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## Connecticut State Fire Safety Code

### **Secs. 29-292-1—29-292-1a.**

Repealed, October 16, 1989.

### **Sec. 29-292-1b.**

Repealed, June 15, 1994.

### **Sec. 29-292-1c.**

Repealed, May 1, 1999.

### **Secs. 29-292-1d—29-292-9d.**

Repealed, December 31, 2005.

## **Part I**

### **Administrative**

### **Sec. 29-292-1e. The Connecticut State Fire Safety Code: Title and applicability**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

### **Sec. 29-292-2e. Administration of the code**

Sections 29-292-1e to 29-292-25e, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies shall be administered as provided in Chapter 541 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(Adopted effective December 31, 2005)

### **Sec. 29-292-3e. Authority having jurisdiction**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

### **Sec. 29-292-4e. Plan submittal and review**

Detailed plans and specifications for new structures and additions, renovations or alterations to existing structures shall be submitted by the applicant to the local fire marshal having jurisdiction to demonstrate compliance with section 29-263 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(Adopted effective December 31, 2005)

### **Sec. 29-292-5e. Building permit approval**

The local fire marshal shall provide to the local building official certification in writing prior to the issuance of a building permit that the construction documents for any building, structure or use subject to the requirements of this code are in substantial compliance with the requirements of this code. Because of the 30-day time limit imposed by section 29-263 of the Connecticut General Statutes, the fire marshal shall notify the building official of the degree of compliance within that time period.

(Adopted effective December 31, 2005)

### **Sec. 29-292-6e. Variations or exemptions**

In accordance with section 29-296 of the Connecticut General Statutes, the State Fire Marshal may modify the requirements of sections 29-292-1e to 29-292-25e, inclusive, of the Regulations

of Connecticut State Agencies and their adopted standards where the State Fire Marshal deems that strict compliance would entail practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship, or is otherwise adjudged unwarranted, provided any such variation or exemption or approved equivalent or alternative compliance shall, in the opinion of the State Fire Marshal, secure the public safety.

(Adopted effective December 31, 2005)

**Sec. 29-292-7e. Inspections**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

**Sec. 29-292-8e. Acceptance of building official reports**

The State Fire Marshal or local fire marshal may accept the reports of the building official concerning a code compliance review or inspection in lieu of conducting the review or inspection himself or herself.

(Adopted effective December 31, 2005)

**Sec. 29-292-9e. Certificate of occupancy approval**

The local fire marshal shall provide to the local building official certification in writing that prior to the occupancy of any building, structure or use subject to the requirements of this code, such building, structure or use is in substantial compliance with the requirements of this code.

(Adopted effective December 31, 2005)

**Sec. 29-292-10e. Application**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

**Sec. 29-292-11e. Changes of occupancy or use**

In any building or structure, whether or not a physical alteration is needed, a change from one occupancy classification to another shall be permitted only where such a structure, building or portion thereof conforms with the requirements of this code that apply to new construction for the proposed new use, except that a change of tenants or ownership shall not be construed to be a change of occupancy classification where the nature of use and assigned occupancy classification remain the same.

(Adopted effective December 31, 2005)

**Part II**

**General**

**Sec. 29-292-12e. Application**

The provisions of this section shall apply to all occupancies and uses located within a building or structure.

When a requirement differs between this code and a referenced document, the requirement of this code shall apply.

(Adopted effective December 31, 2005)

**Sec. 29-292-13e. Referenced publications**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

**Part III****New Construction, Renovations, or Change of Use****Sec. 29-292-14e. Application**

The provisions of this section shall apply to all buildings or structures, or portions thereof, constructed, renovated, altered or undergoing a change of occupancy.

Any references within the body of this code to the International Building Code®, International Mechanical Code® and International Residential Code® shall be considered references to the State Building Code.

Any references within the body of this code to the International Electrical Code™ shall be considered references to the National Electrical Code®, NFPA 70.

(Adopted effective December 31, 2005)

**Sec. 29-292-15e. Alternative compliance**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

**Sec. 29-292-16e. Adopted standard**

The following standard promulgated by the International Code Council, Inc., is hereby adopted as part of sections 29-292-14e to 29-292-17e, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies:

International Fire Code® of the International Code Council, Inc., 2003 edition except as amended, altered or deleted and by the addition of certain provisions as indicated in section 29-292-17e of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

This standard is available from the International Code Council, Inc., 4051 W. Flossmoor Road, Country Club Hills, IL 60478-5795.

(Adopted effective December 31, 2005)

**Sec. 29-292-17e. Connecticut amendments**

The adopted International Fire Code® is amended to meet the needs of the State of Connecticut as follows:

**Note:**

**A section or subsection in the Connecticut Amendments preceded by “Amd” indicates the substitution of this provision in the adopted referenced standard, the International Fire Code®, 2003 edition.**

**A section or subsection in the Connecticut Amendments preceded by “Del” indicates the deletion of this provision in the adopted referenced standard.**

**A section or subsection in the Connecticut Amendments preceded by “Add” indicates the addition of this provision in the adopted referenced standard.**

(Adopted effective December 31, 2005; amended October 2, 2012)

**CHAPTER 1****ADMINISTRATION**

(Del) **101.1 Title.** Delete section.

(Del) **101.2 Scope.** Delete section.

(Del) **101.2.1 Appendices.** Delete section.

(Del) **101.3 Intent.** Delete section.

(Del) **101.4 Severability.** Delete section.

(Del) **101.5 Validity.** Delete section.

(Del) **102.1 Construction and design provisions.** Delete section.

(Del) **102.2 Administrative, operational and maintenance provisions.** Delete section.

(Del) **102.3 Change of use or occupancy.** Delete section.

(Del) **102.4 Application of building code.** Delete section.

(Del) **102.5 Historical buildings.** Delete section.

(Amd) **102.6 Referenced codes and standards.** The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be those that are listed in Chapter 45 and Part II of this code, and such codes and standards shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference. Where differences occur between the provisions of this code and the referenced standards, the provisions of this code shall apply.

(Del) **102.7 Subjects not regulated by this code.** Delete section.

(Del) **102.8 Matters not provided for.** Delete section.

(Del) **SECTION 103 DEPARTMENT OF FIRE PREVENTION.** Delete section.

(Del) **104.1 General.** Delete section.

(Del) **104.2 Applications and permits.** Delete section.

(Del) **104.3 Right of entry.** Delete section.

(Del) **104.4 Identification.** Delete section.

(Del) **104.5 Notices and orders.** Delete section.

(Del) **104.6 Official records.** Delete section.

(Del) **104.7.2 Technical assistance.** Delete section.

(Del) **104.8 Modifications.** Delete section.

(Del) **104.10 Fire investigations.** Delete section.

(Del) **104.11 Authority at fires and other emergencies.** Delete section.

(Del) **SECTION 105 PERMITS.** Delete section.

(Del) **Section 106 inspections.** Delete section.

(Del) **SECTION 107 MAINTENANCE.** Delete section.

(Del) **SECTION 108 BOARD OF APPEALS.** Delete section.

(Del) **SECTION 109 VIOLATIONS.** Delete section.

(Del) **SECTION 110 UNSAFE BUILDINGS.** Delete section.

(Del) **SECTION 111 STOP WORK ORDERS.** Delete section.

## **CHAPTER 2 DEFINITIONS**

### **SECTION 202 GENERAL DEFINITIONS**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Add) **PERSONAL CARE SERVICE.** The care of residents who do not require chronic or convalescent medical or nursing care. Personal care involves responsibility for the safety of the resident while inside the building.

(Add) **RESIDENTIAL CARE/ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES.** A building or part thereof housing persons, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment which provides personal care services. The occupants are capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff. This classification shall include, but not be limited to, the following: residential board and care facilities, assisted living facilities, halfway houses, group homes, congregate care facilities, social rehabilitation facilities, alcohol and drug abuse centers and convalescent facilities.

(Add) **Self-Preservation.** The occupants are capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff.

(Amd) **SPECIAL AMUSEMENT BUILDING.** A special amusement building is any temporary or permanent building, structure or portion thereof that is occupied for amusement, entertainment or educational purposes and that contains a device or system that conveys passengers or provides a path of travel along, around or over a course in any direction so arranged that the means of egress path is not readily apparent due to visual or audio distractions or is intentionally confounded or is not readily available because of the nature of the attraction or mode of conveyance throughout the building or portion thereof.

**Exception:** Multi-level play structures that do not exceed 10 feet in height and do not have an aggregate horizontal projection in excess of 160 square feet.

## **CHAPTER 3 GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

(Del) **CHAPTER 4 EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS.** Delete Chapter 4 in its entirety and replace with the following:

## **CHAPTER 4 SPECIAL DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BASED UPON USE AND OCCUPANCY**

(Add) **SECTION 401 GENERAL**

(Add) **401.1 Detailed use and occupancy requirements.** In addition to the occupancy and construction requirements in this code, the provisions of this chapter apply to the special uses and occupancies described within.

(Add) **401.2 Covered mall buildings.** Covered mall buildings not exceeding three floor levels at any point nor more than three stories above grade shall comply with the provisions of Section 402 of the State Building Code.

(Add) **401.3 High-rise buildings.** Buildings having occupied floors located more than 75 feet (22,860 mm) above the lowest level of fire department access shall comply with Section 403 of the State Building Code.

(Add) **401.4 Atriums.** Atriums shall comply with Section 404 of the State Building Code.

(Add) **401.5 Underground buildings.** Building spaces having a floor level used for human occupancy more than 30 feet (9144 mm) below the lowest level of exit discharge shall comply with Section 405 of the State Building Code.

(Add) **401.6 Motor-vehicle-related occupancies.** Motor-vehicle-related occupancies, including, but not limited to, parking and repair garages, shall comply with Section 406 of the State Building Code.

(Add) **401.7 Group I-2 occupancies.** Occupancies in Group I-2 shall comply with the provisions of Section 407 of the State Building Code and other applicable provisions of this code.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Add) **401.8 Group I-3 occupancies.** Occupancies in Group I-2 shall comply with the provisions of Section 408 of the State Building Code and other applicable provisions of this code.

(Add) **401.9 Motion picture projection rooms.** Occupancies containing rooms in which ribbon-type cellulose acetate or other films are utilized in conjunction with electric arc, xenon or other light-source projection equipment that develops hazardous gases, dust or radiation shall comply with the provisions of Section 409 of the State Building Code.

(Add) **401.10 Stages and platforms.** Occupancies containing stages or platforms and similar appurtenances shall comply with the provisions of Section 410 of the State Building Code.

(Add) **401.11 Special amusement buildings.** Occupancies containing special amusement buildings shall comply with the provisions of Section 411 of the State Building Code.

(Add) **401.12 Aircraft-related occupancies.** Aircraft-related occupancies, including, but not limited to, airport traffic control towers, hangars and heliports and helistops, shall comply with Section 412 of the State Building Code.

(Add) **401.13 Combustible storage.** High-piled stock or rack storage in any occupancy shall also comply with Section 413 of the State Building Code.

(Add) **401.14 Hazardous materials & Groups H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4 and H-5.** Buildings or structures occupied for the processing, dispensing, use or storage of hazardous materials and Groups H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4 and H-5 shall also comply with Sections 414 and 415 of the State Building Code.

(Add) **401.15 Drying rooms.** A drying room or dry kiln installed within a building shall comply with Section 417 of the State Building Code.

(Add) **401.16 Group E Educational occupancies.** Buildings containing Group E educational occupancies shall comply with Section 419 of the State Building Code.

(Add) **401.17 Group B Medical occupancies.** Buildings containing Group B medical occupancies shall comply with Section 420 of the State Building Code.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

## CHAPTER 5

### FIRE SERVICE FEATURES

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

## CHAPTER 6

### BUILDING SERVICES AND SYSTEMS

(Add) **601.1.1 Fuel gas.** The 2003 International Fuel Gas Code® is not adopted by the State of Connecticut. The installation and operation of gas equipment and piping shall comply with sections 29-329, 29-330 and 29-331 of the Connecticut General Statutes, and the regulations known as the Connecticut Gas Equipment and Piping Code adopted by the Commissioner of Public Safety under authority of section 29-329 of the Connecticut General Statutes, and the regulations known as the Connecticut Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Liquefied Natural Gas Code adopted by the Commissioner of Public Safety under authority of section 29-331 of the Connecticut General Statutes. References to the International Fuel Gas Code® within the body of the model document shall be considered to be references to such statutes and regulations.

(Add) **601.1.2 Oil-burning equipment, piping and storage.** In addition to the requirements of this code, the installation of oil burners and equipment used in connection therewith, including tanks, piping, pumps, control devices and accessories shall comply with sections 29-316 and 29-317 of the Connecticut General Statutes, and the regulations known as the Connecticut Oil Burning Equipment Code adopted by the Commissioner of Public Safety under authority of section 29-317 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(Del) **601.2** Delete section.

(Amd) **604.1 Installation.** Emergency and standby power systems shall be installed in accordance with the National Electrical Code®, NFPA 70, NFPA 110 and NFPA 111.

(Add) **607.4 Equipment regulated by statute.** All elevators, dumbwaiters, material lifts, vertical and inclined chair lifts, limited use, limited (application) access elevators and escalators, including existing systems, shall comply with regulations adopted by the Commissioner of Public Safety pursuant to chapter 538 of the Connecticut General Statutes. Where the provisions of this chapter conflict with other statutory or regulatory provisions, those requirements contained in such statutes or regulations shall prevail.

## CHAPTER 7

### FIRE-RESISTANCE-RATED CONSTRUCTION

(Amd) **701.1 Scope.** The requirements for and the maintenance of fire-resistance-

rated construction and the requirements for enclosing floor openings and shafts in new buildings and structures shall comply with the appropriate provisions of the State Building Code.

(Del) **SECTION 704 FLOOR OPENINGS AND SHAFTS.** Delete Section 704 in its entirety and replace with the following.

(Add) **SECTION 704 INCIDENTAL USE AREAS.**

(Add) **704.1 Incidental use areas.**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Add) **704.1.1** Where Table 704.1 requires a fire-resistance-rated separation, the remainder of the building shall be separated from the incidental use area with a fire barrier. Where Table 704.1 permits an automatic fire-extinguishing system without a fire barrier, the incidental use area shall be separated by construction capable of resisting the passage of smoke. The partitions shall extend from the floor to the underside of the fire-resistance-rated floor/ceiling assembly or fire-resistance-rated roof/ceiling assembly or to the underside of the floor or roof deck above. Doors shall be self-closing or automatic-closing upon detection of smoke. Doors shall not have air transfer openings and shall not be undercut in excess of the clearance permitted in accordance with NFPA 80.

(Add) **Table 704.1 Incidental Use Areas**

<b>ROOM OR AREA</b>	<b>SEPARATION<sup>a</sup></b>
Furnace room where any piece of equipment is over 400,000 Btu per hour input	1 hour or provide automatic fire-extinguishing system
Rooms with any boiler over 15 psi and 10 horsepower	1 hour or provide automatic fire-extinguishing system
Refrigerant machinery room	1 hour or provide automatic sprinkler system
Parking garage (See Section 406.2 of State Building Code)	2 hours; or 1 hour and provide automatic fire-extinguishing system
Hydrogen cut-off room	1-hour fire barriers and floor/ceiling assemblies in Group B, F, H, M, S and U occupancies; 2-hour fire barriers and floor/ceiling assemblies in Group A, E, I and R occupancies
Incinerator rooms	2 hours and automatic sprinkler system
Paint shops, not classified as Group H, located in occupancies other than Group F	2 hours; or 1 hour and provide automatic fire-extinguishing system
Laboratories and vocational shops, not classified as Group H, located in Group E or I-2 occupancies	1 hour or provide automatic fire-extinguishing system
Laundry rooms over 100 square feet	1 hour or provide automatic fire-extinguishing system
Storage rooms over 100 square feet	1 hour or provide automatic fire-extinguishing system
Group I-3 cells equipped with padded surfaces	1 hour
Group I-2 waste and linen collection rooms	1 hour
Waste and linen collection rooms over 100 square feet	1 hour or provide automatic fire-extinguishing system
Stationary lead-acid battery systems having a liquid capacity of more than 100 gallons used for facility standby power, emergency power or uninterrupted power supplies	1-hour barriers and floor/ceiling assemblies in Group B, F, H, M, S and U occupancies; 2-hour fire barriers and floor/ceiling assemblies in Group A, E, I and R occupancies

For SI: 1 square foot = 0.0929m<sup>2</sup>, 1 pound per square inch = 6.9 kPa, 1 British thermal unit = 0.293 watts, 1 horsepower = 746 watts, 1 gallon = 3.785 L.

<sup>a</sup> Where an automatic fire-extinguishing system is provided, it need only be provided in the incidental use room or area.

## CHAPTER 8

### INTERIOR FINISH, DECORATIVE MATERIALS AND FURNISHINGS

(Amd) **801.1 Scope.** The provisions of this chapter and Chapter 8 of the International Building Code shall govern furniture and furnishings, interior finishes, interior trim, decorative materials and decorative vegetation in buildings.

(Del) **804 Decorative Vegetation.** Delete section.

(Amd) **805.1.2 Flame-resistant materials.** The permissible amount of flame-resistant materials shall not exceed 10 per cent of the aggregate area of walls and ceilings.

**Exception:** In auditoriums of Group A, the permissible amount of flame-resistant decorative material shall not exceed 50 per cent of the aggregate area of walls and ceiling where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, and where the material is installed in accordance with Section 803.4 of the International Building Code.

(Amd) **805.2 Acceptance criteria and reports.** Where required to be flame resistant, decorative materials shall be tested by an approved agency and pass Test 1 or 2, as described in NFPA 701, or such materials shall be noncombustible. Reports of test results shall be prepared in accordance with NFPA 701 and furnished to the fire code official upon request.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Amd) **806.2 Wall and ceiling finish.** Interior wall and ceiling finishes shall be classified in accordance with Section 803 of the International Building Code. Such interior finishes shall be grouped in the following classes in accordance with their flame spread and smoke-developed index.

- Class A: Flame spread index 0-25  
Smoke-developed index 0-450
- Class B: Flame spread index 26-75  
Smoke-developed index 0-450
- Class C: Flame spread index 76-200  
Smoke-developed index 0-450

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

## CHAPTER 9

### FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

(Del) **901.3** Delete section.

(Del) **901.4.3** Delete section.

(Del) **901.6 Inspection, testing and maintenance.** Delete section.

(Del) **901.7 Systems out of service.** Delete section.

(Del) **901.8 Removal of or tampering with equipment.** Delete section.

(Amd) **903.1.1 Alternative protection.** In any occupancy where the character of fuel for fire is such that extinguishment or control of fire is accomplished by a type of alternative automatic extinguishing system complying with Section 904 in lieu

of an automatic sprinkler system, such alternative system shall be installed in accordance with the applicable standard and approved by the code official.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Amd) **903.2.6 Group M.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided as required below in Group M occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. Throughout all buildings where a Group M fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet.
2. Throughout all buildings where a Group M fire area is located more than three stories above grade.
3. Throughout all buildings where the combined area of all Group M fire areas on all floors, including any mezzanines, exceeds 24,000 square feet.
4. Throughout stories below the level of exit discharge where such stories have an area exceeding 2,500 square feet and are used for the sale, storage or handling of combustible goods or merchandise.

(Amd) **903.2.7 Group R.** An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3 shall be provided throughout all buildings with a Group R fire area.

**Exceptions:**

1. Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments.
2. Existing buildings four stories or less in height undergoing a change of occupancy from Group R-3 to Group R-2 where each dwelling unit has either:
  - 2.1. An exit door directly to the exterior at a level of exit discharge,
  - 2.2. Direct access to an exterior stair serving a maximum of two dwelling units on the same story, or
  - 2.3. Direct access to an interior stair serving only that dwelling unit and separated from all other portions of the building with 1-hour fire-resistance-rated fire barriers.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Add) **903.2.14 Additional statutory requirements.** Pursuant to section 29-315 of the Connecticut General Statutes, automatic fire extinguishing systems shall be installed in any building or structure to be built more than four stories tall and used for human occupancy and in other occupancies as required by the State Fire Marshal in the interest of safety because of special occupancy hazards.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

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

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

**Exception to Item 1:** An approved indicating control valve supervised electrically or locked or secured in the open position shall be permitted.

2. The domestic service shall be designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 13.

(Add) **903.3.5.1.3 Water authority approval.** Unless served by a private well of sufficient capacity or other approved source, domestic service shall be permitted to

provide the water supply for the automatic sprinkler system only upon written approval of the water authority supplying such domestic service.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Del) **903.5 Testing and maintenance.** Delete section.

(Del) **903.6 Existing buildings.** Delete section.

(Del) **904.10.1 System test.** Delete section.

(Del) **904.10.2 Containers.** Delete section.

(Del) **904.10.3 System hoses.** Delete section.

(Del) **904.11.6 Operations and maintenance.** Delete section.

(Del) **905.3.4.1** Delete section.

(Del) **905.10 During construction.** Delete section.

(Del) **905.11** Delete section.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Amd) **906.1** Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed and maintained as required in the Connecticut State Fire Prevention Code and as required in Section 906.1.1.

(Add) **906.1.1 Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments.** In Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments, portable fire extinguishers shall only be required to be located in kitchens. All portable fire extinguishers shall be installed and maintained in accordance with NFPA 10. A listed residential range top extinguisher unit or an approved commercial kitchen hood with a listed, approved automatic fire suppression system shall be permitted to be installed in lieu of the installation of a portable fire extinguisher in the kitchen.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Amd) **907.2.1.1 Emergency voice/alarm communications.** Activation of the fire alarm in Group A occupancies with an occupant load of 300 or more and Group A-1 theaters with more than one viewing room shall initiate a signal using an emergency voice/alarm communications system in accordance with NFPA 72.

**Exception:** Where approved, the prerecorded announcement is allowed to be manually deactivated for a period of time, not to exceed 3 minutes, for the sole purpose of allowing a live voice announcement from an approved, constantly attended location.

(Amd) **907.2.7 Group M.** A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group M occupancies, other than covered mall buildings complying with Section 401.2, when any of the following occurs:

1. There is an occupant load of 500 or more persons;
2. This is an occupant load of more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge; or
3. There is a Group M occupancy that occupies more than three stories, or portions thereof, for sales purposes.

**Exception:** A single manual fire alarm box in an approved location shall be permitted if the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system and the alarm notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler water flow.

(Amd) **907.2.8.2 Automatic fire alarm system.** An automatic fire alarm system shall be installed throughout all interior corridors serving guest rooms.

**Exceptions:**

1. An automatic fire detection system is not required in buildings that do not have interior corridors serving guest rooms and each guest room has a means of egress door opening directly to an exterior exit access that leads directly to an exit.
2. An automatic fire detection system is not required in Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments (See Section 907.2.10.1.1.1).

(Amd) **907.2.9 Group R-2.** A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group R-2 occupancies where:

1. Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located three or more stories above the lowest level of exit discharge;
2. Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located more than one story below the highest level of exit discharge of exits serving the dwelling unit or sleeping unit; or
3. The building contains more than 11 dwelling units or sleeping units.

**Exceptions:**

1. A fire alarm system is not required in buildings not over two stories in height where all dwelling units or sleeping units and contiguous attic and crawl spaces are separated from each other and public or common areas by at least 1-hour fire partitions and each dwelling unit or sleeping unit has an exit directly to a public way, exit court or yard.
2. Manual fire alarm boxes are not required throughout the building when the following conditions are met:
  - 2.1 The building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2,
  - 2.2 The notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler flow, and
  - 2.3 At least one manual fire alarm box is installed at an approved location.
3. A fire alarm system is not required in buildings that do not have interior corridors serving dwelling units or sleeping units and are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, provided that dwelling units or sleeping units either have a means of egress door opening directly to an exterior exit access that leads directly to the exits or are served by open-ended corridors designed in accordance with Section 1022.6, Exception 4.

(Add) **907.2.10.1.1.1 Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments.** An approved household fire warning system in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 72®, consisting of a control unit with smoke detectors, a manual fire alarm box on each floor and occupant notification shall be installed in all Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments. A heat detector shall be installed in the kitchen.

(Add) **907.2.10.1.2.1 Group R-4.** In Group R-4 occupancies, single- or multiple-station smoke alarms shall be installed in living rooms, dens, day rooms and similar spaces in addition to the locations required by Section 907.2.10.1.2.

(Add) **907.2.10.1.2.2 Alterations and additions.** When alterations or additions requiring a permit occur in Group R-2, R-3 and R-4 occupancies, or when one or more sleeping rooms are added or created in existing dwelling units, the entire dwelling unit shall be provided with smoke alarms located as required for new dwellings. Such smoke alarms within existing spaces may be battery operated and are not required to be dual powered or interconnected unless other remodeling considerations require removal of wall and ceiling coverings which would facilitate concealed interconnected wiring.

(Add) **907.2.10.1.4 Day care and child care occupancies.** Single- or multiple-station smoke alarms shall be installed and maintained in all day care and child care occupancies in the following locations:

1. In each story in front of doors to the stairways;
2. In the corridors of all floors occupied by the day care or child care occupancy; and
3. In lounges, recreation areas and sleeping rooms in the day care or child care occupancy.

**Exception:** Day care or child care occupancies housed in one room.

(Add) **907.9.3 Emergency forces notification.** Emergency forces notification shall be provided to alert the municipal fire department in buildings with occupancies in Group E, Group I-2, Group I-3, Group I-4, Group R-2, Group M or Group B medical and dental occupancies (See Section 420 of the State Building Code).

(Add) **907.9.3.1 Alarm transmission.** Where required by Section 907.9.3, the fire alarm system shall be arranged to automatically transmit the alarm to the municipal fire department via any of the following means in accordance with NFPA 72:

1. Auxiliary alarm system;
2. Central station connection;
3. Proprietary system; or
4. Remote station connection.

(Amd) **907.16 Automatic telephone-dialing devices.** Automatic telephone-dialing devices shall comply with the requirements of subsection (c) of section 28-25b of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(Del) **907.20 Inspection, testing and maintenance.** Delete section.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Del) **909.21 Maintenance.** Delete section.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Del) **912.2.2 Existing buildings.** Delete section.

(Del) **912.6 Inspection, testing and maintenance.** Delete section.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Del) **913.5.2 Generator sets.** Delete section.

(Del) **913.5.3 Transfer switches.** Delete section.

(Del) **913.5.4 Pump room environmental conditions.** Delete section.

(Add) **SECTION 914 CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS**

(Add) **914.1 Carbon monoxide detectors.** Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed and maintained in Group R-3 and R-4 occupancies and in Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments. Such detectors shall be located outside of each sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the sleeping rooms. When more than one carbon monoxide detector is required to be installed within a Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishment, the alarm devices shall be interconnected in such a manner that the actuation of one carbon monoxide detector will activate all of the carbon monoxide detectors in the occupancy. When more than one carbon monoxide detector is required to be installed in Groups R-3 or R-4 the alarm devices shall be interconnected in such a manner that the actuation of one carbon monoxide detector will activate all of the carbon monoxide detectors in the individual unit. The alarm shall be clearly audible in all bedrooms or sleeping rooms over background noise levels with all intervening doors closed. All carbon monoxide detectors shall be listed and shall be installed in accordance with their listing and the manufacturer's installation instructions.

**Exception:** Carbon monoxide detectors shall not be required in occupancies or dwelling units not containing a fuel-burning appliance, fireplace or attached garage.

(Add) **914.2 Power source.** In new construction, the required carbon monoxide detectors shall be permanently installed and shall receive their primary power from the building wiring when such wiring is served from a commercial source. When primary power from the building wiring is interrupted, they shall receive power from a battery. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than those required for overcurrent protection. Carbon monoxide detectors shall be permitted to be battery operated when installed in buildings without commercial power or in buildings that undergo alterations or additions regulated by Section 914.3.

(Amd) **914.3 Alterations and additions.** When alterations or additions requiring a permit occur in buildings with Group R-3 and R-4 occupancies and to Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments, or when one or more sleeping rooms are added or created in such occupancies, the entire occupancy shall be provided with carbon monoxide detectors located as required for new construction. The carbon monoxide detectors shall have a power source in accordance with Section 914.2.

**Exceptions:**

1. The carbon monoxide detectors may be battery operated or plug-in and are not required to be interconnected when other remodeling considerations do not require the removal of the appropriate wall or ceiling coverings to facilitate concealed interconnected wiring.
2. Alterations to the exterior surfaces of existing buildings including, but not limited to, re-roofing, re-siding, window replacement and the construction of decks without roofs, are exempt from the requirements of this section.
3. Carbon monoxide detectors shall not be required in buildings not containing a fuel-burning appliance, fireplace or attached garage.

(Add) **SECTION 915 FIRE COMMAND CENTER**

(Add) **915.1 Features.** Where required by other sections of this code, a fire command center for fire department operations shall be provided. The location and accessibility of the fire command center shall be separated from the remainder of the building by not less than a 1-hour fire-resistance-rated fire barrier. The room shall be a minimum of 96 square feet (9 m<sup>2</sup>) with a minimum dimension of 8 feet (2438 mm).

A layout of the fire command center and all features required by the section to be contained therein shall be submitted for approval prior to installation. The fire command center shall comply with NFPA 72® and shall contain the following features:

1. The emergency voice/alarm communication system unit.
2. The fire department communications unit.
3. Fire detection and alarm system annunciator unit.
4. Annunciator unit visually indicating the location of the elevators and whether they are operational.
5. Status indicators and controls for air-handling systems.
6. The fire-fighter's control panel required by Section 909.16 for smoke control systems installed in the building.
7. Controls for unlocking stairway doors simultaneously.
8. Sprinkler valve and water-flow detector display panels.
9. Emergency and standby power status indicators.
10. A telephone for fire department use with controlled access to the public telephone system.
11. Fire pump status indicators.
12. Schematic building plans indicating the typical floor plan and detailing the building core, means of egress, fire protection systems, fire-fighting equipment and fire department access.
13. Worktable.
14. Generator supervision devices, manual start and transfer features.
15. Public address system, where specifically required by other sections of this code.

## CHAPTER 10

### MEANS OF EGRESS

(Amd) **1001.1 General.** Buildings or portions thereof shall be provided with a means of egress system as required by this chapter. The provisions of this chapter shall control the design, construction and arrangement of means of egress components required to provide an approved means of egress from structures and portions thereof.

**Exception:** Detached one- and two-family dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings (townhouses) not more than three stories above grade plane in height with a separate means of egress and their accessory structures shall comply with the International Residential Code® as adopted by the State Building Code. These buildings are not subject to code compliance enforcement by the fire marshal.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

**(Amd) Table 1004.1.2 MAXIMUM FLOOR AREA ALLOWANCES PER OCCUPANT**

<b>OCCUPANCY</b>	<b>FLOOR AREA IN SQ. FT. PER OCCUPANT</b>
Agricultural building	300 gross
Aircraft hangars	500 gross
Airport terminal	
Baggage claim	20 gross
Baggage handling	300 gross
Concourse	100 gross
Waiting areas	15 gross
Assembly	
Gaming floors (keno, slots, etc.)	11 gross
Assembly with fixed seats	See Section 1004.7
Assembly without fixed seats	
Concentrated (chairs only – not fixed)	7 net
Standing space	5 net
Unconcentrated (tables and chairs)	15 net
Bowling centers, allow 5 persons for each lane including 15 feet of runway, and for additional areas	
	7 net
Business areas	100 gross
Courtrooms – other than fixed seating areas	40 net
Dormitories	50 gross
Educational	
Classroom area	20 net
Shops and vocational room areas	50 net
Exercise rooms	50 gross
H-5 Fabrication and manufacturing areas	200 gross
Industrial areas	100 gross
Institutional areas	
Inpatient treatment areas	240 gross
Outpatient areas	100 gross
Sleeping areas	120 gross
Kitchens, commercial	200 gross
Library	
Reading rooms	50 net
Stack area	100 gross
Locker rooms	50 gross
Mercantile	
Areas on other floors	60 gross
Basement and grade floor areas	30 gross
Storage, stock, shipping areas	300 gross
Parking garages	200 gross

Residential	200 gross
Skating rinks, swimming pools	
Rink and pool	50 gross
Decks	15 gross
Stages and platforms	15 net
Accessory storage areas, mechanical equipment rooms	300 gross
Warehouses	500 gross

For SI; 1 square foot = 0.0929 m<sup>2</sup>

(Amd) **TABLE 1005.1 EGRESS WIDTH PER OCCUPANT SERVED**

OCCUPANCY	WITHOUT SPRINKLER SYSTEM		WITH SPRINKLER SYSTEM <sup>a</sup>	
	Stairways (inches per occupant)	Other egress components (inches per occupant)	Stairways (inches per occupant)	Other egress components (inches per occupant)
Occupancies other than those listed below	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
R-4	NA	NA	0.4	0.2
I-2, R-1 <sup>b</sup> , R-2, R-3	NA	NA	0.3	0.2
Group H	NA	NA	0.7	0.4

N/A = not applicable.

<sup>a</sup> Building equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

<sup>b</sup> Except Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments.

(Add) **1005.1.1 Balanced egress capacity.**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Amd) **1006.1 Illumination required.** The means of egress, including the exit discharge, shall be illuminated at all times the building space served by the means of egress is occupied.

**Exceptions:**

1. Occupancies in Group U.
2. Aisle accessways in Group A.
3. Within dwelling units and sleeping units in Groups R-1, R-2 and R-3.
4. Within sleeping units of Group I occupancies.
5. Continuous illumination of the means of egress in Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments shall not be required when illumination of the means of egress is initiated upon initiation of a fire alarm.

(Add) **1006.2.1 Arrangement of illumination.** Required illumination shall be arranged so that the failure of any single lamp does not result in an illumination level of less than 0.2 foot-candle at the floor level.

(Amd) **1006.3 Illumination emergency power.** The power supply for means of egress illumination shall normally be provided by the premises' electrical supply. In

the event of power supply failure, an emergency electrical system shall automatically illuminate the following areas:

1. Exit access corridors, passageways and aisles in rooms and spaces which require two or more means of egress.
2. Exit access corridors and exit stairways located in buildings required to have two or more exits.
3. Exterior egress components at other than the level of exit discharge until exit discharge is accomplished for buildings required to have two or more exits.
4. Interior exit discharge elements, as permitted in Section 1023.1, in buildings required to have two or more exits.
5. The portion of the exterior exit discharge immediately adjacent to exit discharge doorways in buildings required to have two or more exits.
6. Means of egress lighting in Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments.
7. The egress side of access controlled egress doors in accordance with Section 1008.1.3.4 or doors equipped with delayed egress locks in accordance with Section 1008.1.8.6.

The emergency power system shall provide power for a duration of not less than 90 minutes and shall consist of storage batteries, unit equipment or an on-site generator. The installation of the emergency power system shall be in accordance with Section 2702 of the State Building Code.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Amd) **1007.5 Platform lifts.** Platform (wheelchair) lifts shall not serve as part of an accessible means of egress, except where allowed as part of a required accessible route in Section 1109.7 of the International Building Code. Platform lifts in accordance with Section 604 shall be installed in accordance with ASME A18.1. Standby power shall be provided in accordance with Section 604.2 for platform lifts permitted to serve as part of a means of egress.

(Amd) **1008.1.1 Size of doors.** The minimum width of each door opening shall be sufficient for the occupant load thereof and shall provide a clear width of not less than 32 inches. Clear openings of doorways with swinging doors shall be measured between the face of the door and the stop, with the door open 90 degrees. Where this section requires a minimum clear width of 32 inches and a door opening includes two door leaves without a mullion, one leaf shall provide a clear opening width of 32 inches. The maximum width of a swinging door leaf shall be 48 inches nominal. Means of egress doors in an occupancy in Group I-2 used for the movement of beds shall provide a clear width not less than 41 1/2 inches. The height of doors shall not be less than 80 inches.

**Exceptions:**

1. The minimum and maximum width shall not apply to door openings that are not part of the required means of egress in occupancies in Groups R-2 and R-3 as applicable in Section 101.2 of the State Building Code.
2. Door openings to resident sleeping units not required to be accessible in occupancies in Group I-3 shall have a clear width of not less than 28 inches.
3. Door openings to storage closets less than 10 square feet in area shall not be limited by the minimum width.
4. Width of door leafs in revolving doors that comply with Section 1008.1.3.1 shall not be limited.
5. Door openings within a dwelling unit or sleeping unit shall not be less than 78 inches in height.

6. Exterior door openings in dwelling units and sleeping units, other than the required exit door, shall not be less than 76 inches in height.
7. Interior egress doors within a dwelling unit or sleeping unit which is not required to be adaptable or accessible.
8. Door openings required to be accessible within Type B dwelling units shall have a minimum clear width of 31 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches.
9. Doors within and accessing Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments shall have a minimum clear width of 28 inches. Doors within and accessing bathrooms in Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments shall have a minimum clear width of 24 inches.

(Amd) **1008.1.2 Door swing.** Egress doors shall be side-hinged swinging.

**Exceptions:**

1. Private garages, office areas, factory and storage areas with an occupant load of 10 or less.
2. Group I-3 occupancies used as a place of detention.
3. Doors within or serving a single dwelling unit in Groups R-2 and R-3 as applicable in Section 101.2 of the State Building Code.
4. In other than Group H occupancies, revolving doors complying with Section 1008.1.3.1.
5. In other than Group H occupancies, horizontal sliding doors complying with Section 1008.1.3.3 are permitted in a means of egress.
6. Power-operated doors in accordance with Section 1008.1.3.2.

Doors shall swing in the direction of egress travel where serving an occupant load of 50 or more persons, where serving an exit enclosure or where serving a Group H occupancy.

The opening force for interior side-swinging doors without closers shall not exceed a 5-pound force. For other side-swinging, sliding and folding doors, the door latch shall release when subject to a 15-pound force. The door shall be set in motion when subjected to a 30-pound force. The door shall swing to a full-open position when subjected to a 15-pound force. Forces shall be applied to the latch side.

(Amd) **1008.1.4 Floor elevation.** There shall be a floor or landing on each side of a door. Such floor or landing shall be at the same elevation on each side of the door. Landings shall be level except for exterior landings, which are permitted to have a slope not to exceed 0.25 unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (2-per cent slope).

**Exceptions:**

1. Doors serving individual dwelling units in Groups R-2 and R-3 where the following apply:
  - 1.1 A door is permitted to open at the top step of an interior flight of stairs, provided the door does not swing over the top step.
  - 2.2 Screen doors and storm doors are permitted to swing over stairs or landings.
2. Exterior doors as provided for in Section 1003.5, Exception 1, and Section 1017.2, which are not on an accessible route.
3. In Group R-3 occupancies, the landing at an exterior doorway shall not be more than 7 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches below the top of the threshold, provided the door, other than an exterior storm or screen door, does not swing over the landing.
4. Variations in elevation due to differences in finish materials, but not more than 0.5 inch.

(Amd) **1008.1.8.6 Delayed egress locks.** Approved, listed delayed egress locks shall be permitted to be installed on doors serving occupancies other than Groups A, E and H in buildings that are equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or with an approved automatic smoke or heat detection system installed in accordance with Section 907, provided that the doors unlock in accordance with Items 1 through 6 below. A building occupant shall not be required to pass through more than one door supplied with a delayed egress lock before entering an exit.

1. The doors unlock upon actuation of the automatic sprinkler system or automatic fire detection system.
2. The doors unlock upon loss of power controlling the lock or lock mechanism.
3. The door locks shall have the capability of being unlocked by a signal from the fire command center.
4. The initiation of an irreversible process which will release the latch in not more than 15 seconds when a force of not more than 15 pounds is applied for 1 second to the release device. Initiation of the irreversible process shall activate an audible signal in the vicinity of the door. Once the door lock has been released by the application of force to the releasing device, relocking shall be by manual means only.

**Exception to Item 4:** Where approved by the local building official and the local fire marshal, a delay of not more than 30 seconds shall be permitted.

5. A readily visible, durable sign in letters not less than 1 inch high and not less than 1/8 inch in stroke width shall be provided on the door located above and within 12 inches of the release device reading:

PUSH UNTIL ALARM SOUNDS.  
DOOR CAN BE OPENED IN 15 (30) SECONDS.

6. Emergency lighting shall be provided at the door.

(Add) **1008.1.8.8 Bathroom doors.** Group I-2 child care facility, Group I-4 day care facility and Group R-4 occupancy bathroom doors subject to locking shall be designed to allow unlocking from the outside during an emergency.

(Amd) **1009.3 Stair treads and risers.** Stair riser heights shall be 7 inches maximum and 4 inches minimum. Stair tread depths shall be 11 inches minimum. The riser height shall be measured vertically between the leading edges of adjacent treads. The greatest riser height within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by more than 3/8 inch. The tread depth shall be measured horizontally between the vertical planes of the foremost projection of adjacent treads and at right angle to the tread's leading edge. The greatest tread depth within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by 3/8 inch.

**Exceptions:**

1. Circular stairways in accordance with Section 1009.7.
2. Spiral stairways in accordance with Section 1009.9.
3. Aisle stairs in assembly seating areas where the stair pitch or slope is set, for sightline reasons, by the slope of the adjacent seating area in accordance with Section 1024.11.2.
4. In occupancies in Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments, in occupancies in Group R-3, as applicable in Section 101.2 of the State Building Code, within dwelling units in occupancies in Group R-2 and in occupancies in Group U, which are accessory to an occupancy in Group R-3, as applicable

in Section 101.2 of the State Building Code, the maximum riser height shall be 8 1/4 inches and the minimum tread depth shall be 9 inches. A nosing not less than 3/4 inch but not more than 1 1/4 inches shall be provided on stairways with solid risers where the tread depth is less than 11 inches.

5. The riser height and tread depth of existing stairways in buildings undergoing addition, alteration, repair, relocation or change of occupancy that involve existing stairways shall be permitted to remain, provided the greatest riser height within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by 3/8 inch and the greatest tread depth within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by 3/8 inch.
6. Any stairway replacing an existing stairway within a space where the pitch or slope cannot be reduced because of existing construction shall not be required to comply with the maximum riser height and minimum tread depth requirements.

(Amd) **1009.8 Winders.** Winders are not permitted in means of egress stairways except within a dwelling unit and within existing detached one- and two-family dwellings undergoing a change of occupancy to Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments.

(Add) **1009.8.1 Winder treads.** Winder treads shall have a minimum tread depth of 9 inches measured at a right angle to the tread's leading edge at a point 12 inches from the side where the treads are narrower and a minimum tread depth of 6 inches. The greatest winder tread depth at the 12-inch walk line within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by more than 3/8 inch.

(Amd) **1009.11 Handrails.** Stairways shall have handrails on each side. Handrails shall be adequate in strength and attachment in accordance with Section 1607.7 of the State Building Code. Handrails for ramps, where required by Section 1010.8, shall comply with this section.

**Exceptions:**

1. Aisle stairs complying with Section 1024 provided with a center handrail need not have additional handrails.
2. Stairways within dwelling units, spiral stairways and aisle stairs serving seating only on one side are permitted to have a handrail on one side only.
3. Decks, patios and walkways that have a single change in elevation where the landing depth on each side of the change in elevation is greater than what is required for a landing do not require handrails.
4. In Group R-3 occupancies, a change in elevation consisting of a single riser at an entrance or egress door does not require handrails.
5. Changes in room floor elevations of only one riser within dwelling units, Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments and sleeping units in Group R-2 and R-3 occupancies do not require handrails.
6. Stairways within Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments shall be equipped with a minimum of one handrail.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Add) **1011.1.1 Floor proximity exit signs.** In addition to the exit signs required by Sections 1011.1 and 1011.1.2 of this code, exit doors shall be marked by floor proximity exit signs in Group A occupancies with an occupant load of more than

300, Group B medical occupancies, Group I-1 occupancies, Group I-2 occupancies, Group R-1 hotels and motels and Group R-2 dormitories.

(Add) **1011.1.1.1 Location and illumination.** Floor proximity exit signs shall be located with the bottom of the sign not less than 6 inches nor more than 18 inches above the finished floor. The signs shall be located on the door or adjacent to the door with the nearest edge within 4 inches of the door. Floor proximity exit signs shall be illuminated in accordance with the requirements of Section 1011.4 or 1011.5 of this code.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Add) **1016.1.1 Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments.** A fire resistance rating is not required for corridors in Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments. Doors leading from guest rooms into corridors or hallways in Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments shall be equipped with self-closing devices.

(Add) **1017.3 Mercantile occupancies.** In mercantile occupancies where the only means of customer entrance is through one exterior wall of a building, the exits in such wall shall be of sufficient width to accommodate not less than two-thirds of the occupant load, but such exits shall not be less than the total required width of all means of egress leading to those exits. The remaining exits shall be capable of providing at least one-half of the total required exit capacity.

**Exception:** Bulk merchandising mercantile occupancies.

(Amd) **1018.2 Buildings with one exit.** Only one exit shall be required in buildings as described below:

1. Buildings described in Table 1018.2, provided that the building has not more than one level below the first story above grade plane.
2. Buildings of Group R-3 occupancy.
3. Buildings of Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishment occupancy.
4. Single-level buildings with the occupied space at the level of exit discharge provided that the story or space complies with Section 1014.1 as a space with one means of egress.

(Amd) **1019.1 Enclosures required.** Interior exit stairways and interior exit ramps shall be enclosed with fire barriers. Exit enclosures shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours where connecting a total of four stories or more and not less than 1 hour where connecting less than four stories. The number of stories connected by the shaft enclosure shall include any basements but not any mezzanines. An exit enclosure shall not be used for any purpose other than means of egress. Enclosures shall be constructed as fire barriers in accordance with Section 706 of the State Building Code.

**Exceptions:**

1. In buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1 with other than Group H and I occupancies, a stairway serving an occupant load of less than 10 not more than one story above the level of exit discharge is not required to be enclosed.
2. Exits in buildings of Group A-5 where all portions of the means of egress are essentially open to the outside need not be enclosed.
3. Stairways serving not more than three stories and contained within a single residential dwelling unit or sleeping unit in occupancies in Group R-2 or R-3 and sleeping units in occupancies in Group R-1 are not required to be enclosed.

4. Stairways that are not a required means of egress element are not required to be enclosed where such stairways comply with Section 707.2 of the State Building Code.
5. Stairways in open parking structures that serve only the parking structure are not required to be enclosed.
6. Stairways in occupancies in Group I-3 as provided for in Section 408.3.6 of the State Building Code are not required to be enclosed.
7. Means of egress stairways as required by Section 410.5.4 of the State Building Code are not required to be enclosed.
8. Stairways connecting the first and second floors of Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments shall not be required to be enclosed. Stairways connecting the second and third floors in such occupancies shall be enclosed with fire separation assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour. Stairways connecting the basement and the first floor in such occupancies shall be enclosed with fire partitions having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1/2 hour with 20-minute fire-resistance-rated door assemblies. Fire-resistance-rated assemblies at stairways in Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments shall not be required to be supported by fire-resistance-rated construction.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Amd) **1024.3 Assembly other exits.** Group A occupancies and buildings that have a single main entrance/exit in accordance with Section 1024.2, shall be provided with additional exits that provide for at least one-half of the total occupant load of such occupancy or building and comply with Section 1014.2.

(Amd) **1024.12 Seat stability.** In places of assembly, the seats shall be securely fastened to the floor.

**Exceptions:**

1. In places of assembly or portions thereof without balconies, ramped or tiered floors for seating and with 200 or fewer seats, the seats shall not be required to be fastened to the floor.
2. In places of assembly or portions thereof with seating at tables and without ramped or tiered floors for seating, the seats shall not be required to be fastened to the floor.
3. In places of assembly or portions thereof without ramped or tiered floors for seating and with greater than 200 seats, the seats shall be fastened together in groups of not less than three or the seats shall be fastened to the floor.
4. In places of assembly where flexibility of the seating arrangement is an integral part of the design and function of the space and seating is on tiered levels, a maximum of 200 seats shall not be required to be fastened to the floor provided that all seats in balconies are fastened together in groups of not less than three or the seats shall be fastened to the floor. Plans showing the seating, tiers and aisles shall be submitted for approval.
5. Groups of seats within a place of assembly separated from other seating by railings, guards, partial height walls or similar barriers with level floors and having no more than 14 seats per group shall not be required to be fastened to the floor.
6. Seats intended for musicians or other performers and separated by railings, guards, partial height walls or similar barriers shall not be required to be fastened to the floor.

(Add) **1025.1.1 Group E occupancies.** In Group E occupancies, emergency escape and rescue openings shall be provided in every room or space greater than 250 square feet used for classroom or educational purposes or normally subject to student occupancy.

**Exceptions:**

1. Buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
2. Rooms or spaces that have a door leading directly to the outside of the building.
3. Rooms located more than three stories above grade.

(Add) **1025.1.2 Group I-4 occupancies.** In Group I-4 occupancies, emergency escape and rescue openings shall be provided in every room or space greater than 250 square feet normally subject to client occupancy.

(Amd) **1025.2.1 Minimum dimensions.** The minimum net clear opening height dimension shall be 24 inches. The minimum net clear opening width dimension shall be 20 inches. The net clear opening dimensions shall be the result of normal operation of the opening.

**Exception:** In existing buildings undergoing a change of occupancy to Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments, the net clear opening dimensions shall be permitted to be obtained by removal of the sash without the use of a key or tool provided that the instructions for the removal of the sash are clearly posted on the inside of the guest room door.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

## CHAPTER 11

### AVIATION FACILITIES

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

## CHAPTER 12

### DRY CLEANING

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

## CHAPTER 13

### COMBUSTIBLE DUST-PRODUCING OPERATIONS

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

## CHAPTER 14

### FIRE SAFETY DURING CONSTRUCTION

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

## CHAPTER 15

### FLAMMABLE FINISHES

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

## CHAPTER 16

### FRUIT AND CROP RIPENING

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 17**

**FUMIGATION AND THERMAL INSECTICIDAL FOGGING**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 18**

**SEMICONDUCTOR FABRICATION FACILITIES**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 19**

**LUMBER YARDS AND WOODWORKING FACILITIES**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 20**

**MANUFACTURE OF ORGANIC COATINGS**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 21**

**INDUSTRIAL OVENS**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 22**

**MOTOR FUEL-DISPENSING FACILITIES AND REPAIR GARAGES**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

**CHAPTER 23**

**HIGH-PILED COMBUSTIBLE STORAGE**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

**CHAPTER 24**

**TENTS, CANOPIES AND OTHER MEMBRANE STRUCTURES**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Add) **2401.3** In addition to the requirements of this code, tents, canopies and membrane structures shall comply with the provisions of section 29-140 of the Connecticut General Statutes and the regulations adopted pursuant to section 29-140 of the Connecticut General Statutes, known as the Connecticut Tent and Portable Shelter Code.

**CHAPTER 25**

**TIRE REBUILDING AND TIRE STORAGE**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 26**

**WELDING AND OTHER HOT WORK**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 27**

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS – GENERAL PROVISIONS**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 28**

**AEROSOLS**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 29**

**COMBUSTIBLE FIBERS**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 30**

**COMPRESSED GASES**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 31**

**CORROSIVE MATERIALS**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 32**

**CRYOGENIC MATERIALS**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 33**

**EXPLOSIVES AND FIREWORKS**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 34**

**FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 35**

**FLAMMABLE GASES**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 36**

**FLAMMABLE SOLIDS**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 37**

**HIGHLY TOXIC AND TOXIC MATERIALS**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 38**

**LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 39**

**ORGANIC PEROXIDES**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 40**

**OXIDIZERS**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 41**

**PYROPHORIC MATERIALS**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 42**

**PYROXYLIN (CELLULOSE NITRATE) PLASTICS**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 43**

**UNSTABLE (REACTIVE) MATERIALS**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 44**

**WATER-REACTIVE SOLIDS AND LIQUIDS**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**CHAPTER 45**

**REFERENCED STANDARDS**

(Del) **ICC; International Code Council, Inc. Delete section.**

(Del) **NFPA; National Fire Protection Association. Delete section.**

**APPENDIX A**

**BOARD OF APPEALS**

(Del) **Delete Appendix.**

**APPENDIX B**

**FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS**

(Del) **Delete Appendix.**

**APPENDIX C****FIRE HYDRANT LOCATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION**

(Del) **Delete Appendix.**

**APPENDIX D****FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS**

(Del) **Delete Appendix.**

**APPENDIX E****HAZARD CATEGORIES**

(Del) **Delete Appendix.**

**APPENDIX F****HAZARD RANKING**

(Del) **Delete Appendix.**

**APPENDIX G****CRYOGENIC FLUIDS – WEIGHT AND VOLUME EQUIVALENTS**

(Del) **Delete Appendix.**

**Part IV****Existing Buildings/Occupancies****Sec. 29-292-18e. Application**

The provisions of this section shall only apply to an occupancy or use located within buildings or structures, or portions thereof, that existed prior to the adoption of this code.

The provisions of Part III of this code shall apply to all buildings or structures, or portions thereof, undergoing a change of occupancy.

The design and construction of new structures shall comply with Part III of this code.

Repairs, alterations and additions to existing structures shall comply with Part III of this code.

(Adopted effective December 31, 2005)

**Sec. 29-292-19e. Changes of Use**

A change from one occupancy classification to another in any building or structure shall be in accordance with section 29-292-11e of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

(Adopted effective December 31, 2005)

**Sec. 29-292-20e. Adopted Standard**

The following standard promulgated by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) is hereby adopted as part of sections 29-292-18e to 29-292-21e, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies:

Life Safety Code® of the National Fire Protection Association, Standard 101 (NFPA 101®), 2003 edition, with appendices, except as amended, altered or deleted and by the addition of certain provisions as indicated in section 29-292-21e of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

The standards promulgated by the NFPA are available from the National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, Massachusetts 02269; telephone 1-800-344-3555.

(Adopted effective December 31, 2005)

**Sec. 29-292-21e. Connecticut Amendments**

The adopted National Fire Protection Association standard NFPA 101® is amended to meet the needs of the State of Connecticut as follows:

**Note:**

**A section or subsection in the Connecticut Amendments preceded by “Amd” indicates the substitution of this provision in the adopted referenced standard, National Fire Protection Association Standard 101, Life Safety Code®, 2003 edition.**

**A section or subsection in the Connecticut Amendments preceded by “Del” indicates the deletion of this provision in the adopted referenced standard.**

**A section or subsection in the Connecticut Amendments preceded by “Add” indicates the addition of this provision in the adopted referenced standard.**

**A section or subsection in the Connecticut Amendments followed by an asterisk “\*” indicates that explanatory material on the section or subsection can be found in Appendix A of the adopted referenced standard.**

**Chapter 1\***

**Administration**

(Del) **1.1.1** Delete section.

(Amd) **1.1.3 Egress Facilities.** The code establishes minimum criteria for egress facilities so as to allow prompt escape of occupants from buildings or, where desirable, into safe areas within buildings.

(Del) **1.3.1\*** Delete section.

(Del) **1.6** Delete section.

**Chapter 2**

**Referenced Publications**

(Del) **2.2 NFPA Publications.** Delete section.

(Del) **2.3.4 ASME Publications.** Delete section.

### Chapter 3 Definitions

(Amd) **3.3.27\* Building.** Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy. For application of this code, each portion of a building which is completely separated from other portions by fire walls which have been designed and constructed in accordance with the State Building Code and have been approved by the building official shall be considered separate buildings.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Add) **3.3.152.12.1 Bed and Breakfast or Bed and Breakfast Establishment.** A building:

- (1) That provides sleeping accommodations to the public for a fee for no more than 16 persons with guest rooms limited to the first or second floor of the structure, and
- (2) Where the owner occupies the facility or an adjacent property as his or her primary place of residence, and
- (3) Where cooking or food warming of any type is not allowed in guest rooms, and
- (4) That has a maximum of three stories in height and does not contain a mixed occupancy.

(Amd) **3.3.191\* Self-Preservation (Day-Care Occupancy).** The ability of a client to evacuate a day-care occupancy without direct intervention by a staff member. Clients under the age of 3 years shall be considered incapable of self-preservation.

### Chapter 4 General

(Del) **4.5 Fundamental Requirements.** Delete section.

(Del) **4.6.1.2** Delete section.

(Del) **4.6.1.3** Delete section.

(Del) **4.6.3\*** Delete section.

(Del) **4.6.4\*** Delete section.

(Amd) **4.6.8\*** Existing life safety features that do not meet the requirements for new buildings, but that exceed the requirements for existing buildings, shall not be further diminished.

(Del) **4.6.11.2\*** Delete section.

(Del) **4.7** Delete section.

(Del) **4.8** Delete section.

### Chapter 5 Performance-Based Options

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

### Chapter 6 Classification of Occupancy and Hazard of Contents

(Add) **6.1.8.1.6 Definition – Bed and Breakfast or Bed and Breakfast Establishment.** An existing building:

- (1) That provides sleeping accommodations to the public for a fee for no more than 16 persons with guest rooms limited to the first or second floor of the structure;
- (2) Where the owner occupies the facility or an adjacent property as his or her primary place of residence;
- (3) Where cooking or food warming of any type is not allowed in guest rooms; and
- (4) That has a maximum of three stories in height and does not contain a mixed occupancy.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

## **Chapter 7**

### **Means of Egress**

(Amd) **7.1.3.2.1** Where this code requires an exit to be separated from other parts of the building, the separating construction shall meet the requirements of 8.2 and the following:

- (1)\* The separation shall have not less than a 1-hour fire resistance rating where the exit connects three stories or less.
- (2)\* The separation shall have not less than a 2-hour fire resistance rating where the exit connects four or more stories, unless one of the following conditions exists:
  - (a) In existing non-high-rise buildings, existing exit stair enclosures shall have not less than a 1-hour fire resistance rating.
  - (b) In existing buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7, existing exit stair enclosures shall have not less than a 1-hour fire resistance rating.
  - (c) One-hour enclosures in accordance with 29.2.2.1.2 and 31.2.2.1.2 shall be permitted as an alternative to the requirement of 7.1.3.2.1(2).
- (3) The 2-hour fire resistance separation required by 7.1.3.2.1(2) above shall be constructed of an assembly of noncombustible or limited-combustible materials and shall be supported by construction having not less than a 2-hour fire resistance rating.
- (4) Openings in the separation shall be protected by fire door assemblies equipped with door closers complying with 7.2.1.8.
- (5)\* Openings in exit enclosures shall be limited to doors from normally occupied spaces and corridors and doors for egress from the enclosure, unless one of the following conditions exists:
  - (a) Openings in exit passageways in mall buildings as provided in Chapter 37 shall be permitted.
  - (b) In buildings of Type I or II construction, existing fire-protection rated doors to interstitial spaces shall be permitted, provided that such spaces meet all of the following criteria:
    - i. The space is used solely for distribution of pipes, ducts, and conduits.
    - ii. The space contains no storage.
    - iii. The space is separated from the exit enclosure in accordance with 8.3.
  - (c) Existing openings to mechanical equipment spaces protected by approved existing fire protection-rated doors shall be permitted, providing that the following criteria are met:

- i. The space is used solely for non-fuel-fired mechanical equipment.
  - ii. The space contains no storage of combustibile materials.
  - iii. The building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.
- (6) Penetrations into, and openings through, an exit enclosure assembly shall be limited to the following:
- (a) Doors permitted by 7.1.3.2.1(5);
  - (b) Electrical conduit serving the stairway;
  - (c) Required exit doors;
  - (d) Duct work and equipment necessary for independent stair pressurization;
  - (e) Water or steam piping necessary for the heating or cooling of the exit enclosure;
  - (f) Sprinkler piping;
  - (g) Standpipes;
  - (h) Existing penetrations protected in accordance with 8.3.5;
  - (i) Penetrations for fire alarm circuits where the circuits are installed in metallic conduit and the penetrations are protected in accordance with 8.3.5; or
  - (j) Penetrations by ductwork for required ventilation of the exit enclosure shall be permitted when:
    - i. The exit enclosure does not have any portion of its walls or roof exposed to the exterior of the building;
    - ii. The duct opening shall be protected by a combination smoke and fire damper in accordance with 8.5.4.2; and
    - iii. The smoke damper shall close upon shutdown of the associated heating, ventilation and cooling unit.
- (7) Penetrations or communicating openings shall be prohibited between adjacent exit enclosures.

(Amd) **7.1.5.1** Means of egress shall be designed and maintained to provide headroom in accordance with other sections of this code, and such headroom shall be not less than 2285 mm (90 in.), with projections from the ceiling not less than 2030 mm (80 in.) nominal above the finished floor, unless otherwise specified in 7.1.5.1.1 through 7.1.5.1.4.

(Add) **7.1.5.1.3** In existing buildings, the projections from the ceiling are permitted but not more than 1830 mm (72 in.) nominal above the finished floor where the projection is provided with padding and illumination by both normal and emergency sources.

(Add) **7.1.5.1.4** Door closers and stops shall not reduce the headroom to less than 1981 mm (78 in.).

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Amd) **7.2.1.2.3.2** For swinging doors, projections of not more than 100 mm (4 in.) into the doorway width shall not be considered reductions in width, provided that such projections are located not less than 865 mm (34 in.) above the floor.

(Amd) **7.2.1.3.3** Thresholds at doorways shall not exceed 13 mm (1/2 in.) in height or 19.1 mm (3/4 in.) in height for sliding doors serving dwelling units.

(Amd) **7.2.1.4.3** A door shall swing in the direction of egress travel under any of the following conditions:

- (1) Where used in an exit enclosure, unless the door is a door of an individual living unit that opens directly into an exit enclosure or in an existing building where the door serves an occupant load of fewer than 50 persons and does not serve a high hazard contents area.
- (2) Where the door serves a high hazard contents area.

(Amd) **7.2.1.6.2 Access-Controlled Egress Doors.** Where permitted in Chapter 11 through Chapter 42, entrance doors to buildings and tenant spaces in the means of egress shall be permitted to be equipped with an approved entrance and egress access control system, provided that the following criteria are met:

- (1) One of the following shall be provided:
  - (a) A sensor on the egress side, arranged to detect an occupant approaching doors that are arranged to unlock in the direction of egress upon detection of an approaching occupant or loss of power to the sensor; or
  - (b) Listed panic hardware or fire exit hardware that, when operated, unlocks the door.
- (2) Loss of power to the part of the access control system that locks the doors shall automatically unlock the doors in the direction of egress.
- (3) The doors shall be arranged to unlock in the direction of egress from a manual release device located 1015 mm to 1220 mm (40 in. to 48 in.) vertically above the floor and within 1525 mm (60 in.) of the secured doors.
- (4) The manual release device specified in 7.2.1.6.2(3) shall be readily accessible and clearly identified by a sign that reads as follows: PUSH TO EXIT.
- (5) When operated, the manual release device shall result in direct interruption of power to the lock – independent of the access control system electronics – and the doors shall remain unlocked for not less than 30 seconds.
- (6) Activation of the building fire-protective signaling system, if provided, shall automatically unlock the doors in the direction of egress, and the doors shall remain unlocked until the fire-protective signaling system has been mechanically reset.
- (7) Activation of the building automatic sprinkler or fire detection system, if provided, shall automatically unlock the doors in the direction of egress, and the doors shall remain unlocked until the fire-protective signaling system has been mechanically reset.

(Amd) **7.2.2.1.2** The requirements of 7.2.2.1.1 shall not apply to aisle steps as provided in Chapter 13.

(Add) **7.2.2.2.1.1** Existing stairs shall be permitted to remain in use if the minimum width clear of all obstructions, except projections not more than 114 mm (4½ in.) at or below handrail height on each side is 710 mm (28 in.) and the total occupant load of all floors served by the stair is fewer than 30 persons.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Add) **7.2.2.2.4.4** Existing stairs containing winders may be continued in use provided all of the following are met:

- (1) Such winders have a minimum depth of tread of 7½ in. at a point 12 in. from the narrowest edge.

- (2) The nosing of each winder tread shall be made readily visible by the application of a 2 in. wide stripe for the full width of the tread that is of a distinctive or contrasting color.
- (3) The area of the winder shall be provided with both normal illumination and emergency lighting in accordance with 7.8 and 7.9.
- (4) A handrail shall be provided for the full length of stair travel at the side of the stair having the widest tread portion.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Del) **7.2.2.5.2\*** Delete section.

(Amd) **7.2.2.6.3.1** Outside stairs shall be separated from the interior of the building by construction with the fire resistance rating required for enclosed stairs with fixed or self-closing opening protectives, except as follows:

- (1) Outside stairs serving an exterior exit access balcony that has two remote outside stairways or ramps shall be permitted to be unprotected.
- (2) In existing buildings, existing outside stairs serving not in excess of four adjacent stories, including the story of exit discharge, shall be permitted to be unprotected where there is a remotely located second exit.
- (3) The fire resistance rating of a separation extending 3050 mm (120 in.) from the stairs shall not be required to exceed 1 hour where openings have not less than a  $\frac{3}{4}$ -hour fire protection rating.
- (4) Outside stairs in existing buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7 shall be permitted to be unprotected.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Del) **7.2.12.3.2** Delete section.

(Amd) **Table 7.3.1.2 Occupant Load Factor**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Add) **7.4.1.6.1** The provisions of 7.4.1.6 shall not apply to buildings for which a building permit was issued prior to June 15, 1994.

(Amd) **7.7.2 Discharge through Areas on Level of Exit Discharge.** Not more than 50 per cent of the required number of exits, and not more than 50 per cent of the required egress capacity, shall be permitted to discharge through areas on the level of exit discharge, unless otherwise permitted in 7.7.2.1 and 7.7.2.2, provided that the criteria of 7.7.2.3 through 7.7.2.7 are met.

(Amd) **7.9.1.1\*** Emergency lighting facilities for means of egress shall be provided in accordance with 7.9 for the following:

- (1) Buildings or structures where required in Chapter 11 through Chapter 42, where the building or structure is required to have two or more means of egress.
- (2) Underground and limited access structures as addressed in 11.7, where the building or structure is required to have two or more means of egress.
- (3) High-rise buildings as required by other sections of this code.
- (4) Doors equipped with delayed-egress locks.
- (5) Stair shaft and vestibule of smoke enclosures, for which the following also shall apply:

- (a) The stair shaft and vestibule shall be permitted to include a standby generator that is installed for the smoke proof enclosure mechanical ventilations equipment.
- (b) The standby generator shall be permitted to be used for the stair shaft and vestibule emergency lighting power supply.

(Del) **7.9.3** Delete section.

## Chapter 8 Features of Fire Protection

(Amd) **Table 8.3.4.2 Minimum Fire Protection Ratings for Opening Protectives in Fire Resistance-Rating Assemblies**

Component	Walls and Partitions (hr)	Fire Door Assemblies (hr)	Fire Window Assemblies (hr)
Elevator hoistways	2 1	1 <sup>1/2</sup> 1	NP NP
Vertical shafts (including stairways, exits, and refuse chutes)	2 1 1/2	1 <sup>1/2</sup> 1 1/3	NP NP (3/4 in other than exits) NP (1/3 in other than exits)
Fire barriers	2 1	1 <sup>1/2</sup> 3/4	NP 3/4
Horizontal exits	2	1 <sup>1/2</sup>	NP
Exit access corridors <sup>1</sup>	1 1/2	1/3 1/3	3/4 1/3
Smoke barriers <sup>1</sup>	1/2	1/3	3/4
Smoke partitions <sup>1,2</sup>	1/2	1/3	1/3

Note: NP = not permitted.

<sup>1</sup>Fire doors are not required to have a hose stream test per NFPA 252.

<sup>2</sup>For residential board and care, see 33.2.3.1.1.

(Add) **8.3.4.3.1**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Amd) **8.6.7\* Atriums.** Unless prohibited by Chapter 12 through Chapter 42, an atrium shall be permitted provided the following conditions are met:

- (1) The atrium is separated from the adjacent spaces by fire barriers with not less than a 1-hour fire resistance rating with opening protectives for corridor walls, unless one of the following is met:
  - (a) The requirement of 8.6.7(1) shall not apply to existing, previously approved atriums.
  - (b) Any number of levels of the building shall be permitted to open directly to the atrium without enclosure based on the results of the engineering analysis required in 8.6.7(5), except that two levels of the building shall be permitted to open directly to the atrium without enclosure or the need for the engineering analysis.
  - (c) Glass walls and inoperable windows shall be permitted in lieu of the fire barriers where all the following are met:
    - i. Automatic sprinklers are spaced along both sides of the glass wall and the inoperable window at intervals not to exceed 1830 mm (72 in.).

- ii. The automatic sprinklers specified in 8.6.7(1)(c)i are located at a distance from the glass wall not to exceed 305 mm (12 in.) and arranged so that the entire surface of the glass is wet upon operation of the sprinklers.
- iii. The glass wall is of tempered, wired or laminated glass held in place by a gasket system that allows the glass framing system to deflect without breaking (loading) the glass before the sprinklers operate.
- iv. The automatic sprinklers required by 8.6.7(1)(c)i are not required on the atrium side of the glass wall and the inoperable windows where there is no walkway or other floor area on the atrium side above the main floor level.
- v. Doors in the glass walls shall be glass or other material that resists the passage of smoke.
- vi. Doors in the glass walls shall be self-closing or automatic-closing upon detection of smoke.

(2) Access to exits is permitted to be within the atrium, and exit discharge in accordance with 7.7.2 is permitted to be within the atrium.

(3) The occupancy within the atrium meets the specifications for classification as low or ordinary hazard contents. (See 6.2.2.)

(4) The entire building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7, unless that area of a building adjacent to or above the atrium need not be sprinkled provided that portion of the building is separated from the atrium portion by a 2-hour fire barrier wall or horizontal assembly or both.

(5) \*For other than existing, previously approved atriums and atriums connecting less than three stories, an engineering analysis is performed that demonstrates that the building is designed to keep the smoke layer interface above the highest unprotected opening to adjoining spaces, or 1830 mm (72 in.) above the highest floor level of exit access open to the atrium, for a period equal to 1.5 times the calculated egress time or 20 minutes, whichever is greater.

(6) \*In other than existing, previously approved atriums and atriums connecting less than three stories, where an engineered smoke control system is installed to meet the requirements of 8.6.7(5), the system is independently activated by each of the following:

- (a) The required automatic sprinkler system;
- (b) Manual controls that are readily accessible to the fire department.

(Amd) **8.6.8.2** Where permitted by Chapter 12 through Chapter 42, unenclosed vertical openings not concealed within the building construction shall be permitted as follows:

- (1) Such openings shall connect not more than two adjacent stories (one floor pierced only).
- (2) Such openings shall be separated from unprotected vertical openings serving other floors by a barrier complying with 8.6.5.
- (3) Such openings shall be separated from corridors, unless they are located within buildings protected throughout by an automatic sprinkler system in other than residential or institutional occupancies.
- (4) \*Such openings shall not serve as a required means of egress.

(Amd) **8.6.9.3 Openness.** Mezzanines shall be in accordance with either 8.6.9.3.1, 8.6.9.3.2, 8.6.9.3.3, 8.6.9.3.4 or 8.6.9.3.5.

(Add) **8.6.9.3.3** A mezzanine or portions thereof are not required to be open to the room in which the mezzanines are located, provided that the aggregate floor area of the enclosed space does not exceed 10 per cent of the mezzanine area.

(Add) **8.6.9.3.4** In industrial facilities, mezzanines used for control equipment are permitted to be glazed on all sides.

(Add) **8.6.9.3.5** In industrial occupancies permitted to be of unlimited area by the State Building Code, mezzanines or portions thereof are not required to be open to the room in which the mezzanines are located, provided that an approved fire alarm system is installed throughout the entire building or structure and notification appliances are installed throughout the mezzanines in accordance with the provisions of NFPA 72®. In addition, the fire alarm system shall be initiated by automatic sprinkler water flow.

(Amd) **8.7.3.1** The storage and handling of flammable liquids or gases shall be in accordance with the following applicable codes:

- (1) The Connecticut Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code.
- (2) The Connecticut Gas Equipment and Piping Code.
- (3) The Connecticut Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Liquefied Natural Gas Code.

## **Chapter 9**

### **Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment**

(Amd) **9.1.1 Gas.** Equipment utilizing gas and related gas piping shall be installed in accordance with the Connecticut Gas Equipment and Piping Code or the Connecticut Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Liquefied Natural Gas Code, unless such installations are approved existing installations, which shall be permitted to be continued in service.

(Amd) **9.2.2** Ventilating or heat-producing equipment shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 91, Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Non-combustible Particulate Solids; NFPA 211, Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances; the Connecticut Oil Burning Equipment Code; the Connecticut Gas Equipment and Piping Code; or NFPA 70, National Electrical Code®, as applicable unless such installations are approved existing installations, which shall be permitted to be continued in service.

(Amd) **9.4.2.1** New and existing elevators, escalators, dumbwaiters, and moving walks shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the requirements of the Connecticut Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators enforced by the Connecticut Department of Public Safety.

(Del) **9.4.2.2** Delete section.

(Del) **9.4.3** Delete section.

(Del) **9.4.5\*** Delete section.

(Del) **9.4.6** Delete section.

(Amd) **9.6.2.10.2** Smoke alarms shall receive their operating power as follows:

- (1) In buildings for which a building permit for new occupancy was issued on or after October 1, 1985, smoke alarms shall be powered by both alternating current (AC) and batteries (DC).
- (2) In buildings for which a building permit for new occupancy was issued on or after October 1, 1976, smoke alarms shall be powered by the household electrical service.

- (3) In buildings for which a building permit was issued prior to October 1, 1976, smoke alarms may be battery powered.

(Add) **9.6.3.5.7** When selective occupant notification is utilized in accordance with 9.6.3.6.2 or 9.6.3.6.3, the portions of the building that do not receive the initial notification of alarm shall be separated from areas of the immediate emergency and initial evacuation by construction having a fire resistance rating of at least 1 hour.

(Amd) **9.7.1.2**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Add) **9.7.1.5 Statutory Requirements.**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Add) **9.7.1.6** Buildings provided with standby electrical power for the purpose of continuing operations or occupancy shall provide standby power for any electric fire pump installed to provide an adequate water supply or minimum operating pressure to a required automatic sprinkler system, except that existing installations may be continued in service subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

Standby power in accordance with NFPA 70, National Electrical Code®, and NFPA 110, Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems, Type 60 shall be provided. The standby power system shall have a capacity and rating sufficient to supply all required equipment. Selective load pickup and load shedding shall be permitted in accordance with NFPA 70, National Electrical Code®.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

## Chapter 10

### Interior Finish, Contents, and Furnishings

(Amd) **10.2.4.1\* Textile Wall and Textile Ceiling Materials.** The use of textile materials on walls or ceilings shall comply with one of the following conditions:

- (1) Textile materials having a Class A rating (See 10.2.3.4) shall be permitted on the walls or ceilings of rooms or areas protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system.
- (2) Textile materials having a Class A rating (See 10.2.3.4) shall be permitted on partitions that do not exceed three-quarters of the floor-to-ceiling height or do not exceed 2440 mm (96 in.) in height, whichever is less.
- (3) Textile materials having a Class A rating (See 10.2.3.4) shall be permitted to extend not more than 1220 mm (48 in.) above the finished floor on ceiling-height walls and ceiling-height partitions.
- (4) Previously approved existing installations of textile material having a Class A rating (See 10.2.3.4) shall be permitted to be continued to be used.
- (5) Textile materials shall be permitted on walls and partitions where tested in accordance with NFPA 265, Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls. (See 10.2.3.7.)

(Amd) **10.2.4.2\* Expanded Vinyl Wall or Ceiling Coverings.** The use of expanded vinyl wall or ceiling coverings shall comply with one of the following conditions:

- (1) Materials having a Class A rating (See 10.2.3.4) shall be permitted on the walls or ceilings of rooms or areas protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system.
- (2) Materials having a Class A rating (See 10.2.3.4) shall be permitted on partitions that do not exceed three-quarters of the floor-to-ceiling height or do not exceed 2440 mm (96 in.) in height, whichever is less.
- (3) Materials having a Class A rating (See 10.2.3.4) shall be permitted to extend not more than 1220 mm (48 in.) above the finished floor on ceiling-height walls and ceiling-height partitions.
- (4) Existing installations of materials with the appropriate wall finish classification for the occupancy involved, and with classification in accordance with the provisions in 10.2.3.4, shall be permitted to be continued to be used.
- (5) Materials shall be permitted on walls and partitions where tested in accordance with NFPA 265, Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls. (See 10.2.3.7.)
- (6) Materials shall be permitted on walls, partitions and ceilings where tested in accordance with NFPA 286, Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth. (See 10.2.3.7.)

## **Chapter 11**

### **Special Structures and High-Rise Buildings**

(Amd) **11.7.3.4** Underground and limited access structures, and all areas and floor levels traversed in traveling to the exit discharge, shall be protected by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7, unless such structures meet one of the following criteria:

- (1) They have an occupant load of 50 or fewer persons in new underground or limited access portions of the structure.
- (2) They have an occupant load of 100 or fewer persons in existing underground or limited access portions of the structure.
- (3) The structure is a single-story underground or limited access structure that is permitted to have a single exit per Chapter 12 through Chapter 42.

(Del) **11.9.1.6.3** Delete section.

(Del) **11.10 Temporary Membrane Structures.** Delete section.

(Del) **11.11 Tents.** Delete section.

## **Chapter 12**

### **New Assembly Occupancies**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

## **Chapter 13**

### **Existing Assembly Occupancies**

(Del) **13.1.1.2** Delete section.

(Del) **13.1.1.4** Delete section.

(Del) **13.1.1.5** Delete section.

(Del) **13.1.6** Delete section.

(Amd) **Table 13.2.3.2 Capacity Factors**

No. of Seats	Clear Width per Seat Served			
	Stairs		Passageways, Ramps, and Doorways	
	Mm	in.	mm	in.
Unlimited	7.6 AB	0.3 AB	5.6 C	0.22 C

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Amd) **13.2.5.1.1** The common paths of travel shall be permitted for the first 9144 mm (360 in.) from any point where the common path serves any number of occupants, and for the first 23 m (75 ft) from any point where the common path serves not more than 50 occupants.

(Amd) **13.2.5.1.2** Dead-end corridors shall not exceed 6100 mm (240 in.), except that a dead-end corridor shall not be limited in length where the length of the dead-end corridor is less than 2.5 times the least width of the dead-end corridor.

(Amd) **13.2.5.6.3\* Minimum Aisle Width.** The minimum clear width of aisles shall be sufficient to provide egress capacity in accordance with 13.2.3.2 but shall not be less than the following:

- (1) 1065 mm (42 in.) for stairs having seating on each side unless otherwise permitted by the following:
  - (a) The minimum clear width required by 13.2.5.6.3(1) shall be permitted to be not less than 760 mm (30 in.) for catchment areas not having more than 60 seats.
  - (b) The minimum clear width required by 13.2.5.6.3(1) shall be permitted to be not less than 915 mm (36 in.) where an aisle does not serve more than 50 seats.
- (2) 915 mm (36 in.) for stairs having seating on only one side, or 760 mm (30 in.) for catchment areas having not more than 60 seats.
- (3) 510 mm (20 in.) between a handrail and seating or between a guardrail and seating where the aisle is subdivided by a handrail.
- (4) 1065 mm (42 in.) for level or ramped aisles having seating on both sides, unless otherwise permitted by the following:
  - (a) The minimum clear width required by 13.2.5.6.3(4) shall be not less than 760 mm (30 in.) where an aisle does not serve more than 14 seats.
  - (b) The minimum clear width required by 13.2.5.6.3(4) shall be not less than 915 mm (36 in.) where an aisle does not serve more than 50 seats.
- (5) 915 mm (36 in.) for level or ramped aisles having seating on only one side, or 760 mm (30 in.) where an aisle does not serve more than 14 seats.
- (6) 580 mm (23 in.) between a handrail or guardrail and seating where an aisle does not serve more than five rows on one side.

(Amd) **13.2.11.1 Guards and Railings: Boxes, Balconies, and Galleries.** Boxes, balconies and galleries shall meet the following criteria:

- (1) The fasciae of boxes, balconies and galleries shall rise not less than 660 mm (26 in.) above the adjacent floor or shall have substantial railings not less than 660 mm (26 in.) above the adjacent floor.
- (2) The height of the rail above footrests on the adjacent floor immediately in front of a row of seats shall be not less than 660 mm (26 in.), and the following also shall apply:

- (a) Railings at the ends of aisles shall be not less than 915 mm (36 in.) high for the full width of the aisle.
- (b) Railings at the end of aisles shall be not less than 915 mm (36 in.) high where steps occur.
- (3) Aisle accessways adjacent to orchestra pits and vomitories, and all cross aisles, shall be provided with railings not less than 660 mm (26 in.) above the adjacent floor.
- (4) The requirement of 13.2.11.1(3) shall not apply where the backs of seats located at the front of the aisle project 610 mm (24 in.) or more above the adjacent floor of the aisle.
- (5) Guardrails shall not be required on the audience side of stages, raised platforms, and other raised floor areas such as runways, ramps, and side stages used for entertainment or presentations.
- (6) Permanent guardrails shall not be required at vertical openings in the performance area of stages.
- (7) Guardrails shall not be required where the side of an elevated walking surface is required to be open for the normal functioning of special lighting or for access and use of other special equipment.

(Amd) **13.3.2.1.2**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Amd) **13.3.3.4** Screens on which pictures are projected shall comply with the requirements of Class A or Class B interior finish in accordance with 10.2 or NFPA 701 in accordance with 10.3.1, as applicable.

(Amd) **13.3.4.3.4** The announcement shall be made via an approved voice communication or public address system that is provided with an emergency power source and that is audible above the ambient noise level of the assembly occupancy.

(Add) **13.3.5.4** Buildings with occupant loads greater than 300 for which a building permit for new occupancy was issued on or after April 15, 1987 shall be protected by an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with section 9.7.1 as follows:

- (1) Throughout the story containing the assembly occupancy.
- (2) Throughout any story below the story containing the assembly occupancy.
- (3) In the case of an assembly occupancy located below the level of exit discharge, throughout any story intervening between this story and the level of exit discharge, including the level of exit discharge.

(Add) **13.3.5.5** The requirements of 13.3.5.4 shall not apply to the following:

- (1) Assembly occupancies used primarily for worship with fixed seating.
- (2) Assembly occupancies consisting of a single multi-purpose room less than 1,100 sq m (12,000 sq. ft.) and not used for exhibition or display.
- (3) Gymnasiums, skating rinks, swimming pools used exclusively for participant sport with no audience facilities for more than 300.

(Add) **13.3.5.6** Automatic sprinkler protection shall also be provided as required by 9.7.1.5.

(Amd) **13.3.6 Corridors.** Interior corridors and lobbies shall be separated from use areas by fire barriers having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour in accordance with 8.3, except under any of the following conditions:

- (1) Where assembly rooms served by the corridor or lobby have at least 50 per cent of their exit capacity discharging directly to the outside, independent of corridors and lobbies.
  - (2) When the building is protected throughout by an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 9.7.1.
  - (3) Where lobbies serve only one assembly area that meet the requirements of intervening rooms (See 7.5.1.2), such lobbies need not have a fire resistance rating.
  - (4) Construction for which a permit was issued prior to April 15, 1987.
- Openings in corridor partitions required to have a fire resistance rating shall be protected in accordance with 8.3.

(Amd) **13.4.5.7.6** This requirement shall not apply to proscenium fire curtains or water curtains complying with 13.4.5.7.6.1 through 13.4.5.7.6.3.

(Add) **13.4.5.7.6.1\* Proscenium Opening Protection.** The proscenium opening shall be protected by a fire curtain or an approved water curtain complying with NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems.

(Add) **13.4.5.7.6.2** The fire curtain or water curtain shall be designed to activate upon automatic detection of a fire and upon manual activation.

(Add) **13.4.5.7.6.3**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Amd) **13.4.5.12.1** Stages over 93 m<sup>2</sup> (1000 ft<sup>2</sup>) in area shall be equipped with 38-mm (1½-in.) hose connections for first aid fire fighting at each side of the stage.

(Amd) **13.4.8.3.2** An outdoor wooden grandstand unit shall not exceed 929 m<sup>2</sup> (10,000 ft<sup>2</sup>) in ground area or 61 m (200 ft) in length, and the following requirements also shall apply:

- (1) Grandstand units of the maximum size shall be placed not less than 6100 mm (240 in.) apart or shall be separated by walls of 1-hour fire resistance rating.
- (2) The number of grandstand units erected in any one group shall not exceed three.
- (3) Each group of grandstand units shall be separated from any other group by a wall of 2-hour fire resistance-rated construction extending 610 mm (24 in.) above the seat platforms or by an open space of not less than 15 m (50 ft).

(Del) **13.7 Operating Features.** Delete section.

## Chapter 14

### New Educational Occupancies

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

## Chapter 15

### Existing Educational Occupancies

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Add) **15.2.2.2.3.1** Access-controlled egress doors complying with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted in the means of egress on the entrance doors to buildings and to tenant

spaces. These doors shall not be secured from the egress side when the occupancy is open to the general public.

(Amd) **15.2.3.2 Minimum Corridor Width.** Exit access corridors shall have not less than 1830 mm (72 in.) of clear width, unless they serve an occupancy of 100 or less, then the exit access corridors shall have not less than 1120 mm (44 in.) of clear width.

(Amd) **15.2.4 Number of Exits.** Not less than two separate exits shall be as follows, except as permitted by 15.2.4.1:

- (1) Provided on every story.
- (2) Accessible from every part of every story and mezzanine.

(Add) **15.2.4.1** A one-story educational occupancy shall be permitted to have a single exit provided the occupancy has a maximum of 50 occupants and a maximum travel distance of 23 m (75 ft) to the exit.

(Amd) **15.2.5.2** No dead-end corridor shall exceed 6100 mm (240 in.), other than in buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised, automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7, in which case dead-end corridors shall not exceed 15 m (50 ft), or that a dead-end corridor shall not be limited in length where the length of the dead-end corridor is less than 2.5 times the least width of the dead-end corridor.

(Amd) **15.2.9.1** Emergency lighting shall be provided in accordance with section 7.9 unless otherwise permitted by either 15.2.9.2 or 15.2.9.3.

(Add) **15.2.9.3** Educational occupancies permitted to have a single means of egress in accordance with 15.2.4.1 shall not be required to have emergency lighting.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Amd) **15.2.11.1.2**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Amd) **15.3.2.1**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Amd) **15.3.5.3** Automatic sprinkler protection shall not be required where student occupancy exists below the level of exit discharge, provided that either of the following criteria are met:

- (1) Where every classroom has at least one exterior exit door at ground level.
- (2) Windows for rescue and ventilation shall be provided in accordance with 15.2.11.1.

(Add) **15.3.5.6** Automatic sprinkler protection shall also be provided as required by 9.7.1.5.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Add) **15.3.6.1** Self-closing devices may be omitted on doors between corridors and classrooms, except rooms or areas used as shops or laboratories, where the facility has a written and practiced fire exit drill policy which provides for the closing of all corridor doors upon evacuation, and where said policy provides for doors to classrooms not in use to be kept closed.

(Del) **15.7 Operating Features.** Delete section.

**Chapter 16**

**New Day-Care Occupancies**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**Chapter 17**

**Existing Day-Care Occupancies**

(Amd) **17.1.1.2** The requirements of 17.1 through 17.5 and 17.7 shall apply to existing day-care occupancies in which more than 12 clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s) for less than 24 hours per day. An existing day-care occupancy shall be permitted the option of meeting the requirements of Part III of this code in accordance with section 29-292-11e in lieu of Chapter 17. An existing day-care occupancy that meets the requirements of Part III shall be judged as meeting the requirements of Chapter 17.

(Amd) **17.1.1.3** The requirements of 17.1 (other than 17.1.6) and 17.4 through 17.7 shall apply to existing day-care homes as defined in 17.1.3. An existing day-care home shall be permitted the option of meeting the requirements of Part III of this code in accordance with section 29-292-11e in lieu of Chapter 17. An existing day-care home that meets the requirements of Part III shall be judged as meeting the requirements of Chapter 17.

(Amd) **17.1.4.3\* Conversions.** A conversion from a day-care home to a day-care occupancy with more than 12 clients shall be permitted only if the day-care occupancy conforms to the requirements of Part III of this code in accordance with section 29-292-11e.

(Amd) **Table 17.1.6 Location and Construction Type Limitations**

<b>Location of Day-Care Occupancy</b>	<b>Sprinklered Building</b>	<b>Construction Type</b>
1 story below LED	Yes	I(443), I(332), II(222), II(111), II(000), III(211), IV(2HH), V(111)
	No	I(443), I(332), II(222), II(111), III(211), IV(2HH), V(111)
Level of exit discharge	Yes	Any type
	No	Any type
1 story above LED	Yes	Any type
	No	I(443), I(332), II(222)
	No	II(111)*, III(211)*, V(111)*
2 stories above LED	Yes	I(443), I(332), II(222)
	Yes	II(111)*, III(211)*, V(111)*
	No	I(443), I(332), II(222)
≥3 stories above LED but not high-rise	Yes	I(443), I(332), II(222)
	Yes	II(111)*
	No	I(443), I(332), II(222)
High-rise	Yes	I(443), I(332), II(222)
	No	Not permitted

LED: Level of exit discharge.

\*Permitted only if clients capable of self-preservation.

(Add) **17.2.2.2.3.1** Access-controlled egress doors complying with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted in the means of egress on the entrance doors to buildings and to tenant spaces. These doors shall not be secured from the egress side when the occupancy is open to the general public.

(Amd) **17.2.5.2** No dead-end corridor shall exceed 6100 mm (240 in.), other than in buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised, automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7, in which case dead-end corridors shall not exceed 15 m (50 ft), or that a dead-end corridor shall not be limited in length where the length of the dead-end corridor is less than 2.5 times the least width of the dead-end corridor.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Amd) **17.3.2.1**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Add) **17.3.5.4** Automatic sprinkler protection shall also be provided as required by 9.7.1.5.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Add) **17.3.6.1** Self-closing devices may be omitted on doors between corridors and client activity rooms where the facility has a written and practiced fire exit drill policy which provides for the closing of all corridor doors upon evacuation, and where said policy provides for doors to client activity rooms not in use to be kept closed.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Add) **17.6.1.1.6** The requirements of 17.6 shall not apply to facilities located within residential living units or private dwellings and providing care, maintenance and supervision to not more than six children except that during the school year a maximum of three additional children who are in school full time shall be permitted for up to three hours before school and up to three hours after school. Such facilities are subject to the regulations adopted by the Connecticut Department of Public Health and are exempt from the requirements of this code.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Del) **17.6.1.7** Delete section.

(Del) **17.7 Operating Features.** Delete section.

## **Chapter 18**

### **New Health Care Occupancies**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

## **Chapter 19**

### **Existing Health Care Occupancies**

(Amd) **19.1.1.1\*** The requirements of this chapter shall apply to existing buildings or portions thereof currently occupied as health care occupancies, unless the State

Fire Marshal has determined equivalent safety has been provided in accordance with 1.4.

**(Del) 19.1.1.4 Additions, Conversions, Modernizations, Renovation, and Construction Operations.** Delete section.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

**(Amd) 19.2.2.5.4** Door openings in horizontal exits shall be protected by one of the following methods:

- (1) Such door openings shall be protected by a swinging door providing a clear width of not less than 810 mm (32 in.).
- (2) Such door openings shall be protected by a horizontal sliding door that complies with 7.2.1.14 and provides a clear width of not less than 810 mm (32 in.).
- (3) Such door openings shall be protected by an existing 865-mm (34-in.) swinging door.

**(Amd) 19.2.4.1** Not less than two exits of the types described in 19.2.2.2 through 19.2.2.10, remotely located from each other, shall be provided for each floor or fire section of the building, except that a single exit shall be permitted for a one-story building with a maximum occupant load of 10 persons and a maximum travel distance of 23 m (75 ft) to the exit.

**(Amd) 19.2.5.10\*** Existing dead-end corridors shall be permitted to continue in use if it is impractical and unfeasible to alter them so that exits are accessible in not less than two different directions from all points in aisles, passageways and corridors. A dead-end corridor shall not be limited in length where the length of the dead-end corridor is less than 2.5 times the least width of the dead-end corridor.

**(Amd) 19.2.9.1** Emergency lighting shall be provided in accordance with 7.9 unless otherwise permitted by 19.2.9.2.

**(Add) 19.2.9.2** Health care occupancies permitted to have a single means of egress in accordance with section 19.2.4.1 shall not be required to have emergency lighting.

**(Amd) 19.3.2.1.5**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

**(Add) 19.3.5.1.1** Automatic sprinkler protection shall also be provided as required by 9.7.1.5.

**(Del) 19.3.5.7** Delete section.

**(Amd) 19.3.6.5.2** The alternative requirements of 19.3.6.5.1 shall not apply where otherwise modified by the following:

- (1) Openings in smoke compartments containing patient bedrooms shall not be permitted to be installed in vision panels or doors without special protection.
- (2) For rooms protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 19.3.5.3, the aggregate area of openings per room shall not exceed 0.05 m<sup>2</sup> (0.55 ft<sup>2</sup>).

**(Del) 19.7 Operating Features.** Delete section.

## **Chapter 20**

### **New Ambulatory Health Care Occupancies**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

## **Chapter 21**

### **Existing Ambulatory Health Care Occupancies**

(Del) **21.1.1.4 Additions, Conversions, Modernizations, Renovation, and Construction Operations.** Delete section.

(Del) **21.1.6.7** Delete section.

(Add) **21.2.2.2.1** Access-controlled egress doors complying with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted in the means of egress on the entrance doors to buildings and to tenant spaces. These doors shall not be secured from the egress side when the occupancy is open to the general public.

(Amd) **21.2.4.1** Not less than two exits of the types described in 39.2.2 that are remotely located from each other shall be provided for each floor or fire section of the building, except that a single exit shall be permitted for a one-story building with a maximum occupant load of 10 persons and a maximum travel distance of 23 m (75 ft) to the exit.

(Amd) **21.2.9.1** Emergency lighting shall be provided in accordance with 7.9 unless otherwise permitted by 21.2.9.1.1.

(Add) **21.2.9.1.1** Ambulatory health care occupancies permitted to have a single means of egress in accordance with 21.2.4.1 shall not be required to have emergency lighting.

(Del) **21.3.5.3** Delete section.

(Del) **21.7 Operating Features.** Delete section.

## **Chapter 22**

### **New Detention and Correctional Occupancies**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

## **Chapter 23**

### **Existing Detention and Correctional Occupancies**

(Amd) **23.2.5.2\*** Existing dead-end corridors greater than 15 m (50 ft) are undesirable and shall be altered wherever possible so that exits are accessible in not less than two different directions from all points in aisles, passageways and corridors. A dead-end corridor shall not be limited in length where the length of the dead-end corridor is less than 2.5 times the least width of the dead-end corridor.

(Add) **23.3.2.1.1** The protection requirements of Table 23.3.2.1 shall apply to those boiler and fuel-fired heater rooms where any piece of equipment is over 400,000 Btu per hour input.

(Add) **23.3.5.1.1** Automatic sprinkler protection shall also be provided as required by 9.7.1.5.

(Del) **23.3.5.4** Delete section.

(Del) **23.7 Operating Features.** Delete section.

## **Chapter 24**

### **One- and Two-Family Dwellings**

(Amd) **24.1.1.1\*** The requirements of this chapter shall apply to existing one- and two-family dwellings, which shall include those buildings containing not more than two dwelling units in which each dwelling unit is occupied by members of a single family with not more than six outsiders, if any, accommodated in rented rooms, except those occupancies classified as health care, residential board and care or detention and correctional.

Buildings which contain a maximum of two dwelling units and no other occupancies are specifically exempted by section 29-292 of the Connecticut General Statutes from the jurisdiction of this code, except for the specific smoke detection provisions set forth in 24.3.4.

(Amd) **24.1.2.2** No dwelling unit may have its sole means of escape through another dwelling unit or other occupancy.

(Add) **24.1.2.2.1** Where one or two dwelling units are present in a building containing another occupancy, each dwelling shall be provided with a primary means of escape in accordance with 24.2.2.2. If the primary means of escape consists of an interior stairway, the stairway shall be separated by at least 1/2-hour fire barriers with all openings protected by self-closing doors of an equivalent rating.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Amd) **24.3.4.3** Residential buildings designed to be occupied by one family for which a building permit for new occupancy was issued prior to October 1, 1978 are not required to comply with 24.3.4.

## **Chapter 25**

### **Reserved**

## **Chapter 26**

### **Lodging or Rooming Houses and Bed and Breakfasts**

(Amd) **26.1.1.1\*** The requirements of this chapter shall apply to existing buildings or portions thereof that do not qualify as a one- or two-family dwelling that provide sleeping accommodations for a total of 16 or fewer persons on either a transient or permanent basis, with or without meals, but without separate cooking facilities for individual occupants except as provided in Chapter 24.

(Amd) **26.2.2.2** Where an interior stair connects the street floor with the story next above or below only, but not with both, the interior stair shall be required to be enclosed only on the street floor. In bed and breakfasts, this exception shall not apply to stairs below the street floor.

(Add) **26.2.3.7** Access-controlled egress doors complying with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted in the means of egress on the entrance doors to buildings and to tenant spaces.

(Add) **26.2.4 Illumination.** The primary means of escape within bed and breakfasts shall be provided with illumination in accordance with 7.8, unless illumination is provided upon activation of the fire alarm system or loss of power. The foot-candle values of illumination provided shall be as required by 7.9.2.1.

(Add) **26.3.1.1.4** In existing lodging or rooming houses, two or fewer stories in height, and in bed and breakfasts, stair enclosures shall not be required for levels at and above the street floor level when the building is provided with an approved household fire warning system in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 72®, National Fire Alarm Code®. This system shall consist of a control unit with smoke detectors, a manual fire alarm box on each floor level, and occupant notification with a heat detector installed in the kitchen. The kitchen shall also be separated by 1/2-hour fire-resistive construction, or shall be protected by a limited area sprinkler system, or the range top shall be protected by a listed residential range top extinguisher unit.

(Amd) **26.3.3.5.3** Each lodging or rooming house shall install a smoke alarm which, when activated, shall provide an approved visible alarm suitable to warn occupants in at least one room.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Add) **26.3.5.4** Automatic sprinkler protection shall also be provided as required by 9.7.1.5.

(Add) **26.3.5.5** Portable fire extinguishers shall be required only in kitchens of bed and breakfasts. These portable fire extinguishers shall be installed and maintained in accordance with 9.7.4.1, unless the range top is protected by a listed residential range top extinguisher unit.

## **Chapter 27**

### **Reserved**

## **Chapter 28**

### **New Hotels and Dormitories**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

## **Chapter 29**

### **Existing Hotels and Motels**

(Amd) **29.1.1.1** The requirements of this chapter shall apply to existing buildings or portions thereof currently occupied as hotel or motel occupancies.

(Del) **29.1.1.2** Delete section.

(Amd) **29.1.3 Definitions.** Terms applicable to this chapter are defined in Chapter 3 of this code and include the terms in the list that follows:

(1) Guest Room. See 3.3.100.

- (2) Guest Suite. See 3.3.101.
- (3) Hotel. See 3.3.113.

(Add) **29.2.2.2.3.1** Access-controlled egress doors complying with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted in the means of egress on the entrance doors to buildings and to tenant spaces.

(Amd) **29.2.4.1** In buildings other than those complying with 29.2.4.2, not less than two exits shall be provided from every floor, including floors below the level of exit discharge and occupied for public purposes.

(Amd) **29.2.4.2** Buildings of four stories or less protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 29.3.5, with not more than four guest rooms or guest suites per floor, shall be permitted to have a single exit under the following conditions:

- (1) The stairway is completely enclosed or separated by barriers having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour in accordance with 8.3.
- (2) The stairway does not serve more than one-half of a story below the level of exit discharge.
- (3) All corridors serving as access to exits have not less than a 1-hour fire resistance rating.
- (4) The travel distance from the entrance door of any guest room or guest suite to an exit does not exceed 10.7 m (35 ft).
- (5) Horizontal and vertical separation with a fire rating of not less than 1/2 hour is provided between guest rooms or guest suites.

(Amd) **29.2.5.5** Dead-end corridors shall not exceed 50 ft (15 m), except that a dead-end corridor shall not be limited in length where the length of the dead-end corridor is less than 2.5 times the least width of the dead-end corridor.

(Amd) **29.3.2.2.2** The areas described in Table 29.3.2.2.2 shall be protected as indicated, except that residential-type heating appliances such as domestic hot water heaters, domestic furnaces or domestic boilers may be unenclosed when located within an individual guest room or suite serving only that room or suite that is separated from all adjacent rooms or suites by construction having at least a 1/2-hour fire resistance rating.

(Amd) **Table 29.3.2.2.2 Hazardous Area Protection**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Amd) **29.3.4.4 Detection.**

(Add) **29.3.4.4.1** A corridor smoke detection system in accordance with 9.6 shall be provided, unless otherwise permitted by either of the following:

- (1) Where each guest room has direct exit to the outside of the building and the building is not over 3 stories in height.
- (2) In buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 29.3.5.

(Del) **29.3.4.5.1**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Del) **29.3.4.5.2** Delete section.

(Amd) **29.3.5.1** An approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system shall be provided as required by 9.7.1.5.

(Del) **29.3.5.7** Delete section.

(Amd) **29.3.6.7** Transoms, louvers or transfer grilles shall be prohibited in walls or doors of exit access corridors, unless meeting 29.3.6.7.1.

(Del) **29.3.6.7.2** Delete section.

(Del) **29.3.6.7.3** Delete section.

(Del) **29.7 Operating Features.** Delete section.

### **Chapter 30**

#### **New Apartment Buildings**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

### **Chapter 31**

#### **Existing Apartment and Dormitory Buildings**

(Amd) **31.1.1.1** The requirements of this chapter shall apply to existing buildings or portions thereof currently occupied as apartment or dormitory occupancies. In addition, the building shall meet the requirements of one of the following options:

- (1) Option 1 — Buildings without fire suppression or detection systems.
- (2) Option 2 — Buildings provided with a complete automatic fire detection and notification system.
- (3) Option 3 — Buildings provided with automatic sprinkler protection in selected areas.
- (4) Option 4 — Buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

(Add) **31.1.1.3** All buildings containing three or more individual living units shall be classified as apartment buildings, except where the building and living unit arrangement is in accordance with items numbered (1) through (4) of this section, then the entire building shall be exempt from the requirements of this chapter and the individual living units need only comply with the requirements for smoke alarms in 31.3.4.5 and each living unit shall be treated as a single family home for the purposes of section 29-305 of the Connecticut General Statutes:

- (1) Residential buildings containing three or more individual living units, in which the living units are arranged so that no living unit is located either above or below another living unit.
- (2) Each living unit has at least one independent exit, serving that unit only which leads directly to the exterior of the building in one of the following manners:
  - (a) An exit door opening directly to the street or yard at ground level.
  - (b) An outside stair leads directly to the street or yard at ground level.
  - (c) An interior stair that is part of the living unit served that leads directly to the street or yard at ground level.
- (3) Each living unit is separated from the adjoining unit by vertical fire barriers having at least a 1-hour fire resistance rating. Such walls shall extend from the lowest floor slab to the underside of the highest roof deck and shall be continuous through all spaces below the living unit such as basements and

crawl spaces and all areas above the living unit, such as attics or other concealed spaces.

- (4) There are no spaces within the confines of the building's exterior perimeter walls that are subject to common occupant usage including, but not limited to, corridors, hallways, laundry rooms, furnace or utility rooms, storage areas or recreation areas.

(Amd) **31.1.2.3** Multiple dwelling units shall be permitted to be located above a nonresidential occupancy only where one of the following conditions exists:

- (1) Where the dwelling units of the residential occupancy and exits therefrom are separated from the nonresidential occupancy by construction having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour.
- (2) Where the nonresidential occupancy is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.
- (3) Where the dwelling units are located above a nonresidential occupancy that is protected by an automatic fire detection system in accordance with 9.6.

(Add) **31.1.3.3 Dormitory.** See 3.3.48.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Add) **31.2.2.2.3.1** Access-controlled egress doors complying with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted in the means of egress on the entrance doors to buildings and to tenant spaces.

(Amd) **31.2.4.2** Any dwelling unit shall be permitted to have a single exit, provided that one of the following criteria is met:

- (1) The dwelling unit has an exit door opening directly to the street or yard at ground level.
- (2) The dwelling unit has direct access to an outside stair complying with 7.2.2.
- (3) The dwelling unit has direct access to an interior stair that serves only that unit and is separated from all other portions of the building by fire barriers having not less than a 1-hour fire resistance rating with no opening therein.

(Amd) **31.2.4.3** Any building of four stories or less protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 31.3.5.3 shall be permitted to have a single exit, provided the following conditions are met:

- (1) The stairway is separated from the rest of the building by barriers having not less than a 1-hour fire resistance rating in accordance with 8.3.
- (2) The stairway does not serve more than one-half of a story below the level of exit discharge.
- (3) All corridors serving as access to exits have not less than a 1/2-hour fire resistance rating.
- (4) There is not more than 15 m (50 ft) of travel distance from the entrance door of any dwelling unit to an exit.
- (5) Horizontal and vertical separation with a fire rating of not less than 1/2 hour is provided between dwelling units.

(Amd) **31.2.4.4** Any building of three stories or less in its entirety shall be permitted to have a single exit, provided the following conditions are met:

- (1) The stairway is separated from the rest of the building by barriers having not less than a 1-hour fire resistance rating in accordance with 8.3.

- (2) The stairway does not serve more than one-half of a story below the level of exit discharge.
- (3) All corridors serving as access to exits have not less than a 1/2 hour fire resistance rating.
- (4) The travel distance from the entrance door of any dwelling to an exit does not exceed 15 m (50 ft).
- (5) Horizontal and vertical separation with a fire rating of not less than 1/2 hour is provided between dwelling units.

(Amd) **31.2.5.4** Dead-end corridors shall not exceed 15 m (50 ft), except that a dead-end corridor shall not be limited in length where the length of the dead-end corridor is less than 2.5 times the least width of the dead-end corridor.

(Add) **31.3.2.1.1.1** Residential-type heating appliances such as domestic hot water heaters, domestic furnaces or domestic boilers may be unenclosed when located within an individual living unit and serving that living unit only.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Add) **31.3.2.1.1.2**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Del) **31.3.4.3.5** Delete section.

(Amd) **31.3.4.5.1** Approved single-station smoke alarms shall be installed in accordance with 9.6.2.10, outside every sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms and on all levels of the dwelling unit, including basements.

(Del) **31.3.4.5.2** Delete section.

(Amd) **31.3.5.6** Buildings using Option 3 shall be provided with the following:

- (1) Automatic sprinklers in the corridor along the corridor ceiling.
- (2) An automatic sprinkler within any dwelling unit that opens into the corridor, with such sprinkler positioned over the center of the door.

(Amd) **31.3.5.10** All high-rise buildings as required by 9.7.1.5, shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 31.3.5.3.

(Del) **31.3.5.10.1** Delete section.

(Del) **31.3.5.10.2** Delete section.

(Del) **31.3.5.10.3** Delete section.

(Del) **31.3.5.11** Delete section.

(Amd) **31.3.6.6** Spaces shall be permitted to be unlimited in area and open to the corridor, provided that the following criteria are met:

- (1) The spaces are not used for dwelling units or hazardous areas.
- (2) The building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 31.3.5.3.
- (3) The space does not obstruct access to required exits.

(Del) **31.7 Operating Features.** Delete section.

**Chapter 32****New Residential Board and Care Occupancies**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**Chapter 33****Existing Residential Board and Care Occupancies**

(Del) **33.1.1.2\*** Delete section.

(Del) **33.1.1.4 Conversion.** Delete section.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Add) **33.2.2.4.8** Stairs shall be permitted to be open at the topmost story only where all of the following are met:

- (1) The building shall have three or fewer stories.
- (2) The building shall contain prompt or slow evacuation capability facilities.
- (3) The building shall be protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.2.3.5.
- (4) The entire primary means of escape of which the stairs are a part shall be separated from all lower stories.

(Amd) **33.2.2.5.6.1** Delayed egress locks complying with 7.2.1.6.1 shall be permitted. A building occupant shall not be required to pass through more than one door equipped with a delayed egress lock before entering an exit.

(Add) **33.2.2.5.6.2** Access-controlled egress doors complying with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted in the means of egress on the entrance doors to buildings and to tenant spaces.

(Amd) **33.2.3.4.3.1** Approved smoke alarms shall be provided in accordance with 9.6.2.10.

(Del) **33.2.3.4.3.5** Delete section.

(Del) **33.2.3.4.3.6** Delete section.

(Add) **33.3.2.2.2.1** Where permitted by 33.3.2.2.2, access-controlled egress doors complying with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted in the means of egress on the entrance doors to buildings and to tenant spaces.

(Amd) **33.3.2.5.4** Dead-end corridors shall not exceed 15 m (50 ft), except that a dead-end corridor shall not be limited in length where the length of the dead-end corridor is less than 2.5 times the least width of the dead-end corridor.

(Amd) **33.3.2.6.2** Travel distance from the door within a room, suite, or living unit to a corridor door shall not exceed 38 m (125 ft) in buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.3.3.5.

(Amd) **33.3.3.2.2**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Amd) **33.3.3.4.7 Smoke Alarms.** Smoke alarms shall be provided in accordance with 33.3.3.4.7.1.

(Del) **33.3.3.4.7.2** Delete section.

(Del) **33.3.3.4.7.3** Delete section.

(Add) **33.3.3.5.2.1** Automatic sprinkler protection installed in accordance with 33.3.3.5 shall also be provided as required by 9.7.1.5.

(Del) **33.3.3.5.6** Delete section.

(Del) **33.7 Operating Features.** Delete section.

**Chapter 34**

**Reserved**

**Chapter 35**

**Reserved**

**Chapter 36**

**New Mercantile Occupancies**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

**Chapter 37**

**Existing Mercantile Occupancies**

(Amd) **37.1.2.2.1** The fire barrier separating parking structures from a building classified as a mercantile occupancy shall be a fire barrier having a fire resistance rating of not less than 2 hours, or 1 hour when both structures are protected throughout by an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1).

(Amd) **37.2.2.2.5** Access-controlled egress doors complying with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted in the means of egress on the entrance doors to buildings and to tenant spaces. The entrance doors shall not be secured from the egress side when the occupancy is open to the general public.

(Amd) **37.2.4 Number of Exits.**

(Add) **37.2.4.1**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Add) **37.2.4.2** Exit access required by 37.2.4.1(3) shall be permitted to include a single exit access path for the distances permitted as common paths of travel by 37.2.5.3.

(Add) **37.2.4.3** A single means of egress shall be permitted in a Class C mercantile occupancy, provided the travel distance to the exit or to a mall does not exceed 23 m (75 ft).

(Add) **37.2.4.4** A single means of egress shall be permitted in a Class C mercantile occupancy, provided the travel distance to the exit or to a mall does not exceed 30 m (100 ft), and the story on which the occupancy is located and all communicating levels that are traversed to reach the exit or mall are protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1).

(Add) **37.2.4.5** A single means of egress to an exit or to a mall shall be permitted from a mezzanine within any Class A, Class B or Class C mercantile occupancy,

provided that the common path of travel does not exceed 23 m (75 ft), or does not exceed 30 m (100 ft) if protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1).

(Add) **37.2.4.6** A single exit shall be permitted for a maximum two-story single tenant space/building that has a maximum area per floor of 160 m<sup>2</sup> (1,500 ft<sup>2</sup>) and is protected throughout by an automatic fire detection system that includes smoke detection in all occupied spaces and heat detection in hazardous and unoccupied areas. Each occupied room on the second floor of the space/building shall be provided with a secondary means of escape in accordance with 24.2.2.3. The total travel to the outside shall not exceed 23 m (75 ft).

(Amd) **37.2.5.2\*** Dead-end corridors shall not exceed 15 m (50 ft), except that a dead-end corridor shall not be limited in length where the length of the dead-end corridor is less than 2.5 times the least width of the dead-end corridor.

(Amd) **37.2.6.2** In buildings not complying with 37.2.6.1, the travel distance shall not exceed 61 m (200 ft).

(Amd) **37.3.2.1.1**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Amd) **37.3.3.2.1** Interior wall and ceiling finish materials complying with 10.2 shall be Class A or B. Class C interior finish materials shall be permitted within rooms and spaces enclosed by partitions.

(Amd) **37.3.5.2** Automatic sprinkler protection shall also be provided as required by 9.7.1.5.

(Del) **37.3.5.3** Delete section.

(Amd) **37.3.6 Corridors.** Where access to exits is limited to corridors, such corridors shall be separated from use areas by fire barriers having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour in accordance with 8.3, except under any of the following conditions:

- (1) Where exits are available from an open floor area.
- (2) Within a space occupied by a single tenant.
- (3) When the building is protected throughout by an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 9.7.1.
- (4) Building construction for which a permit was issued prior to April 15, 1987. Openings in corridor partitions required to have a fire resistance rating shall be protected in accordance with 8.3.

(Amd) **37.4.4.4.1 General.** Mall buildings shall be provided with a fire alarm system in accordance with 9.6.

(Amd) **37.4.4.4.3.1 Occupant Notification.** During all times that the mall building is occupied, the required fire alarm system, once initiated, shall perform one of the following:

- (1) It shall activate a general alarm in accordance with 9.6.3 throughout the mall building.
- (2) Positive alarm sequence in accordance with 9.6.3.4 shall be permitted.
- (3) It shall activate an alarm signal in a continuously attended location for the purpose of initiating emergency action by personnel trained to respond to emergencies. Emergency action shall be initiated by means of live voice

public address system announcements originating from the attended location where the alarm signal is received. The live public address system shall be permitted to be used for other announcements, provided the emergency action use takes precedence over any other use.

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Del) **37.4.5.6** Delete section.

(Del) **37.7 Operating Features.** Delete section.

### **Chapter 38**

#### **New Business Occupancies**

(Del) **Delete Chapter.**

### **Chapter 39**

#### **Existing Business Occupancies**

(Amd) **39.1.2.2.1** The fire barrier separating parking structures from a building classified as a business occupancy shall be a fire barrier having a fire resistance rating of not less than 2 hours, or 1 hour when both structures are protected throughout by an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1).

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Amd) **39.2.2.2.5** Access-controlled egress doors complying with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted in the means of egress on the entrance doors to buildings and to tenant spaces. The entrance doors shall not be secured from the egress side when the occupancy is open to the general public.

(Amd) **39.2.4.1**

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Amd) **39.2.4.2** Exit access as required by 39.2.4.1(3) shall be permitted to include a single exit access path for the distances permitted for common paths of travel by 39.2.5.3.

(Add) **39.2.4.3** A single exit shall be permitted for a room or area with a total occupant load of fewer than 100 persons, provided that the following criteria are met:

- (1) The exit shall discharge directly to the outside at the level of exit discharge for the building.
- (2) The total distance of travel from any point, including travel within the exit, shall not exceed 30 m (100 ft).
- (3) Such travel shall be on the same floor level or, if traversing of stairs is necessary, such stairs shall not exceed 4570 mm (180 in.) in height, and the stairs shall be provided with complete enclosures to separate them from any other part of the building, with no door openings therein. A communicating door shall be permitted in the exit stair enclosure at the level of exit discharge if the floor level of the communicating opening is protected throughout by either an automatic sprinkler system or fire detection system consisting of smoke detection that provides an alarm on the floor level served by the single exit.

- (4) A single outside stair in accordance with 7.2.2 shall be permitted to serve all floors within the 4570 mm (180 in.) vertical travel limitation.

(Add) **39.2.4.4** Any business occupancy not exceeding three stories, and not exceeding an occupant load of 30 people per floor, shall be permitted a single separate exit to each floor, provided the following criteria are met:

- (1) This arrangement shall be permitted only where the total travel distance to the outside of the building does not exceed 30 m (100 ft) and where the exit is enclosed in accordance with 7.1.3.2, serves no other levels, and discharges directly to the outside. A communicating door shall be permitted in the exit stair enclosure at the level of exit discharge if the floor level of the communicating opening is protected throughout by either an automatic sprinkler system or fire detection system consisting of smoke detection that provides an alarm on the floor level served by the single exit.
- (2) A single outside stair in accordance with 7.2.2 shall be permitted to serve all floors.

(Add) **39.2.4.5** A single means of egress shall be permitted from a mezzanine within a business occupancy, provided that the common path of travel does not exceed 23 m (75 ft), or 30 m (100 ft) if protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1).

(Add) **39.2.4.6** A single exit shall be permitted for a maximum two-story single tenant space/building that is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1) and where the total travel to the outside does not exceed 30 m (100 ft).

(Add) **39.2.4.7** A single exit shall be permitted for a maximum two-story single tenant space/building that has a maximum area per floor of 160 m<sup>2</sup> (1,500 ft<sup>2</sup>) and is protected throughout by an automatic fire detection system that includes smoke detection in all occupied spaces and heat detection in hazardous and unoccupied areas. Each occupied room on the second floor of the space/building shall be provided with a secondary means of escape in accordance with 24.2.2.3. The total travel to the outside shall not exceed 23 m (75 ft).

(Amd) **39.2.5.2\*** Dead-end corridors shall not exceed 15 m (50 ft), except that a dead-end corridor shall not be limited in length where the length of the dead-end corridor is less than 2.5 times the least width of the dead-end corridor.

(Amd) **39.3.2.1\***

See the 2009 Amendment to the 2005 CT State Fire Safety Code.

(Amd) **39.3.5.1 Extinguishment Requirements.** Automatic sprinkler protection shall also be provided as required by 9.7.1.5.

(Amd) **39.3.6. Corridors.** Where access to exits is limited to corridors, such corridors shall be separated from use areas by fire barriers having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour in accordance with 8.3, except under any of the following conditions:

- (1) Where exits are available from an open floor area.
- (2) Within a space occupied by a single tenant.
- (3) When the building is protected throughout by an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 9.7.1.

(4) Buildings constructed Building construction for which a building permit was issued prior to September 1, 1981.

Openings in corridor partitions required to have a fire resistance rating shall be protected in accordance with 8.3.

(Del) **39.7 Operating Features.** Delete section.

## Chapter 40

### Industrial Occupancies

(Amd) **40.1.1.1** The requirements of this chapter shall apply to existing industrial occupancies. Pursuant to the requirements of section 29-292 of the Connecticut General Statutes, the requirements of this chapter shall not apply to buildings, or portions thereof, utilized for the manufacture of products or goods.

(Amd) **40.2.4.1** The number of means of egress shall comply with either 40.2.4.1.1, 40.2.4.1.2 or 40.2.4.1.3.

(Amd) **40.2.4.1.2** A single means of egress shall be permitted from any story or section in low and ordinary hazard industrial occupancies, provided the following limits are not exceeded:

- (1) One story, 30 occupants and 100 ft (30 m) maximum travel distance.
- (2) Two story, 30 occupants and 75 ft (23 m) maximum travel distance.

(Add) **40.2.4.1.3** In low and ordinary hazard industrial occupancies existing prior to May 7, 2000, a single means of egress shall be permitted from any story or section, provided that the exit can be reached within the distance permitted as a common path of travel.

(Amd) **40.2.5 Arrangement of Means of Egress.** Means of egress, arranged in accordance with section 7.5, shall not exceed that provided by Table 40.2.5, except that a dead-end corridor shall not be limited in length where the length of the dead-end corridor is less than 2.5 times the least width of the dead-end corridor.

(Amd) **40.3.5** Automatic sprinkler protection shall also be provided as required by 9.7.1.5.

(Amd) **40.4 Special Provisions; High-Rise Buildings.** Automatic sprinkler protection shall also be provided as required by 9.7.1.5 and 11.8.2.1.

## Chapter 41

### Reserved

## Chapter 42

### Storage Occupancies

(Amd) **42.1.1.1** The requirements of this chapter shall apply to existing storage occupancies.

(Amd) **42.2.4.1** The number of means of egress shall comply with 42.2.4.1(1), 42.2.4.1(2), 42.2.4.1(3) or 42.2.4.1(4).

- (1) In low and ordinary hazard storage occupancies, a single means of egress shall be permitted from any story or section provided the following limits are not exceeded:

- (a) One story, 30 occupants and 100 ft (30 m) maximum travel distance; or
- (b) Two story, 30 occupants and 75 ft (23 m) maximum travel distance.
- (2) In low hazard storage occupancies existing prior to May 7, 2000, a single means of egress shall be permitted from any story or section.
- (3) In ordinary hazard storage occupancies existing prior to May 7, 2000, a single means of egress shall be permitted from any story or section, provided that the exit can be reached within the distance permitted as a common path of travel.
- (4) All buildings or structures not complying with 42.2.4.1(1) 42.2.4.1(2) or 42.2.4.1(3) and used for storage, and every section thereof considered separately, shall have not less than two separate means of egress as remotely located from each other as practicable.

(Amd) **42.2.5.1** Means of egress, arranged in accordance with 7.5, shall not exceed that provided by Table 42.2.5.1, except that a dead-end corridor shall not be limited in length where the length of the dead-end corridor is less than 2.5 times the least width of the dead-end corridor.

(Amd) **42.2.6\* Travel Distance to Exits.** Travel distance, measured in accordance with 7.6, shall not exceed that provided by Table 42.2.6, except existing low hazard storage shall have no limits.

(Amd) **Table 42.2.6 Maximum Travel Distance to Exits**

Level of Protection	Low Hazard Storage Occupancy	Ordinary Hazard Storage Occupancy	High Hazard Storage Occupancy
Protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	122 m (400 ft)	122 m (400 ft)	30 m (100 ft)
Not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)	91 m (300 ft)	61 m (200 ft)	23 m (75 ft)
Flammable and combustible liquid products stored and protected in accordance with NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code.	Not applicable	Not applicable	46 m (150 ft)

(Amd) **42.3.5** Automatic sprinkler protection shall also be provided as required by 9.7.1.5.

(Amd) **42.8.3.5** Automatic sprinkler protection shall also be provided as required by 9.7.1.5.

(Add) **42.8.3.5.1** When open-air parking structures, or open-air facilities are located within mixed occupancy buildings they shall be protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system when the other occupancy requires such protection throughout the building, unless the provisions of 42.8.3.5.2 are met.

(Add) **42.8.3.5.2** Those portions of a building deemed “open-air parking” shall not be required to be protected by automatic sprinklers if all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) Used only for the parking or storage of passenger motor vehicles designed to carry not more than nine persons.
- (2) There are no provisions for vehicle repair or fuel dispensing.
- (3) The open parking structure and other occupancy shall be separated, both horizontally and vertically, by fire resistive separation assemblies having at least a 2-hour fire resistance rating and may have openings as permitted by the exceptions to 37.1.2.2 and 39.1.2.2.
- (4) Means of egress for the other occupancy shall be separated from the parking area by fire barriers having at least a 2-hour fire resistance rating.

(Adopted effective December 31, 2005)

**Secs. 29-292-22e—29-292-25e.**

Repealed, October 2, 2012.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Pages 65–86 of Section 29-292 are left blank by the repeal of Sections 29-292-22e through 29-292-25e on October 2, 2012, and are purposely omitted.*

**2009 AMENDMENT  
TO THE 2005 CT STATE FIRE SAFETY CODE**

**NOTES:**

*With respect to sections of the adopted referenced standards that were changed, the following applies:*

*A section or subsection preceded by “AMD” indicates the substitution of this provision in the adopted referenced standard.*

*A section or subsection preceded by “DEL” indicates the deletion of this provision from the adopted referenced standard.*

*A section or subsection preceded by “ADD” indicates the addition of this provision to the adopted referenced standard.*

**PART I ~ ADMINISTRATION****29-292-1e. The Connecticut State Fire Safety Code: Title and Applicability**

- (a) The regulations of the Department of Public Safety, sections 29-292-1e to 29-292-21e, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies and their adopted standards, shall be known as the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code, hereinafter referred to as “the code” or “this code”.
- (1) Severability. If a section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this code is, for any reason, held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this code.
  - (2) Validity. In the event any part or provision of this code is held to be illegal or void, this shall not have the effect of making void or illegal any of the other parts or provisions hereof, which are determined to be legal; and it shall be presumed that this code would have been adopted without such illegal or invalid parts or provisions.
  - (3) Provisions in excess of code requirements. Nothing in this code shall be construed to prohibit a better type of building construction, an additional means of egress, or an otherwise safer condition than that specified by the minimum requirements of this code.
- (b) Sections 29-292-1e to 29-292-21e, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies shall apply to all buildings and areas adjacent thereto except premises used for manufacturing.

The provisions of the code shall only apply to detached private dwellings occupied by one or two families and townhouses with respect to smoke alarms and carbon monoxide detectors as specified by the State Building Code.

Buildings designed, constructed and occupied in accordance with the provisions of the International Residential Code® shall be deemed single-family dwellings for the application of this code and section 29-305 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

- (c) The provisions of sections 29-292-1e to 29-292-21e, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies shall only apply to temporary tents, temporary portable shelters and temporary tension-membrane structures as defined in Section 2401.2 of section 29-292-17e of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies to the extent called for by the regulations adopted under the authority of section 29-140 of the Connecticut General Statutes, known as the Connecticut Tent and Portable Shelter Code.
- (d) The provisions of sections 29-292-1e to 29-292-21e, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies shall not apply to portable grandstand and bleachers providing seating for fewer than 100 persons located outside of a building.
- (e) The provisions of sections 29-292-1e to 29-292-21e, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies shall not apply to any federal agency performing construction or operating on federally owned land or on leased land totally under the control of the federal government.

#### **29-292-3e. Authority Having Jurisdiction**

- (a) For the purposes of the regulations adopted by reference under section 29-292 of the Connecticut General Statutes, the authority having jurisdiction shall mean the State Fire Marshal regarding the proper administration, application, interpretation and modification of the requirements contained within sections 29-292-1e to 29-292-21e, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.
- (b) The local fire marshal shall make the initial determination concerning compliance with sections 29-292-1e to 29-292-21e, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, except as expressly provided in the wording of a section or in subsection (c) of this section. A decision of a local fire marshal may be appealed to the State Fire Marshal as provided in subsection (a) of 29-292-3e.

- (c) The State Fire Marshal shall make the determination concerning compliance with sections 29-292-1e to 29-292-21e, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies on state-owned property.
- (d) A decision of the local fire marshal or State Fire Marshal may be appealed to the Codes and Standards Committee in accordance with section 29-309 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

**29-292-7e. Inspections**

- (a) Each local fire marshal, the State Fire Marshal and their respective designees shall conduct inspections as prescribed in section 29-305 of the Connecticut General Statutes of buildings and facilities regulated by sections 29-292-1e to 29-292-21e, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies within their jurisdictions.
- (b) Each local fire marshal, the State Fire Marshal and their respective designees may conduct inspections as often as may be necessary during the construction of new buildings, structures or additions, and during the course of renovations, alterations or modernizations for the purpose of satisfying themselves that all work is in accordance with the approved plans, specifications and this Code.
- (c) The minimum requirements for the frequency of inspections as prescribed in section 29-305 of the Connecticut General Statutes shall be as follows:
  - (1) Annual inspections for the occupancy classifications, all R Residential, A-1, A-2, E, H-1, I-1.
  - (2) Inspections every two years for the occupancy classifications, A-3, H-2, I-2, I-3, I-4, B-Medical, B-College.
  - (3) Inspections every three years for occupancy classifications B, H-3, M, S-1, A-4, A-5.
  - (4) Inspections every four years for the occupancy classifications, F-1, F-2, H-4, H-5, S-2, U.

**29-292-10e. Application**

- (a) The provisions of Part I and Part II of this code shall apply to all occupancies and uses located within a building or structure.
- (b) For building permit applications made on or after the effective date of this code, the provisions of Part III of this code shall apply to:
  - (1) The design and construction of new buildings and structures, and

- (2) Buildings undergoing repairs, alterations and additions, and
  - (3) Buildings and structures undergoing a change of occupancy or use as specified in section 29-292-11e of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.
  - (4) For existing occupancies subject to an abatement order for violations of Part IV of this code, only new fire protection, electrical and mechanical system work shall be subject to the requirements of Part III.
- (c) The provisions of Part IV of this code shall only apply to existing occupancies and uses located within existing buildings and structures.

**PART II ~ GENERAL**

**Sec. 29-292-13e. Referenced Publications**

The documents or portions thereof listed in this section are referenced within this code and shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the extent called for by this code.

The Connecticut State Fire Safety Code recognizes that it is sometimes impractical to continually upgrade existing buildings or installations to comply with all the requirements of the following referenced publications. Existing buildings or installations that do not comply with the provisions of the following referenced publications shall be permitted to be continued in service, provided the lack of conformity with these standards does not present a serious hazard to occupants as determined by the authority having jurisdiction.

<b>ICC</b>	International Code Council, Inc. 4051 W. Flossmoor Rd. Country Club Hills, IL 60478-5795
<b><i>Standard reference number</i></b>	<b><i>Title</i></b>
ICC/ANSI A117.1—03	Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities
ICC 300—02	ICC Standard on Bleachers, Folding and Telescopic Seating, and Grandstands
IEBC—03	International Existing Building Code™
IECC—06	International Energy Conservation Code®
IMC—03	International Mechanical Code®

IPC—03	International Plumbing Code ®
SBCCI SSTD 10—99	Standard for Hurricane Resistant Residential Construction
SBCCI SSTD 11—97	Test Standard for Determining Wind Resistance of Concrete or Clay Roof Tiles
UBC Standard 18—2	Expansion Index Test
<b>NFPA</b>	National Fire Protection Association 1 Batterymarch Park PO Box 9101 Quincy, MA 02269-9101
<b><i>Standard reference number</i></b>	<b><i>Title</i></b>
NFPA 10	Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers, 2002 edition
NFPA 11	Standard for Low-, Medium-, and High-Expansion Foam, 2002 edition
NFPA 11A	Standard for Medium- and High-Expansion Foam Systems, 1999 edition
NFPA 12	Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems, 2000 edition
NFPA 12A	Standard on Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems, 2004 edition
NFPA 13	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, 2002 edition
NFPA 13D	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes, 2002 edition
NFPA 13R	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies Up to and Including Four Stories in Height, 2002 edition
NFPA 14	Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems, 2003 edition
NFPA 16	Standard for the Installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems, 2003 edition
NFPA 17	Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems, 2002 edition
NFPA 17A	Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems, 2002 edition
NFPA 20	Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection, 1999 edition
NFPA 25	Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems, 2002 edition

NFPA 30	Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code - See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-320 of the Connecticut General Statutes, known as the Connecticut Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code
NFPA 30B	Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products, 2002 edition
NFPA 31	Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment - See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-317 of the Connecticut General Statutes, known as the Connecticut Oil-Burning Equipment Code
NFPA 32	Standard for Drycleaning Plants, 2004 edition
NFPA 40	Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Motion Picture Film, 2001 edition
NFPA 45	Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals, 2000 edition
NFPA 54	National Fuel Gas Code - See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-329 of the Connecticut General Statutes, known as the Connecticut Gas Equipment and Piping Code
NFPA 58	Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases - See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-331 of the Connecticut General Statutes, known as the Connecticut Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Liquefied Natural Gas Code
NFPA 61	Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Processing Facilities, 2002 edition
NFPA 70	National Electrical Code®, 2005 edition as amended by the State Building Code
NFPA 72®	National Fire Alarm Code®, 2002 edition
NFPA 80	Standard for Fire Doors and Fire Windows, 1999 edition
NFPA 82	Standard on Incinerators and Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment, 1999 edition
NFPA 85	Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code, 2004 edition
NFPA 88A	Standard for Parking Structures, 2002 edition
NFPA 90A	Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems, 2002 edition

NFPA 90B	Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Systems, 2002 edition
NFPA 91	Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Materials, 1999 edition
NFPA 96	Standard on Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations, 2001 edition
NFPA 99	Standard for Health Care Facilities, 2002 edition
NFPA 101A	Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety, 2001 edition
NFPA 110	Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems, 2002 edition
NFPA 111	Standard on Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems, 2001 edition
NFPA 120	Standard for Coal Preparation Plants, 2004 edition
NFPA 160	Standard for Flame Effects Before an Audience, 2001 edition
NFPA 211	Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances, 2003 edition
NFPA 220	Standard on Types of Building Construction, 1999 edition
NFPA 221	Standard for Fire Walls and Fire Barrier Walls, 2000 edition
NFPA 230	Standard for the Fire Protection of Storage, 2003 edition
NFPA 231C	Standard for the Rack Storage of Materials, 1998 edition – See NFPA 13
NFPA 241	Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations, 2000 edition
NFPA 251	Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, 1999 edition
NFPA 252	Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies, 2003 edition
NFPA 253	Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source, 2000 edition
NFPA 255	Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, 2000 edition
NFPA 256	Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Roof Coverings, 1998 edition
NFPA 257	Standard for Fire Tests of Window and Glass

	Block Assemblies, 2000 edition
NFPA 259	Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials, 2003 edition
NFPA 260	Standard Methods of Tests and Classification System for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture, 1998 edition
NFPA 261	Standard Method of Test for Determining Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Material Assemblies to Ignition by Smoldering Cigarettes, 1998 edition
NFPA 265	Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls, 2002 edition
NFPA 267	Standard Method of Test for Fire Characteristics of Mattresses and Bedding Assemblies Exposed to Flaming Ignition Source, 1998 edition
NFPA 268	Standard Test Method for Determining Ignitability of Exterior Wall Assemblies Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source, 2001 edition
NFPA 285	Standard Method of Test for the Evaluation of Flammability Characteristics of Exterior Non-Load-Bearing Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components Using the Intermediate-Scale, Multistory Test Apparatus, 1998 edition
NFPA 286	Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth, 2000 edition
NFPA 288	Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Floor Fire Door Assemblies Installed Horizontally in Fire Resistance-Rated Floor Systems, 2001 edition
NFPA 409	Standard on Aircraft Hangars, 2004 edition
NFPA 418	Standard for Heliports, 2001 edition
NFPA 430	Code for the Storage of Liquid and Solid Oxidizers, 2000 edition
NFPA 432	Code for the Storage of Organic Peroxide Formulations, 2002 edition
NFPA 434	Code for the Storage of Pesticides, 2002 edition
NFPA 651	Standard for the Machining and Finishing of Aluminum and the Production and Handling of Aluminum Powders, 1998 edition
NFPA 654	Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible

	Particulate Solids, 2000 edition
NFPA 655	Standard for Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions, 2001 edition
NFPA 664	Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities, 2002 edition
NFPA 701	Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films, 2004 edition
NFPA 703	Standard for Fire Retardant Impregnated Wood and Fire Retardant Coatings for Building Materials, 2000 edition
NFPA 704	Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response, 2001 edition
NFPA 1124	Standard for the Manufacture, Transportation, Storage, and Retail Sales of Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles, 2006 edition
NFPA 1126	Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics before a Proximate Audience, 2001 edition
NFPA 1600	Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs, 2004 edition
NFPA 2001	Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems, 2004 edition
<b>ASME</b>	American Society of Mechanical Engineers Three Park Avenue New York, NY 10016-5990
<b><i>Standard reference number</i></b>	<b><i>Title</i></b>
ASME A17.1	Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators - See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-192 of the Connecticut General Statutes, known as the Connecticut Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators.
ASME A17.3	Safety Code for Existing Elevators and Escalators - See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-192 of the Connecticut General Statutes, known as the Connecticut Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators.

<b>REGULATIONS OF CONNECTICUT STATE AGENCIES</b>	State of Connecticut Department of Public Safety 1111 Country Club Road Middletown, CT 06457-2389
<b>State Building Code.</b> See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-252 of the Connecticut General Statutes.	
<b>Connecticut Fireworks and Special Effects Code.</b> See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-357 of the Connecticut General Statutes.	
<b>Connecticut Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code.</b> See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-320 of the Connecticut General Statutes.	
<b>Connecticut Oil Burning Equipment Code.</b> See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-317 of the Connecticut General Statutes.	
<b>Connecticut Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Liquefied Natural Gas Code.</b> See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-331 of the Connecticut General Statutes.	
<b>Connecticut Gas Equipment and Piping Code.</b> See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-329 of the Connecticut General Statutes.	
<b>Connecticut Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators.</b> See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-192 of the Connecticut General Statutes.	
<b>Connecticut Tent and Portable Shelter Code.</b> See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-140 of the Connecticut General Statutes.	

**PART III ~ NEW CONSTRUCTION, RENOVATIONS, OR CHANGE OF USE**

**Sec. 29-292-15e. Alternative Compliance**

Any building or structure, or portion thereof, evaluated and determined to be in compliance with the International Existing Building Code<sup>®</sup>, as adopted and amended by the State Building Code, or Chapter 34 of the State Building Code, shall be deemed in compliance with Part III of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code. Those portions of an existing building or structure not affected by alteration, addition or change of occupancy shall comply with Part IV of this code.

The definition of **Occupancy Classification** found in Chapter 2, Section 202, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

**SECTION 202 GENERAL DEFINITIONS**

(Amd) **OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION.** For the purposes of this code, certain occupancies are defined as follows:

**Assembly Group A.** Assembly Group A occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for the gathering together of persons for purposes such as civic, social or religious functions, recreation, food or drink consumption or awaiting transportation. A room or space used for assembly purposes by less than 50 persons and accessory to another occupancy shall be included as part of that occupancy. Assembly areas with less than 750 square feet (69.7 m<sup>2</sup>) and which are accessory to another occupancy according to Section 302.2.1 of the International Building Code are not assembly occupancies, unless they are classified as Special Amusement Buildings as defined by Section 401.11. Assembly occupancies which are accessory to Group E in accordance with Section 302.2 of the International Building Code are not considered assembly occupancies. Religious educational rooms and religious auditoriums which are accessory to churches in accordance with Section 302.2 of the International Building Code and which have occupant loads of less than 100 shall be classified as A-3. A building or tenant space used for assembly purposes by less than 50 persons shall be considered a Group B occupancy, unless they are classified as Special Amusement Buildings as defined by Section 401.11. Assembly occupancies shall include the following:

**A-1** Assembly uses, usually with fixed seating, intended for the production and viewing of performing arts or motion pictures, including but not limited to:

- Motion picture theaters;
- Symphony and concert halls;
- Television and radio studios admitting an audience;
- Theaters.

**A-2** Assembly uses intended for food or drink consumption including, but not limited to:

- Banquet halls;
- Night clubs;
- Restaurants;
- Taverns and bars.

**A-3** Assembly uses intended for worship, recreation or amusement and other assembly uses not classified elsewhere in Group A, including, but not limited to:

- Amusement arcades;
- Art galleries;

- Bowling alleys;
- Churches;
- Community halls;
- Courtrooms;
- Dance halls (not including food or drink consumption);
- Exhibition halls;
- Funeral parlors;
- Gymnasiums (without spectator seating);
- Indoor swimming pools (without spectator seating);
- Indoor tennis courts (without spectator seating);
- Lecture halls;
- Libraries;
- Museums;
- Waiting areas in transportation terminals;
- Pool and billiard parlors.

**A-4** Assembly uses intended for viewing of indoor sporting events and activities including, but not limited to:

- Arenas;
- Skating rinks;
- Swimming pools;
- Tennis courts.

**A-5** Assembly uses intended for participation in or viewing outdoor activities including, but not limited to:

- Amusement park structures;
- Bleachers;
- Grandstands;
- Stadiums.

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

- Airport traffic control towers;
- Animal hospitals, kennels, pounds;
- Banks;
- Barber and beauty shops;
- Buildings or tenant spaces used for assembly purposes by fewer than 50 persons when they are not accessory to other occupancies;
- Car wash;
- Civic administration;
- Clinic – outpatient;
- Dry cleaning and laundries; pick-up and delivery stations and

self-service;  
Educational occupancies for students above the 12<sup>th</sup> grade;  
Electronic data processing;  
Laboratories; testing and research;  
Motor vehicle showrooms;  
Post offices;  
Print shops;  
Professional services (such as architects, attorneys, dentists, physicians, engineers);  
Radio and television stations;  
Telephone exchanges;  
Training and skill development not within a school or academic program.

**Group B Medical Occupancies.** In addition to the requirements of this code for Group B occupancies, the provisions of Section 401.17 shall apply to Group B medical and dental occupancies that provide services or treatment for four or more patients who may simultaneously be rendered incapable of taking action for self-preservation under emergency conditions. This occupancy shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Outpatient clinics with general anesthesia or life-support equipment;  
Dental centers providing treatment under general anesthesia;  
One-day surgical centers;  
Physician's offices providing treatment under general anesthesia.

Facilities such as the above that do not provide general anesthesia or life-support equipment simultaneously to four or more patients shall be classified as Group B occupancies and shall not be subject to the special provisions of Section 401.17.

**In-home Group B occupancies.** Customary in-home business occupancies located within a single-family dwelling unit, that provide professional services and employ a maximum of one employee within the dwelling in addition to the residents of the dwelling unit, shall be classified as a Group R-3 occupancy or shall be permitted to comply with the requirements of the 2003 International Residential Code portion of the 2005 State Building Code.

**Educational Group E.** Educational Group E occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, by six or more persons at any one time for educational purposes through the 12<sup>th</sup> grade. Religious educational rooms and religious auditoriums, which are

accessory to churches in accordance with Section 302.2 of the International Building Code and have occupant loads of less than 100, shall be classified as Group A-3 occupancies.

**Day care.** The use of a building or structure, or portion thereof, for educational, supervision or personal care services for fewer than 24 hours for more than six children 3 years of age or older shall be classified as an E occupancy.

**Factory Industrial Group F.** Factory Industrial Group F occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for assembling, disassembling, fabricating, finishing, manufacturing, packaging, repair or processing operations that are not classified as a Group H high-hazard or Group S storage occupancy.

**Factory Industrial F-1 Moderate-Hazard Occupancy.** Factory Industrial uses which are not classified as Factory Industrial Group F-2 shall be classified as F-1 Moderate-Hazard and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Aircraft;
- Appliances;
- Athletic equipment;
- Automobiles and other motor vehicles;
- Bakeries;
- Beverages, over 12 per cent in alcohol content;
- Bicycles;
- Boats;
- Brooms or brushes;
- Business machines;
- Cameras and photo equipment;
- Canvas and similar fabric;
- Carpet and rugs (includes cleaning);
- Disinfectants;
- Dry cleaning and dyeing;
- Electric generating plants;
- Electronics;
- Engines (including rebuilding);
- Food processing;
- Furniture;
- Hemp products;
- Jute products;
- Laundries;
- Leather products;
- Machinery;
- Metals;
- Millwork (sash and doors);
- Motion picture and television filming (without spectators);
- Musical instruments;

Optical goods;  
 Paper mills or products;  
 Photographic film;  
 Plastic products;  
 Printing or publishing;  
 Recreational vehicles;  
 Refuse incineration;  
 Shoes;  
 Soaps and detergents;  
 Textiles;  
 Tobacco;  
 Trailers;  
 Upholstering;  
 Wood; distillation;  
 Woodworking (cabinet).

**Factory Industrial F-2 Low-Hazard Occupancy.** Factory industrial uses involving the fabrication or manufacturing of noncombustible materials which, during finishing, packaging or processing do not involve a significant fire hazard, shall be classified as F-2 occupancies and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Beverages, up to and including 12 per cent alcohol content;  
 Brick and masonry;  
 Ceramic products;  
 Foundries;  
 Glass products;  
 Gypsum;  
 Ice;  
 Metal products (fabrication and assembly).

**High-Hazard Group H.** High-hazard group H occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, that involves the manufacturing, processing, generation or storage of materials that constitute a physical or health hazard in quantities in excess of those found in Tables 307.7(1) and 307.7(2) of the International Building Code. (See also definition of “control area”).

**Exception:** Occupancies as provided for in the International Building Code shall not be classified as Group H, but shall be classified in the occupancy which they most nearly resemble.

**High-hazard Group H-1.** Buildings and structures containing materials that pose a detonation hazard, shall be classified as Group H-1. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Explosives:

Division 1.1;

Division 1.2;

Division 1.3;

**Exception:** Materials that are used and maintained in a form where either confinement or configuration will not elevate the hazard from a mass fire to mass explosive hazard shall be allowed in Group H-2 occupancies.

Division 1.4;

**Exception:** Articles, including articles packaged for shipment, including 1.4G consumer fireworks, or unpackaged articles used in process operations that do not propagate a detonation or deflagration between articles shall be allowed in Group H-3 occupancies.

Division 1.5;

Division 1.6;

Organic peroxides;

Oxidizers, Class 4;

Unstable (reactive) materials, Class 3 detonable, and Class 4;

Detonable pyrophoric materials.

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

Class I, or II or IIIA flammable or combustible liquids which are used or stored in normally open containers or systems, or in closed containers or systems pressurized at more than 15 pounds per square inch (103.4 kPa) gauge;

Combustible dusts;

Cryogenic fluids, flammable;

Flammable gases;

Organic peroxides, Class I;

Oxidizers, Class 3, that are used or stored in normally open containers or systems, or in closed containers or systems pressurized at more than 15 pounds per square inch (103.4 kPa) gauge;

Pyrophoric liquids, solids and gases, nondetonable;

Unstable (reactive) materials, Class 3, nondetonable;

Water-reactive materials, Class 3.

**High-hazard Group H-3.** Buildings and structures containing materials that readily support combustion or that pose a physical

hazard shall be classified as Group H-3. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Class I, II or IIIA flammable or combustible liquids which are used or stored in normally closed containers or systems pressurized at less than 15 pounds per square inch (103.4 kPa) gauge;

Combustible fibers;

Consumer fireworks, 1.4G (Class C, Common);

Cryogenic fluids, oxidizing;

Flammable solids;

Organic peroxides, Class II and Class III;

Oxidizers, Class 2;

Oxidizers, Class 3, that are used or stored in normally closed containers or systems pressurized at less than 15 pounds per square inch gauge (103 kPa);

Oxidizing gases;

Unstable (reactive) materials, Class 2;

Water-reactive materials, Class 2.

**Consumer fireworks, Class 1.4G.** Sparklers and fountain display items permitted to be sold in Connecticut shall be exempt from the requirements of an H-3 occupancy under the following circumstances:

1. The total amount on display and in storage in any single control area complies with the maximum allowable quantities as listed in Table 307.7(1) of the International Building Code portion of the State Building Code, or;
2. The new or existing retail store or retail sales facility complies with the provisions of NFPA 1124-2006 for new stores and facilities as herein amended by the State of Connecticut.

Stores and facilities selling sparklers and fountain display items that are exempt from the requirements of an H-3 occupancy shall provide employee supervision of the fireworks display area; shall locate all fireworks a minimum of 5 feet from any building exit; and shall comply with the requirements of Part IV of this code.

The provisions of NFPA 1124 are amended for use in Connecticut as follows:

(Amd) **7.5.3 Storage Rooms.** Storage rooms containing consumer fireworks, regardless of size, in a new or existing permanent store shall be protected with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, or separated from the retail sales area by a fire barrier having a fire

resistance rating of not less than 1 hour. The quantity of fireworks permitted in storage shall not exceed 3,600 cubic feet, including packaging. Such storage shall be segregated into areas of 1,200 cubic feet or less, separated by a minimum of 4 feet of clear space.

**High-hazard Group H-4.** Buildings and structures containing materials that are health hazards shall be classified as Group H-4. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Corrosives;
- Highly toxic materials;
- Toxic materials.

**High-hazard Group H-5.** Semiconductor fabrication facilities and comparable research and development areas in which hazardous production materials (HPM) are used and the aggregate quantity of materials is in excess of those listed in Tables 307.7(1) and 307.7(2) of the International Building Code. Such facilities and areas shall be designed and constructed in accordance with Section 415.9 of the International Building Code.

**Institutional Group I.** Institutional Group I occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, in which people, cared for or living in a supervised environment and having physical limitations because of health or age, are harbored for medical treatment or other care or treatment, or in which people are detained for penal or correctional purposes or in which the liberty of the occupants is restricted. Institutional occupancies shall be classified as Group I-1, I-2, I-3 or I-4.

**Group I-1.** This occupancy shall include buildings, structures or parts thereof housing more than 16 persons, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment that provides personal care services. The occupants are capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Alcohol and drug centers;
- Assisted living facilities;
- Congregate care facilities;
- Convalescent facilities;
- Group homes;
- Halfway houses;
- Residential board and care facilities;
- Social rehabilitation facilities.

A facility such as the above with three or fewer persons shall be classified as Group R-3. A facility such as above, housing at least four and not more than 16 persons, shall be classified as Group R-4.

**Group I-2.** This occupancy shall include buildings and structures used for medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing or custodial care on a 24-hour basis for four or more persons who are not capable of self-preservation. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Hospitals;
- Nursing homes (both intermediate care facilities and skilled nursing facilities);
- Mental hospitals;
- Detoxification facilities.

A facility such as the above with three or fewer persons shall be classified as Group R-3.

**Child care facility.** A child care facility that provides care on a 24-hour basis to more than five children less than 3 years of age shall be classified as Group I-2. Such a facility with five or fewer children less than 3 years of age shall be classified as Group R-3.

**Alternative compliance for small group homes.** See Section 407.12 of the State Building Code for alternative compliance provisions for Group I-2 group homes serving four to six persons who are not capable of self-preservation.

**Group I-3.** This occupancy shall include buildings and structures which are inhabited by four or more persons who are under restraint or security. An I-3 facility is occupied by persons who are generally incapable of self-preservation due to security measures not under the occupants' control. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Correctional centers;
- Detention centers;
- Jails;
- Prerelease centers;
- Prisons;
- Reformatories.

Buildings of Group I-3 shall be classified as one of the occupancy conditions indicated as follows:

**Condition 1.** This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is allowed from

sleeping areas and other spaces where access or occupancy is permitted, to the exterior via means of egress without restraint. A Condition 1 facility is permitted to be constructed as Group R.

**Condition 2.** This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is allowed from sleeping areas and any other occupied smoke compartment to one or more smoke compartments. Egress to the exterior is impeded by locked exits.

**Condition 3.** This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is allowed within individual smoke compartments, such as sleeping units and group activity spaces, where egress is impeded by remote-controlled release of means of egress from such smoke compartment to another smoke compartment.

**Condition 4.** This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is restricted from an occupied space. Remote-controlled release is provided to permit movement from sleeping units, activity spaces and other occupied areas within the smoke compartment to other smoke compartments.

**Condition 5.** This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is restricted from an occupied space. Staff-controlled manual release is provided to permit movement from sleeping units, activity spaces and other occupied areas within the smoke compartment to other smoke compartments.

**Group I-4, day care facilities.** This group shall include buildings or structures occupied by persons of any age who receive custodial care for less than 24 hours by individuals other than parents or guardians, relatives by blood marriage, or adoption, and in a place other than the home of the person cared for. A facility such as the above with six or fewer persons shall be classified as Group R-3 or shall comply with the International Residential Code. Places of worship during religious functions are not included.

**Adult care facility.** A facility that provides accommodations for less than 24 hours per day for more than six unrelated adults and provides supervision and personal care services shall be classified as Group I-4.

**Exception:** Where the occupants are capable of responding to an emergency situation without

physical assistance from the staff, the facility shall be classified as Group A-3.

**Child care facility.** A facility that provides supervision and personal care on less than a 24-hour-per-day basis for more than six children less than 3 years of age shall be classified as Group I-4.

**Exceptions:**

1. A child care facility which provides care for more than six but not more than 100 children less than 3 years of age, when the rooms where such children are cared for are located on the level of exit discharge and each of these child care rooms has an exit door directly to the exterior, shall be classified as Group E.
2. As defined in section 19a-77 of the Connecticut General Statutes, a family day care home that accommodates six or fewer children of any age shall be classified as Group R-3 or shall comply with the International Residential Code<sup>®</sup> as adopted by the State Building Code. During the regular school year, a maximum of three additional children who are in school full time, including the provider's own children, shall be permitted, except that if the provider has more than three children who are in school full time, all of the provider's children shall be permitted.

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

Department stores;  
 Drug stores;  
 Markets;  
 Motor fuel-dispensing facilities;  
 Retail or wholesale stores;  
 Sales rooms.

**Residential Group R.** Residential Group R includes, among others, the use of a building or structure or a portion thereof, for sleeping purposes when not classified as Institutional Group I. Residential occupancies shall include the following:

**R-1** Residential occupancies where the occupants are primarily transient (less than 30 days) in nature including:

Boarding houses;  
Hotels;  
Motels;  
Bed and breakfast establishments.

**Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments.** A building that the owner occupies or that is adjacent to a building that the owner occupies as his or her primary place of residence, has a total occupant load of not more than 16 persons including the owner-occupants, and has no provisions for cooking or warming food in the guest rooms. A Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishment shall not be permitted within a mixed use building. A fire evacuation plan shall be prominently posted on the inside of each guest room door.

**Kitchens in Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments.** Kitchens in Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments shall be separated by ½-hour rated separation assemblies.

**Exceptions:**

1. Fire rated separation assemblies shall not be required when the kitchen is protected by a limited area sprinkler system.
2. Fire separation assemblies shall not be required when the kitchen is equipped with a listed residential range top extinguisher unit or an approved commercial kitchen hood with a listed, approved automatic fire suppression system.
3. The structural members supporting the rated assemblies shall not be required to be fire resistance rated.

**R-2 Residential occupancies containing sleeping units or more than two dwelling units where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature, including:**

Apartment houses;  
Boarding houses (not transient);  
Convents;  
Dormitories;  
Fraternities and sororities;  
Hotels (nontransient);  
Monasteries;  
Motels (nontransient).

**R-3 Residential occupancies where the occupancies are primarily permanent in nature and not classified as R-1, R-2, R-4 or I and where buildings do not contain more than two dwelling units, or adult and child care facilities that provide**

accommodations for six or fewer persons of any age for less than 24-hours. Adult and child care facilities that are within a single-family home are permitted to comply with the International Residential Code® as adopted by the State Building Code. R-3 occupancies shall allow not more than six lodgers or boarders where personal care services are not provided.

**R-4** Residential occupancies shall include buildings arranged for occupancy as residential care/assisted living facilities including more than three but not more than 16 occupants, excluding staff. Group R-4 occupancies shall meet the requirements for construction as defined for Group R-3s except as otherwise provided by the State Building Code.

**Storage Group S.** Storage Group S occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for storage that is not classified as a hazardous occupancy.

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

- Aerosols, Level 2 and 3;
- Aircraft repair hangar;
- Bags, cloth, burlap and paper;
- Bamboo and rattan;
- Baskets;
- Belting, canvas and leather;
- Books and paper in rolls or packs;
- Boots and shoes;
- Buttons, including cloth covered, pearl or bone;
- Cardboard and cardboard boxes;
- Clothing, woolen wearing apparel;
- Cordage;
- Furniture;
- Furs;
- Glue, mucilage, paste and size;
- Grain;
- Horn and combs, other than celluloid;
- Leather;
- Linoleum;
- Lumber;
- Motor vehicle repair garages (complying with the International Building Code and containing less than the maximum allowable quantities of hazardous materials);
- Photo engraving;
- Resilient flooring;
- Silk;
- Soap;

- Sugar;
- Tires, bulk storage of;
- Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff;
- Wax candles.

**Low-hazard storage, Group S-2.** Includes, among others, buildings used for the storage of noncombustible materials such as products on wood pallets or in paper cartons with or without single thickness divisions; or in paper wrappings. Such products may have a negligible amount of plastic trim such as knobs, handles or film wrapping. Storage uses shall include, but not be limited to, storage of the following:

- Aircraft hangar;
- Asbestos;
- Beverages up to and including 12-per cent alcohol in metal, glass or ceramic containers;
- Cement in bags;
- Chalk and crayons;
- Dairy products in nonwaxed coated paper containers;
- Dry cell batteries;
- Electrical coils;
- Electrical motors;
- Empty cans;
- Food products;
- Foods in noncombustible containers;
- Fresh fruits and vegetables in nonplastic trays or containers;
- Frozen foods;
- Glass;
- Glass bottles, empty or filled with noncombustible liquids;
- Gypsum board;
- Inert pigments;
- Ivory;
- Metal desks with plastic tops and trim;
- Metal parts;
- Metals;
- Mirrors;
- Oil-filled and other types of distribution transformers;
- Parking garages (open or enclosed);
- Stoves;
- Talc and soapstones;
- Washers and dryers.

**Miscellaneous Group U.** Buildings and structures of an accessory character and miscellaneous structures not classified in any specific occupancy shall be constructed, equipped and maintained to conform to the requirements of this code commensurate with the fire and life hazard

incidental to their occupancy. Group U shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Agricultural buildings;
- Aircraft hangar, accessory to a one- or two-family residence (See Section 412.3 of the International Building Code);
- Barns;
- Carports;
- Fences more than 6 feet (1829 mm) high;
- Grain silos, accessory to a residential occupancy;
- Greenhouses;
- Livestock shelters;
- Private garages;
- Retaining walls;
- Sheds;
- Stables;
- Tanks;
- Towers.

**Incidental use areas.** Spaces which are incidental to the main occupancy shall be separated or protected, or both, in accordance with Section 704, or the building shall be classified as a mixed use occupancy and comply with Section 302.3 of the State Building Code. Areas that are incidental to the main occupancy shall be classified in accordance with the main occupancy of the portion of the building in which the incidental use area is located.

**Chapter 4** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to add the following:

(Add) **401.7.1 Alternative compliance for small group homes.** See Section 407.12 of the State Building Code for alternative compliance provisions for Group I-2 group homes serving four to six persons who are not capable of self-preservation.

(Add) **401.18 Organic coatings.** Building containing organic coating manufacturing operations shall comply with Section 418 of the State Building Code.

(Add) **401.19 Application of flammable finishes.** Buildings containing operations for the application of flammable finishes shall comply with Section 416 of the State Building Code.

(Add) **401.20 Mezzanines.** Mezzanines as defined in Section 502.1 of the State Building Code shall comply with Section 505 of the State Building Code.

**Chapter 7**, Section 704.1, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Add) **704.1 Incidental use areas.** Spaces deemed to be incidental to the main occupancy shall be separated or protected, or both, in accordance with Table 704.1, or the building shall be classified as a mixed occupancy in accordance with Section 302 of the State Building Code.

**Exception:** Incidental use areas within and serving a dwelling unit are not required to comply with this section.

**Chapter 8** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to add the following:

(Amd) **806.1 General.** The provisions of this section shall limit the allowable flame spread and smoke development of interior finishes and decorative materials in buildings based on location and occupancy classification.

**Exceptions:**

1. Materials having a thickness less than 0.036 inch (0.9 mm) applied directly to the surface of walls and ceilings.
2. Exposed portions of structural members complying with the requirements of buildings of Type IV construction in accordance with the *International Building Code* shall not be subject to interior finish requirements.

(Add) **806.4 Interior floor finish.** Interior floor finish and covering shall comply with Section 804 of the State Building Code.

**Chapter 9** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to add the following:

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

1. The fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet.

**Exception:** Existing restaurants in existing non-sprinklered buildings that were designated Use Group A-3 under a previous edition of the State Building Code that undergo an addition, alteration or change of occupancy that results in an increase in the restaurant's fire area providing the proposed fire area does not exceed 12,000 square feet.

2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more.
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.

(Add) **903.2.7.1 Small residential care/assisted living facility alternative compliance.** An NFPA 13D automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3 shall be permitted in a Group R-4 occupancy when all of the following conditions are met:

1. The facility is not in a building containing mixed occupancies.
2. The facility is limited to six or fewer occupants, excluding staff.
3. The building in which the facility is located is limited to two stories above grade and 40 feet in height.
4. The automatic sprinkler system is provided with a minimum 30-minute water supply.
5. All habitable and usable areas and closets are sprinklered.
6. The sprinkler system is provided with valve supervision by one of the following methods:
  - 6.1. A single listed control valve that shuts off both domestic and sprinkler system water supply and a separate valve that shuts off the domestic system only.
  - 6.2. Electrical supervision connected to the facility's fire alarm system.
  - 6.3. Valve closure that causes the sounding of an audible alarm audible throughout the premises.

(Amd) **903.2.13 Other required suppression systems.** In addition to the requirements of Section 903.2, the provisions of Section 1024.6.2.3 and the State Building Code also require the installation of a suppression system for certain buildings and areas.

(Del) **Table 903.2.13 Additional required fire-extinguishing systems.** Delete table.

(Add) **903.3.1.1.2 Vertical openings.** Closely spaced sprinklers and draft stops are not required around floor openings permitted to be unenclosed by the State Building Code or this code unless the closely spaced sprinklers and draft stops are being utilized in lieu of an enclosure as specified by Exception 2.1 to Section 707.2 of the State Building Code.

(Amd) **903.3.1.2 NFPA 13R sprinkler systems.** Where allowed in buildings of Group R, up to and including four stories above grade and 60 feet in height, automatic sprinkler systems shall be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13R.

(Add) **903.3.1.2.2 Mixed occupancies.** Buildings containing occupancies other than Group R shall not be permitted to utilize an NFPA 13R sprinkler system.

**Exception:** Buildings that comply with Section 508.2 of the State Building Code that contain only Group R occupancies above the

horizontal assembly shall be permitted to utilize an NFPA 13R sprinkler system above the horizontal assembly, provided such occupancy complies with Section 903.3.1.2.

(Amd) **903.3.5.2 Secondary water supply.** A secondary on-site water supply equal to the hydraulically calculated sprinkler demand, including the hose stream requirement, shall be provided for high-rise buildings in Seismic Design Category D, E or F as determined by the International Building Code. The secondary water supply shall have a duration of not less than 30 minutes.

**Exception:** Existing buildings.

(Del) **904.11.5 Commercial cooking equipment.** Delete section.

(Add) **905.2.1 Piping design.** The riser piping, supply piping and the water service piping shall be sized to maintain a residual pressure of at least 100 psi (690 kPa) at the topmost outlet of each riser while flowing the minimum quantities of water specified based upon a pressure of 150 psi (1034 kPa) available at the fire department connection.

**Exception:** In buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Sections 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2 and where the highest floor level is not more than 150 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, Class I standpipes shall have an automatic or manual-wet supply.

(Amd) **905.3.6 Helistops and heliports.** Buildings with a helistop or heliport that are equipped with a standpipe shall extend the standpipe to the roof level on which the helistop or heliport is located. All portions of the helistop and heliport area shall be within 150 feet (45 720 mm) of a 2.5-inch (63.5 mm) outlet on a Class I or III standpipe.

(Del) **906.2 General requirements.** Delete section.

(Del) **906.3 Size and distribution.** Delete section.

(Del) **906.4 Cooking grease fires.** Delete section.

(Del) **906.5 Conspicuous location.** Delete section.

(Del) **906.6 Unobstructed and unobscured.** Delete section.

(Del) **906.7 Hangers and brackets.** Delete section.

(Del) **906.8 Cabinets.** Delete section.

(Del) **906.9 Height above floor.** Delete section.

(Del) **906.10 Wheeled units.** Delete section.

(Del) **907.3 Where required – retroactive in existing buildings and structures.** Delete section.

(Del) **908.1 Group H occupancies.** Delete section.

(Del) **908.2 Group H-5 occupancy.** Delete section.

(Del) **908.3 Highly toxic and toxic materials.** Delete section.

(Del) **908.4 Ozone gas-generator rooms.** Delete section.

(Del) **908.5 Repair garages.** Delete section.

(Amd) **909.16 Fire-fighter's smoke control panel.** A fire-fighter's smoke control panel to be used solely for fire department emergency response purposes shall be provided and shall include manual control or override of automatic control for mechanical smoke control systems. The panel shall be located in a fire command center complying with Section 911 of the International Building Code portion of the State Building Code in high-rise buildings. In all other buildings, the fire-fighter's smoke control panel shall be installed in an approved location adjacent to the fire alarm control panel. The fire-fighter's smoke control panel shall comply with Sections 909.16.1 to 909.16.3, inclusive.

(Amd) **910.1 General.** Where required by this code or otherwise installed, smoke and heat vents or mechanical smoke exhaust systems and draft curtains shall conform to the requirements of this section.

**Exceptions:**

1. Frozen food warehouses used solely for storage of Class I or II commodities where protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system.
2. Where areas of the building are equipped with early suppression fast-response (ESFR) sprinklers, automatic smoke and heat vents shall not be required within these areas.

(Amd) **911.1 General.** Explosion control shall be provided in the following locations:

1. Where a structure, room or space is occupied for purposes involving explosion hazards as identified in Table 911.1.
2. Where quantities of hazardous materials specified in Table 911.1 exceed the maximum allowable quantities in Table 307.7(1) of the State Building Code.

Such areas shall be provided with explosion (deflagration) venting, explosion (deflagration) prevention systems or barricades in accordance with this section and NFPA 69, or NFPA 495 as applicable. Deflagration

venting shall not be utilized as a means to protect buildings from detonation hazards.

(Add) **913.2.1 Emergency and standby power.** Emergency and standby power for electric fire pumps shall be provided as required by Sections 2702.2.14, 2702.2.15 and 2702.2.20 of the State Building Code.

**Chapter 9**, Sections 903.2.7 and 903.3.5.1.1, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code are amended to read:

(Amd) **903.2.7 Group R.** An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3 shall be provided throughout all newly constructed buildings with a Group R fire area or in existing buildings that have a Group R fire area newly introduced by change of occupancy or by an addition.

**Exceptions:**

1. Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments.
2. Existing buildings four stories or less in height undergoing a change of occupancy from a one- or two-family building or Group R-3 to Group R-2 containing not more than four dwelling units that does not involve an increase in height or area and where each dwelling unit has either:
  - 2.1 An exit door directly to the exterior at a level of exit discharge,
  - 2.2 Direct access to an exterior stair serving a maximum of two dwelling units on the same story, or
  - 2.3 Direct access to an interior stair serving only that dwelling unit and separated from all other portions of the building with 1-hour fire-resistance-rated fire barriers.
3. Existing buildings converted prior to June 15, 1994 from a one- or two-family building or Group R-3 to Group R-2 containing not more than four dwelling units.
4. Additions containing a newly introduced Group R occupancy that are added to existing buildings shall be required to have an automatic sprinkler system installed in the addition only if the addition is completely separated from the existing building by fire barriers with a minimum one-hour fire-resistance rating.

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

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

**Exception to Item 1:** An approved indicating control valve supervised electrically or locked or secured in the open position shall be permitted.

2. The domestic service shall be designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 13 or NFPA 13D.

**Chapter 10** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **1003.2 Ceiling height.** The means of egress shall have a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet 6 inches.

**Exceptions:**

1. Sloped ceilings in accordance with Section 1208.2 of the State Building Code.
2. Ceilings of dwelling units and sleeping units within residential occupancies in accordance with Section 1208.2 of the State Building Code.
3. Allowable projections in accordance with Section 1003.3.
4. Stair headroom in accordance with Section 1009.2.
5. Door height in accordance with Section 1008.1.1.

(Amd) **1003.3.2 Free-standing objects.** A free-standing object mounted on a post or pylon shall not overhang that post or pylon more than 4 inches where the lowest point of the leading edge is more than 27 inches and less than 80 inches above the walking surface. Where a sign or other obstruction is mounted between posts or pylons and the clear distance between the posts or pylons is greater than 12 inches, the lowest edge of such sign or obstruction shall be 27 inches maximum or 80 inches minimum above the finished floor or ground.

**Exception:** This requirement shall not apply to sloping portions of handrails serving stairs and ramps.

(Add) **1003.8 Security devices.** Any security device or system that emits any medium that could obscure a means of egress in any building, structure or premise shall be prohibited.

(Add) **1003.9** Mirrors shall not be placed on exit doors. Mirrors shall not be placed in or adjacent to any exit in such a manner to confuse the direction of egress.

(Amd) **1004.1.2 Number by Table 1004.1.2.** The number of occupants computed at a rate of one occupant per unit of area as prescribed in Table 1004.1.2.

**Exception:** Day care occupancies shall be calculated at a rate of one occupant per 35 square feet of net area.

(Add) **1006.3.1 When required.** The emergency means of egress illumination system shall be arranged to provide the required illumination

automatically in the event of any interruption of normal lighting due to any of the following:

1. Failure of a public utility or other outside electrical power supply.
2. Opening of a circuit breaker or fuse.
3. Manual acts including accidental opening of a switch controlling normal lighting facilities.

(Amd) **1007.1 Accessible means of egress required.** Accessible means of egress shall be determined by the building official and maintained for new construction in accordance with this section. Accessible spaces shall be provided with not less than one accessible means of egress. Where more than one means of egress is required by Section 1014.1 or 1018.1 from any accessible space, each accessible portion of the space shall be served by not less than two accessible means of egress.

**Exceptions:**

1. Accessible means of egress are not required in alterations to existing buildings.
2. One accessible means of egress is required from an accessible mezzanine level in accordance with Section 1007.3 or 1007.4.
3. In assembly spaces with sloped floors, one accessible means of egress is required from a space where the common path of travel of the accessible route for access to the wheelchair spaces meets the requirements in Section 1024.9.

(Amd) **1009.11.2 Intermediate handrails.** Intermediate handrails are required for stairs with a required width exceeding 75 inches so that all portions of the stairway width required for egress capacity are within 30 inches of a handrail. On monumental stairs, handrails shall be located along the most direct path of egress travel.

(Del) **1010.9 Edge protection.** Delete section and subsections in their entirety and substitute with:

(Add) **1010.9 Edge protection.** Edge protection for ramps shall be in accordance with Section 405.9 of the ICC/ANSI A117.1-2003 standard.

(Add) **1011.1.1.2 Approval.** Floor proximity exit signs shall be listed and labeled in accordance with UL 924, Emergency Lighting and Power Equipment, Edition 9, dated February 24, 2006.

(Amd) **1012.2 Height.** Guards shall form a protective barrier not less than 42 inches high, measured vertically above the leading edge of the tread or the adjacent walking surface.

**Exceptions:**

1. For occupancies in Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments and in Group R-3, and within individual dwelling units, guards whose top rail also serves as a handrail shall have a height not less than 34 inches and not more than 38 inches measured vertically from the leading edge of the stair tread nosing.
2. For occupancies in Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments, level guards shall be not less than 36 inches high, measured vertically above the adjacent walking surface.
3. The height in assembly seating areas shall be in accordance with Section 1024.14.

(Amd) **1012.3 Opening limitations.** Open guards shall have balusters or ornamental patterns such that a 4-inch-diameter sphere cannot pass through any opening up to a height of 34 inches. From a height of 34 inches to 42 inches above the adjacent walking surfaces, a sphere 8 inches in diameter shall not pass.

**Exceptions:**

1. The triangular openings formed by the riser, tread and bottom rail at the open side of a stairway shall be of a maximum size such that a sphere of 6 inches in diameter cannot pass through the opening.
2. At elevated walking surfaces for access to and use of electrical, mechanical or plumbing systems or equipment, guards shall have horizontal rails, balusters or be of solid material such that a sphere with a diameter of 21 inches cannot pass through any opening.
3. In areas that are not open to the public, within occupancies in Group I-3, F, H or S, balusters, horizontal intermediate rails or other construction shall not permit a sphere with a diameter of 21 inches to pass through any opening.
4. In assembly seating areas, guards at the end or aisles where they terminate at a fascia of boxes, balconies and galleries shall have balusters or ornamental patterns such that a 4-inch-diameter sphere cannot pass through any opening up to a height of 26 inches. From a height of 26 inches to 42 inches above the adjacent walking surfaces, a sphere 8 inches in diameter shall not pass.
5. In Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments, guards shall have balusters or ornamental patterns such that a 6-inch-diameter sphere cannot pass through any opening.

(Amd) **1013.2 Egress through intervening spaces.** Egress from a room or space shall not pass through adjoining or intervening rooms or areas, except where such adjoining rooms or areas are accessory to the area served; are not a high-hazard occupancy and provide a discernable path of egress travel to an exit. Egress shall not pass through kitchens,

storage rooms, closets or spaces used for similar purposes. An exit access shall not pass through a room that can be locked to prevent egress. Means of egress from dwelling units or sleeping areas shall not lead through other dwelling units, sleeping areas, toilet rooms or bathrooms.

**Exceptions:**

1. Means of egress are not prohibited through a kitchen area serving adjoining rooms constituting part of the same dwelling unit or sleeping unit.
2. Means of egress are not prohibited through adjoining or intervening rooms or spaces in a Group H occupancy when the adjoining or intervening rooms or spaces are of the same or a lesser hazard occupancy group.
3. Not more than 50 percent of the required exit access may travel through stockrooms in Group M occupancies when the stock is of the same hazard classification as that found in the main retail area; when the stockroom is not subject to locking from the egress side; and when there is a 44-inch-wide aisle defined by full or partial height fixed walls or similar fixed construction that will maintain the required width and lead directly from the retail area to the exit without obstructions.

(Add) **1023.2.1 Remoteness.** Where two or more doors leading to an exit discharge are required a minimum of two such doors shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one-third of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the building served, measured in a straight line between doors. Additional doors leading to exit discharge shall be arranged a reasonable distance apart so that if one becomes blocked, the others will be available.

(Amd) **1025.3 Maximum height from floor.** Emergency escape and rescue openings shall have the bottom of the clear opening not greater than 44 inches measured from the floor.

**Exception:** The 44-inch maximum height shall be permitted to be measured vertically above a fixed, permanent platform, step or steps whose minimum width shall equal or exceed the operable width of the opening and centered on such opening and which shall comply with Section 1009.3.

**Chapter 10,** Sections 1024.2 and 1026, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code are amended to read:

**Sec. 1005.1.1 Balanced egress capacity.** Delete section in its entirety and replace with:

(Add) **1005.1.1 Multiple means of egress.** Multiple means of egress in buildings requiring more than one exit and in rooms or

spaces requiring more than one means of egress shall be sized so that the loss of any one means of egress shall not reduce the required capacity of the remaining means of egress to a fraction less than that determined as follows:

$$\frac{(R-1)}{R} = C$$

where:

R = the number of required means of egress from a room, space or story as determined by Section 1014 or Section 1018

C = the minimum fraction of required egress capacity remaining after the loss of any one means of egress

(Amd) **1010.7.1 Ramp Surface.** The surface of ramps shall be of slip-resistant materials that are securely attached and in compliance with the provisions of Section 302.3 of the ICC/ANSI A117.1-2003 Standard.

(Add) **1011.1.1 Floor proximity exit signs.** Where exit signs are required by Section 1011.1 of this code, exit access doors and exit doors shall additionally be marked by floor proximity exit signs in Group A occupancies with an occupant load of more than 300, Group B medical occupancies, Group I-1 occupancies, Group I-2 occupancies, Group R-1 hotels and motels and Group R-2 dormitories.

(Add) **1011.1.2 Accessible exits.** Where exit signs are required by Section 1011.1 of this code, accessible exit doors at the level of exit discharge that lead directly to accessible paths of exit discharge shall additionally be marked by the International Symbol of Accessibility. Such symbol shall be not less than 6 inches high and shall be incorporated into the required exit sign or shall be located directly adjacent to it. Such symbol shall meet the requirements of Section 1011.

(Amd) **1024.2 Assembly main exit.** In Group A occupancies that are newly constructed, have an increase in the number of occupants by addition or alteration, or are created by change of occupancy and that have a single main entrance, such main entrance shall also be the main exit. The main entrance/exit shall be of sufficient width to accommodate not less than two-thirds of the occupant load, but such width shall not be less than the total required width of all means of egress leading to the exit.

(Del) **SECTION 1026 Means of Egress for existing buildings.** Delete section in its entirety and replace with the following:

(Add) **SECTION 1026 FLOOR PROXIMITY EGRESS PATH MARKING**

(Add) **1026.1 Where required.** In addition to means of egress illumination required by Section 1006, floor proximity egress path marking systems or devices shall be required in exit access corridors serving an occupant load greater than 30 in the following newly constructed occupancies:

1. Group A occupancies with a total occupant load greater than 300.
2. Group B medical occupancies.
3. Group E occupancies.
4. Group I-1 occupancies.
5. Group I-2 occupancies.
6. Group R-1 hotels and motels.
7. Group R-2 dormitories.

**Exceptions:**

1. Group E occupancies where each classroom has at least one door directly to the exterior and rooms for assembly purposes have at least one-half of the required means of egress doors opening directly to the exterior. Exterior doors specified in this exception are required to be at ground level.
2. In corridors or hallways located within Group R-1 and R-2 sleeping units or dwelling units.
3. Such systems shall not be required in existing buildings of any occupancy including those undergoing repair, addition, alteration or change of occupancy.

(Add) **1026.2 Size and location.** Where required by Section 1026.1, floor proximity egress path marking systems or devices shall be located on the walls of exit access corridors within 18 inches of the finished floor to provide a visible delineation of the path of travel along the exit access corridor. Such markings or devices shall be essentially continuous, except as interrupted by doorways, intersecting hallways and corridors or other similar architectural features. Where such systems or devices are photoluminescent, they shall be a minimum of 1 inch and a maximum of 2 inches in width.

(Add) **1026.3 Device or system requirements.** Floor proximity egress path marking systems or devices shall be listed and labeled and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation requirements. Such systems shall not incorporate arrows, chevrons, signs or alternating lighting patterns designed or intended to lead an occupant to any one specific exit in preference over another exit.

**Exception:** Systems incorporating arrows, chevrons, signs or alternating lighting patterns designed or

intended to lead an occupant in any one specific direction shall be permitted in dead end corridors.

(Add) **1026.4 Materials.** Floor proximity egress path marking systems or devices shall be permitted to be made of any material, including paint. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to: self-luminous materials; photoluminescent materials; and electrical photo luminescent materials. Materials shall comply with either:

1. UL 1994 Standard for Luminous Egress Path Marking Systems, Edition 3, dated January 30, 2004, or
2. ASTM E 2072, except that the charging source shall be 1 fc (10 lux) of fluorescent illumination for 60 minutes, and the minimum luminance shall be 5 millicandelas per square meter after 90 minutes.

(Add) **1026.5 Illumination.** Floor proximity egress path marking systems or devices shall be continuously illuminated or shall illuminate within 10 seconds in the event of power failure. Illumination shall be maintained for a period of not less than 90 minutes following loss of power to the corridor within which the system or device is located.

(Add) **1026.5.1 Photoluminescent systems or devices.** Corridors where photoluminescent floor proximity exit path marking systems or devices are installed shall be provided with the minimum means of egress illumination required by Section 1006 for at least 60 minutes prior to periods when the building is occupied.

**Chapter 15** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Del) **Delete chapter.**

**Chapter 15** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **1501.1 Scope.** The provisions of this chapter shall apply as referenced by this code or the State Building Code.

(Del) **1501.2 Permits.** Delete section.

(Del) **1503 Protection of operations.** Delete section.

(Del) **1505 Dipping operations.** Delete section.

(Del) **1506 Electrostatic apparatus.** Delete section.

(Del) **1507 Powder coating.** Delete section.

(Del) **1508 Automotive undercoating.** Delete section.

(Del) **1509 Organic peroxides and dual-component coatings.** Delete section.

(Del) **1510 Floor surfacing and finishing operations.** Delete section.

(Del) **1511 Indoor manufacture of reinforced plastics.** Delete section.

**Chapter 22** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Del) **Delete chapter.**

**Chapter 22 MOTOR FUEL-DISPENSING FACILITIES AND REPAIR GARAGES.** Delete Chapter 22 in its entirety and replace with the following:

**Chapter 22  
MOTOR FUEL-DISPENSING FACILITIES AND REPAIR  
GARAGES**

(Add) **2201.1 Scope.** Automotive motor fuel-dispensing facilities, marine motor fuel-dispensing facilities, fleet vehicle motor fuel-dispensing facilities and repair garages shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Connecticut Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code.

**Chapter 23** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Del) **Delete chapter.**

**Chapter 24**, Section 2401.2, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Add) **2401.2 Temporary.** For the purposes of this section, temporary shall mean tents, canopies and membrane structures erected for a period of less than 180 consecutive calendar days out of any 365 consecutive days.

**PART IV ~ EXISTING BUILDINGS/OCCUPANCIES**

**Chapter 3** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **3.3.48\* Dormitory.** A building or a space in a building in which group sleeping accommodations are provided for more than 16 persons who are not members of the same family in one room, or a series of closely associated rooms, under joint occupancy and single management, with or without meals, and with or without individual cooking facilities.

**Chapter 6**, Section 6.1.14, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Del) **6.1.14** Delete section.

**Chapter 6** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **6.1.8.1.4\* Definition - Dormitory.** A building or a space in a building in which group sleeping accommodations are provided for more than 16 persons who are not members of the same family in one room, or a series of closely associated rooms, under joint occupancy and single management, with or without meals, and with or without individual cooking facilities.

(Amd) **6.1.11.2 In-home Group B occupancies.** Customary in-home business occupancies located within a single-family dwelling unit, that provide professional services and employ a maximum of one employee within the dwelling in addition to the residents of the dwelling unit, shall be classified as a single-family Residential occupancy.

(Del) **6.1.14.4.1 Separated Occupancies.** Delete section.

**Chapter 7** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Add) **7.1.9.1 Security Devices.** Any security device or system that emits any medium that could obscure a means of egress in any building, structure or premises shall be prohibited.

(Add) **7.2.2.2.1.2** Existing projections from the ceiling in existing stairs shall be permitted to conform to the requirements of 7.1.5.1.3.

(Amd) **7.2.2.4.4.5\*** Handrails shall be installed to provide a clearance of not less than 38 mm (1½ in.) between the handrail and the wall to which it is fastened.

(Amd) **7.2.8.2.2** The requirements of 7.2.8.2 shall be permitted to be modified by the State Fire Marshal where automatic sprinkler protection is provided, where the occupancies is limited to low hazard contents or where other special conditions exist.

(Amd) **7.9.2.1\*** Emergency illumination shall be provided for not less than 1½ hours in the event of failure of normal lighting. Emergency lighting facilities shall be arranged to provide initial illumination that is not less than an average of 10.8 lux (1 ft-candle) and, at any point, not less than 1.1 lux (0.1 ft-candle), measured along the path of egress at floor level. Illumination levels shall be permitted to decline to not less than an average of 6.5 lux (0.6 ft-candle) and, at any point, not less than 0.65 lux (0.06 ft-candle) at the end of the 1½ hours. A maximum-to-minimum illumination uniformity ratio of 40 to 1 shall not be exceeded.

(Del) **7.10.9 Testing and Maintenance.** Delete section.

**Chapter 7**, Table 7.3.1.2, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Amd) **Table 7.3.1.2 Occupant Load Factor**

Use	m <sup>2</sup> (per person) <sup>1</sup>	ft <sup>2</sup> (per person) <sup>1</sup>
<b>Assembly Use</b>		
Concentrated use, without fixed seating	0.65 net	7 net
Less concentrated use, without fixed seating	1.4 net	15 net
Bench-type seating	1 person/455 linear mm	1 person/18 linear in.
Fixed seating	Number of fixed seats	Number of fixed seats
Waiting spaces	See 13.1.7.2	See 13.1.7.2
Courtrooms – other than fixed seating	3.7 net	40 net
Kitchens	18.6	200
Library stack areas	9.3	100
Library reading rooms	4.6 net	50 net
Swimming pools	4.6 (water surface)	50 (water surface)

Swimming pool decks	2.8	30
Exercise rooms	4.6	50
Stages	1.4 net	15 net
Lighting and access catwalks, galleries, gridirons	9.3 net	100 net
Casinos and similar gaming areas	1	11
Skating rinks	4.6	50
<b>Airport Terminal Areas</b>		
Baggage claim	1.9	20
Baggage handling	27.9	300
Concourse	9.3	100
Waiting areas	1.4	15
<b>Educational Use</b>		
Classrooms	1.9 net	20 net
Shops, laboratories, vocational rooms	4.6 net	50 net
<b>Day-Care Use</b>	3.3 net	35 net
<b>Health Care Use</b>		
Inpatient treatment departments	22.3	240
Outpatient treatment departments	9.3	100
Sleeping departments	11.1	120
<b>Detention and Correctional Use</b>	11.1	120
<b>Residential Use</b>		
Hotels and dormitories	18.6	200
Apartment buildings	18.6	200
Board and care, large	18.6	200
<b>Industrial Use</b>		
General and high hazard industrial	9.3	100
Special purpose industrial	NA	NA

<b>Business Use</b>	9.3	100
<b>Storage Use</b> (other than mercantile storerooms)	NA	NA
<b>Mercantile Use</b>		
Sales area on street floor <sup>2,3</sup>	2.8	30
Sales area on two or more street floors <sup>3</sup>	3.7	40
Sales area on floor below street floor <sup>3</sup>	2.8	30
Sales area on floors above street floor <sup>3</sup>	5.6	60
Floors or portions of floors used only for offices	See business use	See business use
Floors or portions of floors used only for storage, receiving, and shipping, and not open to general public	27.9	300
Mall buildings <sup>4</sup>	Per factors applicable to use of space <sup>5</sup>	Per factors applicable to use of space <sup>5</sup>

Note: NA = not applicable. The occupant load is the maximum probable number of occupants present at any time.

<sup>1</sup>All factors are expressed in gross area unless marked “net.”

<sup>2</sup>For the purpose of determining occupant load in mercantile occupancies where, due to differences in grade of streets on different sides, two or more floors directly accessible from streets (not including alleys or similar back streets) exist, each such floor is permitted to be considered a street floor. The occupant load factor is one person for each 3.7 m<sup>2</sup>(40 ft<sup>2</sup>) of gross floor area of sales space.

<sup>3</sup>For the purpose of determining occupant load in mercantile occupancies with no street floor, as defined in 3.3.216, but with access directly from the street by stairs or escalators, the floor at the point of entrance to the mercantile occupancy is considered the street floor.

<sup>4</sup>For any food court or other assembly use areas located in the mall that are not included as a portion of the gross leasable area

of the mall building, the occupant load is calculated based on the occupant load factor for that use as specified in Table 7.3.1.2. The remaining mall area is not required to be assigned an occupant load.

<sup>5</sup>The portions of the mall that are considered a pedestrian way and not used as gross leasable area are not required to be assessed an occupant load based on Table 7.3.1.2. However, means of egress from a mall pedestrian way are required to be provided for an occupant load determined by dividing the gross leasable area of the mall building (not including anchor stores) by the appropriate lowest whole number occupant load factor from Figure 7.3.1.2(a) or Figure 7.3.1.2(b).

Each individual tenant space is required to have means of egress to the outside or to the mall based on occupant loads calculated by using the appropriate occupant load factor from Table 7.3.1.2.

Each individual anchor store is required to have means of egress independent of the mall.

**Chapter 8**, Section 8.3.4.3.1 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Add) **8.3.4.3.1** Doors having a 20-min fire protection rating or door assemblies consisting of door frames constructed of at least  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. thick hardwood stock and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. thick solid core doors that are self-closing and positive-latching may be used in vertical openings and in exit enclosures provided the building has a minimum of either partial automatic sprinkler protection in accordance with 9.7 or a partial fire detection system in accordance with 9.6. These systems shall include either a sprinkler or fire detector opposite the center of and inside any door that opens into the exit if a partial system is provided, and provisions for occupant notification in accordance with 9.6.3.

**Chapter 9**, Sections 9.7.1.2 and 9.7.1.5, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code are amended to read:

(Amd) **9.7.1.2** Sprinkler piping serving not more than six sprinklers for any isolated hazardous area shall be permitted to be connected directly to a domestic water supply system having a capacity sufficient to provide  $6.1\text{L}/\text{min}/\text{m}^2$  ( $0.15\text{ gpm}/\text{sq ft}$ ) throughout the entire enclosed area. Such system shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, with respect to the materials and installation practices. An indicating shutoff valve, supervised in accordance with 9.7.2 or NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, shall be permitted to be installed in an accessible, visible, location between the sprinklers and the connection to the

domestic water supply.

(Add) **9.7.1.5 Statutory Requirements.** An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of 9.7.1 as required by the high-rise provisions of section 29-315 of the Connecticut General Statutes in effect on October 1, 1973. For the purpose of this section, building height shall be measured from the lowest level of fire department vehicle access to the floor of the highest occupiable story. (See 3.3.214.1) The provisions of 9.7.3.1 shall not apply to these systems.

**Chapter 9** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Add) **9.7.4.2.1 Water Supply.** In buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system where the highest floor level is not more than 150 ft above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, Class I standpipes shall have an automatic or manual-wet supply.

(Del) **9.7.5** Delete section.

(Del) **9.7.6** Delete section.

(Del) **9.7.7** Delete section.

(Del) **9.7.8** Delete section.

(Del) **9.8** Delete section.

**Chapter 13** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **13.2.3.6 Main Entrance/Exit.** Every assembly occupancy shall be provided with a main entrance/exit. With respect to the capacity of such main entrance/exit, the requirements of section 29-381a of the Connecticut General Statutes shall supersede the requirements of Sections 13.2.3.6.1 through 13.2.3.6.4.

**Chapter 13**, Sections 13.3.2.1.2 and 13.4.5.7.6.3, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code are amended to read:

(Amd) **13.3.2.1.2** Rooms or spaces for the storage, processing, or use of materials specified in 13.3.2.1.2(1) through 13.3.2.1.2(3) shall be protected in accordance with the following:

- (1) Separation from the remainder of the building by fire barriers having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour or

- protection of such rooms by automatic extinguishing systems as specified in 8.7 in the following areas:
- (a) Boiler and furnace rooms, unless otherwise protected by the following:
    - i. The requirement of 13.3.2.1.2(1)(a) shall not apply to rooms enclosing furnaces, heating and air-handling equipment, or compressor equipment, where any piece of equipment has a total aggregate input rating less than or equal to 422 MJ (400,000 Btu), nor to rooms containing a boiler not over 15 psi and 10 horsepower.
    - ii. The requirement of 13.3.2.1.2(1)(a) shall not apply to attic locations of the rooms addressed in 13.3.2.1.2(1)(a) provided such rooms comply with the draftstopping requirements of 8.6.10.
  - (b) Rooms or spaces used for the storage of combustible supplies in quantities deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction.
  - (c) Rooms or spaces used for the storage of hazardous materials or flammable or combustible liquids in quantities deemed hazardous by recognized standards.
  - (d) Laundries over 9.3 m<sup>2</sup> (100 sq ft<sup>2</sup>).
- (2) Separation from the remainder of the building by fire barriers having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour and protection of such rooms by automatic extinguishing systems as specified in 8.7 in the following areas:
- (a) Maintenance shops, including woodworking and painting areas.
  - (b) Rooms or spaces used for processing or use of combustible supplies deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction.
  - (c) Rooms or spaces used for processing or use of hazardous materials or flammable or combustible liquids in quantities deemed hazardous by recognized standards.
- (3) Where automatic extinguishing is used to meet the requirements of 13.3.2, the protection shall be permitted to be in accordance with 9.7.1.2.

(Add) **13.4.5.7.6.3** The fire curtain shall be a listed minimum 20-minute opening protective assembly or shall be constructed as required in 13.4.5.7.6.3(A) through 13.4.5.7.6.3(G).

**(A) Fabrics.** Curtains shall be made of one or more thicknesses of a noncombustible fabric or a fabric with a noncombustible base material and shall comply with the following:

- (1) The fabric shall be permitted to be given a coating, provided that the modified fabric meets the criteria detailed in 13.4.5.7.
- (2) Curtain fabrics shall have a weight of not less than 1.3 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (2 3/8 lb/yd<sup>2</sup>).

**(B) Tensile Strength Requirements.** Curtain fabric shall have tensile strength requirements of not less than 540 N/m (400 lbf/in.) in both the warp and fill directions.

**(C) Wire-Insertion Reinforcement Requirements.** The fabric shall be reinforced with noncorrosive wire intertwined with the base fiber at a rate of not less than one wire per yarn. Wire shall not be required, and fabric weight shall be permitted to be less than 1.3 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (2 3/8 lb/yd<sup>2</sup>) if it can be substantiated by approved tests that it is equivalent in strength and durability.

**(D) Fire Test.** A sample curtain with not less than two vertical seams shall be subjected to the standard fire test specified in NFPA 251, *Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Endurance of Building Construction and Materials*, as applicable to nonbearing walls and partitions for a period of 30 minutes, as follows:

- (1) The curtain shall overlap the furnace edges by a length that is appropriate to seal the top and sides.
- (2) The curtain shall have a bottom pocket containing not less than 5 kg/linear m (4 lb/linear ft) of batten.
- (3) The unexposed surface of the curtain shall not glow, and neither flame nor smoke shall penetrate the curtain during the test period.
- (4) Unexposed surface temperature and hose stream test requirements shall not be applicable to this proscenium fire safety curtain test.

**(E) Smoke Test.** Curtain fabrics shall have a smoke density not to exceed 25 where tested in accordance with NFPA 255, *Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, and the curtain fabric shall be tested in the condition in which it is to be used.

**(F) Curtain Operation.** The complete installation of every proscenium curtain shall be subjected to operating tests, as follows:

- (1) Any theater in which a proscenium curtain is placed shall not be open to public performance until after the proscenium curtain has been accepted and approved by the authority having jurisdiction.
- (2) The curtain shall be automatic-closing without the use of applied power.
- (3) The curtain also shall be capable of manual operation.

**(G) Curtain Position.** All proscenium curtains shall be in the closed position, except during performances, rehearsals, or similar activities.

**Chapter 15**, Sections 15.2.11.1.2 and 15.3.2.1, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code are amended to read:

(Amd) **15.2.11.1.2** The requirements of 15.2.11.1.1 shall not apply to the following:

- (1) Buildings protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.
- (2) Where the room or space has a door leading directly to the outside of the building.
- (3) Where the bottom of the window opening is higher than 1120 mm (44 in.) but less than 1525 mm (60 in.) above the floor, a stair fixed in place at the window may be utilized to meet the 1120 mm (44 in.) sill height. Said stair shall have a minimum width equal to or exceeding the operable width of the opening and centered on such opening, a maximum riser height of 205 mm (8 in.), a minimum tread depth of 230 mm (9 in.) and shall be provided with a handrail on at least one side.
- (4) Where awning or hopper-type windows that are hinged or subdivided to provide a clear opening not less than 0.38 m<sup>2</sup> (4 ft<sup>2</sup>) or any dimension less than 560 mm (22 in.), the following shall apply:
  - (a) Such windows shall be permitted to continue in use.
  - (b) Screen walls or devices in front of required windows shall not interfere with normal rescue requirements.
- (5) Where the room or space complies with the following:
  - (a) Doors shall exist that allow travel between adjacent classrooms.
  - (b) Where doors are used to travel from classroom to classroom, they shall provide the following:
    - i. Direct access to exits in both directions.
    - ii. Direct access to an exit in one direction and to a separate smoke compartment that provides access to another exit in the other direction.
  - (c) The corridor shall be separated from the classrooms by a wall that resists the passage of smoke, and all doors between the classrooms and the corridor are self-closing or automatic-closing in accordance with 7.2.1.8.
  - (d) The length of travel to exits along such paths shall not exceed 46 m (150 ft).
  - (e) Each communicating door shall be marked in accordance with 7.10.
  - (f) No locking device shall be allowed on the communicating doors.
- (6) Where the building is protected throughout by an approved, automatic fire detection system, the length of travel to an exit does not exceed 30 m (100 ft), and a window is provided in each room for ventilation. Smoke detection shall be used in all spaces except where not appropriate due to environmental conditions.

(Amd) **15.3.2.1** Rooms or spaces for the storage, processing, or use of materials shall be protected in accordance with the following:

- (1) Separation from the remainder of the building by fire barriers having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour or protection of such rooms by automatic extinguishing systems as specified in 8.7 in the following areas:
  - (a) Boiler and furnace rooms where any piece of equipment is over 400,000 Btu per hour input or any boiler over 15 psi and 10 horsepower, unless such rooms enclose only air-handling equipment.
  - (b) Rooms or spaces used for the storage of combustible supplies in quantities deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction.
  - (c) Rooms or spaces used for the storage of hazardous materials or flammable or combustible liquids in quantities deemed hazardous by recognized standards.
  - (d) Janitor closets.
  - (e) Laundries over 9.3 m<sup>2</sup> (100 sq ft<sup>2</sup>).
- (2) Separation from the remainder of the building by fire barriers having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour and protection of such rooms by automatic extinguishing systems as specified in 8.7 in the following areas:
  - (a) Maintenance shops, including woodworking and painting areas.
  - (b) Rooms or spaces used for processing or use of combustible supplies deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction.
  - (c) Rooms or spaces used for processing or use of hazardous materials or flammable or combustible liquids in quantities deemed hazardous by recognized standards.
- (3) Where automatic extinguishing is used to meet the requirements of 15.3.2.1(1) or 15.3.2.1(2), the protection shall be permitted in accordance with 9.7.1.2.
- (4) Where janitor closets addressed in 15.3.2.1(1)(d) are protected in accordance with the sprinkler option of 15.3.2.1(1), the janitor closet doors shall be permitted to have ventilating louvers.

**Chapter 15** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Add) **15.1.4.1.1** Buildings or spaces where training and skill development occur not within a school or academic program shall be classified as business occupancies.

(Amd) **15.2.11.1.1** Every room or space greater than 23.2 m<sup>2</sup> (250 ft<sup>2</sup>) and used for classroom or other educational purposes or normally subject to student occupancy shall have not less than one outside window for emergency escape/ventilation and rescue with an associated opening in the outside wall that complies with the following, unless otherwise permitted by 15.2.11.1.2:

- (1) Such windows shall be openable from the inside without the use of tools and shall provide a clear opening of not less than 560 mm (22 in.) in width, 560 mm (22 in.) in height and 0.31 m<sup>2</sup> (3.3 ft<sup>2</sup>) in area.
- (2) The bottom of the opening shall be not more than 1120 mm (44 in.) above the floor, and any latching device shall be capable of being operated from not more than 1370 mm (54 in.) above the finished floor.
- (3) The opening in the outside wall for rescue shall allow a rectangular solid, with a width and height that provides not less than a 0.5 m<sup>2</sup> (5.7 ft<sup>2</sup>) opening and a depth of not less than 510 mm (20 in.), to pass fully through the opening.

(Amd) **15.3.6 Corridors.** Corridors shall be separated from other parts of the story by walls having a ½-hour fire resistance rating in accordance with Section 8.3, unless otherwise permitted by the following.

- (1) Corridor protection shall not be required where all spaces normally subject to student occupancy have not less than one door opening directly to the outside or to an exterior exit access balcony or corridor in accordance with 7.5.3.
- (2)\* In buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system with valve supervision in accordance with Section 9.7, corridor walls shall not be required to be rated.
- (3) Where the corridor ceiling is an assembly having a ½-hour fire resistance rating where tested as a wall, the corridor wall shall be permitted to terminate at the corridor ceiling.
- (4) Lavatories shall not be required to be separated from corridors, provided that they are separated from all other spaces by walls having not less than a ½-hour fire resistance rating in accordance with Section 8.3.
- (5) Lavatories shall not be required to be separated from corridors, provided the building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.
- (6) Existing doors in ½-hour fire resistance rated corridor walls shall be permitted to be 44-mm (1¾-in.) thick solid-bonded wood core doors or the equivalent.

**Chapter 17**, Section 17.3.2.1, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Amd) **17.3.2.1** Rooms or spaces for the storage, processing, or use of materials specified in 17.3.2.1(1) through 17.3.2.1(3) shall be protected in accordance with the following:

- (1) Separation from the remainder of the building by fire barriers having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour or protection of such rooms, by automatic extinguishing systems as specified in 8.7, in the following areas:
  - (a) Boiler and furnace rooms where any piece of equipment is over 400,000 Btu per hour input or any boiler over 15 psi and 10 horsepower, unless such rooms enclose only air-handling equipment.
  - (b) Rooms or spaces used for the storage of combustible supplies in quantities deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction.
  - (c) Rooms or spaces used for the storage of hazardous materials or flammable or combustible liquids in quantities deemed hazardous by recognized standards.
  - (d) Janitor closets.
  - (e) Laundries over 9.3 m<sup>2</sup> (100 sq ft<sup>2</sup>).
- (2) Separation from the remainder of the building by fire barriers having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour and protection of such rooms by automatic extinguishing systems as specified in 8.7 in the following areas:
  - (a) Maintenance shops, including woodworking and painting areas.
  - (b) Rooms or spaces used for processing or use of combustible supplies deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction.
  - (c) Rooms or spaces used for processing or use of hazardous materials or flammable or combustible liquids in quantities deemed hazardous by recognized standards.
- (3) Where automatic extinguishing is used to meet the requirements of 17.3.2.1(1) and 17.3.2.1(2), the protection shall be permitted in accordance with 9.7.1.2.

**Chapter 17** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **17.2.11.1.1** Every room or space greater than 23.2 m<sup>2</sup> (250 ft<sup>2</sup>) and used for classroom or other educational purposes or normally subject to student occupancy shall have not less than one outside window for emergency escape/ventilation and rescue with an associated opening in the outside wall that complies with the following, unless otherwise permitted by 17.2.11.1.2:

- (1) Such windows shall be openable from the inside without the use of tools and shall provide a clear opening of not less than 560 mm (22 in.) in width, 560 mm (22 in.) in height and 0.31 m<sup>2</sup> (3.3 ft<sup>2</sup>) in area.
- (2) The bottom of the opening shall be not more than 1120 mm (44 in.) above the floor, and any latching device shall be capable of being operated from not more than 1370 mm (54 in.) above the

finished floor.

- (3) The opening in the outside wall for rescue shall allow a rectangular solid, with a width and height that provides not less than a 0.5 m<sup>2</sup> (5.7 ft<sup>2</sup>) opening and a depth of not less than 510 mm (20 in.), to pass fully through the opening.

(Amd) **17.2.11.1.2** The requirements of 17.2.11.1.1 shall not apply when the provisions of 15.2.11.1.2 are met.

(Amd) **17.3.6 Corridors.** Every interior corridor shall be constructed of walls having not less than a ½-hour fire resistance rating in accordance with Section 8.3, unless otherwise permitted by the following:

- (1) Corridor protection shall not be required where all spaces normally subject to student occupancy have not less than one door opening directly to the outside or to an exterior exit access balcony or corridor in accordance with 7.5.3.
- (2) In buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system with valve supervision in accordance with Section 9.7.
- (3) Where the corridor ceiling is an assembly having a ½-hour fire resistance rating where tested as a wall, the corridor walls shall be permitted to terminate at the corridor ceiling.
- (4) Lavatories shall not be required to be separated from corridors, provided that they are separated from all other spaces by walls having not less than a ½-hour fire resistance rating in accordance with Section 8.3.
- (5) Lavatories shall not be required to be separated from corridors, provided the building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.
- (6) Existing doors in ½-hour fire resistance rated corridors shall be permitted to be 44-mm (1¾-in.) thick, solid-bonded wood core doors or the equivalent.

(Amd) **17.6.1.1.2\*** The requirements of Section 17.6 shall apply to existing day-care homes in which more than three, but not more than 12, clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s) for less than 24 hours per day, generally within a dwelling unit.

(Amd) **17.6.1.4.2\* Conversions.** A conversion from a day-care home to a day-care occupancy with more than 12 clients shall be permitted only if the day-care occupancy conforms to the requirements for new day-care occupancies with more than 12 clients.

**Chapter 19**, Section 19.3.2.1.5, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Amd) **19.3.2.1.5** Hazardous areas shall include, but shall not be restricted to, the following:

- (1) Boiler and fuel-fired heater rooms where any piece of equipment is over 400,000 Btu per hour input or any boiler over 15 psi and 10 horsepower.
- (2) Central/bulk laundries larger than 9.3 m<sup>2</sup> (100 ft<sup>2</sup>).
- (3) Paint shops.
- (4) Repair shops.
- (5) Soiled linen rooms.
- (6) Trash collection rooms.
- (7) Rooms or spaces larger than 4.6 m<sup>2</sup> (50 ft<sup>2</sup>), including repair shops, used for storage of combustible supplies and equipment in quantities deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction.
- (8) Laboratories employing flammable or combustible materials in quantities less than those that would be considered a severe hazard.

**Chapter 19** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **19.1.1.1.5** It shall be recognized that, in buildings housing certain types of patients or having detention rooms or a security section, it might be necessary to lock doors and bar windows to confine and protect building inhabitants. In such instances, the State Fire Marshal shall make appropriate modifications to those sections of this code that would otherwise require means of egress to be kept unlocked.

**Chapter 24** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **24.2.2.3\* Secondary Means of Escape.** The secondary means of escape, other than existing approved means of escape, shall be one of the means specified in 24.2.2.3(A) through 24.2.2.3(C).

**(A)** It shall be a door, stairway, passage, or hall providing a way of unobstructed travel to the outside of the dwelling at street or ground level that is independent of and remote from the primary means of escape.

**(B)** It shall be a passage through an adjacent nonlockable space, independent of and remote from the primary means of escape, to any approved means of escape.

**(C)\*** It shall be a window or door providing a clear opening in the outside wall of not less than 0.53 m<sup>2</sup> (5.7 ft<sup>2</sup>) for access into the building. The window opening for escape/ventilation by occupants shall provide a clear opening of not less than 560 mm

(22 in.) in least dimension for height and width and 0.31 m<sup>2</sup> (3.3 ft<sup>2</sup>) in total area. This window shall be operable from the inside by occupants without the use of tools, keys, or special effort. The bottom of the opening shall be not more than 1120 mm (44 in.) above the floor. Such means of escape shall be acceptable where one of the following criteria are met:

(1) The window shall be within 6100 mm (240 in.) of grade.

(2) The window shall be directly accessible to fire department rescue apparatus as approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

(3) The window or door shall open onto an exterior balcony.

(4) Windows having a sill height below the adjacent ground level shall be provided with a window well meeting the following criteria:

(a) The window well shall have horizontal dimensions that allow the window to be fully opened.

(b) The window well shall have an accessible net clear opening of not less than 0.82 m<sup>2</sup> (9 ft<sup>2</sup>) with a length and width of not less than 915 mm (36 in.).

(c) A window well with a vertical depth of more than 1120 mm (44 in.) shall be equipped with an approved permanently affixed ladder or with steps meeting the following criteria:

i. The ladder or steps shall not encroach more than 150 mm (6 in.) into the required dimensions of the window well.

ii. The ladder or steps shall not be obstructed by the window.

**(D)** Ladders or steps that comply with the requirements of 24.2.2.3(C)(4)(c) shall be exempt from the requirements of 7.2.2.

(Add) **24.2.2.3.1 Alternative Compliance to 24.2.2.3 (C)**. The 1120 mm (44 in.) maximum height of the sill above the floor level shall be permitted to be measured vertically above a fixed, permanent platform, step, or steps whose minimum width shall equal or exceed the width of the opening and a maximum riser height of 205 mm (8 in.) and a minimum tread depth of 230 mm (9 in.).

(Amd) **24.2.5.1.1** The provisions of 7.2.2.5, 7.2.5.5 and 7.7.3 shall not apply. Maximum riser heights of 209 mm (8¼ in.) and minimum tread depths of 229 mm (9 in.) shall be permitted.

**Chapter 26** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **26.3.5.1** All lodging or rooming houses, other than those meeting 26.3.5.2, shall be protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 26.3.5.3.

**Chapter 29**, Table 29.3.2.2.2 and Section 29.3.4.5.1, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code are amended to read:

**(Amd) Table 29.3.2.2.2 Hazardous Area Protection**

<b>Hazardous Area Description</b>	<b>Separation/Protection</b>
Boiler and fuel-fired heater rooms where any piece of equipment is over 400,000 Btu per hour input or any boiler over 15 psi and 10 horsepower	1 hour or sprinklers
Employee locker rooms	1 hour or sprinklers <sup>†</sup>
Gift or retail shops	1 hour or sprinklers
Bulk laundries	1 hour or sprinklers
Guest laundries outside of guest rooms or guest suites	1 hour or sprinklers <sup>†</sup>
Maintenance shops	1 hour or sprinklers
Rooms or spaces used for storage of combustibile supplies and equipment in quantities deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction <sup>‡</sup>	1 hour or sprinklers
Trash collection rooms	1 hour or sprinklers

<sup>†</sup>Where automatic sprinkler protection is provided, no enclosure shall be required.

<sup>‡</sup>Where storage areas not exceeding 2.2 m<sup>2</sup> (24 ft<sup>2</sup>) are directly accessible from the guest room or guest suite, no separation or protection shall be required.

(Amd) **29.3.4.5.1** Each hotel, motel or inn having 100 or more units or rooms shall install such equipment which, when activated, shall provide an approved visible alarm suitable to warn occupants, in at least one per cent of the units or rooms in such establishments. In establishments having less than 100 units or rooms, at least one unit or room shall have such an alarm.

**Chapter 29** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Del) **29.3.4.3.3** Delete section.

**Chapter 31** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **31.2.2.2.2** Door locking arrangements shall comply with 31.2.2.2.2.1, 31.2.2.2.2.2 or 31.2.2.2.2.3.

(Add) **31.2.11.1** The provisions of 31.2.11 shall not apply to existing dormitories.

**Chapter 31**, Section 31.3.2.1.1.2, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Add) **31.3.2.1.1.2** The protection requirements of Table 31.3.2.1.1 shall apply to those boiler and fuel-fired heater rooms where any piece of equipment is over 400,000 Btu per hour input or any boiler over 15 psi and 10 horsepower.

**Chapter 33** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **33.1.7 Changes in Group Evacuation Capability.** A change in evacuation capability to a slower level shall be permitted where the facility conforms to the requirements applicable to the slower evacuation capability in this chapter.

**Chapter 33**, Section 33.3.3.2.2, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Amd) **33.3.3.2.2** Hazardous areas, which shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following, shall be separated from other parts of the building by construction having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour, with communicating openings protected by approved self-closing fire doors, or such area shall be equipped with automatic fire extinguishing systems:

- (1) Boiler and heater rooms where any piece of equipment is over 400,000 Btu per hour input or any boiler over 15 psi and 10 horsepower.
- (2) Laundries.
- (3) Repair shops.
- (4) Rooms or spaces used for storage of combustible supplies and equipment in quantities deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction.

**Chapter 37**, Sections 37.2.4.1 and 37.3.2.1.1, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code are amended to read:

(Add) **37.2.4.1** Exits shall comply with the following except as otherwise permitted by 37.2.4.2 through 37.2.4.6, inclusive:

- (1) The number of exits shall be in accordance with section 7.4.
- (2) Not less than two separate exits shall be provided on every story.
- (3) Not less than two separate exits shall be accessible from every part of every story.

(Amd) **37.3.2.1.1** Hazardous areas shall be protected in accordance with 8.7. Furnace or boiler rooms shall be considered hazardous where any piece of equipment is over 400,000 Btu per hour input or any boiler over 15 psi and 10 horsepower.

**Chapter 37** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **37.4.4.8 Kiosks.** Kiosks and similar structures (temporary or permanent) shall not be considered as tenant spaces and shall meet the following requirements:

- (1) Combustible kiosks and similar structures shall be constructed of any of the following materials:
  - (a) Fire retardant-treated wood complying with the requirements for fire retardant-impregnated wood in NFPA 703, *Standard for Fire Retardant Impregnated Wood and Fire Retardant Coatings for Building Materials*.
  - (b) Light-transmitting plastics complying with Chapter 26 of the State Building Code.
  - (c) Foam plastics having a maximum heat release rate not greater than 100 kW when tested in accordance with UL 1975.
  - (d) Aluminum composite material (ACM) having a Class A rating as specified in Chapter 10 when tested as an assembly in the maximum thickness intended for use.
  - (e) Textiles and films determined to be flame resistant in accordance with NFPA 701, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films*.
- (2) Kiosks or similar structures located within the mall shall be protected with approved fire suppression and detection devices.
- (3) The minimum horizontal separation between kiosks or groups of kiosks and other structures within the mall shall be 6100 mm (240 in.).
- (4) Each kiosk or group of kiosks or similar structure shall have a maximum area of 27.8 m<sup>2</sup> (300 ft<sup>2</sup>).

(Amd) **37.4.5.3.1** The storage, arrangement, protection and quantities of hazardous commodities shall be in accordance with the applicable

portions of the following:

- (1) NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*.
- (2) NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*.
- (3) NFPA 30B, *Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products*.
- (4) NFPA 230, *Standard for the Fire Protection of Storage*.
- (5) NFPA 430, *Code for the Storage of Liquid and Solid Oxidizers*.
- (6) NFPA 432, *Code for the Storage of Organic Peroxide Formulations*.
- (7) NFPA 434, *Code for the Storage of Pesticides*.
- (8) NFPA 1124, *Code for the Manufacture, Transportation, Storage, and Retail Sales of Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles as amended by Part V Section 20.2.12.2.4*.

**Chapter 39**, Sections 39.2.4.1 and 39.3.2.1, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code are amended to read:

(Add) **39.2.4.1** Exits shall comply with the following except as otherwise permitted by 39.2.4.2 through 39.2.4.7:

- (1) The number of exits shall be in accordance with 7.4.1.1 and 7.4.1.3 through 7.4.1.6.
- (2) Not less than two separate exits shall be provided on every story.
- (3) Not less than two separate exits shall be accessible from every part of every story.

(Amd) **39.3.2.1\*** Hazardous areas including, but not limited to, areas used for general storage, boiler or furnace rooms where any piece of equipment is over 400,000 Btu per hour input or any boiler over 15 psi and 10 horsepower, and maintenance shops that include woodworking and painting areas shall be protected in accordance with 8.7.

**Chapter 39** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Add) **39.1.4.1 In-home Group B Occupancies**. Customary in-home business occupancies located within a single-family dwelling unit, that provide professional services and employ a maximum of one employee within the dwelling in addition to the residents of the dwelling unit, shall be classified as a single-family Residential occupancy.

**PART V ~ MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONAL ISSUES**

**Chapter 10** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **10.4.1** Whenever or wherever any device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, level of protection, or any other feature is required for compliance with the provisions of this code or the State Building Code, such device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, level of protection, or other feature shall thereafter be continuously maintained in accordance with applicable NFPA requirements or as directed by the AHJ.

(Amd) **10.4.3\*** Existing fire and life safety features obvious to the public, if not required by this code or the State Building Code, shall be either maintained or removed.

**Chapter 10** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

Retain deletion of Section 10.14 and replace in its entirety as follows:

(Add) **10.14 – Vacant Buildings and Premises**

(Add) **10.14.1 General.** Temporarily unoccupied buildings, structures, premises or portions thereof, including tenant spaces, shall be safeguarded and maintained in accordance with section 10.14.

(Add) **10.14.1.1 Abandoned Premises.** Buildings, structures and premises for which an owner cannot be identified or located by dispatch of a certificate of mailing to the last known or registered address, which persistently or repeatedly become unprotected or unsecured; which have been occupied by unauthorized persons or for illegal purposes; or which present a danger of structural collapse or fire spread to adjacent properties shall be considered abandoned, declared unsafe and abated or demolished in accordance with this code.

(Add) **10.14.2 Safeguarding Vacant Premises.** Temporarily unoccupied buildings, structures, premises or portions thereof shall be secured and protected in accordance with section 10.14.

(Add) **10.14.2.1 Security.** Exterior openings and interior openings accessible to other tenants or unauthorized persons shall be boarded, locked, blocked or otherwise protected to prevent entry by unauthorized individuals.

(Add) **10.14.2.2 Fire Protection.** Fire alarm, sprinkler and standpipe systems shall be maintained in an operable condition at all times.

**Exceptions:**

1. When the premises have been cleared of all combustible materials and debris and, in the opinion of the code official, the type of construction, fire separation distance and security of the premises do not create a fire hazard.
2. Where buildings will not be heated and fire protection systems will be exposed to freezing temperatures, fire alarm and sprinkler systems are permitted to be placed out of service and standpipes are permitted to be maintained as dry systems (without an automatic water supply) provided the building has no contents or storage, and windows, doors and other openings are secured to prohibit entry by unauthorized persons.

(Add) **10.14.2.3 Fire Separation.** Fire-resistance-rated partitions, fire barriers and fire walls separating vacant tenant spaces from the remainder of the building shall be maintained.

(Add) **10.14.3 Removal of Combustibles.** Persons owning, or in charge or control of, a vacant building or portion thereof, shall remove all accumulations of combustible materials and flammable or combustible waste or rubbish from such space. The premises shall be maintained clear of waste or hazardous materials.

**Exceptions:**

1. Buildings or portions of buildings undergoing additions, alterations, repairs or change of occupancy under a valid permit in accordance with this code.
2. Seasonally occupied buildings.

(Add) **10.14.4 Removal of Hazardous Materials.** Persons owning, in charge of, or control of a vacant building or portion thereof, shall remove all accumulations of hazardous materials as defined by this code.

**Chapter 13**, Section 13.6.1.2, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Amd) **13.6.1.2\* Where Required.** Fire extinguishers shall be provided as follows:

- (1) Where required by other parts of this code.

- (2) As specified in 13.6.1.2.1 through 13.1.2.6, inclusive.
- (3) Where required by the referenced codes and standards listed in Chapter 2 and Part II of this code.

**Chapter 13** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **13.7.4.4.1** The maintenance and testing schedules and procedures for fire alarm and fire detection systems shall be in accordance with Chapter 10 of *NFPA 72®*, *National Fire Alarm Code®*.

**Chapter 14** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Add) **14.4.3.1 Security Devices.** Any security device or system that emits any medium that could obscure a means of egress in any building, structure or premises shall be prohibited.

**Chapter 20**, Sections 20.1.4.9, 20.2.3.3.5, 20.3.3.2.3.4, 20.3.3, 20.6, 20.10, 20.12.2.4, and 20.12.2.4.3, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code are amended to read:

(Amd) **20.3.3 Additional Requirements.**

(Amd) **20.6 Ambulatory Health Care Centers, including Business Group B Medical Occupancies.**

(Add) **20.12.2.4 Storage and Display of Consumer Fireworks.** The display and storage of consumer fireworks at retail establishments shall be in accordance with the provisions of the 2006 edition of NFPA 1124, *Code for the Manufacture, Transportation, Storage, and Retail Sales of Fire Works and Pyrotechnic Articles*, except as modified in Sections 20.12.2.4.1 through 20.12.2.4.3, inclusive.

(Add) **20.12.2.4.3** The provisions of NFPA 1124 are amended for use in Connecticut as follows:

(Amd) **7.5.3 Storage Rooms.** Storage rooms containing consumer fireworks, regardless of size, in a new or existing permanent store shall be protected with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, or separated from the retail sales area by a fire barrier having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour. The quantity of fireworks permitted in storage shall not exceed 3,600 cubic feet, including packaging. Such storage shall be segregated into areas of 1,200 cubic feet or less, separated by a minimum of 4 feet of clear space.

**Chapter 20** of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **20.2.3.1.2** Emergency egress and relocation drills shall be conducted as follows:

- (1) Not less than one emergency egress and relocation drill shall be conducted every month the facility is in session, unless both of the following criteria are met:
  - (a) In climates where the weather is severe, the monthly emergency egress and relocation drills shall be permitted to be deferred.
  - (b) The required number of emergency egress and relocation drills shall be conducted, and not less than four shall be conducted before the drills are deferred.
- (2) All occupants of the occupancy shall participate in the drill.
- (3) One additional emergency egress and relocation drill, other than for educational occupancies that are open on a year-round basis, shall be required within the first 30 days of operation.

(Amd) **20.3.3.2.2.2** Emergency egress and relocation drills shall be conducted as follows:

- (1) Not less than one emergency egress and relocation drill shall be conducted every month the facility is in session, unless both of the following criteria are met:
  - (a) In climates where the weather is severe, the monthly emergency egress and relocation drills shall be permitted to be deferred.
  - (b) The required number of emergency egress and relocation drills shall be conducted, and not less than four shall be conducted before the drills are deferred.
- (2) All occupants of the occupancy shall participate in the drill.
- (3) One additional emergency egress and relocation drill, other than for educational occupancies that are open on a year-round basis, shall be required within the first 30 days of operation.

(Add) **20.10.3 Emergency Instructions for Residents or Guests.** A floor diagram reflecting the actual floor arrangement, exit and escape locations, and room identification shall be posted in a location and manner acceptable to the AHJ on, or immediately adjacent to, every resident residential room.

(Adopted effective August 1, 2009; amended October 2, 2012)