

FIRE CODE CHANGES 2014

BCA DIRECTIVE -- 05

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A PURPOSE:
This **BCA Directive** summarizes following **NFPA** changes that go into effect on December 31, 2014.

- B REQUIREMENTS:**
1. **Delayed egress locks:**
 - **NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, Chapter 7.2.1.6.1.(5):** ...the egress side of doors equipped with delayed-egress locks shall be provided with emergency lighting in accordance with Section 7.9. This requirement applies to all installations new and existing.
 2. **Access-Controlled locks:**
 - **NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, Chapter 7.2.1.6.2.(7):** ...the egress side of access-controlled egress doors, other than existing access-controlled egress doors, shall be provided with emergency lighting in accordance with Section 7.9. This requirement only applies to new installations.
 3. **Qualifications for inspecting High Rise fire-resistance rated assemblies every 5 years:**
 - **NFPA 1, Chapter 12.3.3.3:** ...where readily accessible, required fire-resistance-rated assemblies in high-rise buildings shall be visually inspected for integrity at least once every 5 years.
 - **12.3.3.3.1:** ...the person responsible for conducting the visual inspection shall demonstrate appropriate technical knowledge and experience in fire-resistance-rated design and construction acceptable to the AHJ.
 - **12.3.3.3.2:** ...a written report prepared by the person responsible for conducting the visual inspection shall be submitted to the AHJ documenting the results of the visual inspection.
 4. **Registered Design professional inspect and certify penetrations and joints for new construction fire resistance construction;**
 - **NFPA 1, Chapter 12.3.2:** Quality Assurance for Penetrations and Joints. In new buildings three stories or greater in height, a quality assurance program for the installation of devices and systems installed to protect penetration and joints shall be prepared and monitored by the RDP responsible for design. Inspections of firestop systems and fire-resistive joint systems shall be in accordance with **Section 12.3.2.1** and **12.3.2.2.**
 - **12.3.2.1:** Inspection of firestop systems of the types tested in accordance with ASTM E 814, Standard Test Method for Fire Tests of Through-Penetration Fire Stops, or ANSI/UL 1479, Standard for Fire Tests of Through-Penetration Firestops, shall be conducted in accordance with ASTM E 2174, Standard Practice for On-Site Inspection of Installed Fire Stops.
 - **12.3.2.2:** Inspection of fire-resistive joint systems of the types tested in accordance with ASTM E 1966, Standard Test Method for Fire-Resistive Joint Systems, or ANSI/UL 2079, Standard for Tests for Fire Resistance of Buildings Joint Systems, shall be conducted in accordance with ASTM E 2393, Standard Practice for On-Site Inspection of Installed Fire Resistive Joint Systems and Perimeter Fire Barriers.
 5. **Fire watch extended to 10 hours for fire sprinkler system preplanned impairments:**

- **NFPA 1 – Chapter 13.3.3.6.5.(3):** Recommendations have been submitted to management or the property owner or designated representative.
 - **13.3.3.6.5.(4):** Where a required fire protection system is out of service for more than 10 hours in a 24-hour period, the impairment coordinator shall arrange for one of the following:
 - (a) Evacuation of the building or portion of the building affected by the system out of service
 - (b) An approved fire watch
 - (c) Establishment of a temporary water supply
 - (d) Establishment and implementation of an approved program to eliminate potential ignition sources and limit the amount of fuel available to the fire
- 6. No smoking in any tent:**
- **NFPA 1, Chapter 25.2.4.2.1:** Smoking shall not be permitted in any tent, unless approved by the authority having jurisdiction.
 - **25.2.4.2.2:** In rooms or areas where smoking is prohibited, plainly visible signs shall be posted that read as follows: NO SMOKING.
- 7. Pressure relief valve required on new fire sprinkler system installations:**
- **NFPA 13, Chapter 7.1.2.1:** Unless the requirements of **Section 7.1.2.2** are met, a wet pipe system shall be provided with a listed relief valve not less than 1/2 in. (12 mm) in size and set to operate at 175 psi (12.1 bar) or 10 psi (0.7 bar) in excess of the maximum system pressure, whichever is greater.
- 8. Carbon Monoxide Alarms and Detectors in new Resident facilities:**
- **NFPA 101, Chapter 28 28.3.4.6.1:** Carbon monoxide alarms or carbon monoxide detectors in accordance with **Section 9.8** and **28.3.4.6** shall be provided in new hotels and dormitories where either of the following conditions exists:
 - (1) Guest rooms or guest suites with communicating attached garages, unless otherwise exempted by **Section 28.3.4.6.3**
 - (2) Guest rooms or guest suites containing a permanently installed fuel-burning appliance
 - **28.3.4.6.2:** Where required by **Section 28.3.4.6.1**, carbon monoxide alarms or carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed in the following locations:
 - (1) Outside of each separate guest room or guest suite sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the sleeping rooms
 - (2) On every occupiable level of a guest room and guest suite
 - **28.3.4.6.3:** Carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detectors as specified in **Section 28.3.4.6.1(1)** shall not be required in the following locations:
 - (1) In garages
 - (2) Within guest rooms or guest suites with communicating attached garages that are open parking structures as defined by the building code
 - (3) Within guest rooms or guest suites with communicating attached garages that are mechanically ventilated in accordance with the mechanical code
 - **28.3.4.6.4:** Carbon monoxide alarms or carbon monoxide detectors shall be provided in areas other than guest rooms and guest suites in accordance with **Section 9.8**, as modified by **28.3.4.6.5**.
 - **28.3.4.6.5:** Carbon monoxide alarms or carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions in the locations specified as follows:
 - (1) On the ceilings of rooms containing permanently installed fuel-burning appliances
 - (2) Centrally located within occupiable spaces served by the first supply air register from a permanently installed, fuel-burning HVAC system
 - (3) Centrally located within occupiable spaces adjacent to a communicating attached garage