



Georgia State Amendments to the International Fire Code (2006 Edition)



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**GEORGIA STATE MINIMUM STANDARD FIRE CODE
(INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE WITH GEORGIA STATE AMENDMENTS)**

The INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE, 2006 Edition, published by the International Code Council, when used in conjunction with these Georgia State Amendments, shall constitute the official *Georgia State Minimum Standard Fire Code*.

GEORGIA STATE AMENDMENTS

CODE REFERENCE:

- (a) Replace all references to the ICC *Electrical Code* with references to the *Georgia State Minimum Standard Electrical Code* (National Electrical Code with Georgia State Amendments).
- (b) Replace all references to the *International Energy Conservation Code (IECC)* with references to the *Georgia State Minimum Standard Energy Code (IECC with Georgia State Amendments)*. The *Georgia State Minimum Standard Energy Code Buildings* shall be used for efficiency and coefficient of performance ratings of equipment.

SCOPE:

The *Georgia State Minimum Standard Fire Code* establishes regulations affecting or relating to structures, processes and premises and safeguards from the hazards of fire and explosion arising from the storage, handling or use of structures, materials or devices; from conditions hazardous to life, property or public welfare in the occupancy of structures or premises; and from fire hazards in the structure or on the premise from occupancy or operation. It also applies to the construction, extension, repair, alteration or removal of fire suppression and alarm systems.

APPENDICES:

Appendices are not enforceable unless they are specifically referenced in the body of the code or adopted by the Department of Community Affairs or the authority having jurisdiction.

****Revise the International Fire Code, 2006 Edition, as follows:***

**CHAPTER 1
ADMINISTRATION**

**SECTION 101
GENERAL**

***Delete paragraph 101.1 in its entirety and insert in its place the following:**

101.1 Title. The *INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE*, 2006 edition, published by the International Code Council, when used in conjunction with these Georgia Amendments, shall be known as a *Georgia State Minimum Standard Code*, hereinafter referred to as “this code.”
(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Delete paragraph 101.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

101.3 Purpose and intent. The primary purpose of this *Code*, as adopted, is to provide, along with other adopted codes and standards, for the reasonable minimum protection of life and property from the hazards created by fire, smoke, explosion, or panic created from a fear of fire or smoke. It is intended that the purposes of this *Code* be accomplished by: (1) Coordinating application and enforcement of its provisions with those of other applicable laws, rules, regulations, codes, and standards; and (2) By coordinating the application of its provisions where possible with educational programs or efforts designed to bring about changes in high risk attitudes and behaviors that are the root causes of most fire related problems in Georgia; and (3) By encouraging or requiring informational and awareness programs designed to make the citizens of Georgia aware of their responsibilities for compliance with this *Code* as well as the other Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. The intent of this *Code* is to establish the minimum requirements consistent with nationally recognized good practice for providing a reasonable level of life safety and property protection from the hazards of fire, explosion or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings, structures and premises and to provide safety to fire fighters and emergency responders during emergency operations.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 102 APPLICABILITY

*Add an exception to paragraph 102.1. to read as follows:

Exception:

This Code does not apply to one- and two-family dwellings or one- and two-family row houses (townhouses) separated by a 2-hour fire wall containing not more than three dwelling units per structure..
(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Add an exception to paragraph 102.2. to read as follows:

Exception:

This Code does not apply to one- and two-family dwellings or one- and two-family row houses (townhouses) separated by a 2-hour fire wall containing not more than three dwelling units per structure.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Delete paragraph 102.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

102.3 Change of use or occupancy. No change shall be made in use or occupancy of any building or structure that would place the structure in a different division of the same group or

occupancy or in a different group of occupancies, unless such structure is made to comply with the requirements of this *Code*, as may be applicable, as well as those of the *International Building Code (IBC)*, as adopted by Department of Community Affairs. Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-14, due to a change of use or occupancy of a building or structure the building or structure shall be treated as a proposed (new) building. (Refer to 103.3 of this *Code* regarding the requirements applicable to proposed (new) buildings and structures.)
(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Delete paragraph 102.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

102.4 Application of the building code. The design and construction of proposed (new) buildings and structures shall comply with the *International Building Code (IBC)*, as modified and adopted by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs. Repairs, alterations, additions, changes in use or occupancy classification, or changes in buildings or structures required by provisions the *IFC*, and which are within the scope of the *IBC*, shall be made in accordance with the *IBC*, for purposes of the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Delete paragraph 102.5 in its entirety and insert in its place the following:

102.5 Historic Buildings. Refer to 102.1 and 102.2 regarding the application of this *Code* to existing buildings. Except to the extent required by applicable laws of Georgia, the provisions of this *Code* are not mandatory for buildings or structures identified and classified by the state, or as appropriate, a local jurisdiction, as historic buildings when such buildings or structures are judged by the fire code official to be safe and in the public interest of health, safety and welfare. When evaluating the safety of historic buildings the fire code official should consult O.C.G.A. Section 8-2-3, 'Uniform Act for the Application of Building and Fire Related Codes to Existing Buildings', the provisions of O.C.G.A. Sections 25-2-13 (b)(3) & 25-2-13(b)(4), and NFPA Standard 914, *Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner as a recommended practice.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Delete paragraph 102.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following paragraphs:

102.6 Referenced codes and standards. Where the provisions of this *Code* or the standards referenced thereby and in Chapter 45 of this *Code* do not apply to the specific subjects, situations or conditions encountered that involve risks to life and property from the hazards of fire, panic from fear of fire or smoke, or related hazards, compliance with the applicable chapters of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner shall be evidence of compliance with this *Code*.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Add a new paragraph 102.10 to Section 102 to read as follows:

102.10 Coordination of provisions. This *Code* shall apply to all buildings, structures and facilities as provided in subsection 102.1 and 102.2, and shall be utilized in conjunction with codes and standards specified in Table 102.10 entitled, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE. (Effective January 1, 2007)

CODES REFERENCE GUIDE		
Area	Primary	Supplement
Occupancy Classification	LSC	IBC
Building Construction Types Including allowable height, allowable building areas, and the requirements for sprinkler protection related to minimum building construction types.	IBC	LSC
Means of Egress	LSC	NONE
Standpipes	IBC	IFC
Interior Finish	LSC	NONE
HVAC Systems	IMC	NONE
Vertical Openings	LSC	NONE
Sprinkler Systems minimum construction standard	LSC	NONE
Fire Alarm Systems	LSC	NONE
Smoke Alarms and Smoke Detection Systems	State Statute and LSC	NONE
Portable Fire Extinguishers	IFC	NONE
Cooking Equipment	LSC and NFPA 96	NONE
Fuel Fired Appliances	IFGC	NFPA 54
Liquid Petroleum Gas	NFPA 58	NFPA 54 or IFGC
Compressed Natural Gas	NFPA 52	NONE

*Add a new paragraph 102.11 to read as follows:

102.11 Liability. The fire code official, officer or employee charged with the enforcement of this code, while acting for the jurisdiction, shall not thereby be rendered liable personally, and is hereby relieved from all personal liability for any damage accruing to persons or property as a result of an act required or permitted in the discharge of official duties.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

102.11.1 Legal defense. Any suit instituted against any officer or employee because of an act performed by that officer or employee in the lawful discharge of duties and under the provisions of this code shall be defended by the legal representative of the jurisdiction until the final termination of the proceedings. The fire code official or any subordinate shall not be liable for costs in an action, suit or proceeding that is instituted in pursuance of the provisions of this code; and any officer of the department of fire prevention, acting in good faith and without malice, shall be free from liability for acts performed under any of its provisions or by reason of any act or omission in the performance of official duties in connection therewith.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 103 DEPARTMENT OF FIRE PREVENTION

*Delete Section 103 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following.

SECTION 103 GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR EXISTING AND PROPOSED (NEW) BUILDINGS

*Add a new subsection 103.1 to read as follows:

103.1 General Provisions. The administration, enforcement and penalty provisions of O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2, and the administrative provisions of the various chapters of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner shall apply to and regulate the application and enforcement of this *Code* by the Safety Fire Division of the Office of the Safety Fire Commissioner.

Note: Nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting any local jurisdiction from adopting the deleted portions of Chapter 1 of this *Code* for local purposes, provided, however, local amendments shall not be less restrictive than this *Code*, and other codes and standards as adopted by the various chapters of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

103.1.1 The provisions of O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2, and other applicable state laws, and the applicable provisions of various chapters of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner regarding the requirements for certificates, licenses, permits, plan reviews, inspections, approvals, fees, etc. shall apply and are in addition to any requirements of local jurisdictions. Local authorities having jurisdiction need to be consulted to determine if rules and regulations of the local jurisdiction regarding the requirements for local certificates, licenses, permits, plan reviews, inspections, approvals, fees, etc. also apply.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

103.1.1.1 The administrative, operational, and maintenance provisions of this Code, with regard to the Safety Fire Division of the Office of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner, shall be limited to the scope and intents and purposes of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.) Title 25, Chapter 2, and the Commissioner's Rules and Regulations.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

103.1.1.1.1 Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-13(d), every person who owns or controls the use of any building, part of a building, or structure described in O.C.G.A. 25-2-13 (b)(1), which because of floor area, height, location, use or intended use as a gathering place for large groups, or use or intended use by or for the aged, the ill, the incompetent, or the imprisoned, constitutes a special hazard to property or to the life and safety on account of fire or panic from fear of fire, must so construct, equip, maintain, and use such building or structure as to afford every reasonable and practical precaution and protection against injury from such hazards. No person who owns or controls the use or occupancy of such a building or structure shall permit the use of the premises so controlled for any such specially hazardous use unless he has provided such precautions against damage to property or injury to persons by these hazards as are found and determined by the Commissioner in the manner described in O.C.G.A. 25-2-13(d) to be reasonable and practical.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Add a new subsection 103.2 to read as follows:

103.2 Existing buildings. Every building and structure existing as of April 1, 1968, which building or structure is listed in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of O.C.G.A. 25-2-13 shall comply with the minimum fire safety standards in the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner promulgated pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2 which were in effect at the time such building or structure was constructed.

Exception #1: Any nonconformance noted under the electrical standards adopted at the time such building or structure was constructed shall be corrected in accordance with the current electrical standards adopted pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2.

Exception #2: A less restrictive provision contained in any subsequently adopted minimum fire safety standard pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2, may be applied to any existing building or structure.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

103.2.1 Existing buildings to be deemed a proposed building. For the purposes of O.C.G.A. 25-2-14(b), any existing building or structure listed in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of O.C.G.A. 25-2-13 and which comes under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Safety Fire Commissioner, pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-14(b), shall be deemed to be a proposed (new) building in the event such building or structure is subject to substantial renovation, a fire or other hazard of serious consequence, or a change in the classification of occupancy. The term "substantial renovation", for purposes of this subsection means any construction project involving exits or internal features of such building or structure costing more than the building's or structure's assessed value according to county tax records at the time of such renovation

(O.C.G.A. 25-2-14). Where a change of classification is involved, also refer to 102.3 of this Code.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Add a new 103.3 to read as follows:

103.3 Proposed (new) buildings and additions to existing buildings:

1. Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-14.1(b), every proposed building and structure listed in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of O.C.G.A. 25-2-13 shall comply with the adopted minimum fire safety standards that were in effect on the date that plans and specifications therefore were received by the state fire marshal, the proper local fire marshal, or state inspector for review and approval.
2. Plans and specifications for all proposed buildings which come under classification in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of O.C.G.A. 25-2-13 and which come under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Safety Fire Commissioner pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-12 shall be submitted to and receive approval by either the state fire marshal, the proper local fire marshal, or state inspector before any state, municipal, or county building permit may be issued or construction started (O.C.G.A. 25-2-14(a)). All such plans and specifications submitted as required by O.C.G.A. 25-2-14(a) shall be accompanied by a fee in the amount provided in O.C.G.A. 25-2-4.1 and shall bear the seal and Georgia registration number of the drafting architect or engineer or shall otherwise have the approval of the Commissioner.
3. Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-37(a), it shall be unlawful for any person to begin construction on any proposed building or structure which comes under the classification in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of O.C.G.A. 25-2-13 and which comes under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Safety Fire Commissioner pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-12 without first having plans approved in accordance with O.C.G.A. 25-2-14.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Add a new 103.4 to read as follows:

103.4 Proposed building construction and completion. Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-14(b), a complete set of plans and specifications approved as set forth in 103.3 shall be maintained on the construction site, and construction shall proceed in compliance with the state minimum fire safety standards under which such plans and specifications were approved. The owner of any such building or structure or his authorized representative shall notify the state fire marshal, the proper local fire marshal, or state inspector upon completion of approximately 80 percent of the construction thereof and shall apply for a certificate of occupancy when construction of such building or structure is completed.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Add a new 103.5 to read as follows:

103.5 Certificate of occupancy required. Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-14(c), every building or structure which comes under classification in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of O.C.G.A. 25-2-13 and which comes under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Safety Fire Commissioner pursuant to O.C.G.A. 25-2-12 shall have a certificate of occupancy issued by the state fire marshal, the proper local fire marshal, or state inspector before such building or structure may be occupied. Such certificates of occupancy shall be issued for each business establishment within the building, shall carry a charge in the amount provided in O.C.G.A. 25-2-4.1, shall state the occupant load for such business establishment or building, shall be posted in a prominent location within such business establishment or building, and shall run for the life of the building, except as provided in O.C.G.A. 25-2-14(d). (See 103.2.1 of the IFC, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.)

(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 105 PERMITS

The provisions of **Section 105, PERMITS**, are not adopted for purposes of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. Local governing authorities may adopt the provisions for local purposes. Refer to 102.10.2 with regard to permits required by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 107 MAINTENANCE

*Delete Section 107.6 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

107.6 Overcrowding and Life Safety Hazards. Overcrowding or admittance of any person beyond the approved capacity of a building or a portion thereof shall not be allowed. The fire code official, upon finding any overcrowding conditions or obstructions in aisles, passageways or other means of egress, or upon finding any condition which constitutes a life safety hazard, shall be authorized to cause the event to be stopped until such condition or obstruction is corrected. A structure, building, individual room or designated portion thereof shall be deemed to be overcrowded if the number of occupants exceeds one person per 5 sq. ft of open net floor area of such room or space when fixed seating is not provided. In addition, a structure, building, room or designated portion thereof shall also be deemed overcrowded if the total number of occupants exceeds the exit capacity of the structure, building, room or area involved.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 108 BOARD OF APPEALS

The provisions of **Section 108, BOARD OF APPEALS**, are not adopted for purposes of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. Local governing authorities may adopt the provisions for local purposes.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 109 VIOLATIONS

*Delete paragraph 109.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

109.3 Violation penalties. Persons who shall violate a provision of this code or shall fail to comply with any of the requirements thereof or who shall erect, install, alter, repair or do work in violation of the approved construction documents or directive of the fire code official, or of a permit or certificate used under provisions of this code, shall be guilty of violation of Code Section 25-2-37 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated. Each day that a violation continues after due notice has been served shall be deemed a separate offense.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

109.3.1 Abatement of violation. In addition to the imposition of the penalties herein described, the fire code official is authorized to institute appropriate action to prevent unlawful construction or to restrain, correct or abate a violation; or to prevent illegal occupancy of a structure or premises; or to stop an illegal act, conduct of business or occupancy of a structure on or about any premises.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

CHAPTER 2 DEFINITIONS

SECTION 201 GENERAL

*Delete paragraph 201.3 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

201.3 Terms defined in other codes. Where terms are not defined in this *Code* and are defined in the *International Building Code (IBC)*, the *International Fuel Gas Code (IFC)*, the *International Mechanical Code (IMC)*, or codes and standards of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, such terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them as in those codes and standards.”
(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 202 GENERAL DEFINITIONS

*Add the following definitions to Section 202:

Day-care Center - A day-care facility subject to licensure or commission by the Department of Human Resources where more than 12 clients receive care.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

Group Day-care Home - A day-care facility subject to licensure or commission by the Department of Human Resources where at least seven but not more than 12 clients receive care.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

-Personal Care Home/Assisted Living Facility - Any building or part thereof that is used for the lodging or boarding of seven or more residents, not related by blood or marriage to the owners or operators, for the purpose of providing personal care services.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

Residential Occupancies. Occupancies, as specified in the scope of this standard, include the following, as defined in Chapter 2 of this Code, or the *IBC*, or by State law, or by the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner: (1) Apartment buildings, (2) Lodging and rooming houses, (3) Board and care facilities, (4) Hotels, motels, and dormitories, (5) Personal care homes and assisted living facilities , (6) Day-care centers and group day-care homes.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

CHAPTER 3 GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE

SECTION 303 ASPHALT KETTLES

*Delete paragraph 303.5 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

303.5 Fire Extinguishers. There shall be at least one portable fire extinguisher complying with Section 906 and with a minimum 2-A:40-B:C rating within 25 feet (7620 mm) of each asphalt(tar) kettle during the period such kettle is being utilized, and a minimum of one additional portable fire extinguisher with a minimum 3-A: 40-B: C rating on the roof being covered.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 308 OPEN FLAMES

*Add new exceptions 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 to paragraph 308.3.7 to read as follows:

Exception #4:

In Group A public assembly occupancies having an occupant load greater than 300, a minimum ceiling height of 25 feet and that are protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, pyrotechnic special effect devices shall be permitted to be used on stages before proximate audiences for ceremonial or religious purposes, as part of a demonstration in exhibits, or as part of a performance, provided that precautions satisfactory to the authority having jurisdiction are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible material and use of the pyrotechnic device complies with NFPA 1126, *Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics before a Proximate Audience*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. The ceiling height may be lowered to a minimum of 15 feet upon approval of the authority having jurisdiction having witnessed a demonstration shot of all types of devices being used in the display.

Exception #5:

In Group A public assembly occupancies having an occupant load greater than 300, a minimum ceiling height of 25 feet and that are protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, flame effects before an audience shall be permitted in accordance with NFPA 160, *Standard for Flame Effects Before an Audience*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. The ceiling height may be lowered to a minimum of 15 feet upon approval of the authority having jurisdiction having witnessed a demonstration of all types of devices being used in the display.

Exception #6: On stages and platforms as a necessary part of a performance in public assembly occupancies having an occupant load greater than 300, a minimum ceiling height of 25 feet and that are protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. The ceiling height may be lowered to a minimum of 15 feet upon approval of the authority having jurisdiction having witnessed a demonstration of all types of devices being used in the display.

Exception #7: In Group A public assembly occupancies having an occupant load greater than 100 with fixed seating, a minimum ceiling height of 25 feet and that have a minimum of two certified fire fighters on site with proper fire fighting equipment as determined by the local fire official, pyrotechnic special effect devices shall be permitted to be used on stages before proximate audiences for ceremonial or religious purposes, as part of a demonstration in exhibits, or as part of a performance, provided that precautions satisfactory to the authority having jurisdiction are taken to prevent ignition of any combustible material and use of the pyrotechnic device complies with NFPA 1126, *Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics before a Proximate Audience*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. The ceiling height may be lowered to a minimum of 15 feet upon approval of the authority having jurisdiction having witnessed a demonstration shot of all types of devices being used in the display.

Exception #8: In public assembly occupancies having an occupant load greater than 100 with fixed seating, a minimum ceiling height of 25 feet and that have a minimum of two certified fire fighters on site with proper fire fighting equipment as determined by the local fire official, flame effects before an audience shall be permitted in accordance with NFPA 160, *Standard for Flame Effects Before an Audience*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. The ceiling height may be lowered to a minimum of 15 feet upon approval of the authority having jurisdiction having witnessed a demonstration of all types of devices being used in the display.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 310 SMOKING

*Delete paragraph 310.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

310.1 General. The smoking or carrying of a lighted pipe, cigar, cigarette or any other type of smoking paraphernalia or material is prohibited in buildings, structures, or areas, or portions of buildings, structures, or areas, as indicated in this section, or any other section of this Code or in any other code or standard, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Add a new Section 316 to read as follows:

SECTION 316 LABORATORIES

316.1 General. Laboratories in which chemicals are used shall comply with **NFPA 45**, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.

Exception: Laboratories in I-2 (healthcare) occupancies and in medical and dental offices, which shall comply with NFPA 99, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

CHAPTER 4 EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS

SECTION 406 EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND RESPONSE PROCEDURES

*Add an exception to paragraph 406.2 to read as follows:

Exception Child care-giver training. A minimum of five hours initial fire safety training and recommendation for receipt of a certificate of merit for successful completion of the training shall be required for all directors, operators and all staff members of day-care centers and group day-care homes. The curriculum for the fire safety training shall receive written approval by the State Fire Marshal's Office and be taught by an instructor registered with the Safety Fire Commissioner's Office. All staff members shall receive this training within 90 days from receipt of a license, being commissioned or the opening of a new center or home. Any new staff member shall receive a minimum of five hours initial fire safety training and recommendation for receipt of a certificate of merit for successful completion of the training within 90 days of employment. In addition, a minimum of two hours fire safety refresher training recommendation for receipt of a certificate of merit for successful completion of the training shall be required for all directors, operators and all staff members of day-care centers and group day-care homes every three years from the date initial training is received. The curriculum for the fire safety refresher training shall receive written approval by the State Fire Marshal's Office and be taught by an instructor registered with the Safety Fire Commissioner's Office.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 408 USE AND OCCUPANCY-RELATED REQUIREMENTS

*Add new paragraphs 408.2.3 and 408.2.3.1 to read as follows:

408.2.3 Crowd Managers. Assembly occupancies having occupant loads of 100 or more shall be provided with a minimum of one trained crowd manager or crowd manager supervisor. Where the occupant load exceeds 250, additional trained crowd managers or crowd manager supervisors shall be provided at a ratio of 1:250, crowd manager / supervisor to occupants, respectively, unless otherwise permitted by the following:

1. This requirement shall not apply to assembly occupancies used exclusively for religious worship with an occupant load not exceeding 2000.
2. With the exception of assembly occupancies noted above where alcoholic beverages are consumed, the ratio of trained crowd managers to occupants shall be permitted to be reduced where, in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction, the existence of an approved, supervised sprinkler system and the nature of the event warrant.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

408.2.3.1 The crowd manager shall receive approved training in crowd management techniques.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Revise Section 408.5.5 'Resident participation' to add an exception as follows:

408.5.5 Resident participation.

Exception: Actual exiting from windows shall not be required. Where a drill scenario includes the escape from windows, Opening the window and signaling for assistance shall be acceptable.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

CHAPTER 5 FIRE SERVICE FEATURES

SECTION 501 GENERAL

*Add a new paragraph 501.5 to read as follows:

501.5 Where buildings or facilities fall under the jurisdiction of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner as set forth in the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.), Title 25, Chapter 2, except for State owned facilities, it is intended that the provisions of Chapter 5 that primarily relate to fire department response, access to facilities, access to building interiors, key boxes, premises identification, fire department connection locations, and fire hydrant locations be administered by the local Fire Chief and / or Fire Code Official responsible for providing fire or other emergency response to the buildings or facilities. With regard to State owned facilities, that are not provided with a facility fire department, it is intended that the local Fire Chief and / or Fire Code Official have input in the planning of facilities with regard to the noted provisions covered by Chapter 5.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 503 FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS

*Delete paragraph 503.1.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

503.1.1 Buildings and facilities. Approved fire apparatus access roads shall be provided for every facility, building or portion of a building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction as determined by the local Fire Chief and / or Fire Code Official of the responding fire department or agency. The fire apparatus access road shall comply with the requirements of this section and shall extend to within 150 feet (45.7 m) of all portions of the facility or any portion of the exterior wall of the first story of the building as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building or facility.

Exception: The local Fire Chief and / or Fire Code Official of the responding fire department or agency is authorized to increase the dimension of 150 feet (45.7 m) where:

1. The building is equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3.
2. Fire apparatus access roads cannot be installed because of location on property, topography, waterways, nonnegotiable grades or other similar conditions, and an approved alternative means of fire protection is provided.

3. There are not more than two Group R-3 or Group U occupancies.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 504 ACCESS TO BUILDING OPENINGS AND ROOFS

*Add a new paragraph 504.1.1 to read as follows:

504.1.1 Access Doors. For fire fighting purposes, there shall be at least one access door in each 100 linear feet (30.5 m) or major fraction thereof of the exterior walls which face the access roadways required by Section 503, unless otherwise required in this code section. In exterior walls designed with continuous rolling dock doors, which face access roadways, there shall be at least one access door in each 200 linear feet (61 m) or fraction thereof. Required access doors shall be a minimum of 3 feet (0.9 m) wide and 6 feet 8 inches (2 m) high and shall be accessible without use of a ladder. Rolling doors are acceptable for such purposes in buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system(s) unless otherwise approved for unsprinklered buildings by the local Fire Chief and / or Fire Code Official.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 508 FIRE PROTECTION WATER SUPPLIES

*Delete paragraph 508.5.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

508.5.1 Where required. Where a portion of the facility or building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction is more than 500 feet (152 m) from a hydrant on a fire

apparatus access road, as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility or building, on-site fire hydrants and mains shall be provided where required by the local Fire Chief and / or Fire Code Official of the responding fire department or agency.

Exceptions:

1. For group R-3 and Group U occupancies, the distance requirement shall be 600 feet (183 m).
2. For buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, the distance requirement shall be 600 feet (183 m).

(Effective January 1, 2007)

CHAPTER 6 BUILDING SERVICES AND SYSTEMS

SECTION 601 GENERAL

*Add a new paragraph 601.3 to read as follows:

601.3 Where reference is made in this *Code* to the *International Electrical Code*, it shall be construed as referencing NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code (NEC)* as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 603 FUEL-FIRED APPLIANCES

*Delete paragraph 603.1.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

603.1.4 Fuel Oil. The grade of fuel oil used in a burner shall be that for which the burner is approved and as stipulated by the manufacturer. The use of crankcase oil or any other oil containing gasoline shall not be used except as permitted in NFPA 31, *Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-11, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Delete 603.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following. (603.4.1 remains unchanged.):

603.4 Portable heaters. Portable liquefied petroleum gas, or liquid fuel fired space heating devices designed to be portable are prohibited in all portions of occupancies in Groups A, E, I, R-1, R-2, R-3 and R-4.

Exceptions:

1. In emergency conditions, when approved by the authority having jurisdiction, equipment designed to be portable may be used for a specified time provided such equipment is properly protected and separated from combustibles as specified by the

- manufacturer's instructions and the authority having jurisdiction.
2. Listed and approved unvented fuel-fired heaters in one- and two- family dwellings.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 605 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, WIRING AND HAZARDS

*Delete paragraph 605.10 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following (Paragraphs 605.10.1 through 605.10.4 remain unchanged)
(Effective January 1, 2007)

605.10 Portable, electric space heaters. Portable, electric space heaters shall be prohibited in all portions of occupancies in Groups A, E, R-1, R-2, and R-4. Where permitted, portable electric space heaters shall comply with Sections 605.10.1 through 605.10.4.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Add a new paragraph 605.11 to read as follows:

605.11 Separation from Transformers. Space separation for transformers shall be as follows:

1. Transformer pad locations shall be a minimum of 10 feet (3 m) from any building, building overhangs, canopies, exterior walls, balconies, exterior stairs and/or walkways connected to the building.
2. Transformer pad edges shall be not less than 14 feet (4.3 m) from any doorway.
3. Transformer pad edges shall be not less than 10 feet (3 m) from any window or other opening.
4. If the building has an overhang, the 10 foot (3 m) clearance shall be measured from a point below the edge of the overhang only if the building is three stories or less. If the building is four stories or more, the 10 foot (3 m) clearance shall be measured from the outside building wall.
5. Fire escapes, outside stairs, and covered walkways attached to or between buildings, shall be considered as part of the building.

Exception # 1:

For (1), transformer pads may be located closer to noncombustible walls than the above required minimum clearances upon written approval of the authority having jurisdiction, however, in no case shall the transformer location be less than 3 feet (0.9 m) from the building.

Exception # 2:

Transformer pads existing prior to December 31, 1994, are exempted from this requirement. When buildings are modified, reductions in space separations may be less than the above required minimum clearances upon written approval of the authority having jurisdiction.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 609 COMMERCIAL KITCHEN HOODS

*Delete paragraph 609.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

609.1 General. Commercial kitchen exhaust hoods and residential cooking appliances in commercial and public buildings shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 96, *Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Delete paragraph 609.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

609.2 Where required. A commercial hood complying with NFPA 96 shall be installed at or above all commercial cooking appliances and domestic cooking appliances used for commercial purposes that produce grease laden vapors.

Exception: Except as provided for in the scoping provisions subsection 1.1.4 of NFPA 96.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

CHAPTER 7 FIRE-RESISTANCE-RATED CONSTRUCTION

SECTION 703 FIRE-RESISTANCE-RATED CONSTRUCTION

*Add a new paragraph 703.5 to read as follows:

703.5 Barrier Identification. All fire and/or smoke barriers or walls shall be effectively and permanently identified with signs or stenciling above a decorative ceiling and/or in concealed spaces with letters a minimum of 2 inches (51 mm) high on a contrasting background spaced a maximum of 12 feet (3.7 m) on center with a minimum of one per wall or barrier. The hourly rating shall be included on all rated barriers or walls. Suggested wording ‘() Hour Fire and Smoke Barrier-Protect All Openings.’

Exception: Existing stenciling acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 704 FLOOR OPENINGS AND SHAFTS

*Delete 704.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

704.1 Enclosures. The provisions of NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, shall govern the enclosure requirements of vertical shafts, including but not limited to stairways and service and utility shafts. (Refer to Table 102.10, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE)
(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Delete 704.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

704.2 Opening protectives. The provisions of NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, shall govern the

protection of openings in fire rated enclosures and barriers, including the self-closing or automatic closing of opening protectives.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

CHAPTER 8 INTERIOR FINISH, DECORATIVE MATERIALS AND FURNISHINGS

SECTION 801 GENERAL

*Delete Sections 801 through 804 in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

SECTION 801 GENERAL, 801.1 Scope. The provisions of NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, shall govern interior finish and interior trim, in proposed (new) and existing buildings. Sections 805, 806, 807, and 808 of this Code shall govern decorative vegetation, decorative materials other than decorative vegetation, and furniture and furnishings in proposed (new) and existing buildings. (Refer to Table 102.10, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE)
(Effective January 1, 2007)

CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

SECTION 901 GENERAL

*Delete paragraph 901.4.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

901.4.2 Provisions in excess of the minimum *Code* requirements shall, as a minimum, be installed to meet the provisions of the currently adopted code(s) and/or standard(s) which may be applicable to the provision at the time of its installation. Any non-required fire protection system which is added onto, or interconnected with, any required fire protection system (of a similar type), shall be designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with the provisions of the currently adopted code(s) and/or standard(s) which may be applicable to the provision at the time of its installation.

Exceptions:

1. Other installations not conforming with the provisions of the currently adopted code(s) and/or standard(s) applicable to the provision at the time of its installation if such installations are reported and filed with the local responding fire department and the authority having jurisdiction. In addition, such systems shall be identified as required by the authority having jurisdiction.
2. Non-required systems designed, reviewed, installed and approved in accordance with local codes and/or ordinances.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Add a new paragraph 901.6.3 to read as follows:

901.6.3 Automatic sprinkler systems, standpipe systems, and other water based fire extinguishing systems, including fire pumps, required or installed, shall be maintained in accordance with NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*, adopted by Chapter 120-3-3, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. A certificate of inspection, as specified by NFPA Standard 25, shall be retained on file at the facility and shall be made available to the Fire Code Official upon request for review for a period of at least three years.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Delete paragraph 901.7.2 and substitute in its place the following:

Tag Required.

- (a) A tag shall be used to indicate that a system, or portion thereof, has been removed from service.
 - (b) For water based fire protection systems the tagging provisions of NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner shall apply.
- (Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 903 AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

*Delete paragraph 903.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

903.2 Where required. (a) Approved automatic sprinkler systems for proposed (new) and existing buildings and structures shall be installed as required by the applicable provisions of NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, provided, however, the *International Building Code* shall govern the requirements for sprinkler protection that is related to minimum building construction types. In addition, automatic sprinkler systems may be required by other NFPA standards adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. (Refer to Table 102.10, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE).

Exception: Spaces or areas in telecommunications buildings used exclusively for telecommunications equipment, associated electrical power distribution equipment, batteries and standby engines, provided those spaces or areas are equipped throughout with a supervised automatic fire alarm system, and are separated from the remainder of the building by fire barriers consisting of walls and floor / ceiling assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than 2-hours.

Note: NFPA 76, *Recommended Practice for the Fire Protection of Telecommunications Facilities*, should be consulted. Refer to the edition adopted as a recommended practice by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Add a new paragraph 903.2.1 to read as follows:

903.2.1 Basic design and installation requirements. The requirements for the installation, design, and testing of automatic sprinkler systems shall be, as applicable by, NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, NFPA 13D, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes*, or NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height*, as adopted and modified by Chapter 120-3-3, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 904 ALTERNATIVE AUTOMATIC FIRE-EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS

* Delete paragraph 904.2.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

904.2.1 Commercial hood and duct systems. Each required commercial kitchen exhaust hood and duct system required by Section 610 to have a commercial hood complying with NFPA 96 shall be protected with an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system installed in accordance with this code.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Delete paragraph 904.11 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following paragraphs:

904.11 Fire Protection for Cooking Operations.

904.11.1 The requirements for, as well as the design, installation, protection, and maintenance of cooking equipment, shall be as required by NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code* and NFPA 96, *Standard for the Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. (Refer to Table 102.10, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE)
(Effective January 1, 2007)

904.11.2 Fire suppression systems approved for the protection of commercial cooking equipment shall be designed, installed, tested, and maintained in accordance with the applicable standards adopted in Chapter 120-3-3, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 905 STANDPIPE SYSTEMS

*Delete paragraph 905.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

905.1 General. The State's minimum requirements for standpipe systems shall be as required by the *Code* and the *International Building Code*. Standpipe systems shall be designed, installed and tested in accordance with NFPA Standard 14, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe, Private Hydrant, and Hose Systems*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. (Refer to Table 102.10, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE)
(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 906 PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

*Delete paragraph 906.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

906.1 Portable Fire Extinguishers - General. Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed in all buildings, structures, and facilities falling under this *Code* and O.C.G.A. 25-2. For any other building, structure, facility, condition or special hazard, portable fire extinguishers shall be provided as may be required by this *Code* in Table 906.1, or by various codes and standards adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. (Refer to Table 102.10, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE)
(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Delete paragraph 906.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

906.2 General requirements. The selection, distribution, installation, and maintenance of portable fire extinguishers that are required or installed shall be in accordance with NFPA Standard 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.

Exceptions:

1. The maximum travel distance to reach an extinguisher shall not apply to the spectator seating portions of Group A-5 assembly occupancies.
2. Thirty-day inspections shall not be required and maintenance shall be allowed to be once every three years for dry-chemical or halogenated agent portable fire extinguishers that are supervised by a listed and approved electronic monitoring device, provided that all of the following conditions are met:
 - 2.1. Electronic monitoring shall confirm that extinguishers are properly positioned, properly charged and unobstructed.
 - 2.2. Loss of power or circuit continuity to the electronic monitoring device shall initiate a trouble signal.
 - 2.3. The extinguishers shall be installed inside of a building or cabinet in a noncorrosive environment.
 - 2.4. Electronic monitoring devices and supervisory circuits shall be tested every three years when extinguisher maintenance is performed.
 - 2.5. A written log of required hydrostatic test dates for extinguishers shall be maintained by the owner to ensure that hydrostatic tests are conducted at the frequency required by NFPA 10.
3. In Group E occupancies, in lieu of locating fire extinguishers in corridors and normal paths of travel as specified in NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*, fire extinguishers may be located in rooms that open directly onto such corridors and pathways provided all of the following are met:
 - (a) The room in which such extinguishers are placed are located in close proximity to that portion of the corridor where a fire extinguisher would otherwise be placed in accordance with NFPA 10; *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*,

- (b) A sign which states in white letters at least one inch in height on a red background, 'FIRE_EXTINGUISHER LOCATED IN THIS ROOM,' is placed on the corridor wall immediately adjacent to the entrance way of each such room so that it can be clearly seen at all times;
- (c) The rooms in which such extinguishers are placed shall be constantly supervised during school hours; and,
- (d) Those rooms cannot be subject to being locked at any time the building is occupied.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Delete paragraph 906.9 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

906.9 Height above floor. Portable fire extinguishers having a gross weight not exceeding 40 pounds (18 kg) shall be installed so that its top is not more than 54 inches and not less than 48 inches above the floor. Hand-held portable fire extinguishers having a gross weight exceeding 40 pounds (18 kg) shall be installed so that its top is not more than 3.5 feet (1067 mm) above the floor. The clearance between the floor and the bottom of installed hand-held extinguishers shall not be less than 4 inches (102 mm).

(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 907 FIRE ALARM AND DETECTION SYSTEMS

*Delete paragraph 907.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following, while retaining existing subsections:

907.1 Fire Alarm Systems - General. The State's minimum requirements for fire alarm systems shall be as required by NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*. Fire alarm systems shall be designed, installed, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA Standard 72, *National Fire Alarm Code*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. (Refer to Table 102.10, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE)

(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Delete paragraphs 907.2 through 907.16 in their entirety and without substitution.

SECTION 909 SMOKE CONTROL SYSTEMS

* Delete 909.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

909.1 Scope and purpose. This section applies to mechanical or passive smoke control systems when they are required for proposed (new) buildings or portions thereof by provisions of the *Life Safety Code (LSC)* or this *Code*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, or by provisions of the *International Building Code (IBC)*, as adopted by the Department of Community Affairs. The purpose of this section is to establish minimum requirements for the design, installation, and acceptance testing of smoke control systems that are intended to provide a tenable environment for the evacuation or relocation of occupants.

These provisions are not intended for the preservation of contents, the timely restoration of operations, or for assistance in fire suppression or overhaul activities. Smoke control systems regulated by this section serve a different purpose than the smoke- and heat- venting provisions found in Section 910. Mechanical smoke control systems shall not be considered exhaust systems under Chapter 5 of the *International Mechanical Code (IMC)*.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Delete paragraph 909.2 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

909.2 General design requirements. Buildings, structures, or portions thereof required by provisions of the *Life Safety Code (LSC)* or this *Code*, as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, or by provisions of the *International Building Code*, as adopted by the Department of Community Affairs, to have a smoke control system or systems shall have such systems designed in accordance with the applicable requirements of Section 909 of this Code and the generally accepted and well established principles of engineering relevant to the design. The construction documents shall include sufficient information and detail to describe adequately the elements of the design necessary for the proper implementation of the smoke control systems. These documents shall be accompanied with sufficient information and analysis to demonstrate compliance with these provisions.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Add a new paragraph 909.2.1 to read as follows:

909.2.1 Smoke Control. For the purposes of 909.2 the following publications shall be considered as providing the generally accepted and well established principles of engineering relevant to design of required smoke control systems to demonstrate compliance with these provisions.

- (1) NFPA 92A, *Standard for Smoke Control Systems Utilizing Barriers and Pressure Differences*
- (2) NFPA 92B, *Standard for Smoke Management Systems in Malls, Atria, and Large Areas*
- (3) NFPA SPP-53, *Smoke Control in Fire Safety Design*
- (4) ASHRAE/SFPE, *Design of Smoke Management Systems*
- (5) ASHRAE, *Guideline 5: Guideline for Commissioning Smoke Management Systems*
- (6) NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code* (For non-mandatory guidance involving systems for existing detention and correction facilities refer to A.23.3.1.3 of the 2000 Edition)

(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 914

FIRE PROTECTION BASED ON SPECIAL DETAILED REQUIREMENTS OF USE AND OCCUPANCY

*Insert a new paragraph 914.7.3 to read as follows:

914.7.3 Limited Use Special Amusement Buildings: Special amusement buildings not open to the public in excess of 45 days shall be permitted, provided all of the following conditions are met:

1. Portable fire extinguishers with a minimum of a 2A:10B:C rating are placed at each activity or viewing station;
2. A smoke detection system is placed throughout the facility with a detector located at each activity or viewing station and located throughout corridors and halls not to exceed a spacing more than 15 feet (4.6 m) from a wall or more than 30 feet (9.1 m) on center;
3. Emergency lighting shall be provided which will cause illumination of the means of egress upon activation of the fire alarm, any required smoke detector, or upon loss of power;
4. Personnel dedicated for the sole purpose of providing a fire watch shall be stationed at each activity or viewing station. Such personnel shall be provided with a direct communication device for communication with all other stations throughout the facility. In addition such personnel shall be provided with appropriate training for the operation of portable fire extinguishing equipment;
5. Communication to the responding fire department of emergency dispatch center is available from the facility;
6. The facility shall be posted prohibiting smoking with smoking receptacles located a minimum of 15 feet (9.1 m) from the structure;
7. A fire tour is conducted throughout the structure every hour and documentation of the time the tour was conducted including the name of personnel conducting the fire tour is maintained. Such documentation shall be readily available to the code official upon request.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

CHAPTER 10 MEANS OF EGRESS

SECTION 1001 GENERAL

*Delete Sections 1001 through 1027 in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

1001.1 General. Proposed (new) and existing buildings or portions thereof shall be provided with means of egress and related safeguards as set forth by NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner. (Refer to Table 102.10, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE)

(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Add the following paragraph 1001.2 to read as follows:

1001.2 Overcrowding and Life Safety Hazard Prevention. Overcrowding or admittance of any person beyond the approved capacity of a building or a portion thereof shall not be allowed. It is the responsibility of the manager and the person in charge of a building, structure, or portion thereof not to allow an overcrowded condition or any condition which constitutes a life safety hazard to exist, and to take prompt action to remedy an overcrowded condition or life safety hazard when evidence of such a condition is noted, or when advised or ordered by the Fire Code Official or his/her representative. (Refer to Section 202 and to 107.6)

(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Delete paragraph 1028.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

1028.1 General. The means of egress and related safeguards for buildings and structures or portions thereof shall be maintained in accordance with this section and with the provisions of NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Delete paragraph 1028.4 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

1028.4 Exit signs, emergency lighting, and emergency power systems. Exit signs shall be properly maintained and shall be operable when a building or structure is occupied. Emergency lighting and emergency power for exit signs shall be maintained so as to be in a state of operational readiness at any time a building or structure is occupied. Emergency generators and power systems shall be tested and maintained as set forth by 604.3 of this *Code*.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

CHAPTER 11 AVIATION FACILITIES

SECTION 1103 GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

*Delete paragraph 1103.5 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

1103.5 Dispensing of flammable and combustible liquids. No dispensing, transfer or storage of flammable or combustible liquids shall be permitted inside any building or structure.

Exceptions:

1. As provided in Chapter 34 of this *Code*, provided the provisions are not less protective than the provisions of any applicable codes and standards adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner.
2. When the procedures used follow the guidelines and requirements set forth in NFPA 410, Standard for Aircraft Maintenance.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 1106 AIRCRAFT FUELING

*Delete paragraphs 1106.1 through 1106.21.1 in their entirety and substitute in their place a new paragraph 1106.1 to read as follows:

1106.1 Aircraft motor vehicle fuel-dispensing stations and Airport Fuel Systems. All aircraft motor vehicle fuel-dispensing stations and airport fuel systems shall be in accordance with Chapter 120-3-11 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner entitled, 'Rules and Regulations for Flammable and Combustible Liquids'.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 1107 HELISTOPS AND HELIPORTS

*Delete paragraph 1107.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

1107.1 General. Helistops and heliports shall be maintained in accordance with Section 1107. Helistops and heliports on buildings or structures shall be constructed in accordance with the *IBC* and the requirements set forth by NFPA 418, *Standard for Heliports*.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

CHAPTER 22 MOTOR FUEL-DISPENSING FACILITIES AND REPAIR GARAGES

SECTION 2201 GENERAL

*Delete paragraphs 2201.1 through 2201.6 in their entirety and substitute in their place a new paragraph 2201.1 to read as follows:

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 Chapter 120-3-11 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner entitled, 'Rules and Regulations for Flammable and Combustible Liquids'.

Exception: This chapter shall apply to hydrogen motor fuel-dispensing and generation facilities as specified in section 2209 and repair garages where referenced by subsection 406.6, entitled, 'Repair Garages,' of the *International Building Code*.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

SECTION 2203 LOCATION OF DISPENSING DEVICES

*Delete sections 2203 through 2208 and all other paragraphs there under and section 2210 all other paragraphs there under in their entirety without substitution.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

CHAPTER 27 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS-GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 2701 GENERAL

*Add two new exceptions to paragraph 2701.1 to read as follows:

Exception #1.

Storage, transportation, use, dispensing, mixing and handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids as outlined in Chapter 120-3-11 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner entitled, 'Rules and Regulations for Flammable and Combustible Liquids.'

Exception #2.

Storage, handling, and transportation of liquefied petroleum gas (LP-Gas) and the installation of LP-gas equipment pertinent to systems for such use as outlined Chapter 120-3-16 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner entitled, 'Rules and Regulations for Liquefied Petroleum Gases.'

(Effective January 1, 2007)

**SECTION 2703
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

*In Table 2703.11.1, add superscript "k" to Oxidizers in the Material column and add the following footnote "k" to read as follows:

k. Group M occupancies with Class 2 and Class 3 oxidizers exceeding these quantities shall include fire protection in accordance with NFPA 430, Section 7-4.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

**CHAPTER 33
EXPLOSIVES AND FIREWORKS**

**SECTION 3301
GENERAL**

*Delete sections 3301 through 3307 and all related paragraphs there under in their entirety and substitute in their place the following:

3301. Explosives and blasting. The provisions of Chapter 120-3-10 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner entitled, 'Rules and Regulations for Explosives and Blasting Agents' shall govern the possession, manufacture, storage, handling, sale and use of explosives, explosive materials and small arms ammunitions.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

**SECTION 3308
FIREWORKS DISPLAY**

*Delete paragraph 3308.1 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

3308.1 GENERAL PROVISIONS. In addition to the requirements of this Section for the display of fireworks the provisions of O.C.G.A. Title 25, Chapter 2, and Chapter 120-3-22, Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner, shall apply. Where there may be a conflict between a provision of this Section and a provision of the above referenced law or regulation, the provision of the above referenced law or regulation shall apply. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the use of fireworks by railroads or other transportation agencies for the signal purposes or illumination, or the sale or use of blank cartridges for a show or theater, or for signal or ceremonial purposes in athletics or sports or for the use by military organizations.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Delete paragraph 3308.11 in its entirety and substitute in its place the following:

3308.11 Retail display and sale. (a) Fireworks as defined in the Official Code of Georgia (O.C.G.A.) Title 25, Chapter 10 in 25-10-1 (a)(1) shall not be made available for sale at retail or wholesale, except as provided in O.C.G.A. 25-10. (b) Non-explosive sparkling devices as defined in O.C.G.A. 25-10-1(b) are permitted for retail sales to the public, provided, however, it is unlawful for any such devices to be sold to any person under 18 years of age (O.C.G.A. 25-10-2(b)(1). In addition, it is unlawful to sell such items to any person by any means other than an in-person, face-to-face sale. Further, such person shall provide proper identification to the seller at the time of such purchase. The term ‘proper identification’ means any document issued by a governmental agency containing a description of the person, such person’s photograph, or both, and giving such person’s date of birth and includes without being limited to, a passport, military identification card, driver’s license, or an identification card authorized under O.C.G.A. Sections 40-5-100 through 40-5-104. (c) In areas where devices are stored or displayed for retail sales, at least one pressurized-water type portable fire extinguisher complying with NFPA 10, as adopted by Chapter 120-3-3 of the Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner shall be located not more than 20 feet and not closer than 15 feet from the storage or display location. In addition, “NO SMOKING” signs complying with Section 310 shall be conspicuously posted in areas of such storage or display, unless in a building where smoking is clearly marked as prohibited.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

CHAPTER 34 FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS

SECTION 3401 GENERAL

*Add a new nonapplicability paragraph number 10 to paragraph 3401.2 to read as follows:

10. The storage, transportation, use, dispensing, mixing and handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids as outlined in Chapter 120-3-11 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner entitled, ‘Rules and Regulations for Flammable and Combustible Liquids.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

CHAPTER 38 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES

*Delete Sections 3801 through 3811 and all related paragraphs there under in their entirety and substitute in their place a new section 3801 to read as follows:

SECTION 3801 GENERAL

3801.1 Scope. Storage, handling and transportation of liquefied petroleum gas (LP-gas) shall comply with NFPA 58. Properties of LP-gases shall be determined in accordance with Appendix

B of NFPA 58. The design and construction of propane, butane, propylene, butylenes and other liquefied petroleum gas-distribution facilities shall conform to the applicable provisions of Sections 415.6.3.1 through 415.6.3.5.2 of the International Building Code. The design and installation of piping, equipment and systems that utilize liquefied petroleum gas shall be in accordance with Chapter 120-3-16 Rules and Regulations of the Safety Fire Commissioner entitled, 'Rules and Regulations for Liquefied Petroleum Gases.' Liquefied petroleum gas-distribution facilities shall be ventilated in accordance with the International Mechanical Code and Section 415.6.3.1. (Refer to Table 102.10, CODES REFERENCE GUIDE).
(Effective January 1, 2007)

CHAPTER 45 REFERENCED STANDARDS

Replace the ICC EC - 06 ICC *Electrical Code* reference with the *Georgia State Minimum Standard Electrical Code (National Electrical Code)*. The following are the section numbers where such references exist:

603.1.3, 603.1.7, 603.5.2, 604.2.16.1, 604.2.16.2, 605.1, 605.3, 605.4, 605.9, 606.16, 904.3.1, 907.6, 909.11, 909.12.1, 909.16.3, 1106.3.4, 1204.2.3, Table 1304.1, 1404.7, 1503.2.1, 1503.2.1.1, 1503.2.1.4, 1503.2.5, 1504.6.1.2.2, 1504.9.4, 1604.5, 1703.2.1, 1803.7.1, 1803.7.2, 1803.7.3, 1903.4, 2004.1, 2201.5, 2205.4, 2208.8.1.2.4, 2209.2.3, 2211.3.1, 2211.8.1.2.4, 2403.12.6.1, 2404.15.7, 2606.4, 2703.7.3, 2703.8.7.1, 2703.9.4, 2704.7, 2705.1.5, 3003.7.6, 3003.8, 3003.16.11, 3003.16.14, 3203.7, 3203.7.2, 3403.1, Table 3403.1.1, 3403.1.3, 3404.2.8.12, 3404.2.8.17, 3406.2.8, 3503.1.5, 3503.1.5.1, 3606.5.5, 3606.5.6, 3704.2.2.8.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

Replace the NFPA Standard Reference numbers with the year edition with the same NFPA Standard Reference numbers and titles, however; each year edition shall be those as adopted by the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Safety Fire Commissioner, Chapters 102-3-3, 120-3-10, 120-3-11 and 120-3-12. The following are the Standard Reference numbers and the section numbers where such references exist:

(Effective January 1, 2007)

National Fire Protection Association
Batterymarch Park

NFPA

Quincy, MA 02269

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
10	Portable Fire Extinguishers.	Table 901.6.1, 906.2, 906.3, Table 906.3(1), Table 906.3(2), 2106.3
11	Low-, Medium-, High-expansion Foam	904.7, 3404.2.9.1.2
11A	Medium- and High-expansion Foam Systems	904.7, 3404.2.9.1.2
12	Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems.	Table 901.6.1, 904.8, 904.11
12A	Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems	Table 901.6.1, 904.9
13	Installation of Sprinkler Systems:..Table 704.1, 903.3.1.1, 903.3.2, 903.3.5.1.1, 903.3.5.2, 904.11, 905.3.4, 907.9, 2301.1, 2304.2, Table 2306.2, 2306.9, 2307.2, 2307.2.1, 2308.2.2, 2308.2.2.1, 2310.1,	2501.1, 2804.1, 2806.5.7, 3404.3.3.9, Table 3404.3.6.3(7), 3404.3.7.5.1, 3404.3.8.4

13D	Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes. 903.3.1.3, 903.3.5.1.1
13R	Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height.....903.3.1.2, 903.3.5.1.1, 903.3.5.1.2, 903.4
14	Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems 905.2, 905.3.4, 905.4.2, 905.8
15	Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection 3404.2.9.1.3
16	Installation of Foam-water Sprinkler and Foam-water Spray Systems 904.7, 904.11
17	Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems Table 901.6.1, 904.6, 904.11
17A	Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems Table 901.6.1, 904.5, 904.11
20	Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection 913.1, 913.2, 913.5.1
22	Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection 508.2.2
24	Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and their Appurtenances 508.2.1, 909.5
25	Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Water-based Fire Protection Systems 508.5.3, Table 901.6.1, 904.7.1, 912.6, 913.5
30	Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code.403.6.2, 3403.6.2.1, 3404.2.7, 3404.2.7.1, 3404.2.7.2, 3404.2.7.3.6, 3404.2.7.4, 3404.2.7.6, 3404.2.7.7, 3404.2.7.8, 3404.2.7.9, 3404.2.9.2, 3404.2.9.3, 3404.2.9.5.1.1, 3404.2.9.5.1.2, 3404.2.9.5.1.3, 3404.2.9.5.1.4, 3404.2.9.5.1.5, 3404.2.9.5.2, 3404.2.9.6.4, 3404.2.10.2, 3404.2.11.4, 3404.2.11.5.2, 3404.2.12.1, 3404.3.1, 3404.3.6, 3404.3.7.2.3, 3404.3.7.5.1, 3404.3.8.4, 3406.8.3
30A	Code for Motor Fuel-dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages . . . 2201.4, 2201.5, 2201.6, 2206.6.3, 2210.1
30B	Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products. 2801.1, 2803.1, 2804.1, Table 2804.3.1, Table 2804.3.2, Table 2804.3.2.2, 2804.4.1, 2804.5.2, 2804.6, Table 2806.2, 2806.2.3, 2806.3.2, Table 2806.4, 2806.5.1, 806.5.6, 2807.1
31	Installation of Oil-burning Equipment 603.1.7, 603.3.1, 603.3.3
32	Dry Cleaning Plants 1207.1, 1207.3
33	Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials 1504.3.2
34	Dipping and Coating Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids 1505.3, 1505.4.1.1
35	Manufacture of Organic Coatings 2001.3, 2005.4
40	Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Film. 306.2
51	Design and Installation of Oxygen-fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes . . . 2601.5, 2607.1, 2609.1
51A	Acetylene Cylinder Charging Plants 2608.1
52	Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Vehicular Fuel System Code 3001.1
55	Standard for the Storage, Use and Handling of Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids in Portable and Stationary Containers Cylinders and Tanks..... 2209.2.1, 3201.1, 3501.1, 4001.1
57	Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Vehicular Fuel System Code 3001.1
58	Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code 3801.1, 3803.1, 3803.2.1, 3803.2.1.2, 3803.2.1.7, 3803.2.2, 3804.1, 3804.3.1, 3804.4, 3806.2, 3806.3, 3807.2, 3808.1, 3808.2, 3809.11.2, 3811.3
59A	Production, Storage and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) 3001.1, 3201.1
61	Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Products Facilities Table 1304.1
69	Explosion Prevention Systems 911.1, 911.3, Table 1304.1
72	National Fire Alarm Code... 509.1, Table 901.6.1, 903.4.1, 904.3.5, 907.2, 907.2.1.1, 907.2.10, 907.2.10.4, 907.2.11.2, 907.2.11.3, 907.2.12.2.3, 907.2.12.3, 907.3, 907.5, 907.6, 907.10.2, 907.11, 907.15, 907.17, 907.18, 907.20, 907.20.2, 907.20.5
80	Fire Doors and Fire Windows 703.2, 1008.1.3.3
85	Boiler and Combustion System Hazards Code Table 1304.1
86	Ovens and Furnaces 2101.1
92B	Smoke Management Systems in Malls, Atria and Large Spaces 909.8
99	Health Care Facilities 3006.4
101	Life Safety Code. 1025.6.2
110	Emergency and Standby Power Systems 604.1, 604.3, 604.4, 913.5.2, 913.5.3
111	Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems. 604.1, 604.3, 604.4
120	Coal Preparation Plants Table 1304.1
160	Flame Effects Before an Audience..... 308.3.6
211	Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances 603.2
230	Fire Protection of Storage..... 2301.1, 2308.4, 2310.1, 2501.1, 3404.3.3.9

241	Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations	1401.1
260	Methods of Tests and Classification System for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture.....	805.1.1.1, 805.2.1.1, 805.3.1.1
261	Method of Test for Determining Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Material Assemblies to Ignition by Smoldering Cigarettes.....	805.2.1.1, 805.3.1.1
265	Method of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Wall Coverings in Full Height Panels and Walls	803.5.1, 803.5.1.1, 803.5.1.2
286	Standard Method of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth	803.1, 803.1.2, 803.1.2.1, 803.5.1
303	Fire Protection Standard for Marinas and Boatyards.	905.3.7
385	Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids.....	3406.5.4.5, 3406.6, 3406.6.1
407	Aircraft Fuel Servicing	1106.2, 1106.3
409	Aircraft Hangars	914.8.2, 914.8.5
430	Storage of Liquid and Solid Oxidizers.	4004.1.4
484	Combustible Metals, Metal Powders, and Metal Dusts	Table 1304.1
490	Storage of Ammonium Nitrate	3301.1.5
495	Explosive Materials Code	911.1, 911.4, 3301.1.1, 3301.1.5, 3302.1, 3304.2, 3304.6.2, 3304.6.3, 3304.7.1, 3305.1, 3306.1, 3306.5.2.1, 3306.5.2.3, 3307.1, 3307.9, 3307.11, 3307.15
498	Safe Havens and Interchange Lots for Vehicles Transporting Explosives.	3301.1.2
505	Powered Industrial Trucks, Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Maintenance, and Operation	2703.7.3
654	Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids	Table 1304.1
655	Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions	Table 1304.1
664	Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities. .	Table 1304.1, 1905.3
701	Methods of Fire Tests for Flame-propagation of Textiles and Films	806.2, 807.1, 807.1.2, 807.2, 807.4.2.2, 1703.5
703	Fire Retardant Impregnated Wood and Fire Retardant Coatings for Building Materials	803.4
704	Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response	606.7, 1802.1, 2404.2, 2703.2.2.1, 2703.2.2.2, 2703.5, 2703.10.2, 2705.1.10, 2705.2.1.1, 2705.4.4, 3203.4.1, 3404.2.3.2
750	Water Mist Fire Protection Systems	Table 901.6.1
1122	Model Rocketry	3301.1.4
1123	Fireworks Display	3302.1, 3304.2, 3308.1, 3308.2.2, 3308.5, 3308.6
1124	Manufacture, Transportation, Storage, and Retail Sales of Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles...3302.1,	3304.2, 3305.1, 3305.3, 3305.4, 3305.5
1125	Manufacture of Model Rocket and High Power Rocket Motors	3301.1.4
1126	Use of Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience	3304.2, 3305.1, 3308.1, 3308.2.2, 3308.4, 3308.5
1127	High Power Rocketry	3301.1.4
2001	Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems	Table 901.6.1, 904.10

End of Amendments.