.4 Fill supporting foundations. Change to read as shown.

3304.1.4 Fill supporting foundations. Fill to be used to support the foundations of any building or structure shall comply with Section 1803.5.

Section 3305 Sanitary

3305.1 Facilities required. Change to read as shown.

3305.1 Facilities required. Sanitary facilities shall be provided during construction, remodeling or demolition activities in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Plumbing.*

Section 3309 Fire Extinguishers

3309.2 Fire hazards. Change to read as shown.

3309.2 Fire hazards. The provisions of this code and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* shall be strictly observed to safeguard against all fire hazards attendant upon construction operations.

Chapter 34 Existing Structures

Section 3401 General

3401.1 Scope. Change to read as shown.

3401.1 Scope. Alteration, repair, addition, relocation and change of occupancy of existing structures and buildings shall comply with the provisions of the *Florida Existing Building Code.*

3401.2 Maintenance. Change to read as shown.

3401.2 Maintenance. Reserved

3401.3 Compliance with other codes. Change to read as shown.

3401.3 Compliance with other codes. Reserved.

Section 3402 Definitions. Change to read as shown.

Section 3402 Definitions. Reserved.

Section 3403 Additions, Alterations or Repairs. Change to read as shown.

Section 3403 Additions, Alterations or Repairs. Reserved.

Section 3404 Fire Escapes. Change to read as shown.

Section 3404 Fire Escapes. Reserved.

Section 3405 Glass Replacement. Change to read as shown.

Section 3405 Glass Replacement. Reserved.

Section 3406 Change of occupancy. Change to read as shown.

Section 3406 Change of occupancy. Reserved.

Section 3407 Historic Buildings. Change to read as shown.

Section 3407 Historic Buildings. Reserved.

Section 3408 Moved Structures. Change to read as shown.

Section 3408 Moved Structures. Reserved.

Section 3409 Accessibility for Existing Buildings. Change to read as shown.

Section 3409 Accessibility for Existing Buildings. Reserved.

Section 3410 Compliance Alternatives. Change to read as shown.

Section 3410 Compliance Alternatives. Reserved

Chapter 35 Referenced Standards

Change to read as shown.

AA
Aluminum Association
900 - 19th Street N.W., Suite 300
Washington, DC 20006

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
ADM 1—05	Aluminum Design Manual: Part 1-A Aluminum Structures, Allowable Stress Design; and Part 1-B—Aluminum Structures, Load and Resistance Factor Design of Buildings and Similar Type Structures AA 94	1604.3.5, 2002.2, 2003.2
	Specifications for Aluminum Structures	2003.2
	The Aluminum Formed Sheet Building Sheathing Design Guide	2003.2
	The Commentary on Specifications for Aluminum Structures	2003.2

Engineering Data for Aluminum Structures 2003.2

Add to read as shown.

AAF
Aluminum Association of Florida, Inc.
1650 S Dixie Hwy, Ste 500
Boca Raton, FL 33432

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
AAF—03	Guide to Aluminum Construction in High Wind Areas 2003	2002.4.1

AAMA
American Architectural Manufacturers Association
1827 Waldon Office Square, Suite 104
Schaumburg, IL 60173

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number

Change to read as shown.

101/I.S.2—97 Voluntary Specifications for Aluminum, Vinyl (PVC) and Wood Windows and Glass Doors 1008.1.6, 1714.5.2.1, 1714.5.2.2, 2411.3.2.1
101/I.S.2/NAFS—02 Voluntary Performance Specification for Windows, Skylights and Glass Doors 1714.5.2.1, 1714.5.2.1.1, 2405.5, 2612.2

Add to read as shown.

103.3—83 Procedural Guide, Sec. 2 — Engineering Design Rules 2411.3.2.6
203—98 Procedural Guide for the Window Inspection and Notification System 1714.5.2.2
501—05 Method for Test for Exterior Wall 1714.5.2.1, 1714.5.2.1.1, 1714.5.3.3.1, 2405.5, 2411.3.2.1.1, 2612.2
AAMA/WDMA/CSA101/I.S. 2/A440-05 Specifications for Windows, Doors and Unit Skylights 1714.5.2.1
AAMA 450-06 Voluntary Performance Rating Method for Mulled Fenestration Assemblies 1714.5.5.1, 1714.5.5.1.2, 1714.5.5.1.3
AAMA 506-06 Voluntary Specifications for Hurricane Impact and Cycle Testing of Fenestration Products 1609.1.4
AAMA/NPEA/NSA 2100-02 Voluntary Specifications for Sunrooms 2002.6

Add to read as shown.

AASHTO
American Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials
444 North Capitol Street N.W., Suite 249
Washington, DC 20001

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
LTS 4	Structural Specifications for Highway Signs, Luminaries and Traffic Signals	1609.1.1

Add to read as shown.

ACI
American Concrete Institute
P.O. Box 9094
Farmington Hills, MI 48333-9094

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
117	Standard Tolerances for Concrete Construction and Materials	1920.2

224.3R—95	Joints in Concrete Construction (Reapproved 2001)	1911.2
301	Specifications for Structural Concrete for Buildings	1920.2
315	Manual of Standard Practice for Detailing Reinforced Concrete Structures	1920.2

Change to read as shown.

318—05 Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete 1604.3.2, 1805.4.2.6, 1805.9, 1806.4, 1808.2.23.1.1, 1808.2.23.2, 1808.2.23.2.1, 1808.2.23.2.2, 1809.2.3.2, 1809.2.3.2.2, 1810.1.2.2, 1812.8, 1901.2, 1901.3, 1901.4, 1902, 1903.1, 1903.2, 1903.3, 1903.4, 1903.5.1, 1903.6, 1904.4.2, 1905.1.4, 1905.3, 1905.4, 1905.5, 1905.6.5.5, 1905.8.3, 1905.11.3, 1906.1.5, 1906.3, 1906.4.3, 1907.1, 1907.2, 1907.4.1, 1907.6, 1907.7.2, 1907.7.3, 1907.7.4, 1907.7.5, 1907.8, 1907.9, 1907.10, 1907.11, 1907.12, 1907.13, 1908, 1908.1.1, 1908.1.2, 1908.1.3, 1908.1.4, 1908.1.5, 1908.1.6, 1908.1.7, 1908.1.8, 1908.1.9, 1909.1, 1909.3, 1909.4, 1909.5, 1909.6, 1910, 1910.2.1, 1910.2.2, 1910.2.3, 1910.2.4, 1910.3.1, 1910.4.1, 1910.4.2, 1910.4.3, 1910.4.3.1, 1910.5.2, 1913.1, 1918.1, 1918.2, 1919.3, 1920.2, 1921.1, 1922.4.1, 1922.4.3, 1922.6.4, 1926.4.1, 1926.4.3, 1926.5.6, 1928.3.1, 1928.7.2, 2108.3

Add to read as shown.

347	Recommended Practice for Concrete Foamwork	1920.2, 1925.1.1
506	Recommended Practice for Shotcreting	1920.2
506.2	Specification for Shotcrete	1920.2, 1929.1.2, 1929.8.1

Change to read as shown.

530—05	Building Code Requirements for Masonry Structures	1405.5, 1405.5.3, 1405.9, 1604.3.4, 1605.3.1.1, 1618.9,1805.5.2, 1812.7, 2101.2.3, 2101.2.4, 2101.2.5, 2103.11.6, 2106.1, 2106.1.1.1, 2106.1.1.2, 2106.1.1.3, 2106.3, 2106.4, 2106.5, 2106.6, 2107.1, 2107.2, 2107.2.1, 2107.2.2, 2107.2.4, 2107.2.5, 2107.2.6, 2108.1, 2108.2, 2108.3, 2108.4, 2109.1, 2109.2.3.1, 2109.2.3.2, 2114.2, 2121.2.12, 2122.1

AF&PA
American Forest & Paper Association
1111 19th St, NW Suite 800
Washington, DC 20036

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number

Add to read as shown.

AF&PA—92	Wood Structural Design Data	2314.4.7
AF&PA—93	Working Stresses for Joists and Rafters	2314.4.7

Change to read as shown.

NDS—05 National Design Specification (NDS) for Wood Construction— with 2005 Supplement 721.6.3.2, 1715.1.1, 1715.1.4, 1805.4.5, 1808.1, 1823.1.8.1, 2306.1, 2306.2.1, 2306.3.2, Table 2306.3.1, Table 2306.4.1, 2306.3.4, 2306.3.5, 2306.4.1, Table 2308.9.3(4), 2314.4.7, 2315.4.1, 319.17.2.2.1, 2319.17.2.1.3, 2319.17.2.1.5

Add to read as shown.

T.R. No. 7—87	Permanent Wood Foundation System	1805.4.6, 1807.2, 2304.9.5, 2314.4.7
WCD 1—01	Wood Construction Data No. 1, Details for Conventional Wood Frame Construction	2314.4.7
WCD 3—83	Wood Construction Data No. 3, Design of Wood Formwork for Concrete Structures	2314.4.7

WCD 4—89	Wood Construction Data No. 4, Plank and Beam Framing for Residential Buildings	2306.1.2, 2314.4.7
AF&PA—87	All-Weather Wood Foundation System, Design, Fabrication, Installation Manual	2314.4.7
WCD 5—89	Wood Construction Data No. 5, Heavy Timber Construction Details	2314.4.7
WCD 6—88	Wood Construction Data No. 6, Design of Wood Frame Structures for Permanence	314.4.7, 2326.2.11

Change to read as shown.

AHA
American Hardboard Association
1210 West N.W. Highway
Palatine, IL 60067

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
A135.4—2004	Basic Hardboard	1404.3.1, 2303.1.6, 2314.4.1
A135.5—2004	Prefinished Hardboard Paneling	2303.1.6, 2304.6.2, 2314.4.1
A135.6—98	Hardboard Siding	1404.3.2, 2303.1.6, 2314.4.1
A194.1—85	Cellulosic Fiber Board	2303.1.5, 2314.4.1

Add to read as shown.

IB Spec. No. 1	Recommended Product and Application Specification —Structural Insulating Roof Deck	2314.4.1
IB Spec. No. 2	Recommended Product and Application Specification —½ inch Fiberboard Nail-Base Sheathing	2314.4.1
IB Spec. No. 3	Recommended Product and Application Specification —½ inch Intermediate Fiberboard Sheathing	2314.4.1

Add to read as shown.

AIA
American Institute of Architects
1735 New York Ave. N.W
Washington, D.C. 20006-5292

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
HHCF 06	Guideline for the Design and Construction of Health Care Facilities	419.2.1.2, 419.2.2, 419.3.2, 419.3.3, 419.3.4, 419.3.4.1, 419.3.4.2, 419.3.5, 419.3.5.1, 419.3.5.2, 419.3.6, 419.3.6.1, 419.3.7, 419.3.8.8, 419.3.8.9, 419.3.9, 419.3.10, 419.3.11, 419.3.13, 419.3.15, 419.3.17, 420.2.2, 420.2.5, 421.2.1.2, 421.2.2, 421.3.2, 421.3.2.1, 421.3.2.2, 421.3.3, 421.3.3.2.2, 421.3.3.3, 421.3.4, 421.3.5, 421.3.10

AISC
American Institute of Steel Construction
One East Wacker Drive, Suite 3100
Chicago, IL 60601-2001

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number

Add to read as shown.

AISC	Tortional Analysis of Steel Members	2214.3
AISC	Detailing for Steel Construction	2214.3
AISC	Engineering for Steel Construction	2214.3
AISC	Iron and Steel Beams - 1873 to 1952	2214.3
AISC	Plastic Design in Steel	2214.3
AISC	Plastic Design of Braced Multistory Steel Frames	2214.3

AISC	Serviceability Design Considerations for Low-Rise Buildings	2214.3, 2223.5.2
AISC	Simple Shear Connection, ASD	2214.3
AISC	Simple Shear Connections, LRFD	2214.3
AISC	Allowable Stress Design, Manual of Steel Construction	2214.3
AISC	Load Resistance Factor Design, Manual of Steel Construction	2214.3
AISC	Metal Building Certification Program, Category MB Certified	2223.11.2

AISI
American Iron and Steel Institute
1140 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 705
Washington, DC 20036

Standard reference number | Title | Referenced in code section number

Add to read as shown.

AISI	Design Manual For Cold-Formed Steel	2214.3
AISI	Design Manual for Structural Tubing	2214.3
Z—2	Designing Fire Protection for Steel Trusses	2214.3
Z—3	Designing Fire Protection for Steel Columns (Beams), No column listed	2214.3
AISI	Fire-Resistant Steel-Frame Construction	2214.3
AISI	Fire-Safe Structural Steel - A Design Guide	2214.3
AISI	Specifications for Design of Light-Gage Cold-Formed Stainless Structural Members	2214.3
AISI	Specification for the Criteria for Structural Application of Steel Cables for Buildings	2214.3
SG02—1	North American Specification for Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members	2214.3

Change to read as shown.

AITC
American Institute of Timber Construction
7012 S. Revere Parkway, Suite 140
Englewood, CO 80112

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
A 190.1—02	Structural Glued Laminated Timber	2303.1.3, 2306.1, 2314.4.2, 2315.1.1
Technical Note 7—96	Calculation of Fire Resistance of Glued Laminated Timbers	721.6.3.3, 2314.4.2
104—03	Typical Construction Details	2306.1, 2314.4.2
106	Code of Suggested Practices	2314.4.2
108—93	Standard for Heavy Timber Construction	2314.4.2
109—98	Standard for Preservative Treatment for Structural Glued Laminated Timber	2314.4.2
110—01	Standard Appearance Grades for Structural Glued Laminated Timber	2306.1, 2314.4.2
112—93	Tongue-and-Groove Heavy Timber Roof Decking	2306.1, 2314.4.2
113—01	Dimensions of Structural Glued Laminated Timber	2306.1, 2314.4.2
117—04	Standard Specifications for Structural Glued Laminated Timber of Softwood Species—Design Requirements—Standard Specifications for Structural Glued Laminated Timber of Softwood Species—Manufacturing Requirements	2306.1, 2314.4.2
119—96	Standard Specifications for Structural Glued Laminated Timber of Hardwood Species	2306.1, 2314.4.2
200—04	Inspection Manual	2306.1

ANSI
American National Standards Institute
25 West 43rd Street, Fourth Floor
New York, NY 10036

Standard reference number | Title | Referenced in code section number

Add to read as shown.

A 41.1	Building Code Requirements for Masonry	2119.1.1, 2121.2.8
A 41.2	Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Masonry	2119.1.1
A 42.1	Specification For Gypsum Plastering	2515.1.1
A 42.4	Standard Specification for Interior Lathing and Furring	2514.1
A 97.1	Specification for the Application and Finishing of Gypsum Wallboard	2517.2
A 112.19.8M—87(R1996)	Suction Fittings for Use in Swimming Pools, Spas, Hot Tubs and Whirlpool Bathtub Appliances	424.2.6.6.2
Z 53.1	American National Standard Safety Color Code for Marking Physical Hazards	423.4.6, 423.14.6

Change to read as shown.

Z 97.1—84 (R1994) Safety Glazing Materials Used in Buildings—Safety Performance Specifications and Methods of Test (Reaffirmed 1994) 1618.4.6.3, 2406.1.3, 2406.1.2, 2407.1, 2411.1.4, 2411.1.6, 3010.1

APA
APA - Engineered Wood Association
7011 So. 19th
Tacoma, WA 98466

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number

Add to read as shown.

APA E30	Engineered Wood Construction Guide	2314.4.3
APA PDS-Y510J—04	Plywood Design Specification (revised 1998)	2306.1, Table 2306.3.1, 2306.3.2, 2306.4.1, 2314.4.3

Change to read as shown.

APA PDS Supplement 1—90	Design and Fabrication of Plywood Curved Panels (revised1995)	2306.1, 2314.4.3
APA PDS Supplement 2—92	Design and Fabrication of Plywood-lumber Beams (revised 1998)	2306.1, 2314.4.3
APA PDS Supplement 3—90	Design and Fabrication of Plywood Stressed-skin Panels (revised 1996)	2306.1, 2314.4.3
APA PDS Supplement 4—90	Design and Fabrication of Plywood Sandwich Panels (revised 1993)	2306.1, 2314.4.3
APA PDS Supplement 5—95	Design and Fabrication of All-plywood Beams (revised 1995)	2306.1, 2314.4.3

Add to read as shown.

APA B840	Siding Manufacturing Specifications	2314.4.3
APA L350	Design/Construction Guide Diaphragms and Shearwalls	2314.4.3
APA PRP108	Performance Standards and Policies for Structural-Use Panels	2314.4.3, 2315.1.2
APA V910	Plywood Folded Plate Laboratory Report 21	2314.4.3

ASCE/SEI
American Society of Civil Engineers
Structural Engineering Institute
1801 Alexander Bell Drive
Reston, VA 20191-4400

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number

Change to read as shown.

3—91	Structural Design of Composite Slabs	1604.3.3, 1920.3, 2209.2, 2214.3
5—05	Building Code Requirements for Masonry Structures	1405.5, 1405.5.3, 1405.9, 1604.3.4, 1618.9, 1805.5.2, 1812.7, 2101.2.3, 2101.2.4, 2101.2.5, 2103.11.6, 2106.1, 2106.1.1.1, 2106.1.1.2, 2106.1.1.3, 2106.3, 2106.4, 2106.5, 2106.6, 2107.1, 2107.2, 2107.2.1, 2107.2.2, 2107.2.4, 2107.2.5, 2107.2.6, 2108.1, 2108.2, 2108.3, 2108.4, 2109.1, 2109.2.3.1, 2109.2.3.2, 2121.2.12, 2122.1
7—05	Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures	419.4.2.2.6, 420.4.2.2.6, 423.4.7, 423.9.1, 423.25.4, 423.28.2.6.4, 1514.4, 1605.1, 1605.2.2, 1605.3.1.2, 1605.3.2, 1608.1, 1608.3, 1608.3.4, 1608.3.5, 1608.4, 1608.5, 1608.6, 1608.7, 1608.8, 1608.9, 1609.1.1, 1609.1.4.1, Table 1609.3.1, 1609.4, 1609.7.3, 1612.1.3, 1612.2, 1614.1, 1615.1, 1615.2, 1618.4.8, 1618.9, 1619.1, 1619.2.1, 1619.2.2, 1620.1, 1621.1, 1622.1.1, 1626.1, 2002.6
8—02	Specification for the Design of Cold-formed Stainless Steel Structural Members	1604.3.3, 2209.1, 2214.3

Add to read as shown.

11	Guidelines for Structural Condition Assessment of Existing Buildings	1920.3, 2003.2, 2214.3

Add to read as shown.

ASHRAE
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc.
1791 Tullie Circle NE
Atlanta, GA 30329-2305

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
52.1—92	Gravimetric and Dust-Spot Procedures for Testing Air-Cleaning Devices Used in General Ventilation for Removing Particulate Matter ASHRAE Handbook—HVAC Applications	Table 420.3.13.7
62—01	Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality	Table 420.3.13.7

ASME
American Society of Mechanical Engineers
Three Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016-5990

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number

Change to read as shown.

A 17.1—04	Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators includes A17.1a in 2005 Addenda	1607.8.1, 3001.1, 3001.2, 3001.4, 3002.5, 3003.2, 3008.1, 3010.1, 3011.1

Add to read as shown.

A17.1S-05	Supplement to Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators	3001.2
A 17.3—96	Safety Code for Existing Elevators and Escalators	3001.1, 3001.2

Change to read as shown.

A 18.1—03	Safety Standard for Platform Lifts and Stairway Chairlifts	3001.1, 3001.2

Add to read as shown.

A 120.1—01	Safety Requirements for Powered Platforms for Building Maintenance	3001.6
B 18.6.1-97	Wood Screws (Inch Series)	1506.6

ASTM
ASTM International
100 Barr Harbor Drive
West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
01760—76	Standard Specification for Pressure Treatment of Timber Products	Table 1823
A 6/A 6M— 04a	Specification for General Requirements for Rolled Steel, Structural Steel Bars, Plates, Shapes, and Sheet Piling	2214.3
A 29	Standards for General Requirements for Hot-Rolled and Cold-Finished Carbon and Alloy Steel Bars	1827.1
A 252—98(2002)	Specification for Welded and Seamless Steel Pipe Piles	1809.3.1, 1810.6.1, 1826.1.5.3
A 306	Carbon Steel Bars Subject to Mechanical Property Requirements	1827.1
A 325—94	Specification for Structural Bolts, Steel, Heat-Treated, 120/105 Ksi Minimum Tensile Strength	2214.3
A 361	Specification for Steel Sheet Zinc-Coated (Withdrawn)	2319.17.1.1
A 421/A 421M—02	Specification for Uncoated Stress-Relieved Steel Wire for Prestressed Concrete	1922.4.2, 2103.11.6
A 446	Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-coated (Galvanized) by the Hot-Dip Process, Structural (Physical) Quality	1917.4.4
A 490—93	Specification for Heat-Treated, Steel Structural Bolts, 150 ksi Minimum Tensile Strength	2214.3
A 525—87	Specification for General Requirements for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) by the Hot-Dip Process	1917.4.4, 2214.3, 2517.2, 2517.5.1, 2517.5.4
A570/A570M-98	Specification for Steel, Sheet and Strip, Carbon, Hot-Rolled (withdawn)	1826.1.5.3
A 611	Standard Specification for Structural Steel (SS), Sheet, Carbon, Coil-Rolled	1826.1.5.3, 1917.4.4
A 615/A 615M—04a	Specification for Deformed and Plain Billet-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement	1908.1.8, 1920.2, 1920.4, 1922.4.6, 2103.11.1, 2103.11.6
A616/A616M-96a	Specification for Rail-Steel Deformed and Plain Bars for Concrete Reinforcement (withdrawn)	1922.4.6
A 617	Standard Specification for Axle-Steel Reformed and Plain Bars for Concrete Reinforcement	1922.4.6
A 653/A 653M—04a	Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated Galvanized or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated Galvannealed by the Hot-Dip Process	Table 1507.4.3, ~~2211.2,~~ 2211.2.2.1, 2319.17.2.2.7
A 706/A 706M—04a	Specification for Low-Alloy Steel Deformed and Plain Bars for Concrete Reinforcement	1903.5.2, 1908.1.3, 1922.4.6
A 722/A 722M—98(2003)	Specification for Uncoated High-Strength Steel Bar for Prestressing Concrete	1922.4.2, 2103.11.6, 2106.1.1.3.1
A 767/A 767M—00b	Specification for Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement	1922.4.6, 1926.5.5, 2103.11.1
A 775/A 775M—04	Specification for Epoxy-Coated Steel Reinforcing Bars	1922.4.6, 2103.11.1
A 924/A924M—99	Standard Specification for General Requirements for Steel Sheet, Metallic-Coated by the Hot-Dip Process	2319.19.2.2.7
B 370-03	Specification for Copper Sheet and Strip for Building Construction	Table 1507.4.3
C 5—03	Specification for Quicklime for Structural Purposes	Table 2507.2, 2525.2.3
C 28/C 28M—00	Specification for Gypsum Plasters	Table 2507.2, 2515.2.2
C 31/C 31M—98	Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field.	1905.6.3.2, 1905.6.4.2, 1923.2.2.3, 1923.2.3.2
C 33—03	Specification for Concrete Aggregates	721.3.1.4, 721.4.1.1.3, Table 1904.2.1, 1922.1, 1922.2, 1922.2.2
C 34—03	Specification for Structural Clay Load-Bearing Wall Tile	2103.2, 2119.8.3
C 35—95(2001)	Specification for Inorganic Aggregates for Use in Gypsum Plaster	Table 2507.2, 2515.2.1.1
C 36/C 36M—03	Specification for Gypsum Wallboard	Figure 721.5.1(2), Figure 721.5.1(3), Table 721.5.1(2), Table 2506.2, 2517.2

C 37/C 37M—-01 Specification for Gypsum Lath Table 2507.2, 2514.2
C 39—99ae1 Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens 1905.6.3.2, 1923.2.2.3
C 42/C 42M—99 Test Method for Obtaining and Testing Drilled Cores and Sawed Beams of Concrete 1923.2.4.1, 1923.2.4.3
C 52-01A Specification for Gypsum Partition Tile or Block 2119.9.3
C 55—03 Specification for Concrete Brick Table 721.3.2, 2103.1, 2105.2.2.1.2, 2119.4.3.2, 2119.4.3.3
C 56—96 (2001) Specification for Structural Clay Non-Load-Bearing Tile 2103.2, 2119.8.3.3
C 57 Specification for Structural Clay Floor Tile 2119.8.3.2
C 61/C 61M—00 Specification for Gypsum Keene's Cement Table 2507.2, 2515.2.4
C 62—04 Specification for Building Brick (Solid Masonry Units Made from Clay or Shale) 2103.2, 2105.2.2.1.1, 2119.4.3.1
C 67—03ae01 Test Methods of Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile 721.4.1.1.1, 1507.3.5, 2104.5, 2105.2.2.1.1, 2109.8.1.1, 2119.4.2
C 90—03 Specification for Loadbearing Concrete Masonry Units Table 721.3.2, 1805.5.2, 2103.1, 2105.2.2.1.2, 2119.7.2
C 91—03a Specification for Masonry Cement Table 2103.7(1), Table 2507.2, 2515.2.6
C 94/C 94M—04 Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete 109.3.1, 1905.8.2, 1924.2.2, 1924.2.3
C 144—03 Standard Specification for Aggregate for Masonry Mortar 1928.7.2, 2119.12.1.1
C 150—04 Specification for Portland Cement 1904, Table 1904.2.3, 1922.1, Table 2103.7(1), Table 2507.2, 2515.2.4
C 172—04 Practice for Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete 1905.6.3.1, 1923.2.2.2
C 206—03 Specification for Finishing Hydrated Lime Table 2507.2, 2525.2.3
C 212—00 Specification for Structural Clay Facing Tile 2103.2, 2119.8.2
C 216—04a Specification for Facing Brick (Solid Masonry Units Made from Clay or Shale) 2103.2, 2105.2.2.1.1, 2119.4.3.1
C 270—04 Specification for Mortar for Unit Masonry 2103.7, Table 2103.7(2), 2119.12.1
C 330—04 Specification for Lightweight Aggregates for Structural Concrete 721.1.1, 1905.1.4, 1922.2.2
C 471M—01 Standard Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Gypsum and Gypsum Products 2119.9.2
C 472— 2004 Specification for Standard Test Methods for Physical Testing of Gypsum, Gypsum Plasters and Gypsum Concrete Table 2506.2, 2119.9.2
C 473—03 Test Method for Physical Testing of Gypsum Panel Products Table 2506.2, 2119.9.2
C 475—01 Specification for Joint Compound and Joint Tape for Finishing Gypsum Wallboard Table 2506.2, 2517.2
C 494/C494M-99 Standard Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Concrete 1917.4.5
C 495–99a Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Lightweight Insulating Concrete 1917.1.1, 1917.1.2, 1917.1.3
C 578—04 Standard Specification for Rigid, Cellular Polysturene Thermal Insulation 1917.4.12
C 595—03 Specification for Blended Hydraulic Cements 1922.1.2, Table 2103.7(1), Table 2507.2
C 645—04 Specification for Nonstructural Steel Framing Members 2319.17.1.3, Table 2506.2, Table 2507.2, 2517.2, 2517.5.1, 2517.5.4
C 652—04a Specification for Hollow Brick (Hollow Masonry Units Made from Clay or Shale) 2103.2, 2105.2.2.1.1, 2119.4.3.1, 2119.4.3.1
C 685/ C 685M—98a Specification for Concrete Made by Volumetric Batching and Continuous Mixing 1905.8.2, 1924.2.2
C 794—01 Standard Test Method for Adhesion-in-Peel of Elastomeric Joint Sealants 2415.4
C 796—97 Standard Test Method for Foaming Agents For Use in Producing Cellular Concrete Using Performed Foam 1917.1.1, 1917.1.2, 1917.1.3, 1917.4.6
C 920—02 Specification for Elastomeric Joint Sealants 2415.4
C 926—98a Specification for Application of Portland Cement-Based Plaster 2510.3, Table 2511.1, 2511.3, 2511.4, 2512.1, 2512.1.2, 2512.2, 2512.6, 2512.8.2, 2513.7, 2512.9, 2513.7, 2516.1.1, 2516.1.4
C 1036—01 Specification for Flat Glass 2411.1.1
C 1048—97b Standard Specification for Heat-Treated Flat Glass—Kind HS, Kind FT Coated and Uncoated Glass 2411.1.5

C 1077 Standard Practice for Laboratories Testing Concrete and Congete Apparatus for Use in Construction and Criteria for Laboratory Evaluation 1920.4, 1922.6.2
C 1167—03 Specification for Clay Roof Tiles 1507.3.4, 1507.3.5, 1523.6.5.2
C 1225 Specification For Nanasbestos Fiber-Cement Roofing Shingles, Shakes and Slates 1518.5.1
D 25—99- E 01 Specification for Round Timber Piles 1809.1.1, 1823.1
D 41—94-00-e01 Specification for Asphalt Primer Used in Roofing, Dampproofing, and Waterproofing Table 1507.10.2, 1514.2.3.2, 1517.6.2.4, 1519.6, 1521.6, 1521.14.1
D 43-94 (2000) Specification for Coal Tar Primer Used in Roofing, Dampproofing, and Waterproofing Table 1507.10.2, 1521.14.2, 1517.6.2.4, 1519.6, 1521.6
D 92 Standard Test Method for Flasin and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup 1519.2.2
D 256—03 Standard Test Methods for Determining the Izod Pendulum Impact Resistance of Plastics 2612.2
D 312—00 Specification for Asphalt Used in Roofing Table 1507.10.2, 1519.3, Table 1519.3A, 1519.4, 1521.14.1
D412—98a (2002)e1 Standard Test Methods for Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomers—Tension
D 450—(2000)e1 Specification for Coal-Tar Pitch Used in Roofing, Dampproofing, and Waterproofing Table 1507.10.2, Table 1519.3B
D624—00e1 Standard Test Method for Tear Strength of Conventional Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomers 2415.4
D 635—03 Test Method for Rate of Burning and/or Extent and Time of Burning of Self-Supporting Plastics in a Horizontal Position 2606.4, 2612.2
D 638-03 Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics 2612.2
D1079—02 Standard Terminology Relating to Roofing, Waterproofing, and Bituminous Materials 1513.1
D1143—81 (1994)e01 Test Method for Piles Under Static Axial Compressive Load 1808.2.8.3, 1829.1.7
D1167 Methods of Testing Asphalt-Base Emulsions for Use as Protective Coatings for Built-Up Roofs 1523.6.5.2
D1556 Standard Test Method for Density of Soil In-Place by the Sandcone 1820.3.2, 1834.3.3
D1557—02 Test Method for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lb/ft3 (2,700 kN m/m3)) 1803.5, 1820.3.2
D1621 Standard Test Method for Compressive Properties of Rigid Cellular Plastics 1523.6.5.2.17.1
D1622 Standard Test Method for Apparent Pensity of Rigid Cellular Plastics 1523.6.5.2.17.2
D1623 Standard Test Method for Tersile and Tersile Adhesion Properties of Rigid Cellular Plastics 523.6.5.2.17.3
D1761—88(2000) Test Method for Mechanical Fasteners in Wood 1715.1.1, 1715.1.2, 1715.1.3, 1834.3.3, 2314.4.4
D1836 Specification for Commercial Hexanes 1519.12.1
D1863—03 Specification for Mineral Aggregate Used on Built-Up Roofs Table 1507.10.2, 1519.2.1
D1929—96 (2000)e01 Test Method for Determining Ignition Properties of Plastics 402.14.4, 406.5.2, 1407.11.2.1, 2606.4, 2612.2
D2126 Standard Test Method for Response of Rigid Cellular Plastics to Thermal and Humid Aging 523.6.5.2.17.4
D2240—03 Standard Test Method for Rubber Property—Durometer Hardness 2415.4
D2565—00 Standard Practice for Xenon Arc Exposure of Plastics Intended for Outdoor Applications 2612.2
D2626—04 Specification for Asphalt-Saturated and Coated Organic Felt Base Sheet Used in Roofing 1507.3.3, Table 1507.10.2, 1518.4
D2842 Standard Test Method for Water Absorption of Rigid Cellular Plastics 1523.6.5.2.17.6
D2843—99(2004) Test for Density of Smoke from the Burning or Decomposition of Plastics 2606.4, 2612.2
D2856 Standard Test Method for operceel cortert of Rigid Cellular Plastics by the Air-Pyonanetic. 523.6.5.2.17.5
D2898—94 (1999) Test Methods for Accelerated Weathering of Fire-Retardant-Treated Wood for Fire Testing 1505.1, 1516.1, 2303.2.1, 2303.2.3, 2314.4.4, 2327.4, 2329.1
D2922 Standard Test Method for Density of Soil and Soil Aggregate In-Place by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth) 1820.3.2
D3018 Specification for Class A Asphalt Shingle Surfaced with Mineral Orarvies 1523.6.5.1
D3201—94 (1998) el Test Method for Hygroscopic Properties of Fire-Retardant Wood and Wood-Base Products 2303.2.4, 2314.4.4, 2327.5

D3441 Static Cone Soundings 1834.3.3
D3462—04 Specification for Asphalt Shingles Made from Glass Felt and Surfaced with Mineral Granules 1507.2.5, 1523.6.5.1
D 3498—03 Standard Specifications for Adhesives for Field-Gluing Plywood to Lumber Framing for Floor Systems 2314.4.4, 2322.1.5
D3679—05 Specification for Rigid Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Siding 1404.9, 1405.13
D3737—05 Practice for Establishing Allowable Properties for Structural Glued Laminated Timber (Glulam) 2303.1.3
D3746—85 (2002) el Test Method for Impact Resistance of Bituminous Roofing Systems 1504.7, 1515.2.4
D3787—89 Test Method for Bursting Strength of Textiles-Constant-Rate-of-Traverse (CRT) Ball Burst Test 424.2.17.1.15
D4272—03 Test Method for Total Energy Impact of Plastic Films by Dart Drop 1504.7, 1515.2.4
D4402 Viscosity Determinations of Unfilled Asphalt Using the Brookfield Thermoset Apparatus 1519.2.3
D4477-04a Standard Specification for Rigid (Unplasticized) Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Siding 1404.9, 1404.9.1, 1405.13
D5034—95 Standard Test Method for Breaking Strength and Elongation of Textile Fabrics (Grab Test) 24.2.17.1.15
D5055—04 Specification for Establishing and Monitoring Structural Capacities of Prefabricated Wood I-joists 424.2.14.1.15, 2303.1.2
D5456—05 Specification for Evaluation of Structural Composite Lumber Products 2303.1.9
D5957-98 Standard Guide for Flood Testing Horizontal Waterproofing Installation 1519.16.6
D6083—97a Specification for Liquid Applied Acrylic Coating Used in RoofingTable 1507.10.2, 1507.15.2, 1523.6.2.1.1, 1523.6.3.1, 1523.6.5.12.2
D6380-01 Specifications for Asphalt Roll Roofing (Organic Felt) 1507.3.3
D6841-03 Standard Practice for Calculating Design Value Treatment Adjustment Factors for Fire-Retardant-Treated Lumber 2303.2.2.2
D7158-05 Standard Test Method for Wind Resistance of Sealed Asphalt Shingles (Uplift Force/Uplift Resistance Method) Table 1507.2.10
E 84—04 Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials 402.10, 402.14.4, 406.5.2, 410.3.5.3, 422.2.16.3, 423.11.5, 703.4.2, 719.1, 719.4, 802.1, 803.1, 803.5, 803.6.1, 803.6.2, 1407.10, 1407.10.1, 2303.2, 2314.4.4, 2327.1, 2603.3, 2603.4.1.13, 2603.5.4, 2604.2.4, 2606.4, 2612.2, 2612.3
E 96—00e01 Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials 1203.2, 1523.6.5.2.17.7
E 108—04 Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings 423.12.1, 1505.1, 1513.1, 1516.1, 1523.1.2, 2329.1, 2603.6, 2610.2, 2610.3
E 119—00a Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials 410.3.5.2, 703.2, 703.2.1, 703.2.3, 703.3, 704.7, 704.9, 706.7, 711.3.2, 712.3.1, 712.4.1, 712.4.6, 713.1, 713.4, 714.7, 715.2, 716.5.2, 715.5.3.1, 715.6.2, 716.5.2, 716.5.3.1, 716.6.2, Table 721.1(1), 1407.10.2, 2103.2, 2603.3, 2603.4, 2603.4.1.13, 2603.5.4, 2604.2.4, 2606.4, 2612.2, 2612.3.1.1, 2612.3.1.4
E163-84E01 Methods of Fire Tests For Window Assemblies (withdrawn) 2121.2.1.2.8
E 330—02 Test Method for Structural Performance of Exterior Windows, Curtain Walls, and Doors by Uniform Static Air Pressure Difference 1714.5.3, 2415.4, 2415.7.1
E 331—00 Test Method for Water Penetration of Exterior Windows, Skylights, Doors, and Curtain Walls by Uniform Static Air Pressure Difference 1403.2, 2415.4
E1300—04e01 or 98 (HVHZ) Practice for Determining Load Resistance of Glass in Buildings 1714.5.2.1, 2404.1, 2404.2, 2404.3, 2411.2.1.1, 2411.2.1.2, 2411.3.1.2
E1592—01 Test Method for Structural Performance of Sheet Metal Roof and Siding Systems by Uniform Static Air Pressure Difference 1504.3.2, 2411.2.1.2
E 1886-02 or 05 Standard Test Method for Performance of Exterior Windows, Curtain Walls, Doors, and Storm Shutters Impacted by Missile(s) and Exposed to Cyclic Pressure Differentials 202, 1609.1.4
E 1996-02 or 05 Specification for Performance of Exterior Windows, Glazed Curtain Walls, Doors, and Storm Shutters Impact by Windborne Debris in Hurricanes 202, 1609.1.4
F851—87 (2000) Standard Test Method for Self-Rising Seat Mechanisms 1024.10
F1346—91 (2003) Performance Specification for Safety Covers and Labeling Requirements for All Covers for Swimming Pools, Spas and Hot Tubs 424.1.3.9, 424.2.2, 424.2.17,

G53—96	Practice for Operating Light-and Water-Exposure Apparatus (Fluorscent UV-Condensation Type) for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials	424.17.1.15.2
G85	Standard Practice for Modified Salt Spray (Fog) Testing	1517.5.1, 1517.5.2, 1523.6.5.2.10, 1523.6.5.2.11
G60—01	Standard Practice for Conducting Cyclic Humidity Tests	2319.17.2.2.8

AWPA
American Wood-Preservers' Association
P.O. Box 5690
Grandbury, TX 76049

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number

Change to read as shown.

C1—00	All Timber Products—Preservative Treatment by Pressure Processes	1505.6, 2303.1.8, 2314.4.5
C2—01	Lumber, Timber, Bridge Ties and Mine Ties—Preservative Treatment by Pressure Processes	Table 1507.9.5, 1805.4.5, 1805.7.1, 2303.1.8, 2304.11.2, 2304.11.4, 2304.11.7, 2314.4.5
C3—99	Piles—Preservative Treatment by Pressure Processes	1805.4.5, 1809.1.2, 1823.1.3, 2303.1.8, 2314.4.5
C4—99	Poles—Preservative Treatment by Pressure Processes	1805.7.1, 1808.1.2, 2303.1.8, 2314.4.5

Add to read as shown.

C5	Posts - Pressure Treatment	2314.4.5
C6	Cross Ties and Switch Ties Pressure Treatment	2314.4.5
C7	Incised (Red, White & Alaska Yellow Cedar) Poles Butts Thermal Treatment	2314.4.5
C8	Poles (Western Red & Alaska Yellow Cedar) Full Length Thermal Treatment	2314.4.5

Change to read as shown.

C9—00	Plywood—Preservative Treatment by Pressure Processes	2304.11.2, 2304.11.4, 2304.11.7, 2314.4.5

Add to read as shown.

C10	Poles (Lodgepole Pine) Full Length Thermal Treatment	2314.4.5
C11	Wood Blocks for Floors & Platforms Pressure Treatment	2314.4.5

Change to read as shown.

C14—99	Wood for Highway Construction, Pressure Treatment by Pressure Process	2314.4.5
C16—00	Wood Used on Farms, Pressure Treatment by Pressure Process	2314.4.5
C18—99	Standard for Pressure Treated Material in Marine Construction	2314.4.5

Add to read as shown.

C20	Structural Lumber, Fire Retardant Pressure Treatment	2314.4.5

Change to read as shown.

C22—96	Lumber and Plywood for Permanent Wood Foundations— Preservative Treatment by Pressure Processes	1805.4.6, 2314.4.5

C23—00 Round Poles and Posts Used in Building Construction— Preservative Treatment by Pressure Processes 2314.4.5

Add to read as shown.

C25	Crossarms Pressure Treatment	2314.4.5
C26	Crossarms, Non-Pressure Treatment	2314.4.5

Change to read as shown.

C28—99 Standard for Preservative Treatment by Pressure Process of Structural Glued Laminated Members and Laminations before Gluing 2314.4.5

Add to read as shown.

C29 Lumber to be Used for the Harvesting, Storage and Transportation of Food Stuffs— Preservative Treatment by Pressure Processes 2314.4.5

Change to read as shown.

M4—01 Standard for the Care of Preservative-Treated Wood Products 1809.1.2, 1823.1.4, 2303.1.8, 2314.4.5

Add to read as shown.

M6—96 Brands Used on Forest Products 2315.1.9

AWS
American Welding Society
550 N.W. LeJeune Road
Miami, FL 33126

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section numb

Add to read as shown.

B2.1	Standard Welding Procedure and Performance Qualification	2214.3
C5.4	Recommended Practice for Stud Welding	2214.3

Change to read as shown.

D1.1—04 Structural Welding Code—Steel 2214.3

Add to read as shown.

D1.2	Structural Welding Code—Aluminum	2003.3

Change to read as shown.

D1.3—98 Structural Welding Code—Sheet Steel 2214.3
D1.4—98 Structural Welding Code—Reinforcing Steel 1903.5.2, 1922.4.4, 1922.4.5, 1926.4.6, 1926.4.8, 2119.1.1, 2214.3

Add to read as shown.

D9.1 Specification for Welding of Sheet Metal 2214.3
D10.9 Standard for Qualification of Welding Procedures and Welders for Piping and Tubing 2214.3

CPSC
Consumer Product Safety Commission
4330 East West Highway
Bethesada, MD 20814-4408
Standard reference number Title Referenced in section number

Change to read as shown.

16 CFR Part 1201(1977) Safety Standard for Architectural Glazing Material 2406.1.1, 2406.2.1, 2407.1, 2408.2.1, 2408.3, 2411.1.3, 2411.3.1.3, 2411.4.2, 2612.4.8,

Add to read as shown.

Pub. No. 362 Safety Barrier Guidelines for Home Pools 424.1.3.1.9

DASMA
Door and Access Systems Manufacturers
Association International
1300 Summer Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44115-2851
Standard reference number Title Referenced in section number

Add to read as shown.

108—02 Standard Method for Testing Sectional Garage Doors 1714.5.3.1
115-05 Standard Method for Testing Garage Doors and Rolling Doors: Determination of Structural Performance Under Missile Impact and Cyclic Wind Pressure 1609.1.4

DOC/NIST
Department of Commerce
National Institute of Standards and Technology
100 Bureau Drive Stop 3460
Gaithersburg, MD 20899
Standard reference number Title Referenced in section number

Add to read as shown.

CS236 Mat-Formed Particleboard 2314.4.6, 2315.1.6

Change to read as shown.

PS1-95 Construction and Industrial Plywood 2211.2.2.2, 2303.1.4, 2304.6.2, Table 2304.7(4), 2306.3.2, 2314.4.6, 2315.1.2
PS2-92 Performance Standard for Wood Based Structural Use Panels 1809.1.1, 2211.3.1, 2303.1.4, 2304.6.2, Table 2304.7(4), Table 2304.7(5), Table 2306.3.1, 2306.3.2, 2314.4.6, 2315.1.2
PS20-99 American Softwood Lumber Standard 1809.1.1, 2302.1, 2303.1.1, 2314.4.6, 2315.1.8

Add to read as shown.

PS56 Structural Glued Laminated Timber 2314.4.6

DOL/OSHA
Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Frances Perkins Building
200 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20210

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number

Add to read as shown.

29CFR Part 1910	Occupational Safety and Health Standards	1618.4
29CFR 1926-950 (p)	Occupational Safety and Health Administration Excavation Safety Act	1817.1

DOT
Department of Transportation
c/o Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402-9325

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number

Add to read as shown.

14 CFR Part 150 (2005)	Airport Noise Compatibility Planning, Federal Aviation Administration	3113.1

Add to read as shown.

FC&PA
Florida Concrete & Products Association Inc.
3030 Dade Ave.
Orlando, Fla. 32804

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number
FC&PA—97	Guide to Concrete Masonry Residential Construction in High Wind Areas	1609.1.1

FEMA
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Federal Center Plaza
500 C Street S.W.
Washington, DC 20472

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number

Add to read as shown.

44CFR59	Emergency Management and Assistance, General Provisions	423.4.2, 3110.1.2
44CFR60—97	Criteria for Land Management and Use	423.4.2, 3110.1.2

Add to read as shown.

FINA
Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur
Av. de l' Avant-Poste 4
1005 Lausanne

SWITZERLAND

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number
CHG-22	FINA Handbook 1998-2000	424.1.2.7

Add to read as shown.

Florida
Codes
Florida Building Commission
Building Codes and Standards
Department of Community Affairs
2555 Shumard Oak Blvd.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number
Ch. 11 FBC-B—04	Ch. 11, Florida Building Code, Building (Florida Accessible Code for Building Construction)	101.4.8, 104.11.3, 201.5, 403.1.1, 406.2.2, 412.1.6, 423.10.2.8.7, 423.27.4, 423.28.2.4, 427.1.4.1.1.3, 427.1.4.4.1, 427.1.4.4.2, 1003.3.4, 1003.5.3, 1007.1, 1008.1, 1009.5.3, 1009.11.8, 1009.14, 1010.1, 1010.8, 1010.9, 1208.2, 3001.3
Ch. 13 FBC-B—04	Ch. 13 Florida Building Code, Building (Energy Efficiency)	101.4.7, 201.6, 1202.3.2, 1301.1.1, 1403.2
Ch. 27 FBC-B—04	Ch. 27 Florida Building Code, Building (Electrical Systems)	101.4.1, 102.2.6, 107.3, 414.5.4, 414.9.2.8.1, 415.9.2.8, 419.3.8.3, 419.3.8.8, 419.3.14.2, 419.3.14.4, 419.3.15.2, 420.3.19.3, 420.3.19.5, 420.3.20.2, 420.3.20.3, 421.3.9.3, 421.3.9.5, 421.3.10.10, 423.25.5, 423.25.5.2, 424.1.4.1, 424.1.6.5.16.4.1, 424.1.6.5.1, 424.1.9.8.5, 424.2.16, 425.3.5, 426.3.5, 427.1.4.1.5, 603.1.3, 904.3.1, 907.1.3, 907.5, 907.9.3, 909.11, 909.12.1, 909.16.3, 1006.2.3.4, 1006.2.4, 1205.4.1, 1405.10.4, 2701.1, 2702.1
FEBC—04	Florida Existing Building Code	101.2. 1009.3
FPC—04	Florida Fire Prevention Code	101.4.6, 102.6, 201.3, 307.2, Table 307.7(1), Table 307.7(2), 307.9, Table 307.7(1), Table 307.7(2), 307.9, 308.2, 308.3, 404.2, 406.5.1, 406.5.2, 406.6.1, 410.3.6, 411.1, 412.4.1, 413.1, 414.1.1, 414.1.2, 414.1.2.1, 414.2.4, Table 414.2.4, 414.3, 414.5, 414.5.1, Table 414.5.1, 414.5.2, 414.5.4, 414.5.5, 414.6, 415.1, 415.3, 415.3.1, Table 415.3.1, Table 415.3.2, 415.7, 415.7.1, 415.7.1.4, 415.7.2, 415.7.2.3, 415.7.2.5, 415.7.2.7, 415.7.2.8, 415.7.2.9, 415.7.3, 415.7.3.3.3, 415.7.3.5, 415.7.4, 415.8, 415.9.1, 415.9.2.7, 415.9.5.1, 415.9.7.2, 704.8.2, 706.1, 901.2, 901.3, 901.5, 901.6.2, 903.2.6.1, 903.2.11, Table 903.2.13, 903.5, 904.2.1, 905.1, 906.1, 907.2.5, 907.2.12.2, 907.2.14, 907.2.16, 907.19, 909.20, 910.2.3, Table 910.3, 1001.3, 1203.4.2, 1203.5, 2702.2.8, 2702.2.10, 2702.2.11, 2702.2.12, 2702.3, 3102.1, 3103.1, 3309.2
FBC-FG—04	Florida Building Code, Fuel Gas	101.4.2, 109.3, 201.1, 201.3, 415.7.3, 424.2.1.2, 424.2.15, 425.3.7, 426.6.1, 426.3.6.2, 2113.11.1.2, 2113.15, 2801.1
FBC-M—04	Florida Building Code, Mechanical	101.4.3, 201.3, 202, 307.9, 406.4.2, 406.6.3, 406.6.5, 409.3, 412.4.6, 414.1.2, 414.1.2.1, 414.1.2.2, 414.3, 415.7.1.4, 415.7.2, 415.7.2.8, 415.7.3, 415.7.4, 415.9.11.1, 416.3, 603.1, 707.2, 716.2.2, 716.5.4, 716.6.1, 716.6.2, 716.6.3, 717.5, 719.1, 903.2.12.1, 904.2.1, 904.11, 908.6, 909.1, 909.10.2, 1014.5, 1016.4.1, 1203.1, 1203.2.1, 1203.4.2, 1203.4.2.1, 1203.5, 1209.3, 2304.5, 3004.3.1
FBC-P 04	Florida Building Code, Plumbing	101.4.4, 109.3, 201.3, 415.7.4, 419.3.13.1, 421.3.8.1, 424.2.1.2, 424.2.3, 424.2.8.1, 424.2.13.2, 425.4.2, 426.3.1.2, 426.3.2.1, 427.1.4.1.2, 430.6.1, 603.1.2, 717.5, 903.3.5, 1206.3.3, 1503.4, 1503.4.3, 151.4.2, 1514.4.3, 1807.4.3, 2901.1, 2902.1.1, 3305.1
61C-5	Rule 61C, Florida Administrative Code (Bureau of Elevator Safety Regulations),	3001.1
64E	Rule 64E, Florida Administrative Code (Sewage Disposal)	101.4.4, 2901.1
FBC-R—04	Florida Building Code, Residential	101.2, 308.3, 308.5, 310.1, 1706.1.1
FBC-TPHVHZ—04	Florida Building Code, Test Protocols for High Velocity Hurricane Zones	
	RAS 109	1521.18, 1523.6.2.1
	RAS 111	1503.3, 1504.5, 1514.2, 1514.2.1, 1514.2.2, 1514.2.3, 1514.2.4, 1514.2.5.2, 1514.3, 1514.4.1.1, 1515.2.3.2, 1517.6.1, 1517.6.2.1, 1517.6.2.3, 1517.6.2.5, 1518.5.3, 1518.6.2, 1518.7.3.4, 1518.9.5, 1519.8, 1519.10, 1519.13, 1523.6.5.2.14, 1519.16.5, 1523.6.5.2.14

RAS 115	1518.7
RAS 117	1519.7, 1519.11, 1520.4, 1520.5, 1521.7.1, 1521.14.3, 1523.6.5.29
RAS 118	1518.8.1
RAS 119	1518.8.1
RAS 120	1518.8.1
RAS 127	1518.8.5, 1518.8.6, 1523.6.5.2, 1523.6.5.2.2.2, 1523.6.5.2.2.3, 1523.6.5.2.3.2, 1523.6.5.2.3.3, 1523.6.5.2.6.2, 1525
RAS 128	1525
RAS 130	1518.10
RAS 133	1519.9.2
RAS 150	1519.1
TAS 100	1523.6.5, 1523.6.5.1, 1523.6.5.2, 1523.6.5.2.4, 1523.6.5.2.4.1, 1523.6.5.2.5, 1523.6.5.2.6, 1523.6.5.2.7
TAS 100A	1523.6.5.2.13
TAS 101	1523.6.5.22.2 1523.6.2.22, 1523.6.5.2.2.3
TAS 102	1523.6.5.2.3, 1523.6.5.2.3.2, 1523.6.5.2.3.3, 1523.6.5.2.6.2, 1523.6.5.2.6.3
TAS 102A	1523.6.5.2.3, 1523.6.5.2.3.2, 1523.6.5.2.3.3, 1523.6.5.2.6.2, 1523.6.5.2.6.3
TAS 103	1523.6.5.2.1
TAS 104	1523.6.5.2.1
TAS 105	1513.1, 1519.7.1, 1521.7, 1521.11
TAS 106	1512.4.2.4, 1523.6.5.2.2.4, 1523.6.5.2.3.4, 1523.6.5.2.6.4
TAS 107	1507.2.10, Table 1507.2.10, 1523.6.5.1
TAS 108	1523.6.5.2.2.1, 1523.6.5.2.2.2, 1523.6.5.2.2.3, 1523.6.5.2.3.1, 1523.6.5.2.3.2, 1523.6.5.2.3.3, 1523.6.5.2.6.1, 1523.6.5.2.6.2, 1523.6.5.2.6.3, 1715.2, 1715.2.2
TAS 110	1515.1.4, 1515.2.5, 1520.1, 1520.4, 1523.1.1, 1523.6.2, 1523.6.2.1, 1523.6.3, 1523.6.5.2.4.1, 1523.6.5.2.6, 1523.6.5.2.7, 1523.6.5.2.8, 1523.6.5.2.9, 1523.6.5.2.12, 1523.6.5.2.13.1, 1523.6.5.2.14, 1523.6.5.2.15, 1523.6.5.2.16, 1523.6.5.2.17
TAS 110A	1523.6.5.2.13
TAS 111A	1523.6.5.2.14
TAS 111B	1523.6.5.2.14
TAS 111C	1523.6.5.2.14
TAS 112	1523.6.5.2
TAS 113	1518.8.1.1
TAS 114	1513.1, 1515.1.1, 1515.2.4, 1517.5.1, 1519.5.1, 1520.4, 1523.6.2, 1523.6.2.1, 1523.6.3, 1523.6.5.2.9, 1523.6.5.2.10, 1523.6.5.2.11
TAS 115	1523.6.5.2.6.3
TAS 116	1513.1, 1523.6.5.2.2.1, 1523.6.5.2.3.1, 1523.6.5.2.6.1
TAS 121	1523.6.5.2.12
TAS 123	1518.8.1.1, 1523.6.5.2.15, 1523.6.5.2.17
TAS 123A	1523.6.5.2.16
TAS 124	1521.10, 1523.6.4
TAS 125	1518.9.1, 1523.6.5.2.4.1
TAS 126	1521.12
TAS 135	1523.6.5.2.6
TAS 201	202, 1609.1.4
TAS 202	1609.1.4, 1008.1.6, 1714.5.2.1, 1714.5.2.1.1, 1714.5.3, 1714.6
TAS 203	202, 1609.1.4
TAS 301	1515.1.3

FM
Factory Mutual
Standards Laboratories Department
1151 Boston-Providence Turnpike
Norwood, MA 02062

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number

Change to read as shown.

4450 (1992) Approval Standard for Class 1 Insulated Steel Deck Roofs—with Supplements through July 1992 1504.3.1, 1508.1, 2603.3, 2603.4.1.5, 2612.3.2.5.2

Add to read as shown.

4471 Approval Standard for Class I Panel Roofs 1515.1.1

Add to read as shown.

FRSA
Florida Roofing, Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors Association
4111 Metric Drive
Winter Park, Florida 32792
Standard reference number Title Referenced in section number
FRSA/TRI 07320/8-05 Concrete and Clay Roof Tile Installation Manual, Fourth Edition 1507.3.3, 1507.3.7, 1507.3.8, 1507.3.9

Add to read as shown.

GSA
General Services Administration
1800 F Street, NW
Washington, DC 20405
Standard reference number Title Referenced in section number
DD-G-451D (1977) Glass, Flat and Corrugated for Glazing Mirrors and Other Uses 2411.1.2

ICC
International Code Council
5203 Leesburg Pike, Suite 600
Falls Church, VA 22041
Standard reference number Title Referenced in section number

Add to read as shown.

IBHS-05 Guideline for Hurricane Resistant Residential Construction with errata for the first printing. 1609.1.1, 1609.1.1.1, 2308.2.1
SBCCI SSTD 12—99 Standard for Determining the Wind Resistance from Windborne Debris 423.25.4, 423.25.4.1, 1606.1.4, 1609.1.4

NFPA
National Fire Protection Association
1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02269-9101
Standard reference number Title Referenced in section number

Add to read as shown.

10—02 Standard for Portable Fire Extinguisher 419.4.2.10.2, 420.4.2.10.1.2, 423.28.2.14

Change to read as shown.

13—02 Installation of Sprinkler Systems 402.4.6, 431, 704.12, 707.2, 903.1.4, 903.3.1.1, 903.3.2, 903.3.5.1.1, 904.11, 907.8, 1621.3.10.1, 2121.2.12.8, 3104.5, 3104.9
30—03 Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code 415.3, 423.20.4.1
61—02 Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Product Facilities 415.7.1, 423.7.7

Add to read as shown.

70—05 National Electric Code (Excluding Article 80) 2701.1

Change to read as shown.

72—05 National Fire Alarm Code 423.7.7, 436.7.1.1, 436.7.1.3, 416.7.2, 436.10.5.1, 436.10.5.2, 505.4, 901.6, 903.4.1, 904.3.5, 907.2, 907.2.1, 907.2.1.1, 907.2.10, 907.2.10.4, 907.2.11.2, 907.2.11.3, 907.2.12.2.3, 907.2.12.3, 907.4, 907.5, 907.9.2, 907.10, 907.14, 907.16, 907.17, 911.1, 1008.1.3.7.4, 3002.8, 3006.5

Add to read as shown.

91—99 Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists and NonCombustible Particulate Solids 423.20.4.1
96 Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations 436.6.2
99—02 Standard for Health Care Facilities 4203.18.1, 420.3.20.2, 420.3.25.1,419.3.18, 419.3.18.8

Change to read as shown.

101—06 Life Safety Code 420.3.3.6, 423.6.1, 423.14.2.1, 423.27.9.1, 423.27.10.1, 427.2.2.1.1.1, 427.1.4.13.2, 427.1.4.2.13, 427.1.4.1.1.2, 427.1.3.1.1.2, 903.6.2, 1024.6.2
110—02 Emergency and Standby Power Systems 419.3.18, 419.3.18.8, 420.3.25, 1006.2.33, 421.3.13.1, 4006.2.3.3, 1006.2.3.3, 2702.1
111—01 Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems 1006.2.3.3, 2702.1
259—04 Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials 2603.4.1.10, 2603.5.3, 2612.3.2.4.4

Add to read as shown.

780—97 Installation of Lighting Systems 419.3.19, 420.3.26.1, 423.17.7

Add to read as shown.

NRCA
National Roofing Contractors Association
10255 W. Higgins Road, Suite 600
Rosemont, IL 60018

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number
P0405	Roofing and Waterproofing Manual, 5th Edition	1513.1

Add to read as shown.

NSPI
National Spa and Pool Institute
2111 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, VA 22314

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number
ANSI/NSF	International Standard 50-1996, Circulation System Components and Related Materials for Swimming Pools, Spas/Hot Tubs	424.1.6.5.1, 424.1.6.5.2, 424.1.6.5.16, 424.1.6.5.16.4.2, 424.1.6.5.16.5.2, 424.1.9.2.5.2
ANSI/NSPI 3—99	American National Standard for Permanently Installed Residential Spas	424.2.6.1
ANSI/NSPI 4—99	American National Standard for Aboveground/Onground Residential Swimming Pools	424.2.6.1
ANSI/NSPI 5—03	American National Standard for Residential Inground Swimming Pools	424.2.6.1
ANSI/NSPI 6—92	American National Standard for Residential Portable Spas	424.2.6.1

Add to read as shown.

PCA
Portland Cement Association
5420 Old Orchard Road
Skokie, IL 60077

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number
EB008-9	Concrete Masonry Handbook	2119.1.1

Add to read as shown.

RCSC
Research Council on Structural Connections
c/o Stanley D. Lindsey & Assoc. Ltd.
2244 Metro Center Blvd., Suite 208
Nashville, TN 37228-1320

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number
RCSC—88	Specification for Structural Joints Using ASTM A 325 or A 490 Bolts	2214.3

RMI
Rack Manufacturers Institute
8720 Red Oak Boulevard, Suite 201
Charlotte, NC 28217

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number

Change to read as shown.

10100	Manual of Safety Practices - A Code of Practices for the Use of Industrial and Commercial Steel Storage Racks	2214.3
10150	Industrial Steel Storage Racks Manual	2214.3
10083	Specification for the Design, Testing and Utilization of Industrial Steel Storage Racks	2208.1

Add to read as shown.

SDI
Steel Door Institute
c/o Wherry Associates
30200 Detroit Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44145-1967

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number
ANSI A250.13—03	Testing and Rating of Severe Windstorm Resistant Components For Swinging Door Assemblies	1609.1.4.2, 1714.5.3.3.2

Add to read as shown.

SDI
Steel Deck Institute
PO Box 25
Fox River Grove, IL 60021

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number
DDP	Deck Damage and Penetrations	2214.3
DDM—02	Diaphragm Design Manual	2214.3, 2222.4
Number 30	Design Manual For Composite Decks, Form Decks and Roof Decks	2214.3
MOC1	Manual of Construction with Steel Deck	2214.3
SPD2	Standard Practice Details	2214.3

Add to read as shown.

SFPA
Southern Forest Products Association
PO Box 641700
Kenner, LA 70064-1700

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number
2001	Permanent Wood Foundations: Design and Construction Guide (Replaces AF&PA Technical Report No. 7)	

Add to read as shown.

SFPE
Society of Fire Protection Engineers
7315 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 620E
Bethesda, MD 20814

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number
SFPE	Engineering Guide to Performance-Based Fire Protection Analysis and Design of Buildings	104.11

SJI
Steel Joist Institute
3127 10th Avenue, North
Myrtle Beach, SC 29577-6760

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number

Add to read as shown.

SJI—71	Structural Design of Steel Joist Roofs to Resist Ponding Loads, Technical Digest No. 3	2214.3
SJI—88	Vibration of Steel Joist-Concrete Slab Floors, Technical Digest No. 5	2214.3
SJI—03	Structural Design of Steel Joist Roofs to Resist Uplift Loads, Technical Digest No. 6	2214.3
SJI—83	Welding of Open Web Steel, Technical Digest No. 8	2214.3
SJI—87	Handling and Erection of Steel Joists and Joist Girders, Technical Digest No. 9	2214.3
SJI—02	Standard Specifications, Load Tables and Weight Tables for Steel Joists and Joist Girders	1604.3.3, 2206, 2214.3
SJI—03	75-Year Steel Joist Manual	2214.3

Add to read as shown.

SMA
Storage Equipment Manufacturers Association
8720 Red Oak Blvd, Suite 201
Charlotte, NC 28217

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number
ANSI/SMA MH281—97	Specification of Industrial Grade Steel Shelving	2214.3

Add to read as shown.

SMACNA
Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association
8224 Old Courthouse Rd.
Vienna, VA 22180

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number
SMACNA—1999	Fire, Smoke and Radiation Damper Installation Guide for HVAC Systems	419.2.1.3, 420.2.3, 421.2.1.3

SPRI
Single Ply Roofing Institute
77 Rumford Avenue, Suite 3-B
Walthem, MA 02453

Change to read as shown.

ES-1-98 Wind Design Standard for Edge systems Used with Low Slope Roofing Systems 1503.3, 1504.5

Add to read as shown.

SSPC
The Society for Protective Coatings
40 24th Street, 6th Floor
Pittsburgh PA 15222-4656

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number
SSPC - Paint 15	Steel Joist Shop Paint	2214.3
SSPC/AISC	Guide to the Shop Painting of Structural Steel	2214.3

Add to read as shown.

STI
Steel Tube Institute
522 Westgate Tower
Cleveland, OH 44116

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number
STI	Manual of Cold-Formed Welded Structural Steel Tube	2214.3

Add to read as shown.

TECO
Timber Company, Inc.
2402 Daniels Street
Madison, WI 53704

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number
TECO PRP-133	Performance Standards and Policies for Structural Use Panels	2314.4.8, 2315.1.2

TPI
Truss Plate Institute

583 D'Onofrio Drive, Suite 200
Madison, WI 53719

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number

Change to read as shown.

TPI 1—2002	National Design Standards for Metal-Plate-Connected Wood Truss Construction	2303.4, 2306.1, 2314.4.9, 2319.17.2.1.1, 2319.17.2.2.8

Add to read as shown.

TPI/WTCABCSI 1-03	Building Component Safety Information Guide to Good Practice for Handling, Installing, and Bracing of Metal Plate Connected Wood Trusses [A Joint publication with the Wood Truss Council of America (WTCA)]	2314.4.9, 2319.17.2.4.1, 2319.17.2.4.3

UL
Underwriters Laboratories
333 Pfingsten Road
Northbrook, IL 60062-2096

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number

Add to read as shown.

9—00	Standard For Fire Tests of Window Assemblies	2121.2.12.8
181—96	Standard for Factory-Made Air Ducts and Air Connectors	419.3.11.6

Change to read as shown.

580—94	Test for Uplift Resistance of Roof Assemblies—with Revisions through February 1998	1504.3.1, 1504.3.2, 2214.3, 2222.4.6
790—98	Tests for Fire Resistance of Roof Covering Materials—with Revisions through July 1998	1505.1, 1513.1, 1516.1, 1523.1.2, 2314.4.10, 2603.6, 2610.2, 2610.3

Add to read as shown.

924	Standard for Emergency Lighting and Power Equipment	1006.3.6

Change to read as shown.

1256—02	Fire Test of Roof Deck Construction—with Revisions through March 2000	1508.1, 2603.3, 2603.4.1.5, 2612.3.2.5.2

Add to read as shown.

2017	Standard for General-Purpose Signaling Devices and Systems	424.2.17.1.9

Add to read as shown.

WPPC
Wood Products Promotional Council
c/o Florida Wood Council
1300 Limit Avenue

Mount Dora, FL 32758		
Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in section number
WWPC—97	Guide to Wood Construction in High Wind Areas	1609.1.1, 1609.1.1.1

Chapter 36 Florida Fire Prevention Code. Add to read as shown.

Chapter 36 Florida Fire Prevention Code

3601.1 Scope. Add to read as shown.

3601.1 Scope. Provisions of this chapter shall govern the design, construction and arrangement of elements to provide a safe means of egress from buildings and structures and to minimize hazard to life and property due to fire and panic.

3601.2 Add to read as shown.

3601.2 In addition to the provisions of this code, buildings shall comply with the 2004 Florida Fire Prevention Code as adopted by the Florida State Fire Marshal.

Appendix A Employee Qualifications. Change to read as shown.

Appendix A Employee Qualifications. Reserved.

Appendix B Board of Appeals. Change to read as shown.

Appendix B Chapter 9B-52

Appendix C Group U – Agricultural Buildings. Change to read as shown.

Appendix C Chapter 9B-53

Appendix D Fire Districts. Change to read as shown.

Appendix D Fire Districts Reserved.

Appendix E Supplementary Accessibility Requirements. Change to read as shown.

Appendix E Chapter 9B-67

Appendix F Rodent Proofing. Change to read as shown.

Appendix F Rodent Proofing. Reserved.

Appendix G Flood-Resistant Construction. Change to read as shown.

Appendix G Flood-Resistant Construction. Reserved.

Appendix H Signs. Change to read as shown.

Appendix H Signs. Reserved.

Appendix I Patio Covers. Change to read as shown.

Appendix I Patio Covers. Reserved.

Appendix J Grading. Change to read as shown.

Appendix J Grading. Reserved.