

CHAPTER 69A-60 THE FLORIDA FIRE PREVENTION CODE

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69A-60.001 Title.

This rule chapter shall be known, and may be cited, as the Florida Fire Prevention Code.

Specific Authority 633.01, 633.0215, 633.025 FS. Law Implemented 633.01, 633.0215, 633.025 FS. History—New 11-15-01, Formerly 4A-60.001.

69A-60.002 Scope.

(1) Except as noted in this section, this rule chapter applies to all buildings and structures throughout the state, including each building and structure located in each municipality, county, and special district with firesafety responsibilities.

(2) This rule chapter does not apply to:

(a) Those buildings and structures subject to the uniform firesafety standards under Section 633.022, Florida Statutes.

(b) State owned and state leased buildings and structures within the meaning of Sections 633.022 and 633.085, Florida Statutes.

(c) Buildings and structures subject to the minimum firesafety standards adopted pursuant to Section 394.879, Florida Statutes.

(d) Any county or municipality which has adopted an amendment which complies fully with subsection (10) of Section 633.0215, Florida Statutes (2000), but only to the extent of such amendment.

(3) National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1, the Fire Prevention Code, NFPA 101, the Life Safety Code, as adopted and incorporated herein, and the additions, deletions, and other modifications to NFPA 1 and NFPA 101 contained in this rule chapter constitute the Florida Fire Prevention Code, pursuant to and by authority of Sections 57, 58, and 59, Chapter 98-287, Laws of Florida.

Specific Authority 633.01, 633.0215, 633.025 FS. Law Implemented 633.01, 633.0215, 633.025 FS. History—New 11-15-01, Formerly 4A-60.002.

69A-60.003 Standards of the National Fire Protection Association, NFPA 1, the Fire Prevention Code, Adopted.

(1) Except as specifically modified by statute or by these rules, NFPA 1, the Fire Prevention Code, 2000 edition, is hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference and shall take effect on the effective date of this rule as a part of the Florida Fire Prevention Code.

(2) NFPA 1 is hereby modified in the following respects:

(a) The following language is added to Subdivision 1-4.12: Approval of the fire department accessibility and all tests for fire alarm, detection, and suppression systems, smoke evacuation systems, and life safety systems shall be conducted prior to final structural inspection and issuance of a certificate of occupancy. Rejections of any of the above provisions must include specific reference, in writing, to the code section upon which the rejection is based.

(b) The following language is added to Subdivision 1-16.16:

1. Subdivision 1-16.16 The local fire official shall have the authority to issue permits for the following operations within the jurisdiction:

2. Subdivisions (1) through (36): No change.

3. Subdivision (37) Carnivals. Exception: Any portion of a carnival within the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

4. Subdivision (38) Combustible Materials. Storage in any building or upon any premises in excess of 2,500 cubic feet in gross volume of combustible empty, packing cases, pallets, boxes, barrels, or similar containers, or rubber tires, or baled cotton, rubber, or cork, or similar combustible materials.

5. Subdivision (39) Combustible Metals. Melting, casting, heat treatment, machining, or grinding at more than 10 pounds of Class D metals per workday.

6. Subdivision (40) Dry-Cleaning. Dry cleaning by use of cleaning solvents, cleaning fluids or cleaning solutions.

7. Subdivision (41) Motion Picture Filming Using Special Effects. For all “on location” commercial filming using special effects or pyrotechnics.

8. Subdivision (42) Hazardous Materials. To store, handle, or use any hazardous materials. To construct, install, repair, abandon, remove, place temporarily out-of-service, close or substantially modify a storage facility for handling of hazardous materials.

9. Subdivision (43) Spraying or Dipping. For spraying or dipping operations.

10. Subdivision (44) Places of Assembly.

11. Exception: Places of assembly used solely for religious worship.

(c) Subdivision 1-17 of NFPA 1, Certificate of Fitness, is null, void, and of no effect. No local fire official is permitted to require a certificate of fitness.

(d) The following language is added to Subdivision 3-5.2: At least one elevation of each building shall be accessible to the fire department. Required fire lanes shall be provided with the inner edge of the roadway no closer than 10 feet and no further than 30 feet from the building. Such lanes shall have a surface designed to accommodate fire apparatus with a minimum weight of 32 tons.

(e) The following language is added to Subdivision 3-5.3: Buildings having ramps or other elevated roadways shall have posted weight limit signs.

(f) Subdivision 3-5.4 is changed to read: 3-5.4 Fire lanes shall be marked with freestanding signs with the wording, "NO PARKING FIRE LANE BY ORDER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT." Such signs shall be 12 in. by 18 in. with a white background and red letters and shall be a maximum of seven feet in height from the roadway to the bottom part of the sign. The signs shall be within sight of the traffic flow and be a maximum of 60 feet apart.

(g) New Subdivision 3-5.5.1 is created to read: 3-5.5.1 The fire official may require gated subdivisions or developments to provide the fire department access through the use of remote transmitters, specific codes, key system, or other appropriate devices as determined by the fire official.

(h) New Subdivision 3-5.6 is created to read:

1. Subdivision 3-5.6.1 No person shall place or keep any post, fence, vehicle, growth, vegetation, trash or storage of other materials that would obstruct a fire hydrant or fire protection appliance and hinder or prevent its immediate use by fire department personnel. Such fire hydrant or fire protection appliance shall be maintained readily visible at all times.

2. Subdivision 3-5.6.2 Fire hydrants and fire protection appliances shall be kept accessible to the fire department at all times. The following clearances shall be maintained for all fire hydrants and fire protection appliances.

3. Subdivision 3-5.6.2.1 Hydrants – Clearances of seven and one half feet (7'6") in front of and to the sides of the fire hydrant, with a four feet (4') clearance to the rear of the hydrant.

4. Subdivision 3-5.6.2.2 Fire Protection Appliances – Clearances of seven and one half feet (7'6") in front of and to the sides of the appliances.

5. Exception: These dimensions may be reduced by approval of the fire official.

6. Subdivision 3-5.6.2.3 Fire department connections shall be identified by a sign that states "No Parking, Fire Department Connection" and shall be designed in accordance with Florida Department of Transportation standards for information signage.

7. Exception: Existing signs when approved by the fire official.

(i) The following paragraph is added to Subdivision 3-7.1:

1. Numerals shall be not less than three inches in height for residential buildings, structures, or portions thereof, and at least six inches in height for all other buildings, structures, or portions thereof. Where address identification is required by the fire official on other elevations of buildings, structures, or portions thereof, such numerals shall be not less than three inches in height for residential and at least six inches in height for all other buildings, structures, or portions thereof.

2. Exception: Existing numbers when approved by the fire official.

(j) New Subdivision 4-9.1.1 is created to read: 4-9.1.1 There shall be no storage above any component of the means of egress unless it is on a separate floor or mezzanine constructed in accordance with the Florida Building Code.

(k) Subdivision 7-3.2.21.2.2 is changed to read: 7-3.2.21.2.2 Each existing high rise building shall be required to be protected by an approved, automatic sprinkler system or equipped with an engineered life safety system, approved by the fire official, not later than 12 years after the adoption of the Florida Fire Prevention Code.

(l) The following language is added to Subdivision 7-7.3.1.4: When not connected to a fire alarm system, fire alarm notification appliances shall not be used as duct detector visual or audible signal devices.

(m) Subdivision 13-3.3.3 of NFPA 1 applies prospectively only. Existing installations may remain in place subject to the approval of the fire official.

(n) The following language is added to Subdivision 16-10.7.3:

1. Subdivision 16-10.7.3 Doors shall be equipped with panic hardware. Doors shall be unlocked during operations.

2. Exception No. 1: Trailers, semitrailers, or metal shipping containers that are not normally occupied. (1124:4.2.3.1)

3. Exception No. 2: Within buildings or structures also used for other purposes in which seasonal retailers sell sparklers at retail from June 20 through July 5 and from December 10 through January 2 of each year, pursuant to Section 791.01(7), Florida Statutes.

4. Exception No. 3: In buildings or structures where novelties and trick noisemakers as defined in Section 791.101(4)(c), Florida Statutes, are offered for retail sale.

(o) The following language is added to Subdivision 16-10.7.5:

1. Subdivision 16-10.7.5 Consumer fireworks, except for sparklers, novelties, and trick noisemakers as defined in Section 791.101(4)(b) and (c), Florida Statutes, stored in a building that is also used for other purposes shall be stored in a room or area used exclusively for the storage of consumer fireworks. Interior walls of such room shall have a minimum fire-resistance rating of 1-hour with doors having a 45-minute fire-resistance rating.

2. Exception: When acceptable to the fire official, noncombustible materials shall be permitted to be stored in the same room or area with consumer fireworks. (1124: 4.2.4.1).

(p) New Subdivision 16-10.7.5.1 is created to read: Subdivision 16-10.7.5.1 Sparklers shall be stored or kept for sale in accordance with Section 791.055, Florida Statutes.

(q) Subdivision 29-2.3.2 is changed to read:

1. Where underground water mains and hydrants are to be provided they shall be installed, completed, and in service prior to construction work.

2. Exception: Completion of the water mains and hydrants may be on an alternate schedule established by the fire official.

(3) The codes and standards published by the National Fire Protection Association may be obtained by writing to the NFPA at: 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, Massachusetts 02269-9101. All standards adopted and incorporated by reference in this rule are also available for public inspection during regular business hours at the Bureau of Fire Prevention, Division of State Fire Marshal, Department of Financial Services, 325 John Knox Road, The Atrium, Third Floor, Tallahassee, Florida 32303.

Specific Authority 633.01, 633.0215, 633.025 FS. Law Implemented 633.01, 633.0215, 633.025 FS. History—New 11-15-01, Formerly 4A-60.003.

69A-60.004 Standards of the National Fire Protection Association, NFPA 101, the Life Safety Code, Adopted.

(1) Except as specifically modified by statute or by these rules, NFPA 101, the Life Safety Code, 2000 edition, is hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference and shall take effect on the effective date of this rule as a part of the Florida Fire Prevention Code.

(2) NFPA 101 is hereby modified in the following respects:

(a) The following portions of Section 3.3, GENERAL DEFINITIONS, are added or changed to read as follows:

1. Subdivision 3.3.197.6 Structure, Open-Air Parking.

a. Subdivision (1) A structure used for the parking or storage of motor vehicles that have:

(I) Subdivision (a) At least 50% of the clear height between floors shall be open to the atmosphere for the full length of at least two exterior walls, excluding required stair and elevator walls and structural columns. Interior wall lines and column lines shall be at least 20% open and uniformly distributed, or

(II) Subdivision (b) The exterior walls of the structure shall have uniformly distributed openings on two or more sides totaling no less than 40% of the building perimeter. The area of such openings in the exterior walls on each level shall be at least 20% of the total perimeter wall area of each level. Interior wall lines and column lines shall be at least 20% open and uniformly distributed.

b. Subdivision (2) The distance from any point on any floor level to an open exterior wall facing on a street, or to other permanently maintained open space at least 20 ft. (6096 mm) wide extending full width to a street, shall not exceed 200 ft. (61 m).

c. Subdivision (3) Garages within 10 ft. (3048 mm) of a common property or building line shall be provided with an enclosure wall along the line of not less than 1-hour fire resistance without openings therein, except door openings meeting the requirements of 8.2.3.2.3 shall be permitted.

2. Subdivision 3.3.214 Fireblocking. Barriers installed to resist the movement of flame and gases to other areas of a building through small-concealed passages in building components such as floors, walls and stairs.

(b) The following portions of Section 5.3, RETAINED PRESCRIPTIVE REQUIREMENTS, are changed to read as follows:

1. Subdivision 5.3.1 Systems and Features. All fire protection systems and features of the building shall comply with applicable NFPA standards for those systems and features.

2. Subdivision 5.3.2 Means of Egress. The design shall comply with the following requirements in addition to the performance criteria of Section 5.2 and the methods of Sections 5.4 through 5.8:

a. Subdivision (1) Changes in level in Means of Egress – 7.1.7.

b. Subdivision (2) Guards – 7.1.8.

c. Subdivision (3) Doors – 7.2.1.

d. Subdivision (4) Stairs – 7.2.2.

e. Exception: The provisions of 7.2.2.6.2, shall be exempted.

f. Subdivision (5) Ramps – 7.2.5.

g. Exception: The provisions of 7.2.5.6.1 shall be exempted.

h. Subdivision (6) Fire Escape Ladders – 7.2.9.

i. Subdivision (7) Alternating Tread Devices – 7.2.11.

j. Subdivision (8) Capacity of Means of Egress – 7.3.

k. Subdivision (9) Impediments to Egress – 7.5.2.

l. Subdivision (10) Illumination of Means of Egress – 7.8.

m. Subdivision (11) Emergency Lighting – 7.9.

n. Subdivision (12) Marking of Means of Egress – 7.10.

(c) The following portions of Subdivision 6.1.14, Mixed Occupancies, are changed to read as follows:

1. Subdivision 6.1.14.2 Applicable Requirements Where a mixed occupancy classification occurs, the means of egress facilities, construction, protection, and other safeguards shall comply with the most restrictive life safety requirements of the occupancies involved.

2. Exception:* Where incidental to another occupancy, buildings used as follows shall be permitted to be considered part of the predominant occupancy and subject to the provisions of this code that apply to the predominant occupancy:

a. Subdivision (a) Portions of buildings used as accessory offices or for customary nonhazardous uses necessary for transacting the principal business in storage and industrial occupancies need not be separated from the principal use. Industrial occupancies producing, using or storing low hazard products in accordance with Subdivision 6.2.2 need not be considered mixed occupancies.

b. Subdivision (b) The following uses need not be separated by fire resistant construction from the occupancies to which they are accessory:

(I) Subdivision (1) A kitchen in an assembly occupancy does not constitute a mixed occupancy.

(II) Subdivision (2) Assembly uses having a floor area of not over 750 sq. ft. (70 m²), are incidental to another occupancy, and having an occupant load less than 50 shall be classified as part of the other occupancy.

(III) Subdivision (3) Administrative and clerical offices and similar rooms which, in area per story, do not exceed 25% of the story area of the major use provided the classification of hazard of contents is low or ordinary in accordance with Subdivision 6.2.2.

(IV) Exception to (3): Accessory uses in industrial and storage occupancies as otherwise provided in 6.1.14.2(a).

(V) Subdivision (4) Rooms or spaces used for customary storage of nonhazardous materials in assembly, business, educational, industrial, mercantile, hotel and dormitory, and apartment occupancies which in aggregate do not exceed one-third of the major occupancy floor area in which they are located. Protection from hazards shall be as otherwise provided in the specific occupancy chapter.

(VI) Subdivision (5) In a mercantile occupancy, portions of buildings which are less than 3,000 sq. ft. used as accessory small businesses to and open for business simultaneously with the principal retail sales occupant.

(VII) Exception to (5) Item (5) shall not apply to separation walls between tenants and malls in covered mall buildings.

(VIII) Subdivision (6) A 1-hour occupancy separation in accordance with 8.2.3 shall be permitted in assembly rooms greater than 750 sq. ft. (70 m²) but less than 2,000 sq. ft. (186 m²) in area when all of the following are met:

(A) Subdivision (a) The occupant content does not exceed 300 persons calculated in accordance with 7.3.1.

(B) Subdivision (b) The assembly room does not constitute the major occupancy classification of the building.

(C) Subdivision (c) The assembly room is not associated with a high or ordinary hazard occupancy.

(D) Subdivision (d) The assembly room is not associated with a kitchen.

(E) Subdivision (e) The assembly room is not a theater or restaurant.

(d) The following portions of Section 7.1 General, are changed to read as follows:

1. Subdivision 7.1.3.2.1 Exception No. 3: One-hour enclosures in accordance with 29.2.2.1.2 and 31.2.2.1.2 shall be permitted as an alternative.

2. Subdivision 7.1.5 No change, but add:

Exception No. 3: If any room has a ceiling which is furred or dropped down to conceal items such as duct work, piping, or structural members, the prescribed ceiling height is required in two-thirds of the area of the room, but in no case shall the height of the furred or dropped ceiling be less than 7 ft. (2134 mm).

3. Subdivision 7.1.7.1 Changes in level in means of egress shall be achieved either by a ramp or a stair where the elevation difference exceeds 21 in. (53.3 cm). Changes in elevation in exit access corridors, exits, and exit discharge of 12 in. (305 mm) or less shall be by a ramp.

4. Subdivision 7.1.7.2* Changes in level in means of egress in excess of 12 in. (305 mm) shall be achieved either by a ramp or by a stair complying with the requirements of 7.2.2. The presence and location of ramped portions of walkways shall be readily apparent. The tread depth of such stair shall be not less than 13 in. (33 cm), and the presence and location of each step shall be readily apparent.

(e) The following portions of 7.2, MEANS OF EGRESS COMPONENTS, are changed to read as follows:

1. Subdivision 7.2.1.2.3 Minimum Width. No change, but add:

2. Exception No. 1: In existing buildings, the existing door leaf width shall be not less than 28 in. (71 cm).

3. Exception No. 2: This requirement shall not apply as otherwise provided in Chapters 22 and 23.

4. Exception No. 3: A power-operated door leaf located within a two-leaf opening shall be exempt from the minimum 32 in. (81 cm) single-leaf requirement in accordance with Exception No. 2 to 7-2.1.9.

5. Exception No. 4: This requirement shall not apply to revolving doors as provided in 7.2.1.10.

(f) Subdivision 7.2.1.5 Locks, Latches, and Alarm Devices, is changed to read as follows:

1. Subdivision 7.2.1.5.1 Doors shall be arranged to be opened readily from the egress side whenever the building is occupied. Locks, if provided, shall not require the use of a key, a tool, or special knowledge or effort for operation from the egress side.

2. Exception No. 2: Exterior doors shall be permitted to have key-operated locks from the egress side, provided that the following criteria are met:

a. Subdivision (e) When unlocked, the door or both leaves of the pair must be free.

b. Subdivision (f) The main exit door is a single door or one pair of doors.

3. Subdivision 7.2.1.6 Special Locking Arrangements.

4. Subdivision 7.2.1.6.2 Access-Controlled Egress Doors. Where permitted in Chapters 11 through 42, entrance doors in the means of egress and entrance doors to tenant spaces shall be permitted to be equipped with an approved entrance and egress access control system, provided that the following criteria are met.

5. Subdivision 7.2.1.14 Horizontal Sliding Doors. Horizontal sliding doors shall be permitted in means of egress, provided that the following criteria are met:

a. Subdivisions (1) through (3): No change.

b. Subdivision (4) The door is operable with a force not more than 15 lbf (67 N) when a force of 250 lbf (1110 N) is applied perpendicularly to the door adjacent to the operating device, unless the door is an existing horizontal sliding exit access door serving an area with an occupancy load of fewer than 50.

c. Subdivision (5) The door assembly complies with the fire protection rating and, where rated, is self-closing or automatic closing by means of smoke detection in accordance with 7.2.1.8, and is installed in accordance with NFPA 80, Standard for Fire Doors and Fire Windows, as adopted in Chapter 69A-60, F.A.C.

d. Subdivision (6) The door shall be power operated and shall be capable of being operated manually in the event of power failure.

e. Subdivision (7) The door assembly shall have an integrated standby power supply.

f. Subdivision (8) The door assembly power supply shall be electrically supervised.

(g) The following portions of Subdivision 7.2.2, Stairs, are changed to read as follows:

1. Subdivision 7.2.2.1 General. Stairs used as a component in the means of egress shall conform to the general requirements of Section 7.1 and to the special requirements of this subsection.

2. Exception No. 3: Stairways, not a part of the required means of egress, providing access from the outside grade level to the basement in rooming houses, rectories, and parsonages shall be exempt from 7.2.2 when the maximum height from the basement finished floor level to grade adjacent to the stair does not exceed 8 ft. (2438 mm) and the grade level opening to the stair is covered by hinged doors or other approved means.

3. Subdivision 7.2.2.2 Dimensional Criteria.

4. Subdivision 7.2.2.2.3.4 Within dwelling units, guest rooms and guest suites, and existing building and mezzanines of less than 250 sq. ft. where the occupant load served does not exceed five, spiral stairs shall be permitted, provided that the following criteria are met:

5. Subdivision 7.2.2.3 Stair Details.

6. Subdivision 7.2.2.3.1 Construction.

7. Subdivision 7.2.2.3.1.1 All stairs serving as required means of egress shall be of permanent fixed construction.

8. Exception: Stairs serving seating designed to be repositioned in accordance with Chapters 12 and 13.

9. Subdivision 7.2.2.3.1.2: Exterior and interior exit stairways shall be constructed of noncombustible materials throughout in the following buildings:

a. Subdivision (1) All buildings of Type I and of Type II construction as defined by the Florida Building Code.

b. Subdivision (2) All buildings of assembly occupancy with an occupant load of 1000 or more persons or of assembly occupancy with a legitimate stage and an occupant load of 700 or more persons.

c. Subdivision (3) All other buildings three stories or more in height or occupied by more than 40 persons above or below the level of exit discharge except R3 occupancies and buildings of Type VI construction as defined by the Florida Building Code.

d. Exception No. 1: Handrails.

e. Exception No. 2: Existing stairs.

10. Subdivision 7.2.2.3.1.3 Stairways located in a required fire resistant enclosure shall have closed risers. All other stairways shall be permitted to have open risers.

11. Subdivision 7.2.2.3.1.4 Interior stairs constructed of wood shall be fireblocked in concealed spaces between stair stringers at the top and bottom of the run. Fireblocking shall comply with Subdivision 8.3.6.7.

12. Exception: Stairs permitted to have open risers in accordance with Subdivision 7.2.2.3.1.3.

13. Subdivision 7.2.2.3.1.5 The underside of interior stairways, if of combustible construction, shall be protected to provide not less than 1-hour fire resistance.

14. Exception: When located within a dwelling unit.

15. Subdivision 7.2.2.4 Guards and Handrails.

16. Subdivision 7.2.2.4.4 Projections. Stairs shall be clear of all obstructions except projections not exceeding 3 ½ in. (89 mm) at or below handrail height on each side. The design of guards and handrails and the hardware for attaching handrails to guards, balusters, or walls shall be such that there are no projections that might engage loose clothing. Openings in guards shall be designed to prevent loose clothing from becoming wedged in such openings.

17. Subdivision 7.2.2.4.6 Guard Details.

18. Exception No. 4: Guardrails for dwellings, within individual dwelling units or guest rooms, and in residential board and care occupancies shall be a minimum of 36 in. (914 mm) high.

a. Subdivision (3) *Open guards shall have intermediate rails or an ornamental pattern such that a sphere 4 in. (10.1 cm) in diameter shall not pass through any opening up to a height of 34 in. (86 cm).

b. Exception No. 2: In detention and correctional occupancies, in industrial occupancies, and in areas not accessible to the public in storage occupancies, the clear distance between intermediate rails, measured at right angles to the rails, shall not be more than 21 in. (53.3 cm).

c. Exception No. 3: Approved existing open guards.

d. Exception No. 4: Mercantile occupancies in accordance with 36.2.2.11.

e. Exception No. 5: A bottom rail or curb is not required on guardrails within dwellings, dwelling units or residential board and care occupancies.

19. Subdivision 7.2.2.5 Enclosure and Protection of Stairs.

a. Subdivision 7.2.2.5.3* Usable Space.

The "exception" does not apply to the storage of combustible, flammable, or otherwise hazardous materials.

b. Table 7.2.5.2 Dimensional Criteria.

c. New ramps shall be in accordance with Table 7.2.5.2(a).

d. Table 7.2.5.2(a) New Ramps

Minimum width clear of all obstructions, except projections not more than 3 and 1/2 in. (8.9 cm) at or below handrail height on each side.	36 in. (91.5 cm)
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Maximum slope	1 in 12
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Maximum cross slope	1 in 50
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Maximum rise for a single ramp run	30 in. (76 cm)
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20. Exception No. 4: Ramps that are part of the required means of egress shall be not less than 44 in. wide.

21. Subdivision 7.2.5.3 Ramp Details.

22. Subdivision 7.2.5.3.2 Landings. Ramp landings shall be as follows:

a. Subdivision (a) Ramps shall have landings at the top, at the bottom, and at doors opening onto the ramp. The slope of the landing shall not be steeper than 1 in 50. Every landing shall have a dimension measured in the direction of travel at least the width of the ramp.

b. Exception No. 1: The minimum 60 in. (152 cm) length requirement shall not apply to existing approved landing.

c. Exception No. 2: Landings shall be permitted to be not more than 60 in. (152 cm) in the direction of travel provided the ramp has a straight run.

23. Subdivision 7.2.5.3.3 Edge Protection.

24. Exception No. 1: Edge protection is not required on ramps not required to have handrails and having flared sides with a ratio not exceeding 1:12 or returned curbs.

25. Exception No. 2: Edge protection is not required on the sides of ramp landings having a vertical drop-off of not more than 1/2 in. (12.7 mm) within 10 in. (254 mm) horizontally of the required landing area.

26. Subdivision 7.2.5.4 Guards and Handrails. Guards complying with 7.2.2.4 shall be provided for ramps. Handrails complying with 7.2.2.4 shall be provided along both sides of a ramp segment steeper than 1 in 20. Handrails that are not continuous shall extend at least 18 in. (305 mm) beyond the top and bottom of the ramp segment and shall be parallel with the floor or ground surface. The height of handrails and guards shall be measured vertically to the top of the guard or rail from the walking surface adjacent thereto.

27. Subdivision 7.2.5.4.1 Extended Floor or Ground Surface. The floor or ground surface of the ramp run or landing shall extend 12 in. (305 mm) minimum beyond the inside face of a handrail complying with 7.2.5.4.

28. Subdivision 7.2.5.4.2 Curb or Barrier. A curb or barrier shall be provided that prevents the passage of a 4 in. (102 mm) diameter sphere, where any portion of the sphere is within 4 in. (102 mm) of the floor or ground surface.

29. Subdivision 7.2.11* Alternating Tread Devices.

30. Subdivision 7.2.11.1 Alternating tread devices complying with 7.2.11.2 shall be permitted in the means of egress only where providing one of the following:

a. Subdivisions (1) through (4): No change.

b. Subdivision (5): A means of egress from a mezzanine of not more than 250 sq. ft. (23 m²) in industrial, health care, storage, detention and correctional occupancies and within dwelling units of residential occupancies.

31. Subdivision 7.2.11.2 Alternating tread devices shall comply with the following:

a. Subdivisions (1) through (4): No change.

b. Subdivision (5) The height of the riser shall not exceed 8 in. (20.3 cm).

c. Subdivision (6) Alternating tread stairways shall have a minimum projected tread, exclusive of nosing, of 8 1/2 in. (216 mm) within minimum total tread depth of 10 1/2 in. (267 mm).

d. Subdivisions (7) through (10): No change.

e. Subdivision (11) A minimum of 12 in. (305 mm) shall be provided between the stair handrails to adjacent alternating tread stairways.

(h) The following portions of Section 7.3, CAPACITY OF MEANS OF EGRESS, are changed to read as follows:

1. Subdivision 7.3.2* Measurement of Means of Egress. The width of means of egress shall be measured in the clear at the narrowest point of the exit component under consideration.

2. Exception No. 1: Projections not more than 3 1/2 in. (8.9 cm) on each side shall be permitted at and below handrail height.

3. Exception No. 2: Objects projecting from walls with their leading edges between 27 and 80 in. (686 and 2032 mm) above the finished floor shall protrude no more than 4 in. (102 mm) into walks, corridors, passageways, or aisles. Freestanding objects mounted on posts or pylons may overhang 12 in. (305 mm) maximum from 27 to 80 in. (686 to 2032 mm) above the ground or finished floor.

(i) The following portions of 7.7, DISCHARGE FROM EXITS, are changed to read as follows:

1. Subdivision 7.7.1* Exits shall terminate directly at a public way or to an exit court, exit passageway, open space, or vestibule leading to a public way, or at an exterior exit discharge. Yards, courts, open spaces, or other portions of the exit discharge shall be of required width and size to provide all occupants with a safe access to a public way.

2. Subdivision 7.7.1.1 The minimum width of such courts, passageways, lobbies, and vestibules shall be 44 in. (1118 mm) but not less than the required width of the exits to which they are connected. There shall be no reduction of width in the direction of exit travel.

3. Subdivision 7.7.1.2 Exit courts 10 ft. (3048 mm) or less in width shall have a minimum fire resistance rating of 1 hour with 3/4-hour opening protection.

(j) Subdivision 7.10.1.8 is added to read as follows: 7.10.1.8 Signs installed as projections from a wall or ceiling within the means of egress shall provide a vertical clearance of no less than 7 ft. (2134 mm) from the walking surface.

(k) The exception to 7.11.1, which reads, "This requirement shall not apply to storage occupancies as otherwise provided in Chapter 42," is deleted.

(l) The following portions of Section 8.2, CONSTRUCTION AND COMPARTMENTATION, are changed to read as follows:
8.2.1 *Construction. Buildings or structures occupied or used in accordance with the individual occupancy chapters (Chapters 12 through 42) shall meet the minimum construction requirements of those chapters. The Florida Building Code shall be used to determine the requirements for the construction classification. Where the building or facility includes additions or connected structures of different construction types, the rating and classification of the structure shall be based on either of the following:

1. Subdivision (1) Separate buildings if a 4 hour or greater vertically-aligned fire wall in accordance with NFPA 221, Standard for Fire Walls and Fire Barrier Walls, exists between the portions of the building.

2. Exception: The requirement of 8.2.1(1) shall not apply to previously approved separations between buildings.

3. Subdivision (2) The least resistive type of construction of the connected portions, if no such separation is provided.

(m) The following portions of 8.3, SMOKE BARRIERS, are changed to read as follows:

1. Subdivision 8.3.7 Fireblocking.

2. Subdivision 8.3.7.1 Fireblocking shall be provided in all walls and partitions to cut off all concealed draft openings both horizontal and vertical and to form a fire barrier between floors and between the upper floor and the roof space.

3. Subdivision 8.3.7.2 Fireblocking shall not be covered or concealed until inspected.

4. Subdivision 8.3.7.3 Walls and stud partitions shall be fireblocked at floors, ceilings and roofs. Fireblocking in noncombustible partitions shall not be required at the ceiling for suspended ceiling systems. Fireblocking shall consist of approved noncombustible materials unless otherwise specified in this code. Material shall be securely fastened in place.

5. Subdivision 8.3.7.4 Fireblocking in walls, partitions, floors, ceilings, and roofs of combustible construction may be of wood.

6. Subdivision 8.3.7.4.1 Fireblocking, when of wood, shall effectively fill all spaces for the entire width or depth of the framing or structural member.

7. Subdivision 8.3.7.4.2 Fireblocking of wood shall consist of 2-inch nominal lumber, or two thickness' of 1-inch nominal lumber with broken lap joints, or one thickness of 23/32-inch (18.3 mm) wood structural panel with joints backed by 23/32-inch (18.3 mm) wood structural panel.

(n) Subdivision 12.1.7.2, Waiting Spaces, is changed to read as follows: 12.1.7.2 Waiting Spaces. In class A assembly occupancies, theatres and other assembly occupancies with an occupant load greater than 600 where persons are admitted to the building at times when seats are not available, or when the permitted occupant load has been reached based on 12.1.7.1 and persons are allowed to wait in a lobby or similar space until seats or space is available, such use of lobby or similar space shall not encroach upon the required clear width of exits. The waiting spaces shall be restricted to areas other than the required means of egress. Exits shall be provided for the waiting spaces on the basis of one person for each 3 sq. ft. (0.28 sq. m) of waiting space area. Such exits shall be in addition to the exits specified for the main auditorium area and shall conform in construction and arrangement to the general rules for exits given in this chapter.

(o) The following portions of Section 12.2, MEANS OF EGRESS REQUIREMENTS, are changed to read as follows:

1. Subdivision 12.2.2.2.3 Panic Hardware or Fire Exit Hardware.

2. Exception No. 1: In assembly occupancies having an occupant load not greater than 300 where the main exit consists of a single door or single pair of doors, locking devices complying with Exception No. 2 to 7.2.1.5.1 shall be permitted to be used on the main exit. When unlocked, the door or both leaves of the pair of doors must be free or any latching device on this door(s) shall be released by panic hardware.

3. Exception No. 3 to subdivision 12.2.2.2.3 is deleted.

4. Subdivision 12.2.2.2.5 is deleted.

5. Subdivision 12.2.2.3 Stairs.
6. Subdivision 12.2.2.3.1 Stairs complying with 7.2.2 shall be permitted.
7. Exception No. 3: In assembly occupancies, flights of less than three risers shall not be used in interior or exterior stairways, exit passageways, aisles, at entrances, or elsewhere in connection with required exits. To overcome lesser differences in level, ramps in accordance with 7.2.5 shall be used.
8. Subdivision 12.2.3 Capacity of Means of Egress.
9. Subdivision 12.2.3.6 Foyer.
10. Subdivision 12.2.3.6.1 In assembly occupancies with an occupant load of 1000 or greater or with a legitimate stage and an occupant load of 700 or greater, a foyer consisting of a space at a main entrance/exit of the auditorium or place of assembly shall be provided. Such foyer, if not directly connected to a public street by all the main entrance/exits, shall have a straight and unobstructed corridor or passage to every such main entrance/exit.
11. Subdivision 12.2.3.6.2 The width of a foyer at any point shall be not less than the combined width of aisles, stairways, and passageways tributary thereto.
12. Subdivision 12.2.5.6 Aisles Serving Seating Not at Tables.
13. Subdivision 12.2.5.6.1 Aisles shall be provided so that the number of seats served by the nearest aisle is in accordance with 12.2.5.5.2 through 12.2.5.5.4.
14. Exception No. 1: Aisles shall not be required in bleachers, providing that all of the following conditions are met:
 - a. Subdivision (b) The row spacing shall be 28 in. (71.1 cm) or less unless the seat boards and footboards are at the same elevation.
 - b. Subdivision (f) Seat boards that are also used as stepping surfaces for descent shall provide a walking surface with not less than 12 in. (30.5 cm). Bleacher footboards shall be provided for all rows of seats above the third row or beginning at such a point where the seating plank is more than 2 ft. (610 mm) above the ground or floor below. When the same platform is used for both seating and footrests, footrests are not required, provided each level or platform is not less than 24 in. (610 mm) wide. When projected on a horizontal plane, there shall be no horizontal gaps exceeding 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) between footboards and seatboards. At aisles, there shall be no horizontal gaps exceeding 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) between footboards. Leading edges of such surfaces shall be provided with a contrasting marking stripe so that the location of such leading edge is readily apparent, particularly where viewed in descent. Such stripe shall be at least 1 in. (2.5 cm) wide and shall not exceed 2 in. (5.1 cm) in width. The marking stripe shall not be required where bleacher surfaces and environmental conditions, under all conditions of use, are such that the location of each leading edge is readily apparent, particularly when viewed in descent.
 - c. Subdivision (g) The first seating board is not more than 12 in. (305 mm) above the floor below or a cross aisle.
 - d. Subdivision (h) Seat boards have a continuous flat surface.
 - e. Subdivision (i) Seats are without backrests.
 - f. Subdivision (j) Egress from seating is not restricted by rails, guards or other obstructions.
- (p) The following portions of Section 14.2, MEANS OF EGRESS REQUIREMENTS, are changed to read:
 1. Subdivision 14.2.5.5 Doors that swing into an exit access corridor shall be recessed to prevent interference with corridor traffic; any doors not recessed shall open 180 degrees to stop against the wall. Doors in any position shall not reduce the required corridor width by more than one half. (See also 7.2.1.4.4.)
 2. Subdivision 14.2.5.7.1 A corridor roofed over and enclosed on its long sides and open to the atmosphere at the ends may be considered an exterior corridor provided:
 - a. Subdivision 1. Clear story openings not less than one half the height of the corridor walls are provided on both sides of the corridor and above adjacent roofs or buildings, or
 - b. Subdivision 2. The corridor roof has unobstructed openings to the sky with the open area not less than 50 percent of the area of the roof. Openings shall be equally distributed with any louvers fixed open. The clear area of openings with fixed louvers shall be based on the actual openings between louver vanes.
 3. Subdivision 14.2.5.7.2 The minimum width of such corridors shall be sufficient to accommodate the occupant load but shall in no case be less than 6 ft.
- (q) The following portions of Section 18.2, MEANS OF EGRESS REQUIREMENTS, are changed to read as follows:
 1. Subdivision 18.2.2.2.4 Doors within a required means of egress shall not be equipped with a latch or lock that requires the use of a tool or key from the egress side.
 2. Exception No. 1: Door locking arrangements without delayed egress locks shall be permitted in health care occupancies or portions of health care occupancies where the clinical needs of the patients require specialized security measures for their safety, provided that staff can readily unlock such doors at all times. (See 18.1.1.1.5 and 18.2.2.2.5.)
 3. Exception No. 2:* Delayed egress locks complying with 7.2.1.6.1 shall be permitted, provided not more than one such device is located in any egress path.
 4. Subdivision 18.2.3.4 Aisles, corridors, and ramps required for exit access in a limited care facility or hospital for psychiatric care shall be at least 8 ft. (2438 mm) in clear and unobstructed width. Where ramps are used as exits, see 18.2.2.6.
 - a. Exception No. 1:* Aisles, corridors, and ramps in adjunct areas not intended for the housing, treatment, or use of inpatients shall be not less than 44 in. (112 cm) in clear and unobstructed width.
 - b. Exception No. 2:* Exit access within a room or suite of rooms complying with the requirements of 18.2.5.

5. Subdivision 18.2.3.5 The minimum clear width for doors in the means of egress from sleeping rooms; diagnostic and treatment areas, such as X-ray, surgery, or physical therapy; and nursery rooms shall be as follows:

- a. Subdivision (1) Hospitals and nursing homes: 44 in. (1118 mm).
- b. Subdivision (2) Psychiatric hospitals and limited care facilities: 44 in. (1118 mm).
- c. Subdivision (3) Exterior exit doorways 44 in. (1118 mm).
- d. Exception: Exit doors not subject to use for patient care shall be not less than 36 in. (914 mm) clear width.

(r) The following portions of Section 26.1, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, are changed to read as follows:

- 1. Subdivision 26.1.2 Mixed Occupancies.
- 2. Subdivision 26.1.2.3 No multiple-dwelling unit of a residential occupancy shall be located above any nonresidential occupancy.

a. Exception No. 1: Where the dwelling unit of the residential occupancy and exits therefrom are separated from the nonresidential occupancy by construction having a fire resistance rating of not less than the following:

Assembly – 2 hours	Business – 1 hour
Day-Care – 1 hour	Educational – 2 hours
Industrial – 2 hours	Health Care – 2 hours
Mercantile – 1 hour	Storage, Ordinary Hazard – 3 hours
Storage, Low Hazard – 2 hours	Automobile Parking Garages – 1 hour
Automobile Repair Garages – 2 hours	

b. Exception No. 2: Where the nonresidential occupancy is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7 the fire rated separation required above may be reduced by 1 hour, but, in no case shall be less than 1 hour.

(s) The following portions of Section 28.1, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, are changed to read as follows:

- 1. Subdivision 28.1.2 Mixed Occupancies.
- 2. Subdivision 28.1.2.3 No multiple-dwelling unit of a residential occupancy shall be located above any nonresidential occupancy.

a. Exception No. 1: Where the dwelling unit of the residential occupancy and exits therefrom are separated from the nonresidential occupancy by construction having a fire resistance rating of not less than the following:

Assembly – 2 hours	Business – 1 hour
Day-Care – 1 hour	Educational – 2 hours
Industrial – 2 hours	Health Care – 2 hours
Mercantile – 1 hour	Storage, Ordinary Hazard – 3 hours
Storage, Low Hazard – 2 hours	Automobile Parking Garages – 1 hour
Automobile Repair Garages – 2 hours	

b. Exception No. 2: Where the nonresidential occupancy is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7 the fire rated separation required above may be reduced by 1 hour, but, in no case shall be less than 1 hour.

(t) The following portions of Section 28.2, MEANS OF EGRESS REQUIREMENTS, are changed to read as follows:

- 1. 28.2.4 Number of Exits. Not less than two separate exits shall be provided on each story. (See also Section 7.4.)
- 2. Exception: In hotels and dormitories one common exit is permitted provided all of the following conditions are met:

a. Subdivision (a) Maximum distance of travel to reach the exit from the entrance door to any dwelling unit shall not exceed 30 feet (9144 mm).

b. Subdivision (b) Maximum number of dwelling units served by the exit shall not exceed four per floor.

c. Subdivision (c) Maximum gross area of the dwelling units served by the exit shall not exceed 3,500 sq. ft. (325 m²) per floor.

d. Subdivision (d) Maximum building height shall be one story above the level of exit discharge.

(u) The following portions of Section 30.1, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, are changed to read as follows:

- 1. Subdivision 30.1.2 Mixed Occupancies.
- 2. Subdivision 30.1.2.3 No multiple-dwelling unit of a residential occupancy shall be located above any nonresidential occupancy.

a. Exception No. 1: Where the dwelling unit of the residential occupancy and exits therefrom are separated from the nonresidential occupancy by construction having a fire resistance rating of not less than the following:

Assembly – 2 hours	Business – 1 hour
Day-Care – 1 hour	Educational – 2 hours
Industrial – 2 hours	Health Care – 2 hours
Mercantile – 1 hour	Storage, Ordinary Hazard – 3 hours
Storage, Low Hazard – 2 hours	Automobile Parking Garages – 1 hour
Automobile Repair Garages – 2 hours	

b. Exception No. 2: Where the nonresidential occupancy is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7 the fire rated separation required above may be reduced by 1 hour, but, in no case shall be less than 1 hour.

(v) The following portions of Section 30.2, MEANS OF EGRESS REQUIREMENTS, are changed to read as follows:

1. 30.2.4 Number of Exits. Every dwelling unit shall have access to at least two separate exits remotely located from each other as required by 7.5.1. (See also Section 7.4.)

2. Exception: In apartment occupancies one common exit is permitted provided all of the following conditions are met:

a. Subdivision (a) Maximum distance of travel to reach the exit from the entrance door to any dwelling unit shall not exceed 30 feet (9144 mm).

b. Subdivision (b) Maximum number of dwelling units served by the exit shall not exceed four per floor.

c. Subdivision (c) Maximum gross area of the dwelling units served by the exit shall not exceed 3,500 sq. ft. (325 m²) per floor.

d. Subdivision (d) Maximum building height shall be one story above the level of exit discharge.

(w) The following changes are made to Subdivision 31.3.5.6, to read as follows: 31.3.5.6 All high-rise buildings shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system or an engineered life safety system approved by the fire official in accordance with 31.3.5.1. Existing high-rise buildings shall be protected within 12 years of the adoption of the Florida Fire Prevention Code.

(x) The following portions of Section 36.2, MEANS OF EGRESS REQUIREMENTS, are changed to read as follows:

1. Subdivision 36.2.2.13 Handrails and Guardrails. Handrails and guardrails shall be in accordance with 7.2.2.4.

2. Exception: In areas not accessible to the public and in fully enclosed stairways in mercantile occupancies not serving an assembly, educational, or residential occupancy, the clear distance between rails or ornamental pattern shall be such as to prevent the passage of a 21 in. (533 mm) diameter sphere.

3. Subdivision 36.2.4 Number of Exits. Not less than two separate exits shall meet the following criteria (see also Section 7.4):

a. Subdivision (1) They shall be provided on every story.

b. Subdivision (2) They shall be accessible from every part of every story or mezzanine.

(I) Exception No. 1: Exit access travel shall be permitted to be common for the distances permitted as common paths of travel by 36.2.5.3.

(II) Exception No 2: A single means of egress shall be permitted in a mercantile occupancy, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

(A) Subdivision (a) The travel distance (if it is considered a pedestrian way) does not exceed 50 ft. (15 m) to the exit; and

(B) Subdivision (b) The floor area does not exceed 2,250 sq. ft. (209 m²); and,

(C) Subdivision (c) The building is a maximum of one story.

4. Exception No. 3: One egress door shall be permitted for tenant spaces 2,250 sq. ft. (209 m²) or less in area with a maximum travel distance from any point in the space to a mall entrance (if it is considered a pedestrian way) of 75 ft. (22.9 m).

5. Exception No. 4: A single means of egress to an exit or to a covered mall (if it is considered a pedestrian way) shall be permitted from a mezzanine within any Class A, Class B, or Class C mercantile occupancy, provided that the common path of travel does not exceed 75 ft. (23 m).

6. Subdivision 36.2.5 Arrangement of Means of Egress.

7. Subdivision 36.2.5.2 Dead-end corridors shall not exceed 20 ft. (6.1 m). The dead-end length of a mall shall not exceed twice its width.

(y) The following portions of Section 36.3, PROTECTION, are changed to read:

1. Subdivision 36.3.6 Corridors.

2. Subdivision 36.3.6.1 Where access to exits is provided by corridors, such corridors shall be separated from use areas by walls having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hr. in accordance with 8.2.3.

3. Exception No. 2: Within a space occupied by a single tenant provided such corridors do not serve an occupant load of 30 or more.

(z) The following portions of Section 38.2, MEANS OF EGRESS REQUIREMENTS are changed to read as follows: 38.2.4.2 Not less than two separate exits shall meet the following criteria.

1. Subdivision (1) They shall be provided on every story.

2. Subdivision (2) They shall be accessible from every part of every story and mezzanine.

3. Exception No. 1: Exit access travel shall be permitted to be common for the distances permitted as common paths of travel by 38.2.5.3.

4. Exception No. 2: A single exit shall be permitted for a room or area with a total occupant load of fewer than 100 persons, provided that the following criteria are met:

a. Subdivisions (a) through (d) No change.

b. Subdivision (e) The building is a maximum of two stories in height.

c. Subdivision (f) Each floor area served by that exit does not exceed 3,500 sq. ft. (325 m²).

d. Subdivision (g) There are no more than 40 persons above the street floor as determined by 38.1.7.

e. Subdivision (h) The maximum distance of travel to the exit does not exceed 75 ft. (23 m).

5. Exception No. 4: A single means of egress shall be permitted from a mezzanine within a business occupancy, provided that the occupant load does not exceed 30 or the common path of travel does not exceed 75 ft. (23 m), or 100 ft. (30 m) if protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 9.7.

(aa) The following portions of Section 38.3, PROTECTION, are changed to read as follows:

1. Subdivision 38.3.6 Corridors.

2. Subdivision 38.3.6.1* Where access to exits is provided by corridors, such corridors shall be separated from use areas by walls having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hr. in accordance with 8.2.3.

3. Exception No. 2: Within a space occupied by a single tenant provided such corridors do not serve an occupant load of 30 or more.

(bb) The following portions of Subdivision 40.1.3, Special Definitions, are changed to read as follows: 40.1.3.1 Hazardous Production Material (HPM). A solid, liquid, or gas that has a degree of hazard rating in health, flammability, or reactivity of 3 or 4 as ranked by NFPA 704, the edition as adopted in Rule 69A-60.005, F.A.C., and which is used directly in research, laboratory or production processes which have, as their end product, materials which are not hazardous.

(cc) The following portions of Section 40.2, MEANS OF EGRESS REQUIREMENTS, are changed to read as follows:

1. Subdivision 40.2.2.2.5 Locks complying with Exception 2 to 7.2.1.5.1 shall be permitted only on main exterior exit doors.

2. Subdivision 40.2.5 Arrangement of Means of Egress.

3. Subdivision 40.2.5.2 Dead-end corridors in general industrial and special purpose industrial occupancies shall not exceed 20 ft. (6 m).

4. Exception: Dead-end corridors in Hazardous Production Materials Facilities shall not exceed 4 ft.

(dd) The following portions of Section 42.2, MEANS OF EGRESS REQUIREMENTS, are changed to read as follows:

1. Subdivision 42.2.4.1 Every building or structure used for storage and every section thereof considered separately shall have not less than two separate means of egress as remotely located from each other as practicable.

2. Exception: A single exit shall be permitted when meeting the following requirements:

a. Subdivision (1) The building is one story maximum; and

b. Subdivision (2) The floor area does not exceed 2,500 sq. ft. (232 m²); and

c. Subdivision (3) The maximum distance of travel to the exit does not exceed 50 ft.

3. Subdivision 42.2.5.3 In storage occupancies with ordinary hazard contents or high hazard contents, dead-end corridors shall not exceed 20 ft. (6 m).

4. Exception: In ordinary hazard storage occupancies, dead end corridors shall not exceed 100 ft. (30 m) in buildings protected by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.

5. Subdivision 42.2.5.4 In storage occupancies with ordinary hazard contents, common paths of travel shall not exceed 50 ft. (15 m).

6. Exception: Common paths of travel shall not exceed 75 ft. (23 m) in buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 9.7.

7. Subdivision 42.2.6.* Travel Distance to Exits. (See also Section 7.6.)

8. Subdivision 42.2.6.1 In low hazard storage occupancies, the maximum travel distance to an exit shall be 200 ft. (60 m).

9. Exception: In low hazard storage occupancies protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, travel distance shall not be limited.

10. Subdivision 42.2.6.3 Every area used for the storage of high hazard commodities shall have an exit within 75 ft. (23 m) of any point in the area where persons might be present.

(ee) Section 42.9, SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR HELIPORTS, is added to read as follows:

1. Subdivision 42.9.1 Buildings with roof-top heliports shall be protected in accordance with NFPA 418, Standard for Heliports, as adopted in Rule 69A-60.005, F.A.C.

2. Subdivision 42.9.2 Exits and stairways from heliports shall comply with Chapter 7, except that all landing areas located on buildings or structures shall have two or more exits. For landing platforms or roof areas less than 60 ft. (18 m) long, or less than 2000 sq. ft. (186 m²) in area, the second exit may be a fire escape or ladder leading to the floor below.

(3) The codes and standards published by the National Fire Protection Association may be obtained by writing to the NFPA at: 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, Massachusetts 02269-9101. All standards adopted and incorporated by reference in this rule are also available for public inspection during regular business hours at the Bureau of Fire Prevention, Division of State Fire Marshal, Department of Financial Services, 325 John Knox Road, The Atrium, Third Floor, Tallahassee, Florida 32303.

Specific Authority 633.01, 633.0215, 633.025 FS. Law Implemented 633.01, 633.0215, 633.025 FS. History—New 11-15-01, Formerly 4A-60.004.

69A-60.005 Publications Added to NFPA 1 and NFPA 101.

(1) For purposes of this rule chapter, the following definitions apply:

(a) ANSI means the American National Standards Institute.

(b) ASME means the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

(c) ASTM means the American Society for Testing and Materials.

(d) BHMA means the Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association.

(e) ICC means the International Code Council, American National Standard Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities.

(f) UL means Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.

(2) The following publications are hereby adopted and incorporated by reference herein and added to NFPA 1, 2000 edition, and NFPA 101, 2000 edition, respectively, and shall take effect on the effective date of this rule:

NFPA 10, 1998 edition	Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers
NFPA 11, 1998 edition	Standard for Low-Expansion Foam
NFPA 11A, 1999 edition	Standard for Medium- and High-Expansion Foam Systems
NFPA 12, 2000 edition	Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems
NFPA 12A, 1997 edition	Standard on Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems
NFPA 13, 1999 edition	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems
NFPA 13D, 1999 edition	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes
NFPA 13R, 1999 edition	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height
NFPA 14, 2000 edition	Standard for the Installation of Standpipe, Private Hydrants, and Hose Systems
NFPA 15, 1996 edition	Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection
NFPA 16, 1999 edition	Standard for the Installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems
NFPA 17, 1998 edition	Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems
NFPA 17A, 1998 edition	Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems
NFPA 20, 1999 edition	Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection
NFPA 24, 1995 edition	Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances
NFPA 25, 1998 edition	Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems
NFPA 30, 1996 edition	Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code
NFPA 30A, 1996 edition	Automotive and Marine Service Station Code
NFPA 30B, 1998 edition	Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products
NFPA 31, 1997 edition	Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment
NFPA 32, 1996 edition	Standard for Dry Cleaning Plants
NFPA 33, 1995 edition	Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable and Combustible Materials
NFPA 34, 1995 edition	Standard for Dipping and Coating Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids
NFPA 35, 1999 edition	Organic Coatings
NFPA 36, 1997 edition	Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants
NFPA 37, 1998 edition	Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines
NFPA 40, 1997 edition	Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Motion Picture Film
NFPA 45, 1996 edition	Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals
NFPA 50B, 1999 edition	Standard for Liquefied Hydrogen Systems at Consumer Sites
NFPA 51, 1997 edition	Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen-Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes
NFPA 51A, 1996 edition	Standard for Acetylene Cylinder Charging Plants
NFPA 51B, 1999 edition	Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting and Other Hot Work
NFPA 52, 1998 edition	Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Vehicular Fuel Systems Code
NFPA 53, 1999 edition	Fires in Oxygen Atmospheres
NFPA 54, 1999 edition	National Fuel Gas Code
NFPA 55, 1998 edition	Compressed and Liquefied Gases in Portable Cylinders
NFPA 57, 1999 edition	Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Vehicular Fuel Systems Code
NFPA 58, 1998 edition	Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code
NFPA 59, 1998 edition	Standard for the Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases at Utility Gas Plants
NFPA 59A, 1996 edition	Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)
NFPA 61, 1999 edition	Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Products Facilities
NFPA 69, 1997 edition	Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems
NFPA 70, 1999 edition	National Electrical Code®
NFPA 72, 1999 edition	National Fire Alarm Code®
NFPA 75, 1999 edition	Electronic Computing Equipment
NFPA 80, 1999 edition	Standard for Fire Doors and Fire Windows

NFPA 80A, 1996 edition	Protection from Exterior Fire Exposures
NFPA 82, 1999 edition	Standard on Incinerators and Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment
NFPA 86, 1999 edition	Standard for Ovens and Furnaces
NFPA 86C, 1999 edition	Standard for Industrial Furnaces Using a Special Processing Atmosphere
NFPA 86D, 1999 edition	Standard for Industrial Furnaces Using Vacuum as an Atmosphere
NFPA 88A, 1998 edition	Standard for Parking Structures
NFPA 88B, 1997 edition	Standard for Repair Garages
NFPA 90A, 1999 edition	Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems
NFPA 90B, 1999 edition	Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Systems
NFPA 91, 1999 edition	Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Noncombustible Particulate Solids
NFPA 96, 1998 edition	Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations
NFPA 99, 1999 edition	Standard for Health Care Facilities
NFPA 99B, 1999 edition	Hypobaric Facilities
NFPA 101A, 1998 edition	Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety
NFPA 110, 1999 edition	Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems
NFPA 111, 1996 edition	Standard on Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems
NFPA 115, 1999 edition	Laser Fire
NFPA 120, 1999 edition	Standard for Coal Preparation Plants
NFPA 130, 2000 edition	Fixed Guideway Transit System
NFPA 140, 1999 edition	Standard on Motion Picture and Television Production Studio Soundstages and Approved Production Facilities
NFPA 150, 1995 edition	Racetrack Stables
NFPA 160, 1998 edition	Standard for Flame Effects Before an Audience
NFPA 211, 2000 edition	Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances
NFPA 214, 1996 edition	Water Cooling Towers
NFPA 220, 1999 edition	Standard on Types of Building Construction
NFPA 221, 1997 edition	Standard for Fire Walls and Fire Barrier Walls
NFPA 230, 1999 edition	Standard for the Fire Protection of Storage
NFPA 231D, 1998 edition	Standard for Storage of Rubber Tires
NFPA 232, 1995 edition	Standard for the Protection of Records
NFPA 241, 1996 edition	Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations
NFPA 251, 1999 edition	Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Endurance of Building Construction and Materials
NFPA 252, 1999 edition	Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies
NFPA 253, 2000 edition	Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source
NFPA 255, 2000 edition	Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials
NFPA 256, 1998 edition	Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Roof Coverings
NFPA 257, 2000 edition	Standard on Fire Test for Window and Glass Block Assemblies
NFPA 259, 1998 edition	Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials
NFPA 260, 1998 edition	Standard Methods of Tests and Classification System for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture
NFPA 261, 1998 edition	Standard Method of Test for Determining Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Material Assemblies to Ignition by Smoldering Cigarettes
NFPA 265, 1998 edition	Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Wall Coverings
NFPA 266, 1998 edition	Standard Method of Test for Fire Characteristics of Upholstered Furniture Exposed to Flaming Ignition Source
NFPA 267, 1998 edition	Standard Method of Test for Fire Characteristics of Mattresses and Bedding Assemblies Exposed to Flaming Ignition Source
NFPA 286, 2000 edition	Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth
NFPA 291, 1995 edition	Fire Hydrants
NFPA 299, 1997 edition	Protection of Life and Property from Wildfires

NFPA 303, 1995 edition	Fire Protection Standard for Marinas and Boatyards
NFPA 307, 1995 edition	Standard for the Construction and Fire Protection of Marine Terminals, Piers, and Wharves
NFPA 312, 1995 edition	Standard for Fire Protection of Vessels During Construction, Repair, and Lay-Up
NFPA 318, 1998 edition	Standard for the Protection of Cleanrooms
NFPA 385, 2000 edition	Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids
NFPA 395, 1993 edition	Farms, Storage of Flammable Liquids
NFPA 407, 1996 edition	Standard for Aircraft Fuel Servicing
NFPA 409, 1995 edition	Standard on Aircraft Hangers
NFPA 410, 1999 edition	Standard on Aircraft Maintenance
NFPA 415, 1997 edition	Standard on Airport Terminal Buildings, Fueling Ramp Drainage, and Loading Walkways
NFPA 418, 1995 edition	Standard for Heliports
NFPA 430, 2000 edition	Code for the Storage of Liquid and Solid Oxidizers
NFPA 432, 1997 edition	Code for the Storage of Organic Peroxide Formulations
NFPA 434, 1998 edition	Code for the Storage of Pesticides
NFPA 480, 1998 edition	Standard for the Storage, Handling, and Processing of Magnesium Solids and Powders
NFPA 481, 1995 edition	Standard for the Production, Processing, Handling, and Storage of Titanium
NFPA 482, 1996 edition	Standard for the Production, Processing, Handling and Storage of Zirconium
NFPA 485, 1999 edition	Standard for the Storage, Handling, Processing, and Use of Lithium Metal
NFPA 490, 1998 edition	Code for the Storage of Ammonium Nitrate
NFPA 495, 1996 edition	Explosive Materials Code
NFPA 498, 1996 edition	Standard for Safe Havens and Interchange Lots for Vehicles Transporting Explosives
NFPA 501, 1999 edition	Standard on Manufactured Housing
NFPA 501A, 1999 edition	Standard for Fire Safety Criteria for Manufactured Home Installations, Sites, and Communities
NFPA 505, 1999 edition	Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance and Operation
NFPA 650, 1998 edition	Standard for Pneumatic Conveying Systems for Handling Combustible Particulate Solids
NFPA 651, 1998 edition	Standard for the Machining and Finishing of Aluminum and the Production and Handling of Aluminum Powders
NFPA 654, 1997 edition	Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids
NFPA 655, 1993 edition	Standard for Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions
NFPA 664, 1998 edition	Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities
NFPA 701, 1999 edition	Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films
NFPA 703, 1995 edition	Standard for Fire Retardant Impregnated Wood and Fire Retardant Coatings for Building Materials
NFPA 704, 1996 edition	Standard System for Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response
NFPA 750, 2000 edition	Water Mist Fire Protection Systems
NFPA 820, 1999 edition	Wastewater Facilities
NFPA 850, 2000 edition	Electric Generating Plants
NFPA 909, 1997 edition	Standard for the Protection of Cultural Resources, Including Museums, Libraries, Places of Worship, and Historic Properties
NFPA 1122, 1997 edition	Code for Model Rocketry
NFPA 1123, 1995 edition	Code for Fireworks Display
NFPA 1124, 1998 edition	Code for the Manufacture, Transportation, and Storage of Fireworks, and Pyrotechnic Articles
NFPA 1125, 1995 edition	Code for the Manufacture of Model Rocket and High Power Rocket Motors
NFPA 1126, 1996 edition	Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics before a Proximate Audience
NFPA 1127, 1998 edition	Code for High Powered Rocketry
NFPA 1142, 1999 edition	Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting
NFPA 1194, 1999 edition	Standard for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds
NFPA 1561, 2000 edition	Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System
NFPA 1963, 1998 edition	Standard for Fire Hose Connections
NFPA 2001, 2000 edition	Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems
NFPA 8503, 1997 edition	Standard for Pulverized Fuel Systems

Standard Fire Prevention Code, Chapter 22, 1997 edition

Such portions of “The United States Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings,” which pertain to meeting firesafety requirements without destroying the historical aspects of the building
SFPE Engineering Guide to Performance-Based Fire Protection Analysis and Design of Buildings, Society of Fire Protection Engineers, Bethesda, Maryland 2000 edition

The portions of ANSI A14.3-1984, Safety Code for Fixed Ladders, which pertain to fire escape ladders and which may be obtained at American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036

Chapter 4, Accessible Routes, ICC/ANSI A117.1-1998, which may be obtained at American National Standard for Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities, American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036

The portions of ANSI A1264.1-1995, Safety Requirements for Workplace Floor and Wall Openings, Stairs and Railing Systems, which pertain to fire escape ladders and which may be obtained at American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036

ANSI/UL 2079, 1998 edition, Test of Fire Resistance of Building Joint Systems, which may be obtained at Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Rd., Northbrook, IL 60062

The portions of ASME/ANSI A17.1-1993, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, including Addenda A17.1a-1994 and A17.1b-1995, and also including Interpretation No. 17, published in 1993, Interpretation No.18, published in 1994, and Interpretation No. 19, published in 1995, which pertain to firesafety, and which may be obtained at American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990

The portions of ASME/ANSI A17.3-1993, Safety Code for Existing Elevators and Escalators, including Addenda A17.3a-1994 and A17.3b-1995, which pertain to firesafety and which may be obtained at American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990

ASTM D 2898,-94, (Reapproved 1999), Test Method for Accelerated Weathering of Fire Retardant-Treated Wood for Fire Testing, which may be obtained at American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959

ASTM E 136-1999, Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750°C, which may be obtained at American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959

ASTM E 1537, 1999 edition, Standard Test Method for Fire Testing of Upholstered Furniture, which may be obtained at American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959

ASTM E 1590-01, Standard Test Method for Fire Testing of Mattresses, American Society for Testing and Materials, which may be obtained at 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959

ASTM E 1591-00, Standard Guide for Obtaining Data for Deterministic Fire Models, which may be obtained at American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959

ASTM F 851-1987 (Reapproved 1991), Standard Test Method for Self-Rising Seat Mechanisms, which may be obtained at American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, but only to the extent referenced in Subdivision 12.2.5.5.1 and 12.2.5.5.2 of NFPA 101, 2000 edition

BHMA/ANSI A-156.19-1997, American National Standard for Power Assist and Low Energy Power Operated Doors, which may be obtained at Buildings Hardware Manufacturers Association, 355 Lexington Avenue, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10017-6603

16 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1632 which may be obtained by contacting the Division of State Fire Marshal, 200 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0342

UL 924, Standard for Safety Emergency Lighting and Power Equipment, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., which may be obtained at 333 Pfingsten Rd., Northbrook, IL 60062

UL 1975, Standard for Fire Tests for Foamed Plastics Used for Decorative Purposes, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., which may be obtained at 333 Pfingsten Rd., Northbrook, IL 60062

(3) The codes and standards published by the National Fire Protection Association and the SFPE Engineering Guide to Performance-Based Fire Protection Analysis and Design of Buildings may be obtained by writing to the NFPA at: 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, Massachusetts 02269-9101. All standards adopted and incorporated by reference in this rule are also available for public inspection during regular business hours at the Bureau of Fire Prevention, Division of State Fire Marshal, Department of Financial Services, 325 John Knox Road, The Atrium, Third Floor, Tallahassee, Florida 32303.

(4) The 1997 edition of the Standard Fire Prevention Code may be obtained by writing the Southern Building Code Congress International, 900 Montclair Road, Birmingham, Alabama 35213-1206. All standards adopted and incorporated by reference in this rule are also available for public inspection during regular business hours at the Bureau of Fire Prevention, Division of State Fire Marshal, Department of Financial Services, 325 John Knox Road, The Atrium, Third Floor, Tallahassee, Florida 32303.

(5) The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings may be obtained by writing the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, R. A. Gray Building, 500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250. All standards adopted and incorporated by reference in this rule are also available for public inspection during regular business hours at the Bureau of Fire Prevention, Division of State Fire Marshal, Department of Financial Services, 325 John Knox Road, The Atrium, Third Floor, Tallahassee, Florida 32303.

Specific Authority 633.01, 633.0215, 633.025 FS. Law Implemented 633.01, 633.0215, 633.025 FS. History—New 11-15-01, Formerly 4A-60.005.

69A-60.006 Manufactured and Prototype Buildings.

(1) Definitions. For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(a) “Manufacture” means the process of making, modifying, fabricating, constructing, forming or assembling or reassembling a product from raw, unfinished, semifinished, or finished materials.

(b) “Manufactured building” means a closed structure, building, assembly, or system of subassemblies, which may include structural, electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilating, or other service systems manufactured for installation or erection, with or without other specified components, as a finished building or as part of a finished building, which shall include but not be limited to residential, commercial, institutional, storage, and industrial structures. For purposes of this section, “manufactured building” includes “prototype building” as defined in this subsection.

(c) “Manufacturer” means any person who, or entity which, has been certified by the Department of Community Affairs to produce, modify, or produce and modify, a manufactured building for placement in, or which has been ultimately placed in, the State of Florida.

(d) “Prototype building” means a building constructed in accordance with architectural or engineering plans intended for replication on various sites and which will be updated to comply with the Florida Building Code and applicable laws relating to firesafety, health and sanitation, casualty safety, and requirements for persons with disabilities which are in effect at the time a construction contract is to be awarded.

(2) With respect to inspections of manufactured buildings, each manufacturer of manufactured buildings is permitted to, at its option:

(a) Contract with any person currently certified as a firesafety inspector under Section 633.081, Florida Statutes, from a list to be provided by the Department; or

(b) Provide for one or more of its employees to become certified under Chapter 69A-39, F.A.C.

(3) Each manufacturer shall notify the Department of the option that it has chosen prior to having any firesafety inspection performed on a manufactured building.

(4)(a) The Manufacturer’s Modular Data Plate shall state that the manufactured building is, or is not, in compliance with Chapter 633, Florida Statutes, and the rules of the Department.

(b) If the Manufacturer’s Modular Data Plate indicates that the building is in compliance with Chapter 633, Florida Statutes, and the rules of the Department, the local fire official shall recognize and approve such manufactured building. Nothing in this section prevents or prohibits a fire official from conducting performance tests of life safety systems.

(c) If the Manufacturer’s Modular Data Plate indicates that the building is not in compliance with Chapter 633, Florida Statutes, and the rules of the Department, the local firesafety inspector shall have the authority to conduct such firesafety inspections and to require such modifications as necessary to bring the building into compliance with Chapter 633, Florida Statutes, and the rules of the Department.

(d) Nothing contained herein shall restrict the local fire official from approving the site conditions for such matters as fire department access, water supplies, and the exit discharge from the manufactured building; however, this section relating to manufactured buildings is not subject to any local amendment.

(e) Paragraphs (a) through (d) do not apply to factory built school buildings. Each master plan for the factory built school buildings to be built according to such plan shall be reviewed by a firesafety inspector certified pursuant to Section 633.081(2), Florida Statutes, conducting an inspection pursuant to Section 633.081(1) or 235.06, Florida Statutes, who shall note or cause to be noted on the face of the plans the following:

1. Whether buildings manufactured in conformance with those plans require inspection in the factory and the items subject to inspection; and,

2. Identification of any item that is not indicated on the plans to be installed at the factory, but which is required to be installed pursuant to the Florida Fire Prevention Code, if any. Installation of such item shall be subject to inspection by the local fire official after installation.

(f) No factory built school building shall be occupied, used, or have an insignia of the Department of Community Affairs attached until such building has been inspected after installation by the local fire official and found to be in compliance with the Florida Fire Prevention Code. The local fire official shall notify the local building official when the factory built school has been inspected after installation and has been found to be in compliance with the Florida Fire Prevention Code.

(5) After the manufacturer has fully complied with at least one option in subsection (2), the Department shall advise the Department of Community Affairs of such compliance which shall constitute notice that the manufacturer is in compliance with the firesafety inspection requirements of the Florida Fire Prevention Code, or the applicable uniform code, and that firesafety inspections are being completed by certified firesafety inspectors.

Specific Authority 633.01, 633.0215, 633.025 FS. Law Implemented 633.01, 633.0215, 633.025 FS. History—New 11-15-01, Amended 9-8-02, Formerly 4A-60.006.

69A-60.007 Enforcement of the Florida Fire Prevention Code.

Section 633.025, Florida Statutes, provides that each municipality, county, and special district with firesafety responsibilities is required to enforce the Florida Fire Prevention Code. Such enforcement requires inspection of each new building subject to the Florida Fire Prevention Code and includes periodic inspections of each existing building subject to the Florida Fire Prevention Code.

Specific Authority 633.01, 633.0215, 633.025 FS. Law Implemented 633.01, 633.0215, 633.025 FS. History—New 11-15-01, Formerly 4A-60.007.

69A-60.008 Exceptions applicable to Broward County.

(1) The following exceptions to NFPA 1 and NFPA 101 are applicable to Broward County, only, and have no force or effect throughout the remainder of the state.

(a) The following language is added to Subdivision 1-4.4 of NFPA 1: It shall be the duty of the Fire Prevention Bureau to conduct fire safety inspections of buildings, structures, premises, processes, and/or operations as often as may be necessary, but not less than annually, for the purpose of ascertaining and causing to be corrected, any condition liable to cause fire or any violation of this fire code (Florida Fire Prevention Code). Fire Inspectors assigned to the Fire Prevention Bureau must be State of Florida Certified Firefighters and State of Florida Certified Firesafety Inspectors to perform fire safety inspections.

(b) The following language is added to Subdivision 1-4.10 of NFPA 1: The Fire Chief shall investigate the origin, cause, and circumstances of every fire occurring within their enforcing jurisdiction. Such investigation shall begin immediately upon the occurrence of a fire, and the Fire Chief shall be immediately notified of the facts. The Fire Chief shall take charge immediately, of the physical evidence and shall notify the proper authorities designated by law to pursue the investigation of such matters. The Fire Chief shall further cooperate with the authorities in the collection of evidence and in the prosecution of the case.

(c) The following language is added to Subdivision 1-8.1 of NFPA 1:

1. Subdivision (a) In order to determine the suitability of alternate materials and type of construction, to provide for reasonable interpretations of the provisions of this Fire Code and to assist in the control of the Life/Safety in buildings and structures, there is hereby created a Fire Code Committee, to make recommendations to the Local Board of Rules and Appeals.

2. Subdivision (b) MEMBERSHIP: The Fire Code Committee shall consist of:

- a. One Mechanical Engineer, Florida P. E.
- b. One Architect, Florida Registered
- c. One Fire Sprinkler Contractor
- d. One Representative of Persons with Disabilities
- e. One Master Electrician
- f. Four Fire Service (Florida Certified Fire Inspectors)
- g. One Fire Service Member of the Board of Rules and Appeals
- h. One Contractor, Certified to Install Fire Alarms
- i. One General Contractor
- j. One Electrical Engineer, Florida P. E.
- k. One Mechanical Contractor
- l. One Consumer Advocate
- m. One Structural Engineer

3. Subdivision (c) Membership, such as membership of the Fire Code Committee will be for one year (with members being able to succeed themselves through reappointment by the Board of Rules and Appeals Chairperson). The Chairperson of the Board of Rules and Appeals will select all members, including the Chairperson of the Fire Code Committee. The Chairperson of the Fire Code Committee shall be a Fire Service member of the Board of Rules and Appeals.

(d) Subdivision 1-8.6 of NFPA 1 is created to read: APPEAL FROM THE DECISIONS OF THE FIRE CHIEF AND/OR BUILDING OFFICIAL:

1. Subdivision (1) The Fire Code Committee shall review all appeals from the decisions of the Fire Chief and/or Building Official wherein such decision is on matters regulated by this Florida Fire Prevention Code. Appeals can be submitted by any person who has reason to believe they have been treated unfairly by the enforcement of the Florida Fire Prevention Code.

2. Subdivision (2) Procedures for Appeals: The Fire Code Committee shall review the appeal prior to hearing by the Board of Rules and Appeals and shall make recommendations to the Board of Rules and Appeals for resolution of the appeal. The Board of Rules and Appeals shall then hear the appeal and make a final ruling.

(e) Subdivision 1-8.7 of NFPA 1 is created to read: The Board of Rules and Appeals shall maintain a Fire Code Compliance Officer that shall be certified as a fire code official. The Fire Code Compliance Officer shall have the authority to make inspections in their disciplines and shall be responsible to see that the Fire Code is being uniformly enforced by all building and fire departments in all cities in the county (Broward) and unincorporated areas.

(f) Subdivision 1-19.6, 1-19.7, and 1-19.8 are created to read:

1. Subdivision 1-19.6 COMPLIANCE WITH VIOLATIONS NOTICES: A building, structure, occupancy, premises, or vehicle shall not be used when in violation of this code.

2. Subdivision 1-19.7 REMOVAL OR DESTRUCTION OF SIGNS OR TAGS:

a. Subdivision (A) It shall be unlawful to remove or tamper with any seal, warning tag, or lock placed on an article, appliance, vehicle, meter, tank, or building by the building and zoning department or the fire department, without first obtaining permission to do so by the authority having jurisdiction.

b. Subdivision (B) It shall be unlawful for any person to tamper with or change the position of any utility valve, switch, wiring, piping, meter, or connection, or alter any utility service in any way, unless properly authorized to do so.

3. Subdivision 1-19.8 PROCEDURES IN COUNTY COURT/CODE ENFORCEMENT BOARD: When charges are filed based upon a violation under this code, such charges, prepared under the direction of the city, state, or county attorney, shall be heard by a county judge or Code Enforcement Board, within the time prescribed under county court procedures or Code Enforcement Board. Such conditions shall constitute an immediate danger to life.

(g) The following language is added to Chapter 16 of NFPA 1 as 16-10.9, and supersedes any existing conflicting portion of Chapter 16 of NFPA 1: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

1. Subdivision (a) The manufacturing of fireworks, sparklers and pyrotechnic materials is prohibited.

2. Subdivision (b) The storage of fireworks and pyrotechnic materials is prohibited except as permitted in paragraph 16-10.1.

3. Subdivision (c) Except as hereafter provided, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, co-partnership or corporation to store, to offer for sale, expose to store, expose for sale, sell at retail, or use or explode any fireworks and/or pyrotechnic materials.

Approved sparklers per Section 791.013, Florida Statutes, and any wholesaler registered in accordance with Section 791.015, Florida Statutes, as of July 1, 1996, who has obtained all applicable governmental licenses and permits to operate from a permanent structure within Broward County as of July 1, 1996, are exempt from this subsection.

4. Subdivision (a) Wholesale exemption sales of fireworks pursuant to Section 791.04, Florida Statutes, shall be prohibited at temporary or seasonal sales sites, and sales sites located in tents, canopies and stands.

5. Subdivision (1) Additional requirements for Outdoor Display of Fireworks on Private Residential Property:

6. Subdivision (a) In addition to the permit requirements specified within Section 5238.4, South Florida Fire Prevention Code, which is hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference, and may be obtained by writing to the Division of State Fire Marshal, 200 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0342, written approval from the property owners located adjacent to the proposed display site property is required prior to approval of a permit for outdoor fireworks display.

7. Subdivision (b) The following minimum distance separation shall be required for all aerial fireworks display sites:

a. Paragraph 1. The display site shall have at least a 100 feet per inch radius of internal mortar diameter of the largest shell to be fired.

b. Paragraph 2. Minimum distance separation shall be no less than 300 feet from the nearest dwelling, building, or structure. This includes canopies, chickee huts, or similar structures, bulk storage areas, public highways, railroads or other means of travel.

c. Paragraph 3. Not within 1,000 feet of a school, theater, church, hospital, nursing home, assisted living facility, livestock/animal storage site, or similar structures or institutions.

d. Paragraph 4. No less than 50 feet radius from the nearest aboveground utility, telephone or telegraph line, tree, or other overhead obstruction.

e. Paragraph 5. The audience shall be restricted behind an approved barrier, located no less than 200 feet from the outside of the required display site distance separations specified in 9(b)(1).

8. Subdivision (c) The requirements for display fireworks, aerial shells and equipment shall be as specified in Section 6(a. through e.).

9. Subdivision (d) Safety precaution provisions shall be as specified in Section 7(a. through f.).

10. Subdivision (e) Operator and assistant qualifications shall comply with the requirements in Section 4(b)(10).

11. Subdivision (f) Use of pyrotechnics before a proximate audience shall be as specified in NFPA 1126.

(h) The following language is added to Chapter 16 of NFPA 1, as 16-10.10 of NFPA 1, and supersedes any existing conflicting portion of Chapter 16 of NFPA 1: Requirements for the Sales, Display, Merchandising, Storage and Handling of Approved Sparklers and Novelty Items within Buildings, Structures, Canopies and Outdoor Sites.

1. Subdivision (A) No person shall be in possession of a lighted cigarette, cigar, or pipe, or any open flame, within 50 feet of any sales, display, merchandizing, storage, or handling area. Proper receptacles for disposal of smoking materials shall be provided at all entrances to such areas (i.e., water filled or sand filled buckets).

2. Subdivision (B) A minimum of two approved two and one-half gallon pressurized water fire extinguishers shall be available within the sales, display, storage, and handling areas. Additional fire extinguishers or fire protection equipment may be required by the fire official.

3. Subdivision (C) Precautions shall be taken to protect against fire or spread of fire in all sites located within fields or lots with ground cover such as brush, grass or other overgrowth of vegetation.

4. Subdivision (D) Durable and readily visible signs to read "Caution Sparklers – No Smoking" shall be posted on the exterior of each entrance way into and throughout all sparkler sales, storage, and handling areas within the interior of any building, structure, canopy, or outdoor site. These signs shall be readily visible in all directions.

5. Subdivision (E) The use, ignition or discharge of any approved sparklers or novelty items is prohibited within buildings or structures where sparklers or novelty items are offered for sale, displayed, or stored, and within 100 feet of any outdoor sales storage or handling sites.

6. Subdivision (F) Buildings or structures, used in whole or in part for sales (retail or wholesale), display, merchandising, handling, or storage of sparklers and/or novelty items shall be fully protected throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA-13, the edition as adopted in Rule 69A-60.005, F.A.C.

7. Subdivision (G) No storage of sparklers or novelty items shall be permitted in vehicles.

8. Exception: Transportation purposes only, to and from the site or at a permitted site, if approved by the fire official.

9. Subdivision (H) Sales, display and merchandising shall be conducted in an approved and safe manner in order to control handling by the general public.

10. Subdivision (I) Amounts of sparklers and related novelty items displayed within the sales area shall not exceed those amounts approved by the Fire Chief or designee. Note: Where the primary business of the occupancy is not sale of sparklers, the sale areas of sparklers or novelty items shall not exceed two percent of the net floor space of the building or structure.

11. Subdivision (J) Storage of approved sparklers and novelty items shall comply with the following:

a. Subdivision (1) Sparklers shall not be stored or kept in any area:

(I) Subdivision (a) In which paints, oils, or varnishes are manufactured or kept for use or sale, unless the paints, oils or varnishes are in unbroken (sealed) containers.

(II) Subdivision (b) In which resin, turpentine, gasoline, or flammable substances which may generate vapors are used, stored, or offered for sale unless the resin, turpentine, gasoline, or substance is in unbroken (sealed) containers.

(III) Subdivision (c) In which there is not at least one 2A20BC fire extinguisher available in the area used for storage.

b. Subdivision (2) Storage of sparklers shall be in an approved manner, remote from the public, and separated from all other merchandise by at least one hour fire protection and an approved automatic sprinkler system.

c. Exception: Canopies and approved steel storage vaults or containers when used outdoors.

12. Subdivision (3) Approved storage facilities shall be labeled with an approved Explosion placard complying with the Department of Transportation (DOT) Standard.

13. Subdivision (K) Outdoor sites for sale, storage, and/or handling of approved sparklers shall comply with the following distance requirements: The minimum distance between a storage site and any building or structure shall be 50 feet.

(i) The following language is added to Chapter 16 of NFPA 1, as 16-10.11 of NFPA 1, and supersedes any existing conflicting portion of Chapter 16 of NFPA 1:

1. Subdivision (2) The minimum distance required between a site and any fuel storage/dispensing area or device shall be 50 feet.

2. Subdivision (3) Storage areas shall be separated from sales and handling areas by a minimum of 25 feet.

3. Subdivision (4) Any building or structure used as storage facilities for sparklers and novelty items in conjunction with outdoor sites shall comply with the one hour fire protection separation and automatic sprinkler system requirements as required for storage areas within buildings and structures.

4. Exception: Canopies and approved steel storage vaults or containers.

5. Subdivision (L) When a canopy can be used in conjunction with an outdoor site operation, the following shall apply:

a. Subdivision (1) No sides of any kind are permitted on the canopy at any time. Provide copy of Building Permit for canopy.

b. Subdivision (2) The canopy must comply with the flame-retardant requirement. Proper flame retardant certificate required.

c. Subdivision (3) Proper exit and exit access shall be maintained at all times within the interior of the canopy. No obstruction to egress from any portion of the canopy is permitted.

d. Subdivision (4) Provide and maintain a minimum of one 2A40BC dry chemical fire extinguisher, with properly updated service tag for each 2,500 sq. ft. of canopy area. Not less than one fire extinguisher for each canopy.

e. Subdivision (M) If the site is to be operated after daylight hours, the site shall be properly illuminated. If electricity powered and/or electrical equipment is used, the following shall apply:

(I) Subdivision (1) All electrical equipment and associated wiring shall comply with NFPA-70, the edition as adopted in Rule 69A-60.005, F.A.C. Provide copy of permit for electrical service and equipment.

(II) Subdivision (2) If fuel powered generator is to be used to supply power for the site, the following shall apply:

(A) Subdivision (a) Generator shall be kept a minimum distance of twenty feet (20') from sales, storage, or handling area.

(B) Subdivision (b) Precautions against fire or fire-spread shall be taken when generator sites are located within fields or grassed lots.

(C) Subdivision (c) Only an approved metal five gallon safety container shall be used to store fuel for the generator. Fuel containers shall be properly stored with a maximum of ten gallons per site.

(D) Subdivision (d) Approved fuel containers shall not be stored in sales, storage, handling areas or vehicles.

(III) Subdivision (3) Durable sign to read "NO SMOKING" shall be posted at the generator site.

(2) The codes and standards published by the National Fire Protection Association may be obtained by writing to the NFPA at: 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, Massachusetts 02269-9101. All standards adopted and incorporated by reference in this rule are also available for public inspection during regular business hours at the Bureau of Fire Prevention, Division of State Fire Marshal, Department of Financial Services, 325 John Knox Road, The Atrium, Third Floor, Tallahassee, Florida 32303.

Specific Authority 633.01, 633.0215, 633.025 FS. Law Implemented 633.01, 633.0215, 633.025 FS. History—New 11-15-01, Formerly 4A-60.008.