**2024 Supplement to the 8th Edition (2023) Florida Building Code**

**(Supplement 1)**

**Effective date – Except as otherwise expressly provided in the supplement, the effective date for this supplement is April 16, 2024**

**8th Edition (2023) Florida Building Code, Building**

**CHAPTER 1 SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION**

***Revise section 102.2*** **as follows:**

**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 the *Florida Building Code, Existing Building*. The followingbuildings, 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:

1. – (k) No change

 (l) A drone port as defined in s. 330.41(2).

**(Code language for consistency with HB 327 – bill effective date – July 1, 2023)**

***Revise section 105.3.1.2 (Item 4)* to read as follows:**

4. 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.

Exception:

Simplified permitting processes ~~process for fire alarm system projects~~. —

(1) As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Component" means valves, fire sprinklers, escutcheons, hangers, compressors, or any other item deemed acceptable by the local enforcing agency. For purposes of this paragraph, a valve does not include pressure-regulating, pressure-reducing, or pressure-control valves.

(b)~~(a)~~ "Contractor" means a person who:

1. Is qualified to engage in the business of electrical or alarm system contracting pursuant to a certificate or registration issued by the department under part II of chapter 489, Florida Statutes; or

2. Is qualified to engage in the business of fire protection system contracting pursuant to a license or certificate issued by the State Fire Marshal.

(c)~~(b)~~ "Fire alarm system project" means a fire alarm system alteration of a total of or fewer initiating devices and notification devices, or the installation or replacement of a fire communicator connected to an existing fire alarm control panel in an existing commercial, residential, apartment, cooperative, or condominium building.

(d) "Fire sprinkler system project" means a fire protection system alteration of a total of 20 or fewer fire sprinklers in which the sprinklers are of the same K-factor and located in spaces where there is no change of hazard classification or increased system coverage area, or the installation or replacement of an equivalent fire sprinkler system component in an existing commercial, residential, apartment, cooperative, or condominium building. For purposes of this paragraph, a component is equivalent if the component has the same or better characteristics, including electrical, hydraulic, pressure losses, and required listings and spacing as the component being replaced.

(2)(a) A local enforcement agency may require a contractor, as a condition of obtaining a permit for a fire alarm system project or fire sprinkler system project, to submit a completed application and payment.

(b) A local enforcement agency may not require a contractor to submit plans or specifications as a condition of obtaining a permit for a fire alarm system project or fire sprinkler system project.

(3) A local enforcement agency must issue a permit for a fire alarm system project or fire sprinkler system project in person or electronically.

(4) A local enforcement agency must require at least one inspection of a fire alarm system project or fire sprinkler system project to ensure compliance with applicable codes and standards. If a fire alarm system project or fire sprinkler system project fails an inspection, the contractor must take corrective action as necessary to pass inspection.

(5)(a) For a fire alarm system project, a contractor must keep a copy of the plans and specifications at the ~~a~~ fire alarm system project worksite and make such plans and specifications available to the inspector at each inspection.

(b) For a fire sprinkler system project to alter an existing fire protection system, a contractor must keep a copy of the plans and specifications at the fire sprinkler system project worksite and make such plans and specifications available to the inspector at each inspection.

(c) For a fire sprinkler system project to install or replace a component, a contractor must keep a copy of the manufacturer's installation instructions and any pertinent testing instructions needed to certify or accept the component at the fire sprinkler system project worksite and make such documents available to the inspector at each inspection.

***Revise section 105.3.1.2*** **to read as follows:**

**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. Plumbing documents for any new building or addition which requires a plumbing system with more than 250 fixture units or which costs more than $125,000.

2. Fire sprinkler documents for any new building or addition which includes a fire sprinkler system which contains 50 or more sprinkler heads. Personnel as authorized by chapter 633 *Florida Statutes*, may design a new fire sprinkler system of 49 or fewer heads; may design the alteration of an existing fire sprinkler system if the alteration consists of the relocation, addition or deletion of 49 heads or fewer, notwithstanding the size of the existing fire sprinkler system; or may design the alteration of an existing fire sprinkler system if the alteration consists of the relocation or deletion of 249 or fewer sprinklers and the addition of up to 49 sprinklers, as long as the cumulative total number of fire sprinklers being added, relocated, or deleted does not exceed 249, notwithstanding the size of the existing fire sprinkler system, if there is no change of occupancy of the affected areas, as defined in this Code and the Florida Fire Prevention Code, and there is no change in the water demand as defined in NFPA 13, “Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems,” and if the occupancy hazard classification as defined in NFPA 13 is reduced or remains the same as a result of the alteration.

**(Code language for consistency with HB 89 – bill effective date – July 1, 2023)**

***Add new section 105.4.1.5* to read as follows:**

**105.4.1.5** After the local enforcing agency issues a permit, the local enforcing agency may not make or require any substantive changes to the plans or specifications except changes required for compliance with the Florida Building Code, the Florida Fire Prevention Code, or the Life Safety Code, or local amendments thereto. If a local enforcing agency makes or requires substantive changes to the plans or specifications after a permit is issued, the local enforcing agency must identify the specific plan features that do not comply with the applicable codes, identify the specific code chapters and sections upon which the finding is based, and provide the information to the permitholder in writing.

***Add new section 107.7* to read as follows:**

**107.7** If the local building code administrator or inspector finds that the plans are not in compliance with the Florida Building Code, the local building code administrator or inspector shall identify the specific plan features that do not comply with the applicable codes, identify the specific code chapters and sections upon which the finding is based, and provide this information to the local enforcing agency. If the building code administrator, plans examiner, or inspector requests another local enforcing agency employee or a person contracted by the local enforcing agency to review the plans and that employee or person identifies specific plan features that do not comply with the applicable codes, the building code administrator, plans examiner, or inspector must provide this information to the local enforcing agency. The local enforcing agency shall provide this information to the permit applicant.

 **(Code language for consistency with SB 154 – bill effective date – Upon becoming a law)**

***Revise section 110.9* as follows:**

**110.9 Mandatory structural inspections for condominium and cooperative buildings.**

**110.9.1 General.** The Legislature finds that maintaining the structural integrity of a building throughout the life of the building ~~its~~ ~~service life~~ is of paramount importance in order to ensure that buildings are structurally sound so as to not pose a threat to the public health, safety, or welfare. As such, the Legislature finds that the imposition of a statewide structural inspection program for aging condominium and cooperative buildings in this state is necessary to ensure that such buildings are safe for continued use.

 **110.9.2 As used in this section, the terms:**

(a) “Milestone inspection” means a structural inspection of a building, including an inspection of load-bearing elements ~~walls~~ and the primary structural members and primary structural systems as those terms are defined in s. 627.706, by an ~~a~~ ~~licensed~~ architect licensed under chapter 481 or engineer licensed under chapter 471 authorized to practice in this state for the purposes of attesting to the life safety and adequacy of the structural components of the building and, to the extent reasonably possible, determining the general structural condition of the building as it affects the safety of such building, including a determination of any necessary maintenance, repair, or replacement of any structural component of the building. The purpose of such inspection is not to determine if the condition of an existing building is in compliance with the Florida Building Code or the firesafety code. The milestone inspection services may be provided by a team of professionals with an architect or engineer acting as a registered design professional in responsible charge with all work and reports signed and sealed by the appropriate qualified team member.

 (b) “Substantial structural deterioration” means substantial structural distress or substantial structural weakness that negatively affects a building’s general structural condition and integrity. The term does not include surface imperfections such as cracks, distortion, sagging, deflections, misalignment, signs of leakage, or peeling of finishes unless the licensed engineer or architect performing the phase one or phase two inspection determines that such surface imperfections are a sign of substantial structural deterioration.

**110.9.3**(a) An owner or owners of a building that is three stories or more in height as determined by the Florida Building Code and that is subject, in whole or in part, to the condominium or cooperative form of ownership as a residential condominium ~~association~~ under chapter 718 or ~~and~~ a residential cooperative ~~association~~ under chapter 719 must have a milestone inspection performed ~~for each building that is three stories or~~ ~~more in height~~ by December 31 of the year in which the building reaches 30 years of age, based on the date the certificate of occupancy for the building was issued, and every 10 years thereafter. If a building reached 30 years of age before July 1, 2022, the building’s initial milestone inspection must be performed before December 31, 2024. If a building reaches 30 years of age on or after July 1, 2022, and before December 31, 2024, the building’s initial milestone inspection must be performed before December 31, 2025. If the date of issuance for the certificate of occupancy is not available, the date of issuance of the building’s certificate of occupancy shall be the date of occupancy evidenced in any record of the local building official.

(b) The local enforcement agency may determine that local circumstances, including environmental conditions such as proximity to salt water as defined in s. 379.101, require that ~~If the building is located within 3 miles of a coastline as~~ ~~defined in s. 376.031, the condominium association or~~ ~~cooperative association must have~~ a milestone inspection must be performed by December 31 of the year in which the building reaches 25 years of age, based on the date the certificate of occupancy for the building was issued, and every 10 years thereafter.

(c) The local enforcement agency may extend the date by which a building’s initial milestone inspection must be completed upon a showing of good cause by the owner or owners of the building that the inspection cannot be timely completed if the owner or owners have entered into a contract with an architect or engineer to perform the milestone inspection and the inspection cannot reasonably be completed before the deadline or other circumstance to justify an extension.

(d) The local enforcement agency may accept an inspection report prepared by a licensed engineer or architect for a structural integrity and condition inspection of a building performed before July 1, 2022, if the inspection and report substantially comply with the requirements of this section. Notwithstanding when such inspection was completed, the condominium or cooperative association must comply with the unit owner notice requirements in Section 110.9.9. The inspection for which an inspection report is accepted by the local enforcement agency under this paragraph is deemed a milestone inspection for the applicable requirements in chapters 718 and 719. If a previous inspection and report is accepted by the local enforcement agency under this paragraph, the deadline for the building’s subsequent 10-year milestone inspection is based on the date of the accepted previous inspection.

**110.9.4** The milestone inspection report must be arranged by a condominium or cooperative association and any owner of any portion of the building which is not subject to the condominium or cooperative form of ownership. The condominium association or cooperative association and any owner of any portion of the building which is not subject to the condominium or cooperative form of ownership are each ~~must arrange for the milestone~~ ~~inspection to be performed and is~~ responsible for ensuring compliance with the requirements of this section. The condominium association or cooperative association is responsible for all costs associated with the milestone inspection attributable to the portions of a building which the association is responsible to maintain under the governing documents of the association. This section ~~subsection~~ does not apply to a single-family, two-family, or three-family dwelling with three or fewer habitable stories above ground.

~~4) If a milestone inspection is required under this~~ ~~section and the building’s certificate of occupancy was issued~~ ~~on or before July 1, 1992, the building’s initial milestone~~ ~~inspection must be performed before December 31, 2024. If the~~ ~~date of issuance for the certificate of occupancy is not~~ ~~available, the date of issuance of the building’s certificate of~~ ~~occupancy shall be the date of occupancy evidenced in any record~~ ~~of the local building official.~~

**110.9.5** Upon determining that a building must have a milestone inspection, the local enforcement agency must provide written notice of such required inspection to the condominium association or cooperative association and any owner of any portion of the building which is not subject to the condominium or cooperative form of ownership, as applicable, by certified mail, return receipt requested. The condominium or cooperative association must notify the unit owners of the required milestone inspection within 14 days after receipt of the written notice from the local enforcement agency and provide the date that the milestone inspection must be completed. Such notice may be given by electronic submission to unit owners who consent to receive notice by electronic submission or by posting on the association’s website.

**110.9.6** Phase one of the milestone inspection must be completed within 180 days after the owner or owners of the building receive ~~receiving~~ the written notice under Section 110.9.5~~, the~~ ~~condominium association or cooperative association must complete~~ ~~phase one of the milestone inspection~~. For purposes of this section, completion of phase one of the milestone inspection means the licensed engineer or architect who performed the phase one inspection submitted the inspection report by e-mail, United States Postal Service, or commercial delivery service to the local enforcement agency.

**110.9.7** A milestone inspection consists of two phases:

**110.9.7.1.** For phase one of the milestone inspection, a licensed architect or engineer authorized to practice in this state shall perform a visual examination of habitable and nonhabitable areas of a building, including the major structural components of a building, and provide a qualitative assessment of the structural conditions of the building. If the architect or engineer finds no signs of substantial structural deterioration to any building components under visual examination, phase two of the inspection, as provided in Section 110.9.7.2, is not required. An architect or engineer who completes a phase one milestone inspection shall prepare and submit an inspection report pursuant to Section 110.9.8.

**110.9.7.2** A phase two of the milestone inspection must be performed if any substantial structural deterioration is identified during phase one. A phase two inspection may involve destructive or nondestructive testing at the inspector’s direction. The inspection may be as extensive or as limited as necessary to fully assess areas of structural distress in order to confirm that the building is structurally sound and safe for its intended use and to recommend a program for fully assessing and repairing distressed and damaged portions of the building. When determining testing locations, the inspector must give preference to locations that are the least disruptive and most easily repairable while still being representative of the structure. If a phase two inspection is required, within 180 days after submitting a phase one inspection report the architect or engineer performing the phase two inspection must submit a phase two progress report to the local enforcement agency with a timeline for completion of the phase two inspection. An inspector who completes a phase two milestone inspection shall prepare and submit an inspection report pursuant to subsection 110.9.8.

**110.9.8** Upon completion of a phase one or phase two milestone inspection, the architect or engineer who performed the inspection must submit a sealed copy of the inspection report with a separate summary of, at minimum, the material findings and recommendations in the inspection report to the condominium association or cooperative association, to any other owner of any portion of the building which is not subject to the condominium or cooperative form of ownership, and to the building official of the local government which has jurisdiction. The inspection report must, at a minimum, meet all of the following criteria:

(a) Bear the seal and signature, or the electronic signature, of the licensed engineer or architect who performed the inspection.

(b) Indicate the manner and type of inspection forming the basis for the inspection report.

(c) Identify any substantial structural deterioration, within a reasonable professional probability based on the scope of the inspection, describe the extent of such deterioration, and identify any recommended repairs for such deterioration.

(d) State whether unsafe or dangerous conditions, as those terms are defined in the Florida Building Code, were observed.

(e) Recommend any remedial or preventive repair for any items that are damaged but are not substantial structural deterioration.

(f) Identify and describe any items requiring further inspection.

**110.9.9** Within 45 days after receiving the applicable inspection report, the condominium or cooperative association must distribute a copy of the inspector-prepared summary of the inspection report to each condominium unit owner or cooperative unit owner, regardless of the findings or recommendations in the report, by United States mail or personal delivery at the mailing address, property address, or any other address of the owner provided to fulfill the association’s notice requirements under chapter 718 or chapter 719, as applicable, and by electronic transmission to the e-mail address or facsimile number provided to fulfill the association’s notice requirements to unit owners who previously consented to receive notice by electronic transmission; must post a copy of the inspector prepared summary in a conspicuous place on the condominium or cooperative property; and must publish the full report and inspector-prepared summary on the association’s website, if the association is required to have a website.

**110.9.10**. A local enforcement agency may prescribe timelines and penalties with respect to compliance with this section.

**110.9.11** A board of county commissioners or municipal governing body may adopt an ordinance requiring that a condominium or cooperative association and any other owner that is subject to this section schedule or commence repairs for substantial structural deterioration within a specified timeframe after the local enforcement agency receives a phase two inspection report; however, such repairs must be commenced within 365 days after receiving such report. If an owner of the building ~~association~~ fails to submit proof to the local enforcement agency that repairs have been scheduled or have commenced for substantial structural deterioration identified in a phase two inspection report within the required timeframe, the local enforcement agency must review and determine if the building is unsafe for human occupancy.

CA-FBC-B – Ch. 1- Glitch #1

Revise Section 107.3.5 Minimum plan review criteria for buildings, Commercial building, Building (Item 3) as follows:

**Minimum plan review criteria for buildings.**

3. Minimum type of construction shall be deter-mined (see ~~Table 504.3a~~ Section 503).

F-FBC-B – Ch.1 – Errata #1

**CHAPTER 4 – SPECIAL DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BASED ON OCCUPANCY AND USE**

SECTION 451 AMBULATORY SURGICAL CENTERS

Revise Section 451.3.16 to read as follows:

**451.3.16** As required by *The Guidelines*, a waste anesthetic gas disposal (WAGD) system, in accordance with NFPA 99, Health Care Facilities Code, shall be provided in operating rooms where nitrous oxide and/or inhalation ~~anesthsia~~ anesthesia gas is intended to be administered.

SP-FBC-B – Ch.4 – Errata #1

SECTION 453 STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Revise Section 453.16.1 to read as follows:

**453.16.1 Standards.** Educational and ancillary facilities shall be provided with toilets, hand washing facilities, and drinking fountains for all occupants, in ratios and accessible as required by the Florida Building Code, Florida law, and federal requirements.

**~~Exception:~~** ~~Unisex toilets shall not be provided in addition to group toilets in assembly occupancies.~~

Revise Section 453.22.5.3.1 to read as follows:

**453.22.5.3.1** Full-service school clinics shall include one accessible toilet room for males and one for females or at least two accessible single-user unisex toilet rooms, complete with water closet, lavatory, accessories, and shower. Additional toilets may be required for a full-service school clinic depending on occupant load and program.

SECTION 468 SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Revise Section 468.3.4 to read as follows:

**468.3.4 Changing facilities.**

**468.3.4.1 Diaper changing stations.** A diaper changing station shall be located in or adjacent to any classroom where children wearing diapers are in attendance. A hand washing lavatory shall be provided within the changing station area. Access shall be provided to the lavatory without opening doors or touching a handle.

**468.3.4.2 Unisex changing facilities.** Accessible single-user unisex dressing rooms, as described in section 803, FBC, Accessibility, and Section 553.865, Florida Statutes may be utilized in place of accessible male and accessible female dressing rooms.

Revise Section 468.3.5 to read as follows:

**468.3.5 Plumbing.**

**468.3.5.1 Standards.** Educational and ancillary facilities shall be provided with toilets, hand washing facilities, and drinking fountains for all occupants, in ratios and accessible as required by the Florida Building Code, Florida law, and federal requirements.

**Exceptions:**

1. A single unisex toilet room is allowed where provided in child care, pre-kindergarten through grade 3 and ESE classrooms.
2. Accessible single-user unisex toilet rooms may be utilized in place of male and female toilet rooms for students or staff.

SP-FBC-B – Ch.4 – Glitch #1

SECTION 454 SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHING PLACES (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE)

Revise Section 454.1.6.1to read as follows:

**454.1.6.1 Sanitary facilities.**

Restrooms shall include a water closet, a diaper change table, a ~~urinal~~ and a lavatory. Diaper changing tables are not required at restrooms where all pools served are restricted to adult use only. The entry doors of all restrooms shall be located within a 200-foot (60 960 mm) walking distance of the nearest water’s edge of each pool served by the facilities.

SW-FBC-B – Ch.4 – Glitch #1

Revise Section 454.1.2.6 (Exception 3) to read as follows:

**454.1.2.6 Obstructions**

3. A sun shelf may be installed in pool areas with no more than 4 feet (1219 mm) of water depth,

or less, except where the entire sun shelf transitions to steps, where the depth at the bottom

of the steps can exceed 4 feet (1219 mm~~). A sun shelf must have the same markings at the~~

~~edge as a bench.~~ A sun shelf shall not protrude into the diving bowl. A sun shelf must additionally comply with Section 454.1.2.8.

SW-FBC-B – Ch.4 – Glitch #2

Revise Section 454.1.2.3.5 (Item 8) to read as follows:

8. If the pool includes a sun shelf, “WARNING: DROP OFF AT SUN SHELF EDGE

IS \_\_\_ FEET \_\_\_\_ INCHES DEEP” in 4-inch (102 mm) letters. Not required where sun shelves

transition to steps.

Revise Section 454.1.2.3.5 (Item 10) to read as follows:

10. ~~By January 1, 2022, all pools shall add:~~ “POOL MAXIMUM DEPTH: \_\_\_ FEET,”

in 2-inch (51 mm) letters ~~with the previously listed pool rules.~~

SW-FBC-B – Ch.4 – Errata #1

Revise Section 454.1.2.3.5 (Item 10) to read as follows:

10. By January 1, 2022, all pools shall add: “POOL MAXIMUM DEPTH: \_\_\_ FEET \_\_\_\_ INCHES” in 2-inch (51 mm) letters with the previously

listed pool rules.

SW-FBC-B – Ch.4 – Glitch #4

Revise Section 454.1.9.6.6 to read as follows:

**454.1.9.6.6**

The recirculation-filtration system shall be of a minimum of one turnover every 2 hours in the area of the pool that is 18” (457 mm) to 3 feet (914 mm) deep ~~or less~~. In the remainder of the pool where the depth is greater than 3 feet (914 mm), the system shall have a maximum 6-hour turnover rate. The design plans submitted by the applicant shall provide the volume of water in the pool area of 0” to 18” (457 mm) depth, the volume of 18” (457mm) to 3 feet (914 mm) depth, ~~and less,~~ the volume of water in the pool area greater than 3 feet (914 mm) in depth and the total volume in the pool for determination of minimum circulation flow. The volume calculations shall provide verification that the correct volume of water is used to determine the minimum flow at the 1-hour, 2-hour and the 6-hour flow requirements.

SW-FBC-B – Ch.4 – Glitch #6

Revise Section 454.1.6.5.16.6 to read as follows:

**454.1.6.5.16.6** Ultraviolet (UV) light disinfectant equipment may be used subject to the conditions of this paragraph and manufacturer’s specifications. UV is encouraged to be used to eliminate or reduce chlorine-resistant pathogens, especially the protozoan cryptosporidium.

3. UV equipment shall be certified for secondary or ~~supplemential~~ supplemental disinfection per

NSF 50–2020.

SW-FBC-B – Ch.4 – Errata #2

Revise Section 454.1.6.16.2 as follows:

**454.1.6.5.16.2 Hypohalogenation and electrolytic chlorine generators. ….** The solution reservoirs shall be manufactured to accommodate corrosive and ~~oxidizering~~ oxidizing liquid chemicals.

SW-FBC-B – Ch.4 – Errata #3

Revise Section 454.1.9.7.3.4 to read as follows:

**454.1.9.7.3.4  Non-applicable requirements.**

The following code provisions do not apply to resistance exercise pool: Sections 454.1.1.1, 454.1.2.2.3.1, 454.1.2.6 and 454.1.2.2.4.

**TAC Recommendation**: Glitch - AS

**Commission Action:**

Add Section 454.1.9.9.8 to read as follows:

**454.1.9.9.8** A swim-up bar may include obstructions intended for seating. Any structure intended for seating in the pool shall have a minimum of 2 inch (51 mm) horizontal and 2 inch (51 mm) vertical markings in contrasting color on every edge, and be structurally rigid, impervious, non-toxic, smooth, and slip resistant. The corner intersections which protude or angle into the pool water shall be rounded with a minimum of 2 inch (51 mm) radius. Edges of such obstructions shall not overhang into the water.

SW-FBC-B - Ch. 4 – Errata #4

**CHAPTER 10 – MEANS OF EGRESS**

Revise Section 1010.2.14 to read as follows:

**1010.2.14 Controlled egress doors in Groups I-1 and I-2.** Electric locking systems, including electro-mechanical locking systems and electromagnetic locking systems, shall be permitted to be locked in the means of egress in Group I-1 or I-2 occupancies where the clinical needs of persons receiving care require their containment. Controlled egress doors shall be permitted in such occupancies where the building is equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler*

*system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or an *approved automatic smoke* ~~or~~ *~~heat~~ detection system* installed in accordance with Section 907, provided that the doors are installed

and operate in accordance with all of the following:

No change to the remaining text.

F-FBC-B-Ch.10 – Errata #3

Revise Section 1010.5.1.1 to read as follows:

**1010.5.1.1 Clear width.** Reserved~~Where located as part of an~~ *~~accessible route~~*~~, turnstiles shall have not less than 36 inches (914 mm) clear at and below a height of 34 inches (864 mm), not less than 32 inches (813 mm) clear width between 34 inches (864 mm) and 80 inches (2032 mm) and shall consist of a mechanism other than a revolving device.~~

F/AC-FBC-B-Ch.10 – Errata #1

F/AC-FBC-B-Ch.10 – Errata #2

**CHAPTER 14 EXTERIOR WALLS**

Revise section 1410.7.2 to read as follows:

# ~~1410.7.2 Fascia installation where the design wind pressure exceeds 30 psf. Where the design wind pressure is greater than 30 pounds per square foot (1.44 kPa), aluminum fascia shall be attached with one a finish nail [1~~~~1~~~~/~~~~4~~ ~~inches by 0.57 inch by 0.177 inch head diameter (32 mm × 14.5 mm × 4.5 mm)] in the return leg spaced a maximum of 16 inches (406 mm) on center. The fascia shall be inserted under the drip edge with not less than half the height of the drip edge or 1.0 inch (25 mm), whichever is greater, of the fascia material covered by the drip edge. And one of the following additional attachments:~~

1. ~~One finish nail shall be centered in the face of the fascia from each end of the fascia material section located no more than 1 inch (25mm) below the drip edge.~~
2. ~~Top edge of the fascia is secured using utility trim installed beneath the drip edge with snap locks punched into the fascia spaced not more than 6 inches (152 mm) on center, or~~
3. ~~An approved adhesive applied to the inside of the fascia cover or onto the exterior face of the subfascia framing member. Where the design wind pressure is greater than 30 pounds per square foot(1.44kPA), aluminum fascia shall be installed using one aluminum nail with a minimum0.057-inch (1.5 mm) shank, 0.177-inch (4.5 mm) head, and 1 1/4” (32 mm) length finish nails, installed no more than 1-inch (25.5 mm) below the drip edge, and one finish nail at the return leg of the of the fascia within 3” (76 mm) of each end and a with a maximum spacing between fasteners of 24 inches (610 mm), and the fascia shall be inserted under the drip edge with at least 1-inch (26 mm) of fascia material covered by the drip edge. As an alternative, the top edge of the fascia is permitted to be secured using utility trim installed beneath the drip edge with snap locks punched into the fascia spaced no more than 6 inches on center.~~

**1407.1Fascia installation where the design wind pressure is 30 psf or less.**Where the design wind pressure is 30 pounds per square foot (1.44 kPA) or less, aluminum fascia shall be attached as follows:

1. Finish nails shall be provided in the return leg (11/4″ × 0.057″ × 0.177″ head diameter) spaced a maximum of 24 inches (610 mm) on center, and

2. The fascia shall be inserted under the drip edge with not less than half the height of the drip edge or 1.0 inch (25 mm), whichever is greater, of the fascia material covered by the drip edge. One finish nail shall be centered in the face of the fascia from each end of the fascia material section located no more than 1 inch below the drip edge.

~~Where the design wind pressure is 60 pounds per square foot (2.88 kPA) or less, aluminum fascia shall be attached in accordance with~~ [~~Section R704.3.2.1~~](https://codes.iccsafe.org/lookup/FLRC2023P1_Pt03_Ch07_SecR704.3.2.1/3260%22) ~~or~~ [~~Section R704.3.2.2~~](https://codes.iccsafe.org/lookup/FLRC2023P1_Pt03_Ch07_SecR704.3.2.2/3260%22)~~.~~

1407.2 Where the design wind pressure is greater than 30 pounds per square foot (1.44 kPa), aluminum fascia shall be attached with one a finish nail [11/4 inches by 0.57 inch by 0.177 inch head diameter (32 mm × 14.5 mm × 4.5 mm)] in the return leg spaced a maximum of 16 inches (406 mm) on center. The fascia shall be inserted under the drip edge with not less than half the height of the drip edge or 1.0 inch (25 mm), whichever is greater, of the fascia material covered by the drip edge. And one of the following additional attachments:

1. One finish nail shall be centered in the face of the fascia from each end of the fascia material section located no more than 1 inch (25mm) below the drip edge.

2. Top edge of the fascia is secured using utility trim installed beneath the drip edge with snap locks punched into the fascia spaced not more than 6 inches (152 mm) on center, or

3. An approved adhesive applied to the inside of the fascia cover or onto the exterior face of the subfascia framing member.



**FIGURE 1410.2(1) TYPICAL SINGLE-SPAN VINYL OR ALUMINUM SOFFIT PANEL SUPPORT**



**FGURE 1410.3(1) TYPICAL DOUBLE-SPAN VINYL OR ALUMINUM SOFFIT PANEL SUPPORT**

S - FBC-B/R - Ch. 14/7 – Glitch #1

Revise 1410.3 as follows:

**1410.3 Vinyl and aluminum soffit panels.** Vinyl and aluminum soffit panels shall comply with Section 1410.2 and shall be installed using fasteners specified by the manufacturer and shall be fastened at both ends to a supporting component such as a nailing strip, fascia or subfascia component in accordance with Figure 1410.3~~.1~~(1). Where the unsupported span of soffit panels is greater than 12 inches (406 mm), intermediate nailing strips shall be provided in accordance

with Figure 1410.3~~.1~~(2) unless a larger span is permitted in accordance with the manufacturer’s product approval specification and limitations of use. Vinyl and aluminum soffit panels shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s product approval specification and limitations

of use. Fasteners shall be corrosion resistant. Fascias shall comply with Section 1410.7 and the

manufacturer’s product approval specification and limitations of use. In the HVHZ, vinyl and aluminum soffit panels shall also comply with TAS 202 and TAS 203.

S-FBC-B – Ch. 14 – Errata #1

**CHAPTER 31 – SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION**

Revise Section 3115.4.3 to read as follows:

**3115.4.3 Pedestals.** Where analysis of pedestals is not consistent with codified material design procedures, testing for axial load capacity shall be performed in accordance with CISCA Recommended Test Procedures for Access Floors, ~~2016,~~ Section 5 achieving a load capacity

three (3) times the axial load capacity designated in the specifications.

S-FBC-B – Ch. 31 – Glitch #2

**CHAPTER 29 - PLUMBING SYSTEMS**

**[P] 2902.1.1 Fixture calculations.** To determine the *occupant load* of each sex, the total *occupant load* shall be divided in half. To determine the required number of fixtures, the fixture ratio or ratios for each fixture type shall be applied to the *occupant load* of each sex in accordance with Table 2902.1. Fractional numbers resulting from applying the fixture ratios of Table 2902.1 shall be rounded up to the next whole number. For calculations involving multiple occupancies, such fractional numbers for each occupancy shall first be summed and then

rounded up to the next whole number.

**Exceptions:**

1. No change.

2. Where multi-user facilities are designed to serve all genders, the minimum fixture count shall be calculated 100 percent, based on total occupant load. In such multi-user user facilities, each fixture type shall be in accordance with ~~ICC A117.1~~ *Florida Building Code, Accessibility*, and each urinal that is provided shall be located in a stall.

3. No change.

P-FBC-P- CH.4 – Errata #1

**CHAPTER 35 – REFENCED STANDARDS**

Revise reference standard as follows:

D6878/D6878M—21 Standard Specification for Thermoplastic Polyolefin Based Sheet Roofing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .1507.~~13~~12.2

R-FBC-B - Ch. 35 – Errata #1

ASTM D5665/D5665M-~~17~~99a (2021) Standard Test Method for Evaluating the Effects of Fire-Retardant Treatments and Elevated Temperatures on Strength Properties of Fire-Retardant-Treated Lumber . . . . . . 2303.2.5.2

R-FBC-B - Ch. 35 – Errata #2

ANSI/AISC 360-~~16~~22 Specification for Structural Steel Buildings

**:**

S-FBC-B – Ch. 35 – Glitch #3

2001—~~20~~ 18 Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems . . . . . . . . .. . . . . . . . . 904.10

F-FBC- B-Ch. 35 – Errata #4

**8th Edition (2023) Florida Building Code, Energy Conservation**

**CHAPTER 4 [CE] COMMERICIAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

Revise Section C402.5.10 to read as follows:

**C402.5.10 Electrical and communication boxes.** Electrical and communication boxes that penetrate the air barrier of the building thermal envelope, and that do not comply with Section C402.5.~~11~~10.1, shall be caulked, taped, gasketed or otherwise sealed to the air barrier element being penetrated. All openings on the concealed portion of the box shall be sealed. Where present, insulation shall rest against all concealed portions of the box.

**C402.5.10.1 Air-sealed boxes.** Where air-sealed boxes are installed, they shall be marked in accordance with

NEMA OS 4. Air-sealed boxes shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

EN-FBC-EC/C – Ch.4 – Errata #1

Revise C403.2.3 to read as follows:

**C403.2.3 HVAC equipment performance requirements.** Equipment shall meet the minimum efficiency requirements of Tables C403.2.3(1), C403.2.3(2), C403.2.3(3), C403.2.3(4), C403.2.3(5), C403.2.3(6), C403.2.3(7), C403.2.3(8), C403.2.3(9), C403.2.3(10), C403.2.3(11), C403.2.3(12), C403.2.3(13), C403.2.3(14), C403.2.3(15), C403.2.3(16) and C403.2.3(17) when tested and rated in accordance with the applicable test procedure. ~~Plate-type liquid-to-liquid heat exchangers shall meet the minimum requirements of Table C403.2.3(10)~~. ….

No change to the remaining text.

EN-FBC-EN/C – Ch.4 – Errata #2

Revise Section C403.3 (Exception 7) to read as follows:

**C403.3 Economizers (Prescriptive).** Each cooling system shall include either an air or water economizer complying with Sections C403.3.1 through C403.3.4.

**Exceptions:**

**…**

7. The required air or water economizer may be eliminated if the minimum code required cooling efficiency of the HVAC unit rated with an IPLV, IEER, SEER2 or SEER is increased by at least 17 percent. If the HVAC unit is only rated with a full-load metric like EER cooling, then it must be increased by at least 17 percent.

EN-FBC-EN/C – Ch.4 – Errata #3

Revise title for Table C403.2.14.2(3) to read as follows:

TABLE C403.2.14.2(3)

WALK-IN COOLER AND FREEZER REFRIGERATION SYSTEMS EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS ~~(CE126-16AM)~~

EN-FBC-EN/C – Ch.4 – Errata #4

**Revise Section C405.3.2.2, Item #1 to read as follows:**

1. ~~For each building area type inside the building, determine the applicable building area type and the allowed lighting power density for that type from Table C405.3.2(1). For building area types not listed, select the building area type that most closely represents the use of that area. For the purposes of this method, an “area” shall be defined as all contiguous spaces that accommodate or are associated with a single building area type.~~

For each space enclosed by partitions that are less than 80 percent of the ceiling height, determine the applicable space type from Table C405.3.2(2). For space types not listed, select the space type that most closely represents the proposed use of the space. Where a space has multiple functions, the space may be divided into separate spaces.

EN-FBC-EN/C – Ch.4 – Glitch #1

Revise Section C405.3.2.2.1 to read as follows:

**C405.3.2.2.1 Additional interior lighting power.** Where using the Space-by-Space Method, an

increase in the interior lighting power allowance is permitted for specific lighting functions. Additional power shall be permitted only where the specified lighting is installed and controlled in accordance with Section C405.2.~~4~~5. This additional power shall be used only for the specified luminaires and shall not be used for any other purpose. An increase in the interior lighting power allowance is permitted in the following cases:

No change to the remaining text.

EN-FBC-EN/C – Ch.4 – Errata #5

**CHAPTER 6 [RE] REFERENCED STANDARDS**

Revise reference standard to read as follows:

ANSI/RESNET/ Standard for Testing Airtightness of Building Enclosures, Airtightness of Heating and Cooling Air

ICC 380—201~~6~~9 Distribution Systems and Airflow of Mechanical Ventilation Systems

EN-FBC-EC/R – Ch.6 – Errata #1

**8th Edition (2023) Florida Building Code, Existing Building**

**CHAPTER 7 – ALTERATIONS – LEVEL 1**

Revise Section 706.8.1.3 read as follows:

**706.8.1.3 Prescriptive method for gable roofs on a wood frame wall.** The anchorage of each of the exposed rafters or trusses within 6 feet (1829 mm) of the corner along the exterior wall on each side of each gable end shall be inspected. Wherever a strap is missing or an existing strap has fewer than four fasteners on each end, approved straps, ties or right angle brackets

with a minimum uplift capacity of 500 pounds (~~740~~ 226.8 kg) shall be installed that connect each rafter or truss to the top plate below. Adding fasteners to existing straps shall be allowed in lieu of adding a new strap provided the strap is manufactured to accommodate at least 4 fasteners at each end. Wherever access makes it possible (without damage of the wall or soffit finishes), both

top plate members shall be connected to the stud below using a stud to plate connector with a minimum uplift capacity of 500 pounds (~~740~~ 226.8 kg). Use of straps that connect directly from the rafter or truss to the wall stud below shall be allowed as an alternate provided the two members align with no more than 11/2 inches (38 mm) offset.

Revise Section 706.8.1.4 read as follows:

**706.8.1.4 Prescriptive method for gable roofs on a masonry wall.** The anchorage of each of the exposed rafters or trusses within 6 feet (1829 mm) of the corner along the exterior wall on each side of each gable end shall be inspected. Wherever a strap is missing or an existing strap has fewer than four fasteners on each end, approved straps, ties or right angle gusset brackets

with a minimum uplift capacity of 500 pounds (~~740~~ 226.8 kg) shall be installed that connect each rafter or truss to the top plate below or directly to the masonry wall using approved masonry screws of a length and diameter recommended by the manufacturer. In the absence of manufacturer’s recommendations, screws shall provide at least a 21/2-inch (64 mm) embedment into the concrete or masonry. When the straps or right angle gusset brackets are attached to a wood sill plate, the sill plate shall be anchored to the concrete masonry wall below.

This anchorage shall be accomplished by installing 1/4- inch diameter masonry screws, each with supplementary 1/4-inch washer, having sufficient length to develop a 21/2 inch (64 mm) embedment into the concrete and masonry. These screws shall be installed within 4 inches (102 mm) of the truss or rafter on both sides of each interior rafter or truss and on the accessible wall

side of the gable end truss or rafter.

Revise Section 706.8.1.5 read as follows:

**706.8.1.5 Prescriptive method for hip roofs on a wood frame wall.** Unless it is possible to verify through nondestructive inspection or from plans prepared by a design professional that the roof structure is anchored at least as well as outlined below, access shall be provided at a minimum to the hip rafter (commonly known as a “king jack”), to the hip girder and at each

corner of the hip roof. The hip rafter (commonly known as a “king jack”), the hip girder and the rafters/trusses adjacent to the hip girder that are not anchored with a strap having at least four fasteners on each end, shall be connected to the top plate below using a strap or a right angle gusset bracket having a minimum uplift capacity of 500 pounds (~~740~~ 226.8 kg). Adding fasteners to existing straps shall be allowed in lieu of adding a new strap provided the strap is manufactured to accommodate at least 4 fasteners at each end. Wherever access makes it

possible (without damage of the wall or soffit finishes), both top plate members shall be connected to the stud below using a stud to plate connector with a minimum uplift capacity of 500 pounds (~~740~~ 226.8 kg). Use of straps that connect directly from the hip rafter, hip girder or

adjacent rafters/trusses to the wall stud below shall be allowed as an alternate provided the two members align with no more than 11/2 inch (38 mm) offset.

Revise Section 706.8.1.6 read as follows:

**706.8.1.6 Prescriptive method for hip roofs on a masonry wall.** Unless it is possible to verify through nondestructive inspection or from plans prepared by a design professional that the roof structure is anchored at least as well as outlined below, access shall be provided at a minimum

to the hip rafter (commonly known as a “king jack”), to the hip girder and at each corner of the hip roof. The hip rafter (commonly known as a “king jack”), the hip girder and the rafters/trusses adjacent to the hip girder that are not anchored with a strap having at least four fasteners on each end, shall be connected to the concrete masonry wall below using approved straps or right angle gusset brackets with a minimum uplift capacity of 500 pounds (~~740~~ 226.8 kg). Adding fasteners to existing straps shall be allowed in lieu of adding a new strap provided the strap is manufactured to accommodate at least 4 fasteners at each end. The straps or right angle gusset brackets shall be installed such that they connect each rafter or truss to the top plate below or directly to the masonry wall using approved masonry screws of a length and diameter recommended by the manufacturer. In the absence of manufacturer’s recommendations, screws shall provide at least a 21/2-inch (64 mm) embedment into the concrete or masonry. When the straps or right angle gusset brackets are attached to a wood sill plate, the sill plate shall be

anchored to the concrete masonry wall below. This anchorage shall be accomplished by installing 1/4-inch (6 mm) diameter masonry screws, each with supplementary

1/4-inch (6 mm) washer, with sufficient length to develop a 21/2-inch (64 mm) embedment into the concrete and masonry. These screws shall be installed within 4 inches (102 mm) of the truss or rafter on both sides of each interior rafter or truss and on the accessible wall side of the

gable end truss or rafter.

R-FBC-EB – Ch. 7 – Errata #1

**CHAPTER 10 – CHANCE OF OCCUPANCY**

Revise Section 1002.2 to read as follows:

**Section 1002.2 Correction: 1002.2 Incidental uses.** Where a portion of a building undergoes a change of occupancy to one of the incidental uses listed in Table ~~509~~ 509.1 of the *Florida Building Code, Building* the incidental use shall comply with Section 509 of the *Florida Building Code, Building* applicable to the incidental use.

Revise Section 1002.4 to read as follows:

**1002.4 Storage.** In Group I-2 occupancies, equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler~~ed~~ in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 of the *Florida Building Code, Building,* where a room 250 square feet (23.2 m2) or less undergoes a change in occupancy to a storage room, the room shall be separated from the remainder of the building by construction capable of resisting the passage of smoke in accordance with Section 509.4.2 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*

F-FBC-EB-Ch.5/10/14 – Errata #1

**CHAPTER 14 – CHANCE OF OCCUPANCY**

Revise Section 1401.6.7.1 to read as follows:

**1401.6.7.1 Categories.** The categories for HVAC systems are:

1.Category a—Plenums not in accordance with Section 602 of the *Florida Building Code, Mechanica*l. -10 points.

2. Category b—Air movement in egress elements not in accordance with Section 1018.5 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*. -5 points.

3.Category c—Both Categories a and b are applicable.-15 points.

4.Category d—Compliance of the HVAC system with Section ~~1020.5~~ 1020.6 of the *Florida Building Code, Building* and Section 602 of the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical.* 0 points.

5.Category e—Systems serving one story; or a central boiler/chiller system without

ductwork connecting two or more stories; or where systems have no ductwork. +5 points.

Revise Section 1401.6.11 as follows:

**1401.6.11 Means of egress capacity and number.** Evaluate the means of egress capacity and the number of exits available to the building occupants. In applying this section, the means of egress are required to conform to the following sections of the *Florida Building Code, Building*: 1003.7, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1016.2, 1026.1, ~~1028.2~~ 1028.3, 1028.5, 1029.2, 1029.3, 1029.4 and 1030. The number of exits credited is the number that is available to each occupant of the area being evaluated. Existing fire escapes shall be accepted as a component in the means of egress when conforming to Section 504.

Revise Section 1401.6.12.1 to read as follows:

**Section 1401.6.12.1 Categories.** The categories for dead ends are:

1.Category a—Dead end of 35 feet (10 670 mm) in Non sprinklered buildings or 70 feet (21 340 mm) in sprinklered buildings.

2.Category b—Dead end of 20 feet (6096 mm); or 50 feet (15 240 mm) in Group B in accordance with Section ~~1020.4~~ 1020.5, Exception 2, of the *Florida Building Code, Building*.

3.Category c—No dead ends; or ratio of length to width (l/w) is less than 2.5:1.

4.Category d—Dead ends exceeding Category a

F-FBC-EB-Ch.5/10/14 – Errata #1

**8th Edition (2023) Florida Building Code, Mechanical**

**CHAPTER 13 FUEL OIL PIPING AND STORAGE**

**CHAPTER 6 DUCT SYSTEMS**

Revise Section 607.5.2 to read as follows:

**607.5.2 Fire barriers.**

**P**

Ducts and air transfer openings that penetrate fire barriers shall be protected with *listed* fire dampers installed in accordance with their listing. Ducts and air transfer openings shall not penetrate enclosures for interior exit stairways and ramps and exit passageways except as permitted by [Sections 1023.5](https://codes.iccsafe.org/lookup/IBC2021P1_Ch10_Sec1023.5/2220) and [1024.6](https://codes.iccsafe.org/lookup/IBC2021P1_Ch10_Sec1024.6/2220), respectively, of the *International Building Code*.

**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 or [UL 263](https://codes.iccsafe.org/lookup/IMC2021P3_Ch15_PromUL_RefStd263_2011/2220) as part of the fire-resistance-rated assembly.

2.Ducts are used as part of an *approved* smoke control system in accordance with [Section 513](https://codes.iccsafe.org/lookup/IMC2021P3_Ch05_Sec513/2220) and where the fire damper would interfere with the operation of the smoke control system.

3.Such walls are penetrated by fully ducted HVAC systems, have a required fire-resistance rating of 1 hour or less, are in areas of other than Group H and are in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with [Section 903.3.1.1](https://codes.iccsafe.org/lookup/IBC2021P1_Ch09_Sec903.3.1.1/2220) or [903.3.1.2](https://codes.iccsafe.org/lookup/IBC2021P1_Ch09_Sec903.3.1.2/2220) of the *International Building Code*. For the purposes of this exception, a fully ducted HVAC system shall be a duct system for the structure’s HVAC system. Such a duct system shall be constructed of sheet steel not less than 26 gage [0.0217 inch (0.55 mm)] thickness and shall be continuous from the air-handling *appliance* or *equipment* to the air outlet and inlet terminals. Flexible air connectors shall be permitted in a fully ducted system, limited to the following installations:

3.1.Nonmetallic flexible connections that connect a duct to an air handling unit or *equipment* located within a mechanical room in accordance with [Section 603.9](https://codes.iccsafe.org/lookup/IMC2021P3_Ch06_Sec603.9/2220).

3.2.Nonmetallic flexible air connectors in accordance with [Section 603.6.2](https://codes.iccsafe.org/lookup/IMC2021P3_Ch06_Sec603.6.2/2220) that connect an overhead metal duct to a ceiling diffuser where the metal duct and ceiling diffuser are located within the same room.

M-FBC-M-Ch.7 – Glitch #1

Revise title for Table 1302.3 as follows:

**TABLE 1302.3 FUEL OIL PIPING and Fittings**

M-FBC-M – Ch.13 – Errata #1

**8th Edition (2023) Florida Building Code, Plumbing**

**CHAPTER 4 FIXTURES, FAUCETS AND FIXTURE FITTINGS**

Revise Section 403.1.1 (Exception 2) to read as follows:

**403.1.1 Fixture calculations.**

**Exceptions:**

**---**

2. Where multi-user facilities are designed to serve all genders, the minimum fixture count shall be calculated 100 percent, based on total occupant load. In such multi-user user facilities, each fixture type shall be in accordance with ~~ICC A117.1~~ *Florida Building Code, Accessibility*, and each urinal that is provided shall be located in a stall.

P-FBC-P- CH.4 – Errata #1

Add new Section to read as follows:

**403.2.2 Restrooms and changing facilities respective to sex.**

Covered entities, as defined in §553.865, Florida Statutes, shall provide separate restrooms and changing facilities based on biological sex, or to provide single-user unisex facilities.

P-FBC-P – Ch.4 – Glitch #1

**CHAPTER 7 SANITARY DRAINAGE**

Revise as follows: (add the following sentence)

**718.1 Cured-in-place**. Cured-in-place rehabilitation of building sewers and building drainage piping shall be in accordance with ASTM F1216 or ASTM F1743. ~~Sectional cured-in-place rehabilitation of~~ *~~building sewer~~* ~~piping and sewer service lateral piping shall be in accordance with ASTM F2599. Main and lateral cured-in-place rehabilitation of~~ *~~building sewer~~* ~~and sewer service lateral piping and their connections to the main sewer pipe shall be in accordance with ASTM F2561. Hydrophilic rings or gaskets in cured-in-place rehabilitation of~~ *~~building sewer~~* ~~piping and sewer service laterals shall be in accordance with ASTM F3240 to ensure water tightness and elimination of ground water penetration.~~

P-FBC-P-Ch.7-Glitch #2

**8th Edition (2023) Florida Building Code, Residential**

**CHAPTER 1 – SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION**

Revise Section R101.2 (Exception 1) as follows:

**Exceptions:**

1. Live/work units located in *townhouses* and complying with the requirements of Section 508.5 of the *Florida Building Code, Building* shall be permitted to be constructed in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Residential*. Fire suppression required by Section ~~419.5~~ 508.5.7 of the *Florida Building Code, Building* where constructed under the *Florida Building Code, Residential* shall conform to Section P2904

F-FBC-R – Ch.1 – Errata #1

**CHAPTER 3 – BUILDING PLANNING**

Revise R301.1.1 to read as follows:

**R301.1.1 Alternative provisions.** As an alternative to the requirements in Section R301.1, the following standards are permitted subject to the limitations of this code and the limitations therein. Where engineered design is used in conjunction with these standards, the design shall comply with the *Florida Building Code, Building*.

1. AF&PA *Wood Frame Construction Manual* (AWC WFCM).

2. AISI *Standard for Cold-Formed Steel Framing— Prescriptive Method for One- and Two-Family Dwellings* (AISI S230).

3. ICC *Standard on the Design and Construction of Log Structures* (ICC 400).

Revise Section R301.2.1.1.2 to read as follows:

**R301.2.1.1.2 Alternative design method for screen enclosure.**

(1) The purpose of this section is to provide an alternate method for designing aluminum screen enclosures as defined by the *Florida Building Code,* permitting the loads of the structural frame to be based on portions of the screen in the screen walls removed, retracted, moved to the open position, or cut. The use of framing materials other than aluminum is allowed in accordance with

Section 104.11 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*. The method applies only to walls and roofs with 100-percent screen.

(c) Design in accordance with the *Florida Building Code, Building*, Section 1605.~~2~~1shall be permitted.

S-FBC-R – Ch. 3 – Errata #1

Revise title for Section R328 as follows:

**SECTION R328 -**

**~~STATIONARY STORAGE BATTERY SYSTEMS~~ ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS**

F-FBC-R – Ch.3 – Errata #2

Revise Section R302.3 to read as follows:

**R302.3 Two-family dwellings.** *Dwelling units* in two-family dwellings shall be separated from each other by wall and floor assemblies having not less than a 1-hour fire-resistance rating where tested in accordance with ASTM E119, UL 263 or Section ~~703.3~~ 703.2.2 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*. Fire-resistance-rated floor/ceiling and wall assemblies shall extend to and be tight against the exterior wall, and wall assemblies shall extend to the underside of the roof sheathing.

F-FBC-R – Ch.3 – Errata #3

**CHAPTER 7 - WALL COVERING**

Revise section R704 to read as follows:

**~~R704.3 Aluminum fascia.~~** ~~Aluminum fascia shall have a minimum thickness of 0.019 inches and be installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions and this code. Fasteners~~

~~shall be aluminum or stainless steel. Aluminum fascia shall be attached in accordance with Section R704.3.1, R704.3.2 or R704.3.3. The drip edge shall comply with R905.2.8.5, and the thickness of the drip edge shall be in accordance with Table R903.2.1.~~

**~~R704.3.1 Fascia installation where the design wind pressure is 30 psf or less.~~** ~~Where the design wind pressure is 30 pounds per square foot (1.44 kPA) or less, aluminum fascia shall be attached as follows:~~

~~1. Finish nails shall be provided in the return leg (11/4″ × 0.057″ × 0.177″ head diameter) spaced a maximum of2. The fascia shall be inserted under the drip edge with not less than half the height of the drip edge or 1.0 inch (25 mm), whichever is greater, of the fascia material covered by the drip edge. One finish nail shall be centered in the face of the fascia from each end of the fascia material section located no more than 1 inch below the drip edge.~~

**~~R704.3.2 Fascia installation where the design wind pressure exceeds 30 psf but is 60 psf or less.~~** ~~Where the design wind pressure is 60 pounds per square foot (2.88 kPA) or less, aluminum fascia shall be attached in accordance with Section R704.3.2.1 or Section R704.3.2.2.~~

**~~R704.3.2.1.~~** ~~Where the height of the fascia from the top of the roof sheathing to the bottom of the subfascia plus any thickness of soffit material below the subfascia is less than or equal to 6.5 inches (165 mm) or less, aluminum fascia shall be attached as follows:~~

~~1. Finish nails shall be provided in the return leg (11/4″ × 0.057″ × 0.177″ head diameter) spaced a maximum of 24 inches (610 mm) on center, and 2. The fascia shall be inserted under the drip edge with not less than half the height of the drip edge or 1 inch (25 mm), whichever is greater, of the fascia material covered by the drip edge. One finish nail shall be centered in the face of the fascia from each end of the fascia material section located no more than 1 inch (25 mm) below the drip edge.~~

**~~R704.3.2.2.~~** ~~Where the height of the fascia from the top of the roof sheathing to the bottom of the sub-fascia plus any thickness of soffit material below the subfascial is greater than 6.5 inches (165 mm), the top edge of the fascia shall be secured using utility trim installed beneath the drip edge with snap locks punched into the fascia spaced no more than 6 inches (152 mm) on center.~~

**~~R704.3.3 Fascia installation where the design wind pressure exceeds 60 psf.~~** ~~Where the design wind pressure is greater than 60 pounds per square foot (2.88 kPA), aluminum~~

~~fascia shall be attached as follows in accordance with Section R704.3.3.1 or Section R704.3.3.2.~~

**~~R704.3.3.1.~~** ~~Where the height of the fascia from the top of the roof sheathing to the bottom of the subfascia plus any thickness of soffit material below the subfascia isless than or equal to 4.5 inches (114 mm) or less, aluminum fascia shall be attached as follows:~~

~~1. Finish nails shall be provided in the return leg (11/4″ × 0.057″ × 0.177″ head diameter) spaced a maximum of 24 inches (610 mm) on center, and 2. The fascia shall be inserted under the drip edge with not less than half the height of the drip edge or 1.0 inch (25 mm), whichever is greater, of the fascia material covered by the drip edge. One finish nail shall be centered in the face of the fascia from each end of the fascia material section located no more than 1 inch (25 mm) below the drip edge.~~

**~~R704.3.3.2~~** ~~Where the height of the fascia from the top of the roof sheathing to the bottom of the subfascia plus any thickness of soffit material below the subfascia is greater than 4.5 inches (114 mm), the top edge of the fascia shall be secured using utility trim installed beneath the drip edge with snap locks punched into the fascia spaced no more than 6 inches (152 mm) on center.~~

**R704.3 Aluminum fascia.**

Aluminum fascia shall have a minimum thickness of 0.019 inches and be installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions and this code. Fasteners shall be aluminum or stainless steel. Aluminum fascia shall be attached in accordance with [Section R704.3.1](https://codes.iccsafe.org/lookup/FLRC2023P1_Pt03_Ch07_SecR704.3.1/3260%22)~~,~~or [R704.3.2](https://codes.iccsafe.org/lookup/FLRC2023P1_Pt03_Ch07_SecR704.3.2/3260%22) ~~or an~~ and R704.4 or R704.5[~~R704.3.3~~](https://codes.iccsafe.org/lookup/FLRC2023P1_Pt03_Ch07_SecR704.3.3/3260%22)~~.~~ The drip edge shall comply with [R905.2.8.5](https://codes.iccsafe.org/lookup/FLRC2023P1_Pt03_Ch09_SecR905.2.8.5/3260%22), and the thickness of the drip edge shall be in accordance with [Table R903.2.1](https://codes.iccsafe.org/lookup/FLRC2023P1_Pt03_Ch09_SecR903.2.1_TblR903.2.1/3260%22).

**R704.3.1 Fascia installation where the design wind pressure is 30 psf or less.**

Where the design wind pressure is 30 pounds per square foot (1.44 kPA) or less, aluminum fascia shall be attached as follows:

1. Finish nails shall be provided in the return leg (11/4″ × 0.057″ × 0.177″ head diameter) spaced a maximum of 24 inches (610 mm) on center, and

2. The fascia shall be inserted under the drip edge with not less than half the height of the drip edge or 1.0 inch (25 mm), whichever is greater, of the fascia material covered by the drip edge. One finish nail shall be centered in the face of the fascia from each end of the fascia material section located no more than 1 inch below the drip edge.

~~Where the design wind pressure is 60 pounds per square foot (2.88 kPA) or less, aluminum fascia shall be attached in accordance with~~ [~~Section R704.3.2.1~~](https://codes.iccsafe.org/lookup/FLRC2023P1_Pt03_Ch07_SecR704.3.2.1/3260%22) ~~or~~ [~~Section R704.3.2.2~~](https://codes.iccsafe.org/lookup/FLRC2023P1_Pt03_Ch07_SecR704.3.2.2/3260%22)~~.~~

**R704.3.2 Fascia installation where the design wind pressure exceeds 30 psf.**

Where the design wind pressure is greater than 30 pounds per square foot (1.44 kPa), aluminum fascia shall be attached with one a finish nail [11/4 inches by 0.57 inch by 0.177 inch head diameter (32 mm × 14.5 mm × 4.5 mm)] in the return leg spaced a maximum of 16 inches (406 mm) on center. The fascia shall be inserted under the drip edge with not less than half the height of the drip edge or 1.0 inch (25 mm), whichever is greater, of the fascia material covered by the drip edge. And one of the following additional attachments:

1. One finish nail shall be centered in the face of the fascia from each end of the fascia material section located no more than 1 inch (25mm) below the drip edge.
2. Top edge of the fascia is secured using utility trim installed beneath the drip edge with snap locks punched into the fascia spaced not more than 6 inches (152 mm) on center, or
3. An approved adhesive applied to the inside of the fascia cover or onto the exterior face of the subfascia framing member.

**R704.4 Corners on hip roofs.**

Fascia shall be bent around corners and extend at least 12 inches (305 mm) beyond the corner. The next fascia material section shall overlap the extension a minimum of 3 inches (76 mm) and be fastened through the return leg at the overlap.

**R704.5 Corners on gable roofs.**

Fascia shall be wrapped (tabbed) around and extend at least 1 inch (25 mm) beyond the corner. The gable fascia material section shall overlap the tab and be fastened through the fascia cover and the tab at the end with two face nails (11/4″ × 0.057″ × 0.177″ head diameter) for a 2 × 4-inch subfascia and three face nails for 2 × 6- inch and greater sub fascia.



**FIGURE 704.2.1(1) TYPICAL SINGLE-SPAN VINYL OR ALUMINUM SOFFIT PANEL SUPPORT**



**FIGURE 704.2.1(2) TYPICAL DOUBLE-SPAN VINYL OR ALUMINUM SOFFIT PANEL SUPPORT**

S - FBC-B/R - Ch. 14/7 – Glitch #1

**CHAPTER 24 – FUEL GAS**

Revise Section 2404.8 (301.12) to read as follows:

**2404.8 (301.12) Seismic resistance.** Reserved. ~~Where earthquake loads are applicable in accordance with this code, the supports shall be designed and installed for the seismic forces in accordance with this code.~~

P-FBC-FG – Ch24 – Errata #1

Revise section G2427.2.2 as follows:

G2427.2.2 (503.2.4) Appliances with integral vents. Appliances incorporating integral venting means shall be installed in accordance with Section G2427.8~~, Items 1 and 2~~.

P-FBC-FG – Ch24 – Errata #2

Revise Section G2427.5.4 (503.5.5), Item as follows:

**G2427.5.4, Item 3**

3. The effective area of the chimney flue or a venting system serving two appliances with draft hoods shall be not less than the area of the larger draft hood out[1]let plus 50 percent of the area of the smaller draft hood outlet, nor greater than seven times the smallest draft hood outlet area.

P-FBC-FG – Ch24 – Errata #3

**CHAPTER 29 – WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION**

Delete Section P2912.1.1 as follows:

**~~P2912.1.1 Alternate compliance path.~~** ~~Systems for nonpotable uses that comply with CSA B805/ICC 805 are deemed to comply with Section P2912.~~

F/AC-FBC-R - Ch.29 – Errata #4

**CHAPTER 30 - SANITARY DRAINAGE**

Add a new section P3012 to read as follows:

**SECTION P3012**

**REHABILITATION OF BUILDING SEWERS AND BUILDING DRAINS**

**P3012.1 Cured-in-place.** Cured-in-place rehabilitation of building sewers and building drainage piping shall be in accordance with ASTM F1216 or ASTM F1743.

P-FBC-P-Ch.7-Glitch #2