2006 GLITCH AMENDMENT MATRIX to the 2004 FLORIDA BUILDING CODE
FIRE
This is only to provide rationale for code change proposals submitted. For final language specific to the 2004 code, more details regarding the sections in the code, and correct wording, please see the 2006 Supplement. Please see the proposed code change modifications for text submitted for consideration by the Florida Building Commission.

CODE CHANGE	RATIONALE	SUMMARY
	BUILDING	
Mod 1628) **202** **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.	Provides definition that was previously defined in the 2001 Florida Building Code. Currently there is not a definition for a tenant although there are specific design requirements for tenant spaces.	Adds a new definition for tenant
(Mod 1486) **403.15 S**moke control shall be 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.	The requirements of the high-rise section are already required in hospitals. However, hospitals are required to provide safety features that other high-rise occupancies do not require (smoke compartments, staff assisted evacuation, direct fire department connection). Adding the requirements outlined in §403.15 will not increase the level of safety to the building occupants. In fact, mechanical smoke control may cause the spread of infectious diseases where the required pressure differentials required for hospitals and nursing homes is eliminated by the smoke control system operation. This proposal was originally made to the Fire TAC Committee in June 16-19, 2003 and was accepted. The fact that this requirement remains in the code is an unintended consequence of the change of the Base Code from the SBC to the IBC.	Adds an exception exempting I-2 occupancies complying with s. 407, s. 419.3.12, and s. 420.3.16 from s. 909 smoke control systems

(Mod 1732) **420.3.3.6** Soiled utility or soiled holding room(s) shall be provided. The soiled utility function shall be comprised of a flushing rim clinical service sink with bedpan rinsing device, a double compartment sink, soiled linen receptacles, waste receptacles and a work counter with a usable minimum work surface area of 6 square feet (0.56 m2). The total minimum size of the function shall be 80 square feet (7.43 m2) and may be allocated among several soiled utility or soiled holding rooms. Rooms used only for the holding of soiled materials need contain only a hand washing facility. All rooms utilized for the holding of soiled materials shall meet the requirements for hazardous areas as required by NFPA 101, Life Safety Code <u>as adopted by Florida Fire Prevention Code</u>.	Editorial change to clarity and enhance the Code	Adds "as adopted by FFPC" after NFPA 101.
(Mod 1475) **704.2.3 Combustible projections.** Combustible projections located where openings are not permitted or where protection of openings is required shall be of at least 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction, <u>fire retardant treated wood</u>, Type IV construction or as required by Section 1406.3. **Exception:** (No change to current text)	We understand this section applies to the roof eaves of a building. There is an inconsistency between what is allowed for a balcony or similar projection and the eave of a building. Section 1406.3 regulates balconies and similar projections. The section requires the balcony or similar projection to have the same rating as the floor in the building unless it is FRTW or Type IV construction. The proposed revision will make the two sections consistent. It is currently possible to have a balcony constructed of FRTW and require the eave to have a one-hour fire resistance. The proposed use is consistent with those	Adds "fire retardant treated wood"

	already recognized by the building code. FRTW's unique properties reduce the chance of a fire spreading or continuing after the source of ignition is removed. This was approved by the ICC in 2004. Adoption will bring the Florida Building Code in line with the 2003 with 2004 revisions.	
(Mod 1291) **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 1-1. 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. 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	This is a correction to an unintended consequence resulting from a Fl specific change in the 2004 FBC to by inserting a new #5 requiring tenant separation walls. The base IBC did not require tenant separation walls. The Fl specific change did not anticipate the impact on Chapter 4 occupancy types.	Adds an exception exempting fire resistant ratings for tenant wall separations in aircraft hangers.

constructed in accordance with the requirements of section 412.2.		
(Mod 1557) **708.4.1Roof 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.** 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.** 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).	The protection requested is already required for townhouses. It is inconsistent to require this protection for one class of residential construction but not for apartments, condos, or hotels and motels.	Adds a new section for fire partitions continuous to the underside of the roof sheathing.
(Mod 1540) **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 302.3.2 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	During the review process for the adoption of the 2004 FBC there was a clear intent of the Technical Advisory Committee, after much discussion, to maintain the tenant separation requirements of the previous edition of the FBC. To this end Section 708.1 of the 2004 FBC was amended to insert the previous code wording as item 5. An oversight was made in that this section only deal with partitions and not horizontal separations. It is apparent that the horizontal separation requirements of items	Adds floor assemblies separating individual tenant spaces in the same building, and an exception exempting individual tenant space separations in covered mall buildings from fire resistance rating requirements.

Section 706.3.7. 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.	1 and 2, dwelling and sleeping units, are coordinated with Section 711.3 to accomplish a complete tenant separation envelope. It is apparent that an additional exception is required for covered mall tenant separations since no action was taken to eliminate the exception for covered malls, Section 708.4, Exception 4. Without the proposed glitch amendment, the original intend of the TAC and Commission is not obtained.	
(Mod 1538) **712.5** 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	This language has existed in the Standard Building Code since and the 2001 Florida Building Code. It is a valuable tool in maintaining fire and smoke walls free of unprotected penetrations.	Adds section requiring signs or stenciling for walls required to have protected openings

OPENINGS."		
(Mod 1727) **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 FFPC egress and protection determining criteria. The more restrictive criteria are then applied.	Editorial change to clarity and enhance the Code	Adds "as adopted by FFPC" after NFPA 101.
(Mod 1910)	The provision being modified is a Florida	Adds text such that the

1008.1.3.6 The temporary installation or closure of storm shutters, panels and other approved hurricane protection devices shall be permitted on emergency escape and rescue openings in Group R occupancies during the threat of a storm. Such devices shall not be required to comply with the operational constraints of Section 1025.4. While such protection is provided, at least one means of escape from the dwelling or dwelling unit shall be provided. The means of escape shall be within the first floor of the dwelling or dwelling unit and shall not be located within a garage <u>without a side-hinged door leading directly to the exterior</u>. Occupants in any part of the dwelling or dwelling unit shall be able to access the means of escape without passing through a lockable door not under their control.	Specific amendment to allow the temporary installation of hurricane protection devices over emergency escape and rescue openings during the threat of hurricanes. The prohibition against using the garage as part of the means of escape does not take into account the presence of side hinged doors leading directly to the exterior. While rolling overhead doors may pose a problem during a storm, side hinged doors would provide a safer passage than panels requiring unscrewing and removal from the inside and providing a minimal space for passage. In addition, the building code will now permit doors other than side hinged doors as means of egress and exit doors in R-2 and R-3 Occupancies. (See FBCB Section 1008.1.2.)	means of escape shall not be located within a first floor garage without a side-hinged door leading directly to the exterior.
(Mod 1728) **1024.6.2 Smoke-protected seating.** The clear width of the means of egress for smoke-protected assembly seating shall be not less than the occupant load served by the egress element multiplied by the appropriate factor in Table 1024.6.2. The total number of seats specified shall be those within a single assembly space and exposed to the same smoke-protected environment. Interpolation is permitted between the specific values shown. A life safety evaluation, complying with NFPA 101 <u>as adopted by Florida Fire Prevention Code</u>, shall be done for a facility utilizing the reduced width requirements of	Editorial change to clarity and enhance the Code	Adds “as adopted by FFPC” after NFPA 101.

Table 1024.6.2 for smoke-protected assembly seating. **Exception:** For an outdoor smoke-protected assembly with an occupant load not greater than 18,000, the clear width shall be determined using the factors in Section 1024.6.3.		
RESIDENTIAL		
(Mod 1564) **202** **EMERGENCY ESCAPE AND RESCUE OPENING.** An operable exterior window, door or similar device that provides for a means of escape and access for rescue in the event of an emergency.	Rationale: inserting the word exterior to the definitions clarifies the intent of an "emergency escape and rescue opening" is to the outside of the dwelling.	Adds the word, exterior, to the definition of emergency escape and rescue opening.
(Mod 1910) **R310.4 Bars, grills, covers and screens.** Bars, grills, covers, screens or similar devices are permitted to be placed over emergency escape and rescue openings, bulkhead enclosures, or window wells that serve such openings, provided the minimum net clear opening size complies with Sections R310.1.1 to R310.1.3, and such devices shall be releasable or removable from the inside without the use of a key, tool or force greater than that which is required for normal operation of the escape and rescue opening. The temporary installation or closure of storm shutters, panels, and other approved hurricane protection devices shall be permitted on emergency escape and rescue openings during the threat of a storm. Such devices shall not be required to comply with the operational constraints of Section R310.1.4. While such protection is provided, at least one means	The provision being modified is a Florida Specific amendment to allow the temporary installation of hurricane protection devices over emergency escape and rescue openings during the threat of hurricanes. The prohibition against using the garage as part of the means of escape does not take into account the presence of side hinged doors leading directly to the exterior. While rolling overhead doors may pose a problem during a storm, side hinged doors would provide a safer passage than panels requiring unscrewing and removal from the inside and providing a minimal space for passage. In addition, the building code will now permit doors other than side hinged doors as means of egress and exit doors in R-2 and R-3 Occupancies. (See FBCB Section 1008.1.2.)	Adds text such that the means of escape shall not be located within a first floor garage without a side-hinged door leading directly to the exterior.

of escape from the dwelling or dwelling unit shall be provided. The means of escape shall be within the first floor of the dwelling or dwelling unit and shall not be located within a garage without a side hinged door leading directly to the exterior. Occupants in any part of the dwelling or dwelling unit shall be able to access the means of escape without passing through a lockable door not under their control.		
(Mod 1827) **R311.5.6.1 Height.** Handrail height, measured vertically from the sloped plane adjoining the tread nosing, or finish surface of ramp slope, shall be not less than 34 inches (864 mm) and not more than 38 inches (965 mm). **Exception:** When ~~the handrail~~ fittings are used to provide transition between flights, transition from handrail to guardrail, or used at the start of a stair, ~~occurs at a newel post~~, the handrail height at the fitting ~~may vary~~. ~~If the newel post is located at the top of the stair riser the handrail~~ shall be permitted to exceed the maximum height. **R311.5.6.2 Continuity**. Handrails for stairways shall be continuous for the full length of the flight, from a point directly above the top ~~riser~~ nosing edge of the flight to a point directly above the lowest ~~riser~~ nosing edge of the flight. Handrail ends shall be returned or shall terminate in newel posts or safety terminals. Handrails adjacent to a wall shall have a space of no less than 1-1/2 inch (38 mm) between the wall and the	This code change is to provide clarification to the handrail requirements for both height and continuity. The code as it is currently written can be misinterpreted to prevent the use of commonly accepted architectural fittings to accommodate the transition and continuity of handrails throughout a stairway from the start, through transitions between flights and connecting floor levels. In addition the reference of the riser in R311.5.6.2 has been changed to further clarify and match the reference of the nosing in R311.5.6.	Adds an exception allowing handrail height to vary when handrails become guardrails at the newel post.

handrails. **Exceptions:** 1. Handrails shall be permitted to be interrupted by a newel post at the turn and at the top of the flight.. 2. The use of a volute, turnout, starting easing or ~~starting~~ newel shall be allowed over the lowest tread.		
SECTION R314 (Mod 1829) **~~FOAM PLASTIC~~** **~~R314.1 G~~**~~eneral.~~ ~~The provisions of this section shall govern the requirements and uses of foam plastic insulation.~~ **~~R314.1.1 Surface burning characteristics.~~** ~~Except where otherwise noted in Section R314.2, all foam plastic or foam plastic cores in manufactured assemblies used in building construction shall have a flame-spread rating of not more than 75 and shall have a smoke-developed rating of not more than 450 when tested in the maximum thickness intended for use in accordance with ASTM E 84.~~ **~~R314.1.2 Thermal barrier.~~** ~~Foam plastic, except where otherwise noted, shall be separated from the interior of a building by minimum ½ inch (12.7 mm) gypsum board or an approved finish material equivalent to a thermal barrier to limit the average temperature rise of the unexposed surface to no more than 250°F (121°C) after 15 minutes of fire~~	This proposal is a rewrite of Section R314, Foam Plastic that has been accepted by the International Residential Code. This rewrite is supported by the plastics industry and the following organizations have participated in this effort: Alliance for the Polyurethanes Industry (API) Extruded Polystyrene Foam Association (XPSA) Polyisocyanurate Insulation Manufacturers Association (PIMA) Spray Polyurethane Foam Association (SPFA) The primary intent of the rewrite is to remove vague and permissive language currently in the IRC and thus clarifying the requirements for foam plastics in structures covered by the scope of the IRC. As such, the existing IRC requirements have basically been maintained	Replaces the text in section R314, Foam Plastic, adding definitions for foam plastic insulation and foam plastic interior trim; adds labeling, adds an exception for 4 inch thickness, adds NFPA 286, FM 4880, UL 1040, and UL 1715 and deletes ASTM E 84 and ASTM E 152 as approved tests, separates attics from crawl spaces, adds garage doors, interior finish, and sheathing.

~~exposure to the ASTM E 119 standard time temperature curve. The gypsum board shall be installed using a mechanical fastening system in accordance with Section R702.3.5. Reliance on adhesives to ensure that the gypsum board will remain in place when exposed to fire shall be prohibited.~~ **~~R314.2 Specific requirements.~~** ~~The following requirements shall apply to all uses of foam plastic unless specifically approved in accordance with Section R314.3 or by other sections of the code.~~ **~~R314.2.1 Masonry or concrete construction.~~** ~~Foam plastics may be used without the thermal barrier described in Section R314.1 when the foam plastic is protected by a minimum 1-inch (25.4 mm) thickness of masonry or concrete.~~ **~~R314.2.2 Roofing.~~** ~~Foam plastic may be used in a roof-covering assembly without the thermal barrier when the foam is separated from the interior of the building by wood structural panel sheathing in accordance with Section R803, not less than 15/32 inch (11.9 mm) in thickness bonded with exterior glue and identified as Exposure 1, with edge supported by blocking or tongue-and-groove joints. The smoke-developed rating shall not be limited.~~ **~~R314.2.3 Attics and crawlspaces.~~** ~~Within attics and crawlspaces where entry is made only for service of utilities, foam plastics shall be protected against ignition by 1½-inch-thick (38 mm)~~	and in some cases, strengthened. There is also inclusion of IBC requirements as appropriate for residential construction. The basic Section format has been retained with editorial changes so as to make the text more user friendly and provide a better definition of Code requirements based on specific applications.	

~~mineral fiber insulation, ¼-inch- thick (6.4 mm) wood structural panels, 3/8-inch (9.5 mm) particleboard, ¼-inch (6.4 mm) hardboard, 3/8-inch (9.5 mm) gypsum board, or corrosion-resistant steel having a base metal thickness of 0.016 inch (0.406 mm).~~ **~~R314.2.4 Foam-filled doors.~~** ~~Foam-filled doors are exempt from the requirements of Section R314.1.~~ **~~R314.2.5 Siding backer board.~~** ~~Foam plastic board of not more than ½-inch (12.7 mm) thickness may be used as siding backer board when separated from interior spaces by not less than 2 inches (51 mm) of mineral fiber insulation or ½-inch (12.7 mm) gypsum wallboard or installed over existing exterior wall finish in conjunction with re-siding, providing the plastic board does not have a potential heat of more than 2,000 Btu per square foot (22 720 kJ/m2) when tested in accordance with NFPA 259.~~ **~~R314.2.6 Interior trim.~~** ~~Foam plastic trim defined as picture molds, chair rails, baseboards, handrails, ceiling beams, door trim and window trim may be installed, provided:~~ ~~1. The minimum density is 20 pounds per cubic foot (3.14 kg/m3).~~ ~~2. The maximum thickness of the trim is 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) and the maximum width is 4 inches (102 mm).~~ ~~3. The trim constitutes no more than 10 percent of the area of any wall or ceiling.~~		

~~4. The flame-spread rating does not exceed 75 when tested per ASTM E 84. The smoke-developed rating is not limited.~~ **~~R314.2.7 Sill plates and headers.~~** ~~Foam plastic shall be permitted to be spray applied to a sill plate and header without thermal barrier subject to all of the following:~~ ~~1. The maximum thickness of the foam plastic shall be 3¼ inches (82.6 mm).~~ ~~2. The density of the foam plastic shall be in the range of 1.5 to 2.0 pcf (24 to 32 kg/m3).~~ ~~3. The foam plastic shall have a flame spread index of 25 or less and an accompanying smoke developed index of 450 or less when tested in accordance with ASTM E84.~~ **~~R314.3 Specific approval.~~** ~~Plastic foam not meeting the requirements of Sections R314.1 and R314.2 may be specifically approved on the basis of one of the following approved tests: ASTM E 84, FM 4880, UL 1040, NFPA 286, ASTM E 152, or UL 1715, or fire tests related to actual end-use configurations. The specific approval may be based on the end use, quantity, location and similar considerations where such tests would not be applicable or practical.~~ **~~R314.4 Interior finish.~~** ~~Foam plastics that are used as interior finish shall also meet the flame-spread requirements for interior finish.~~ **314.1 General.**		

The provisions of this section shall govern the materials, design, application, construction and installation of foam plastic materials. **R314.1.1 Definition. Foam Plastic Insulation.** A plastic that is intentionally expanded by the use of a foaming agent to produce a reduced-density plastic containing voids consisting of open or closed cells distributed throughout the plastic for thermal insulating or acoustic purposes and that has a density less than 20 pounds per cubic foot (320 kg/m^3) unless it is used as interior trim. **R314.1.2 Definition. Foam Plastic Interior Trim.** Foam plastic used as picture molds, chair rails, baseboards, handrails, ceiling beams, door trim and window trim and meeting the requirements of Section R314.6. **R314.2 Labeling and identification.** Packages and containers of foam plastic insulation and foam plastic insulation components delivered to the job site shall bear the label of an approved agency showing the manufacturer's name, the product listing, product identification and information sufficient to determine that the end use will comply with the code requirements. **314.3 Surface burning characteristics.** Unless otherwise noted in Section R314.5, all foam		

plastic or foam plastic cores in manufactured assemblies used in building construction shall have a flame-spread index of not more than 75 and shall have a smoke-developed index of not more than 450 when tested in the maximum thickness intended for use in accordance with ASTM E 84. Loose-fill type foam plastic insulation shall be tested as board stock for the flame spread index and smoke-developed index. **Exception:** 1. Foam plastic insulation greater than 4 inches in thickness shall have a maximum flame spread index of 75 and a smoke-developed index of 450 where tested at a minimum thickness of 4 inches, provided the end use is approved in accordance with Section R314.8 using the thickness and density intended for use. **314.4 Thermal barrier.** Unless otherwise noted in section 314.5, foam plastic shall be separated from the interior of a building by an approved thermal barrier of minimum 0.5 (12.7 mm) gypsum wallboard or an approved finish material equivalent to a thermal barrier material that will limit the average temperature rise of the unexposed surface to no more than 250°F(121°C) after 15 minutes of fire exposure complying with the ASTM E 119 standard time temperature curve. The thermal barrier shall be installed in such a manner that it will remain in place for 15 minutes based on NFPA 286 with the		

acceptance criteria of Section R315.4, FM 4880, UL 1040, or UL 1715. **314.5 Specific requirements.** The following requirements shall apply to all uses of foam plastic unless specifically approved in accordance with Section R314.6 or by other sections of the code. **314.5.1 Masonry or concrete construction.** The thermal barrier specified in Section R314.4 is not required in a masonry or concrete wall, floor or roof when the foam plastic insulation is protected on each face by a minimum 1-inch (25.4 mm) thickness of masonry or concrete. **314.5.2 Roofing.** The thermal barrier specified in Section R314.4 is not required when the foam plastic in a roof assembly or under a roof covering is installed in accordance with the code and the manufacturer's installation instructions and is separated from the interior of the building by tongue and groove wood planks or WOOD STRUCTURAL panel sheathing in accordance with Section R803, not less than 15/32 inch (11.9 mm) in thickness bonded with exterior glue and identified as Exposure 1, with edge supported by blocking or tongue-and-groove joints or an equivalent material. The smoke developed index for roof applications shall not be limited.		

314.5.3 Attics. Where attic access is required by Section R807.1 and where entry is made only for service of utilities, foam plastics shall be protected against ignition by 1.5-inch-thick (38 mm) mineral fiber insulation, 1/4-inch-thick (6.4 mm) wood structural panels, 3/8-inch (9.5 mm) particleboard, 1/4-inch (6.4 mm) hardboard, 3/8-inch (9.5 mm) gypsum board, or corrosion-resistant steel having a base metal thickness of 0.016 inch (0.406 mm) and the thermal barrier specified in Section R314.4 is not required. The ignition barrier is not required where the foam plastic insulation has been tested in accordance with Section R314.6. **314.5.4 Crawl spaces.** Where crawlspace access is required by Section R408.3 and where entry is made only for service of utilities, foam plastics shall be protected against ignition by 1.5-inch-thick (38 mm) mineral fiber insulation, 1/4-inch-thick (6.4 mm) wood structural panels, 3/8-inch (9.5 mm) particleboard, 1/4-inch (6.4 mm) hardboard, 3/8-inch (9.5 mm) gypsum board, or corrosion-resistant steel having a base metal thickness of 0.016 inch (0.406 mm) and the thermal barrier specified in Section 314.4 is n ot required. The ignition barrier is not required where the foam plastic insulation has been tested in accordance with Section R314.6.		

314.5.5 Foam-filled exterior doors. Foam-filled exterior doors are exempt from the requirements of Section R314.3 and R314.4. **314.5.6 Foam-filled garage doors.** Foam-filled garage doors are exempt from the requirements of Section R314.3 and R314.4. **314.5.7 Siding backer board.** Foam plastic insulation with a maximum thickness of 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) and a potential heat of not more than 2000 BTU per square foot (22 720 kJ/m2) when tested in accordance with NFPA 259 shall be permitted as siding backer board without the thermal barrier specified in Section R314.4 provided the foam plastic insulation is separated from interior spaces by not less than 2 inches (51 mm) of mineral fiber insulation or 1/2-inch (12.7 mm) gypsum wallboard or installed over existing exterior wall finish in conjunction with re-siding. **314.5.8 Interior trim.** Exposed foam plastic trim defined as picture molds, chair rails, baseboards, handrails, ceiling beams, door trim and window trim shall be permitted, provided: 1. The minimum density is 20 pounds per cubic foot (3.14 kg/m3). 2. The maximum thickness of the trim is 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) and the maximum width is 4 inches (102 mm). 3. The trim constitutes no more than 10 percent of the		

area of any wall or ceiling. 4. The flame-spread index does not exceed 75 when tested per ASTM E 84. The smoke-developed index is not limited. **314.5.9 Interior finish.** Foam plastics shall be permitted as interior finish where approved in accordance with R314.6. Foam plastics that are used as interior finish shall also meet the flame spread and smoke developed requirements of Section R315. **314.5.10 Sill plates and headers.** Foam plastic shall be permitted to be spray applied to a sill plate and header without thermal barrier specified in Section R314.4 subject to all of the following: 1. The maximum thickness of the foam plastic shall be 3 1/4 inches (82.6 mm). 2. The density of the foam plastic shall be in the range of 1.5 to 2.0 pcf (24 to 32 kg/m3). 3. The foam plastic shall have a flame spread index of 25 or less and an accompanying smoke developed index of 450 or less when tested in accordance with ASTM E84. **314.5.11 Sheathing.** Foam plastic insulation used as sheathing, as referenced in Table R703.4, shall comply with Sections R314.3 and Section R314.4. Where the foam plastic sheathing is used at a gable and is		

exposed to the attic space, the provisions of Section R314.5.3 shall apply. **314.6 Specific approval.** Plastic foam not meeting the requirements of Sections R314.3 through R314.5 shall be specifically approved on the basis of one of the following approved tests: FM4880, UL 1040, NFPA 286, or UL 1715, or fire tests related to actual end-use configurations. The specific approval shall be based on the actual end use configuration and shall be performed on the finished foam plastic assembly in the maximum thickness intended for use. Assemblies tested shall included seams, joints and other typical details used in the installation of the assembly and shall be tested in the manner intended for use.		
(Mod 1844) **R316.4 Exposed attic insulation.** All exposed insulation materials installed on attic floors shall have a critical radiant flux not less than 0.12 watt per square centimeter. Exposed foam plastic insulation materials exposed on the underside of the roof deck or on the attic walls shall comply with Section R314.	This code change requires that foam plastic insulation installed in attics meet the Section 314 Plastics, which clarifies the fire tests, need for the safe use of these products**.**	Adds exposed foam plastic insulation shall comply with R314.
(Mod 1733) **R324.1 Sprinkler system requirements for buildings three stories or more in height.** NFPA 101 as adopted by the Florida Fire Prevention Code, as regarding the requirements for fire protection sprinklers, is applicable to all multiple-family	Editorial change to clarity and enhance the Code	Adds “as adopted by FFPC” after NFPA 101.

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 townhouse as single-family residences). 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 the Florida Fire Prevetion Fire Code egress and protection determining criteria. The more restrictive criteria are then applied.		
(Mod 1361) ~~R4403.7.4.7~~ **R4403.7.3.7** Areas in all occupancies from which the public is excluded requiring such protection may be provided with vertical barriers having a single rail midway between a top rail and the walking surface.	This is a glitch modification to correct the section reference number from R4403.7.4.7 to R4403.7.3.7 on the CD and hard versions of the code.	Renumbers section to R4403.7.3.7.

(Mod 1634) ~~R4403.7.4.8~~ **R4403.7.3.8** The last sentence of the first paragraph in Section 4.4.2 of ASCE 7 is hereby deleted.	This is a glitch modification to correct the section reference number from R4403.7.4.8 to R4403.7.3.8 on the CD and hard versions of the code.	Renumbers section to R4403.7.3.8.
(Mod 1371) **R4410.2.5.1** Where there is a drop of more than 4 feet (1219 mm) on the far side of such windows and the sill is less than 36 inch (914 mm) above the near side walking surface, safeguards shall be provided to prevent the fall of persons when such windows are open as set forth in Section ~~R4403.7.4~~. **R4403.7.3** Exceptions: 1. Where the vent openings are 12 inches (305 mm) or less in least dimension and are restricted in operation to reject objects as required for safeguard in Section ~~R4403.7.4~~. **R4403.7.3** 2. Slats or grille work constructed to comply with Standard OSHA-1910, set forth in Section ~~R4403.7.4~~ **R4403.7.3** of this code, or other construction approved by the building official, may be provided in lieu of other safeguards.	This is a glitch modification to correct the cross-reference number from R4403.7.4 to R4403.7.3 in section R4410.2.5.1 on the CD and hard versions of the code.	Replaces referenced section number R4403.7.4 with R4403.7.3.
(Mod 1831) **R4412.1.3.1.4** Foam plastic not meeting the requirements of this section may be specifically approved on the basis of approved tests such as, but not limited to, ~~a tunnel test in accordance with ASTM E 84,~~ FM procedure 4880, UL Subject 1040, ~~ASTM E 152 or the room test~~	The major change here is the removal of ASTM E84 as a "Specific Approval" test and other withdrawn fire test standards. This section is intended to allow testing of foam plastic insulation in intermediate and full-scale tests reflecting actual end use configurations, which would preclude the use of ASTM E84,	Deletes ASTM E 84 and ASTM E 152 and replaces them with NFPA 286 or UL 1715.

~~procedure described in SPI Bulletin PPICC 401~~ NFPA 286, or UL 1715, or fire tests related to actual end-use configuration and shall be performed on the finished foam plastic assembly in the maximum thickness intended for use. Assemblies tested shall included seams, joints and other typical details used in the installation of the assembly and shall be tested in the manner intended for use. ~~. The specific approval may be based on the end use, quantity, location and similar considerations where such tests would not be applicable or practical.~~	commonly viewed as a small-scale test. Additional language strengthening this section includes requirements that the tested assembly include "seams, joints, and other typical details used in the installation of the assembly".	

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