



STATE OF WASHINGTON

STATE BUILDING CODE COUNCIL

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Date: July 15, 2019

RE: Errors within and Council requested changes to the 2018 IFC CR-102 This is an Erratum to the CR-102 (WSR 19-11-092 Dated May 17, 2019) and changes to the June 25, 2019 Erratum that will be addressed in the CR-103

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WAC 51-54A-003

International Fire Code.

The 2015-2018 edition of the International Fire Code, published by the International Code Council is hereby adopted by reference with the following additions, deletions, and exceptions:

Commented [BR(1)]: This is addressed by the CR-102

WAC 51-54A-007

Exceptions.

The exceptions and amendments to the International Fire Code contained in the provisions of chapter 19.27 RCW shall apply in case of conflict with any of the provisions of these rules.

Codes referenced which are not adopted through RCW 19.27.031 or chapter 19.27A RCW shall not apply unless specifically adopted by the authority having jurisdiction. The 2015 International Wildland Urban Interface Code is included in this code as Section 8200 with amendments found in Appendix Chapter N.

Commented [BR(2)]: This was not addressed in the 6/25/2019 document.

The provisions of this code do not apply to temporary growing structures used solely for the commercial production of horticultural plants including ornamental plants, flowers, vegetables, and fruits. "Temporary growing structure" means a structure that has the sides and roof covered with polyethylene, polyvinyl, or similar flexible synthetic material and is used to provide plants with either frost protection or increased heat retention. A temporary growing structure is not considered a building for purposes of this code.

The provisions of this code do not apply to the construction, alteration, or repair of temporary worker housing except as provided by rule adopted under chapter 70.114A RCW or chapter 37, Laws of 1998 (2SSB 6168). "Temporary worker housing" means a place, area, or piece of land where sleeping places or housing sites are provided by an employer for his or her employees or by another person, including a temporary worker housing operator, who is providing such accommodations for employees, for temporary, seasonal occupancy, and includes "labor camps" under RCW [70.54.110](#).

The manufacture, storage, handling, sale and use of fireworks shall be governed by chapter [70.77](#) RCW and by chapter [212-17](#) WAC and local ordinances consistent with chapter [212-17](#) WAC.

~~WAC 51-54A-008~~

~~Implementation:~~

~~The *International Fire Code* adopted by chapter 51-54A WAC shall become effective in all counties and cities of this state on July 1, 2016~~[2020](#).

~~[Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.031](#) and [19.27.074](#). WSR 16-03-055, § 51-54A-008, filed 1/16/16, effective 7/1/16. Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27A.031](#), [19.27.074](#) and chapters [19.27](#) and [34.05](#) RCW. WSR 13-04-063, § 51-54A-008, filed 2/1/13, effective 7/1/13.]~~

Commented [BR(3)]: This was addressed in the CR-102.

Amended section

WAC 51-54A-101

Section 101—Scope and general requirements.

101.2.1 Appendices. Provisions in the appendices shall not apply unless specifically adopted. ~~The State Building Code Council has determined that a local ordinance adopting Appendix N Wildland Urban Interface Code may be adopted by any local government upon notification of the council.~~

[Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.031](#) and [19.27.074](#). WSR 16-05-065, § 51-54A-0101, filed 2/12/16, effective 7/1/16. Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27A.031](#), [19.27.074](#) and chapters [19.27](#) and [34.05](#) RCW. WSR 13-04-063, § 51-54A-0101, filed 2/1/13, effective 7/1/13.]

Commented [BR(4)]: This was not on the 6/25/2019 document

WAC 51-54A-0105

Permits.

SECTION 105 SCOPE AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

~~405.6.4~~ ~~105.6.3.1~~ Carbon dioxide systems. An operational permit is required for carbon dioxide systems having more than 100 pounds of carbon dioxide.

Commented [BR(5)]: Note: This is an odd numbering convention to avoid renumbering the entire list.

~~105.6.4.9~~ Marijuana extraction systems. An operational permit is required to use a marijuana/cannabis extraction system regulated under WAC 314-55-104.

~~105.7.19~~ Marijuana extraction systems. A construction permit is required to install a marijuana/cannabis extraction system regulated under WAC 314-55-104.

Commented [BR(6)]: Addressed in the 2018 code.

~~405.7.20~~ ~~105.7.26~~ Underground supply piping for automatic sprinkler system. A construction permit is required for the installation of the portion of the dedicated underground water supply piping, public or private, supplying a water-based fire protection system. The permit shall apply to all underground piping and appurtenances downstream of the first control valve on the lateral piping or service line from the distribution main to one foot above finished floor of the facility with the fire protection system. Maintenance performed in accordance with this code is not considered to be a modification and does not require a permit.

- EXCEPTIONS:
1. When the underground piping is installed by the aboveground piping contractor.
 2. Underground piping serves a fire protection system installed in accordance with NFPA 13D.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter [19.27](#) RCW and RCW [19.27.031](#). WSR 17-10-028, § 51-54A-0105, filed 4/25/17, effective 5/26/17. Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.031](#) and [19.27.074](#). WSR 16-03-055, § 51-54A-0105, filed 1/16/16, effective 7/1/16. Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27A.031](#), [19.27.074](#) and chapters [19.27](#) and [34.05](#) RCW. WSR 13-04-063, § 51-54A-0105, filed 2/1/13, effective 7/1/13.]

WAC 51-54A-0202

General definitions.

SECTION 202 GENERAL DEFINITIONS

ADULT FAMILY HOME. A dwelling, licensed by Washington state, in which a person or persons provide personal care, special care, room and board to more than one but not more than six adults who are not related by blood or marriage to the person or persons providing the services.

ALERT SIGNAL. A distinctive signal indicating the need for trained personnel and occupants to initiate a specific action, such as shelter-in-place.

ALERT SYSTEM. Approved devices, equipment and systems or combinations of systems used to transmit or broadcast an alert signal.

ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY. A home or other institution, licensed by the state of Washington, providing housing, basic services and assuming general responsibility for the safety and well-being of residents under chapters [18.20](#) RCW and [388-78A](#) WAC. These facilities may provide care to residents with symptoms consistent with dementia requiring additional security measures.

CHILD CARE. For the purposes of these regulations, child care is the care of children during any period of a 24-hour day.

CHILD CARE, FAMILY HOME. A child care facility, licensed by Washington state, located in the dwelling of the person or persons under whose direct care and supervision the child is placed, for the care of twelve or fewer children, including children who reside at the home.

CLUSTER. Clusters are multiple *portable school classrooms* separated by less than the requirements of the building code for separate buildings.

COVERED BOAT MOORAGE. A pier or system of floating or fixed access ways to which vessels on water may be secured and any portion of which are covered by a roof.

ELECTRICAL CODE. The National Electrical Code, promulgated by the National Fire Protection Association, as adopted by rule or local ordinance under the authority of chapter [19.28](#) RCW.

~~EXISTING. Buildings, facilities or conditions that are already in existence, constructed or officially authorized prior to the adoption of this code.~~

Commented [BR(7)]: Addressed in the 2018 Code.

GRAVITY-OPERATED DROP OUT VENTS. Automatic smoke and heat vents containing heat-sensitive glazing designed to shrink and drop out of the vent openings when exposed to fire.

HOSPICE CARE CENTER. A building or portion thereof used on a 24-hour basis for the provision of hospice services to terminally ill inpatients.

MOTOR VEHICLE. Includes, but not limited to, a vehicle, machine, tractor, trailer or semitrailer, or any combination thereof, propelled or drawn by mechanical power and designed for use upon the highways in the transportation of passengers or property. It does not include a vehicle, locomotive or car operated exclusively on a rail or rails, or a trolley bus operated by electric power derived from a fixed overhead wire, furnishing local passenger transportation similar to street-railway service. The term "motor vehicle" also includes freight containers or cargo tanks used, or intended for use, in connection with motor vehicles.

NIGHTCLUB. An A-2 Occupancy use under the 2006 International Building Code in which the aggregate area of concentrated use of unfixed chairs and standing space that is specifically designated and primarily used for dancing or viewing performers exceeds three hundred fifty square feet, excluding adjacent lobby areas. "Nightclub" does not include theaters with fixed seating, banquet halls, or lodge halls.

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

Group I-2. This occupancy shall include buildings and structures used for medical care on a 24-hour basis for more than five persons who are incapable of self-preservation. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Foster care facilities

Detoxification facilities

Hospice care centers

Hospitals

Nursing homes

Psychiatric hospitals

Five or fewer persons receiving care. A facility such as the above with five or fewer persons receiving such care shall be classified as Group R-3 or shall comply with the *International Residential Code* provided an *automatic sprinkler system* is

installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3 or with Section P2904 of the *International Residential Code*.

Licensed care facility. A facility such as the above providing licensed care to clients in one of the categories listed in Section 310.1 of the *International Building Code* licensed by Washington state shall be classified as Group R-2.

Family home child care. Family home child care licensed by Washington state for the care of twelve or fewer children shall be classified as Group R-3 or shall comply with the *International Residential Code*.

Adult care facility. A facility that provides accommodations for less than 24 hours for more than five 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 R-3.

Child care facility. Child care facilities that provide supervision and personal care on a less than 24-hour basis for more than five children 2 1/2 years of age or less shall be classified as Group I-4.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. A child day care facility that provides care for more than five but no more than 100 children 2 1/2 years or less of age, where the rooms in which the children are cared for are located on a level of exit discharge serving such rooms and each of these child care rooms has an exit door directly to the exterior, shall be classified as Group E.
2. Family child care homes licensed by Washington state for the care of 12 or fewer children shall be classified as Group R-3.

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 an Institutional Group I or when not regulated by the *International Residential Code*. This group shall include:

R-1 Residential occupancies containing sleeping units where the occupants are primarily transient in nature, including:

Boarding houses (transient) with more than 10 occupants

Congregate living facilities (transient) with more than 10 occupants

Hotels (transient)

Motels (transient)

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 (nontransient) with more than 16 occupants

Congregate living facilities (nontransient) with more than 16 occupants

Convents

Dormitories

Fraternities and sororities

Hotels (nontransient)

Live/work units

Monasteries

Motels (nontransient)

Residential treatment facilities as licensed by Washington state under chapter [246-337](#) WAC

Vacation timeshare properties

R-3 Residential occupancies where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature and not classified as Group R-1, R-2, or I, including:

Buildings that do not contain more than two dwelling units.

Boarding houses (nontransient) with 16 or fewer occupants.

Boarding houses (transient) with 10 or fewer occupants.

Care facilities that provide accommodations for five or fewer persons receiving care.

Congregate living facilities (nontransient) with 16 or fewer occupants.

Congregate living facilities (transient) with 10 or fewer occupants.

Care facilities within a dwelling. Care facilities for five or fewer persons receiving care that are within a single-family dwelling are permitted to comply with the *International Residential Code* provided an automatic sprinkler system is installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3 or with Section P2904 of the *International Residential Code*.

Adult family homes, family home child care. Adult family homes and family home child care facilities that are within a single-family home are permitted to comply with the *International Residential Code*.

Foster family care homes. Foster family care homes licensed by Washington state are permitted to comply with the *International Residential Code*, as an accessory use to a dwelling, for six or fewer children including those of the resident family.

R-4 Classification is not adopted. Any reference in this code to R-4 does not apply.

PORTABLE SCHOOL CLASSROOM. A prefabricated structure consisting of one or more rooms with direct exterior egress from the classroom(s). The structure is transportable in one or more sections, and is designed to be used as an educational space with or without a permanent foundation. The structure shall be capable of being demounted and relocated to other locations as needs arise.

RECALL SIGNAL. An electrically or mechanically operated signal used to recall occupants after an emergency drill or to terminate a shelter-in-place event that shall be distinct from any alarm or alert signal used to initiate an emergency plan, or other signals.

SHELTER-IN-PLACE. An emergency response used to minimize exposure of facility occupants to chemical or environmental hazards by taking refuge in predetermined interior rooms or areas where actions are taken to isolate the interior environment from the exterior hazard.

[Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.031](#) and [19.27.074](#). WSR 16-03-055, § 51-54A-0202, filed 1/16/16, effective 7/1/16. Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.074](#), [19.27.020](#), and [19.27.031](#). WSR 14-24-090, § 51-54A-0202, filed 12/1/14, effective 5/1/15. Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27A.031](#), [19.27.074](#) and chapters [19.27](#) and [34.05](#) RCW. WSR 13-04-063, § 51-54A-0202, filed 2/1/13, effective 7/1/13.]

WAC 51-54A-0405

Emergency evacuation drills:

405.1 General. Emergency drills complying with the provisions of this section shall be conducted at least annually in the occupancies listed in Section 405.2.1 or when required by the fire code official. Drills shall be designed in cooperation with the local authorities.

405.2 Frequency. Required emergency drills shall be held at the intervals specified in Table 405.2 or more frequently where necessary to familiarize all occupants with the drill procedure.

405.2.1 Group E occupancies. The occupancy shall conduct at a minimum the following drills during the year:

1. One drill using the school mapping information system.

EXCEPTION: Day cares not colocated on a school campus.

2. Three fire evacuation drills.

3. One shelter in place drill.

4. Additional drills shall be as required by RCW 28A.320.125.

Table 405.2

Fire and Evacuation Drill Frequency and Participation

| <u>Group or Occupancy</u> | <u>Frequency</u> | <u>Participation</u> |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| <u>Group A</u> | <u>Quarterly</u> | <u>Employees</u> |
| <u>Group Bb</u> | <u>Annually</u> | <u>All Occupants</u> |
| <u>Group Bb,e</u> | <u>Annually</u> | <u>Employees</u> |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| (Ambulatory Care Facilities) | | |
| Group B(b) (Clinic, outpatient) | Annually | Employees |
| Group E | Monthly(a,e) | All Occupants |
| Group F | Annually | Employees |
| Group I-1 | Semiannually on each shift | All Occupants |
| Group I-2 | Quarterly on each shift(a) | Employees |
| Group I-3 | Quarterly on each shift(a) | Employees |
| Group I-4 | Quarterly on each shift(a) | All Occupants |
| Group R-1 | Quarterly on each shift | Employees |
| Group R-2(f) | Quarterly on each shift | Employees |
| Group R-2(d) | Four Annually | All Occupants |
| High-rise buildings | Annually | Employees |

a In severe climates, the fire code official shall have the authority to modify the emergency evacuation drill frequency.

b Emergency evacuation drills are required in Group B buildings having an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the level of exit discharge.

~~e Emergency evacuation drills are required in ambulatory care facilities in accordance with Section 403.3.~~

~~d Emergency evacuation drills in Group R-2 college and university buildings shall be in accordance with Section 403.10.2.1. Other Group R-2 occupancies shall be in accordance with Section 403.10.2.2.~~

~~e Day cares collocated on a Group E campus shall participate in emergency drills occurring on the campus.~~

~~f Applicable to group homes licensed by the state of Washington. Emergency evacuation drills for assisted living facilities and residential treatment facilities licensed by the state of Washington are required to meet the requirements of Group I-1.~~

~~405.4 Time. Drills shall be held at unexpected times and under varying conditions to simulate the unusual conditions that occur in case of an emergency.~~

~~405.5 Recordkeeping. Records shall be maintained of required emergency evacuation drills and include the following information:~~

- ~~1. Identity of the person conducting the drill.~~
- ~~2. Date and time of the drill.~~
- ~~3. Notification method used.~~
- ~~4. Staff members on duty and participating.~~
- ~~5. Number of occupants participating.~~
- ~~6. Special conditions simulated.~~
- ~~7. Problems encountered and corrective actions taken.~~
- ~~8. Weather conditions when occupants were evacuated.~~
- ~~9. Time required to accomplish complete evacuation, or shelter in place.~~

~~405.6 Notification. Where required by the fire code official, prior notification of emergency evacuation drills shall be given to the fire code official.~~

~~405.7 Initiation. Emergency drills shall be initiated in accordance with Sections 405.7.1 through 405.7.2.~~

~~405.7.1 Fire evacuation drills. Where a fire alarm system is provided, emergency evacuation drills shall be initiated by activating the fire alarm system. The fire alarm monitoring company shall be notified prior to the activation of the fire alarm system for drills proposed and again at the conclusion of the transmission and restoration of the fire alarm system to normal mode.~~

~~EXCEPTION: Drills conducted between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., in assisted living facilities, group homes, and residential treatment facilities licensed by the state of Washington.~~

~~405.7.2 Shelter in place drills. Shelter in place drills shall be initiated by the shelter in place alert signal, generated by an alerting system in accordance with Section 907.5.2.~~

~~405.8 Accountability. As building occupants arrive at the assembly point, efforts shall be made to determine if all occupants have been successfully evacuated and/or have been accounted for in the shelter in place.~~

~~405.9 Recall and reentry. The recall signal initiation shall be manually operated and under the control of the person in charge of the premises or the official in charge of the incident. No one shall reenter the premises until authorized to do so by the official in charge.~~

[Statutory Authority: Chapter [19.27](#) RCW and RCW [19.27.031](#). WSR 17-10-028, § 51-54A-0405, filed 4/25/17, effective 5/26/17. Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.031](#) and [19.27.074](#). WSR 16-03-055, § 51-54A-0405, filed 1/16/16, effective 7/1/16; WSR 13-20-118, § 51-54A-0405, filed 10/1/13, effective 11/1/13. Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27A.031](#), [19.27.074](#) and chapters [19.27](#) and [34.05](#) RCW. WSR 13-04-063, § 51-54A-0405, filed 2/1/13, effective 7/1/13.]

Commented [BR(8)]: This was on the 6/25/2019 document but should not have been

Section amendment

WAC 51-54A-0406

Employee training and response procedures.

406.1 General. Employees in the occupancies listed in Section 403 shall be trained in the emergency procedures described in their emergency plans. Training shall be based on these plans and as described in Section 404.2 and 404.3.

406.2 Frequency. Employees shall receive training in the contents of the emergency plans and their duties as part of new employee orientation and at least annually thereafter. Records shall be kept and made available to the fire code official upon request.

406.3 Employee training program. Employees shall be trained in fire prevention, evacuation, sheltering-in-place, and fire safety in accordance with Sections 406.3.1 through 406.3.3.

~~406.3.1 Fire prevention training. Employees shall be apprised of the fire hazards of the materials and processes to which they are exposed. Each employee shall be instructed in the proper procedures for preventing fires in the conduct of their assigned duties.~~

~~406.3.2 Evacuation training. Employees shall be familiarized with the fire alarm and evacuation signals, their assigned duties in the event of an alarm or emergency, evacuation routes, areas of refuge, exterior assembly areas and procedures for evacuation.~~

~~406.3.3 Fire safety training. Employees assigned firefighting duties shall be trained to know the locations and proper use of portable fire extinguishers or other manual firefighting equipment and the protective clothing or equipment required for its safe and proper use.~~

~~406.3.4~~ 406.3.5 Emergency shelter-in-place training. Where a facility has a shelter-in-place plan, employees shall be trained on the alert and recall signals, communication system, location of emergency supplies, the use of the incident notification and alarm system, and their assigned duties and procedures in the event of an alarm or emergency.

~~406.4~~ 406.3.4 Emergency lockdown training. This section is not adopted.

Commented [BR(9)]: Addressed in the 2018 Code.

[Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.031](#) and [19.27.074](#). WSR 16-03-055, § 51-54A-0406, filed 1/16/16, effective 7/1/16. Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27A.031](#), [19.27.074](#) and chapters [19.27](#) and [34.05](#) RCW. WSR 13-04-063, § 51-54A-0406, filed 2/1/13, effective 7/1/13.]

WAC 51-54A-0605 RESERVED

NEW SECTION

WAC 51-54A-1204

Section 1204 SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER SYSTEMS

~~605.11.1204.4~~ 605.11.1204.4 Solar photovoltaic power systems. Installation, modification, or alteration of solar photovoltaic power systems shall comply with this section. Due to the emerging technologies in the solar photovoltaic industry, it is understood fire code officials may need to amend prescriptive requirements of this section to meet the requirements for firefighter access and product installations. Section 104.9 Alternative materials and methods of this code shall be considered when approving the installation of solar photovoltaic power systems. Solar photovoltaic power systems shall be installed in accordance with Sections 605.11.1 through 605.11.2, the *International Building Code* and chapter [19.28](#) RCW.

~~605.11.1.1204.4.1~~ 605.11.1.1204.4.1 Roof access points. Roof access points shall be located in areas that do not require the placement of ground ladders over openings such as windows or doors, and located at strong points of building construction in locations where the access point does not conflict with overhead obstructions such as tree limbs, wires or signs.

~~605.11.1.21204.4.2~~ 605.11.1.21204.4.2 Solar photovoltaic systems for Group R-3 residential and buildings built under the *International Residential Code*. Solar photovoltaic systems for Group R-3 residential and buildings built under the *International Residential Code* shall comply with Sections 605.11.1.2.1 through 605.11.1.2.5.

- EXCEPTIONS:
1. Residential dwellings with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system installed.
 2. Residential dwellings with approved mechanical or passive ventilation systems.
 3. Where the fire code official determines that the slope of the roof is too steep for emergency access.

4. Where the fire code official determines that vertical ventilation tactics will not be utilized.

5. These requirements shall not apply to roofs where the total combined area of the solar array does not exceed thirty-three percent as measured in plan view of the total roof area of the structure, where the solar array will measure 1,000 sq. ft. or less in area, and where a minimum eighteen inches unobstructed pathway shall be maintained along each side of any horizontal ridge.

[605.11.1.2.1604.12.1.2.1](#) Size of solar photovoltaic array.

1. Each photovoltaic array shall be limited to 150 feet (45,720 mm) by 150 feet (45,720 mm). Multiple arrays shall be separated by a 3-foot wide (914 mm) clear access pathway.

2. Panels/modules shall be located up to the roof ridge where an alternative ventilation method approved by the fire *code official* has determined vertical ventilation techniques will not be employed.

[605.11.1.2.5604.12.1.2.5](#) Allowance for smoke ventilation operations. Panels and modules installed on Group R-3 residential and buildings built under the *International Residential Code* shall be located not less than 18 inches (457 mm) from the ridge in order to allow for fire department smoke ventilation operations.

EXCEPTION: Panels and modules shall be permitted to be located up to the roof ridge where an alternative ventilation method approved by the fire chief has been provided or where the fire chief has determined vertical ventilation techniques will not be employed.

[605.11.2604.12.2](#) Ground-mounted photovoltaic arrays. Ground-mounted photovoltaic arrays shall comply with Section 605.11 and this section. Setback requirements shall not apply to ground-mounted, free-standing photovoltaic arrays.

[Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.031](#), [19.27.074](#) and chapters [19.27](#) and [34.05](#) RCW. WSR 17-18-060, § 51-54A-0605, filed 9/1/17, effective 10/2/17. Statutory Authority: Chapter [19.27](#) RCW and RCW [19.27.031](#). WSR 17-10-028, § 51-54A-0605, filed 4/25/17, effective 5/26/17. Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.031](#) and [19.27.074](#). WSR 16-03-055, § 51-54A-0605, filed 1/16/16, effective 7/1/16. Statutory Authority: Chapters [19.27A](#) and [34.05](#) RCW. WSR 13-24-076, § 51-54A-

0605, filed 12/2/13, effective 4/1/14. Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27A.031](#), [19.27.074](#) and chapters [19.27](#) and [34.05](#) RCW. WSR 13-04-063, § 51-54A-0605, filed 2/1/13, effective 7/1/13.]

WAC 51-54A-0609 RESERVED

NEW SECTION

WAC 51-54A 0607 Commercial kitchen hoods.

[M] ~~609.2607.2~~ Where required. A Type I hood shall be installed at or above all commercial cooking appliances and domestic cooking appliances used for commercial purposes that produce grease laden vapors.

- EXCEPTIONS:
1. Factory-built commercial exhaust hoods that are listed and labeled in accordance with UL 710, and installed in accordance with Section 304.1 of the International Mechanical Code, shall not be required to comply with Sections 507.1.5, 507.2.3, 507.2.5, 507.2.8, 507.3.1, 507.3.3, 507.4 and 507.5 of the International Mechanical Code.
 2. Factory-built commercial cooking recirculating systems that are listed and labeled in accordance with UL 710B, and installed in accordance with Section 304.1 of the International Mechanical Code, shall not be required to comply with Sections 507.1.5, 507.2.3, 507.2.5, 507.2.8, 507.3.1, 507.3.3, 507.4 and 507.5 of the International Mechanical Code. Spaces in which such systems are located shall be considered to be kitchens and shall be ventilated in accordance with Table 403.3.1.1 of the International Mechanical Code. For the purpose of determining the floor area required to be ventilated, each individual appliance shall be considered as occupying not less than 100 square feet (9.3 m2).
 3. Where cooking appliances are equipped with integral down-draft exhaust systems and such appliances and exhaust systems are listed and labeled for the application in accordance with NFPA 96, a hood shall not be required at or above them.
 4. A Type I hood shall not be required for an electric cooking appliance where an approved testing agency provides documentation that the

appliance effluent contains 5 mg/m³ or less of grease when tested at an exhaust flow rate of 500 cfm (0.236 m³/s) in accordance with UL 710B.

5. A Type I hood shall not be required to be installed in an R-2 occupancy with not more than 16 residents.

609.2.4607.2.1 Domestic cooking appliances used for commercial purposes. Domestic cooking appliances utilized for commercial purposes shall be provided with Type I, Type II or residential hoods as required for the type of appliances and processes in accordance with Table 6097.2.1 and Sections 507.2, 507.2.1 and 507.2.2 of the *International Mechanical Code*.

Table 6097.2.1

Type of Hood Required for Domestic Cooking Appliances in the Following Spaces ^{a,b}

| Type of Space | Type of Cooking | Type of Hood |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| Church | 1. Boiling, steaming and warming precooked food | Type II hood |
| | 2. Roasting, pan frying and deep frying | Type I hood |
| Community or party room in apartment and condominium | 1. Boiling, steaming and warming precooked food | Residential hood(c) or Type II hood |
| | 2. Roasting, pan frying and deep frying | Type I hood |
| Day care | 1. Boiling, steaming and warming | Residential hoodc or |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| | precooked food | Type II hood(d) |
| | 2. Roasting, pan frying and deep frying | Type I hood |
| Dormitory, assisted living facility, nursing home | 1. Boiling, steaming and warming precooked food | Type II hood |
| | 2. Roasting, pan frying and deep frying | Type I hood |
| Office lunch room | 1. Boiling, steaming and warming precooked food | Residential hood(c) or Type II hood(d) |
| | 2. Roasting, pan frying and deep frying | Type I hood |

^a Commercial cooking appliances shall comply with Section 507.2 of the *International Mechanical Code*.

^b Requirements in this table apply to electric or gas fuel appliances only. Solid fuel appliances or charbroilers require Type I hoods.

^c Residential hood shall ventilate to the outside.

^d Type II hood required when more than one appliance is used.

[609.3607.3](#) Operations, inspection and maintenance. Commercial cooking systems shall be operated, inspected and maintained in accordance with Sections [609607.3.1](#) through [609607.3.4](#) and Chapter 11 of NFPA 96.

[Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.031](#) and [19.27.074](#). WSR 16-03-055, § 51-54A-0609, filed 1/16/16, effective 7/1/16. Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27A.031](#), [19.27.074](#) and chapters [19.27](#) and [34.05](#) RCW. WSR 13-04-063, § 51-54A-0609, filed 2/1/13, effective 7/1/13.]

Reviser's note: The brackets and enclosed material in the text of the above section occurred in the copy filed by the agency.

(Effective July 1, 2019)

WAC 51-54A-0701

General.

[701.3-6](#) Owner's responsibility. The owner shall maintain an inventory of all required fire-resistance-rated construction, construction installed to resist the passage of smoke and the construction included in Sections 703 through 707 and Sections 602.4.1 and 602.4.2 of the *International Building Code*. Such construction shall be visually inspected by the owner annually and properly repaired, restored or replaced where damaged, altered, breached or penetrated. Records of inspections and repairs shall be maintained. Where concealed, such elements shall not be required to be visually inspected by the owner unless the concealed space is accessible by the removal or movement of a panel, access door, ceiling tile or similar movable entry to the space.

[Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.031](#), [19.27.074](#) and chapter [19.27](#) RCW. WSR 19-02-086, § 51-54A-0701, filed 1/2/19, effective 7/1/19.]

WAC 51-54A-0903

Automatic sprinkler systems.

903.2.1.6 Assembly occupancies on roofs. Where an occupied roof has an assembly occupancy with an occupant load exceeding 100 for Group A-2, and 300 for other Group A occupancies, the building shall be equipped with an *automatic sprinkler system* in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

EXCEPTION: Open parking garages of Type I or Type II construction.

903.2.1.8 Nightclub. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout Group A-2 nightclubs as defined in this code.

903.2.3 Group E. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for fire areas containing Group E occupancies where the fire area has an occupant load of 51 or more, calculated in accordance with Table 1004.1.2.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Portable school classrooms with an occupant load of 50 or less calculated in accordance with Table 1004.1.2, provided that the aggregate area of any cluster of portable classrooms does not exceed 6,000 square feet (557 m²); and clusters of portable school classrooms shall be separated as required by the building code; or
2. Portable school classrooms with an occupant load from 51 through 98, calculated in accordance with Table 1004.1.2, and provided with two means of direct independent exterior egress from each classroom in accordance with Chapter 10, and one exit from each class room shall be accessible, provided that the aggregate area of any cluster of portable classrooms does not exceed 6,000 square feet (557 m²); and clusters of portable school classrooms shall be separated as required by the building code; or
3. Fire areas containing day care and preschool facilities with a total occupant load of 100 or less located at the level of exit discharge where every room in which care is provided has not fewer than one exit discharge door.

903.2.6 Group I. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings with a Group I *fire area*.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. An *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2 shall be permitted in Group I-1 Condition 1 facilities.

2. Where new construction or additions house less than sixteen persons receiving care, an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.2.8.3 shall be permitted for Group I-1, Condition 2, assisted living facilities licensed under chapter 388-78A WAC and residential treatment facilities licensed under chapter 246-337 WAC.

903.2.6.1 Group I-4. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in fire areas containing Group I-4 occupancies where the fire area has an occupant load of 51 or more, calculated in accordance with Table 1004.1.2.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. An automatic sprinkler system is not required where Group I-4 day care facilities with a total occupant load of 100 or less, and located at the level of exit discharge and where every room where care is provided has not fewer than one exterior exit door.

2. In buildings where Group I-4 day care is provided on levels other than the level of exit discharge, an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 shall be installed on the entire floor where care is provided, all floors between the level of care and the level of exit discharge and all floors below the level of exit discharge other than areas classified as an open parking garage.

903.2.8 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.

EXCEPTION:

Group R-1 if all of the following conditions apply:

1. The Group R fire area is no more than 500 square feet and is used for recreational use only.
2. The Group R fire area is on only one story.
3. The Group R fire area does not include a basement.
4. The Group R fire area is no closer than 30 feet from another structure.
5. Cooking is not allowed within the Group R fire area.
6. The Group R fire area has an occupant load of no more than 8.

7. A hand-held (portable) fire extinguisher is in every Group R fire area.

903.2.11.1.3 Basements. Where any portion of a basement is located more than 75 feet (22,860 mm) from openings required by Section 903.2.11.1, or where new walls, partitions or other similar obstructions are installed that increase the exit access travel distance to more than 75 feet, the basement shall be equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

903.2.11.7 Relocatable buildings within buildings. Relocatable buildings or structures located within a building with an approved fire sprinkler system shall be provided with fire sprinkler protection within the occupiable space of the building and the space underneath the relocatable building.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Sprinkler protection is not required underneath the building when the space is separated from the adjacent space by construction resisting the passage of smoke and heat and combustible storage will not be located there.
2. If the building or structure does not have a roof or ceiling obstructing the overhead sprinklers.
3. Construction trailers and temporary offices used during new building construction prior to occupancy.
4. Movable shopping mall kiosks with a roof or canopy dimension of less than 4 feet on the smallest side.

903.3.5.3 Underground portions of fire protection system water supply piping. The [portion of the](#) installation or modification of an underground water main, public or private, [dedicated to](#) supplying a water-based fire protection system shall be in accordance with NFPA 24 and chapter [18.160](#) RCW. Piping and appurtenances downstream of the first control valve on the lateral or service line from the distribution main to one-foot above finished floor shall be approved by the fire *code official*. Such underground piping shall be installed by a fire sprinkler system contractor licensed in accordance with chapter [18.160](#) RCW and holding either a Level U or a Level 3 license. For underground piping supplying systems installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2, a Level 2, 3, or U licensed contractor is acceptable.

EXCEPTION:

Portions of underground piping supplying automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13D.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter [19.27](#) RCW and RCW [19.27.031](#). WSR 17-10-028, § 51-54A-0903, filed 4/25/17, effective 5/26/17. Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.031](#) and [19.27.074](#). WSR 16-03-055, § 51-54A-0903, filed 1/16/16, effective 7/1/16. Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.074](#), [19.27.020](#), and [19.27.031](#). WSR 14-24-090, § 51-54A-0903, filed 12/1/14, effective 5/1/15. Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27A.031](#), [19.27.074](#) and chapters [19.27](#) and [34.05](#) RCW. WSR 13-04-063, § 51-54A-0903, filed 2/1/13, effective 7/1/13.]

(Effective July 1, 2019)

WAC 51-54A-0907

Fire alarm and detection systems.

907.2.3 Group E. Group E occupancies shall be provided with a manual fire alarm system that initiates the occupant notification signal utilizing one of the following:

1. An emergency voice/alarm communication system meeting the requirements of Section 907.5.2.2 and installed in accordance with Section 907.6; or

2. A system developed as part of a safe school plan adopted in accordance with RCW [28A.320.125](#) or developed as part of an emergency response system consistent with the provisions of RCW [28A.320.126](#). The system must achieve all of the following performance standards:

2.1 The ability to broadcast voice messages or customized announcements;

2.2 Includes a feature for multiple sounds, including sounds to initiate a lock down;

2.3 The ability to deliver messages to the interior of a building, areas outside of a building as designated pursuant to the safe school plan, and to personnel;

2.4 The ability for two-way communications;

2.5 The ability for individual room calling;

2.6 The ability for a manual override;

2.7 Installation in accordance with NFPA 72;

2.8 Provide 15 minutes of battery backup for alarm and 24 hours of battery backup for standby; and

2.9 Includes a program for annual inspection and maintenance in accordance with NFPA 72.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. A manual fire alarm system is not required in Group E occupancies with an occupant load of 50 or less.

2. Emergency voice/alarm communication systems meeting the requirements of Section 907.5.2.2 and installed in accordance with Section 907.6 shall not be required in Group E occupancies with occupant loads of 100 or less, such as individual portable school classroom buildings; provided that activation of the manual fire alarm system initiates an approved occupant notification signal in accordance with Section 907.5.

3. Where an existing approved alarm system is in place, an emergency voice/alarm system is not required in any portion of an existing Group E building undergoing any one of the following repairs, alteration or addition:

3.1 Alteration or repair to an existing building including, without limitation, alterations to rooms and systems, and/or corridor configurations, not exceeding 35 percent of the fire area of the building (or the fire area undergoing the alteration or repair if the building is comprised of two or more fire areas); or

3.2 An addition to an existing building, not exceeding 35 percent of the fire area of the building (or the fire area to which the addition is made if the building is comprised of two or more fire areas).

4. Manual fire alarm boxes are not required in Group E occupancies where all of the following apply:

4.1 Interior corridors are protected by smoke detectors.

4.2 Auditoriums, cafeterias, gymnasiums and similar areas are protected by heat detectors or other approved detection devices.

4.3 Shops and laboratories involving dusts or vapors are protected by heat detectors or other approved detection devices.

5. Manual fire alarm boxes shall not be required in Group E occupancies where all of the following apply:

5.1 The building is equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

5.2 The emergency voice/alarm communication system will activate on sprinkler waterflow.

5.3 Manual activation is provided from a normally occupied location.

907.2.3.1 Sprinkler systems or detection. When automatic sprinkler systems or smoke detectors are installed, such systems or detectors shall be connected to the building fire alarm system.

~~907.2.6 Group I. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system shall be installed in Group I occupancies. An automatic smoke detection system that notifies the occupant notification system shall be provided in accordance with Sections 907.2.6.1, 907.2.6.2, 907.2.6.3.3 and 907.2.6.4.~~

~~EXCEPTIONS: 1. Manual fire alarm boxes in resident or patient sleeping areas of Group I-1 and I-2 occupancies shall not be required at exits if located at nurses' control stations or other constantly attended staff locations, provided such stations are visible and continually accessible and that travel distances required in Section 907.4.2 are not exceeded.~~

~~- 2. Occupant notification systems are not required to be activated where private mode signaling installed in accordance with NFPA 72 is approved by the fire code official.~~

907.2.6.1 Group I-1. An automatic smoke detection system shall be installed in *corridors*, waiting areas open to *corridors* and *habitable spaces* other than *sleeping units* and kitchens. The system shall be activated in accordance with Section 907.4.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. For Group I-1 Condition 1 occupancies, smoke detection in *habitable spaces* is not required where the facility is equipped throughout with an *automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

2. Smoke detection is not required for exterior balconies.

907.2.6.4 Group I-4 occupancies. A manual fire alarm system that initiates the occupant notification signal utilizing an emergency voice/alarm communication system meeting the requirements of Section 907.5.2.2 and installed in accordance with Section 907.6 shall be installed in Group I-4 occupancies. When automatic sprinkler systems or smoke detectors are installed, such systems or detectors shall be connected to the building fire alarm system.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. A manual fire alarm system is not required in Group I-4 occupancies with an occupant load of 50 or less.

2. Emergency voice alarm communication systems meeting the requirements of Section 907.5.2.2 and installed in accordance with Section 907.6 shall not be

required in Group I-4 occupancies with occupant loads of 100 or less, provided that activation of the manual fire alarm system initiates an approved occupant notification signal in accordance with Section 907.5.

907.5.2.1.2 Maximum sound pressure. The maximum sound pressure level for audible alarm notification appliances shall be 110 dBA at the minimum hearing distance from the audible appliance. For systems operating in public mode, the maximum sound pressure level shall not exceed 30 dBA over the average ambient sound level. Where the average ambient noise is greater than 95 dBA, visible alarm notification appliances shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 72 and audible alarm notification appliances shall not be required.

907.10-907.11 NICET: National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies and ESA/NTS: Electronic Security Association/National Training School.

907.10.1-907.11.1 Scope. This section shall apply to new and existing fire alarm systems.

907.10.2-907.11.2 Design review: All construction documents shall be reviewed by a NICET III, an ESA/NTS Certified Fire Alarm Designer (CFAD) Level III Fire in fire alarms, or a licensed professional engineer (PE) in Washington prior to being submitted for permitting. The reviewing professional shall submit a stamped, signed, and dated letter; or a verification method approved by the local authority having jurisdiction indicating the system has been reviewed and meets or exceeds the design requirements of the state of Washington and the local jurisdiction (effective July 1, 2018).

907.10.3 Testing/maintenance: All inspection, testing, maintenance and programming not defined as "*electrical construction trade*" by chapter [19.28](#) RCW shall be completed by a NICET II or ESA/NTS Certified Fire Alarm Technician (CFAT) Level II Fire in fire alarms (effective July 1, 2018).

[Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.031](#), [19.27.074](#) and chapter [19.27](#) RCW. WSR 19-02-086, § 51-54A-0907, filed 1/2/19, effective 7/1/19. Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.074](#) and [19.27.550](#). WSR 18-01-104, § 51-54A-0907, filed 12/19/17, effective 7/1/18. Statutory Authority: Chapter [19.27](#) RCW and RCW [19.27.031](#). WSR 17-10-028, § 51-54A-0907, filed 4/25/17, effective 5/26/17. Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.031](#) and [19.27.074](#). WSR 16-03-055, § 51-54A-0907, filed 1/16/16, effective 7/1/16. Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.074](#), [19.27.020](#), and [19.27.031](#). WSR 14-24-091, § 51-54A-0907, filed 12/1/14, effective 5/1/15. Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27A.031](#), [19.27.074](#) and chapters [19.27](#) and [34.05](#) RCW. WSR 13-04-063, § 51-54A-0907, filed 2/1/13, effective 7/1/13.]

Carbon monoxide detection.

915.1 General. Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in new buildings in accordance with Sections 915.1.1 through 915.6. Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in existing buildings in accordance with Chapter 11 of the *International Fire Code*.

915.1.1 Where required. Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in Group I and R occupancies and in classrooms in Group E occupancies in the locations specified in Section 915.2 where any of the conditions in Sections 915.1.2 through 915.1.6 exist.

- EXCEPTIONS:
1. R-2 occupancies, with the exception of R-2 college dormitories, are required to install carbon monoxide detectors without exception.
 2. Sleeping units or dwelling units in I and R-1 occupancies and R-2 college dormitories, hotel, DOC prisons and work releases and assisted living facilities and residential treatment facilities licensed by the state of Washington, which do not themselves contain a fuel-burning appliance, a fuel-burning fireplace, or have an attached garage, need not be provided with carbon monoxide alarms provided that they comply with the exceptions of Section 915.1.4.

~~915.1.2 Fuel burning appliances and fuel burning fireplaces. Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in dwelling units, sleeping units and classrooms that contain a fuel burning appliance or a fuel burning fireplace.~~

Commented [SR(10)]: Change to 6/25/2019 Document

~~915.1.3 Fuel burning Forced air furnaces. Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in dwelling units, sleeping units and classrooms served by a fuel burning, forced air furnace.~~

~~EXCEPTION: Carbon monoxide detection shall not be required in dwelling units, sleeping units and classrooms where carbon monoxide detection is provided in the first room or area served by each main duct leaving the furnace, and the carbon monoxide alarm signals are automatically transmitted to an approved location.~~

~~915.1.4 Fuel burning appliances outside of dwelling units, sleeping units and classrooms. Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in dwelling units, sleeping units and classrooms located in buildings that contain fuel burning appliances or fuel burning fireplaces.~~

Commented [BR(11): Addressed in the 2018 code

EXCEPTIONS:

- ~~1. Carbon monoxide detection shall not be required in dwelling units, sleeping units and classrooms where there are no communicating openings between the fuel burning appliance or fuel burning fireplace and the dwelling unit, sleeping unit or classroom.~~
- ~~- 2. Carbon monoxide detection shall not be required in dwelling units, sleeping units and classrooms where carbon monoxide detection is provided in one of the following locations:~~
 - ~~2.1 In an approved location between the fuel burning appliance or fuel burning fireplace, and the dwelling unit, sleeping unit or classroom.~~
 - ~~2.2 On the ceiling of the room containing the fuel burning appliance or fuel burning fireplace.~~

~~915.1.5 Private garages. Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in dwelling units, sleeping units and classrooms in buildings with attached private garages.~~

Commented [BR(12): Addressed in the 2018 Code.

EXCEPTIONS:

- ~~1. Carbon monoxide detection shall not be required where there are no communicating openings between the private garage and the dwelling unit, sleeping unit or classroom.~~
- ~~- 2. Carbon monoxide detection shall not be required in dwelling units, sleeping units and classrooms located more than one story above or below a private garage.~~
- ~~- 3. Carbon monoxide detection shall not be required where the private garage connects to the building through an open ended corridor.~~
- ~~- 4. Where carbon monoxide detection is provided in an approved location between openings to a private garage and dwelling units, sleeping units or classrooms, carbon monoxide detection shall not be required in the dwelling units, sleeping units or classrooms.~~

~~915.1.6 Exempt garages. For determining compliance with Section 915.1.5, an open parking garage complying with Section 406.5 of the *International Building Code* or an enclosed parking garage complying with Section 406.6 of the *International Building Code* shall not be considered a private garage.~~

Commented [BR(13)]: Addressed in the 2018 Code.

~~915.2 Locations. Where required by Section 915.1.1, carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in the locations specified in Sections 915.2.1 through 915.2.3.~~

Commented [BR(14)]: Addressed in the 2018 Code.

915.2.1 Dwelling units. Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms and on each level of the dwelling. Where a fuel-burning appliance or a fuel-burning fireplace is located within a bedroom or its attached bathroom, carbon monoxide detection shall be installed within the bedroom.

915.2.2 Sleeping units. Carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in *sleeping units*.

EXCEPTION: Carbon monoxide detection shall be allowed to be installed outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the sleeping unit where the sleeping unit or its attached bathroom does not contain a fuel-burning appliance or fuel-burning fireplace and is not served by a forced air furnace.

915.2.3 Group E occupancies. When required by Section 915.1 in new buildings, or by Chapter 11 of the *International Fire Code*, carbon monoxide detection shall be installed in classrooms in Group E occupancies. Carbon monoxide alarm signals shall be automatically transmitted to an on-site location that is staffed by school personnel.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Carbon monoxide alarm signals shall not be required to be automatically transmitted to an on-site location that is staffed by school personnel in Group E occupancies with an occupant load of 50 or less.
2. Carbon monoxide alarm signals shall not be required to be automatically transmitted to an on-site location that is staffed by school personnel in Group E occupancies where an exception contained in Section 915.1 applies, or in Group E occupancies where signals are transmitted to an off-site service monitored by a third party, such as a service that monitors fire protection systems in the building.

[Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.031](#) and [19.27.074](#). WSR 16-03-055, § 51-54A-0915, filed 1/16/16, effective 7/1/16. Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27A.031](#), [19.27.074](#) and chapters [19.27](#) and [34.05](#) RCW. WSR 13-04-063, § 51-54A-0915, filed 2/1/13, effective 7/1/13.]

WAC 51-54A-0916 RESERVED

NEW SECTION

WAC 51-54A-0918 Alerting systems.

9168.1 General. An approved alerting system shall be provided in buildings and structures as required in Chapter 4 and this section, unless other requirements are provided by another section of this code.

EXCEPTION: Approved alerting systems in existing buildings, structures or occupancies.

9168.2 Power source. Alerting systems shall be provided with power supplies in accordance with Section 4.4.1 of NFPA 72 and circuit disconnecting means identified as "EMERGENCY ALERTING SYSTEM."

EXCEPTION: Systems which do not require electrical power to operate.

9168.3 Duration of operation. The alerting system shall be capable of operating under non-alarm condition (quiescent load) for a minimum of 24 hours and then shall be capable of operating during an emergency condition for a period of 15 minutes at maximum connected load.

9168.4 Combination system. Alerting system components and equipment shall be allowed to be used for other purposes.

9168.4.1 System priority. The alerting system use shall take precedence over any other use.

9168.4.2 Fire alarm system. Fire alarm systems sharing components and equipment with alerting systems must be in accordance with Section 6.8.4 of NFPA 72.

9168.4.2.1 Signal priority. Recorded or live alert signals generated by an alerting system that shares components with a fire alarm system shall, when actuated, take priority over fire alarm messages and signals.

9168.4.2.2 Temporary deactivation. Should the fire alarm system be in the alarm mode when such an alerting system is actuated, it shall temporarily cause deactivation of all fire alarm-initiated audible messages or signals during the time period required to transmit the alert signal.

9168.4.2.3 Supervisory signal. Deactivation of fire alarm audible and visual notification signals shall cause a supervisory signal for each notification zone affected in the fire alarm system.

9168.5 Audibility. Audible characteristics of the alert signal shall be in accordance with Section 7.4.1 of NFPA 72 throughout the area served by the alerting system.

EXCEPTION: Areas served by approved visual or textual notification, where the visible notification appliances are not also used as a fire alarm signal, are not required to be provided with audibility complying with Section 916.6.

9168.6 Visibility. Visible and textual notification appliances shall be permitted in addition to alert signal audibility.

[Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.031](#) and [19.27.074](#). WSR 16-03-055, § 51-54A-0916, filed 1/16/16, effective 7/1/16.]

WAC 51-54A-1009

Accessible means of egress.

1009.1 Accessible means of egress required. Accessible *means of egress* shall comply 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 1006.2 or 1006.3 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~~1. One *accessible means of egress* is required from an *accessible* mezzanine level in accordance with Section 1009.3, 1009.4 or 1009.5.

32. In assembly areas with ramped *aisles* or stepped *aisles* one *accessible means of egress* is permitted where the *common path of egress travel* is *accessible* and meets the requirements in Section 1029.8.

43. In parking garages, *accessible means of egress* are not required to serve parking areas that do not contain accessible parking spaces.

1009.8 Two-way communication. A two-way communication system complying with Sections 1009.8.1 and 1009.8.2 shall be provided at the landing serving each elevator or bank of elevators on each accessible floor that is one or more stories above or below the *level of exit discharge*.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Two-way communication systems are not required at the landing serving each elevator or bank of elevators where the two-way communication system is provided within *areas of refuge* in accordance with Section 1009.6.5.

2. Two-way communication systems are not required on floors provided with *ramps* that provide a direct path of egress travel to grade or the level of exit discharge conforming to the provisions of Section 1012.

3. Two-way communication systems are not required at the landings serving only service elevators that are not designated as part of the *accessible means of egress* or serve as part of the required *accessible route* into a facility.

4. Two-way communication systems are not required at the landings serving only freight elevators.

5. Two-way communication systems are not required at the landing serving a private residence elevator.

6. Two-way communication systems are not required in Group I-2 or I-3 facilities

1009.8.1 System requirements. Two-way communication systems shall provide communication between each required location and the *fire command center* or a central control point location *approved* by the fire department. Where the central control point is not a *constantly attended location*, a two-way communication

system shall have a timed automatic telephone dial-out capability to a monitoring location. The two-way communication system shall include both audible and visible signals. The two-way communication system shall have a battery backup or an approved alternate source of power that is capable of 90 minutes use upon failure of the normal power source.

[Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.031](#) and [19.27.074](#). WSR 16-03-055, § 51-54A-1009, filed 1/16/16, effective 7/1/16. Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27A.031](#), [19.27.074](#) and chapters [19.27](#) and [34.05](#) RCW. WSR 13-04-063, § 51-54A-1009, filed 2/1/13, effective 7/1/13.]

WAC 51-54A-1010

Doors, gates and turnstiles.

1010.1.9.~~34~~ Locks and latches. Locks and latches shall be permitted to prevent operation of doors where any of the following exists:

1. Places of detention or restraint.
2. In buildings in occupancy Group A having an occupant load of 300 or less, Groups B, F, M, and S, and in places of religious worship, the main door or doors are permitted to be equipped with key-operated locking devices from the egress side provided:
 - 2.1. The locking device is readily distinguishable as locked;
 - 2.2. A readily visible sign is posted on the egress side on or adjacent to the door stating: THIS DOOR TO REMAIN UNLOCKED WHEN BUILDING IS OCCUPIED. The sign shall be in letters 1 inch (25 mm) high on a contrasting background; and
 - 2.3. The use of the key-operated locking device is revocable by the building official for due cause.
3. Where egress doors are used in pairs, approved automatic flush bolts shall be permitted to be used, provided that the door leaf having the automatic flush bolts has no doorknob or surface-mounted hardware.
4. Doors from individual dwelling or sleeping units of Group R occupancies having an occupant load of 10 or less are permitted to be equipped with a night latch,

dead bolt, or security chain, provided such devices are openable from the inside without the use of a key or a tool.

5. Fire doors after the minimum elevated temperature has disabled the unlatching mechanism in accordance with listed fire door test procedures.

6. Approved, listed locks without delayed egress shall be permitted in Group I-1 condition 2 assisted living facilities licensed by the state of Washington, provided that:

6.1. The clinical needs of one or more patients require specialized security measures for their safety.

6.2. The doors unlock upon actuation of the automatic sprinkler system or automatic fire detection system.

6.3. The doors unlock upon loss of electrical power controlling the lock or lock mechanism.

6.4. The lock shall be capable of being deactivated by a signal from a switch located in an approved location.

6.5. There is a system, such as a keypad and code, in place that allows visitors, staff persons and appropriate residents to exit. Instructions for exiting shall be posted within six feet of the door.

1010.1.9.67 Controlled egress doors in Groups I-1 and I-2. Electric locking systems, including electro-mechanical locking systems and electromagnetic locking systems, shall be permitted to be locked in the means of egress in Group I-1 or I-2 occupancies where the clinical needs of persons receiving care require their containment. Controlled egress doors shall be permitted in such occupancies where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or an approved automatic smoke or heat detection system installed in accordance with Section 907, provided that the doors are installed and operate in accordance with all of the following:

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 locking system shall be installed to have the capability of being unlocked by a switch located at the fire command center, a nursing station or other approved location. The switch shall directly break power to the lock.

4. A building occupant shall not be required to pass through more than one door equipped with a special egress lock before entering an exit.

5. The procedures for unlocking the doors shall be described and approved as part of the emergency planning and preparedness required by Chapter 4 of the *International Fire Code*.

6. There is a system, such as a keypad and code, in place that allows visitors, staff persons and appropriate residents to exit. Instructions for exiting shall be posted within six feet of the door. All clinical staff shall have the keys, codes or other means necessary to operate the locking systems.

7. Emergency lighting shall be provided at the door.

8. The door locking system units shall be listed in accordance with UL 294.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Items 1 through 4 and 6 shall not apply to doors to areas where persons, which because of clinical needs, require restraint or containment as part of the function of a psychiatric treatment area provided that all clinical staff shall have the keys, codes or other means necessary to operate the locking devices.

2. Items 1 through 4 and 6 shall not apply to doors to areas where a listed egress control system is utilized to reduce the risk of child abduction from nursery and obstetric areas of a Group I-2 hospital.

1010.1.10 Panic and fire exit hardware. ~~Doors-Swinging doors~~ serving a Group H occupancy and ~~swinging~~ doors serving rooms or spaces with an occupant load of 50 or more in a Group A or E occupancy shall not be provided with a latch or lock other than panic hardware or fire exit hardware.

Commented [BR(15)]: Noted as a deletion in the 6/25/2019 document

EXCEPTIONS: 1. A main exit of a Group A occupancy shall ~~have~~ ~~be permitted to be~~ locking devices in accordance with Section 1010.1.9.34, Item 2.

2. Doors ~~provided with panic hardware and~~ serving a Group A or E occupancy shall be permitted to be electromagnetically locked in accordance with Section 1010.1.9.9- ~~or 1010.1.9.10~~

1010.1.10.3 Electrical rooms and working clearances. Exit and exit access doors serving electrical rooms and working spaces shall swing in the direction of egress travel and shall be equipped with panic hardware or fire exit hardware where such rooms or working spaces contain one or more of the following:

1. Equipment operating at more than 600 volts, nominal.

2. Equipment operating at 600 volts or less, nominal and rated at 800 amperes or more, and where the equipment contains overcurrent devices, switching devices or control devices.

3. Exit access doors serving occupied exterior areas, shall be permitted to be locked in accordance with section 1010.1.9.4 Item 7

EXCEPTION: Panic and fire exit hardware is not required on exit and exit access doors serving electrical equipment rooms and working spaces where such doors are not less than twenty-five feet (7.6 m) from the nearest edge of the electrical equipment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.031](#) and [19.27.074](#). WSR 16-03-055, § 51-54A-1010, filed 1/16/16, effective 7/1/16. Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27A.031](#), [19.27.074](#) and chapters [19.27](#) and [34.05](#) RCW. WSR 13-04-063, § 51-54A-1010, filed 2/1/13, effective 7/1/13.]

WAC 51-54A-1028

Exit discharge.

~~1028.4.1 Width or capacity. The required capacity of egress courts shall be determined as specified in Section 1005.1, but the minimum width shall be not less than 44 inches (1118 mm), except as specified herein. Egress courts serving Group R-3 and U occupancies shall be not less than 36 inches (914 mm) in width. The required capacity and width of egress courts shall be unobstructed to a height of 7 feet (2134 mm).~~

Commented [BR(16)]: Addressed in the 2018 Code.

~~EXCEPTION: Encroachments complying with Section 1005.7.~~

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[Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.031](#) and [19.27.074](#). WSR 16-03-055, § 51-54A-1028, filed 1/16/16, effective 7/1/16.]

(Effective July 1, 2019)

WAC 51-54A-3308

Owner's responsibility for fire protection.

3308.~~89~~ Fire safety requirements for buildings of Types IV-A, IV-B, and IV-C construction. Buildings of Types IV-A, IV-B, and IV-C construction designed to be greater than six stories above grade plane shall meet the following requirements during construction unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.

1. Standpipes shall be provided in accordance with Section 3313.

2. A water supply for fire department operations, as approved by the fire code official and the fire chief.

3. Where building construction exceeds six stories above grade plane, at least one layer of noncombustible protection where required by Section 602.4 of the *International Building Code* shall be installed on all building elements more than four floor levels, including mezzanines, below active mass timber construction before erecting additional floor levels.

EXCEPTION: Shafts and vertical exit enclosures shall not be considered a part of the active mass timber construction.

4. Where building construction exceeds six stories above grade plane required exterior wall coverings shall be installed on all floor levels more than four floor levels, including mezzanines, below active mass timber construction before erecting additional floor level.

EXCEPTION: Shafts and vertical exit enclosures shall not be considered a part of the active mass timber construction.

[Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.031](#), [19.27.074](#) and chapter [19.27](#) RCW. WSR 19-02-086, § 51-54A-3308, filed 1/2/19, effective 7/1/19.]

New amendment

Commented [BR(17)]: Change to 6/25/2019 Document

WAC 51-54A-3601

Marinas—Scope.

3601.~~1-23~~ Permits. For permits to operate marine motor fuel-dispensing stations, application of flammable or combustible finishes, and hot works, see Section 105.6.

WAC 50-54A-3800 RESERVED

Current WAC 51-54A-3900 Move text to NEW WAC 51-54A-4500

Commented [BR(18): Was not in the 6/25/2019 document.
NOTE: The 6/25/2019 document erroneously struck the 2018 IFC Chapter 39 and replaced it with WAC 51-54A-3800. The TAG's intent was to modify the 2015 IFC and is noted below.

NEW WAC 51-54A-3900 Ray make TAG Changes to new 39 language (currently in 39 on the CR-102)

Chapter 39 Processing and extraction facilities.

SECTION 3901—ADMINISTRATION

3901.4 Application. The requirements set forth in this chapter are requirements specific only to marijuana processing and extraction facilities and shall be applied as exceptions or additions to applicable requirements set forth elsewhere in this code.

3901.4.1 For the purposes of this chapter, marijuana processing and extraction shall be limited to those processes and extraction methods that utilize chemicals defined as hazardous by the International Fire Code and are regulated as such. Such processes and extraction methods shall meet the requirements of this chapter and other applicable requirements elsewhere in this code and its referenced standards.

EXCEPTION: Provisions of WAC 314-55-104 do not apply to this chapter.

3901.4.2 The use of equipment regulated by the International Fire Code for either marijuana processing or marijuana extraction shall meet the requirements of this chapter and other applicable requirements elsewhere in this code.

3901.4.3 Multiple hazards. Where a material, its use or the process it is associated with poses multiple hazards, all hazards shall be addressed in accordance with Section 5001.1 and other material specific chapters.

SECTION 38903—PROCESSING OR EXTRACTION OF MARIJUANA

3903.3 Location. Marijuana processing shall be located in a building complying with the International Building Code and this code. Requirements applied to the

building shall be based upon the specific needs for mitigation of the specific hazards identified.

3903.7 Post-process purification and winterization. Post-processing and winterization involving the heating or pressurizing of the miscella shall be approved and performed in an appliance listed for such use. Domestic or commercial cooking appliances shall not be used. The use of industrial ovens shall comply with Chapter 30.

EXCEPTION: An automatic fire extinguishing system shall not be required for batch-type Class A ovens having less than 3.0 cubic feet of work space.

3903.1 Construction requirements.

3903.3.2 Facility egress. Egress requirements shall be in compliance with Chapter 10 of the International Building Code.

3903.3.3 Ventilation. Ventilation shall be provided in compliance with Chapter 4 of the International Mechanical Code.

3903.3.4 Control area. Control areas shall comply with Section 5003.8.3.

Section 3904 Systems and Equipment

3904.2 Systems and equipment. Systems or equipment used for the extraction of oils from plant material shall comply with either Section 3404.2.1 or 3404.2.2.

3904.2.1 Listings. Systems or equipment used for the extraction of oils from plant material shall be listed and labeled in accordance with UL 1389 and installed in accordance with the listing and the manufacturer's installation instructions.

3904.2.2 Approvals. Systems or equipment used for the extraction of oils from plant material shall be approved for the specific use. The system shall be reviewed by a registered design professional. The registered design professional shall review and consider any information provided by the system's designer or manufacturer. A technical report in accordance with Section 3904.2.2.1 shall be prepared and submitted to the fire code official for review and approval. The firm or individual preparing the technical report shall be approved by the fire code official prior to performing the analysis.

3904.2.2.1 Technical report. A technical report, reviewed and approved by the fire code official as required by Section 3904.2.2, is required prior to the equipment

being located or installed at the facility. The report shall be prepared by a registered design professional or other professional approved by the fire code official.

3904.2.2.2 Report content. The technical report shall contain all of the following:

1. Manufacturer information.
2. Preparer of record of the technical report.
3. Date of review and report revision history.
4. Signature page, including all of the following:
 - 4.1. Author of the report.
 - 4.2. Date of report.
 - 4.3. Date and signature of registered design professional of record performing the design or peer review.
5. Model number of the item evaluated. If the equipment is provided with a serial number, the serial number shall be included for verification at the time of site inspection.
6. Methodology of the design or peer review process used to determine minimum safety requirements. Methodology shall consider the basis of design, and shall include a code analysis and code path to demonstrate whether specific codes or standards are applicable.
7. Equipment description. A list of every component and subassembly, such as fittings, hose, quick disconnects, gauges, site glass, gaskets, valves, pumps, vessels, containers and switches, of the system or equipment, indicating the manufacturer, model number, material and solvent compatibility. Manufacturer's data sheets shall be provided.
8. A general flow schematic or general process flow diagram of the process. Post-processing or winterization shall be included in this diagram. Primary components of the process equipment shall be identified and match the equipment list required in Item 7. Operating temperatures, pressures and solvent state of matter shall be identified in each primary step or component. A piping and instrumentation diagram (PID or P&ID) shall be provided.

9. Analysis of the vessel(s) if pressurized beyond standard atmospheric pressure. Analysis shall include purchased and fabricated components.
10. Structural analysis for the frame system supporting the equipment.
11. Process safety analysis of the extraction system, from the introduction of raw product to the end of the extraction process.
12. Comprehensive process hazard analysis considering failure modes and points of failure throughout the process. The process hazard analysis shall include a review of emergency procedure information provided by the manufacturer of the equipment or process and not that of the facility, building or room.
13. Review of the assembly instructions, operational and maintenance manuals provided by the manufacturer.
14. List of references used in the analysis.

3904.2.2.3 Site inspection. Prior to operation of the extraction equipment, where required by the fire code official, the engineer of record or approved professional, as approved in Section 3904.2.2, shall inspect the site of the extraction process once equipment has been installed for compliance with the technical report and the building analysis. The engineer of record or approved professional shall provide a report of findings and observations of the site inspection to the fire code official prior to the approval of the extraction process. The field inspection report authored by the engineer of record shall include the serial number of the equipment used in the process and shall confirm that the equipment installed is the same model and type of equipment identified in the technical report.

UL

1389-17: Plant Extraction Units – 2017

Section 3905 Safety and Systems

3905.3.7 Emergency power.

3905.3.2 Emergency power for extraction process. Where power is required for the operation of the extraction process, an automatic emergency power source in accordance with Section 5004.7 and 604 shall be provided. The emergency power source shall have sufficient capacity to allow safe shutdown of the extraction process plus an additional 2 hours of capacity beyond the shutdown process.

3905.3.3 Emergency power for other than extraction process. An automatic emergency power system in accordance with Section 604 shall be provided when any of the following items are installed:

1. Extraction room lighting;

2. Extraction room ventilation system;

3. Solvent gas detection system;

4. Emergency alarm systems;

5. Automatic fire extinguishing systems.

3905.4 Carbon dioxide enrichment or extraction. Extraction processes using carbon dioxide shall comply with this section.

3905.4.1 Scope. Carbon dioxide systems with more than 100 pounds of carbon dioxide shall comply with Sections 3803.4 through 3803.4.3. This section is applicable to carbon dioxide systems utilizing compressed gas systems, liquefied-gas systems, dry ice, or on-site carbon dioxide generation.

3905.4.2 Signage. At the entrance to each area using or storing carbon dioxide, signage shall be posted indicating the hazard. Signs shall be durable and permanent in nature and not less than 7 inches wide by 10 inches tall. Signs shall bear the warning "DANGER! POTENTIAL OXYGEN DEFICIENT ATMOSPHERE." NFPA 704 signage shall be provided at the building main entry and the rooms where the carbon dioxide is used and stored.

3905.5 Flammable or combustible liquid. The use of a flammable or combustible liquid for the extraction of oils and fats from marijuana shall comply with this section.

3905.5.1 Scope. The use of flammable and combustible liquids for liquid extraction processes where the liquid is boiled, distilled, or evaporated shall comply with this section and NFPA 30.

3905.5.2 Location. The process using a flammable or combustible liquid shall be located within a hazardous exhaust fume hood, rated for exhausting flammable vapors. Electrical equipment used within the hazardous exhaust fume hood shall be listed or approved for use in flammable atmospheres. Heating of flammable or combustible liquids over an open flame is prohibited.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.27 RCW. WSR 17-03-104, § 51-54A-3800, filed 1/17/17, effective 5/1/17.]

(Effective July 1, 2019)

WAC 51-54A-~~3940~~500

Fixed guideway transit and passenger rail systems.

~~3904~~4001.1 Scope. Fixed guideway transit and passenger rail systems shall be in accordance with NFPA 130.

[Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.031](#), [19.27.074](#) and chapter [19.27](#) RCW. WSR 19-02-086, § 51-54A-3900, filed 1/2/19, effective 7/1/19.]

WAC 51-54A-5306

Medical gas systems.

5306.1 General. Compressed gases at hospitals and similar facilities intended for inhalation or sedation including, but not limited to, analgesia systems for dentistry, podiatry, veterinary and similar uses shall comply with Sections 5306.2 through 5306.4 in addition to other requirements of this chapter.

EXCEPTION: All new distribution piping, supply manifolds, connections, regulators, valves, alarms, sensors and associated equipment shall be in accordance with the Plumbing Code.

5306.45 Medical gas systems. The maintenance and testing of medical gas systems including, but not limited to, distribution piping, supply manifolds, connections, pressure regulators and relief devices and valves, shall comply with the maintenance and testing requirements of NFPA 99 and the general provisions of this chapter.

[Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27A.031](#), [19.27.074](#) and chapters [19.27](#) and [34.05](#) RCW. WSR 13-04-063, § 51-54A-5306, filed 2/1/13, effective 7/1/13.]

WAC 51-54A-5307

Carbon dioxide (CO2) systems:

~~5307.1 General. Carbon dioxide systems with more than 100 pounds (45.4 kg) of carbon dioxide shall comply with Sections 5307.2 through 5307.5.2.~~

Commented [BR(19): Addressed in the 2018 Code.

~~[Statutory Authority: Chapter 19.27 RCW and RCW 19.27.031. WSR 17 10 028, § 51-54A-5307, filed 4/25/17, effective 5/26/17.]~~

WAC 51-54A-5601

General.

5601.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall govern the possession, manufacture, storage, handling, sale and use of explosives, explosive materials, and small arms ammunition. The manufacture, storage, handling, sale and use of fireworks shall be governed by chapter 70.77 RCW, and by chapter 212-17 WAC and local ordinances consistent with chapter 212-17 WAC.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. The Armed Forces of the United States, Coast Guard or National Guard.

2. Explosives in forms prescribed by the official United States Pharmacopoeia.
3. The possession, storage and use of small arms ammunition when packaged in accordance with DOT packaging requirements.
4. The possession, storage and use of not more than 1 pound (0.454 kg) of commercially manufactured sporting black powder, 20 pounds (9 kg) of smokeless powder and 10,000 small arms primers for hand loading of small arms ammunition for personal consumption.
5. The use of explosive materials by federal, state and local regulatory, law enforcement and fire agencies acting in their official capacities.
6. Special industrial explosive devices which in the aggregate contain less than 50 pounds (23 kg) of explosive materials.
7. The possession, storage and use of blank industrial-power load cartridges when packaged in accordance with DOT packaging regulations.
8. Transportation in accordance with DOT 49 C.F.R. Parts 100-~~178185~~.
9. Items preempted by federal regulations.

Commented [SR(20): Change to 6/25/2019 Document

New amendment

WAC 51-54A-5704

Storage.

5704.2.11 Underground tanks. Underground storage of flammable and combustible liquids in tanks shall comply with Section ~~3404.2~~5704.2 and Sections ~~3404.2.11-15704.2.11.1~~ through ~~3404.2.11.5-25704.2.11.4.2~~. Corrosion protection shall comply with WAC 173-360-305.

Commented [SR(21): Change to 6/25/2019 Document

WAC 51-54A-6108

Fire protection.

6108.1 ~~Scope~~General. Storage, handling and transportation of liquefied petroleum gas (LP-gas) and the installation of LP-gas equipment pertinent to systems for such uses shall comply with this chapter and NFPA 58. Properties of LP-gas shall be determined in accordance with Appendix B of NFPA 58.

EXCEPTION: The use and storage of listed propane fired barbeque grills on R-2 decks and balconies with an approved container not exceeding a water capacity of 20 pounds (9 kg) that maintain a minimum clearance of 18 inches on all sides, unless listed for lesser clearances.

[Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27A.031](#), [19.27.074](#) and chapters [19.27](#) and [34.05](#) RCW. WSR 13-04-063, § 51-54A-6108, filed 2/1/13, effective 7/1/13.]

[WAC 51-54A-8200](#)

~~Appendix NO—International~~ Wildland-Urban Interface Code.

~~N~~101.5 Additions or alterations. Additions or alterations may be made to any building or structure without requiring the existing building or structure to comply with all of the requirements of this code, provided the addition or alteration conforms to that required for a new building or structure.

EXCEPTION: Provisions of this code that specifically apply to existing conditions are retroactive. See Sections 402.3, 601.1 and Appendix A.

Additions or alterations shall not cause the existing building or structure to become unsafe. An unsafe condition shall be deemed to have been created if an addition or alteration will cause the existing building or structure to become structurally unsafe or overloaded; will not provide adequate access in compliance with the provisions of this code or will obstruct existing exits or access; will create a fire hazard; will reduce required fire resistance or will otherwise create conditions dangerous to human life.

~~N~~108.3 Site plan. In addition to the requirements for plans in the International Building Code, the code official may require site plans which include topography, width and percent of grade of access roads, landscape and vegetation details, locations of structures or building envelopes, existing or proposed overhead utilities, occupancy classification of buildings, types of ignition resistant construction of buildings, structures and their appendages, roof classification of buildings, and site water supply systems. The code official is authorized to waive or modify the requirement for a site plan.

~~N~~108.4 Vegetation management plans. When required by the code official or when utilized by the permit applicant pursuant to Section 502, vegetation management plans shall be prepared and shall be submitted to the code official for review and approval as part of the plans required for a permit. See Appendix B.

~~N~~108.7 Vicinity plan. When required by the code official, the requirements for site plans shall include details regarding the vicinity within 300 feet (91,440 mm) of property lines, including other structures, slope, vegetation, fuel breaks, water supply systems and access roads.

~~N~~402.1.1 Access. New subdivisions, as determined by this jurisdiction, shall be provided with fire apparatus access roads in accordance with the International Fire Code.

~~N~~402.1.2 Water supply. New subdivisions, as determined by this jurisdiction, shall be provided with water supply in accordance with the International Fire Code.

~~N~~402.2 Individual structures. Individual structures shall comply with Sections 402.2.1 and 402.2.2.

~~N~~402.2.1 Access. Individual structures hereafter constructed or relocated into or within wildland-urban interface areas shall be provided with fire apparatus access in accordance with the International Fire Code.

~~N~~402.2.2 Water supply. Individual structures hereafter constructed or relocated into or within wildland-urban interface areas shall be provided with a conforming water supply in accordance with the International Fire Code.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Structures constructed to meet the requirements for the class of ignition-resistant construction specified in Table N503.1 for a nonconforming water supply.

2. Buildings containing only private garages, carports, sheds and agricultural buildings with a floor area of not more than 600 square feet (56 m²).

~~N~~402.3 Existing conditions. Existing address markers, roads and fire protection equipment shall be in accordance with the International Fire Code.

Table N503.1

Ignition-Resistant ~~Construction~~Construction

| | Fire Hazard Severity | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | Moderate Hazard | | High Hazard | | Extreme Hazard | |
| | Water Supply ^b | | Water Supply ^b | | Water Supply ^b | |
| Defensible Space ^c | Conforming | Nonconforming | Conforming | Nonconforming | Conforming | Nonconforming |
| Nonconforming | IR 2 | IR 1 | IR 1 | IR 1 N.C. | IR 1 N.C. | Not Permitted |
| Conforming | IR 3 | IR 2 | IR 2 | IR 1 | IR 1 | IR 1 N.C. |
| 1.5 Conforming | x Not Required | IR 3 | IR 3 | IR 2 | IR 2 | IR 1 |

a Access shall be in accordance with Section 402.

b Water supply shall be in accordance with Section 402.1.

IR 1 = Ignition-resistant construction in accordance with Section 504.

IR 2 = Ignition-resistant construction in accordance with Section 505.

IR 3 = Ignition-resistant construction in accordance with Section 506.

N.C. = Exterior walls shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 1 hour and the exterior surfaces of such walls shall be noncombustible. Usage of log wall construction is allowed.

c Conformance based on Section 603.

~~N~~403 Access. This section not adopted.

~~N~~404 Water supply. This section not adopted.

APPENDIX B-VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLAN - THIS APPENDIX IS ADOPTED.

APPENDIX eD-FIRE DANGER RATING SYSTEM - THIS APPENDIX IS ADOPTED.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter [19.27](#) RCW and RCW [19.27.031](#). WSR 17-10-028, § 51-54A-8200, filed 4/25/17, effective 5/26/17. Statutory Authority: RCW [19.27.031](#) and [19.27.074](#). WSR 16-03-055, § 51-54A-8200, filed 1/16/16, effective 7/1/16.]

SBCC\TAG Technical Advisory Group\2018 Code Series\IFC\2018 IFC Rule Making\May 2019\TAG Requested Technical Changes.docx