ORDINANCE No. 113701

COUNCIL BILL No. 106302

AN ORDINANCE relating to the Seattle Building Code, amending and supplementing the 1985 Uniform Building Code as adopted by Ordinance 113700.

COMPTROLLER FILE No. 295998/295997

Introduced: AUG 17 1987	By: EXECUTIVE REQUEST
Referred: AUG 17 1987	To: Energy
Referred:	To:
Referred:	To:
Reported: OCT 12 1987	Second Reading: OCT 12 1987
Third Reading: OCT 12 1987	Signed: OCT 12 1987
Presented to Mayor: OCT 13 1987	Approved: OCT 20 1987
Returned to City Clerk: OCT 20 1987	Published:
Vetoed by Mayor:	Veto Published:
Passed over Veto:	Veto Sustained:

Law Department

The City of Seattle--Legislativ

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

Honorable President:

Your Committee on

to which was referred the within Council Bill No.
report that we have considered the same and respectfully recomm

Committee Chair

Law Department

The City of Seattle--Legislative Department

Date Reported and Adopted

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

Honorable President:

Your Committee on _____

to which was referred the within Council Bill No. _____

report that we have considered the same and respectfully recommend that the same:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Norman B. Rice

Committee Chair

IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE

1. C.B. 106302

ORDINANCE 113701

AN ORDINANCE relating to the Seattle Building Code, amending and supplementing the 1985 Uniform Building Code as adopted by Ordinance 113700.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. That the 1985 Edition of the Uniform Building Code, adopted by Ordinance 113700 (Seattle Municipal Code Section 22.100.010), is amended by adding new chapters 1, 2 and 3, to read as follows:

ADMINISTRATIVE

Chapter 1

TITLE, SCOPE AND GENERAL

TITLE

Sec. 101. This subtitle shall be known as the 'Seattle Building Code' and may be so cited, and is referred to herein as "this building code" or "this code."

PURPOSE

Sec. 102. The purpose of this building code is to provide minimum standards to safeguard life or limb, health, property and public welfare by regulating and controlling the design, construction, quality of materials, occupancy, location and maintenance of all buildings and structures within the City and certain equipment specifically regulated herein.

The purpose of this building code is to provide for and promote the health, safety and welfare of the general public, and not to create or otherwise establish or designate any particular class or group of persons who will or should be especially protected or benefited by the terms of this building code.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

SCOPE OF THIS BUILDING CODE

Sec. 103. (a) Applicability. The provisions of this building code shall apply to the construction, alteration, moving, demolition, repair and occupancy of any building or structure within the City, except work located primarily in a public way, public utility towers and poles, mechanical equipment not specifically regulated in this building code, and hydraulic flood control structures.

Additions, alterations, repairs, and changes of occupancy or character of occupancy in all buildings and structures shall comply with the provisions for new buildings and structures, except as otherwise provided in Sections 104, 307 and 502 of this building code.

(b) Internal Consistency. Where in any specific case, different sections of this building code specify different materials, methods of construction or other requirements, the most restrictive shall govern. Where there is a conflict between a general requirement and a specific requirement, the specific requirement shall be applicable.

Wherever in this building code reference is made to the Appendix, the provisions in the Appendix shall not apply unless specifically adopted.

APPLICATION TO EXISTING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Sec. 104. (a) Occupancy. Buildings in existence at the time of the passage of this building code which were legally constructed and occupied in accordance with the provisions of a prior code may have their existing occupancy continued, provided such occupancy is not hazardous. Any change in the occupancy or character of occupancy of any existing building, structure or portion thereof shall comply with the provisions of this section, Section 307 and Section 502. In order to legalize an existing occupancy for the record, it is required that the building comply with the fire and life safety requirements of this building code or the effective code at the time the building was constructed. If the existing occupancy or character of occupancy is other than that for which the building was constructed, the building shall comply with this building code or the effective code at the time the existing occupancy was established.

(b) Compliance with Retroactive Ordinances. Alterations and repairs to existing buildings which are being made in response to a notice or order requiring compliance with the Housing (Housing and Building Maintenance) Code, Subtitle II, Title 22 of the Seattle Municipal Code, Fire Code or other ordinances applicable to existing buildings, shall be permitted to be made in accordance with the standards contained in those ordinances, rather than the standards for new buildings contained in this building code. Where standards are not specified in those ordinances, such alterations or repairs must conform to the requirements of this section of the building code.

Those assembly occupancies with an occupant load of less than 100 that existed prior to the adoption of the 1979 Seattle Building Code are not required to comply with Sections 3317(d), 3318(a) and 3319(j) of this building code where no change is made to the exiting. Compliance is required when exitways are modified.

(c) Standards for Additions, Alterations, Repairs and Changes of Occupancy. 1. General. Additions, alterations or repairs may be made to any building or structure without requiring the existing building or structure to comply with all the requirements of this code, provided the addition, alteration or repair conforms to that required for a new building or structure. See also applicable provisions of the Seattle Energy Code.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

In cases where total compliance with all the requirements of this building code is physically impossible and/or impracticable, the applicant may arrange a pre-design conference with the design team and the Building Official to identify design solutions which will provide equivalent protection. The Building Official may waive specific requirements in this building code which he/she has determined to be impracticable.

2. Non-structural Alterations or Repairs. Alterations or repairs which are non-structural and do not affect any member or part of the building or structure having required fire-resistance may be made with the same materials of which the building or structure is constructed, provided that no change shall be permitted which increases its hazard.

3. Change of Occupancy. Where there is a change of occupancy, all of the requirements of the chapter for the specific occupancy shall be satisfied.

In addition to the requirements of Chapter 12, upon conversion of an existing building to residential occupancy, the elements of the dwelling unit envelope which are altered shall comply with the sound transmission control requirements of Chapter 35.

4. Maintenance of Structural Stability. When approved by the Building Official, minor structural alterations or repairs necessary to maintain the structural stability of the building may be made with the same material of which the building or structure is constructed.

5. Additions. All work performed on any addition shall comply with the requirements of this building code for a new building or structure, provided that the existing building or structure shall not be required to comply with all the requirements of this building code. Any building plus new additions shall not exceed the height, number of stories and area specified for new buildings.

EXCEPTION: An addition to an existing nonconforming building if an area separation wall is provided and the existing building is not made more nonconforming.

6. Substantial alterations or repairs.

A. Definition. For the purpose of this section, substantial alterations or repairs may mean any one of the following and as determined by the building official:

(i) Extensive structural repair.

(ii) Remodeling to substantially extend the useful physical and/or economic life of the building or significant portion of the building, such as a complete floor except for typical office tenant remodeling.

(iii) A change in occupancy that is more hazardous than the existing occupancy, based on life and fire risk. See Table 5-E.

(iv) Reoccupancy of a building that has been substantially vacant for more than 12 months. A change of tenant does not necessarily constitute a change of occupancy.

B. Fire and Life Safety Regulations. The building or structure shall be required to conform only with the requirements of Section 1807 (when applicable) and Chapters 16, 33, 38, 42 and 43 for new buildings or structures.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

C. Seismic Regulations. The provisions of Section 2312, Earthquake Regulations, shall apply to all buildings or structures to which additions, alterations or repairs are made, except as follows:

(i) Where alterations or repairs are made to buildings constructed prior to July 26, 1967, such buildings need comply only with earthquake-resistive requirements as specified in Section 2312 (g), except that in lieu of the requirements set forth in Section 2312(j)2C, the building official may accept an opinion submitted by a licensed structural engineer that the existing floors, walls, roof and other resisting elements, when interconnected to provide sufficient transfer of stresses, are able to withstand lateral seismic forces at least equal to those experienced in the seismic disturbance in Seattle on April 13, 1949.

(ii) The building official may waive requirements of Section 2312(g) when it can be demonstrated to his/her satisfaction that there is sufficient strength and safety in the existing construction to resist the lateral forces at least equal to those experienced in the seismic disturbance in Seattle on April 13, 1949, provided the requirements of Section 2312(j)2 are met.

(iii) The building official may further require, as he/she deems necessary, a comprehensive report by a licensed structural engineer of an investigation and structural analysis of the building for the purpose of determining conformance of the building to the structural requirements of this building code. This requirement shall also apply to Section 203 as conditions may require.

D. Other Structural Work. All other structural work shall comply with the requirements of Chapters 23 through 32.

7. Damaged Buildings. When a building is damaged, by fire or other means, in excess of 60 percent of its value, as determined by the assessed value per King County records or an appraised value made by a recogized appraisal agency approved by the building official, the entire building, when repaired, shall conform to the requirements of this building code.

(d) Maintenance. 1. General. All buildings or structures, both existing and new, and all parts thereof shall be maintained in a safe and sanitary condition. All devices or safeguards which are required by this building code in a building or structure when erected, altered, or repaired shall be maintained in good working order. The owner or his/her designated agent shall be responsible for such maintenance of buildings and structures.

The means of exit, fire escapes, sprinkler systems, standpipes, occupancy or area separations, fire doors, construction for segregating dangerous uses and all other parts of the building or equipment thereof which are intended to assist in the extinguishing of fire, or to prevent the origin or spread of fire or to safeguard life or property from fire, shall be maintained in a usable and safe condition. It shall be unlawful to fail to so maintain these parts of the building or equipment or to fail to immediately comply with ary lawful notice or order of the fire chief or the building official.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. The building official may modify the requirements of this subsection where all or a portion of a building is unoccupied, closed off and reasonably secure from unlawful entry.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

2. Occupants of Group R, Division 1 apartments, and Group R, Division 3 single family dwellings shall be responsible for the maintenance of smoke detectors required by Section 1210. Owners of such property shall be required to provide written notice quarterly to tenants, stating this responsibility.

2. Unsafe Building Appendages. Parapet walls, cornices, spires, towers, tanks, statuary and other appendages or structural members which are supported by, attached to, or a part of a building and which are in a deteriorated condition or are otherwise unable to sustain the design loads which are specified in this building code, are hereby designated as unsafe building appendages. All such unsafe building appendages are public nuisances and shall be abated in accordance with Section 203 of this building code.

3. Central Waterfront Piers. All piers, both existing and new, and all portions thereof shall be maintained in a safe condition capable of supporting the design loads as specified in this building code. The building official shall establish a procedure to require the creation of appropriate maintenance and inspection programs for all piers located within the Central Waterfront Fire District. See also Chapter 56.

(e) Moved Buildings. Buildings or structures moved into the city shall comply with the provisions of this building code for new buildings or structures. Buildings or structures moved within the city shall comply with standards adopted by the building official. See Chapter 16 for requirements in fire districts. No building shall be moved into or within the city unless prior to moving, said building has been inspected for compliance with this building code by the building official and the permittee has agreed to correct all deficiencies found and has been issued a building permit for the work. A bond or cash deposit in an amount sufficient to complete the work shall be posted prior to issuance of a permit. See Section 302 for information required on plans. Any moved building that is not in complete compliance with this building code within one year from the date of permit issuance and is found to be a public nuisance may be abated.

(f) Historic Buildings and Structures. The building official may modify the specific requirements of this building code as it applies to buildings and structures designated as landmarks of historical or cultural importance and require in lieu thereof alternate requirements which in his/her opinion will result in a reasonable degree of safety to the public and the occupants of those buildings.

An historic building or structure is one which has been designated for preservation by City Council or the State of Washington, has been listed, or has been determined eligible to be listed, on the National Register of Historic Places, has been officially nominated for such status, or is a structure contributing to the character of a designated landmark or historic district.

ALTERNATE MATERIALS, METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION AND DESIGN

Sec. 105. The provisions of this code are not intended to prevent the use of any material or method of construction not specifically prescribed by this code, provided any alternate has been approved and its use authorized by the building official.

The building official may approve any such alternate, provided he/she finds that the proposed design is satisfactory and complies with the provisions of this code and that the material, method or work offered is,

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

for the purpose intended, at least the equivalent of that prescribed in this code in suitability, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability, safety and sanitation.

The building official may require that sufficient evidence or proof be submitted to substantiate any claims that may be made regarding the use of alternate materials or method of construction. The details of any action granting approval of an alternate shall be recorded and entered in the files of the building official.

MODIFICATIONS

Sec. 106. Whenever there are practical difficulties involved in carrying out the provisions of this code, the building official may grant modifications for individual cases, provided he/she shall first find that a special individual reason makes the strict letter of this code impractical and that the modification is in conformity with the intent and purpose of this code and that such modification does not lessen any fire protection requirements or any degree of structural integrity. The details of any action granting modifications shall be recorded and entered in the files of the building official.

TESTS

Sec. 107. Whenever there is insufficient evidence of compliance with any of the provisions of this code or evidence that any material or construction does not conform to the requirements of this code, the building official may require tests as proof of compliance to be made at no expense to the City.

Test methods shall be specified by this code or by other recognized test standards. If there are no recognized and accepted test methods for the proposed alternate, the building official shall determine the test procedures.

All tests shall be made by an approved agency. Reports of such tests shall be retained by the building official.

DEMOLITIONS

Sec. 108. The demolition of any building or structure shall conform to the following provisions:

1. All asbestos material shall be removed prior to demolition, in accordance with regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Agency.

2. All utilities shall be disconnected prior to demolition or during the demolition process in accordance with requirements of the governing utility including, but not limited to, the Seattle Engineering Department, Water Department, Fire Department, City Light, Washington Natural Gas Company, and Pacific Northwest Bell.

3. Removal of combustible waste and welding and cutting shall be performed in accordance with the Fire Code.

4. During demolition, streets and sidewalks shall be left clean after each day's operation.

5. Provision shall be made to stabilize ground conditions to eliminate dust and erosion.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

6. All concrete or masonry floors, foundations, footings, basement walls and retaining walls not to be reused shall be removed to 18 inches below final grade. All concrete floors left in place shall be broken so as to allow water to drain through unless the floors are to be used.

7. If the demolition results in a change of drainage patterns, provision shall be made to assure that the flow of all water courses, including streams, ditches, drains, combined sewers, and runoff, intercepted during the progress of the work, are returned to the condition present before the demolition or as specified on the permit.

8. The site shall be left level and free of debris upon completion of the demolition, and all holes shall be filled with material, no larger than 12 inches in diameter or protected with secure fences. Leaving the site level means:

   (i) The grade conforms to that existing on all sides;

   (ii) Surface water will drain off;

   (iii) Surface is smooth; and

   (iv) Broken sections of the foundation or other material are not exposed.

9. The site shall be seeded upon completion of the demolition if it is to be left vacant for more than six months.

10. The building official may require a structural engineer's analysis of proposed demolitions or any portions of a structure remaining after demolition.

11. When demolition occurs, all underground tanks on the site shall either be removed or filled, as required in Section 79.114 of the Fire Code.

Chapter 2

ORGANIZATION AND ENFORCEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION AND LAND USE - JURISDICTION

Sec. 201. The "Department of Construction and Land Use" shall be the code enforcement agency in the City of Seattle for this building code. The Department shall be under the administrative and operational control of the Director of the Department of Construction and Land Use who shall be the building official.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BUILDING OFFICIAL

Sec. 202. (a) General. The building official is authorized and directed to enforce this building code, except where authority as elsewhere provided in this building code is specifically vested in the Director of Public Health, the fire chief or the Director of Engineering. Compliance with the requirements of this building code shall be the obligation of the owner of the building, structure, or premises, the duly authorized agent of the owner, or other person responsible for the condition or work, and not of the city or any of its officers or employees.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(b) Deputies. The building official may appoint such officers, inspectors and assistants and other employees as shall be authorized from time to time. The building official may deputize such employees as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Department of Construction and Land Use.

(c) Right of Entry. The building official may, with the consent of the owner or occupier of a building or premises, or pursuant to a lawfully issued warrant, enter at reasonable times any building or premises subject to such consent or warrant, to perform the duties imposed by this building code.

(d) Stop Orders. Whenever any building work is being done contrary to the provisions of this building code, or in the event of dangerous or unsafe conditions related to construction or demolition, the building official may order the affected work stopped by a notice describing the violation in writing, posted on the premises or served on the person responsible for the condition or work. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in or to cause any further work to be done until authorization from the building official is received.

(e) Occupancy Violations. Whenever any building or structure is being occupied contrary to the provisions of this building code, the building official may order such occupancy discontinued and the building or structure, or portion thereof, vacated by notice, posted on the premises or served on any person causing such occupancy to be continued.

Any person occupying the building or structure shall discontinue the occupancy within 10 days after receipt of such notice or shall make the building or structure, or portion thereof, comply with the requirements of this building code; provided, however, that in the event of an unsafe building, Section 203 shall apply. It shall be unlawful for any person to fail to comply with an order or notice issued by the building official.

(f) Liability. Nothing contained in this building code is intended to be nor shall be construed to create or form the basis for any liability on the part of the city, or its officers, employees or agents, for any injury or damage resulting from the failure of a building to conform to the provisions of this building code, or by reason or in consequence of any inspection, notice, order, certificate, permission or approval authorized or issued or done in connection with the implementation or enforcement of this building code, or by reason of any action or inaction on the part of the city related in any manner to the enforcement of this building code by its officers, employees or agents.

The building official or any employee charged with the enforcement of this building code, acting in good faith and without malice for the city in the discharge of his/her duties, shall not thereby render himself/herself liable personally and he/she is hereby relieved from all personal liability for any damage that may accrue to persons or property as a result of any act required or by reason of any act or omission in the discharge of his/her duties. Any suit brought against the building official or employee, because of such act or omission performed by him/her in the enforcement of any provisions of this building code, shall be defended by the city.

(g) Duties of the Fire Chief. The duties of the fire chief shall be as defined in the Fire Code.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(h) Reports and Records. The building official shall keep an account of all fees and other monies collected and received under this building code, the names of the persons upon whose account the same were paid, the date and amount thereof, together with the location of the building or premises to which they relate.

(i) Responsibilities. 1. Project Architect or Structural Engineer of Record. It is the responsibility of the Project Architect or Structural Engineer of Record to ensure that the information on the contract documents submitted for a building permit is complete and to the best of his/her knowledge conforms with the requirements of this building code and other pertinent laws and ordinances.

2. Structural Engineer of Record. It is the responsibility of the Structural Engineer of Record to:

A. Design the primary structure;

B. Specify design loads, configurations, controlling dimensions, deflection limits and/or other criteria necessary for the design of secondary structural components and sub-systems and the selection of structurally qualified products;

C. Determine the adequacy and conformance of the application of the structurally qualified products with the design intent of the city approved contract documents;

D. Review for compatibility with the design intent of the city approved contract documents the shop drawings for the primary structural parts and design and shop drawings for secondary structural parts for the following structural elements:

Wood trusses	Glu-lam beams
Steel joists	Structural steel
Steel decking	Prefabricated stair systems
Precast concrete piles	Post-tensioned floor systems
Curtain wall systems	Precast prestress planks
Major skylight frames	Precast concrete/masonry wall panels

The building official may approve additions to, or deletions from this list.

E. When required by the building official or structural engineer of record, review the compatibility with the design intent of the city approved contract documents the design and shop drawings for mechanical and electrical life safety equipment anchorage required by Section 1807(k), including generators, pressurization fans, fire pumps and elevator drive and suspension systems.

If there is no Structural Engineer of Record on the project, the Project Architect shall assume these responsibilities.

For the purpose of this section primary structure and secondary structural parts shall be defined as follows:

A. Primary Structure consists of the foundation(s), structural floor(s), roof and walls, bracing members, columns, all other structural components and all connections within and between these elements, which, acting together, provide a complete stable structural framework.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

B. Secondary Structural Part (Component or Subsystem) is structurally significant portion of the building that is supported by the primary structure, but which does not contribute to the strength or stability of the primary structure. Such a part must have internal structural integrity to perform its function and must have its interactions with, and its attachments to the primary structure analyzed and designed to assure its proper integration within the total structure.

3. Contractor. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to perform all the work in conformance with the City approved contract documents.

4. Plans Examiner. It is the responsibility of the plans examiner to verify that the description of the work in an application for permit and permit plans is substantially complete, and to require corrections where to the best of his/her knowledge the plans do not conform to this building code or other pertinent laws and ordinances.

5. Field Inspector. It is the responsibility of the field inspector to make called inspections to verify that the work in progress conforms with the approved plans and to require corrections where to the best of his/her knowledge the work either does not conform to the plans or where the work is in violation of this building code or other pertinent laws and ordinances.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES - EMERGENCY ORDERS

Sec. 203. (a) Unsafe Buildings. 1. Definition. For the purpose of this section, unsafe buildings shall be defined to include all buildings or structures, whether erected before or after the effective date of this building code, which are structurally unsafe or not provided with adequate egress, or which constitute a fire hazard, or are otherwise dangerous to human life, or which in relation to existing occupancy constitute a hazard to safety, health or public welfare by reason of inadequate maintenance, dilapidation, obsolescense, damage by fire or other causes or abandonment as specified in this building code or any other effective ordinance.

(b). Emergency Orders. Whenever the building official finds that any unsafe building or structure, or portion thereof, is in such a dangerous and unsafe condition as to constitute an imminent hazard to the extent that persons in or around such building or structure are in serious jeopardy of life or limb, he/she may issue an emergency order directing that said building or structure, or portion thereof, be restored to a condition of stability and safety. The order shall specify the time for compliance. The order may also require that such building or structure, or portion thereof, be vacated within a reasonable time, to be specified in the order. In the case of extreme danger and imminent hazard to the extent that persons in or around such building or structure are placed in immediate and serious jeopardy of life and limb, the building official is authorized to abate summarily by such means and with such assistance as may be available to him and the cost of abatement shall be collected from the owner or other person responsible in the manner provided by law. No person shall occupy such building or structure, or portion thereof, from and after the date on which the same is required to be vacated until said building or structure, or portion thereof, is restored to a condition of stability and safety as required by the order and this building code. It shall be unlawful for any person to fail to comply with an emergency order issued by the building official.

APPEALS

Sec. 204. Appeals from decisions or actions pertaining to the administration and enforcement of this code shall be addressed to the building official. The appellant may request a review by three or more members of the Building Code Advisory Board, convened by the Chairperson of the Board. The results of this appeal shall be advisory only.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

205. (a) Violations. It shall be a violation of this code for any person, firm or corporation to erect, construct, enlarge, repair, move, improve, remove, convert or demolish, equip, occupy, inspect or maintain any building or structure in the city, contrary to or in violation of any of the provisions of this building code.

It shall be a violation of this code for any person, firm or corporation to aid, abet, counsel, encourage, hire, commend, induce or otherwise procure another to violate or fail to comply with this code.

It shall be a violation of this code for any person, firm or corporation to use any material or to install any device, appliance or equipment which does not comply with applicable standards of this code or which has not been approved by the building official.

(b) Civil Penalty. Any person, firm or corporation failing to comply with the provisions of this building code shall be subject to a cumulative penalty in an amount not to exceed $500 per day for each violation from the date compliance is required by the building official until compliance is achieved.

(c) Criminal Penalties. 1. Anyone violating or failing to comply with any order issued by the building official pursuant to this code shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 360 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day's violation or failure to comply shall constitute a separate offense.

2. Anyone violating or failing to comply with any of the provisions of this building code and who within the past five years has had a judgement against them pursuant to Sec. 205(b), shall upon conviction thereof be fined in a sum not to exceed $500 or by imprisonment for not more than 180 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day's violation or failure to comply shall constitute a separate offense.

(d) Additional Relief. The building official may seek legal or equitable relief to enjoin any acts or practices and abate any condition which constitutes a violation of this building code when civil or criminal penalties are inadequate to effect compliance.

NOTICES

Sec. 206. It shall be unlawful for any person to remove, mutilate, destroy or conceal any lawful notice issued or posted by the building official pursuant to the provisions of this building code.

The building official may record a copy of any order or notice with the Department of Records and Elections of King County.

The building official may record with the Department of Records and Elections of King County a notification that a permit has expired without a final inspection after reasonable efforts have been made to provide a final inspection.

RULES OF THE BUILDING OFFICIAL

Sec. 207. (a) Authority. The Building Official is authorized to promulgate, adopt and issue the following rules:

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

1. "Building Construction Standards" to promulgate standards which are acceptable as a method or as an alternative design for meeting code required performance criteria, to recognize new technical data affecting code requirements and to eliminate conflicts among code requirements.

2. "Code Interpretations" to interpret and clarify conditions or language expressed in this building code.

3. "Product Approvals" to approve a specific building construction material or product, or a particular component fabricator which has been found acceptable as meeting required performance criteria. See Section 306.

4. Any other rule necessary for the administration of the purpose and intent of this code.

(b) Procedure for Adoption of Rules. The building official shall promulgate, adopt and issue rules according to the procedures as specified in Chapter 3.02 of the Administrative Code, Seattle Municipal Code.

BUILDING CODE ADVISORY BOARD

Sec. 208. There is hereby created a "Building Code Advisory Board" to consist of 11 voting members, appointed by the Mayor and subject to confirmation by the City Council. The composition of the Board shall be as follows:

One representative from each of the following 8 organizations:

American Institute of Architects, Seattle Chapter;
American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Washington Chapter;
Apartment Operator's Association of Seattle;
Associated General Contractors of America, Seattle Chapter;
Building Owners and Managers Association of Seattle;
Seattle Chamber of Commerce;
Seattle Master Builders Association; and
Structural Engineers Association of Washington

The Mayor shall appoint representatives from lists of at least three nominees submitted by each organization.

The balance of the Board shall be composed of 2 members from the general public and one labor representative.

The fire chief, or a representative designated in writing, shall be an ex officio, non-voting member of the Board.

Terms on the Board shall be three years dating from the day of expiration of the preceeding term; provided, a member whose term has expired shall continue to serve until a successor is appointed and qualified. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as original appointments. A member may be removed by the Mayor, subject to a vote of a majority of members of the City Council. No member shall receive any compensation for service on the Board.

The Board shall organize, elect a chairman and any other officers, and adopt rules of procedure. The Board shall meet on call either by the building official or the Board chairperson, subject to timely notice.

The Board shall act in an advisory capacity. The Board may examine proposed administrative rulings and amendments relating to the building code and make recommendations to the building official and to the City Council for changes in the building code.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Chapter 3

PERMITS AND INSPECTIONS

BUILDING PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Sec. 301. (a) Permits Required. It shall be unlawful to erect, construct, enlarge, alter, repair, move, improve, remove, change the occupancy of, or demolish any building or structure in the city, or allow the same to be done, without first obtaining a building permit for each such building or structure from the building official. All work shall comply with this building code, even where no permit is required.

(b) Exempted Work. A building permit shall not be required for the following:

1. In other than the Downtown Fire District, minor repairs or alterations which, as determined by the building official, cost the owner $2,500 or less in any 6-month period, provided that no structural changes are made and egress, light, air and ventilation are not reduced.

2. Miscellaneous minor work including the following: patio and concrete slabs on grade, painting a building, repointing a chimney unless structural changes are made, installing kitchen cabinets, paneling or other surface finishes over existing wall and ceiling systems applied in accordance with Chapter 42 and insulating existing buildings where no structural changes are made.

3. A single one-story detached accessory building used as greenhouse, tool or storage shed, playhouse, tree house or similar use, provided the projected roof area does not exceed 120 square feet and it is not placed on a concrete foundation other than a slab on grade.

4. Fences not over 6 feet high.

5. Cases, counters and partitions not over 5 feet 9 inches high.

6. Retaining walls and rockeries which are not over 4 feet in height measured from the bottom of the footing to the top of the wall, provided:

   A. There is no surcharge or impoundment of Class I, II or III-A liquids.

   B. Construction is not in an environmentally sensitive area, nor supports soils in environmentally sensitive areas as designated by Chapter 25.05 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

   C. Possible failure would likely cause no damage to adjoining property or structures.

7. Platforms, walks and driveways not more than 18 inches above grade and not over any basement or story below.

8. Temporary motion picture, television and theater stage sets and scenery.

9. Window awnings supported by an exterior wall of Group R, Division 3, and Group M Occupancies when projecting not more than 54 inches.

10. Prefabricated swimming pools accessory to a Group R, Division 3 occupancy in which the pool walls are entirely above the adjacent grade and if the capacity does not exceed 5000 gallons.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

11. Replacement of roofing materials and siding. This shall not include structural changes, replacement of sheathing or alterations to doors and windows.

12. School, park or private playground equipment.

Unless otherwise exempted by this or other pertinent codes, separate master use, plumbing, electrical and mechanical permits shall be required for the above exempted items.

Exemption from the permit requirements of this building code shall not be deemed to grant authorization for any work to be done in any manner in violation of the provisions of this building code or any other laws or ordinances of the City.

APPLICATION FOR PERM'

Sec. 302 (a) Application. To obtain a permit, the applicant shall first file an application in writing on a form furnished by the Department of Construction and Land Use for that purpose. Every such application shall:

1. Identify and describe the work to be covered by the permit for which application is made.

2. Describe the land on which the proposed work is to be done by legal description, property address or similar description that will readily identify and definitely locate the proposed building or work.

3. Provide contractor's state license number (required if permit is to be issued to the contractor).

4. Be accompanied by plans, and other data as required in Subsections (b) and (c) of this section.

5. State the valuation of any new building or structure or any addition, remodeling or alteration to an existing building including cost breakdown between additions and alterations.

6. Be signed by the owner of the property or building, or his/her authorized agent who may be required to submit evidence to indicate such authority.

7. Give such other data and information as may be required by the building official, including, but not limited to, master use and shoreline permits and building identification plans.

8. Indicate the name of the owner and contractor and the name, address and phone number of a contact person.

(b) Plans and Specifications. 1. General. Plans, engineering calculations, diagrams and other data shall be submitted in two or more sets with each application for a permit.

EXCEPTION: The building official may waive the submission of plans, calculations, etc., if he/she finds that the nature of the work applied for is such that reviewing of plans is not necessary to obtain compliance with this building code.

2. Preparation by Licensed Professionals. Plans, computations and specifications for all work shall be prepared and designed by or under the direct supervision of an architect or structural engineer licensed to prac-

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

tice his/her profession under the laws of the State of Washington. Plans and specifications for work not involving structural design shall be prepared by a professional engineer or architect qualified in the proposed work. Each sheet of plans shall bear the seal and the signature of the licensee.

EXCEPTION: WHEN AUTHORIZED BY THE BUILDING OFFICIAL, plans and specifications need not be prepared by an engineer or architect licensed by the State of Washington for the following:

1. One- and two-family dwellings.

2. New buildings or structures, and additions, alterations or repairs, of conventional, light frame construction, having a total valuation of less than $25,000.

3. Nonstructural alterations and repairs having a total valuation of less than $25,000, excluding electrical and mechanical systems, fixtures, equipment, interior finish and millwork.

4. The building official may accept the design of a licensed professional engineer for assembly line products or designed specialty structural products.

3. Clarity of plans. Plans shall be drawn to a clearly indicated and commonly accepted scale upon substantial paper such as blueprint quality or standard drafting paper. Tissue paper, posterboard or cardboard will not be accepted. The plans shall be of microfilm quality and limited to a minimum size of 18 inches by 18 inches and a maximum size of 41 inches by 54 inches.

EXCEPTION: The plans for metal plate connected wood trusses may be no less than 8½ inches by 11 inches for single family structures and no less than 11 inches by 17 inches for all other structures.

(c) Information Required on Plans. 1. General. Plans shall include the following, as applicable:

A. A plot plan showing the width of streets, alleys, yards and courts.

B. The location (and/or location within a building), floor area, story, height, type of construction and occupancy classification as defined by the building code and use as defined by the Zoning or Land Use Codes of the proposed building and of every existing building on the property.

C. Where there are more than two buildings located on a property, a building identification plan identifying the location of each building on the property and identifying each building by a numbering system unrelated to address. Such plan shall not be required where a plan for the site is already on file and no new buildings are being added to the site.

D. Types of heating and air conditioning systems.

E. Architectural plans, including floor plans, elevations and door and finish schedules showing location of all doors, windows, mechanical equipment, shafts, pipes, vents and ducts.

F. Structural plans, including foundation plan and framing plans.

G. Cross-sections and construction details for both architectural and structural plans including wall sections, foundation, floor and roof details, connections of structural members and types of construction material.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

H. Topographic plans, including original and final contours, location of all buildings and structures on and, when required by the Building Official, adjacent to the site, and cubic yards of cut and fill.

A survey of the property prepared by a land surveyor licensed by the State of Washington shall be required for all new construction, and for additions or accessory buildings where the building official has reason to believe that there may be an intrusion into required open areas or over the property line.

I. Where any building or structure is to be erected or constructed on property abutting an unimproved or partially improved street or alley, such plans shall also include a profile showing the established or proposed grade of such street or alley, based upon information obtained from the Director of Engineering relating to the proposed finished elevations of the property and improvements thereon. They shall further indicate the proposed location of such building or structure on such property, which location shall be such that vehicular access to such property will be provided by a driveway having a slope of not more than 20 percent relative to the established or proposed grade. The driveway shall be shown from the established or proposed grade of the street at the property line. A driveway from any improved street or alley shall also have a slope of not more than 20 percent.

2. **Information on First Sheet.** The first or general note sheet of each set of plans shall specify the following, as applicable:

A. The building and street address of the work.

B. The name and address of the owner and person who prepared the plans.

C. Legal description of the property.

D. Type of occupancy of all parts of the building as defined in this building code including notation of fixed fire protection devices or systems.

E. Zoning classification of the property and existing and proposed uses of the structure as defined in the Zoning or Land Use Codes.

F. Indication of location within a fire district as defined in this building code, if applicable.

G. Type of construction as defined in this building code.

H. Number of stories and basements as defined in this building code.

I. Variances, conditional uses, special exceptions, including file numbers, approval and approval extension dates.

J. Where applicable, a description of the design selected and approved at a Section 1807 highrise building pre-design conference, a Section 1715 atrium pre-design conference, a Section 2312 seismic design pre-design conference or a similar conference on a building subject to Fire Code Article 93.

3. **Structural Notes.** Plans submitted for buildings with an occupant load of 50 or more, buildings of more than two stories, buildings of more than 4500 square feet total floor area or buildings or other structures that are determined by the building official to embody hazards or complex structural concepts shall include applicable information as to but not limited to the following:

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

A. Design loads: Snow load, live loads and live load reductions, lateral loads, see Sec. 2312(m);

B. Foundations: Foundation investigations, allowable bearing pressure for spread footings, allowable load capacity of piles, pile driving formulas, lateral earth pressure;

C. Soil fill and back fill: Type, compaction and drainage;

D. Masonry: Type and strength of units, strength or proportions of mortar and grout, type and strength of reinforcement;

E. Wood: Species or species groups, and grades of sawn lumber, glued-laminated lumber, plywood and assemblies, type and capacity of fasteners;

F. Concrete: Design strengths, mix designs, type and strength of reinforcing steel, welding of reinforcing steel, restrictions, if any;

G. Steel and aluminum: Specification types, grades and strengths, welding electrode types and strengths;

H. Assignment of responsibilities for inspection and testing during construction, and the degree of inspection and testing.

In lieu of detailed structural notes the building official may approve minor references on the plans to a specific section or part of this building code or other ordinances or laws.

Computations, stress diagrams, shop and fabrication drawings and other data sufficient to show the adequacy of the plans shall be submitted when required by the building official.

4. Fire-Resistive Notes. Plans for buildings more than two stories in height of other than Groups R, Division 3 and M Occupancies shall indicate how required structural and fire-resistive integrity will be maintained where a penetration will be made for electrical, mechanical, plumbing and communication conduits, pipes and similar systems.

When required for fire-resistive construction, the method of installation of wall and ceiling coverings and the protection of structural parts shall be specified on the plans unless the listing documenting the rating specifies a method no more restrictive than the minimum standards of Chapter 47.

PERMITS ISSUANCE

Sec. 303. (a) Issuance. 1. General. The application, plans and specifications and other data filed by an applicant for permit shall be reviewed by the building official. Such plans may be reviewed by other departments of the city to check compliance with the laws and ordinances under their jurisdiction. If the building official finds that the work as described in an application for permit and the plans, specifications and other data filed therewith substantially conforms to the requirements of this building code and other pertinent laws and ordinances and that the fees specified in the Permit Fee Ordinance have been paid, he/she shall issue a permit therefor to the applicant who becomes the permit holder or authorized agent.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. The building official may issue a permit for the construction of part of a building or structure before complete plans for the whole building or structure have been submitted or approved,

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

provided that the proposed project complies with the State Environmental Policy Act as adopted by the City (Chapter 25.05 Seattle Municipal Code) and as amended and the Land Use and Zoning Ordinances, as amended; and provided further that adequate information and plans have been filed and checked to assure compliance with all pertinent requirements of this and other pertinent codes. The holder of such a permit shall proceed at his/her own risk without the assurance that the permit for the entire building or structure will be granted.

2. After approval of a Master Use Permit as required by the Land Use Code, a permit for excavation may be issued.

A permit may be conditioned or denied to mitigate the risk of property damage or personal injury from unstable soil conditions. Mitigation measures shall be based upon specific evidence of instability and shall be related to the identified risk. Mitigation measures shall be reasonable and capable of being accomplished. To deny a permit, the building official must find that the work described in the permit would be likely to result in a significant risk of property damage or personal injury, and that reasonable mititgation measures are insufficient to reduce the risk to an acceptable level.

2. Compliance with Approved Plans and Permit. When the building official issues a permit, he/she shall endorse the permit in writing and endorse in writing or stamp the plans APPROVED. Such approved plans and permit shall not be changed, modified or altered without authorization from the building official, and all work shall be done in accordance with the approved plans and permit except as the building official may require during field inspection to correct errors or omissions.

3. Amendments to the Permit. When substitutions or changes are made during construction, approval shall be secured prior to execution, however, the building inspector may approve minor modifications to the plans for work not reducing the structural strength or fire and life safety of the structure. The building inspector shall determine if it is necessary to revise the approved plans. Substitutions or changes made during construction subject to special inspection required by Section 306(a) shall be approved by the building official. Substitutions, changes and clarifications shall be shown on two sets of plans which shall be submitted to and approved by the building official, accompanied by fees specified in the Permit Fee Ordinance prior to occupancy. These substitutions and changes shall conform to the requirements of this building code and other pertinent laws and ordinances.

4. Cancellation of permit application. If a permit is not issued after a period of sixty days from the date of approval for issuance or corrections are not received after a period of sixty days from the date of notification of required corrections, the building official may initiate cancellation procedures. Prior to cancellation the building official shall notify the applicant in writing that the permit application will expire and shall be cancelled after another month. After notice has been sent to the applicant, the site may be inspected to verify that no work has taken place. The application shall be cancelled one month after notice has been sent to the applicant, and it and any accompanying plans and specifications destroyed and the portion of the fee paid forfeited. If a written request for a refund is received before the application expires, a refund may be made in accordance with the Permit Fee Ordinance. Upon written request of the applicant, the building official may extend the life of the permit application for a period not to exceed six months, with no further extensions possible; except that applications may be further extended by the building official where permit issuance is delayed by litigation, appeals or similar problems.

(b) Retention of Plans. One set of approved plans, which may be on microfilm, shall be retained by the building official. One set of approved plans shall be returned to the applicant and shall be kept at the site of the building or work at all times during which the work authorized thereby is in progress for use by the inspection personnel.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(c) Validity of Permit. The issuance or granting of a permit or approval of plans shall not be construed to be a permit for, or an approval of, any violation of any of the provisions of this building code or other pertinent laws and ordinances. No permit presuming to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of this building code shall be valid, except insofar as the work or use which it authorizes is lawful.

The issuance of a permit based upon plans shall not prevent the building official from thereafter requiring the correction of errors in said plans or from preventing building operations being carried on thereunder when in violation of this building code or of other pertinent laws and ordinances of the city.

The issuance of a building permit shall not prevent the building official from requiring correction of conditions found to be in violation of this building code or other pertinent laws and ordinances of the city, nor shall the period of time for which any such permit is issued be construed to extend or otherwise affect any period of time for compliance specified in any notice or order issued by the building official or other administrative authority requiring the correction of any such conditions.

(d) Expiration and Renewal. 1. Expiration. Permits and renewed permits shall expire one year from the date of issuance.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Initial permits for major construction projects that require more than one year to complete, according to a construction schedule submitted by the applicant, may be issued for a period that provides reasonable time to complete the work but in no case longer than three years.

2. Permits which expire in less than one year may be issued where the building official determines a shorter period is appropriate.

3. Where a permit is issued concurrent with or during the first 12 months of the life of a master use permit, the permit shall expire concurrent with the master use permit.

2. Renewal. Permits may be renewed and renewed permits may be further renewed by the building official provided the following conditions are met:

A. Application for renewal shall be made within the thirty-day period immediately preceding the date of expiration of the permit;

B. The work authorized by the permit has been started and is progressing at a rate approved by the building official. Progress justifying renewal of a permit, except as specified by Item C, shall include, but is not limited to, requesting of a required inspection, the arranging of financing, selection of contractors and subcontractors, securing other necessary permits and licenses, site preparation such as demolition, clearing and excavation, soils investigation and work done to overcome unusual construction difficulties; and

C. If an application for renewal is made either more than one year after the date of mandatory compliance with a new or revised edition of the building code or after the effective date of an amendment to applicable provisions of the Land Use or Zoning Codes, the permit shall not be renewed unless:

(i) The building official determines by plans examination that the permit complies, or is modified to comply, with the code or codes in effect on the date of application renewal; or

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(ii) The work authorized by the permit is substantially underway and progressing at a rate approved by the building official. Progress justifying renewal of the permit shall be evidenced by notification by the permit holder that a construction step is ready for an inspection required by Section 305(e) of this code.

Permits may also be renewed where commencement or completion of the work authorized by the permit is delayed by litigation, appeals, strikes or other causes related to the work authorized by the permit, beyond the permit holder's control.

3. Reestablishment. A new permit shall be required to complete work where a permit has expired and was not renewed.

EXCEPTION: A permit which has been expired for less than one year may be reestablished upon approval of the building official provided it complies with Items B and C of Subsection 2, above.

(e) Suspension or Revocation. The building official shall, by written order, suspend or revoke a permit issued under the provisions of this building code whenever the permit is issued in error or on the basis of incorrect information supplied, or in violation of any ordinance or regulation or any provisions of this building code.

FEES

Sec. 304. A fee for each building permit and for other activities related to the enforcement of this code shall be paid as set forth in the Permit Fee Ordinance.

INSPECTIONS

Sec. 305. (a) General. All construction or work for which a permit is required shall be subject to inspection by the building official, and certain types of construction shall have continuous inspection by registered special inspectors as specified in Section 306.

A survey of the lot may be required by the building official to verify compliance of the structure with approved plans.

(b) Inspection Requests. It shall be the duty of the owner of the property or his/her authorized agent, or the person designated by the owner/agent to do the work authorized by a permit, to notify the building official that work requiring inspection as specified in this section and Section 306, is ready for inspection.

It shall be the duty of the person requesting any inspections required by this code to provide access to and means for proper inspection of such work. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to cause the work to be accessible and exposed for inspection purposes. Neither the building official nor the City shall be liable for expense entailed in the required removal or replacement of any material to allow inspection.

(c) Inspection Record. Work requiring a permit shall not be commenced until the permit holder or his/her agent has posted an inspection record in a conspicuous place on the premises and in a position which allows the building official to conveniently make the required entries thereon regarding inspection of the work. This record shall be maintained in such a position by the permit holder until final approval has been granted by the building official.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(d) Approvals Required. No work shall be done on any part of the building or structure beyond the point indicated in each successive inspection without first obtaining the written approval of the building official. Such written approval shall be given only after an inspection has been made of each successive step in the construction as indicated by each of the inspections required in Subsection (e).

There shall be a final inspection and approval of all buildings when completed and ready for occupancy.

(e) Required Inspections. No required reinforcing steel or structural framework of any part of any building or structure shall be covered or concealed in any manner whatsoever without first obtaining the approval of the building official.

EXCEPTION: Modular homes and commercial coaches identified by State of Washington stickers as specified in Section 308(c) and placed upon a permanent foundation approved and inspected by the building official.

The building official, upon notification by the permit holder, or his/her agent, of the property address and permit number, shall make the following inspections and shall either approve that portion of the construction as completed or shall notify the permit holder or his/her agent wherein the same fails to comply with the law.

1. FOUNDATION AND SITE INSPECTION: To be made after trenches are excavated and forms erected and when all materials for the foundation are delivered on the job. Where concrete from a central mixing plant (commonly termed "ready mix") is to be used, materials need not be on the job.

2. CONCRETE SLAB OR UNDER-FLOOR INSPECTION: To be made after all in-slab or under-floor building service equipment, conduit, piping accessories and other ancillary equipment items are in place but before any concrete is poured or floor sheathing installed, including the subfloor.

3. FRAME INSPECTION: To be made after the roof, all framing, fire-blocking and bracing are in place and all pipes, chimneys and vents are complete and the rough electrical, plumbing, and heating wires, pipes and ducts are approved.

4. INSULATION INSPECTION: To be made after all insulation and vapor barriers are in place but before any gypsum board or plaster is applied.

5. LATH AND/OR GYPSUM BOARD INSPECTION: To be made after lathing and/or gypsum board, interior and exterior, is in place, but before any plastering is applied or before gypsum board joints and fasteners are taped and finished.

6. FINAL INSPECTION: To be made after finish grading and the building is completed and before occupancy.

(f) Other Inspections. In addition to the called inspections specified above, the building official may make or require any other inspections of any construction work to ascertain compliance with the provisions of this code and other pertinent laws and ordinances which are enforced by the building official.

Where work, for which any permit or approval is required, is commenced or performed prior to making formal application and receiving the building official's permission to proceed, the building official may make a special investigation inspection before a permit may be issued for such work. Where a special investigation is made, a special investigation fee may be assessed in accordance with the Permit Fee Ordinance.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(g) Reinspections. The building official may require a reinspection when work for which inspection is called is not complete, corrections called for are not made, the permit card is not properly posted on the work site, the approved plans are not readily available to the inspector, for failure to provide access on the date for which inspection is requested, or when deviations from plans which require the approval of the building official have been made without proper approval.

For the purpose of determining compliance with Section 104(d) Maintenance, the building official or the fire chief may cause any structure to be reinspected.

The building official may assess a reinspection fee as set forth in the Permit Fee Ordinance for any action listed above for which reinspection may be required, whether or not a reinspection is actually performed. A reinspection fee shall not be assessed the first time the work subject to inspection is rejected for failure to comply with the requirements of this building code.

In instances where reinspection fees have been assessed, no additional inspection of the work shall be performed until the required fees have been paid.

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Sec 306. (a) Types of Special Inspections. In addition to inspections to be made as specified by Sec 305, the owner shall employ an approved and registered special inspector to conduct inspections during construction on the following types of work:

1. Concrete: During the mixing of and taking of test specimens and placing of all reinforced concrete. (For Shotcrete, see Item 12, below.)

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Concrete for foundations conforming to minimum requirements of Table No. 29-A or for Group R, Division 3 or Group M, Division 1 Occupancies, provided the building official finds that a special hazard does not exist.

2. For concrete when the structural design as specified in Section 2626 is based on a f'_c no greater than 2500 psi and the concrete and reinforcing steel is stressed to no more than 75 percent of its allowable stresses provided the building official finds the work is of a minor nature and no special hazard exists.

3. Nonstructural concrete topping or nonstructural slabs on grade, including prestressed slabs on grade when effective prestress in concrete is less than 150 pounds per square inch.

4. Site work concrete fully-supported on earth and concrete where no special hazard exists.

5. Inspection during the mixing of concrete shall not be required when the proportions of ingredients are established in accordance with the requirements of Table No. 26-A or when a mix has been granted continuous approval by the building official.

2. Ductile Moment-resisting Concrete Space Frames: As required by Section 2625(j).

3. Reinforcing Steel and Prestressing Steel:

A. During all stressing and grouting of prestressed concrete.

B. During placing of reinforcing steel, placing of tendons and prestressing steel for all concrete required to have special inspection by Item 1.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

EXCEPTION: The special inspector need not be present during entire reinforcing steel and prestressing steel-placing operations, provided he/she has inspected for conformance with the approved plans prior to the closing of forms or the delivery of concrete to the job site.

4. Structural Steel: Fabrication and erection of structural steel members and assemblies.

EXCEPTION: The inspector need not be present during the entire fabrication and erection process provided:

1. Inspection of welding and bolting is in accordance with Section 306(a) Item 4B and C.

2. That upon completion of fabrication and erection of all members, sizes and grades of steel can be easily identified.

A. Erection: Verify grade of steel, size of members, location and plumbness of members and assemblies during erection.

B. Welding:

(i) Ductile moment-resisting steel frames. As required by Section 2722(f).

(ii) All structural welding, including welding of reinforcing steel.

EXCEPTION: When approved by the building official, single-pass fillet welds when stressed to less than 50 percent of allowable stresses and floor and roof deck welding and welded studs when used for structural diaphragm or composite systems may have periodic inspections as defined in Section 306(c) of this building code. For periodic inspection, the inspector shall check qualifications of welders at the start of work and then make final inspection of all welds for compliance.

C. High-strength Bolting: During all bolt installations and tightening operations.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. The special inspector need not be present during the entire installation and tightening operations provided he/she:

A. Has inspected the surfaces and bolt type for conformance to plans and specifications prior to the start of bolting, and

B. Will, upon completion of all bolting, verify the minimum specified bolt tension for 10 percent of the bolts for each connection, with a minimum of 2 bolts per connection.

2. In bearing type connections when threads are not required by design to be excluded from the shear plane, inspection prior to or during installation will not be required.

5. Aluminum: Fabrication and erection of structural aluminum members and assemblies.

EXCEPTION: The inspector need not be present during the entire fabrication and erection process provided inspection of welding and bolting is in accordance with Section 306(a) Item 4B and C.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

6. Structural Masonry: During preparation of masonry wall prisms, sampling and placing of all masonry units, placement of reinforcement, inspection of grout space immediately prior to closing of cleanouts, and during all grouting operations. Where masonry prism tests are required, they shall be made in accordance with Section 2402(c). Number of mortar and grout tests specimens required and frequency of testing shall be as determined by the building official.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Special inspection will not be required for structures designed in accordance with the values in appropriate tables for non-continuous inspection.

2. Periodic or noncontinuous special inspection may be allowed when approved by the building official.

7. Reinforced Gypsum Concrete: When cast-in-place Class "B" gypsum concrete is being mixed and placed.

8. Insulating Concrete Fill: During the application of insulating concrete fill when used as part of a structural system.

EXCEPTION: The special inspection may be limited to an initial inspection to check the deck surface and placement of reinforcing. The special inspector shall supervise the preparation of compression test specimens during this initial inspection.

9. Sprayed-On Fireproofing: When required by the building official.

10. Piling, Drilled Piers and Caissons: During driving and testing of piles and construction of cast-in-place drilled piers or caissons. See Items 1 and 3 for concrete and reinforcing steel inspection.

11. Special Grading, Excavation and Filling: During earthwork excavations, grading and filling operations, inspection to satisfy requirements of Chapter 29 and Title 22, Subtitle VIII, of the Seattle Municipal Code, as amended, regulating grading and drainage.

12. Shotcrete: During the taking of test specimens and placing of all shotcrete and as required by Section 2621(j) of this code.

EXCEPTION: Shotcrete work for minor repairs and where, in the opinion of the building official, no special hazard exists.

13. Special Cases:

Work which, in the opinion of the building official, involves unusual hazards.

(b) Waiver of Special Inspection Requirements. The building official may waive the requirements for employing a registered special inspector under the following conditions:

1. Minor Quantities. Where minor quantities are involved, where no unusual hazards exist, or when the work is performed in approved fabricator shops.

2. Approval of Non-Registered Special Inspectors. Upon approval by the building official, a person other than a registered special inspector may provide the required inspection as specified in Section 306(a) in the following cases:

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

A. Where the required inspection is to be performed by the architect or engineer responsible for the design of the work, as approved by the building official.

B. Where, in the opinion of the building official, the nature of the work requires inspection by a person having certain technical knowledge and skill in a specialized type of work for which a registered special inspector may not be qualified or authorized to inspect. In such cases, the building official may designate the person to perform the special inspection required.

(c) Periodic Special Inspections. Some inspections may be made on a periodic basis and satisfy the requirements of continuous inspection, provided this periodic scheduled inspection is performed as outlined in the project plans and specifications and approved by the building official.

(d) Special Inspection Requests. It shall be the duty of the person doing the work requiring special inspection to notify the special inspector that such work is ready for inspection. The building official may require that every request for special inspection be filed at least one working day before such special inspection is desired. Such request may be in writing or by telephone at the option of the building official.

(e) Access to Work. It shall be the duty of the person requesting any special inspections required by this code to provide access to and means for proper inspection of such work.

(f) Posting Special Inspection Record. Work requiring special inspection shall not be commenced until the permit holder or his/her agent has posted an inspection record in a conspicuous place on the premises and in a position which allows the special inspector and building official to conveniently make the required entries thereon regarding inspection of the work. This record shall be maintained in such position by the permit holder until final approval has been granted by the building official.

(g) Additional Special Inspectors. Where the magnitude or complexity of a specific job is sufficient to warrant, additional registered special inspectors may be required by the building official.

(h) Preconstruction Conference. When required by the building official, the owner's architect/engineer shall arrange a conference with the project contractor, the design team, the special inspection agency and the building official prior to commencing work on any portion of construction requiring special inspection. The intent of such a conference is to identify and clarify the special inspection requirements of the project.

(i) Responsibility for Performance. 1. Responsibility of Architect/Engineer/Owner. The licensed architect, structural engineer of record or owner shall be responsible for recommending, to the building official, registered special inspectors and approved inspection and/or testing agencies to conduct special inspections and tests required by Sec 306(a). The owner shall be responsible to employ approved special inspectors and testing agencies to conduct required special inspections and tests.

The owner, or his/her authorized agent, shall be responsible for notifying the special inspector employed to conduct special inspections when construction activity is scheduled which requires special inspection. Where the owner designates another person to provide notification to the special inspector, the owner retains the responsibility to assure that the special inspections are conducted and required reports submitted to the building official.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

2. Responsibility of the Building Official. The employment of a registered special inspector on any work shall not be deemed to relieve the building official of responsibility for such inspection or of the periodic and called for inspections of all portions described in Section 305.

3. Responsibility of the Special Inspector. The Special Inspector shall be responsible for conducting all special inspections for which he/she was employed and notified and for carrying out the duties of a special inspector as specified in Section 306(l).

(j) Approval of Special Inspectors and Testing Agencies. Registered special inspectors and approved inspection and/or testing agencies recommended by the architect/engineer/owner shall be approved by the building official in writing prior to conducting any inspections or tests. No changes of special inspectors or inspection/testing agency approved by the building official shall be made without obtaining prior approval of the responsible architect/engineer/owner and the building official.

(k) Registered Special Inspector. 1. A registered special inspector shall be a person who has been examined as to his/her competence, to the satisfaction of the building official, for performing the special inspection of the type or types for which he/she has applied. The building official shall issue the applicant a Certificate of Registration as evidence of the examination.

2. The registered special inspector shall be employed only by an approved inspection and/or testing agency.

3. The registered special inspector shall not inspect work performed, or material supplied, by any contractor, subcontractor, or material vendor with whom such inspector is employed.

(l) Duties of Registered Special Inspectors. 1. General. Registered special inspectors are regularly authorized deputies of the building official and are subject to all duties imposed by the building official, in addition to the following:

The registered special inspector shall be present during the execution of all assigned work. The registered special inspector shall report to the job sufficiently in advance of construction to become familiarized with the plans and to inspect all materials to be used or concealed within such work; and shall inspect the construction, erection, placing, or other use of such materials; and shall observe whether there is compliance with the approved design as to all of the foregoing. During the execution of all assigned work, the registered special inspector shall not undertake or engage in any other task or occupation which will interfere with the proper performance of his/her inspection duties.

The registered special inspector shall not approve the placing of foundation concrete or pile caps prior to the approval of the soil condition or pile driving reports by the architect or engineer who established the soil design properties of the site and subsequent review and approval by the building official.

If any registered special inspector is negligent in the performance of his/her duties, the work may be stopped.

2. Notification. A. The registered special inspector shall notify the building official and the architect, engineer or owner of his/her commencement of inspection of a job and shall specify the type of inspection for which he/she has been engaged. This notification shall be made no later than the last working day preceding such commencement of inspection.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

B. The registered special inspector shall notify the building official prior to commencement of each day's inspection thereafter.

3. Reports. A. Daily Reports. The registered special inspector shall immediately report all irregularities, substitution of materials or violations to the contractor for correction, then if uncorrected, to the proper design authority and to the building official.

At the conclusion of each inspection, the registered special inspector shall submit a report to the architect, engineer and owner relative to the portion of the work inspected, stating whether the work requiring special inspection was, to the best of his/her knowledge, in conformance with the approved plans and specifications and the applicable workmanship provisions of this building code and related standards. The report shall be signed by the special inspector. One copy of the report shall be submitted to the building official no later than one week from the date of the inspection and shall be filed in the records of his/her office. One copy of the report shall be left at the job site by the special inspector. The special inspector shall also provide, as directed by the building official or by the architect, engineer or owner, such other information as may be required during his/her assigned employment.

B. Final Report. The inspection/testing agency shall submit a final signed report stating whether all work requiring special inspection was inspected and reported as specified on permit documents.

(m) Registration of Special Inspectors. 1. Application for Registration. Any person desiring registration as a registered special inspector for one or more types of special inspection shall make application to the building official on a form provided by the building official. Criteria for registration shall be established by the building official.

2. Issuance of Certificate of Registration. The building official shall require each applicant to be examined to determine if the applicant has the knowledge, experience and training to perform the type(s) of special inspection for which the application has been made. When the building official is satisfied that the applicant is qualified, a Certificate of Registration or a Limited Certificate of Registration shall be issued which will specify the type(s) of inspection the applicant has been authorized to perform. The building official shall maintain a current list of inspectors and the types of work each has been authorized to inspect. The list is part of the Department of Construction and Land Use's public records and may be reviewed by the public upon request.

(n) Renewal of Registered Special Inspector's Certificate. A Certificate of Registration or Limited Certificate of Registration shall be valid for a period of time from the date of issuance to be determined by the building official. Upon application for renewal of a Certificate of Registration, the applicant may be re-examined to ascertain his/her fitness to perform the inspection of the type or types for which the application was made.

(o) Revocation of Certificate. The building official may revoke, suspend, or refuse to renew any Certificate of Registration or Limited Certificate of Registration upon evidence submitted to him/her of incompetence, of willful or negligent failure to observe or report violations of this building code, or of any other failure to perform properly and effectively the duties assumed by a registered special inspector.

The special inspector shall be notified in writing of the building official's decision to revoke, suspend or refusal to renew the Certificate of Registration or Limited Certificate of Registration. The inspector may

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

appeal the final decision of the building official by filing a notice of appeal with the Hearing Examiner within ten (10) days after service or mailing of the decision. If a timely notice of appeal is filed, a hearing shall be scheduled before the Hearing Examiner which shall be conducted in accordance with his/her rules for contested cases. The decision of the building official shall be given substantial weight and the burden of establishing that the decision was in error shall be upon the special inspector.

(p) Fees. Fees for examination and registration of registered special inspectors shall be as determined by the building official in accordance with provisions of the Permit Fee Ordinance.

(q) Approved Fabricators. Special inspections required by this section and elsewhere in this code shall not be required where the work is done on the premises of a fabricator certified by the building official to perform such work without special inspection.

1. Application for Certification. Application for certification as an approved fabricator may be made to the building official by plants engaged in the manufacture of:

A. Prestressed or precast concrete structural products, and premixed concrete.

B. Unit masonry products.

C. Engineered wood products.

D. Prefabricated or assembly-line produced metal products.

E. Such other prefabricated products as the building official may, from time to time, designate.

2. Requirements for Certification. The building official shall examine manufacturing plants which submit applications for certification and shall issue certification when such plants have complied with the following requirements:

A. Develop and submit a detailed fabrication procedural manual reflecting key quality control procedures which will provide a basis for inspection control of the fabricating process.

B. Have the fabricator's quality control capabilities, operation of equipment and personel as outlined in the fabrication procedural manual verified by an approved inspection or quality control agency.

C. Agree to have periodic plant inspections conducted by an approved inspection or quality control agency to monitor the effectiveness of the quality control program.

D. Agree to require the inspection or quality control agency to notify the building official in writing of any changes to the procedural manual.

E. Agree to submit a Certificate of Compliance that work was performed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications to the building official and to the engineer or architect of record.

F. Paid a certification fee as determined by the building official in accordance with provisions of the Permit Fee Ordinance.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

3. Renewal of Certification. Certificates of approved fabricators shall be valid for one year from the date of issuance and shall be subject to renewal annually. A certificate may be renewed upon application, contigent on compliance with quality control procedures during the past year and payment of a fee in accordance with provisions of the Permit Fee Ordinance. The building official may revoke such certificates for cause.

(r) Approved Inspection and/or Testing Agency. 1. Approval by the building official. Whenever tests of certification of any material or fabricated assembly thereof are required by this building code, such tests or certification shall be made by an agency approved by the building official to conduct such tests or provide such certification.

A registered civil or structural engineer or registered architect may employ special inspectors when approved by the building official.

The building official shall establish rules and regulations setting forth conditions and provisions for approval and for the conduct of any agency so approved.

The building official may suspend or revoke approval of an agency upon evidence of failure of the agency so approved to properly conduct any test, certify any material, or to perform any inspection in a manner required by this building code.

2. Employment of Special Inspectors. It shall be the responsibility of an approved agency to employ only registered special inspectors on work required to be so inspected by this building code and such agency shall report, as directed by the building official, all special inspections performed by the agency.

(s) Welder Qualifications. All welders, tackers and welding operators performing work regulated by this building code shall be qualified by the building official. Criteria for qualification shall be established by the building official.

CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

Sec. 307. (a) Occupancy. No new building or structure of Group A, E, I, H, B or R, Division 1, shall be utilized or occupied and no change in the existing occupancy classification of a building or structure, or portion thereof, shall be made until the building official has issued a Certificate of Occupancy therefor as provided herein. No new building or structure of Group R, Division 3 shall be utilized or occupied until approved for occupancy after a final inspection.

(b) Change in Occupancy. Changes in the occupancy of a building shall not be made except as specified in Section 502 of this building code.

(c) Certificate Issued. After final inspection, when it is found that the building or structure requiring a Certificate of Occupancy complies with the provisions of this building code, the Fire Code and other pertinent laws and ordinances, the building official shall issue a Certificate of Occupancy which shall contain the following information:

1. The building permit number;

2. The address of the building;

3. A description of that portion of the building for which the certificate is issued;

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

4. A statement that the described portion of the building complies with the requirements of this building code for group and division of occupancy and the activity for which the proposed occupancy is classified;

5. The name of the building official.

(d) Temporary Certificate. A Temporary Certificate of Occupancy may be issued by the building official for the use of a portion, or portions, of a building or structure prior to the completion of the entire building or structure provided all devices and safeguards for fire protection and life safety, as required by this building code, the Fire code, and other pertinent laws and ordinances, are maintained in a safe and usable condition.

(e) Posting. A Certificate of Occupancy shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises and shall not be removed except by the building official.

(f) Revocation. The building official may, in writing, suspend or revoke a certificate of occupancy issued under the provisions of this code when-ever the certificate is issued in error, or on the basis of incorrect information supplied, or when it is determined that the building or structure or portion thereof is in violation of any ordinance or regulation or any of the provisions of this code.

TEMPORARY PERMITS

Sec. 308 (a) Tents and Similar Facilities. The building official may issue a nonrenewable permit to erect and maintain in any fire district or outside the fire districts, for a period not to exceed three weeks after its issuance, a tent or other temporary structure to be used for religious services, conventions, circuses, carnivals, fairs, special sales or similar uses.

Such structures shall be removed within three weeks after the issuance of the permit and such removal shall be guaranteed by a cash deposit with the building official or by a surety bond, the amount of which, in either case, shall be fixed by the building official.

The conditions relative to the cash deposit or the bond shall be such that in case of failure of the occupant or owner to conform to any of the lawful requirements of the City of Seattle relative to erection, maintenance or removal of said tent or other structure, the properly authorized officers of the city may enter the premises and take such steps as are necessary to conform to such lawful requirements, and shall recover the cost thereof from the cash deposit or bond.

The construction of such structure shall be subject to such reasonable safeguards for the persons and property as the building official shall prescribe. The nature and extent of fire-extinguishing equipment and decorations shall be subject to the requirements of the fire chief, and the sanitary facilities shall meet the requirements of the Director of Public Health.

(b) Temporary Structures. Temporary structures such as reviewing stands and other miscellaneous structures conforming to the requirements of this building code, and sheds, canopies, or fences used for the protection of the public around and in conjunction with construction work may be erected in or outside of a fire district by special permit from the building official for a limited period of time and such building or structure shall

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

be subject to the bonding, removal and safety provisions noted in subsection (a) above. Temporary buildings in the right-of-way shall be regulated by the Director of Engineering.

(c) Temporary Office Trailers. The building official may issue a building/use permit for one year, renewable for one year only, for installation of a Commercial Coach or Modular Home as a temporary office or other uses as may be determined by the building official, subject to the following:

1. The Commercial Coach is identified by a State of Washington black sticker located by the door. The structure may be placed on a temporary foundation and must be anchored to resist wind and seismic lateral forces.

2. The Modular Home is identified by a State of Washington gold sticker located by the door. It will be accepted as long as no heavy storage is anticipated for the temporary office use. The structure may be placed on a temporary foundation and must be anchored to resist wind and seismic lateral forces.

3. A plot plan shall be submitted to verify compliance with Zoning and Land Use Codes and to check exposure to other buildings.

4. The proposed use must be permitted outright under the Zoning and Land Use Codes and comply with all other applicable ordinances (including the Shoreline Master Program).

5. Construction offices shall be regulated by Section 308(a) of this building code.

(d) **Construction Buildings.** The building official may issue a permit to erect and maintain construction offices, dry shacks and similar temporary buildings, including material and equipment storage, all for the purpose of constructing an improvement.

EXCEPTION: Construction offices and similar temporary buildings located on the same premises for which a construction permit has been issued, do not require an additional temporary permit.

Such structures shall be removed within 14 days after the termination of the permit, and such removal shall be guaranteed by a cash deposit with the building official or by a surety bond, the amount of which, in either case, shall be fixed by the building official.

The conditions relative to the cash deposit or the bond shall be such that in case of failure of the occupant or owner to conform to any of the lawful requirements of the City of Seattle relative to erection, maintenance or removal of said construction offices, dry shacks or similar temporary buildings, the properly authorized officers of said city may enter the premises and take such steps as are necessary to conform to such lawful requirements, and shall recover the cost thereof from the cash deposit or bond.

The construction of such structure shall be subject to such reasonable safeguards for persons and property as the building official shall prescribe; the nature and extent of fire-extinguishing equipment shall be subject to the requirements of the fire chief, and the sanitary facilities shall meet the requirements of the Director of Public Health.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 2. Chapter 4 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Chapter 4

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 401. General. For the purpose of this code, certain terms, phrases, words and their derivatives shall be construed as specified in this chapter. Words used in the singular include the plural and the plural the singular. Words used in the masculine gender include the feminine and the feminine the masculine.

Where terms are not defined, they shall have their ordinary accepted meanings within the context with which they are used. Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged, copyright 1981, shall be considered as providing ordinarily accepted meanings.

Certain terms defined in this chapter are denoted by an asterisk(*). These terms are based upon Washington State Department of Social and Health Services regulations for facilities licensed by that department. Certain terms used in these definitions are not defined. See Titles 212 and 388, Washington Administrative Code (WAC), for the following: adult, developmentally disabled; adult in need of protection; aged person; alcohol detoxification services; alcoholism intensive inpatient treatment services; alcoholism recovery house services; alcoholism long-term treatment services; ambulatory; birth service; child or foster child; child placing agency; crisis residential center; drop-in care; evaluation and treatment facility; family abode; full-time care provider or facility; infant; infirmity; juvenile; licensee; licensing agency; nonambulatory; nonambulatory, mobile; premises; psychiatric impairment; secure detention facilities; sponsor.

A

Sec. 402. ACCESS FLOOR SYSTEM is an assembly consisting of panels mounted on pedestals to provide an under-floor space for the installations of mechanical, electrical, communication or similar systems or to serve as an air-supply or return-air plenum.

ADDITION is an extension or increase in floor area or height of a building or structure.

*ADULT RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITY is a building or portion thereof designed and organized primarily to provide 24-hour residential care, crisis and short-term care and/or long-term individualized active treatment and rehabilitation for clients diagnosed or evaluated as pyschiatrically impaired or chronically mentally ill. (212-43 WAC)

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING is a structure designed and constructed to house farm implements, hay, grain, poultry, livestock or other horticultural products. This structure shall not be a place of human habitation or a place of employment where agricultural products are processed, treated or packaged; nor shall it be a place used by the public.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

*ALCOHOLISM TREATMENT FACILITY is a facility operated primarily for the treatment of alcoholism including the following services: (212-40 WAC)

Class A. Alcohol detoxification services

Class B. Alcoholism intensive inpatient treatment services.

Class C. Alcoholism recovery house services

Class D. Alcoholism long-term treatment services.

ALLEY is any public space or thoroughfar ~~less than~~ 16 feet or less but not less than 10 feet in width which has been dedicated or deeded to the public for public use.

ALTER OR ALTERATION is any change, addition or modification in construction or occupancy.

APARTMENT HOUSE is any building or portion thereof which contains three or more dwelling units and, for the purpose of this code, includes residential condominiums.

APPROVED, as to materials and types of construction, refers to approval by the building official as the result of investigation and tests conducted by him, or by reasons of accepted principles or tests by recognized authorities, technical or scientific organizations.

APPROVED AGENCY is an established and recognized agency regularly engaged in conducting tests or furnishing inspection services, when such agency has been approved by the building official.

APPROVED FABRICATOR is an established and qualified person, firm, or corporation approved by the building official pursuant to Section 306 (f) of this code.

ARCHITECT. (See "Project Architect or Engineer.")

AREA. (See "Floor Area.")

ASSEMBLY BUILDING is a building or a portion of a building used for the gathering together of 50 or more persons for such purposes as deliberation, education, instruction, worship, entertainment, amusement, drinking or dining or awaiting transportation.

ATRIUM is an opening through two or more floor levels other than enclosed stairways, elevators, hoistways, escalators, plumbing, electrical, air-conditioning or other equipment, which is closed at the top and not defined as a mall.

AUTOMATIC, as applied to fire protection devices, is a device or system providing an emergency function without the necessity of human intervention and activated as a result of a predetermined temperature rise, rate of rise of temperature or increase in the level of combustion products such as is incorporated in an automatic sprinkler system, automatic fire door, etc.

AWNING is a protective covering attached to a building.

AWNING, FIXED is a protective covering attached to a building, the upper surface of which has a pitch of at least thirty degrees from the horizontal. This is fixed, noncollapsible, rigid construction. (See "CANOPY.")

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

B

Sec. 403. BALCONY is that portion of the seating space of an assembly room, the lowest part of which is raised 4 feet or more above the level of the main floor.

BALCONY, EXTERIOR EXIT. See Section 3301(b).

BASEMENT is any floor level below the first story in a building ~~except that a floor level in a building having only one floor level shall be classified as a basement unless such floor level qualifies as a first story as defined herein~~. (See "Story.")

* BOARDING HOME is any building or portion thereof which provides board and domiciliary care to 3 or more aged persons not related by blood or marriage to the operator. (212-36 WAC)

BOAT YARD STRUCTURES are structures with areas in excess of three thousand square feet used for building or repairing of vessels of combustible construction, other than spray application of flammable plastic resin.

BOILER, HIGH PRESSURE, is a boiler furnishing steam at pressures in excess of 15 pounds per square inch or hot water at temperatures in excess of 250°F., or at pressures in excess of 160 pounds per square inch.

BOILER, LOW PRESSURE HOT WATER AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM, is a boiler furnishing hot water at pressures not exceeding 160 pounds per square inch and at temperatures not more than 250°F., or steam at pressures not more than 15 pounds per square inch.

BOILER ROOM is any room containing a steam or hot water boiler.

BUILDING is any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any ~~use or~~ occupancy.

BUILDING, EXISTING, is a building erected prior to the adoption of this code, or one for which a legal building permit has been issued under the prior code, and construction has been started within one year after adoption of this code.

BUILDING OFFICIAL is the ~~officer or other designated authority charged with the administration and enforcement of this code, or his duly authorized representative~~ Director of the Department of Construction and Land Use. As used in this code, the term includes authorized representatives of the Director of the Department of Construction and Land Use.

C

Sec. 404. CANOPY is a nonrigid, retractable or nonretractable, protective covering located at the entrance to a building. (See also: Awning, Fixed; Marquee.)

CAST STONE is a precast building stone manufactured from portland cement concrete and used as a trim, veneer, or facing on or in buildings or structures.

CENTRAL HEATING PLANT is comfort heating plant equipment installed in such a manner to supply heat by means of ducts or pipes to areas other than the room in which the equipment is located.

CHIEF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT or FIRE CHIEF is the head of the fire department or his regularly authorized deputy.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

* CHILD BIRTH CENTER or BIRTH CENTER is a maternity home organized to provide facilities and staff to support a birth service provided the facilities and staff to support a birth service provided the birth service includes or is limited to maternal clients during the intrapartum period. (212-44 WAC).

CITY, as used in this code, is the City of Seattle, Washington.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID. See Fire Code.

CONDOMINIUM, RESIDENTIAL. See "Apartment House."

CONTRACT DOCUMENTS are those design drawings, written specifications, letters, sketches and other documents that fully define the work to be constructed.

COURT is a space, open and unobstructed to the sky, located at or above grade level on a lot and bounded on three or more sides by walls of a building.

D

Sec. 405. ~~DANGEROUS BUILDINGS CODE is the Uniform Code for the Abatement of Dangerous Buildings promulgated by the International Conference of Building Officials, as adopted by this jurisdiction.~~

* DAY CARE CENTER is an agency which provides care for 13 or more children for periods of less than 24 hours. (388-73-014 WAC)

* DAY TREATMENT CENTER is an agency which provides care, supervision and appropriate therapeutic and educational services during part of the 24-hour day for children. (212-54 WAC)

DIRECTOR. (See "Building Official.")

DISPENSING is the pouring or transferring of any material from a container, tank or similar vessel, whereby vapors, dusts, fumes, mists or gases may be liberated to the atmosphere.

DISPERSAL AREA, SAFE. See Section 3323(b).

DORMITORY is a guest room ~~occupied by more than two guests~~ containing two or more beds and used or intended to be used for sleeping purposes in other than a dwelling unit.

DWELLING is any building or any portion thereof which contains not more than two dwelling units.

DWELLING UNIT is any building or portion thereof which contains living facilities, including provisions for sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation, as required by this code, for not more than one family.

E

Sec. 406. EFFICIENCY DWELLING UNIT is a dwelling unit containing only one habitable room.

ELECTRICAL CODE is the ~~National Electrical Code promulgated by the National Fire Protection Association, as adopted by this jurisdiction.~~ Seattle Electrical Code.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

ELEVATOR CODE is the safety code for elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators and moving walks as adopted by this jurisdiction (see ~~Appendix~~ Chapter 51).

EMERGENCY CONTROL STATION is an approved location on the premises of a Group H, Division 6 Occupancy where signals from emergency equipment are received.

ENERGY CODE is the Seattle Energy Code.

ENGINEER. (See "Project Architect or Engineer" and "Structural Engineer of Record.")

EXISTING BUILDINGS. (See "Building, Existing.")

EXIT. See Section 3301(b).

EXIT COURT. See Section 3301(b).

EXIT ILLUMINATION. See Section 3301(b).

EXIT PASSAGEWAY. See Section 3301(b).

EXIT PLACARD. See Section 3301(b).

EXIT SIGN. See Section 3301(b).

EXTERIOR STAIRWAY. See Section 3301(b).

F

Sec. 407. FABRICATION AREA (fab area) is an area within a Group H, Division 6 Occupancy in which there are processes involving hazardous production materials and may include ancillary rooms or areas such as dressing rooms and offices that are directly related to the fab area processes.

FAMILY is ~~an individual or two or more persons related by blood or marriage or a group of not more than five persons (excluding servants) who need not be related by blood or marriage living together in a dwelling unit.~~ a non-profit housekeeping unit consisting of any number of related persons; eight or fewer non-related, non-transient persons; or eight or fewer related and non-related, non-transient persons other than fraternities, sororities, or groups occupying dormitory buildings or residential clubs.

* FAMILY DAY CARE HOME is a foster family home which regularly provides care during part of a 24-hour day to 6 or fewer children including the licensee's own children and foster children under 12 years of age or 2 or fewer children under 2 years of age including the licensee's own children and foster children of such age. (388-73-014)

* FAMILY HOME FOR ADULTS is a foster family home which regularly provides care on a 24-hour basis for 4 or fewer developmentally disabled adults or adults in need of protection. (388-73-014)

FIRE ASSEMBLY. See Section 4306(b).

FIRE CODE is the ~~Uniform Fire Code promulgated jointly by the Western Fire Chiefs Association and the International Conference of Building Officials, as adopted by this jurisdiction.~~ Seattle Fire Code.

FIRE RESISTANCE or FIRE-RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION is construction to resist the spread of fire, details of which are specified in this code.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

FIRE-RETARDANT TREATED WOOD is lumber or plywood impregnated with chemicals and which, when tested in accordance with U.B.C. Standard No. 42-1 for a period of 30 minutes, shall have a flame spread of not over 25 and show no evidence of progressive combustion. Materials which may be exposed to the weather shall maintain this fire-retardant classification when tested in accordance with the rain and weathering tests of U.B.C. Standard No. 32-7.

All materials shall bear identification showing the fire performance rating thereof, and, if intended for exterior use, shall be further identified to indicate suitability for exposure to the weather. Such identifications shall be issued by an approved agency having a service for inspection of materials at the factory.

FLAMMABLE LIQUID. See Fire Code.

FLOOR AREA is the area included within the surrounding exterior walls of a building or portion thereof, exclusive of vent shafts and courts. The floor area of a building, or portion thereof, not provided with surrounding exterior walls shall be the usable area under the horizontal projection of the roof or floor above.

FOOTING is that portion of the foundation of a structure which spreads and transmits loads directly to the soil or the piles.

* FOSTER FAMILY HOME is an agency which regularly provides care during all or any part of the 24-hour day to one or more children, expectant mothers, developmentally disabled adults or other adults in need of protection in the family abode of the person or persons under whose direct care and supervision the child, expectant mother or adult is placed. It shall include and be limited to family homes for adults, foster family homes for children or expectant mothers and family day care homes. (388-73-014 WAC)

* FOSTER FAMILY HOME FOR CHILDREN OR EXPECTANT MOTHERS is a foster family home which regularly provides care on a 24-hour basis to 4 or fewer foster children, 3 or fewer expectant mothers, 6 or fewer children including the licensee's own children, or 2 or fewer children under 2 years of age including the licensee's own children of such age. (388-73-014)

FRONT OF LOT is the front boundary line of a lot bordering on the street and, in the case of a corner lot, may be either frontage.

G

Sec. 408. GARAGE is a building or portion thereof in which a motor vehicle containing flammable or combustible liquids or gas in its tank, is stored, repaired or kept.

GARAGE, PRIVATE, is a building or a portion of a building, not more than 1000 square feet in area, in which only motor vehicles used by the tenants of the building or buildings on the premises are stored or kept. (See Section 1101.)

GARAGE, PUBLIC, is any garage other than a private garage.

GRADE (Adjacent Ground Elevation) is the lowest point of elevation of the finished surface of the ground, paving or sidewalk within the area between the building and the property line or, when the property line is more than 5 feet from the building, between the building and a line 5 feet from the building.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

GRADE (Lumber) is the classification of lumber in regard to strength and utility.

* GROUP CARE FACILITY is a facility which is maintained and operated for the care of a group of children on a 24-hour basis. (388-73-014 WAC)

GUEST is any person hiring or occupying a room for living or sleeping purposes.

GUEST ROOM is any room or rooms used, or intended to be used, by a guest for living or sleeping purposes. Every 100 square feet of superficial floor area in a dormitory shall be considered to be a guest room.

H

Sec. 409. HABITABLE SPACE (ROOM) is space in a structure for living, sleeping, eating or cooking. Bathrooms, toilet compartments, closets, halls, storage or utility space, and similar areas are not considered habitable space.

HAZARDOUS PRODUCTION MATERIAL (HPM) is a solid, liquid or gas that has a degree of hazard rating in health, flammability or reactivity of 3 or 4 as ranked by U.F.C. Standard No. 79-3 and which is used directly in research, laboratory or production processes which have, as their end product, materials which are not hazardous.

HEIGHT OF BUILDING is the vertical distance above a reference datum measured to the highest point of the coping of a flat roof or to the deck line of a mansard roof or to the average height of the highest gable of a pitched or hipped roof. The reference datum shall be selected by either of the following, whichever yields a greater height of building:

1. The elevation of the highest adjoining sidewalk or ground surface within a 5-foot horizontal distance of the exterior wall of the building when such sidewalk or ground surface is not more than 10 feet above lowest grade.

2. An elevation 10 feet higher than the lowest grade when the sidewalk or ground surface described in Item 1 above is more than 10 feet above lowest grade.

The height of a stepped or terraced building is the maximum height of any segment of the building.

HELIPORT is an area of land or water or a structural surface which is used, or intended for use, for the landing and take-off of helicopters, and any appurtenant areas which are used, or intended for use, for heliport buildings and other heliport facilities.

HELISTOP is the same as a heliport, except that no refueling, maintenance, repairs or storage of helicopters is permitted.

HORIZONTAL EXIT. See Section 3301(b).

* HOSPITAL is any building or portion thereof which provides accommodations, facilities and services on a 24-hour basis for observation, diagnosis or care of 2 or more persons not related to the operator who are suffering from illness, injury, deformity or abnormality, or from any other condition for which obstetrical, medical or surgical services would be appropriate for care or diagnosis. (212-28 WAC)

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

HOTEL is any building containing six or more guest rooms intended or designed to be used, or which are used, rented or hired out to be occupied, or which are occupied for sleeping purposes by guests.

HOT-WATER SUPPLY BOILER is a boiler having volume exceeding 120 gallons, or a heat input exceeding 200,000 Btu/h, or an operating temperature exceeding 200°F that provides hot water to be used externally to itself.

HPM STORAGE ROOM is a room used for the storage or dispensing of hazardous production material (HPM) and which is classified as Group H, Division 1 or Division 2 Occupancies.

I

Sec. 410. No definitions.

J

Sec. 411. JURISDICTION, as used in this code, is ~~any political subdivision which adopts this code for administrative regulations within its sphere of authority.~~ City of Seattle.

K

Sec. 412. No definitions.

L

Sec. 413. LANDING. See Section 3301(b).

LAND USE CODE is the Land Use Code, Title 23 of the Seattle Municipal Code, as amended.

LINTEL is a structural member placed over an opening or a recess in a wall and supporting construction above.

LIQUID is any material which has a fluidity greater than that of 300 penetration asphalt when tested in accordance with the Uniform Fire Code Standards. When not otherwise identified, the term "liquid" is both flammable and combustible liquids.

LIQUID STORAGE ROOM is a Group H, Division 2 Occupancy in which the quantities of flammable or combustible liquids do not exceed the limits set forth in the Fire Code.

LIQUID STORAGE WAREHOUSE is a Group H, Division 2 Occupancy used for the storage of flammable or combustible liquids in an unopened condition only in unlimited quantities.

LISTED and LISTING are terms referring to equipment and materials which are shown in a list published by an approved testing agency, qualified and equipped for experimental testing, and maintaining an adequate periodic inspection of current productions and whose listing states that the equipment complies with nationally recognized safety standards.

LOADS. See Chapter 23.

LODGING HOUSE is any building or portion thereof containing not more than five guest rooms where rent is paid in money, goods, labor or otherwise.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

M

Sec. 414. MARQUEE is ~~a permanent roofed structure attached to and supported by the building and projecting over public property. Marquees are regulated in Chapter 45.~~ an approximately horizontal, rigid, non-retractable, noncollapsible structure, projecting from and supported entirely by a building.

MASONRY is that form of construction composed of stone, brick, concrete, gypsum, hollow clay tile, concrete block or tile, or other similar building units or materials or combination of these materials laid up unit by unit and set in mortar.

MASONRY, SOLID, is masonry of solid units built without hollow spaces.

* MATERNITY HOME is a building or portion thereof in which facilities are maintained for the care of 4 or more women not related by blood or marriage to the operator, during pregnancy or during or within 10 days after delivery. (212-44-005 WAC)

* MATERNITY SERVICE is an agency which provides or arranges for care or services to expectant mothers, regardless of age, before or during confinement, or which provides care as needed to mothers and their infants after confinement. (212-64 and 388-73-014 WAC)

MAY, as used in this code, is permissive for compliance.

MECHANICAL CODE is the ~~Uniform Mechanical Code promulgated jointly by the International Conference of Building Officials and the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, as adopted by this jurisdiction~~ Seattle Mechanical Code.

MEZZANINE or MEZZANINE FLOOR is an intermediate floor placed within a room.

* MINI-DAY CARE CENTER is a day care center for the care of 12 or fewer children in a building other than the family abode of the person or persons under whose direct care and supervision the child is placed, or the care of from 7 through 12 children in the family abode of such person or persons. (388-73-014 WAC)

MOTEL shall mean hotel as defined in this code.

N

Sec. 415. NONCOMBUSTIBLE as applied to building construction material means a material which, in the form it is used, is either one of the following:

1. Material of which no part will ignite and burn when subjected to fire. Any material conforming to U.B.C. Standard No. 4-1 shall be considered noncombustible within the meaning of this section.

2. Material having a structural base of noncombustible material as defined in Item No. 1 above, with a surfacing material not over 1/8 inch thick which has a flamespread rating of 50 or less.

"Noncombustible" does not apply to surface finish materials. Material required to be noncombustible for reduced clearances to flues, heating appliances or other sources of high temperature shall refer to material conforming to Item No. 1. No material shall be classed as noncombustible which is subject to increase in combustibility or flame-spread rating, beyond the limits herein established, through the effects of age, moisture or other atmospheric condition.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Flame-spread rating as used herein refers to rating obtained according to tests conducted as specified in U.B.C. Standard No. 42-1.

* NURSING HOME is a building or portion thereof in which operates or maintains facilities providing convalescent or chronic care, or both, on a 24-hour basis for 3 or more persons not related by blood or marriage to the operator, who by reason of illness or infirmity are unable to properly care for themselves. (212-32 WAC)

O

Sec. 416. OCCUPANCY is the purpose for which a building, or part thereof, is used or intended to be used.

ORIEL WINDOW is a window which projects from the main line of an enclosing wall of a building and is carried on brackets or corbels.

OWNER is any person, agent, firm or corporation having a legal or equitable interest in the property.

P

Sec. 417. PANIC HARDWARE. See Section 3301(b).

PEDESTRIAN WALKWAY is a walkway used exclusively as a pedestrian trafficway.

PERMIT is an official document or certificate issued by the building official authorizing performance of a specified activity.

PERSON is a natural person, his or her heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, and also includes a firm, partnership or corporation, its or their successors or assigns, or the agent of any of the aforesaid.

PLASTIC MATERIALS, APPROVED, shall be those having a self-ignition temperature 650°F. or greater when tested in accordance with U.B.C. Standard No. 52-3 and a smoke-density rating not greater than 450 when tested in accordancw with U.B.C. Standard 42-1, in the way intended for use, or a smoke-density rating no greater than 75 when tested in the thickness intended for use by U.B.C. Standard No. 52-2. Approved plastics shall be classified as either CC1 or CC2, in accordance with U.B.C. Standard No. 52-4.

PLATFORM. See Chapter 39.

PLUMBING CODE is the ~~Uniform Plumbing Code promulgated by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials as adopted by this jurisdiction~~ Seattle Plumbing Code.

* PRIVATE ADULT TREATMENT HOME is any dwelling of 2 adults providing food, shelter, beds and care for 2 or fewer psychiatrically impaired clients, provided these clients are detained and the home is certified as an evaluation and treatment facility. (212-45 WAC)

PROJECT ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER is the licensed Architect or Engineer who has been commissioned as the prime consultant, having overall responsibility for the design and the coordination of the design work of other consultants and whose seal is on the contract documents.

* PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL is a building or portion thereof receiving and/or caring for any insane, alleged insane, mentally ill or other incompetent person requiring psychiatric treatment. (212-40 WAC)

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

PUBLIC WAY. See Section 3301(b).

Q

Sec. 418. No definitions.

R

Sec. 419. REPAIR is the reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing building for the purpose of its maintenance.

* RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITY FOR PSYCHIATRICALLY IMPAIRED CHILDREN is a building or portion thereof designed and organized to provide 24-hour residential care and long-term individualized active treatment for children who have been diagnosed or evaluated as psychiatrically impaired. (212-42 WAC)

S

Sec. 420. SERVICE CORRIDOR is a fully enclosed passage used for transporting HPM and for purposes other than required exiting.

* SEMISECURE FACILITY is a facility, including but not limited to crisis residential centers or foster family homes licensed as crisis residential centers, operated in a manner to reasonably assure that children placed there will not run away. (388-73-012 WAC)

SHAFT is a vertical opening through a building for elevators, dumbwaiters, mechanical equipment or similar purposes.

SHALL, as used in this code, is mandatory.

SHIPYARD STRUCTURES are structures used for repair or building of vessels of noncombustible construction.

SMOKE DETECTOR is an approved detector which senses visible or invisible particles of combustion. The detector shall bear a label or other identification issued by an approved testing agency having a service for inspection of materials and workmanship at the factory during fabrication and assembly.

STAGE. See Chapter 39.

STORY is that portion of a building included between the upper surface of any floor and the upper surface of the floor next above, except that the topmost story shall be that portion of a building included between the upper surface of the topmost floor and the ceiling or roof above. If the finished floor level directly above a ~~usable~~ basement or unused under-floor space is more than 6 feet above grade as defined herein for more than 50 percent of the total perimeter or is more than 12 feet above grade ~~as defined herein at any point~~ for more than 25 feet at the perimeter plus required driveways up to 22 feet, such ~~usable~~ basement or unused under-floor space shall be considered ~~as~~ a story; provided however that there is a 10-foot minimum width between the driveway and any portion of the 25-foot exemption.

STORY, BASEMENT-LIKE is a story which, because of topography, has exterior walls that are covered or partially covered by earth, where the building official determines that egress and emergency access are restricted and which is subject to special restrictions for occupancy, egress and sprinkler systems that apply to basements.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

~~STORY, FIRST, is the lowest story in a building which qualifies as a story, as defined herein, except that a floor level in a building having only one floor level shall be classified as a first story, provided such floor level is not more than 4 feet below grade, as defined herein, for more than 50 percent of the total perimeter, or not more than 8 feet below grade, as defined herein, at any point.~~

STREET is any thoroughfare or public way ~~not less than~~ over 16 feet in width which has been dedicated or deeded to the public for public use.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER OF RECORD is the Engineer who has been commissioned to design the primary structure of the building. The structural documents prepared by, or under the supervision of, this Engineer must contain his/her seal and are the structural contract documents used for the construction permit application.

STRUCTURALLY QUALIFIED PRODUCTS are products that have been pre-qualified by current acceptance and certification by an accepted authority such as International Conference of Building Officials (ICBO), American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), American Concrete Institute (ACI), American Institute of Steel Construction (AISC), or others widely accepted in the engineering field.

STRUCTURE is that which is built or constructed, an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner.

T

Sec. 421. ~~No definitions.~~ TOWNHOUSE is a form of ground-related housing in which individual dwelling units are attached along at least one common wall to at least one other dwelling unit. Each dwelling unit occupies space from the ground to the roof. For the purposes of this code a townhouse containing more than two dwelling units shall be considered an apartment house, and a townhouse containing only two dwelling units shall be considered a dwelling.

U

Sec. 422. U.B.C. STANDARDS is the Uniform Building Code Standards ~~promulgated by the International Conference of Building Officials, as adopted by this jurisdiction. (See chapter 60.)~~ 1985 Edition.

USE wherever mentioned in this code is equivalent to character of occupancy and not intended to be construed as the definition of USE in the Zoning or Land Use Codes.

V

Sec. 423. VALUE or VALUATION, of a building shall be the estimated cost to replace the building and structure in kind, based on current replacement costs as determined in ~~Section 304(a)~~ the Permit Fee Ordinance.

VENEER. See Section 3002.

VENTILATING CEILING is a suspended ceiling containing many small apertures through which air, at low pressure, ~~is forced downward from an overhead plenum dimensioned by the~~ moves to or from an overhead concealed space between suspended ceiling and the floor or roof above.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

W

Sec. 424. WALLS shall be defined as follows:

Bearing Wall is any wall meeting either of the following classifications:

1. Any metal or wood stud wall which supports more than 100 pounds per lineal foot of superimposed load.

2. Any masonry or concrete wall which supports more than 200 pounds per lineal foot superimposed load, or any such wall supporting its own weight for more than one story.

Exterior Wall is any wall or element of a wall or any member or group of members, which defines the exterior boundaries or courts of a building and which has a slope of 60 degrees or greater with the horizontal plane.

Faced Wall is a wall in which the masonry facing and backing are so bonded as to exert a common action under load.

Nonbearing Wall is any wall that is not a bearing wall.

Parapet Wall is that part of any wall entirely above the roof line.

Retaining Wall is a wall designed to resist the lateral displacement of soil or other materials.

WATER HEATER is an appliance designed primarily to supply hot water and is equipped with automatic controls limiting water temperature to a maximum of 210°F.

WEATHER-EXPOSED SURFACES are all surfaces of walls, ceilings, floors, roofs, soffits and similar surfaces exposed to the weather excepting the following:

1. Ceilings and roof soffits enclosed by walls or by beams which extend a minimum of 12 inches below such ceiling or roof soffits.

2. Walls or portions of walls within an unenclosed roof area, when located a horizontal distance from an exterior opening equal to twice the height of the opening.

3. Ceiling and roof soffits beyond a horizontal distance of 10 feet from the outer edge of the ceiling or roof soffits.

X

Sec. 425. No definitions.

Y

Sec. 426. YARD is an open, unoccupied space, other than a court, unobstructed from the ground to the sky, except where specifically provided by this code, on the lot on which a building is situated.

Z

Sec. 427. ~~No definitions.~~ ZONING CODE is the Zoning Code, Title 24, Seattle Municipal Code, as amended.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 3 . Section 502 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

CHANGE IN USE OR CHARACTER OF OCCUPANCY

Sec. 502. No change shall be made in the character of occupancies or use of any building which would place the building in a different division of or subdivision of the same group of occupancy or in a different group of occupancies, unless such building is made to comply with the requirements of this code for such division or group of occupancy. Change of tenants will be permitted so long as the character of the occupancy is not changed.

EXCEPTION: The character of the occupancy of existing buildings may be changed subject to the approval of the building official ~~and the~~ as set forth in Section 104. The building may be occupied for purposes in other groups without conforming to all the requirements of this code for those groups, provided the new or proposed use is ~~less~~ not more hazardous, based on life and fire risk, than the existing use as set forth in Table 5-E.

No change in the character of occupancy of a building shall be made without a Certificate of Occupancy, as required in Section 307 of this code. The building official may issue a Certificate of Occupancy pursuant to the intent of the above exception without certifying that the building complies with all provisions of this code.

Section 4 . Section 503 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

MIXED OCCUPANCY

Sec. 503. (a) General. When a building is used for more than one occupancy purpose, each part of the building comprising a distinct "Occupancy," as described in Chapters 5 through 12, shall be separated from any other occupancy as specified in Section 503(d).

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Where an approved spray booth constructed in accordance with the Fire Code is installed, such booth need not be separated from other Group H Occupancies or from Group B Occupancies.

2. The following occupancies need not be separated from the uses to which they are accessory:

A. Assembly rooms having a floor area of not over 750 square feet.

B. Administrative and clerical offices and similar rooms which do not exceed 25 percent of the floor area of the major use when not related to Group H, Division 1 and Group H, Division 2 Occupancies.

C. Gift shops, administrative offices and similar rooms in Group R, Division 1 Occupancies not exceeding 10 percent of the floor area of the major use.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

D. The kitchen serving the dining area of which it is a part.

3. An occupancy separation need not be provided between a Group R, Division 3 Occupancy and a carport having no enclosed uses above, provided the carport is entirely open on two or more sides.

When a building houses more than one occupancy, each portion of the building shall conform to the requirements for the occupancy housed therein. The area of the building shall be such that the sum of the ratios of the actual area for each separate occupancy divided by the total allowable area for each separate occupancy shall not exceed one. When a multi-story building houses more than one occupancy, the area of the building shall be such that the sum of the ratios of the actual area divided by the allowable area for one story for each separate occupancy shall not exceed two.

Where minor accessory uses do not occupy more than 10 percent of the area of any floor of a building, nor more than the basic area permitted in the occupancy by Table No. 5-C for such minor use, for the purpose of determining allowable area the major use of the building shall determine the occupancy classification, provided the uses are separated as specified in Section 503(d). Except for buildings containing Group H, Division 1 through Division 4 and Division 6 Occupancies, the provisions of this paragraph are applicable to buildings constructed under the provisions of Section 506(b) for unlimited area.

An occupancy shall not be located above the story or height set forth in Table No. 5-D except as provided in Section 507. When a mixed occupancy building contains a Group H, Division 6 Occupancy, the portion containing the Group H, Division 6 Occupancy shall not exceed three stories nor 55 feet in height.

(b) Forms of Occupancy Separations. Occupancy separations shall be vertical or horizontal or both or, when necessary, of such other form as may be required to afford a complete separation between the various occupancy divisions in the building.

Where the occupancy separation is horizontal, structural members supporting the separation shall be protected by equivalent fire-resistive construction.

(c) Types of Occupancy Separations. Occupancy separations shall be classed as "four-hour fire-resistive," "three-hour fire-resistive," "two-hour fire-resistive,", and "one-hour fire-resistive." (See U.B.C. Standard No. 43-7 for fire dampers in air ducts piercing occupancy separations.)

1. A "four-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation" shall have no openings therein and shall be of not less than four-hour fire-resistive construction.

2. A "three-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation" shall be of not less than three-hour fire-resistive construction. All openings in walls forming such separation shall be protected by a fire assembly having a three-hour fire-protection rating. The total width of all openings in any three-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation wall in any one story shall not exceed 25 percent of the length of the wall in that story and no single opening shall have an area greater than 120 square feet.

All openings in floors forming a "three-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation" shall be protected by vertical enclosures extending above and below such openings. The walls of such vertical enclosures shall be of not

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

less than two-hour fire-resistive construction and all openings therein shall be protected by a fire assembly having a one and one-half hour fire-protection rating.

EXCEPTION: The vertical enclosure walls above the floor openings may be of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction and openings shall be protected by a fire assembly having a one-hour fire-protection rating provided that the vertical enclosure walls below such floor openings shall be of not less than three-hour fire-resistive construction and openings shall be protected by a fire assembly having a three-hour fire-protection rating. Stair and elevator doors in the three-hour enclosure walls may be one and one-half hour fire assemblies if they open into vestibules which are separated from the remainder of the floor by walls of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction. Openings in vestibule walls shall be protected by a tightfitting and draft control assembly conforming to Section 3305(h).

3. A "two-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation" shall be of not less than two-hour fire-resistive construction. All openings in such separation shall be protected by a fire assembly having a one and one-half hour fire-protection rating.

4. A "one-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation" shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction. All openings in such separation shall be protected by a fire assembly having a one-hour fire-protection rating.

(d) Fire Ratings for Occupancy Separations. Occupancy separations shall be provided between the various groups and divisions of occupancies as set forth in Table No. 5-B.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. In Groups A, Division 1, and I Occupancies a three-hour occupancy separation is permitted from a Group B, Division 1 Occupancy used only as a garage for the parking of passenger motor vehicles having a capacity of not more than nine persons per vehicle and provided no repair or fueling is done.

2. In Group R, Division 1 Occupancies, a one-hour occupancy separation is permitted from a Group B, Division 1 Occupancy used only as a parking garage for private or pleasure-type motor vehicles with no repair or fueling and the area does not exceed 3000 square feet.

The three-hour separation may be reduced to two hours where the Group B, Division 1 Occupancy is limited to the storage of passenger motor vehicles having a capacity of not more than nine persons. This shall not apply where Section 702(a) is applicable.

For an area exceeding 3000 square feet and not exceeding 10,000 square feet, a one-hour occupancy separation is permitted provided such garage is equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system. This shall not apply where Section 702(a) is applicable.

3. In the one-hour occupancy separation between a Group R, Division 3 and M Occupancy, the separation may be limited to the installation of ~~materials approved for one-hour fire resistive construction~~ 1/2-inch gypsum wallboard on the garage side and a self-closing, tight-fitting solid wood door 1-3/8 inches in thickness will be permitted in lieu of a one-hour fire assembly. Such door may have glazing of 1/4-inch wire glass. Fire dampers need not be installed in air ducts passing through the wall, floor or ceiling separating a Group R, Division 3 occupancy from a Group M Occupancy, provided such ducts within the Group M Occupancy are constructed of steel having a thickness not less than 0.019 inch (No. 26 galvanized sheet gauge) and having no openings into the Group M Occupancy.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

4. No occupancy separation is required between Group A, Division 2.1 and Group B, Division 2 Occupancies when both are protected by an automatic sprinkler system.

Section 5. Sections 504(a) and (b) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, are amended to read as follows:

LOCATION ON PROPERTY

Sec. 504. (a) General. Buildings shall adjoin or have access to a public way or yard on not less than one side. Required yards shall be permanently maintained.

For the purpose of this section, the ~~center line~~ opposite side of an adjoining public way shall be considered an adjacent property line.

Eaves over required windows shall be not less than 30 inches from the side and rear property lines. For eaves, see Section 1710.

(b) Fire Resistance of Walls. Exterior walls shall have fire resistance and opening protection as set forth in Table No. 5-A, Part III, and in accordance with such additional provisions as are set forth in Part IV and Part VII. Distance shall be measured at right angles from the property line. The above provisions shall not apply to walls at right angles to the property line.

Projections beyond the exterior wall shall not extend beyond:

1. A point one third the distance to the property line from an exterior wall; or

2. A point one third the distance to the property line from an assumed vertical plane located where fire-resistive protection of openings is first required due to location on property,

whichever is the least restrictive.

When openings in exterior walls are required to be protected due to distance from property line, the sum of the area of such openings shall not exceed 50 percent of the total area of the wall in each story.

Section 6. Sections 505(a), (b), and (e) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, are amended to read as follows:

ALLOWABLE FLOOR AREAS

Sec. 505. (a) One-story areas. The area of a one-story building shall not exceed the limits set forth in Table No. 5-C except as provided in Section 506, nor the limits specified in Chapter 16.

(b) Areas of Buildings Over One Story. The total combined floor area for multistory buildings may be twice that permitted by Table No. 5-C for one-story buildings, and the floor area of any single story shall not exceed that permitted for a one-story building. For mixed occupancies see Section 503(a).

* * *

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(e) Area Separation Walls. Each portion of a building separated by one or more area separation walls may be considered a separate building, provided the area separation walls meet the following requirements:

1. Area separation walls shall be not less than four-hour fire-resistive construction in Types I, II-F.R., III and IV buildings and two-hour fire-resistive construction in Types II One-hour, II-N or V buildings. The total width of all openings in such walls shall not exceed 25 percent of the length of the wall in each story. All openings shall be protected by a fire assembly having a three-hour fire-protection rating in four-hour fire-resistive walls and one and one-half-hour fire-protection rating in two-hour fire-resistive walls.

2. Area separation walls shall extend to the outer edges of horizontal projecting elements such as balconies, roof overhangs, canopies, marquees or architectural projections.

EXCEPTION: When horizontal projecting elements do not contain concealed spaces, the area separation wall may terminate at the exterior wall.

When the horizontal projecting elements contain concealed spaces, the area separation wall need only extend through the concealed space to the outer edges of the projecting elements.

The exterior walls and the projecting elements above shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction for a distance not less than the depth of the projecting elements on both sides of the area separation wall. Openings within such widths shall be protected by fire assemblies having a fire-protection rating of not less than three-fourths hour.

3. Area separation walls shall extend from the foundation to a point at least 30 inches above the roof.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Area separation walls may terminate at the underside of the roof sheathing, deck or slab, provided the roof-ceiling assembly is of at least two-hour-fire-resistive construction.

2. Two-hour area separation walls may terminate at the underside of the roof sheathing, deck or slab, provided:

A. Where the roof-ceiling framing elements are parallel to the walls, such framing and elements supporting such framing shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction for a width of not less than 5 feet on each side of the wall.

B. Where roof-ceiling framing elements are perpendicular to the wall, the entire span of such framing and elements supporting such framing shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction.

C. Openings in the roof shall not be located within 5 feet of the area separation wall.

D. The entire building shall be provided with a fire-retardant roof covering or special purpose roof complying with Section 3203(g).

3. Two-hour area separation walls may terminate at roofs of entire noncombustible construction.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

4. Parapets of area separation walls shall have noncombustible faces for the uppermost 18 inches, including counterflashing and coping materials.

5. Where an area separation wall separates portions of a building having different heights, such wall may terminate at a point 30 inches above the lower roof level, provided the exterior wall for a height of 10 feet above the lower roof is of one-hour fire-resistive construction with openings protected by assemblies having a three-fourths-hour fire-protection rating.

EXCEPTION: The area separation wall may terminate at the underside of the roof sheathing, deck or slab of the lower roof, provided:

A. Where the roof-ceiling framing elements are parallel to the wall, such framing and elements supporting such framing shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction for a width of 10 feet along the wall at the lower roof.

B. Where the lower roof-ceiling framing elements are perpendicular to the wall, the entire span of such framing and elements supporting such framing shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction.

C. Openings in the lower roof shall not be located within 10 feet of the area separation wall.

6. Where a two hour area separation wall intersects an exterior wall at a point where the exterior wall forms an angle of less than 180° (an inside angle), a property line shall be assumed so as to regulate construction and opening protection per Table No. 5-A.

See Chapters 6 to 12 inclusive for special occupancy provisions.

Section 7. Section 507 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS AND INCREASES

Sec. 507. The maximum height and number of stories of every building shall be dependent upon the character of the occupancy and the type of construction and shall not exceed the limits set forth in Table No. 5-D, except as provided in this section and as specified in Section 503(a) for mixed occupancy buildings.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Towers, spires and steeples erected as part of a building and not used for habitation or storage are limited as to height only by structural design if completely of noncombustible materials, or may extend not to exceed 20 feet above the height limit in Table No. 5-D if of combustible materials.

2. The height of one-story aircraft hangars shall not be limited if the building is provided with automatic sprinkler systems throughout as specified in Chapter 38 and is entirely surrounded by public ways or yards not less in width than one and one-half times the height of the building.

3. An unenclosed and uncovered roof deck shall not be considered a story for the purpose of determining the number of stories in a building.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

The story limits set forth in Table No. 5-D may be increased by one story if the building is provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system throughout. The increase in the number of stories for automatic sprinkler systems shall not apply when the automatic sprinkler systems throughout are installed under the following provisions:

1. Section 3802(f) for Group H, Divisions 1, 2 and 6 Occupancies.

2. Section 506, for an increase in allowable area.

3. Substitution for one-hour fire-resistive construction pursuant to Section 508.

4. Section 1715, Atriums.

See Chapters 6 to 12 inclusive for special occupancy provisions.

Section 8 . Section 510(c) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

(c) Showers. Showers in all occupancies shall be finished as specified above to a height of not less than 70 inches above the drain inlet. Materials other than structural elements used in such walls shall be of a type which is not adversely affected by moisture. The shower head shall be equipped or manufactured to limit water flow as required by the Seattle Energy Code.

Section 9 . Section 511 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

BARRIER FREE ACCESS, ACCESS TO TOILETS AND OTHER FACILITIES

Sec. 511. (a) Barrier-Free Access. All buildings and premises shall comply with the Washington State Regulations for Barrier-Free Facilities, Chapter 51-10 Washington Administrative Code.

~~(a)~~(b) Access to Water Closets. Each water closet stool shall be located in a clear space not less than 30 inches in width and have a clear space in front of the water closet stool of not less than 24 inches.

~~Where toilet facilities are provided on any floor where access by the physically handicapped is required by Table No. 33-A, at least one such facility for each sex or a separate facility usable by either sex shall comply with the requirement of this section. Except in dwelling units and guest rooms, such facilities must be available to all occupants and both sexes. All doorways leading to such toilet rooms shall have a clear and unobstructed width of not less than 32 inches. Each such toilet room shall have the following:~~

~~1. A clear space of not less than 44 inches on each side of doors providing access to toilet rooms. This distance shall be measured at right angles to the face of the door when in the closed position. Not more than one door may encroach into the 44-inch space.~~

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

2. Except in dwelling units and guest rooms, a clear space within the toilet room of sufficient size to inscribe a circle with a diameter not less than 60 inches. Doors in any position may encroach into this space by not more than 12 inches.

3. A clear space not less than 42 inches wide and 48 inches long in front of at least one water closet stool for the use of the handicapped. When such water closet stool is within a compartment, entry to the compartment shall have a clear width of 32 inches when located at the end and a clear width of 34 inches when located at the side. A door, if provided, shall not encroach into the required space in front of the water closet. Except for door swing, a clear unobstructed access not less than 48 inches in width shall be provided to toilet compartments designed for use by the handicapped.

4. Grab bars near each side or one side and the back of the toilet stool securely attached 33 inches to 36 inches above and parallel to the floor. Grab bars at the side shall be 42 inches long with the front end positioned 24 inches in front of the water closet stool. Grab bars at the back shall be not less than 24 inches long for room installations and 36 inches long where the water closet is installed in a stall. Grab bars shall have an outside diameter of not less than 1¼ inch nor more than 1½ inches and shall provide a clearance of 1½ inches between the grab bar and adjacent surface. Grab bars need not be provided in Group R, Division 1 apartment houses.

5. When it can be established that the facilities are usable by a person in a wheelchair, dimensions other than those above shall be acceptable.

(b) Access to Lavatories, Mirrors and Towel Fixtures. In other than Group R, Division 3; Group M; Group R, Division 1 apartment houses and Group B, Divisions 2 and 4 storage occupancies, toilet room facilities shall be as follows:

1. Except for the projection of bowls and waste piping, a clear unobstructed space 30 inches in width, 29 inches in height and 17 inches in depth shall be provided under at least one lavatory.

2. Where mirrors are provided, at least one shall be installed so that the bottom of the mirror is within 40 inches of the floor.

3. Where towel and disposal fixtures are provided, they shall be accessible to the physically handicapped and at least one shall be within 40 inches of the floor.

(c) Water Fountains. Where water fountains are provided, at least one shall have a spout within 33 inches of the floor and shall have up-front, hand-operated controls. When fountains are located in an alcove, the alcove shall be not less than 32 inches in width.

(d) Telephones. Where public telephones are provided, at least one shall be installed so that the handset, dial and coin receiver are within 54 inches of the floor. Unobstructed access within 12 inches of the telephone shall be provided. Such access shall be not less than 30 inches in width.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 10. Section 513 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

PREMISES IDENTIFICATION

Sec. 513. ~~Approved numbers or addresses shall be provided for all new buildings in such a position as to be plainly visible and legible from the street or road fronting the property.~~ For provisions concerning addresses see Chapter 57.

Section 10A. Table No. 5-A of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is revised in its entirety to read as follows:

TABLE 5-A

This table is based upon Table No. 5-A of the Uniform Building Code but is entirely revised and is not underlined.

WALL AND OPENING PROTECTION BASED ON LOCATION ON PROPERTY FOR ALL TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION[1,2,3,4,6]
SEE CHAPTER 16 FOR RESTRICTIONS IN FIRE DISTRICTS

LEGEND: N/C noncombustible HT heavy timber
N/P nonprotected FR fire-resistive
HR hour

Group	Construction Type	Fire District	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Opening Protection[7]
A-1	I F.R. II F.R.	All	4 HR N/C	4 HR N/C less than 5' 2 HR N/C less than 16' 1 HR N/C less than 40'[13] N/P N/C 40' or more[13]	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
A-1	III 1 HR III N IV H.T. II 1 HR II N V 1 HR V N	All (not allowed)			
A-2 A-2.1 A-3 A-4	I F.R. II F.R. III 1 HR IV H.T.	All	4 HR N/C	4 HR N/C less than 5' 2 HR N/C less than 16' 1 HR N/C less than 40'[13] N/P N/C 40' or more[13]	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
A-2 A-2.1	II-1 HR	Downtown	2 HR N/C less than 16' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 50' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
		Waterfront Outside	2 HR N/C less than 10' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

TABLE 5-A (continued)

Group	Construction Type	Fire District	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Opening Protection[7]
A-2 A-2.1	V-1 HR	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront Outside	2 HR less than 10' Elsewhere 1 HR	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'
A-3	II-1 HR	Downtown	2 HR N/C less than 16' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 50' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
		Waterfront Outside	2 HR N/C less than 5' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'
A-4	II-1 HR	Downtown	2 HR N/C less than 16' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 50' or more	Protected less than 16'
		Waterfront Outside	1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Protected less than 10'
A-3	V-1 HR	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront Outside	2 HR less than 5' Elsewhere 1 HR	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'
A-4	V-1 HR	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront Outside	1 HR	Same as Bearing	Protected less than 10'
A-2 A-2.1	II-N III-N V-N	All (not allowed)			

CB 19.2

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE
IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

TABLE 5-A (continued)

Group	Construction Type	Fire District	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Opening Protection[7]
A-3	II-N	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront	2 HR N/C less than 5' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	2 HR N/C less than 5' 1 HR N/C less than 10' Elsewhere N/P N/C	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'
A-4	II-N	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront	1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Protected less than 10'
		Outside	1 HR N/C less than 10' Elsewhere N/P N/C	Same as Bearing	Protected less than 10'
A-3 A-4	III-N	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront Outside	4 HR N/C	4 HR N/C less than 5' 2 HR N/C less than 16' 1 HR N/C less than 40' N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
A-3	V-N	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront	2 HR less than 5' 1 HR less than 40' Elsewhere N/P	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	2 HR less than 5' 1 HR less than 10' Elsewhere N/P	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE
IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

TABLE 5-A (continued)

Group	Construction Type	Fire District	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Opening Protection[7]
A-3	II-N	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront	2 HR N/C less than 5' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	2 HR N/C less than 5' 1 HR N/C less than 10' Elsewhere N/P N/C	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'
A-4	II-N	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront	1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Protected less than 10'
		Outside	1 HR N/C less than 10' Elsewhere N/P N/C	Same as Bearing	Protected less than 10'
A-3 A-4	III-N	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront Outside	4 HR N/C	4 HR N/C less than 5' 2 HR N/C less than 16' 1 HR N/C less than 40' N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
A-3	V-N	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront	2 HR less than 5' 1 HR less than 40' Elsewhere N/P	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	2 HR less than 5' 1 HR less than 10' Elsewhere N/P	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE
IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

TABLE 5-A (continued)

Group	Construction Type	Fire District	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Opening Protection[7]
A-4	V-N	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront	1 HR less than 40' Elsewhere N/P	Same as Bearing	Protected less than 10'
		Outside	1 HR less than 10' Elsewhere N/P	Same as Bearing	Protected less than 10'
B-1 B-2	I F.R. II F.R. III 1 HR III N IV H.T.	All	4 HR N/C less than 5' Elsewhere 2 HR N/C	4 HR N/C less than 5' 2 HR N/C less than 16' 1 HR N/C less than 40'[13] N/P N/C 40' or more[13]	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
B-1[12] B-2	II 1 HR	Downtown	2 HR N/C less than 16' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 50' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
		Waterfront Outside	1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'
B-1 B-2	V 1 HR	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront Outside	1 HR	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'
B-1[12] B-2	II-N	Downtown (not allowed)[14]	2 HR N/C less than 16' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 50' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
		Waterfront	1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	1 HR N/C less than 10' Elsewhere N/P N/C	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

TABLE 5-A (continued)

Group	Construction Type	Fire District	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Opening Protection[7]
B-1 B-2	V-N	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront	1 HR less than 40' Elsewhere N/P	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	1 HR less than 10' Elsewhere N/P	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'
B-3[5]	I F.R. II F.R.	All	4 HR N/C less than 5' Elsewhere 2 HR N/C	4 HR N/C less than 5' 2 HR N/C less than 16' 1 HR N/C less than 40'[13] N/P N/C 40' or more[13]	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
B-3 (except open parking garages)	III-N III-1 HR IV H.T.	All	4 HR N/C less than 5' Elsewhere 2 HR N/C	4 HR N/C less than 5' 2 HR N/C less than 16' 1 HR N/C less than 40'[13] N/P N/C 40' or more[13]	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
B-3[5,12]	II 1 HR	Downtown	2 HR N/C less than 16' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 50' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
		Waterfront Outside	1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
B-3 (except open parking garages)	V 1 HR	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront Outside	1 HR	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE
IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

TABLE 5-A (continued)

Group	Construction Type	Fire District	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Opening Protection[7]
B-3[5,12]	II-N	Downtown (not allowed)[14]	2 HR N/C less than 16' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 50' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
		Waterfront	1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
		Outside	1 HR N/C less than 16' Elsewhere N/P N/C	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
B-3 (except open parking garages)	V-N	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront	1 HR less than 40' Elsewhere N/P	Same as Bearing except	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
		Outside	1 HR less than 16' Elsewhere N/P	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
B-4	I F.R. II F.R. III 1 HR III-N IV H.T.	All	4 HR N/C less than 3' Elsewhere 2 HR N/C	4 HR N/C less than 3' 2 HR N/C less than 16' 1 HR N/C less than 40'[13] N/P N/C 40' or more[13]	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 16'
B-4[12]	II 1 HR	Downtown	2 HR N/C less than 16' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 50' or more	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 16'
		Waterfront	1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 10'
		Outside		Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 3'

CS 19.2

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

TABLE 5-A (continued)

Group	Construction Type	Fire District	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Opening Protection[7]
B-4	V 1 HR	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront	1 HR	Same as Bearing except N/P 40' or more	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	1 HR	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 3'
B-4[12]	II-N	Downtown (not allowed)[14]	2 HR N/C less than 16' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 50' or more	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 16'
		Waterfront	1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	1 HR N/C less than 3' Elsewhere N/P N/C	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 3'
B-4	V-N	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront	1 HR less than 40' Elsewhere N/P	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	1 HR less than 3' Elsewhere N/P	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 3'
E-1 E-2 E-3	I F.R. II F.R. III 1 HR III-N IV H.T.	All	4 HR N/C	4 HR N/C less than 5' 2 HR N/C less than 16' 1 HR N/C less than 40'[13] N/P N/C 40' or more[13]	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

TABLE 5-A (continued)

Group	Construction Type	Fire District	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Opening Protection[7]
E-1[10] E-2 E-3	II 1 HR	Downtown	2 HR N/C less than 16' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 50' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
		Waterfront	2 HR N/C less than 10' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	2 HR N/C less than 5' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'
E-1[10] E-2 E-3	V 1 HR	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront	2 HR less than 10' Elsewhere 1 HR	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	2 HR less than 5' Elsewhere 1 HR	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'
E-1[10] E-2 E-3	II-N	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront	2 HR N/C less than 10' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	2 HR N/C less than 5' 1 HR N/C less than 10' Elsewhere N/P N/C	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

TABLE 5-A (continued)

Group	Construction Type	Fire District	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Opening Protection[7]
E-1[10] E-2 E-3	V-N	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront	2 HR less than 5' 1 HR less than 40' Elsewhere N/P	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	2 HR less than 5' 1 HR less than 10' Elsewhere N/P	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'
H-1[8]	I F.R. II F.R. III 1 HR III-N IV H.T.	Downtown Waterfront (not allowed)			
		Outside	4 HR N/C	N/P N/C	None required[8]
H-1[8]	II 1 HR	Downtown Waterfront (not allowed)			
		Outside	1 HR N/C	N/P N/C	None required[8]
H-1[8]	V 1 HR	Downtown Waterfront (not allowed)			
		Outside	1 HR	Same as Bearing	None required[8]
H-1[8]	II-N	Downtown Waterfront (not allowed)			
		Outside	N/P N/C	Same as Bearing	None required[8]

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

TABLE 5-A (continued)

Group	Construction Type	Fire District	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Opening Protection[7]
H-1[8]	V-N	Downtown Waterfront (not allowed)			
		Outside	N/P	Same as Bearing	None required[8]
H-2[8] H-3 H-4 H-6	I F.R. II F.R. III 1 HR III-N IV H.T.	All[11]	4 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more[13]	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
H-2[8] H-3 H-4 H-6	II 1 HR	Downtown[11]	4 HR N/C less than 16' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 50' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
		Waterfront[11] Outside	4 HR N/C less than 5' 2 HR N/C less than 10' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
H-2[8] H-3 H-4 H-6	V 1 HR	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront[11] Outside	4 HR less than 5' 2 HR less than 10' Elsewhere 1 HR	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
H-2[8] H-3 H-4 H-6	II-N	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront[11]	4 HR N/C less than 5' 2 HR N/C less than 10' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
		Outside	4 HR N/C less than 5' 2 HR N/C less than 10' 1 HR N/C less than 16' Elsewhere N/P N/C	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'

CS 10.2

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

TABLE 5-A (continued)

Group	Construction Type	Fire District	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Opening Protection[7]
H-2[8] H-3 H-4 H-6	V-N	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront[11]	4 HR less than 5' 2 HR less than 10' 1 HR less than 40' Elsewhere N/P	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
		Outside	4 HR less than 5' 2 HR less than 10' 1 HR less than 16' Elsewhere N/P	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
H-5	I F.R. II F.R. III 1 HR III-N IV H.T.	Downtown Waterfront (not allowed)			
		Outside	4 HR N/C	4 HR N/C less than 40' 1 HR N/C less than 60' N/P N/C 60' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 60'
H-5	II 1 HR	Downtown Waterfront (not allowed)			
		Outside	1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 60' or more	Protected less than 60'
H-5	V 1 HR	Downtown & Waterfront (not allowed)			
		Outside	1 HR	Same as Bearing	Protected less than 60'

CS 19.2

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

TABLE 5-A (continued)

Group	Construction Type	Fire District	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Opening Protection[7]
H-5	II-N	Downtown & Waterfront (not allowed)			
		Outside	1 HR N/C less than 60' Elsewhere N/P N/C	Same as Bearing	Protected less than 60'
H-5	V-N	Downtown & Waterfront (not allowed)			
		Outside	1 HR less than 60' Elsewhere N/P	Same as Bearing	Protected less than 40'
I-1 I-2	I F.R. II F.R.	All	4 HR N/C	4 HR N/C less than 5' 2 HR N/C less than 16' 1 HR N/C less than 40'[13] N/P N/C 40' or more[13]	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
I-1 I-2	III 1 HR IV H.T.	All	4 HR N/C	Same as bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more[13]	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
I-1 I-2 I-3	II-N III-N V-N	All (not allowed)			
I-1[9] I-3	II 1 HR	Downtown	2 HR N/C less than 16' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 50' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
		Waterfront Outside	2 HR N/C less than 5' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE
IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

TABLE 5-A (continued)

Group	Construction Type	Fire District	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Opening Protection[7]
I-1[9] I-3	V 1 HR	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront Outside	2 HR less than 5' Elsewhere 1 HR	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 10'
I-2	II 1 HR	Downtown	2 HR N/C less than 16' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 50' or more	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 16'
		Waterfront Outside	1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 10'
I-2	V 1 HR	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront Outside	1 HR	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 10'
I-3[9]	I F.R. II F.R. III 1 HR	All	4 HR N/C	4 HR N/C less than 5' 2 HR N/C less than 16' 1 HR N/C less than 40'[13] N/P N/C 40' or more[13]	Not permitted less than 5' Protected less than 16'
I-3	IV H.T.	All (not allowed)			
R-1	I F.R. II F.R. III 1 HR III-N IV H.T.	All	4 HR N/C less than 3' Elsewhere 2 HR N/C	4 HR N/C less than 3' 2 HR N/C less than 16' 1 HR N/C less than 40'[13] N/P N/C 40' or more[13]	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 16'

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE
IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

TABLE 5-A (continued)

Group	Construction Type	Fire District	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Opening Protection[7]
R-1	II 1 HR	Downtown	2 HR N/C less than 16' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 50' or more	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 16'
		Waterfront	1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 5'
R-1	II-N	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront	1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	1 HR N/C less than 5' Elsewhere N/P N/C	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 5'
R-1	V 1 HR	Downtown (See Section 1602)			
		Waterfront	1 HR	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	1 HR	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 5'
R-1	V-N	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront	1 HR less than 40' Elsewhere N/P	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	1 HR less than 5' Elsewhere N/P	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 5'

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE
IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

TABLE 5-A (continued)

Group	Construction Type	Fire District	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Opening Protection[7]
R-3	I F.R. II F.R. III 1 HR III-N IV H.T.	All	4 HR N/C	4 HR N/C less than 3' 2 HR N/C less than 16' 1 HR N/C less than 40'[13] N/P N/C 40' or more[13]	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 16'
R-3	II 1 HR	Downtown	2 HR N/C less than 16' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 50' or more	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 16'
		Waterfront	1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 3'
R-3	II-N	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront	1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/P N/C 40' or more	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	1 HR N/C less than 3' Elsewhere N/P N/C	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 3'
R-3	V 1 HR	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront	1 HR	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	1 HR	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 3'

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

TABLE 5-A (continued)

Group	Construction Type	Fire District	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Opening Protection[7]
R-3	V-N	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront	1 HR less than 40' Elsewhere N/P	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	1 HR less than 3' Elsewhere N/P	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 3'
M-1	I F.R. II F.R. III 1 HR III-N IV H.T.	All	4 HR N/C	4 HR N/C less than 3' 2 HR N/C less than 16' 1 HR N/C less than 40'[13] N/P N/C 40' or more[13]	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 16'
M-1[12]	II 1 HR	Downtown	2 HR N/C less than 16' Elsewhere 1 HR	Same as Bearing except N/C N/P 50' or more	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 16'
		Waterfront	1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/C N/P 40' or more	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/C N/P 40' or more	Not permitted less than 3'
M-1	V 1 HR	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront	1 HR	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	1 HR	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 3'

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE
IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

TABLE 5-A (continued)

Group	Construction Type	Fire District	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Opening Protection[7]
M-1[12]	II-N	Downtown (not allowed)[14]	2 HR N/C less than 16' Elsewhere 1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/C N/P 50' or more	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 16'
		Waterfront	1 HR N/C	Same as Bearing except N/C N/P 40' or more	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	1 HR N/C less than 3'[15] Elsewhere N/C N/P	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 3'
M-1	V-N	Downtown (not allowed)			
		Waterfront	1 HR less than 40' Elsewhere N/P	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 3' Protected less than 10'
		Outside	1 HR less than 3'[15] Elsewhere N/P	Same as Bearing	Not permitted less than 3'
M-2	All	Downtown	Noncombustible construction not regulated Combustible construction not permitted		
		Waterfront	Noncombustible construction not regulated Combustible construction to be 1 HR		
		Outside	Not regulated		

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

LEGEND: N/C noncombustible
N/P nonprotected
HR hour

FOOTNOTES:

(1) See Section 504 for type of walls affected and requirements covering percentage of openings permitted in exterior walls.

(2) For additional restrictions see chapters under Occupancy, Fire Districts and Types of Construction.

(3) For walls facing streets, yards and public ways, see Part IV.

(4) See also the "03" sections to Chapters 18 through 22.

(5) See 709 for limitations in B-3 open parking garages.

(6) See Sections 1801, 1901, 2003, and 2103 for allowances of fire-retardant treated wood in walls which otherwise are required to be noncombustible.

(7) Openings in exterior walls shall be protected by a fire assembly having 3/4 HR fire protection rating.

(8) For special provisions of Group H occupancies see Sections 902 and 903.

(9) See Section 1002(b) for limitations on I-3 Occupancies.

(10) See Section 803(c) for exception.

(11) No Group H, Division 2 Occupancy having a floor area exceeding 1500 square feet shall be permitted in the Downtown or Central Waterfront fire districts, except dry cleaning plants not using highly flammable liquids. See Sections 1602(c) and 1603(c).

(12) See Section 1903(a) for exceptions.

(13) In the Downtown fire district this dimension changes to 50'.

(14) See Section 1602(a) for exception.

(15) The requirement for one hour fire-resistive construction may be limited to the installation of materials approved for such on the outside only.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 11. A new Table No. 5-A-1 is added to the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, to read as follows:

TABLE NO. 5-A-1

GROUP	DESCRIPTION OF OCCUPANCY
A-1	Any assembly building with a stage and an occupant load of 1000 or more in the building.
A-2	Any building or portion of a building having an assembly room with an occupant load of less than 1000 and a stage.
A-2.1	Any building or portion of a building having an assembly room with an occupant load of 300 or more without a stage, including such buildings used for educational purposes and not classed as Group E or Group B, Division 2 Occupancy.
A-3	Any building or portion of a building having an assembly room with an occupant load of less than 300 without a stage, including such buildings used for educational purposes and not classed as a Group E or Group B, Division 2 Occupancy.
A-4	Stadiums, reviewing stands, and amusement park structures not included within other Group A Occupancies.
B-1	Gasoline service stations; garages where no repair work is done except exchange of parts and maintenance requiring no open flame, welding, or the use of Class I, II or III-A liquids.
B-2	Drinking and dining establishments having an occupant load of less than 50, wholesale and retail stores, office buildings, liquor stores and warehouses, printing plants, municipal police and fire stations, factories and workshops using materials not highly flammable or combustible, storage and sales rooms for combustible goods, paint stores without bulk handling, buildings or portions of buildings having rooms used for educational purposes beyond the 12th grade with less than 50 occupants in any room, woodworking establishments no greater than 3,000 square feet in area, child birth centers.
B-3	Aircraft hangars where no repair work is done except exchange of parts and maintenance requiring no open flame, welding, or the use of Class I or II liquids; boat moorage, open parking garages, helistops.
B-4	Ice plants, power plants, pumping plants, cold storage, creameries, factories and workshops using noncombustible and nonexplosive materials, storage and sales rooms of noncombustible and nonexplosive materials that are not packaged or crated in or supported by combustible material, shipyard structures.
E-1	Any building used for educational purposes through the 12th grade by 50 or more persons for more than 12 hours per week or four hours in any one day.
E-2	Any building used for educational purposes through the 12th grade by less than 50 persons for more than 12 hours per week or four hours in any one day.
E-3	Day care centers, mini-day care centers not in a family abode, preschools and day treatment centers.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

TABLE NO. 5-A-1 (cont.)

GROUP	DESCRIPTION OF OCCUPANCY
H-1	Storage, handling, use or sale or hazardous and highly flammable or explosive materials other than Class I, II or III-A liquids.
H-2	Storage, handling, use or sale of Class I, II and III-A liquids; dry cleaning plants using Class I, II or III-A liquids, paint stores with bulk handling; paint shops and spray painting rooms and shops.
H-3	Woodworking establishments in excess of 3,000 square feet, planing mills, box factories, buffing rooms for tire rebuilding plants and picking rooms; shops, factories or warehouses where loose combustible fibers or dust are manufactured, processed, generated or stored, pin refinishing rooms, warehouses where highly combustible materials are stored and boatyard structures.
H-4	Repair garages and body shops not classified as Group B, Division 1.
H-5	Aircraft repair hangars, heliports.
H-6	Semiconductor fabrication facilities and comparable research and development areas when the facilities in which hazardous production materials are used, are designed and constructed in accordance with Section 911 and when storage, handling and use of hazardous materials is in accordance with the Fire Code.
I-1	Nurseries for the full time care of children under the age of six (each accommodating more than five persons); residential treatment facilities for psychiatrically impaired children; alcoholism treatment facilities Class "A"; hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, nursing homes with nonambulatory or mobile nonambulatory patients and similar buildings.
I-2	Nursing homes for ambulatory patients.
I-3	Psychiatric hospitals, jails, prisons, reformatories and buildings where personal liberties of inmates are similarly restrained.
M-1	Private garages, carports, sheds and agricultural buildings.
M-2	Fences over 6 feet high, tanks and towers.
R-1	Hotels and apartment houses; one or two dwelling units located in a mixed occupancy building except where the only other occupancy is a Group M, Division 1; dormitory buildings, residential clubs, sororities and fraternities, convents and monasteries (each accommodating more than 10 persons); alcoholism treatment facilities Class "B," "C" or "D" with ambulatory persons; adult residential treatment facilities, group care facilities and semi-secure facilities; boarding homes; maternity homes and buildings or portions thereof which provide a maternity service.
R-3	Lodging houses; detached one- and two-family dwellings; dormitory buildings, residential clubs, sororities and fraternities, convents and monasteries (each accommodating 10 or fewer persons); foster family homes; mini-day care centers located in a family abode; and private adult treatment homes.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 12. Table No. 5-D of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

TABLE NO. 5-D--MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS

Occupancy	TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION								
	I	II			III		IV	V	
	F.R.	F.R.	One-Hour	N	One-Hour	N	H.T.	One-Hour	N
	MAXIMUM HEIGHT IN FEET								
	Unlimited	160	65	55	65	55	65	50	40
	MAXIMUM HEIGHT IN STORIES								
A-1	Unlimited	4	Not Permitted						
A)2-2.1	Unlimited	4	2	Not Permitted	2	Not Permitted	2	2	Not Permitted
A-3-4[1]	Unlimited	12	2	1	2	1	2	2	1
B)1-2-3[2]	Unlimited	12	4	2	4	2	4	~~3~~ 4	2
B-4	Unlimited	12	4	2	4	2	4	~~3~~ 4	2
E[3]	Unlimited	4	2	1	2	2	2	2	1
H-1	Unlimited	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
H)2-3-4-5	Unlimited	5	2	1	2	1	2	2	1
H-6	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	1
I-1	Unlimited	3	1	Not Permitted	1	Not Permitted	1	1	Not Permitted
I-2	Unlimited	3	2	Not Permitted	2	Not Permitted	2	2	Not Permitted
I-3	Unlimit	2	Not Permitted[4]						
M[5]	See Chapter 11								
R-1	Unlimited	12	4	2[6]	4	2[6]	4	~~3~~ 4	2[6]
R-3	Unlimited	~~3~~ 4	~~3~~ 4	~~3~~ 4	~~3~~ -	3	~~3~~ 4	1	3

1 For limitations and exceptions, See Section 602(a).
2 For open parking garages, see Section 709.
3 See Section 802(c).
4 See Section 1002(b).
5 For agricultural buildings, see also Appendix Chapter 11.
6 For limitations and exceptions, see Section 1202(b).

N--No requirements for fire resistance
F.R.--Fire resistive
H.T.--Heavy Timber

CS 19.2

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 13. A new Table No. 5-E is added to the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, to read as follows:

TABLE NO. 5-E - RATING OF OCCUPANCIES BY DEGREE OF HAZARD

This entire table is added by Seattle but not underlined.

CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDS

A. Life Hazard Based on Possible Mortality Due to Occupancy, if Fire Occurs:

Minimum Hazard	-1
Minor Hazard	-2
Average Hazard	-3
Serious Hazard	-4
Maximum Hazard	-5

B. Fire Hazard Based on Possible Generating Fire Due to Occupancy

Noncombustible	-1
Slow Burning	-2
Moderate Burning	-3
Free Burning	-4
Quick Burning	-5
Intense Burning	-6
Flash Burning	-7

Occupancy	Occupancy Classification	Life Hazard Rating	Fire Hazard Rating	Combined Rating
Dry cleaning plants using Class I, II, or III-A liquids	H-2	4	7	28
Paint stores with bulk handling; paint shops and spray painting rooms and shops	H-2	4	5	20
Shops, factories or warehouses where loose combustible fibers or dust are manufactured, processed, generated or stored; pin refinishing rooms; warehouses where highly combustible materials are stored	H-3	4	5	20
Any assembly building with a stage and an occupant load of 1000 or more in the building	A-1	4	4	16
Any building or portion of a building having an assembly room with an occupant load of less than 1000 and a stage	A-2	4	4	16
Any building or portion of a building having an assembly room with an occupant load of 300 or more without a stage, including buildings used for educational purposes not classed as Group E or B-2	A-2.1	4	4	16
Psychiatric hospitals where personal liberties of inmates are restrained	I-3	5	3	15
Boarding homes; maternity homes and buildings or portions thereof which provide a maternity service	R-1	5	3	15
Alcoholism treatment facilities, Class "A"	I-1	5	3	15

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

TABLE NO. 5-E - RATING OF OCCUPANCIES BY DEGREE OF HAZARD (continued)

Occupancy	Occupancy Classification	Life Hazard Rating	Fire Hazard Rating	Combined Rating
Nurseries for the full time care of children under the age of six (each accommodating more than five persons), hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, nursing homes with non-ambulatory or mobile nonambulatory patients	I-1	5	3	15
Woodworking establishments in excess of 3000 square feet; planing mills; box factories; buffing room for tire rebuilding plants and picking rooms	H-3	3	5	15
Storage, handling, use or sale of Class I, II, and III-A liquids	H-2	2	7	14
Any building used for educational purposes through the 12th grade by less than 50 persons for more than 12 hours per week or 4 hours in any one day	E-2	4	3	12
Day care centers, mini-day care centers not in a family abode and day treatment centers	E-3	4	3	12
Any building or portion of a building having an assembly room with an occupant load of less than 300 without a stage, including such buildings used for educational purposes and not classed as Group E or Group B, Division 2 Occupancy	A-3	3	4	12
Adult residential treatment facilities, group care facilities and semisecure facilities	R-1	4	3	12
Residential treatment facilities for psychiatrically impaired children	I-1	4	3	12
Storage, handling use or sale of hazardous and highly flammable or explosive materials, other than flammable liquids	H-1	2	6	12
Wholesale and retail stores	B-2	3	4	12
Aircraft repair hangars	H-5	2	5	10

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

TABLE NO. 5-E - RATING OF OCCUPANCIES BY DEGREE OF HAZARD (continued)

Occupancy	Occupancy Classification	Life Hazard Rating	Fire Hazard Rating	Combined Rating
Drinking and dining establishments with occupant load of less than 50; printing plants, factories and workshops using materials not highly flammable or combustible; wood-working establishments no greater than 3000 square feet; child birth centers	B-2	3	3	9
Hotels, dormitory buildings, residential clubs, sororities and fraternities (each accommodating more than 10 persons); alcoholism treatment facilities Class "B," "C" or "D"	R-1	3	3	9
Mini-day care centers in a family abode	R-3	3	3	9
Boatyard structures	H-3	2	4	8
Repair garages and body shops not classified as Group B, Division 1	H-4	2	4	8
Gasoline service stations, garages where no repair work is done except exchange of parts and maintenance requiring no open flame, welding or the use of flammable liquids	B-1	2	4	8
Stadiums, reviewing stands and amusement park structures not included within other Group A occupancies	A-4	2	3	6
Jails, prisons, reformatories and buildings where personal liberties of inmates are similarly restrained.	I-3	3	2	6
Aircraft hangars where no repair work is done except exchange of parts and maintenance requiring no open flame, welding or use of highly flammable liquids; open parking garages; helistops; boat moorages;	B-3	2	3	6

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

TABLE NO. 5-E - RATING OF OCCUPANCIES BY DEGREE OF HAZARD (continued)

Occupancy	Occupancy Classification	Life Hazard Rating	Fire Hazard Rating	Combined Rating
Apartment houses; convents and monasteries (each accommodating more than 10 persons)	R-1	3	2	6
Lodging houses; detached one- and two-family dwellings; dormitory buildings, residential clubs, sororities and fraternities, convents and monasteries (each accommodating 10 or fewer persons); foster family homes, private adult treatment homes; family day care home, mini-day care center in a family abode.	R-3	3	2	6
Storage and sales rooms for combustible goods; paint stores without bulk handling; liquor stores and warehouses	B-2	1	5	5
Power plants; pumping plants; ice plants	B-4	1	5	5
Factories and workshops using noncombustible and nonexplosive materials; shipyard structures	B-4	1	4	4
Municipal fire and police stations, office buildings	B-2	2	2	4
Buildings, or portions of buildings, having rooms used for educational purposes beyond 12th grade with less than 50 occupants in any rooms	B-2	2	2	4
Private garages, carports, sheds and agricultural buildings	M-1	1	4	4
Cold storage, creameries, storage and sales rooms for noncombustible and nonexplosive materials	B-4	1	3	3
Fences over six feet high, tanks and towers	M-2	1	1	1

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 14. Sections 602(a) and (b) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, are amended to read as follows:

CONSTRUCTION, HEIGHT AND ALLOWABLE AREA

Sec. 602. (a) General. Buildings or parts of buildings classed in Group A because of the use or character of the occupancy shall be limited to the types of construction set forth in Tables No. 5-C and No. 5-D and shall not exceed, in area or height, the limits specified in Sections 505, 506 and 507. Buildings or parts of buildings classed in Group A, Division 1 shall be Type I or II-F.R. construction.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Grandstands, bleachers or reviewing stands of Type III One-hour, Type IV or Type V One-hour construction shall not exceed 40 feet to the highest level of seat boards; 20 feet in cases where construction is Type III-N or Type V-N; and 12 feet in cases where construction is with combustible members in the structural frame and located indoors.

2. Division 4 structures other than Type III-N and Type V-N grandstands, bleachers and reviewing stands of open skeleton-frame type without roof, cover or enclosed usable space shall not be limited in area or height.

3. A fire-resistive ceiling for the roof-ceiling assembly in one-story portions of the buildings of Type II One-hour, Type III One-hour or Type V One-hour construction may be omitted, provided the roof framing system is open to the room and does not contain concealed spaces.

(b) Special Provisions. Stages and platforms shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 39.

The slope of the main floor of the assembly room shall not exceed the slopes permitted by Section 3307.

Division 2.1 Occupancies with an occupant load of 1000 or more shall be of Type I, Type II-F.R., Type II One-hour, Type III One-hour or Type IV construction, except that the roof framing system for one-story portions of buildings of Type II One-hour or Type III One-hour construction may be of unprotected construction when such roof framing system is open to the room and does not contain concealed spaces.

Division 3 Occupancies located in a basement, basement-like story or above the first story shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction.

Group A Assembly rooms having an occupant load of 1000 or more shall not be located in the basement.

EXCEPTION: Basements of buildings of Type I or II-F.R. construction.

Division 3 Occupancies with an occupant load of 50 or more, which are located over usable space, shall be separated from such space by not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction.

For attic space partitions and draft stops see Section 2516(f).

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 15. Section 603 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

LOCATION ON PROPERTY

Sec. 603. (a) Buildings housing Group A Occupancies shall front directly upon or have access to a public street not less than ~~20~~ 40 feet in width. The access to the public street shall be a minimum ~~20~~ 40-foot-wide right-of-way, unobstructed and maintained only as access to the public street. The main entrance to the building shall be located on the public street or on the access way. The main assembly floor of Division 1 Occupancies shall be located at or near the adjacent ground level.

(b) All premises, where buildings or portions of buildings are constructed more than 150 feet from a public street shall be provided with approved fire hydrants connected to a water system capable of supplying the fire flow required by the fire chief. Paved access to fire hydrant shall be provided and maintained to accommodate fire-fighting apparatus. Access driveways shall have a vertical clearance of not less than 14 feet above the finished driveway surface. The fire chief may modify or waive the requirements of this subsection and may approve alternate means of access for fire protection.

When fire protection facilities are to be installed by the developer, such facilities, including all surface access roads, shall be installed and made serviceable prior to and maintained during the time of construction.

(c) For fire-resistive protection of exterior walls and openings, as determined by location on property, see Section 504 and Part IV.

Section 15A. Section 605 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

LIGHT, VENTILATION AND SANITATION

Sec. 605. All enclosed portions of Group A Occupancies customarily used by human beings and all dressing rooms shall be provided with natural light by means of exterior glazed openings with an area not less than one tenth of the total floor area, and natural ventilation by means of openable exterior openings with an area of not less than one twentieth of the total floor area or shall be provided with artificial light and a mechanically operated ventilating system. The mechanically operated ventilating system shall ~~be capable of supplying a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per minute per occupant in all portions of the building~~ comply with the requirements set forth in Section 303 of the Seattle Energy Code and applicable requirements of the Seattle Mechanical Code. Such system shall be kept continuously in operation during such time as that portion of the building is occupied. ~~If the velocity of the air at the register exceeds 10 feet per second, the register shall be placed more than 8 feet above the floor directly beneath.~~

Toilet rooms shall be provided with a fully openable exterior window at least 3 square feet in area; or a vertical duct not less than 100 square inches in area for the first toilet facility, with 50 additional square

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

inches for each additional facility; or a mechanically operated exhaust system capable of providing a complete change of air every 15 minutes. Such systems shall be connected directly to the outside, and the point of discharge shall be at least 5 feet from any openable window.

There shall be provided in an approved location at least one lavatory for each two water closets for each sex and at least one drinking fountain for each floor level.

For other requirements on water closets, see Sections 510 and 511.

Section 16. Section 607 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

FIRE DETECTION, ALARM, SPRINKLER AND STANDPIPE SYSTEMS

Sec. 607. When required by other provisions of this code, automatic sprinkler systems and standpipes shall be installed as specified in Chapter 38. Fire detection and alarm systems shall be provided and installed as required by Section 10.306 of the Seattle Fire Code.

Section 17. Section 701 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

GROUP B OCCUPANCIES DEFINED

701. Group B Occupancies shall be:

Division 1. Gasoline service stations; garages where no repair work is done except exchange of parts and maintenance requiring no open flame, welding or use of Class I, II or III-A liquids.

Division 2. Drinking and dining establishments having an occupant load of less than 50, wholesale and retail stores, office buildings, liquor stores and warehouses, printing plants, municipal police and fire stations, factories and workshops using materials not highly flammable or combustible, woodworking establishments no greater than 3000 square feet in area, storage and sales rooms for combustible goods, paint stores without bulk handling. (See Section 402 for definition of assembly buildings.)

Buildings or portions of buildings having rooms used for educational purposes beyond the 12th grade with less than 50 occupants in any room.

Child birth centers.

Division 3. Aircraft hangars where no repair work is done except exchange of parts and maintenance requiring no open flame, welding or the use of Class I or II liquids.

Boat moorage.

Open parking garages.

Heli~~ports.~~stops.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Division 4. Ice plants, power plants, pumping plants, cold storage, and creameries.

Factories and workshops using noncombustible and nonexplosive materials.

Storage and sales rooms containing only noncombustible and nonexplosive materials that are not packaged or crated in or supported by combustible material.

Shipyard structures.

For occupancy separations, see Table No. 5-B.

Section 18. Section 702 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

CONSTRUCTION, HEIGHT AND ALLOWABLE AREA

Sec. 702. (a) General. Buildings or parts of buildings classed in Group B Occupancy because of the use or character of the occupancy shall be limited to the types of construction set forth in Tables No. 5-C and No. 5-D and shall not exceed, in area or height, the limits specified in Sections 505, 506 and 507.

Other provisions of this code notwithstanding, a Group B, Division 1 Occupancy located in the basement or first story of a building housing a Group B, Division 2 or a Group R, Division 1 Occupancy may be classed as a separate and distinct building for the purpose of area limitation, limitation of number of stories and type of construction, when all of the following conditions are met:

1. The Group B, Division 1 Occupancy is of Type I construction.

2. There is a three-hour occupancy separation between the Group B, Division 1 Occupancy and all portions of the Group B, Division 2 or Group R, Division 1 Occupancy.

3. The basement or first story is restricted to the storage of passenger vehicles (having a capacity of not more than nine persons per vehicle), but may contain Group B, Division 2 Occupancies not exceeding more than 25 percent of the floor area and laundry rooms and mechanical equipment rooms incidental to the operation of the building.

4. The maximum building height in feet shall not exceed the limits set forth in Table No. 5-D for the least type of construction involved.

EXCEPTION: When the building is protected by an automatic sprinkler system, the height of the R-1 or B-2 portion of the building may be measured from the three hour occupancy separation.

(b) Special Provisions. Marine or motor vehicle service stations including canopies and supports over pumps shall be of noncombustible, fire-retardant treated wood or of one-hour fire-resistive construction.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Roofs of one-story service stations may be of heavy-timber construction.

2. Canopies conforming to Section 5213 may be erected over pumps.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

In areas where motor vehicles, boats, helicopters or airplanes are stored, and in gasoline service stations, floor surfaces shall be of noncombustible, nonabsorbent materials. Floors shall drain to an approved oil separator or trap discharging to sewers in accordance with the Plumbing Code.

EXCEPTION: Floors may be surfaced or waterproofed with asphaltic paving materials in areas where motor vehicles, helicopters or airplanes are stored or operated.

Storage areas in excess of 1000 square feet in connection with wholesale or retail sales in Division 2 Occupancies shall be separated from the public areas by a one-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation as defined in Chapter 5. Such areas may be increased to 3000 square feet when sprinklers, not otherwise required, are installed in the storage area.

EXCEPTION: A one-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation is not required where an approved automatic sprinkler system is installed throughout the building. Area increases also shall be permitted as specified in Section 506(c).

Parking garages shall have an unobstructed headroom clearance of not less than ~~7~~ 6 feet 6 inches above the finish floor to any ceiling, beam, pipe or similar construction, except for wall-mounted shelves, storage surfaces, racks or cabinets.

In Division 4 Occupancies, fire protection of the underside of roof framing may be omitted in all types of construction.

In Group B, Division 2 accessory storage locker areas and in mini-storage warehouse buildings, rooms containing individual storage lockers shall not exceed 500 square feet and shall be separated from other spaces with construction that is required for a one-hour occupancy separation.

EXCEPTION: Storage areas that are equipped with an automatic sprinkler system.

For attic space partitions and draft stops, see Section 2516(f).

For smoke and heat venting, see Section 3206.

Section 19. Section 703 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

LOCATION ON PROPERTY

Sec. 703. (a) All premises, where buildings or portions of buildings are constructed more than 150 feet from a public street, shall be provided with approved fire hydrants connected to a water system capable of supplying the fire flow required by the fire chief. Paved access to fire hydrants shall be provided and maintained to accommodate fire fighting apparatus. Access driveways shall have a vertical clearance of not less than 14 feet above the finished driveway surface. The fire chief may modify or waive the requirements of this subsection and may approve alternate means of access for fire protection.

When fire protection facilities are to be installed by the developer, such facilities, including all surface access roads, shall be installed and made serviceable prior to and maintained during the time of construction.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(b) For fire-resistive protection of exterior walls and openings as determined by location on property, see Section 504 and Part IV.

Section 20. Section 705 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

LIGHT, VENTILATION AND SANITATION

Sec. 705. In Group B Occupancy buildings, all enclosed portions customarily occupied by human beings, other than rooms and areas for which requirements are specified elsewhere in this section, shall be provided with natural light by means of exterior glazed openings with an area equal to one tenth of the total floor area of such portions, and natural ventilation by means of exterior openings with an openable area not less than one twentieth of the total floor area of such portions, or shall be provided with artificial light and a mechanically operated ventilating system. The mechanically operated ventilation system shall ~~be capable of supplying a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per minute per occupancy in all occupied portions of the building.~~ comply with the requirements set forth in Section 303 of the Seattle Energy Code and applicable requirements of the Seattle Mechanical Code.

In all buildings or portions thereof where Class I, II or III-A liquids are used, exhaust ventilation shall be provided sufficient to produce four air changes per hour. Such exhaust ventilation shall be taken from a point at or near the floor level.

In all parking garages other than open parking garages as defined in Section 709(b), used for storing or handling of automobiles operating under their own power and on all loading platforms in bus terminals, ventilation shall ~~be provided capable of exhausting a minimum of 1.5 cfm per square foot of gross floor area.~~ comply with the requirements set forth in Section 303 of the Seattle Energy Code and applicable requirements of the Seattle Mechanical Code. The building official may approve an alternate ventilation system designed to exhaust a minimum of 14,000 cfm for each operating vehicle. Such system shall be based upon the anticipated instantaneous movement rate of vehicles but not less than 2.5 percent (or one vehicle) of the garage capacity. Automatic CO sensing devices may be employed to modulate the ventilation system to maintain a maximum average concentration of CO of 50 ppm during any eight hour period, with a maximum concentration not greater than 200 ppm for a period not exceeding one hour. Connecting offices, waiting rooms, ticket booths, etc., shall be supplied with conditioned air under positive pressure.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. In gasoline service stations without lubrication pits, storage garages and aircraft hangars, the building official may authorize the omission of such ventilating equipment where, in his/her opinion, the building is supplied with unobstructed openings to the outer air which are sufficient to provide the necessary ventilation.

2. Group B, Division 1 garages, or individual floors thereof, which provide openings which comply with the standards of Sec. 709(b) Item 2, shall require no additional means of ventilation.

Every building or portion thereof where persons are employed shall be provided with at least one water closet. Separate facilities shall be provided for each sex when the number of employees exceeds four and both sexes

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

are employed. Such toilet facilites shall be located either in such building or conveniently in a building adjacent thereto on the same property.

Such water closet rooms in connection with food establishments where food is prepared, stored or served shall have a nonabsorbent interior finish as specified in Section 510(b), shall have hand-washing facilities therein or adjacent thereto, and shall be separated from food preparation or storage rooms as specified in Section 510(a).

Toilet rooms shall be provided with a fully openable exterior window at least 3 square feet in area; or a vertical duct not less than 100 square inches in area for the first toilet facility with 50 additional square inches for each additional facility; or a mechanically operated exhaust system capable of providing a complete change of air every 15 minutes. Such systems shall be connected directly to the outside, and at the point of discharge shall be at least 5 feet from any openable window.

For other requirements on water closets, see Section 510.

Section 21. Section 707 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

FIRE DETECTION, ALARM, SPRINKLER AND STANDPIPE SYSTEMS

Sec. 707. When required by other provisions of this code, automatic sprinkler systems and standpipes shall be installed as specified in Chapter 38. Fire detection and alarm systems shall be provided and installed as required by Section 10.306 of the Seattle Fire Code.

Section 22. Section 708 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

SPECIAL HAZARDS

Sec. 708. Chimneys and heating apparatus shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 37 of this code and the Mechanical Code.

Storage of Class I liquids shall not be allowed in Group B, Division 1, 2 and 3 Occupancies and the handling and use of gasoline, fuel oil and other Class I, II or III-A liquids shall not be permitted in any Group B Occupancy unless such use and handling comply with the Fire Code.

Storage tanks for Class I, II or III-A liquids shall be installed according to NFPA Standard 31 and the Fire Code. For removal of tanks, see the Fire Code.

Devices generating a glow, spark or flame capable of igniting ~~gasoline~~ flammable vapors shall not be installed ~~or used~~ with pilots and burners or heating elements within 18 inches of the floor in any room in which Class I flammable liquids or gas are used or stored. See also Section 508 of the Mechanical Code.

Every room containing a boiler, central heating plant or hot-water supply boiler shall be separated from the rest of the building by not less than a one-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

EXCEPTION: Boilers, central heating plants or hot water supply boilers where the largest piece of fuel equipment does not exceed 400,000 Btu per hour input.

Buildings erected or converted to house high-piled combustible stock shall comply with the Fire Code.

Section 23. Sections 709(b) and (d) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, are amended to read as follows:

(b) Definitions. 1. General: For the purpose of this section, certain terms are defined as follows:

Open Parking Garage is a structure of Type I or Type II construction with the openings as described in Subsection 2 on two or more sides which contains no other occupancies and which is used exclusively for the parking or storage of private or pleasure-type motor vehicles.

EXCEPTION: The grade level tier may contain an office, waiting and toilet rooms having a total area of not more than 1000 square feet and such area need not be separated from the open parking garage.

Mechanical-Access Open Parking Garages are open parking garages employing parking machines, lifts, elevators or other mechanical devices for vehicles moving from and to street level and in which public occupancy is prohibited above the street level.

Ramp-Access Open Parking Garages are open parking garages employing a series of continuously rising floors or a series of interconnecting ramps between floors permitting the movement of vehicles under their own power from and to the street level.

2. Openness. For natural ventilation purposes, the exterior side of the structure shall have uniformly distributed openings on two or more sides. The area of such openings in exterior walls on a tier must be at least 20 percent of the total perimeter wall area of each tier. The aggregate length of the openings considered to be providing natural ventilation shall constitute a minimum of 40 percent of the perimeter of the tier. Interior wall lines and column lines shall be at least 20 percent open with uniformly distributed openings.

* * *

(d) Area and height. Area and height of open parking garages shall be limited as set forth in Table No. 7-A except for increases allowed by Subsection (e).

In structures having a spiral or sloping floor, the horizontal projection of the structure at any cross section shall not exceed the allowable area per parking tier. In the case of a structure having a continuous spiral floor, each 9 feet 6 inches of height or portion therof shall be considered as a tier.

The clear height of a parking tier shall be not less than ~~7~~ 6 feet 6 inches, except that a lesser clear height may be permitted in mechanical-access open parking garages when approved by the building official.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 24 . Table No. 7-B of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

TABLE NO. 7-B--OPEN PARKING GARAGES EXTERIOR WALLS

DISTANCE FROM PROPERTY LINE TO BUILDING	WALL CONSTRUCTION	
	DOWNTOWN AND WATERFRONT FIRE DISTRICTS	OTHER
~~0'-20'~~ Less than 10'	~~One-hour~~ Two-hour	One-hour
10'-16'	One-hour	None

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 25. Section 801 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

GROUP E OCCUPANCIES DEFINED

Sec. 801. Group E Occupancies shall be:

Division 1. Any building used for educational purposes through the 12th grade by 50 or more persons for more than 12 hours per week or four hours in any one day.

Division 2. Any building used for educational purposes through the 12th grade by less than 50 persons for more than 12 hours per week or four hours in any one day.

Division 3. ~~Any building used for day care purposes for more than six children.~~ Day care centers, mini-day care centers not in a family abode, preschools, and day treatment centers.

For occupancy separations, see Table No. 5-B.

Section 26. Section 803 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

LOCATION ON PROPERTY

Sec. 803. (a) All buildings housing Group E Occupancies shall front directly upon or have access to a public street not less than ~~20~~ 40 feet in width. The access to the public street shall be a minimum ~~20~~ 40-foot-wide right-of-way, unobstructed and maintained only as access to the public street. The access to the public street may be reduced to a minimum 20-foot-wide right-of-way for Division 2 and 3 Occupancies. At least one required exit shall be located on the public street or on the access way.

EXCEPTION: Subject to the approval of the building official, one of the required exits from a Group E, Division 2 or 3 Occupancy may have access to a public street or alley with a right-of-way of less than 20 feet, provided the total occupant load of the E Occupancies is less than 50 and provided further than the access complies with either Section 3312, Exit Passageways, or Section 3311, Exit Courts.

(b) All premises, where buildings or portions of buildings are constructed more than 150 feet from a public street, shall be provided with approved fire hydrants connected to a water system capable of supplying the fire flow required by the fire chief. Paved access to fire hydrants shall be provided and maintained to accommodate fire fighting apparatus. Access driveways shall have a vertical clearance of not less than 14 feet above the finished driveway surface. The fire chief may modify or waive the requirements of this subsection and may approve alternate means of access for fire protection.

When fire protection facilities are to be installed by the developer, such facilities, including all surface access roads, shall be installed and made serviceable prior to and maintained during the time of construction.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(c) For fire-resistive protection of exterior walls and openings, as determined by location on property, see Section 504 and Part IV.

EXCEPTION: Group E, Divisions 2 and 3 Occupancies, in buildings of Types II One-hour, II-N or V construction having an occupant load of not more than 20, may have exterior wall and opening protection as required for Group R, Division 3 Occupancies.

Section 27. Section 901(a) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

GROUP H OCCUPANCIES DEFINED

Sec. 901. (a) General. Group H Occupancies shall be:

Division 1. Storage, handling, use or sale of hazardous and highly flammable or explosive materials other than Class I, II or III-A liquids.

EXCEPTION: The storage, handling, use or sale of hazardous materials or chemicals that do not exceed the quantities listed in Table No. 9-A are permitted in other occupancies, provided the storage, handling, use or sale of such hazardous materials or chemicals is in compliance with the Fire Code.

Division 2. Storage, handling, use or sale of Class I, II, and III-A liquids; dry cleaning plants using Class I, II or III-A liquids; paint stores with bulk handling; paint shops and spray-painting rooms and shops.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. The storage, handling, use or sale of liquids in quantities that do not exceed those set forth in Table No. 9-A are permitted in other occupancies, provided the storage, handling, use or sale is in compliance with the provisions of the Fire Code.

2. Wholesale and retail storage areas under Fire Department permit and conforming to Fire Code Section 79.201 are exempt.

Division 3. Woodworking establishments in excess of 3000 square feet, planing mills, box factories, buffing rooms for tire rebuilding plants and picking rooms; shops, factories or warehouses where loose combustible fibers or dust are manufactured, processed, generated or stored; ~~and~~ pin refinishing rooms; warehouses where highly combustible materials are stored; and boatyard structures.

Division 4. Repair garages and body shops not classified as a Group B, Division 1.

Division 5. Aircraft repair hangars and heliports.

Division 6. Semiconductor fabrication facilities and comparable research and development areas when the facilities in which hazardous production materials are used, are designed and constructed in accordance with Section 911 and when storage, handling and use of hazardous materials is in accordance with the Fire Code.

EXCEPTION: The specified uses need not be classified as a Group H, Division 6 Occupancy when the quantities of hazardous materials do not exceed those listed in Table No. 9-A, provided the storage, handling and use are in compliance with the Fire Code.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 28. Section 902(b) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

(b) Special Provisions. Division 5 occupancies shall have exterior walls of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction or shall be surrounded by public ways or yards not less than 60 feet in width.

EXCEPTION: Exterior walls of a nonrated building fronting on public ways or yards having a width of at least 40 feet may be of unprotected construction.

The area increases allowed by Section 506(a) shall not exceed 500 percent for aircraft repair hangars except as permitted in Section 506(b).

In areas where motor vehicles, boats, helicopters or airplanes are stored, repaired or operated and where Class I, II or III-A liquids are stored or used, floor surfaces shall be of noncombustible nonabsorbent materials.

EXCEPTION: Floors may be surfaced or waterproofed with asphaltic paving materials where no repair work is done.

For special provisions and hazardous chemicals and magnesium, see also the Fire Code.

A Division 4 Occupancy having a floor area not exceeding 2500 square feet shall have exterior walls of not less than two-hour fire-resistive construction when less than 5 feet from a property line and of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction when more than 5 feet but less than 20 feet from a property line, when located outside of the fire districts.

For smoke and heat venting, see Section 3206.

Section 29. Section 903 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

LOCATION ON PROPERTY

Sec. 903. (a) All premises, where buildings or portions of buildings are constructed more than 150 feet from a public street, shall be provided with approved fire hydrants connected to a water system capable of supplying the fire flow required by the fire chief. Paved access to fire hydrants shall be provided and maintained to accommodate fire fighting apparatus. Access driveways shall have a vertical clearance of not less than 14 feet above the finished driveway surface. The fire chief may modify or waive the requirements of this subsection and may approve alternate means of access for fire protection.

When fire protection facilities are to be installed by the developer, such facilities, including all surface access roads, shall be installed and made serviceable prior to and maintained during the time of construction.

(b) For fire-resistive protection of exterior walls and openings, as determined by location on property, see Section 504 and Part IV.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(c) Buildings containing Group H, Division 1 Occupancies shall be located 60 feet from all property lines including property lines adjacent to public ways.

Group H, Division 2 Occupancies containing hazardous materials in excess of the amounts listed in Table No. 9-A shall not exceed 1500 square feet in area unless there is more than 30 feet from all property lines including property lines adjacent to public ways.

When a building is of mixed occupancy and contains a Group H, Division 2 Occupancy, the Group H, Division 2 Occupancy shall be separated from the other occupancy as required in Table No. 5-B. Such Group H, Division 2 Occupancy shall be on the outer perimeter of the building and all walls of the Group H, Division 2 Occupancy shall be located a minimum of 30 feet from property line.

EXCEPTION: Inside liquid rooms that comply with the limitations in Section 902(c)2.

Section 30. Section 905 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

LIGHT, VENTILATION AND SANITATION

Sec. 905. In Group H Occupancy buildings, all enclosed portions customarily occupied by human beings, other than rooms and areas for which requirements are specified elsewhere in this section, shall be provided with natural light by means of exterior glazed openings with an area equal to one tenth of the total floor area of such portions, and natural ventilation by means of exterior openings with an openable area not less than one twentieth of the total floor area of such portions, or shall be provided with artificial light and a mechanically operated ventilating system. The mechanically operated ventilation system shall be capable of supplying a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per minute per occupant in all occupied portions of the building.

In all buildings or portions thereof where Class I, II or III-A liquids are used, mechanical exhaust ventilation shall be provided sufficient to produce four complete air changes per hour. Higher ventilation rates may be required by the Fire Code. Such exhaust ventilation shall be taken from a point at or near the floor level.

In all buildings used for the repair or handling of automobiles operating under their own power, mechanical ventilation shall ~~be provided capable of exhausting a minimum of 1 cfm per square foot.~~ comply with the requirements set forth in Section 303 of the Seattle Energy Code and applicable requirements of the Seattle Mechanical Code. Additionally, each engine repair stall shall be equipped with an exhaust pipe extension duct, extending to the outside of the building, which, if over 10 feet in length, shall mechanically exhaust 300 cubic feet per minute. Connecting offices and waiting rooms shall be supplied with conditioned air under positive pressure.

EXCEPTION: In public repair garages, enclosed heliports and aircraft hangars not exceeding an area of 5000 square feet, the building official may authorize the omission of such ventilating equipment where, in his/her opinion, the building is supplied with unobstructed openings to the outer air which are sufficient to provide the necessary ventilation.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Every building or portion thereof where persons are employed shall be provided with at least one water closet. Separate facilities shall be provided for each sex when the number of employees exceeds four and both sexes are employed. Such toilet facilities shall be located either in such building or conveniently in a building adjacent thereto on the same property.

Toilet rooms shall be provided with a fully openable exterior window at least 3 square feet in area; or a vertical duct not less than 100 square inches in area for the first toilet facility, 50 additional square inches for each additional facility; or a mechanically operated exhaust system capable of providing a complete change of air every 15 minutes. Such systems shall be connected directly to the outside, and the point of discharge shall be at least 5 feet from any openable window.

For other requirements on water closets, see Sections 510 and 511.

Section 31. Section 908 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

SPECIAL HAZARDS

Sec. 908. Chimneys and heating apparatus shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 37 of this code and the Mechanical Code.

Every boiler, central heating plant or hot water supply boiler shall be separated from the rest of the building by a two-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation.

In Divisions 1 and 2, there shall be no openings in such occupancy separations except for necessary ducts and piping.

In any room in a Group H, Division 1, 2 or 3 Occupancy in which Class I liquids or hazardous materials are stored or used, energy consuming equipment shall not be used unless such equipment has been listed specifically for the hazardous atmosphere that may develop.

In Division 4 Occupancies, devices which generate a flame, spark or glow capable of igniting ~~gasoline~~ flammable vapors shall not be installed ~~or used~~ with pilots and burners or heating elements within 18 inches of the floor. See also Section 508 of the Mechanical Code.

The use, handling and sale of Class I, II and III-A liquids shall be in accordance with the Fire Code.

Dry-cleaning plants shall comply with the Fire Code.

Equipment or machinery which generates or emits combustible or explosive dust or fibers shall be provided with an adequate dust-collecting and exhaust system installed in conformance with the Mechanical Code.

The storage and handling of cellulose nitrate plastics other than film shall be in accordance with the Fire Code. Storage and handling of combustible fiber in amounts beyond the exemptions of Table No. 9-A shall be in accordance with the Fire Code.

Combustible fiber storage rooms or vaults having a capacity exceeding 500 cubic feet shall be separated from the remainder of the building by a two-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Buildings erected or converted to house high-piled combustible stock shall comply with the Fire Code.

Section 32. A new Section 912 is added to the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, to read as follows:

HELIPORTS

Sec. 912. Heliports may be erected on buildings or other locations if they are constructed in accordance with this chapter and with Sec. 710.

Section 33. Section 1001 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

GROUP I OCCUPANCIES DEFINED

Sec. 1001. Group I Occupancies shall be:

Division 1: Nurseries for the full-time care of children under the age of six (each accommodating more than five persons). Residential treatment facilities for psychiatrically impaired children.

Hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, ~~sanitariums,~~ nursing homes with nonambulatory or mobile nonambulatory patients and similar buildings ~~(each accommodating more than five persons)~~.

Alcoholism treatment facilities, Class "A".

Division 2: Nursing homes for ambulatory patients. ~~homes for children six years of age or over (each accommodating more than five persons)~~.

Division 3: ~~Mental~~ Psychiatric hospitals, ~~mental sanitariums,~~ jails, prisons, reformatories and buildings where personal liberties of inmates are similarly restrained.

For occupancy separations see Table No. 5-B.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Group I Occupancies shall not include buildings used only for private residential purposes for a family group.

2. One-story nursing homes accommodating 15 or fewer ambulatory or mobile ambulatory develomentally disabled persons shall be classified as a Group R, Division 1 Occupancy.

Section 34. Section 1003 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

LOCATION ON PROPERTY

Sec. 1003. (a) All buildings housing Group I occupancies shall front directly upon, or have access to, a public street not less than 40 feet in width. The access to the public street shall be a minimum 40-foot wide

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

right-of-way for an occupant load of 50 or more persons and a mimimum 20-foot right-of-way for an occupant load of less than 50 persons, and such access right-of-way shall be unobstructed and maintained only as access to the public street. At least one required exit shall be located on the public street or on the access way.

(b) All premises, where buildings or portions of buildings are constructed more than 150 feet from a public street, shall be provided with approved fire hydrants connected to a water system capable of supplying the fire flow required by the fire chief. Paved access to fire hydrants shall be provided and maintained to accommodate fire fighting apparatus. Access driveways shall have a vertical clearance of not less than 14 feet above the finished driveway surface. The fire chief may modify or waive the requirements of this subsection, and may approve alternate means of access for fire protection.

When fire protection facilities are to be installed by the developer, such facilities, including all surface access roads, shall be installed and made serviceable prior to and maintained during the time of construction.

(c) For fire-resistive protection of exterior walls and openings, as determined by location on property, see Section 504 and Part IV.

Section 35. Section 1102 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

CONSTRUCTION, HEIGHT AND ALLOWABLE AREA

Sec. 1102. (a) General. Buildings or parts of buildings classed in Group M, Division 1 because of the use or character of the occupancy shall not exceed 1000 square feet in area or one story in height ~~except as provided in this section~~. Any building or portion thereof that exceeds the limit specified in this chapter shall be classified in the occupancy group other than Group M, Division 1 that it most nearly resembles.

~~For a mixed occupancy building, the total area of a private garage used only as a parking garage for private or pleasure-type motor vehicles with no repair or fueling may be 3000 square feet, provided the exterior wall and opening protection are as required for the major occupancy of the building. The allowable floor area of the building shall be as permitted for the major occupancy of the building. Each portion of a building separated as specified in Section 505 may be considered a separate building. Such increase in area may apply to a single-occupancy building, provided the use of the building is as specified and the exterior wall and opening protection are as required for a Group R, Division 1 Occupancy building.~~

EXCEPTIONS: 1. For a mixed occupancy building, the total area of the Group M, Division 1 occupancy may be 3000 square feet, provided all of the following conditions are satisfied:

A. The occupancy is used exclusively as a parking garage for the parking of private or pleasure-type motor vehicles and there is no repair or fueling.

B. The exterior wall and opening protection are as required for the major occupancy of the building.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

C. The allowable floor area of the building shall be as permitted for the major occupancy of the building.

D. More than one 3000 square foot Group M, Division 1 occupancy may be permitted in the same building provided each 3000 square foot area shall be separated by area separation walls as specified in Section 505(e).

2. For a single occupancy building the total area of a Group M, Division 1 occupancy may be 3000 square feet, provided both of the following conditions are satisfied:

A. The occupancy is used exclusively as a parking garage for the parking of private or pleasure-type motor vehicles and there is no repair or fueling.

B. The exterior wall and opening protection are as required for a Group R, Division 1 Occupancy building.

(b) Special Provision. Garages in connection with Group R, Division 1 Occupancies shall have an unobstructed headroom clearance of not less than ~~7~~ 6 feet 6 inches above the finish floor to any ceiling, beam, pipe or similar construction except for wall-mounted shelves, storage surfaces, racks or cabinets.

Section 36. Chapter 12 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

Chapter 12

REQUIREMENTS FOR GROUP R OCCUPANCIES

GROUP R OCCUPANCIES DEFINED

Sec. 1201. Group R Occupancies shall be:

Division 1. Hotels and apartment houses.

One or two dwelling units located in a mixed occupancy building except where the only other occupancy is a Group M, Division 1.

Dormitory buildings, residential clubs, sororities and fraternities, convents and monasteries (each accommodating more than 10 persons).

Alcoholism treatment facilities Class "B," "C," or "D" with ambulatory persons.

Adult residential treatment facilities, group care facilities and semi-secure facilities.

Boarding homes; maternity homes and buildings or portions thereof which provide a maternity service.

Division 2. Not used.

Division 3. ~~Dwellings and~~ Lodging houses and detached one- and two-family dwellings.

Dormitory buildings, residential clubs, sororities and fraternities, convents and monasteries (each accommodating 10 or fewer persons).

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Foster family homes including and limited to family homes for adults, foster family homes for children or expectant mothers and family day care homes.

Mini-day care centers located in a family abode.

Private adult treatment homes.

For maternity homes classified as child birth centers, see Section 701.

For occupancy separations, see Table No. 5-B.

~~A complete code for construction of detached one- and two-family dwellings is in Appendix Chapter 12 of this code. When adopted, as set forth in Section 103, it will take precedence over the requirements set forth in Parts I through X and Chapter 60 of this code.~~

CONSTRUCTION, HEIGHT AND ALLOWABLE AREA

Sec. 1202. (a) General. Buildings or parts of buildings classed in Group R because of the use or character of the occupancy shall be limited to the types of construction set forth in Tables No. 5-C and No. 5-D and shall not exceed, in area or height, the limits specified in Sections 505, 506 and 507.

(b) Special Provisions. Group R, Division 1 Occupancies more than two stories in height or having more than 3000 square feet of floor area above the first story shall be not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction throughout except as provided in Section 1705(b)2.

Group R, Division 1 Occupancies shall have the individual dwelling units in apartment houses and guest rooms in hotels separated from each other and from corridors by construction having a fire-resistance rating of not less than one hour. Openings to such corridors shall be protected as specified in Section 3305(h) regardless of the occupant load served. The roof-ceilings soffit shall be provided with a minimum of ½-inch gypsum wallboard in buildings of types II-N, III-N and V-N construction.

Storage or laundry rooms that are within Group R, Division 1 Occupancies that are used in common by tenants shall be separated from the rest of the building by not less than one-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation.

Every apartment house three stories or more in height or containing more than 15 dwelling units and every hotel three stories or more in height or containing 20 or more guest rooms shall have an approved fire alarm system as specified in the Fire Code.

Exit requirements for boarding homes shall be as specified for a Group I, Division 2 Occupancy.

EXCEPTION: An alarm system need not be installed in buildings not over two stories in height when all individual dwelling units and contiguous attic and crawl spaces are separated from each other and from public or common areas by at least one-hour fire-resistive occupancy separations and each individual dwelling unit has an exit direct to a yard or public way.

For Group R, Division 1 Occupancies with a Group B, Division 1 parking garage in the basement or first floor, see Section 702(a).

For attic space partitions and draft stops, see Section 2516(f).

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

LOCATION ON PROPERTY

Sec. 1203. (a) All premises, where buildings or portions of buildings are constructed more than 150 feet from a public street, shall be provided with approved fire hydrants connected to a water system capable of supplying the fire flow required by the fire chief. Paved access to fire hydrants shall be provided and maintained to accommodate fire fighting apparatus. Access driveways shall have a vertical clearance of not less than 14 feet above the finished driveway surface. The fire chief may modify or waive the requirements of this subsection and may approve alternate means of access for fire protection.

When fire protection facilities are to be installed by the developer, such facilities, including all surface access roads, shall be installed and made serviceable prior to and maintained during the time of construction.

(b) For fire-resistive protection of exterior walls and openings, as determined by location on property, see Section 504 and Part IV.

EXIT FACILITIES

Sec. 1204. Stairs, exits, and smokeproof enclosures shall be as specified in Chapter 33.

Every sleeping room below the fourth story shall have at least one operable window or exterior door approved for emergency escape or rescue. Such escape window or door shall not open into space without a means of escape. The units shall be operable from the inside to provide a full clear opening without the use of separate tools.

All escape or rescue windows from sleeping rooms shall have a minimum net clear opening of 5.7 square feet. The minimum net clear opening height dimension shall be 24 inches. The minimum net clear opening width dimension shall be 20 inches. Where windows are provided as a means of escape or rescue, they shall have a finished sill height of not more than 44 inches above the floor.

Bars, grilles, grates or similar devices may be installed on an emergency escape or rescue windows or doors, provided:

1. Such devices are equipped with approved release mechanisms which are openable from the inside without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort; and

2. The building is equipped with smoke detectors installed in accordance with Section 1210.

LIGHT, VENTILATION AND SANITATION

Sec. 1205. (a) Light and Ventilation. All guest rooms, dormitories and habitable rooms except kitchens within a dwelling unit shall be provided with natural light by means of exterior glazed openings with an area not less than one tenth of the floor area of such rooms with a minimum of 10 square feet. All bathrooms, water closet compartments, laundry rooms and similar rooms shall be provided with natural ventilation by means of openable exterior openings with an area not less than one twentieth of the floor area of such rooms with a minimum of 1½ square feet.

All guest rooms, dormitories and habitable rooms within a dwelling unit shall be provided with natural ventilation by means of openable exterior openings with an area of not less than one twentieth of the floor area of such rooms with a minimum of 5 square feet.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

In lieu of required exterior openings for natural ventilation, a mechanical ventilating system may be provided. Such system shall ~~be capable of providing two air changes per hour~~ comply with the requirements set forth in Section 303 of the Seattle Energy Code and applicable requirements of the Mechanical Code in all guest rooms, dormitories, habitable rooms and in public corridors. ~~One fifth of the air supply shall be taken from the outside.~~ In bathrooms, water closet compartments, laundry rooms and similar rooms a mechanical ventilation system connected directly to the outside, ~~capable of providing five air changes per hour,~~ shall be provided.

For the purpose of determining light and ventilation requirements, any room may be considered as a portion of an adjoining room when one half of the area of the common wall is open and unobstructed and provides an opening of not less than one tenth of the floor area of the interior room or 25 square feet, whichever is greater.

Required exterior openings for natural light and ventilation shall open directly onto a street or public alley or a yard or court located on the same lot as the building.

EXCEPTION: Required windows may open into a roofed porch where the porch:

1. Abuts a street, yard or court; and
2. Has a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet; and
3. Has the longer side at least 65 percent open and unobstructed.

(b) Sanitation. ~~Every building shall be provided with at least one water closet. Every hotel or subdivision thereof where both sexes are accommodated shall contain at least two separate toilet facilities which are conspicuously identified for male or female use, each of which contains at least one water closet.~~

~~EXCEPTION: Hotel guest rooms may have one unidentified facility.~~

~~Additional water closets shall be provided on each floor for each sex at the rate of one for every additional 10 guests, or fractional part thereof, in excess of 10.~~

~~Every dwelling unit shall be provided with a kitchen equipped with a kitchen sink. Every dwelling unit and every lodging house shall be provided with a bathroom equipped with facilities consisting of a water closet, lavatory and either a bathtub or shower. Each sink, lavatory and either a bathtub or shower shall be equipped with hot and cold running water necessary for its normal operation.~~

1. Dwelling Units. Every dwelling unit shall contain within a separate room, or rooms accessible from inside the dwelling unit, a water closet, a lavatory, and a bathtub or shower. In no dwelling unit shall the only access from a bedroom to a bathroom be through another bedroom. No water closet shall be housed in any room or space used for the preparation of food nor shall a water closet compartment open directly, without a door, into any such room or space.

2. Hotels and Other Buildings Containing Guest Rooms. In hotels and other buildings containing guest rooms, where private water closets, lavatories and baths are not provided, there shall be provided on each floor at least one water closet and lavatory and one bathtub or shower accessible from a public hallway. Additional water closets, lavatories, and bathtubs or showers shall be provided on each floor at the rate of one for every additional 8 guests or occupants, or fractional number thereof in excess of 8.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

On floors with fewer than 8 occupants, the required sanitary facilities may be provided on an adjacent floor if the floor on which the facilities are provided is directly and readily accessible to such occupants and if such use does not cause the facilities to be used by a total of more than 8 persons.

3. Kitchens. Every dwelling unit shall be provided with a kitchen. Every kitchen shall be provided with kitchen sink, hot and cold running water, counter work space, cabinets for storage of cooking utensils and dishes, and stove and refrigerator or adequate space for the installation of the stove and refrigerator. Splash backs and counter tops shall have an impervious surface.

4. Fixtures. All plumbing fixtures shall be trapped and vented and connected to a sanitary sewer or to an approved private sewage disposal system. There shall be an approved system of water supply, providing both hot and cold running water at a rate of not less than one gallon per minute. All water closets shall be flush type in good working order.

For other requirements on water closets, see Section 510.

YARDS AND COURTS

Sec. 1206. (a) Scope. This section shall apply to yards and courts having required windows opening therein.

(b) Yards. Every yard shall be not less than 3 feet in width for one-story and two-story buildings. For buildings more than two stories in height, the minimum width of the yard shall be increased at the rate of 1 foot for each additional story. For buildings exceeding 14 stories in height, the required width of yard shall be computed on the basis of 14 stories.

(c) Courts. Every court shall be not less than 3 feet in width. Courts having windows opening on opposite sides shall be not less than 6 feet in width. Courts bounded on three or more sides by the walls of the building shall be not less than 10 feet in length unless bounded on one end by a public way. For buildings more than two stories in height, the court shall be increased 1 foot in width and 2 feet in length for each additional story. For buildings exceeding 14 stories in height, the required dimensions shall be computed on the basis of 14 stories.

Adequate access shall be provided to the bottom of all courts for cleaning purposes. Every court more than two stories in height shall be provided with a horizontal air intake at the bottom not less than 10 square feet in area and leading to the exterior of the building unless abutting a yard or public way. The construction of the air intake shall be as required for the court walls of the building, but in no case shall be less than one-hour fire-resistive.

ROOM DIMENSIONS

Sec. 1207. (a) Ceiling Heights. Habitable space shall have a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet 6 inches except as otherwise permitted in this section. Kitchens, halls, bathrooms and toilet compartments may have a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet measured to the lowest projection from the ceiling. Where exposed beam ceiling members are spaced at less than 48 inches on center, ceiling height shall be measured to the bottom of these members. Where exposed beam ceiling members are spaced at 48 inches or more on center, ceiling height shall be measured to the bottom of the deck supported by these members, provided that the bottom of the members is not less than 7 feet above the floor.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

If any room in a building has a sloping ceiling, the prescribed ceiling height for the room is required in only one half of the area thereof. No portion of the room measuring less than 5 feet from the finished floor to the finished ceiling shall be included in any computation of the minimum area thereof.

If any room has a furred ceiling, the prescribed ceiling height is required in two thirds the area thereof, but in no case shall the height of the furred ceiling be less than 7 feet.

(b) Floor Area. Every dwelling unit shall have at least one room which shall have not less than 120 square feet of floor area. Every room which is used for both cooking and living or both living and sleeping quarters shall have a floor area of not less than 130 square feet if used or intended to be used by only one occupant, or of not less than 150 square feet if used or intended to be used by more than one occupant. Where more than two persons occupy a room used for sleeping purposes, the required floor area shall be increased at the rate of 50 square feet for each occupant in excess of two. In a dormitory, minimum floor area shall be 60 square feet per single or double bunk and aisles not less than 3 feet in width shall be provided between the sides of bunks and from every bunk to an exit. Other habitable rooms except kitchens shall have an area of not less than 70 square feet. Efficiency dwelling units shall comply with the requirements of Section 1208.

(c) Width. Habitable rooms other than a kitchen shall be not less than 7 feet in any dimension.

EFFICIENCY DWELLING UNITS.

Sec. 1208. An efficiency dwelling unit shall conform to the requirements of the code except as herein provided:

1. The unit shall have a living room of not less than 220 square feet of superficial floor area. An additional 100 square feet of superficial floor area shall be provided for each occupant of such unit in excess of two. The required square footage may not include built-in equipment which extends from floor to ceiling such as wardrobes, cabinets, kitchen units or fixtures.

2. The unit shall be provided with a separate closet.

3. The unit shall be provided with a kitchen sink, cooking appliance and refrigeration facilities, each having a clear working space of not less than 30 inches in front. Light and ventilation conforming to this code shall be provided.

4. ~~The~~ An efficiency dwelling unit shall be provided with a separate bathroom containing a water closet, lavatory and bathtub or shower.

SHAFT ENCLOSURES

Sec. 1209. Exits shall be enclosed as specified in Chapter 33.

Elevator shafts, vent shafts, dumbwaiter shafts, clothes chutes and other vertical openings shall be enclosed and the enclosure shall be as specified in Section 1706.

~~FIRE WARNING AND SPRINKLER SYSTEMS~~

~~Sec. 1210. (a) Fire-warning Systems. Every dwelling unit and every guest room in a hotel used for sleeping purposes shall be provided with smoke de-~~

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

~~tectors conforming to U.B.C. Standard No. 43-6. In dwelling units, detectors shall be mounted on the ceiling or wall at a point centrally located in the corridor or area giving access to rooms used for sleeping purposes. In an efficiency dwelling unit, hotel sleeping room and in hotel suites, the detector shall be centrally located on the ceiling of the main room or hotel sleeping room. Where sleeping rooms are on an upper level, the detector shall be placed at the center of the ceiling directly above the stairway. All detectors shall be located in accordance with approved manufacturer's instructions. When actuated, the detector shall provide an alarm in the dwelling unit or guest room.~~

~~When the valuation of an addition or repair to a Group R, Division 3 Occupancy exceeds $1,000, or when one or more sleeping rooms are added or created in existing Group R, Division 3 Occupancies, the entire building shall be provided with smoke detectors located as required for new Group R, Division 3 Occupancies.~~

~~In new construction, required smoke detectors shall receive their primary power from the building wiring when such wiring is served from a commercial source. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than those required for overcurrent protection. Smoke detectors may be battery operated when installed in existing buildings, or in buildings without commercial power, or in buildings which undergo alterations, repairs or additions regulated by the second paragraph of this section.~~

~~A smoke detector shall be installed in the basement of dwelling units having a stairway which opens from the basement into the dwelling. Such detector shall be connected to a sounding device or other detector to provide an alarm which will be audible in the sleeping area.~~

SMOKE DETECTORS AND SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

Sec. 1210. (a) Smoke Detectors. 1. General. Dwelling units and hotel or lodging house guest rooms that are used for sleeping purposes shall be provided with smoke detectors conforming to U.B.C. Standard No. 43-6. Detectors shall be installed in accordance with the approved manufacturer's instructions.

2. Additions, alterations or repairs to Group R Occupancies. When the valuation of an addition, alteration or repair to a Group R Occupancy exceeds $2,500.00 and a permit is required, or when one or more sleeping rooms are added or created in existing Group R Occupancies, smoke detectors shall be installed in accordance with Subsections 3, 4 and 5 of this section.

3. Power source. In new construction, required smoke detectors shall receive their primary power from the building wiring when such wiring is served from a commercial source. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than those required for overcurrent protection. Smoke detectors may be battery operated when installed in existing buildings, or in buildings without commercial power, or in buildings which undergo alterations, repairs or additions regulated by Section 2 of this section.

4. Location within dwelling units. In dwelling units, detectors shall be mounted on the ceiling or wall at a point centrally located in the corridor or area giving access to each separate sleeping area. When the dwelling unit has more than one story and in dwellings with basements, a detector shall be installed on each story and in the basement. In dwelling units where a story or basement is split into two or more levels, the smoke detector shall be installed on the upper level, except that when the lower

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

level contains a sleeping area, a detector shall be installed on each level. When sleeping rooms within an efficiency dwelling unit or hotel suite are on an upper level, the detector shall be placed at the ceiling of the upper level in close proximity to the stairway. Detectors shall sound an alarm audible in all sleeping areas of the dwelling unit in which they are located.

5. Location in efficiency dwelling units and hotels. In efficiency dwelling units, hotel suites and in hotel sleeping rooms, detectors shall be located on the ceiling or wall of the main room or hotel sleeping room. When sleeping rooms are on an upper level, the detector shall be placed at the ceiling of the upper level in close proximity to the stairway. When actuated, the detector shall sound an alarm audible within the sleeping area of the dwelling unit, hotel suite or sleeping room in which it is located.

(b) Sprinkler and Standpipe Systems. When required by other provisions of this code, automatic sprinkler systems and standpipes shall be installed as specified in Chapter 38.

HEATING

Sec. 1211. Every dwelling unit and guest room shall be provided with heating facilities capable of maintaining ~~a~~ an average room temperature of 70°F. at a point 3 feet above the floor in all habitable rooms, baths and toilet rooms when the outside temperature is 24°F. See also the Seattle Energy Code and the Seattle Mechanical Code for further requirements concerning heating systems.

SPECIAL HAZARDS

Sec. 1212. Chimneys and heating apparatus shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 37 and the Mechanical Code.

The storage and handling of gasoline, fuel oil or other flammable liquids in Division 1 Occupancies shall be in accordance with the Fire Code.

In Division 1 Occupancies, doors leading into rooms in which Class I flammable liquids are stored or used shall be protected by a fire assembly having a one-hour fire-protection rating. Such fire assembly shall be self-closing and shall be posted with a sign on each side of the door in 1-inch block letters stating: FIRE DOOR--KEEP CLOSED.

Every room containing a boiler, central heating plant or hot-water supply boiler in Division 1 Occupancies shall be separated from the rest of the building by not less than a one-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation. For restrictions in the placement of warm-air furnaces in bedrooms, bathrooms or closets see Section 704 of the Mechanical Code.

EXCEPTION: A separation shall not be required for such rooms with equipment serving only one dwelling unit.

ACCESS TO BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

~~Sec. 1213. Buildings containing more than 20 dwelling units or 20 guest rooms shall be accessible to the physically handicapped by a level entry, ramp or elevator. The number of dwelling units or guest rooms accessible to the physically handicapped shall be not less than the following:~~

~~21 through 99--one unit~~
~~100 and over--one, plus one for each additional 100 units or fraction thereof~~

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

~~To determine the total number of accessible units, more than one structure on a building site shall be considered as one building. Habitable rooms, bathrooms, toilet compartments, halls and utility rooms in units that are required to be accessible to the physically handicapped shall be accessible by level floors, ramps or elevators, and doorways to such rooms shall have a clear unobstructed width of not less than 32 inches.~~

~~Toilet facilities in accessible units shall comply with Section 511.~~

Sec. 1213. Access to buildings and facilities shall be in conformance with the Washington State Rules and Regulations for Barrier-Free Facilities, Chapter 51-10, Washington Administrative Code.

UNFINISHED ROOMS

Sec. 1214. Any portion of a building containing unfinished rooms which cannot be developed in conformance with the requirements of this chapter shall be permanently barred from human access except by means of an access door not exceeding 24 inches by 48 inches in size, and such space shall not be allowed to be used for any human habitation. Such spaces may be used as heating and water heating appliance locations when installation is in accordance with the Seattle Mechanical Code.

SECURITY FROM CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

Sec. 1215. (a) For the purposes of this section HOUSING UNIT is any dwelling unit, efficiency dwelling unit, guest room or dormitory. The following requirements shall apply to all housing units except detached one-family dwellings to provide reasonable security from criminal actions to the permanent and transient occupants thereof and to their possessions.

1. Unattended building entrance doors opening into a common area, including rear, service and garage-to-building doors, shall be self-closing, self-locking and equipped with a dead latch with at least a ½-inch throw which shall penetrate the striker a minimum of ¼ inch. When garage-to-exterior doors are equipped with a remote control, electrically operated, opening and closing device, garage-to-building doors need not be self-locking. When either the garage-to-exterior doors or garage-to-building doors are equipped for self-closing and self-locking, the other need not be so equipped. Building entrance doors which open directly into a single housing unit are not required to be self-closing or self-locking.

2. Entrance doors from interior corridors to individual housing units shall be without glass openings and shall be capable of resisting forcible entry equal to a single-panel or hollow-core door 1-3/8 inches thick; building entrance doors (other than the main entrance door) shall be solid or, if provided with glazed openings, shall have wire or grilles to prevent operation of the door latch from outside by hand or instrument; main entrance doors may be framed or unframed non-shattering glass or framed 1/4-inch plate glass. Main entrance doors other than those to individual housing units shall be self-closing, self-locking and shall have a dead latch with at least a 1/2-inch throw which penetrates the striker not less than 1/4-inch.

3. Every entrance door to an individual housing unit shall have a dead bolt or a dead latch with at least a 1/2-inch throw which penetrates the striker not less than ¼ inch. The lock shall be so constructed that the dead bolt or dead latch may be opened from inside without use of a key. In hotels and other multi-unit buildings that provide housing for hire on a daily or weekly basis, every entrance door to an individual unit shall also be provided with a chain door guard or barrel bolt on the inside.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

4. Every entrance door to an individual housing unit, other than transparent doors, shall have a visitor-observation port which port shall not impair the fire-resistance of the door. Observation ports shall be installed at a height of not less than 54 inches and not more than 66 inches above the floor.

5. In all leased or rented housing units in buildings other than hotels and other multi-unit buildings having transient occupancies, lock mechanisms and keys shall be changed upon a change of tenancy, except that such change of locks and keys will not be required where an approved proprietary key system is used.

6. All exit doors shall be openable from the interior without use of keys.

7. Doors to storage, maintenance and building service rooms shall be self-closing and self-locking.

8. Dead bolts or other approved locking devices shall be provided on all sliding patio doors and installed so that the mounting screws for the lock cases are inaccessible from the outside.

9. Openable windows shall be equipped with operable inside latching devices, except that this requirement shall not apply to any window whose sill is located 10 or more feet above grade or any deck, balcony or porch that is not readily accessible from grade except through a single housing unit.

10. Subject to the approval of the building official, alternate security devices may be substituted for those required herein provided the devices are of equal capability to resist illegal entry, and further provided that the installation of the device does not conflict with other requirements of this code and other ordinances regulating safety of exit.

(b) The following requirements shall apply to all detached one-family dwellings to provide the maximum possible security from criminal actions to the permanent and transient occupants thereof and to their possessions:

1. Building entrance doors, including garage, shall be capable of locking and shall be equipped with a dead latch with at least a ½-inch throw which penetrates the striker not less than ¼ inch, except that garage-to-exterior doors may be equipped with a remote control electrically operated opening and closing device in lieu of a dead latch. When garage-to-exterior doors are equipped with such remote control devices, garage-to-building doors need not be locking.

2. Every entrance door shall have a dead bolt or a dead latch with at least a 1/2-inch throw and shall have a visitor-observation port or glass side light. Observation ports shall be installed at a height of not less than 54 inches and not more than 66 inches from the floor.

3. Dead bolts or other approved locking devices shall be provided on all sliding patio doors and openable windows installed so that the mounting screws for the lock cases are inaccessible from the outside, except that this requirement shall not apply to any window whose sill is located 10 or more feet above grade or any deck, balcony or porch that is not readily accessible from grade except through the building.

4. Subject to the approval of the building official, alternate security devices may be substituted for those required herein provided such devices are of equal capability to resist illegal entry and further provided that the installation of same does not conflict with other requirements of this code.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 37. A new Chapter 16 is added to the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, to read as follows:

Chapter 16

RESTRICTIONS IN FIRE DISTRICTS

CITY INCLUDES FIRE DISTRICTS

Sec. 1601. (a) General. The provisions of this chapter apply only to the Downtown Fire District and the Central Waterfront District. All areas of the city lying outside the boundaries described here shall be considered to be outside of the fire districts for the purpose of applying this code.

Downtown Fire District - Boundaries. The Downtown Fire District shall consist of that part of the city described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the center line of Alaskan Way and Clay Street; thence northeasterly along the center line of Clay Street to an intersection with the center line of Denny Way; thence easterly along the center line of Denny Way to an intersection with the center line of Yale Avenue; thence southeasterly along the center line of Yale Avenue to an intersection with the center line of East Pine Street; thence easterly along the center line of East Pine Street to an intersection with the center line of Broadway; thence southerly along the center line of Broadway to an intersection with the center line of Columbia Street; thence southwesterly along the center line of Columbia Street to an intersection with the center line of 7th Avenue; thence southeasterly along the center line of 7th Avenue to an intersection with the center line of Yesler Way; thence easterly along the center line of Yesler Way to an intersection with the center line of 7th Avenue South; thence south along the center line of 7th Avenue South to an intersection with the center line of Dearborn Street; thence westerly along the center line of Dearborn Street to an intersection with the center line of Airport Way; thence northwesterly along the center line of Airport Way to an intersection with the center line of 4th Avenue South; thence southerly along the center line of 4th Avenue South to an intersection with the center line of Dearborn Street produced west; thence westerly along said produced center line to the center line of 2nd Avenue South produced south; thence southerly along said produced center line to an intersection with the center line of South Royal Brougham Way; thence westerly along said center line of South Royal Brougham Way to an intersection with the center line of South Alaskan Way; thence northerly and northwesterly along said center line of South Alaskan Way and Alaskan Way to the point of beginning, except Lots 3 and 4, less the south 12 feet of Lot 4, Block 51, D.S. Maynard's Plat of Seattle.

Central Waterfront Fire District - Boundaries. The Central Waterfront Fire District shall include that portion of the City bounded on the west by the Outer Harbor line in Elliot Bay, bounded on the north by the center line of West Harrison Street, bounded on the east by the center lines of Alaskan Way and Alaskan Way South, and bounded on the south by the center line of South Massachusetts Street.

(b) Buildings located in more than one Fire District. A building or structure which is located partly in one fire district and partly in another, or partially within and partially outside of a fire district, shall be considered to be in the more highly restricted district when more than one third of its total floor area is located in such district.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(c) Moved Buildings. Any building or structure moved within or into any fire district shall be made to comply with all of the requirements for new buildings in that fire district.

(d) Opposite Lines of Street. For the purpose of this chapter, the opposite line of an adjoining street or alley may be considered an adjacent property line. Distance shall be measured at right angles to the street or alley.

RESTRICTIONS IN THE DOWNTOWN FIRE DISTRICT

Sec. 1602. (a) General. Buildings or structures hereafter erected, constructed, moved within or into the Downtown Fire District shall be only of Type I, Type II-F.R., Type II One-hour, Type III One-hour, or Type IV construction and shall meet the requirements of this section. Roof coverings shall be fire-retardant as specified in Section 3203(e).

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Open parking garages may be of Type II-N construction as permitted by Section 709.

2. Type II-N buildings not exceeding one story in height or 2500 square feet in area housing a Group B or M Occupancy may be erected in the Downtown Fire District, provided any exterior wall located less than 16 feet from a property line is protected in accordance with Table No. 5-A and Section 1903(a).

3. Type V One-hour buildings housing an R Occupancy may be erected in the Downtown Fire District subject to the following provisions:

A. At least fifty percent of the floor area of the total building shall be a Group R, Division 1 occupancy.

B. The siding of the building shall be of noncombustible materials.

C. Wood shingles and shakes shall not be used on roofs per Item 11 of Section 3203(e).

D. Exterior walls shall not be less than 5 feet from property lines abutting an alley. Exterior walls located less than 5 feet from property lines other than property lines adjoining public rights of way shall be of not less than two-hour fire-resistive construction.

E. The building shall be equipped throughout with fast response sprinklers.

(b) Alterations. No building of Type II, One-hour or II-N construction in excess of 1000 square feet in floor area nor any building of Type V construction already erected in the Downtown Fire District shall hereafter be altered, raised, enlarged, added to or moved.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Such Type II One-hour or II-N building may be made to conform to all provisions of Sections 1602(a) and 1903.

2. Changes, alterations and repairs to the interior of such building or to the front thereof facing a public street may be made, provided such changes do not, in the opinion of the building offical, increase the fire hazard of such building.

3. Roof coverings shall be fire-retardant as specified in Section 3203(e).

4. Such building may be moved entirely outside the limits of the Downtown Fire District.

5. Such building may be demolished.

(c) Occupancies Prohibited. No Group H, Division 2 Occupancy having a floor area exceeding 1500 square feet shall be permitted in the Downtown Fire District. No Group H, Division 1 or Division 5 Occupancy shall be permitted in the Downtown Fire District.

EXCEPTION: Dry cleaning plants not using highly flammable liquids may be located in the Downtown Fire District.

RESTRICTIONS IN THE CENTRAL WATERFRONT FIRE DISTRICT

Sec. 1603. (a) General. Buildings or structures hereafter erected, constructed, moved within or into the Central Waterfront Fire District shall be one of the types of construction as defined in this code and shall meet the requirements of this section.

For fire-resistive protection of exterior walls and openings, as determined by location on property, see Section 504 and Part IV. (For regulations covering open parking garages, see Section 709.)

Roof coverings shall be fire-retardant, as specified in Section 3203(e).

(b) Alterations. No building of Type II, One-hour or II-N construction in excess of 1000 square feet in floor area nor any building of Type V construction already erected in the Central Waterfront Fire District shall hereafter be altered, raised, enlarged, added to or moved.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Such building may be made to conform to the provisions of Section 1903 for Type II, One-hour or II-N and Section 2203 for Type V construction.

2. Changes, alterations, and repairs to the interior of such building or to the front thereof facing a public street may be made provided such changes do not, in the opinion of the building official, increase the fire hazard of such building.

3. Roof coverings shall be fire-retardant as specified in Section 3203(e).

4. Such building may be moved entirely outside the limits of the Central Waterfront Fire District.

5. Such building may be demolished.

6. Combustible finish on the outside of walls may be replaced by or covered with exterior plaster as specified in Chapter 47.

(c) Occupancies Prohibited. No Group H, Division 2 Occupancy having a floor area exceeding 1500 square feet shall be permitted in the Central Waterfront Fire District. No Group H, Division 1 or Division 5 Occupancy shall be permitted in the Central Waterfront Fire District.

EXCEPTION: Dry cleaning plants not using highly flammable liquids may be located in the Central Waterfront Fire District.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

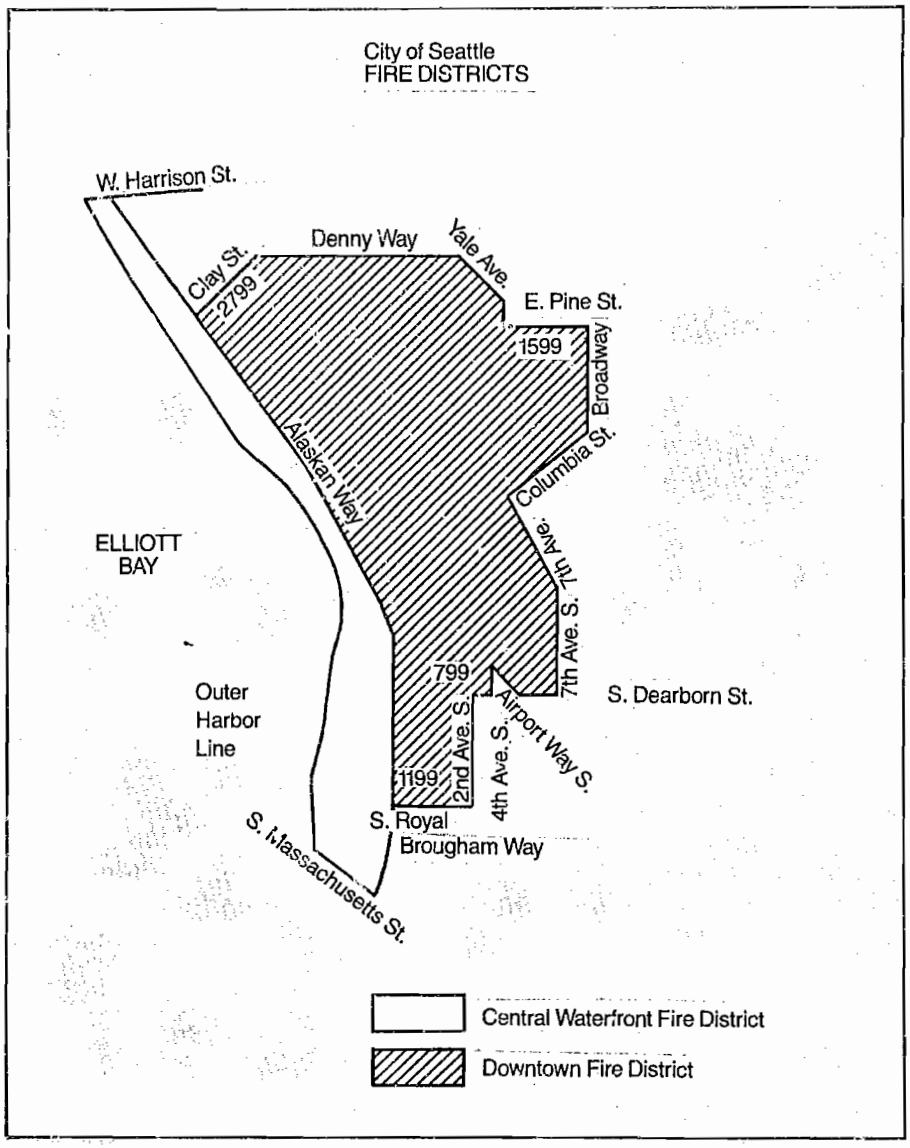


Figure 16-1

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE
IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 38. Section 1701 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

GENERAL

Sec. 1701. The requirements of Part IV are for the various types of construction and represent varying degrees of public safety and resistance to fire. Every building shall be classified by the building official into one of the types of construction set forth in Table No. 17-A. Any building which does not entirely conform to a type of construction set forth in Table No. 17-A shall be classified by the building official into a type having an equal or lesser degree of fire resistance.

A building or portion thereof shall not be required to conform to the details of a type of construction higher than that type which meets the minimum requirements based on occupancy (Part III) or Chapter 16, Restrictions in Fire Districts, even though certain features of such building actually conform to a higher type of construction.

Where specific materials, types of construction or fire-resistive protection are required, such requirements shall be the minimum requirements, and any materials, types of construction or fire-resistive protection which will afford equal or greater public safety or resistance to fire, as specified in this code, may be used.

Portions of buildings separated as specified in Section 505(e) may be considered a separate building for classification of types of construction. When there is no such separation, the area of the entire building shall not exceed the least area permitted for the types of construction involved.

Section 39. Section 1702 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

STRUCTURAL FRAME

Sec. 1702. The structural frame shall be considered to be the columns and the girders, beams, trusses and spandrels having direct connections to the columns, structural elements supporting other beams, and all other members which are essential to the stability of the building as a whole. The members of floor or roof panels which have no connection to the columns and are not supporting other beams shall be considered secondary members and not a part of the structural frame.

Section 40. Section 1705 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

EXCEPTIONS TO TABLE NO. 17-A

Sec. 1705. (a) General. The provisions of this section are exceptions to the construction requirements of Table No. 17-A, Chapters 5 through 12, 16 and 18 through 22.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(b) Fixed Partitions. 1. Stores and offices. Interior nonload-bearing partitions dividing portions of stores, offices or similar places occupied by one tenant only ~~and which do not establish a corridor serving an occupant load of 30 or more~~, and where one-hour fire-resistive corridors are not otherwise required may be constructed of:

A. Noncombustible materials.

B. Fire-retardant treated wood.

C. One-hour fire-resistive construction.

D. Wood panels or similar light construction up to three fourths the height of the room in which placed; when more than three fourths the height of the room, such partitions shall have not less than the upper one fourth of the partition constructed of glass.

2. Hotels and apartments. Interior nonload-bearing partitions within individual dwelling units in apartment houses and guest rooms or suites in hotels when such dwelling units, guest rooms or suites are separated from each other and from corridors by not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction may be constructed of:

A. Noncombustible materials. ~~or fire-retardant treated wood in buildings of any type of construction; or~~

~~B. Combustible framing with noncombustible materials applied to the framing in buildings of Type III or V construction.~~

B. Fire-retardant wood covered with materials complying with Item D.

C. Combustible framing within a one-hour fire-resistive assembly.

D. Combustible framing with noncombustible materials having an approved thermal barrier with an index of 15 in accordance with UBC Standard No. 17-3 applied to the framing in buildings of Type III or V construction. One-half inch thick gypsum wallboard is acceptable as a thermal barrier.

Openings to such corridors shall be equipped with doors conforming to Section 3305(h) regardless of the occupant load served.

For use of plastics in partitions, see Section 5210.

(c) Other Partitions, Freestanding Fixtures, and Storage Partitions. 1. Folding, portable or movable partitions. Approved folding, portable or movable partitions need not have a fire-resistive rating, provided:

~~1~~A. They do not block required exits (without providing alternative conforming exits)and they do not establish an exit corridor.

~~2~~B. Their location is restricted by means of permanent tracks, guides or other approved methods.

~~3~~C. Flammability shall be limited to materials having flame-spread classification as set forth in Table No. 42-B for rooms or areas.

2. Freestanding Fixtures. Freestanding book shelves, decorative screens, clothes cabinets, closets, office furniture and similar freestanding fixtures more than three fourths of the height of the room in which they are located may be used to subdivide portions of stores, offices or similar places occupied by one tenant only, provided:

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

A. They do not block required exits (without providing alternative conforming exits) and they do not establish an exit corridor as defined in Section 3305(g).

B. Their location is approved by the building official.

C. Flammability shall be limited to materials having a flame-spread classification as set forth in Table No. 42-B for rooms or areas.

3. Storage Locker, Mini-warehouse Partitions. Non-bearing partitions separating individual storage lockers in Group B, Division 2 accessory storage areas and in mini-storage warehouse buildings need not have one hour partitions provided that the storage lockers comply with the provisions of Section 702(b).

(d) Walls Fronting on Streets or Yards. Regardless of fire-resistive requirements for exterior walls, certain elements of the walls fronting on streets or yards having a width of 50 feet in the Downtown Fire District, or of 40 feet in the Central Waterfront Fire District or outside of the fire districts may be constructed as follows:

1. Bulkheads below show windows, show window frames, aprons and showcases may be of combustible materials, provided the height of such construction does not exceed 15 feet above grade.

2. Wood veneer of boards not less than 1-inch nominal thickness or exterior-type panels not less than 3/8-inch nominal thickness may be applied to walls, provided the veneer does not exceed 15 feet above grade, and further provided such veneer shall be placed either directly against noncombustible surfaces or furred out from such surfaces not to exceed 1-5/8 inches with all concealed spaces fire-stopped as provided in Section 2516(f). Where boards, panels and furring as described above comply with Section 407 as fire-retardant treated wood suitable for exterior exposure, the height above grade may be increased to 35 feet.

(e) Trim. Trim, picture molds, chair rails, baseboard, handrails and show-window backing may be of wood. Unprotected wood doors and windows may be used except where openings are required to be fire protected.

Foam plastic trim covering not more more than 10 percent of the wall or ceiling area may be used in other than I Occupancies, provided such trim (1) has a density of no less than 20 pounds per cubic foot, (2) has a maximum thickness of 1/2 inch and a maximum width of 4 inches and (3) has a flame-spread rating no greater than 75.

Materials used for interior finish of walls and ceilings, including wainscoting, shall be as specified in Chapter 42.

(f) Loading Platforms. Exterior loading platforms may be of noncombustible construction or heavy timber construction with wood floors not less than 2-inch nominal thickness. Such wood construction shall not be carried through the exterior walls.

(g) Insulating Boards. Combustible insulating boards may be used under finished flooring.

(h) Liturgical Fixtures. Fixed pews, pulpits, altars, rood screens, confessionals and other liturgical fixtures may be constructed of wood.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(i) Church Nave Ceilings. Ceilings of church naves containing fixed seats may be constructed of unprotected wood structural members of not less than 6 inches in nominal thickness supporting tongue-and-groove planking not less than 2 inches in nominal thickness.

Section 41. Section 1706 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

SHAFT ENCLOSURES

Sec. 1706. (a) General. Openings extending vertically through floors shall be enclosed in a shaft of fire-resistive construction having the time period set forth in Table No. 17-A for "Shaft Enclosures." Protection for stairways shall be as specified in Section 3309 and 3310. See Section 706 for exception in Group B, Division 4 Occupancies and Section 709(j) for open parking garages.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. In other than Group I Occupancies, an enclosure will not be required for openings which serve only one adjacent floor and are not connected with openings serving other floors and which are not concealed within the building construction.

2. In buildings housing Group B Occupancies equipped with automatic sprinkler systems throughout, enclosures shall not be required for escalators where the top of the escalator opening at each story is provided with a draft curtain and automatic fire sprinklers are installed around the perimeter of the opening within 2 feet of the draft curtain. The draft curtain shall enclose the perimeter of the unenclosed opening and extend from the ceiling downward at least 12 inches on all sides. The spacing between sprinklers shall not exceed 6 feet.

3. In Type V buildings, chutes and dumbwaiter shafts with a cross-sectional area of not more than 9 square feet may be unenclosed if lined on the inside with lath and plaster or 1/2 inch gypsum wallboard, with such lining covered with not less than No. 26 galvanized sheet metal gauge with all joints in such sheet metal locklapped. All openings into any such enclosure shall be protected by metal or metal-clad doors with either metal or metal-clad jambs, casings or frames. Dumbwaiter shafts containing cars with enclosed sides need not be covered with sheet metal.

4. Exit enclosures shall conform to the applicable provisions of Sections 3309 and 3310.

5. In one- and two-story buildings of other than Group I Occupancies, shafts for gas vents and for ducts or piping which extend through not more than two floors need not comply with Table No. 17-A.

6. Gas vents and noncombustible piping installed in walls of buildings passing through three floors or less (four floors if equipped with automatic sprinkler system) need not comply with Table No. 17-A. Such shafts shall be effectively draft-stopped at each floor or ceiling.

7. Noncombustible pipe and conduit may be installed and maintained within the cavity of a fire-resistive walls, provided both the floor and wall penetrations are tightly sealed with a noncombustible material impervious to the passage of smoke.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

8. In buildings with Group H, Division 6 Occupancies, a fabrication area may have mechanical, duct and piping penetrations which extend through not more than two floors within that fabrication area. Penetrations for tubing, piping, conduit or duct shall be effectively draft-stopped at the floor level. The fabrication area, including the areas through which the ductwork and piping extend, shall be considered a single conditioned environment.

9. Shafts in Group R, Division 3 Occupancies and individual dwelling units within Group R, Division 1 Occupancies need not comply with Table No. 17-A provided such shafts are effectively draft stopped at each floor or ceiling.

10. An enclosure will not be required for automobile ramps in Group B, Division 1 garages.

11. An enclosure will not be required for openings through floors in Group B, Division 1 garages when provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system throughout.

(b) Protection of **Openings.** Every opening into a shaft enclosure shall be protected by a self-closing fire assembly conforming to Section 4306 and having a fire-protection rating of one hour for openings through one-hour walls and one and one-half hours for openings through two-hour walls.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Openings to the exterior may be unprotected when so permitted by Table No. 5-A.

2. Openings produced by air ducts piercing shaft enclosure walls other than for stairway pressurization may be protected by fire dampers conforming to U.B.C. Standard No. 43-7. Air ducts passing through exit enclosures must be separated by fire-resistive construction at least equal to exit enclosure walls.

(c) **Rubbish and Linen Chutes.** In other than Group R, Division 3 Occupancies, rubbish and linen chutes shall terminate in rooms separated from the remainder of the building with a one-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation. Openings into the chutes and termination rooms shall not ~~be located in~~ open into exit corridors or stairways.

EXCEPTION: A chute may open into an exit corridor provided that the corridors walls shall be constructed as required by Section 3305(g) and a door as specified by Section 3305(h) shall be placed between the chute opening and the corridor.

(d). Elevator Shafts. Buildings of Type I or II-F.R. construction containing Group B, Division 2 offices which are not subject to Section 1807, and which have an occupant load of 30 or more on any floor, shall comply with one of the following criteria where elevators serve 3 or more floors:

A. Elevators on all floors shall open into elevator lobbies which are separated from the remainder of the building by walls of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction. Openings through such walls shall conform to Section 3305(h); or

B. Elevator shafts shall be pressurized to a minimum positive pressure of 0.15 inch of water column in an unsprinklered building or 0.10 inch of water column in a fully sprinkered building. Such pressurization system shall be activated by a smoke detector on each floor located in a manner approved by the building official and the fire chief and need only operate when a smoke emergency occurs.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Pressurization equipment and its duct work within the building shall be separated from other portions of the building by construction at least equivalent to that of the shaft.

A reliable source of power shall be provided for the smoke detectors and the elevator shaft pressurization system. One power source shall be permitted if it conforms to Seattle Electrical Code (SEC) Section 230.82, Exception 5 (provided with service equipment); otherwise two sources of power shall be provided conforming to SEC Section 700.12 (a) through (f). If the building has a fire alarm panel, the smoke detectors shall be connected to and supplied by the fire alarm panel.

Pressurization air intakes shall be located at the exterior of the building.

EXCEPTION: Intakes may be located within the building provided they shall be located not more than 20 feet from major openings in the building exterior such as loading docks and garage vehicular entrances. Such intakes shall be provided with smoke detectors which shall deactivate the pressurization system for that shaft.

Section 42. Sections 1707(a) and (d) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, are amended to read as follows:

WEATHER PROTECTION

Sec. 1707. (a) **Weather Resistive Barriers.** All weather-exposed surfaces shall have a weather-resistive barrier to protect the ~~interior~~ insulation, internal wall structural members and the wall covering. Such barrier shall be equal to that provided for in U.B.C. Standard No. 17-1 for kraft waterproof building paper or U.B.C. Standard No. 32-1 for asphalt-saturated rag felt. Building paper and felt shall be free from holes and breaks other than those created by fasteners and construction system due to attaching of the building paper, and shall be applied over studs or sheathing of all exterior walls. Such felt or paper shall be applied weatherboard fashion, lapped not less than 2 inches at horizontal joints and not less than 6 inches at vertical joints.

Weather-protective barrier may be omitted in the following cases:

1. When exterior covering is of approved weatherproof panels.
2. In back-plastered construction.
3. When there is no human occupancy.
4. Over water-repellent panel sheathing.
5. Under approved paperbacked metal or wire fabric lath.
6. Behind lath and portland cement plaster applied to the underside of roof and eave projections.

* * *

(d) **Dampproofing Foundation Walls.** Unless otherwise approved by the building official, foundation walls enclosing a basement below finished grade shall be dampproofed. ~~outside by approved methods and materials.~~

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 43. Section 1709(a) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

PARAPETS

Sec. 1709. (a) General. Parapets shall be provided on all exterior walls of buildings.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Walls which are not required to be of fire-resistive construction.

2. Walls which terminate at roofs of not less than two-hour fire-resistive construction or roofs constructed entirely of noncombustible materials.

3. Walls where, due to location on property, unprotected openings are permitted.

4. Walls on all buildings having a floor area of not more than 1000 square feet per floor.

5. Type V buildings with a roof of approved one-hour fire-resistive construction.

Section 44. Section 1710 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

PROJECTIONS

Sec. 1710. Cornices, eave overhangs, exterior balconies and similar architectural appendages extending beyond the floor area as defined in Section 407 shall conform to the requirements of this section. (See Section 3305 for additional requirements applicable to exterior exit balconies.)

Projections from walls of Type I or II construction shall be of noncombustible materials.

Projections from walls of Type III, IV or V construction may be of noncombustible or combustible materials.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Exterior balconies of Groups B and Group R, Division 1 Occupancies shall be constructed of noncombustible materials, heavy timber construction conforming to Section 2106, or of combustible one-hour fire-resistive construction. If vents are provided, they shall be protected with No. 16 mesh or finer metal screen. See also Section 3205(c).

2. Eave overhangs from walls of Type III One-Hour, IV or V One-hour construction shall be one-hour fire-resistive or heavy timber construction conforming to Section 2106. If vents are provided, they shall be protected with No. 16 mesh or finer metal screen.

Combustible projections from walls located where openings are not permitted or where protection of openings is required shall be one-hour fire-resistive or heavy timber construction conforming to Section 2106.

Projections shall not extend more than 12 inches into the areas where openings are prohibited.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

For projections extending over public property, see Chapter 45.

For combustible ornamentation, see Section 1705(d).

Section 45. Section 1711 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

GUARDRAILS AND AUTOMOBILE BARRIERS

Sec. 1711. (a) **Guardrails.** All unenclosed floor and roof openings, open and glazed sides of landings and ramps, and balconies or porches, which are more than 30 inches above the adjacent grade or floor below, and roofs used for other than service of the building shall be protected by a guardrail. Guardrails shall be not less than 42 inches in height. Open guardrail and stair railings shall have intermediate rails or an ornamental pattern such that a sphere 6 inches in diameter cannot pass through. The height of stair railings on open sides may be as specified in Section 3306(j) in lieu of providing a guardrail. Ramps shall, in addition, have handrails when required by Section 3307.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Guardrails need not be provided on the loading side of loading docks.

2. Guardrails for Group R, Division 3 and Group M, Division 1 Occupancies may be 36 inches in height.

3. Interior guardrails within individual dwelling units or guest rooms of Group R, Division 1 Occupancies may be 36 inches in height.

4. The open space between the intermediate rails or ornamental pattern of guardrails in areas of commercial and industrial-type occupancies which are not accessible to the public may be increased such that a 12-inch-diameter sphere cannot pass through.

5. Guardrails on a balcony immediately in front of the first row of fixed seats and which are not at the end of an aisle may be 26 inches in height.

6. Guardrails need not be provided on the auditorium side of a stage or enclosed platform.

7. Intermediate rails need not be provided at the glazed sides of stairs, ramps and landings provided the glazing is laminated glass, tempered glass, wired glass or safety plastic as specified in U.B.C. Standard No. 54-2.

(b) **Automobile Barriers.** All parking areas shall be provided with curbs or wheel guards not less than 5 inches in height, substantially anchored and so located that no part of any motor vehicle will contact a building, wall, partition or guardrail.

EXCEPTION: Wheel guards may be waived by the building official where building walls, partitions, or guardrails are of sufficient strength to withstand structural damage.

Automobile parking areas located in or on the roofs of buildings, on piers or wharves or adjacent to walls or banks more than 5 feet above adjacent grade shall be equipped with approved barriers or bumper stops

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

designed to withstand a 3000 pound force at 18 inches from the floor. Such bumper stops shall be 12 inches in vertical dimension and shall be mounted 24 inches from the parking deck to the top of the bumper stop.

Section 46. Section 1712(a) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

FOAM PLASTIC INSULATION

Sec. 1712. (a) General. The provisions of this section shall govern the requirements and uses of foam plastic in buildings and structures. For trim, see Section 1705(e).

Except where otherwise noted in this section, all foam plastics used in building construction shall have a flame-spread rating of not more than 75 and shall have a smoke-developed rating of not more than 450 when tested in the maximum thickness intended for use in accordance with U.B.C. Standard No. 42-1. All packages and containers of foam plastic and foam plastic ingredients shall bear the label of an approved agency showing either the flame-spread rating and smoke-developed rating of the product at the thickness tested or the use for which the product has been listed. The interior of the building shall be separated from the foam plastic by an approved thermal barrier having an index of 15 when tested in accordance with U.B.C. Standard No. 17-3. The thermal barrier shall be installed in such a manner that it will remain in place for the time of its index classification based upon approved diversified tests. For the purposes of this section ½-inch thick gypsum wallboard is acceptable as an approved thermal barrier.

Section 47. Section 1713(a) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

INSULATION

Sec. 1713. (a) General. Thermal and acoustical insulation located on or within floor-ceiling or roof-ceiling assemblies, crawl spaces, walls, partitions and insulation on pipes and tubing shall comply with this section. Duct insulation and insulation in plenums shall conform to the requirements of the Uniform Mechanical Code. In addition, thermal insulation shall conform to the requirements of the Seattle Energy Code.

EXCEPTION: Roof insulation shall comply with Section 3204.

Section 48. Section 1715 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

ATRIUMS

Sec. 1715 (a) General. Buildings of other than Group H Occupancy with automatic sprinkler protection throughout may have atriums complying with the provisions of this section. No increases for building area or height are allowed for the sprinkler protection. Such atriums shall have a minimum opening area and dimension as set forth in Table 17-B.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

The applicant shall arrange a pre-design conference with the design team, the building official and the fire chief, not less than 60 days prior to an application for a building permit, to review the design concept for smoke control and life safety.

(b) Smoke-control System. A mechanically operated air-handling system shall be installed that will exhaust smoke either entering or developed within the atrium. Exhaust openings shall be located in the ceiling or in a smoke trap area immediately adjacent to the ceiling of the atrium. The lowest level of the exhaust openings shall be located above the top of the highest portion of door openings into the atrium. Supply openings sized to provide a minimum of 50 percent of the exhaust volume shall be located at the lowest level of the atrium.

In addition to the mechanical smoke control system, atriums shall have a gravity smoke exhaust system conforming to Section 3206. The gravity system shall include make-up air openings in the lower portion of the atrium.

When the height of the atrium is 55 feet or less, supply air may be introduced by gravity, provided smoke control is accomplished. When the height of the atrium is more than 55 feet, supply air shall be introduced mechanically from the floor of the atrium and be directed vertically toward the exhaust outlets. In atriums over six stories in height or where tenant spaces above the second story are open to the atrium, supplemental supply air may be introduced at upper levels. The exhaust and supply system for the atrium shall operate automatically upon the actuation of the automatic sprinkler system within the atrium or areas open to the atrium or by the actuation of two or more smoke detectors required by this section. The exhaust and supply equipment shall also be manually operable by controls designed for fire department use. The smoke-control system may be separate or integrated with other air-handling systems. When the smoke-control mode is actuated, air-handling systems which would interfere with the smoke-control system shall be automatically shut down.

~~Enclosed~~ Tenant spaces that are adjacent to but separated from the atrium ~~with~~ by walls or glazing as specified in Section 1715(c) shall be provided with a smoke-control system complying with the requirements for a sprinklered building in Section 1807(g)~~, Item No. 2 or 3~~.

The atrium smoke control system shall exhaust not less than the following quantities of air:

1. For atriums having a volume of not more than 600,000 cubic feet, including the volume of any levels not physically separated from the atrium, not less than six air changes per hour nor less than 40,000 cfm. A lesser cfm is acceptable if it can be shown by test that smoke will not migrate beyond the perimeter of the atrium.

2. For atriums having a volume of more than 600,000 cubic feet, including the volume of any levels not physically separated from the atrium, not less than four air changes per hour.

Smoke detectors which will automatically operate the atrium smoke-control system shall be installed at the perimeter and on the ceiling of the atrium and on the ceiling of each floor level that is open to the atrium. In floor levels open to the atrium, such detectors shall be within 15 feet of the atrium. Detectors shall be located in accordance with their listing.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(c) Enclosure of Atriums. Atriums shall be separated from adjacent spaces by not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction.

EXCEPTION: Open exit balconies are permitted within ~~the~~ atriums of 600,000 cubic feet or more, for one of the required exits.

Openings in the atrium enclosure other than fixed glazing shall be protected by smoke- and draft-control assemblies conforming to Section 3305(h).

EXCEPTION: Other tight-fitting doors which are maintained automatic closing, in accordance with Section 4306(b), by actuation of a smoke detector, or self closing may be used when protected as required for glazed openings in Exception 2 below.

Fixed glazed openings in the atrium enclosure shall be equipped with fire windows having a fire-resistive rating of not less than three-fourths hour, and the total area of such openings shall not exceed 25 percent of the area of the common wall between the atrium and the room into which the opening is provided.

EXCEPTIONS: ~~1. In Group R, Division 1 Occupancies, openings may be unprotected when the floor area of each guest room or dwelling unit does not exceed 1000 square feet and each room or unit has an approved exit not entering the atrium.~~

2. Guest rooms, dwelling units and tenant spaces may be separated from the atrium by approved fixed wired glass set in steel frames. In lieu thereof, tempered or laminated glass may be used subject to the following:

A. The glass shall be protected by a sprinkler system equipped with 135°F. heads. The sprinkler system shall completely wet the entire surface of the glass wall when actuated. Where there are walking surfaces on both sides of the glass, both sides of the glass shall be so protected.

B. The glass shall be in a gasketed frame so installed that the glazing system may deflect without breaking (loading) the glass before the sprinkler system operates.

C. Obstructions such as curtain rods, drapery traverse rods, curtains, drapes or similar materials, shall not be installed between the sprinkler and the glass.

D. The building is equipped with automatic smoke detection on all floors served by the atrium except for tenant spaces separated from the atrium by one-hour construction.

3. The separation between an atrium and Group A, Division 3 or Group B, Division 2 tenant spaces may be omitted on a maximum of three floors when:

A. The perimeter of the opening is protected by draft curtains and a row of automatic sprinkler heads not more than six feet on center as required for escalator protection;

B. The building is equipped with automatic smoke detection on all floors served by the atrium except for tenant spaces separated from the atrium by one-hour construction; and

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

C. Tenant spaces have access to two enclosed exits separated by one-half the building diagonal with one exit located so that occupants can exit in a direction away from the atrium.

4. The separation between an atrium and Group A, Division 3 or Group B, Division 2 tenant spaces may be omitted on four floors when:

A. The conditions of Exception 3 above are met; and

B. The building must be of Type I or II F.R. construction and all occupied areas on the floors open to the atrium must have all required exits from those areas located so that the occupants can exit in a direction away from the atrium

~~The separation between the tenant space and the atrium as specified within Exception 2 may be omitted on a maximum of any three floor levels, provided the remaining floor levels are separated as specified herein.~~

(d) **Travel Distance.** When a required exit enters the atrium space, the travel distance from the doorway of the tenant space to an enclosed stairway, horizontal exit, exterior door or exit passageway shall not exceed 100 feet.

(e) **Group I Occupancy Exit.** In Group I Occupancies, other than jails, prisons and reformatories, sleeping rooms shall not be permitted to have required exits through the atrium.

(f) **Occupancy Separation Exceptions.** The vertical portion of the occupancy separation which is adjacent to the atrium may be omitted between a Group B, Division 2 Occupancy office or sales area or Group A, Division 3 Occupancy and Group R, Division 1 apartment or guest room located on another level.

(g) **Standby Power.** The smoke-control system for the atrium and the smoke-control system for the tenant space are to be provided with standby power as required in Section 1807(i) except for buildings that have at least two exits and atriums with a total volume of less than 40,000 cubic feet.

(h) **Interior Finish.** The interior finish of walls and ceilings of the atrium and all unseparated tenant spaces ~~allowed under the last paragraph of Subsection (e) above~~ shall be Class ~~I~~ II with no reduction in class for sprinkler protection.

(i) **Acceptance of the Smoke-control System.** Before the Certificate of Occupancy is issued, the smoke-control systems shall be tested in an approved manner and shall show compliance with the requirements of this section.

(j) **Inspection of the Smoke-control System.** All operating parts of the smoke-control systems shall be tested by an approved inspection agency or by the owner or his representative when so approved. Such inspections shall be made every three months and a log of the tests be kept by the testing agency. The log shall be on the premises and available for examination by fire department personnel.

(k) **Combustible Furnishings in Atriums.** The quantity of combustible furnishings in atriums shall not exceed that specified in the Fire Code.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 49. Section 1716 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

MEZZANINES

Sec. 1716. Rooms may contain mezzanine floors when constructed in accordance with the following:

1. The construction of a mezzanine shall be consistent with the requirements for the type of construction in which the mezzanine is located, but the fire-resistive time period need not exceed one hour for unenclosed mezzanines constructed in accordance with Item No. 4 below. The clear height above and below the mezzanine floor construction shall be not less than 7 feet.

EXCEPTION: In buildings of Types I and II construction, where the floor in question is protected throughout by an automatic sprinkler system, mezzanines not exceeding 900 square feet in area or one-half of the area of the room in which the mezzanine is located, whichever is more restrictive, may have fire retardant treated wood included in the one-hour fire-resistive construction.

2. There shall be not more than two levels of mezzanines in a room. However, there is no limitation on the number of mezzanines within a room.

3. The aggregate area of mezzanines within a room shall not exceed one ~~third~~ half the area of the room in which it is located. Intermediate floor levels that are 6 or more feet above grade shall be considered a story when the area of such level exceeds one ~~third~~ half the area of the room in which it is located.

4. All portions of a mezzanine shall be open to the room in which it is located. The side of the mezzanine which is open to the room shall be unobstructed except for columns and posts and protective walls or railings not more than 42 inches in height.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Partitioning may be installed, provided the aggregate floor area of the enclosed space does not exceed 10 percent of the allowable area of the mezzanine or an occupant load not exceeding 10, whichever is greater.

2. Mezzanines having two or more exits need not open into the story in which they are located, provided at least one of the exits gives direct access to a protected exit corridor, an exit court, enclosed exit stairway, exterior exit, exterior exit balcony or exit passageway.

3. In industry facilities, mezzanines used for control equipment may be glazed on all sides.

5. Two exits shall be provided from a mezzanine when two exits are required by Table No. 33-A or when the area of the mezzanine exceeds 2000 square feet, whichever is the more restrictive.

6. The occupant load of the mezzanine shall be added to the occupant load of the story or room in which it is located.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 50. A new Section 1717 is added to the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, to read as follows:

WOOD SLEEPERS AND RAISED FLOORS

SEC. 1717. (a) Buildings of Types I and II Construction. Raised floors creating unusable space between the raised floors and structural floor in Types I and II buildings shall be constructed of noncombustible materials or fire retardant treated wood. Fire stopping shall also be constructed below walls required to have fire resistive construction with the same fire resistance as the wall. Where fire retardant treated wood is used, the raised floor shall be constructed to conform to one of the following standards:

1. In a fully sprinklered building, the sprinkler system shall be extended into each void space; or

2. All void spaces shall be filled with noncombustible material; or

3. Fire stopping shall be constructed in such a manner that there will be no void spaces under the raised flooring which exceed 100 square feet in area. In sprinklered buildings the walls and soffits of the void spaces shall be protected on the inside as required for one-hour fire-resistive construction.

See Sections 1804 and 1904 regarding wood sleepers (2-inch nominal thickness or less) in Types 1 and II-F.R. buildings.

(b) Buildings of Types III, IV and V Construction. 1. Raised floors located in any Group A, Division 1, 2 or 2.1 occupancy shall conform with the provisions of Section 1717(a).

2. In all other occupancies, raised floors, creating unusable space between the raised floor and the structural floor in buildings of Types III, IV and V construction, may be constructed of untreated wood provided that draft and fire stopping is provided as specified in Section 2516(f), Item 4. Fire stopping shall also be constructed below walls required to have fire resistive construction with the same fire resistance as the wall. In sprinklered buildings, the sprinkler system shall be extended into each void space or such spaces shall be filled with noncombustible material or the walls shall be protected on the inside as required for one-hour fire-resistive construction.

Section 51. A new Section 1817 is added to the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, to read as follows:

ELECTRICAL WIRING, PIPES AND DUCTS IN ELEVATOR HOISTWAYS AND MACHINE ROOMS

Sec. 1718 (.) Wiring, Raceways and Cables in Hoistways. Main feeders for supplying power to the elevator shall be installed outside the hoistway.

Only such electrical wiring, raceways and cables used directly in connection with the elevator, including wiring for signals, for communication with the car, for lighting, heating, air conditioning and ventilating the car, and wiring for low-voltage fire-detection systems, pit sump pumps, and for heating and lighting the hoistway, may be installed inside the hoistway. The surface temperature of electrical heaters used for heating the hoistway shall not exceed 600°F.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(b) Method of Installation of Wiring in Hoistways. Stationary electrical conductors located in hoistways shall be encased in rigid metal conduits or electrical metallic tubing or metal wireways.

EXCEPTION: Flexible conduit or armoured cables may be used between hoistway risers and limit switches, hoistway door interlocks or contacts, and signal or stop buttons and similar devices.

All conduits, armoured cables, electrical metallic tubing, metal wireways and flexible conduits carrying electrical conductors located within hoistways shall be securely fastened to the hoistway construction or to the guide rails or to the guide rail supports.

(c) Wiring Methods in Hoistways and Machine Rooms. The installation of all electrical wiring in hoistways and machine rooms, except as may be provided elsewhere in these provisions, shall conform to the requirements of the Seattle Electrical Code.

The flexible traveling cables, connecting the elevator car to the stationary hoistway wiring, shall be provided with a flame-retardant and moisture-resistant outer cover.

(d) Enclosure of Live Parts on Cars and in Hoistways. All live parts of electrical apparatus, located in or on elevator cars or in their hoistways, shall be suitably enclosed to protect against accidental contact.

The maximum circuit voltage of control or operating circuits permitted in or on elevator cars and their hoistways shall not exceed that specified in Chapter 51.

(e) Installation of Pipes or Ducts Conveying Gases, Vapors or Liquids in any Hoistway, Machine Room or Machinery Space. Pipes or ducts conveying gases, vapors or liquids and not used in connection with the operation of the elevator shall not be installed in any hoistway, machine room or machinery space.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Steam and hot water pipes may be installed in hoistways, machine rooms and machinery spaces for the purpose of heating these areas only, subject to the following:

A. Heating pipes shall convey only low pressure steam 5 pounds per square inch or less or hot water 212°F. or less.

B. All risers and return pipes shall be located outside the hoistway.

C. Traps and shut-off valves shall be provided in accessible locations outside the hoistway.

2. Ducts for heating, cooling, ventilating and venting for the machine room and machinery space may be installed in the machine room and machinery space.

3. Pipes for sprinklers only may be installed in these spaces subject to the following:

A. All risers and returns shall be located outside these spaces.

B. Branch lines in hoistway shall supply sprinklers at not more than one floor level.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

C. Shut-off valves shall be provided in accessible locations outside these spaces.

4. Piping for pit and sump pumps may be installed.

(f) Life safety and building services may be permitted when specifically approved by the building official.

Section 52. Table No. 17-A of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

TABLE NO. 17-A - TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION - FIRE-RESISTIVE REQUIREMENTS
(in Hours)
For Details see Chapters under Occupancy and Types of Construction and for Exceptions see Section 1705.

	TYPE I	TYPE II			TYPE III		TYPE IV	TYPE V	
	NONCOMBUSTIBLE				COMBUSTIBLE				
BUILDING ELEMENT	Fire-Resistive	Fire-Resistive	1-Hr.	N	1-Hr.	N	H.T.	1-Hr.	N
Exterior Bearing Walls	4 Sec. 1803(a)	4 1903(a)	1	N	4 2003(a)	4 2003(a)	4 2103(a)	1	N
Interior Bearing Walls	3	2	1	N	1	N	1	1	N
Exterior Nonbearing Walls	4 Sec. 1803(a)	4 1903(a)	1 1903(a)	N	4 2003(a)	4 2003(a)	4 2103(a)	1	N
Structural Frame[1]	3	2	1	N	1 or H.T.	N	1 or H.T.	1 or H.T.	N
Partitions - Permanent	1[2]	1[2]	1[2]	N	1	N	1 or H.T.	1	N
Shaft Enclosures	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1 1706	1 1706
Floors-Ceilings/Floors	2	2	1	N	1 2001	N	1 or H.T.	1 2201	N
Roofs-Ceilings/Roofs	2 Sec. 1806	1 1906	1 1906	N	1 2001	N	1 or H.T.	1 2201	N
Exterior Doors and Windows	Sec. 1803(b)	1903(b)	1903(b)	1903(b)	2003(b)	2003(b)	2103(b)	2203	2203

N - No general requirements for fire resistance. H.T. - Heavy Timber.

1 Structural frame elements in an ~~the~~ exterior wall that is located where openings are required to be protected, shall be protected against external fire exposure as required for exterior bearing walls or the structural frame, whichever is greater.

2 Fire-retardant treated wood (see Section 407) may be used in the assembly, provided fire-resistance requirements are maintained. See Sections 1801 and 1901, respectively.

TABLE NO. 17-B - ATRIUM OPENING AND AREA

HEIGHT IN STORIES	MINIMUM CLEAR OPENING[1] (FT.)	MINIMUM AREA (SQ. FT.)
3-4	20	400
5-7	30	900
8 or more	40	1600

1 The specified dimensions are the diameters of inscribed circles whose centers fall on a common axis for the full height of the atrium.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 53. Section 1803 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

EXTERIOR WALLS AND OPENINGS

Sec. 1803. (a) Exterior Walls. Exterior walls and all structural members shall comply with the requirements specified in Section 504 and the fire-resistive provisions set forth in Table No. 17-A and Table No. 5-A.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Nonbearing walls fronting on public ways or yards having a width of at least 50 feet in the Downtown Fire District, or 40 feet in the Central Waterfront Fire District or outside of the fire districts may be of unprotected noncombustible construction.

2. In Groups R, Division 1 and B Occupancies, exterior bearing walls may be of two-hour fire-resistive noncombustible construction where openings are permitted.

3. In other than Group H Occupancies, exterior nonbearing walls may be of one-hour fire-resistive noncombustible construction where unprotected openings are permitted and two-hour fire-resistive noncombustible construction where fire protection of openings is required.

(b) Openings in Walls. All openings in exterior walls shall conform to the requirements of Section 504(b) and shall be protected by a fire assembly having a three-fourths-hour fire-protection rating when they are less than ~~20~~ 16 feet from an adjacent property line or the ~~center~~ opposite line of a public way.

No openings shall be permitted in exterior walls of Groups A, E, I, H and B, Divisions 1, 2 and 3 Occupancies less than 5 feet from the property line, and no openings in Groups B, Division 4, R and M Occupancies less than 3 feet from the property line.

Section 54. Section 1804 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

FLOORS

Sec. 1804. Where wood sleepers are used for laying wood flooring on masonry or concrete fire-resistive floors, the space between the floor slab and the underside of the wood flooring shall be filled with noncombustible material or fire-stopped in such a manner that there will be no open spaces under the flooring which will exceed 100 square feet in area and such space shall be filled solidly under all permanent partitions so that there is no communication under the flooring between adjoining rooms. For raised floors see Section 1717.

EXCEPTION: 1. Firestopping need not be provided in such floors when at or below grade level in gymnasiums.

2. Firestopping need be provided only at the juncture of each alternate lane and at the ends of each lane in a bowling facility.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 55. Section 1805 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

STAIRWAY CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 1805. Stairways ~~and stair platforms~~ shall be constructed of reinforced concrete, iron or steel with treads and risers of concrete, iron or steel. Brick, marble, tile or other hard noncombustible materials may be used for the finish of such treads and risers.

Stairs shall be designed and constructed as specified in Chapter 33.

EXCEPTION: Stairways within individual dwelling units and stairways within a single tenant space may be of fire-retardant treated wood or of heavy timber construction. In other than Group R occupancies, such stairways shall not serve as a required exit.

Section 56. Section 1807 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR ~~GROUP B, DIVISION 2 OFFICE BUILDINGS AND GROUP R, DIVISION 1 OCCUPANCIES~~ HIGH RISE BUILDINGS

Sec. 1807. ~~(a) Scope. This section shall apply to all Group B, Division 2 office buildings and Group R, Division 1 Occupancies, each having floors used for human occupancy located more than 75 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. Such buildings shall be provided with either an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 1807(c), or safe areas of refuge (compartmentation) in accordance with Section 1807(l).~~

(a) Scope. These requirements shall apply to buildings having floors used for human occupancy located more than 75 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, or buildings having floors used for human occupancy 35 feet above grade, which lack fire department vehicle access to at least one side. Such buildings shall be provided with either an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 1807(m), safe areas of refuge (compartmentation) in accordance with Section 1807(l), or a life safety core in accordance with Section 1807(n).

For the purpose of this Section, occupied roof decks shall be considered floors used for human occupancy where the occupant load of the deck is 10 or more on the roof of an unsprinklered building or where the occupant load is 50 or more on the roof of a sprinklered building.

~~(b) Certificate of Occupancy. All mechanical and electrical equipment and other required life safety systems shall be approved and installed in accordance with approved plans and specifications pursuant to this section and shall be tested and proved to be in proper working condition to the satisfaction of the building official before issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy. Such system shall be maintained in accordance with the Fire Code.~~

(b) General. 1. Openings in Exterior Walls. Openings in exterior walls on adjacent floors which are located vertically above one another shall be separated by approved noncombustible construction, other than glazing, not less than 3 feet in height.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

2. Safing. The detail of construction at the intersection of the floor and exterior wall (curtain wall) shall be clearly indicated on the plans. The construction shall be such as to prevent the passage of smoke, gas and flame between wall and floor. A filler materi[illegible] the full depth of the floor or roof slab (safing) may be used which [illegible] a melting point in excess of 1700°F., a density in place of 4 pounds per cubic foot, and is firmly secured in place.

3. Signing. The following signs shall be provided:

A. Floor number signs. A sign shall be posted and maintained within each stair enclosure on every floor indicating the number of the floor.

B. Stair and elevator identification signs. Each stair shall be identified and each elevator shall be identified by a number. A sign indicating the letter or numbe[illegible] of identification shall be posted and maintained at each ele[illegible]tor landing and on the side of the stair door from which egress [illegible]s to be made. Signs indicating "Roof Access this Stair" or "No Roof Access this Stair" shall be posted inside the stair at every floor.

C. Stair re-entry signs. A sign shall be posted and maintained on each floor within each stair indicating where re-entry is provided into the building. Re-entry shall be provided at approximately 5-story intervals, at all times the building is occupied.

4. Elevator Shafts, Enclosed Stairways and Vertical Shafts. Elevator shafts, and enclosed stairways shall be pressurized as provided in Section 3310(b) to 0.15 inch of water column. Other vertical shafts may be required to be pressurized as determined by the building official at the predesign conference. Such emergency pressurization system shall be activated by smoke detectors on each floor located in a manner approved by the building official and the fire chief and need only operate when a smoke emergency occurs. Whenever the emergency pressurization system is activated, all horizontal exit doors which have hold-open devices shall be automatically released to close, and areas separated by two-hour enclosure walls served by common ventilation equipment shall have automatic-closing dampers to prevent loss of pressurization. Other measures to prevent loss of pressurization should be provided in the design and construction of shafts, such as the quality of workmanship and caulking of penetrations and joints.

Emergency pressurization equipment and its duct work within the building shall be separated from other portions of the building by a minimum of two-hour fire-resistive construction. Duct work shall be designed of non-combustible materials conforming to requirements of the Seattle Mechanical Code.

Shaft pressurization air intakes shall be located at the exterior of the building.

EXCEPTION: Intakes for elevator shaft pressurization may be located within the building provided they shall be located not more than 20 feet from major openings in the building exterior such as loading docks and garage vehicular entrances. Such intakes shall be provided with smoke detectors which shall deactivate the pressurization system for that shaft.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

5. Testing. All mechanical and electrical equipment installed per approved plans and specifications pursuant to this section shall be tested and proven to be in proper working condition to the satisfaction of the fire chief before issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy. Such system shall be maintained in accordance with the Fire Code.

~~(c) Automatic Sprinkler System. When provided as required in Section 1807(a), the automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout the building. The sprinkler system shall be designed using the parameters set forth in U.B.C. Standard No. 38-1 and the following:~~

~~1. Shut off valves and a water flow device shall be provided for each floor. The sprinkler riser may be combined with the standpipe riser.~~

~~2. In Seismic Zones No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4, in addition to the main water supply, a secondary on-site supply of water equal to the hydraulically calculated sprinkler design demand plus 100 gallons per minute additional for the total standpipe system shall be provided. This supply shall be automatically available if the principal supply fails and shall have a duration of 30 minutes.~~

(c) Design Alternatives - Pre-design Emergency Systems Conference. The applicant shall arrange a pre-design conference with the design team, including the building official and the fire chief, not less than 60 days prior to the application for a building permit, to determine the emergency life safety systems for the building and protection of the life safety systems. A building permit shall not be issued until the building official and the fire chief have approved, in writing, the life safety emergency systems concept for the building. The life safety emergency systems shall be reflected on the plans for the building and become a permanent part of the Department of Construction and Land Use's record. The building official and the fire chief may require sufficient documentation, based upon engineering analyses, that the concept meets the intent of nationally recognized good practices and such guidelines as the building official and the fire chief have published. The purpose of this subsection is to allow for the design of life safety emergency systems based upon the latest state-of-the-art. Such life safety emergency system shall be in accordance with the approved concept and shall provide the subsystems described in this Section.

(d) Smoke Detection Systems. At least one approved smoke detector suitable for the intended use shall be installed:

1. In every unsprinklered mechanical equipment, electrical, transformer, telephone equipment, elevator machine or similar room.

2. In the main return and exhaust air plenum of each air-conditioning system and located in a servicable area downstream of the last duct inlet.

3. At each connection to a vertical duct or riser serving two or more stories from a return-air duct or plenum of an air-conditioning system. In Group R, Division 1 Occupancies, an approved smoke detector may be used in each return-air riser carrying not more than 5000 cfm and serving not more than 10 air inlet openings.

4. In unsprinklered concealed spaces which are used for storing combustible materials or which are constructed of combustible materials.

The actuation of any detector required by this section shall operate the voice alarm system and shall place into operation all equipment necessary to prevent the recirculation of smoke.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(e) Alarm and Communication Systems. The alarm and communication systems shall be designed and installed so that damage to any terminal unit or speaker will not render more than one zone of the system inoperative.

The voice alarm and public address system may be a combined system. When approved, the fire department communications system may be combined with the voice alarm system and the public address system.

Three communication systems which may be combined as set forth above shall be provided as follows:

1. Voice alarm system. The operation of any smoke detector, sprinkler, water flow device or manual fire alarm station shall automatically sound ~~an alert signal~~ a warning signal which conforms to fire department standards to the desired areas. ~~followed by voice instructions giving appropriate information and direction to the occupants.~~

The central control station shall contain controls for the voice alarm system so that a selective or general voice alarm may be manually tiated.

The system shall be supervised to cause the activation of an audible trouble signal in the central control station upon interruption or failure of the audiopath including amplifiers, speaker wiring, switches and electrical contacts and shall detect opens, shorts and grounds which might impair the function of the system.

The alarm shall be designed to be heard clearly by all occupants within the building or designated portions thereof as is required for the public address system.

2. Public address system. A public address communication system designed to be clearly heard by all occupants of the building shall operate from the central control station. It shall be established on a selective or general basis to the following terminal areas:

A. Elevators.
B. Elevator lobbies.
C. Corridors.
D. Exit stairways.
E. Rooms and tenant spaces exceeding 1000 square feet in area.
F. Dwelling units in apartment houses.
G. Hotel guest rooms or suites.

3. Fire department communication system. A two-way fire department communication system shall be provided for fire department use. It shall operate between the central control station and every elevator, ~~elevator lobby~~ and on the stairway side of every entry door at the entry to every enclosed exit stairway. The stairway phones or phone jacks shall be a part of this system.

(f) Central Control Station. A central control station for fire department operations shall be provided in a location approved by the fire department and the building official. It shall contain:

1. The voice alarm and public address system panels.
2. The fire department communications panel.
3. Fire detection and alarm system annunciator panels.
4. Annunciator visually indicating the location of the elevators and whether they are operational.
5. Status indicators and controls for air-handling systems.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

6. Controls for unlocking all stairway doors simultaneously.
7. Sprinkler valve and water flow detector display panels.
8. Standby power controls and status indicators.
9. A telephone for fire department use with controlled access to the public telephone system.
10. Status indicator and controls for elevators.

(g) Smoke Control. Natural or mechanical ventilation for the removal of products of combustion shall be provided in every story and shall consist of one of the following:

1. Panels or windows in the exterior walls which can be opened remotely from an approved location other than the fire floor. Such venting facilities shall be provided at the rate of 20 square feet per 50 lineal feet of exterior wall in each story and shall be distributed around the perimeter at not more than 50-foot intervals. Such venting facilities shall be provided from every room on the exterior of the building except for Group B, Division 2 office occupancies. Such windows or panels and their controls shall be clearly identified.

EXCEPTION: ~~When a complete automatic sprinkler system is installed,~~ Windows or panels manually openable from within the fire floor or approved fixed tempered glass may be used in lieu of the remotely operated openable panels and windows. Such windows shall be clearly identified and shall be of the size and spacing called for in Section 1807(g)1.

2. When a complete and approved automatic sprinkler system is installed, the mechanical air-handling equipment may be designed to accomplish smoke removal in lieu of the requirements of Item 1 above. Under fire conditions, the return and exhaust air shall be moved directly to the outside without recirculation to other sections of the building. The air-handling system shall provide a minimum of one exhaust air change each 10 minutes for the area involved.

3. Any other approved design which will produce equivalent results.

(h) Elevators. Elevators and elevator lobbies shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 51. ~~and~~ Elevators traveling more than 75 feet shall comply with the requirements of Subsection (i) of this section and the following:

NOTE: A bank of elevators is a group of elevators or a single elevator controlled by a common operating system; that is, all those elevators which respond to a single call button constitute a bank of elevators. There is no limit on the number of cars which may be in a bank or group but there may be not more than four cars within a common hoistway.

1. Elevators on all floors shall open into elevator lobbies which are separated from the remainder of the building, including corridors and other exits, by walls extending from the floor to the underside of the fire-resistive floor or roof above. Such walls shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction. Openings through such walls shall conform to Section 3305(h).

EXCEPTIONS: 1. The main entrance level elevator lobby in office buildings.

2. Elevator lobbies located within an atrium complying with the provisions of Section 1715.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

3. Elevator enclosures which are pressurized to a minimum of 0.15-inch of water column or 0.10-inch of water column in a fully sprinklered building.

2. Each elevator lobby shall be provided with ~~an approved~~ smoke ~~detector~~ detection located on the lobby ceiling. When the detector is activated, elevator doors shall not open and all cars serving that lobby are to return to the main floor and be under manual control only. If the main floor detector or a transfer floor detector is activated, all cars serving the main floor or transfer floor shall return to a location approved by the fire department and building official and be under manual control only. The smoke detector is to operate before the optical density reaches 0.03 per foot. The detector may serve to close the lobby doors.

3. Elevator hoistways shall not be vented through an elevator machine room. Cable slots entering the machine room shall be sleeved beneath the machine room floor and extend to not less than 12 inches below the shaft vent to inhibit the passage of smoke into the machine room.

4. A sign shall be posted in every elevator lobby above each call switch noting that the elevators will be recalled to the building lobby on fire alarm. This sign shall warn persons not to use the elevator in the event of fire and shall direct them to use the stairway.

(i) Standby Power, Light and Emergency Systems. 1. Standby Power. Standby power generating system conforming to U.B.C. Standard No. 18-1 shall be provided. The system shall be equipped with suitable means for automatically starting the generator set upon failure of the normal electrical supply systems and for automatic transfer of all functions required by this section at full power within 60 seconds of such normal service failure. System supervisions with manual start and transfer features shall be provided at the central control station.

An on-premise fuel supply sufficient for not less than two hours full demand operation of the system shall be provided.

The standby system shall have a capacity and rating that would supply all equipment required to be operational at the same time including a selected elevator in each bank, as defined in Subsection (h) above. The generating capacity need not be sized to operate all the connected electrical equipment simultaneously.

All power and control wiring for lighting, signal ~~and~~ communication and emergency facilities specified in Section 1807 (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i) and (j) as applicable; fire pumps required to maintain pressure, standby lighting and normal circuits supplying exit signs and exit illumination shall be transferable to the standby source. Each elevator shall be transferable to the standby power source. Other than the selected car(s), the elevators need not run simultaneously and the switching may be either manual or automatic.

2. Standby Lighting. Standby lighting shall be provided as follows:

A. Separate lighting circuits and fixtures sufficient to provide light ~~with an intensity of not less than one footcandle measured at floor level~~ at the rate of ¼ watt of incandescent illumination per square foot of floor area in all exit corridors, stairways, smokeproof enclosures, elevator cars and lobbies and other areas which are clearly a part of the escape route. Installations using fluorescent lamps shall have a minimum wattage of at least 1/3 of the incandescent requirements.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

B. All circuits supplying lighting for the central control station and mechanical equipment rooms.

3. Emergency Systems. The following are classified as emergency systems and shall operate within 10 seconds of failure of the normal power supply:

A. Exit sign and exit illumination as required by Sections 3313 and 3314.
B. Elevator car lighting.
C. Fire alarm system.

(j) Exits. Exits shall comply with other requirements of this code and the following:

1. All stairway doors which are to be locked from the stairway side shall have the capability of being unlocked simultaneously without unlatching upon a signal from the central control station.

2. A telephone or other two-way communications system connected to an approved emergency service which operates continuously shall be provided at not less than every fifth floor in each required stairway where other provisions of this code permit the doors to be locked.

3. All required exit stairways shall terminate at the roof in a penthouse with a door having the same requirements as other doors in the exitway through which occupants can pass. The building official may approve an alternate design for rescue purposes at the pre-design conference.

(k) Seismic Considerations. ~~In Seismic Zones No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4~~ The anchorage of mechanical and electrical equipment required for life safety systems, including fire pumps and elevator drive and suspension systems, shall be designed in accordance with the requirements of Section 2312.

(l) Design Alternative No. 1 - Areas of Refuge (Compartmentation). ~~Alternate.~~ Subject to the approval of the building official, Design Alternative No. 1 shall be permitted in accordance with Section 104 in existing buildings only. Areas of refuge ~~conforming to the following may be provided as an alternate to the automatic sprinkler system~~ shall conform to the following:

1. Every story shall be divided into two or more areas of approximately the same size with no single area exceeding 15,000 square feet. The wall and door shall be constructed as required for a horizontal exit in Section 3308.

2. Each area of refuge (compartment) shall contain a minimum of one elevator to the main floor and a minimum of one enclosed exit stairway.

~~3. Openings in exterior walls, where such openings are within 5 feet of each other horizontally on vertically adjacent floors, shall be protected by approved flame barriers either extending 30 inches beyond the exterior wall in the plan of the floor or by approved vertical panels not less than 3 feet in height above the floor.~~

4. Horizontal exit walls used for compartmenting a building shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than two hours. Duct penetrations of this wall shall not be permitted. Ferrous or copper piping and conduit may penetrate or pass through the wall only if the openings are caulked with impervious noncombustible materials sufficiently tight to prevent the transfer or smoke or combustion gases from one side of the wall to the other and are so maintained. The fire door serving as the horizontal exit

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

between compartments shall be so installed, fitted and gasketed that it will provide a substantial barrier to the passage of smoke and shall conform to Section 3308(b).

5. The fire-resistive floor or the floor-ceiling construction shall extend to and be tight against the exterior wall so that the fire-resistive integrity between stories is maintained. Penetrations or other installations shall not impair the fire-resistive integrity of the floor-ceiling assembly.

~~6. A manual fire alarm system (pull boxes) shall be installed in accordance with U.B.C. Standard No. 18-1.~~

6. Where a wall used for compartmenting a building intersects an exterior wall of the building, the exterior wall shall be a one-hour, noncombustible wall, 10 feet wide and extending the full height of the building. The 10 feet shall be measured horizontally along the exterior wall but need not be located equidistant on either side of the intersection. All openings in this 10 foot portion shall be protected by an assembly having a three-fourths hour protection rating.

~~(m) Automatic Sprinkler System Alternatives. When a complete approved automatic sprinkler system complying with this section is installed in a building, the following modifications of code requirements are permitted:~~

~~1. The fire-resistive time periods set forth in Table No. 17-A may be reduced by one hour for interior bearing walls, exterior bearing and nonbearing walls, roofs and the beams supporting roofs, provided they do not frame into columns. Vertical shafts other than stairway enclosures and elevator shafts may be reduced to one hour when sprinklers are installed within the shafts at alternate floors. The fire-resistive time period reduction as specified herein shall not apply to exterior bearing and nonbearing walls whose fire-resistive rating has already been reduced under the exceptions contained within Section 1803(a) or 1903(a).~~

~~2. Except for corridors in Group B, Division 2 and Group R, Division 1 Occupancies and partitions separating dwelling units or guest rooms, all interior nonbearing partitions required to be one-hour fire-resistive construction by Table No. 17-A may be of noncombustible construction without a fire resistive period.~~

~~3. Fixed tempered glass may be used in lieu of openable panels for smoke control purposes.~~

~~4. Travel distance from the most remote point in the floor area to a horizontal exit or to an enclosed stairway may be 300 feet.~~

~~5. The manually operated fire alarm system required in the compartmented building is not required.~~

~~6. Spandrel walls, eyebrows and compartmentation are not required; however, the fire resistance of the floors and juncture of exterior walls with each floor must be maintained.~~

~~7. Fire dampers, other than those needed to protect floor-ceiling assemblies to maintain the fire resistance of the assembly, are not required except for those which may be necessary to bypass smoke to the outside, those provided to convert from recirculated air to 100 percent outside air, and those which may be required to protect the fresh air supply intake against smoke which may be outside the building.~~

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

~~8. Emergency windows required by Section 1204 are not required.~~

(m) Design Alternative No. 2 - Total Sprinkler Protection. Design Alternative No. 2 shall be provided in all new buildings and may be used in existing buildings in accordance with Section 104.

EXCEPTION: For the construction of a new building containing a Group R, Division 1 Occupancy, Design Alternative No. 3, Life Safety Core, Section 1807(n) may be used, provided the height of the highest story used for human occupancy is 160 feet or less.

Buildings constructed to Design Alternative No. 2 shall conform to the following:

1. The sprinkler system shall be hydraulically designed using the parameters set forth in U.B.C. Standard No. 38-1 and the following:

A. Shutoff valves and waterflow devices shall be provided on each floor. In addition to actuating a local alarm on the floor upon which the water flow is detected, such valves shall be supervised by a continuously manned emergency control center or by an approved central station service.

B. The sprinkler system shall be looped between standpipe risers at the bottom, top and mid-height of all buildings with a maximum of 20 stories served by any loop. The installation of check valves shall be approved by the building official.

C. Piping may be copper or steel with no minimum size of pipe required. Solder used in connections shall contain not less than 95 percent tin and 5 percent antimony.

D. Pitching of lines is not required.

E. A minimum of two fire pumps independently driven shall be provided and sized for the sprinkler demand and for fire department standpipe operations.

F. An on-site supply of water equal to a 20-minute demand or 15,000 gallons on a combined sprinkler and standpipe, whichever is the smaller, shall be provided. This supply shall be available automatically if the principal supply fails.

EXCEPTION: The requirements of Items E and F may be waived by the fire chief when other approved sources of water are available.

2. When the automatic sprinkler system described above is installed the following reductions from the requirements of this code are permitted and Section 508 is superseded:

A. The fire-resistive time periods set forth in Table No. 17-A may be reduced by one hour for interior bearing walls, exterior bearing and nonbearing walls and roofs and the beams supporting roofs, provided they do not frame into columns or support other beams. Vertical shafts other than stairway enclosures and elevator shafts may be reduced to one hour when sprinklers are installed within the shafts at alternate floors.

B. In Group R, Division 1 Occupancies, the fire-resistive time period of corridors and partitions separating dwelling units or guest rooms may be reduced to one-half hour.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

All other interior nonbearing partitions required to be one-hour fire-resistive construction by Table No. 17-A may be of noncombustible construction without a fire-resistive time period.

C. The manually operated fire alarm system is not required on floors used in Group B, Division 2 office buildings.

D. Smokeproof enclosure vestibules are not required if the building complies with Section 3310, but all required stairways shall be pressurized to a minimum of 0.15 inch of water column.

E. The three foot protection required by Sec. 1807(b), Item 1 shall not be required, provided the fire resistance of the floors and juncture of exterior walls with each floor shall be maintained.

F. Emergency windows required by Sect[illegible]1204 are not required.

3. The building official and fire chief shall jointly adopt, by administrative rule, guidelines and standards to permit the partial installation of the sprinkler system where portions of a new building are unoccupied, without tenant improvements or storage of construction materials.

(n) **Design Alternative No. 3 - Life Safety Core.** Subject to the approval of the building official, Design Alternative No. 3 may be permitted in accordance with Section 104 only in existing buildings of any height, or in new buildings containing a Group R, Division 1 Occupancy provided the highest story for human occupancy is 160 feet or less. A Life Safety Core shall conform to the following:

1. A life safety core is a design that provides an area of refuge for the building occupants by dividing the building into two areas. The life safety core shall extend to and include the outermost walls of all elevators and stairways and shall provide an exit vestibule or lobby having a clear ceiling height of not less than 8 feet, a minimum width of not less than 6 feet 8 inches in the area providing exit capacity as required in Section 3308(c). All occupied portions of the building shall be provided with horizontal exits into the life safety core complying with the requirements of Section 3308(b).

2. Protection of openings into the life safety core may be reduced from 1-1/2 hours to 45 minutes when openings are protected on the exposed side by a row of automatic sprinkler heads not more than 6 feet on center calculated as for escalator protection. Exits from individual rooms or spaces need not be interconnected by exit corridors, provided every portion of the story has unobstructed access to two horizontal exits into the life safety core.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. In Group B, Division 2 Occupancy office buildings, a dead end corridor serving not more than 50 occupants may have a single horizontal exit into the life safety core provided that the floor penetrations outside the life safety core serving three or more floors are protected with smoke actuated fire dampers throughout.

2. Single life safety core entry is permitted for dwelling units opening directly into a life safety core.

3. The life safety core shall be constructed with walls and floor/ceiling assemblies having a fire-resistive rating of not less than two hours.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

4. The life safety core shall be fully protected by an automatic sprinkler system including all stairways, elevators and other vertical shafts, except that the fire chief may waive this requirement in any room where the application of water or flame and water to the contents may constitute a serious life or fire hazard.

5. Smokeproof enclosure vestibules shall not be required for stairways opening into the life safety core.

6. In lieu of the flame spread requirements of Chapter 42, interior wall and ceiling finishes of the exit vestibule or lobby of the life safety core may have a flame spread of Class II as specified in Table No. 42-A.

(o) Emergency Operational Plan. Prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy, the owner-occupant of the building shall assign a responsible person as the building's Fire Safety Director to work with the fire chief in establishing an operational plan for the building. Such operational plan shall contain the guideline procedures to be followed and responsibilities of the fire department, building employees, and tenants under emergency conditions. The plan shall also include procedures for operation, maintenance and testing of the life safety systems and the allowable use and occupancy of each portion of the building. One copy of the operational plan shall be filed with the fire chief, and one shall be posted in the central control station, prior to issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy.

(p) Location of Standpipes and Hose Connections. Standpipes shall be provided as specified in Section 3805. Such standpipes shall be located in required stairways. In buildings without vestibules each standpipe shall have two firefighter's hose connections on each floor. One connection shall be located in each required stair shaft. The second connection shall be located within 10 feet of the corridor or room side of the stair enclosure door. In sprinklered buildings the fire chief may allow only one standpipe connection at the room or corridor side of the stair enclosure at each floor when the distance from that standpipe connection to any part of that floor is within 150 feet of hose travel distance.

Section 57. Chapter 19 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

Chapter 19

TYPE II BUILDINGS

DEFINITION

Sec. 1901. The structural elements in Type II fire-resistive buildings shall be of steel, iron, concrete or masonry.

The structural elements of Type II One-hour or II-N buildings shall be of noncombustible materials.

Walls and permanent partitions of Type II-F.R. buildings shall be of noncombustible fire-resistive construction except that permanent nonbearing partitions of one-hour or two-hour fire-resistive construction, which are not part of a shaft enclosure, may have fire-retardant treated wood (see Section 407) within the assembly.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Type II One-hour buildings shall be of noncombustible construction and one-hour fire-resistive throughout except that permanent nonbearing partitions may use fire-retardant treated wood (see Section 407) within the assembly, provided fire-resistive requirements are maintained.

Walls and permanent partitions of Type II-N buildings shall be of noncombustible materials.

Materials of construction and fire-resistive requirements shall be as specified in Chapter 17.

For requirements due to occupancy, see Chapters 6 to 12 inclusive.

For requirements in fire districts see Chapter 16.

STRUCTURAL FRAMEWORK

Sec. 1902. Structural framework shall be as specified in Chapter 27 for iron and steel, Chapter 26 for concrete and Chapter 24 for masonry.

EXTERIOR WALLS AND OPENINGS

Sec. 1903. (a) Exterior Walls. Exterior walls and all structural members shall comply with the requirements specified in Section 504 and the fire-resistive provisions set forth in Table No. 17-A. ~~In Type II-N and Type II one-hour buildings, exterior walls shall comply with the fire-resistive requirements set forth in Section 504~~ and Table No. 5-A.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Nonbearing walls fronting on public ways or yards having a width of at least 50 feet in the Downtown Fire District or 40 feet in the Central Waterfront Fire District or outside of the fire districts may be of unprotected noncombustible construction.

2. In Groups R, Division 1, and B Occupancies, exterior bearing walls of Type II-F.R. buildings may be of two-hour fire-resistive noncombustible construction where openings are permitted.

3. In other than Group H Occupancies, exterior nonbearing walls of Type II-F.R. buildings may be of one-hour fire-resistive noncombustible construction where unprotected openings are permitted and two-hour fire-resistive noncombustible construction where fire protection of openings is required.

4. In a Group B or M Occupancy in the Central Waterfront Fire District or in a Group B, Division 1, 2, or 3 Occupancy outside of the fire districts a fire-resistive time period will not be required for an exterior wall of a one-story Type II-N building, provided the floor area of the building does not exceed 1000 square feet and such wall is located not less than 5 feet from a property line.

5. A fire-resistive time period will not be required for an exterior wall of a one-story Type II One-hour or II-N building housing a Group B or M Occupancy, provided the floor area of the building does not exceed 2500 square feet and such wall is located not less than 16 feet from a property line in the Downtown Fire District and 10 feet from a property line in the Central Waterfront Fire District.

6. In the Central Waterfront Fire District, a fire-resistive time period will not be required for an exterior wall of a Type II One-hour or II-N building housing a Group B or M Occupancy, provided such wall is located not less than 16 feet from a property line.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(b) Openings in Walls. All openings in exterior walls of Type II F.R. buildings shall conform to the requirements of Section 504(b) and shall be protected by a fire assembly having a three-fourths-hour fire-protection rating when they are less than ~~20~~ 16 feet from an adjacent property line or the ~~center~~ opposite line of public way.

No openings shall be permitted in exterior walls of Type II-F.R. buildings housing Groups A, E, I, H and B, Divisions 1, 2 and 3 Occupancies less than 5 feet from the property line, and no openings in Groups B, Division 4, R, and M Occupancies less than 3 feet from the property line.

Openings in exterior walls located where protected openings are required by Table No. 5-A shall be protected by fixed fire windows or automatic-closing fire windows or self-closing doors having a fire protection rating of at least three-fourths hour and shall comply with Section 504.

FLOORS

Sec. 1904. Where wood sleepers are used for laying wood flooring on masonry or concrete fire-resistive floors of Type II-F.R. buildings, the space between the floor slab and the underside of the wood flooring shall be filled with noncombustible material or fire-stopped in such a manner that there will be no open spaces under the flooring which will exceed 100 square feet in area and such space shall be filled solidly under all permanent partitions so that there is no communication under the flooring between adjoining rooms.

EXCEPTION: Firestopping need not be provided in such floors when at or below grade level in gymnasiums.

Floor construction of Type II One-hour and Type II-N buildings shall be of noncombustible material, provided, however, that a wood surface or finish may be applied over such noncombustible material.

For raised floors see Section 1717.

STAIRWAY CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 1905. Stairways ~~and stair platforms~~ of Type II-F.R. buildings shall be constructed of reinforced concrete, iron or steel with treads and risers of concrete, iron or steel. Brick, marble, tile or other hard noncombustible materials may be used for the finish of such treads and risers. Stairs of Type II One-hour and Type II-N buildings shall be of noncombustible construction.

Stairways shall be designed and constructed as specified in Chapter 33.

EXCEPTION: Stairways within individual dwellings units and stairways serving a single tenant space may be of fire-retardant treated wood or of heavy timber construction. In other than Group R occupancies, such stairways shall not serve as a required exit.

ROOF CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 1906. Roofs shall be of noncombustible construction, except that in Type II-F.R. and Type II One-hour buildings, roofs may be as specified in Section 1806.

Roof covering shall be a fire-retardant roofing as specified in Section 3202(b).

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR ~~GROUP B, DIVISION 2 OFFICE BUILDINGS AND GROUP R, DIVISION 1 OCCUPANCIES~~ HIGH RISE BUILDINGS

Sec. 1907. Type II-F.R. buildings shall comply with the special provisions on high-rise buildings in Section 1807.

EXCEPTION: The reduction provisions for roofs in Section 1807(m), Item No. ~~1,~~ 2A, are not permitted.

Section 58. Chapter 20 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

Chapter 20

TYPE III BUILDINGS

DEFINITION

Sec. 2001. Structural elements in Type III buildings may be of any materials permitted by this code.

Type III One-hour buildings shall be of one-hour fire-resistive construction throughout and may include exposed heavy-timber construction for columns, beams, girders, arches, trusses, floors and roof decks except for fire-resistive construction required by Section 1706 and Chapters 5 and 33. See also Sections 1710 and 2106.

STRUCTURAL FRAMEWORK

Sec. 2002. Structural framework shall be of steel or iron as specified in Chapter 27, concrete as in Chapter 26, masonry as in Chapter 24, or wood as in Chapter 25 and this chapter.

EXTERIOR WALLS, OPENINGS AND PARTITIONS

Sec. 2003. (a) Exterior Walls. Exterior walls shall be constructed of noncombustible materials and shall comply with the fire-resistive requirements set forth in Section 504, Table No. 5-A and Table No. 17-A.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Nonbearing walls fronting on public ways, or yards having a width of at least 50 feet in the Downtown Fire District or 40 feet in the Central Waterfront Fire District or outside of the Fire Districts may be unprotected when entirely of noncombustible material.

2. In other than Groups H and I Occupancies, exterior nonbearing walls may be noncombustible one-hour fire-resistive where unprotected openings are permitted and noncombustible two-hour fire-resistive where protection of openings is required.

3. In Group R, Division 1 and B Occupancies exterior noncombustible bearing walls may be two-hour fire-resistive where openings are permitted.

4. Approved fire-retardant treated wood framing may be used within the assembly of exterior walls as permitted by Exceptions 1, 2 and 3, provided the required fire resistance is maintained and the exposed outer and inner faces of such walls are noncombustible.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

5. Wood columns and arches conforming to heavy timber sizes may be used externally in all fire districts where exterior walls are permitted to be unprotected, noncombustible construction ~~or~~ and in the Central Waterfront Fire District and outside of the fire districts where one-hour fire-resistive noncombustible exterior walls are permitted.

(b) Openings in Walls. Openings in exterior walls shall conform to the requirements of Section 504(b) and shall be protected by a fire assembly having a three-fourths-hour fire-resistive rating when they are less than ~~20~~ 16 feet from an adjacent property line or the ~~center~~ opposite line of a public way.

No openings shall be permitted in exterior walls of Groups A, E, I, H and B, Divisions 1, 2 and 3 Occupancies less than 5 feet from the property line and no openings in Groups B, Division 4, R and M Occupancies less than 3 feet from the property line.

(c) Partitions. Bearing partitions, when constructed of wood, shall comply with Section 2516(d).

STAIRWAY CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 2004. ~~Stairs in buildings not exceeding three stories in height~~ Stairways may be constructed of any material permitted by this code.

~~In buildings more than three stories in height, stairs shall be constructed as required for Type I buildings.~~

~~Stairs~~ Stairways shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 33.

ROOFS

Sec. 2005. Roof coverings shall be as specified in Chapter 32.

Section 59. Section 2103 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

EXTERIOR WALLS, OPENINGS AND PARTITIONS

Sec. 2103. (a) Exterior Walls. Exterior walls shall be constructed of noncombustible materials and shall comply with the fire-resistive requirements set forth in Section 504, Table No.5-A and Table 17-A.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Nonbearing walls fronting on public ways, or yards having a width of at least ~~40~~ 50 feet in the Downtown Fire District or 40 feet in the Central Waterfront Fire District or outside of the fire districts may be unprotected when entirely of noncombustible material.

2. In other than Groups H and I Occupancies exterior nonbearing walls may be noncombustible one-hour fire-resistive where unprotected openings are permitted and noncombustible two-hour fire-resistive where protection of openings is required.

3. In Groups R, Division 1 and B Occupancies exterior noncombustible bearing walls may be two-hour fire-resistive where openings are permitted.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

4. Approved fire-retardant treated wood framing may be used within the assembly of exterior walls as permitted by Exceptions 1, 2 and 3, provided the required fire resistance is maintained and the exposed outer and inner faces of such walls are noncombustible.

5. Wood columns and arches conforming to heavy timber sizes may be used externally in all fire districts where exterior walls are permitted to be unprotected, noncombustible construction ~~or~~ and in the Central Waterfront Fire District and outside of the fire districts where one-hour fire-resistive noncombustible exterior walls are permitted.

(b) Openings in Walls. Openings in exterior walls shall conform to the requirements of Section 504(b) and shall be protected by a fire assembly having a three-fourths-hour fire-resistive rating when they are less than ~~20~~ 16 feet from an adjacent property line or the ~~center~~ opposite line of a public way.

No openings shall be permitted in exterior walls of Groups A, E, I, H and B, Divisions 1, 2 and 3 Occupancies less than 5 feet from the property line and no openings in Groups B, Division 4, R and M Occupancies less than 3 feet from the property line.

(c) Partitions. Bearing partitions, when constructed of wood, shall comply with Section 2516(d).

Section 60. Section 2104 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

STAIRWAY CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 2104. ~~Stairs shall be constructed as specified in Section 2106.~~

Stairways may be of any type of construction permitted in this code.

~~In buildings more than three stories in height, stairs shall be constructed as required for Type I buildings.~~

~~Stairs~~ Stairways shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 33.

Section 61. Chapter 22 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

Chapter 22

TYPE V BUILDINGS

DEFINITION

Sec. 2201. Type V buildings may be of any materials allowed by this code.

Type V One-hour buildings shall be of one-hour fire-resistive construction throughout and may include exposed heavy timber construction for columns, beams, girders, arches, trusses, floors and roof decks except for fire-resistive construction required by Section 1706 and Chapters 5 and 33. See also Sections 1710 and 2106.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Materials of construction and fire-resistive requirements shall be as specified in Chapter 17.

For requirements due to occupancy, see Chapters 6 to 12 inclusive.

For requirements in fire districts, see Chapter 16.

STRUCTURAL FRAMEWORK

Sec. 2202. Structural framework shall be of steel or iron as specified in Chapter 27, concrete as in Chapter 26, masonry as in Chapter 24, or wood as in Chapter 25 and this chapter.

EXTERIOR WALLS AND OPENINGS

Sec. 2203. Exterior walls shall comply with the fire-resistive requirements set forth in Section 504, ~~and~~ Table No. 5-A and Table No. 17-A. Openings in exterior walls located where protected openings are required by Table No. 5-A shall be protected by fixed fire windows or automatic-closing fire windows or self-closing doors having a fire-protection rating of at least three-fourths hour and shall comply with Section 504.

STAIR CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 2204. Stair construction may be of any type permitted in this code and shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 33.

Section 62. Section 2302 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 2302. The following definitions give the meaning of certain terms as used in this chapter:

DEAD LOAD is the vertical load due to the weight of all permanent structural and nonstructural components of a building, such as walls, floors, roofs and fixed service equipment.

LATERAL EARTH PRESSURE is the lateral pressure the retained earth exerts against foundation walls, basement walls, retaining walls and other earth retention structures.

LIVE LOAD is the load superimposed by the use and occupancy of the building not including wind load, earthquake load, lateral earth pressure, snow load or dead load. See Section 2304(e) for posting of live loads.

LOAD DURATION is the period of continuous application of a given load, or the aggregate of periods of intermittent application of the same load.

SEISMIC ZONE 3 shall be used in the calculation of earthquake loads.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 63 . Section 2303(f) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

(f) Load Combinations. Every building component shall be provided with strength adequate to resist the most critical effect resulting from the following combination of loads (floor live load shall not be included where its inclusion results in lower stresses in the member under investigation):[1]

1. Dead plus floor live plus ~~roof live (or~~ snow~~)~~.[2]
2. Dead plus floor live plus wind (or seismic).
3. Dead plus floor live plus wind plus snow/2.[2]
4. Dead plus floor live plus snow plus wind/2.[2]
~~5. Dead plus floor live plus snow3 plus seismic.~~

---

[1]Lateral earth pressure shall be included in the design where it will result in a more critical combination.

[2]Crane hook loads need not be combined with roof live load nor with more than three fourths of the snow load or one-half wind load.

~~3Snow loads over 30 psf may be reduced 75 percent upon approval of the Building official, and snow loads 30 psf or less need not be combined with seismic.~~

Section 64. Section 2304(e) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

(e) Live Loads Posted. ~~The live loads for which~~ Each floor or part thereof of a commercial or industrial building ~~is or has been designed~~ with a design live load of more than 125 psf, and for warehouse and storage areas for any established live load, shall have such designed live loads conspicuously posted by the owner in that part of each story in which they apply, using durable metal signs, and it shall be unlawful to remove or deface such notices. The occupant of the building shall be responsible for keeping the actual load below the allowable limits.

Section 65. Section 2305 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

ROOF DESIGN

Sec. 2305. (a) General. Roofs shall sustain, within the stress limitations of this code, all "dead loads" plus ~~unit "live loads" as set forth in Table No. 23-C~~ a minimum 25 pounds per square foot snow load. The ~~live~~ snow loads shall be assumed to act vertically upon the area projected upon a horizontal plane. For greenhouses and lathhouses, see Section 2305(e).

~~(b) Distribution of Loads. Where uniform roof loads are involved in the design of structural members arranged so as to create continuity, consideration may be limited to full dead loads on all spans in combination with full live loads on adjacent spans and on alternate spans.~~

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

~~EXCEPTION: Alternate span loading need not be considered where the uniform roof live load is 20 pounds per square foot or more and the provisions of Section 2305(d) are met.~~

(c) Unbalanced Loading. Unbalanced loads shall be used where such loading will result in larger members or connections. Trusses and arches shall be designed to resist the stresses caused by unit ~~live~~ snow loads on one half of the span in combination with wind loads as specified in subsection 2303(f) if such loading results in reverse stresses, or stresses greater in any portion than the stresses produced by the required unit ~~live~~ snow load upon the entire span. ~~For roofs whose structure is composed of a stressed shell, framed or solid, wherein stresses caused by any point loading are distributed throughout the area of the shell, the requirements for unbalanced unit live load design may be reduced 50 percent.~~

The following additional load combinations shall be considered:

1. One half of the snow load on one half of the span shall be substituted for snow/2 in Combination No. 3.

2. One half of the snow load on one half of the span plus full snow load on the other half shall be substituted for snow in Combination No. 4.

(d) Snow Loads. Snow loads full or unbalanced shall be considered ~~in place of loads set forth in Table No. 23-C,~~ where such loading will result in larger members or connections.

Potential accumulation of snow at valleys, parapets, roof structures and offsets in roofs of uneven configuration shall be considered. ~~Where snow loads occur, the snow loads shall be determined by the building official.~~

Snow loads in excess of 20 pounds per square foot may be reduced for each degree of pitch over 20 degrees by R_S as determined by the following formula:

$$R_S = \frac{S}{40} - \frac{1}{2}$$

WHERE:

R_S = Snow load reduction in pounds per square foot per degree of pitch over 20 degrees.

S = Total snow load in pounds per square foot.

For alternate design procedure see Appendix Chapter 23, Division I.

(e) Special-Purpose Roofs. Roofs to be used for special purposes shall be designed for appropriate loads as approved by the building official.

Greenhouses and lathhouses not used as a place of human habitation may be designed for a 10 pound per square foot snow load. Greenhouse roof bars, purlins and rafters shall be designed to carry a 100-pound minimum concentrated load in addition to the ~~live~~ snow load.

(f) Water Accumulation. All roofs shall be designed with sufficient slope or camber to assure adequate drainage after the long-time deflection from dead load or shall be designed to support maximum loads, including possible ponding of water from any source, including snow, due to deflection. See Section 2307 for deflection criteria.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 66. Section 2312(a) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

EARTHQUAKE REGULATIONS

Sec. 2312. (a) **General.** Every building or structure and every portion thereof shall be designed and constructed to resist stresses produced by lateral forces as provided in this section. Stresses shall be calculated as the effect of a force applied horizontally at each floor or roof level above the base. The force shall be assumed to come from any horizontal direction.

Structural concepts other than set forth in this section may be approved by the building official when evidence is submitted showing that equivalent ductility and energy absorption are provided. The applicant shall arrange a pre-application conference with the design team, including the building official, not less than 60 days prior to the application for a building permit, to determine the structural system for the building. A building permit shall not be issued until the building official has approved, in writing, the structural concepts for the building. The structural concepts shall be reflected on the plans and become a permanent part of the records of the building official.

Where prescribed wind loads produce higher stresses, such loads shall be used in lieu of the loads resulting from earthquake forces.

Section 67. Section 2312(j)2B of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

B. **Reinforced masonry or concrete.** All elements within structures located in Seismic Zones No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 which are of masonry or concrete shall be reinforced so as to qualify as reinforced masonry or concrete under the provisions of Chapters 24 and 26. Principal reinforcement in masonry shall be spaced 2 feet maximum on center in buildings using a moment-resisting space frame.

EXCEPTION: Foundation walls for the support of structures of Type V-N construction for Group R, Division 3 and Group M Occupancies on sites other than those with questionable conditions per Section 2905 and as determined by the building official may use plain concrete subject to the limitations of Section 2622. There shall be not less than 2 No. 4 reinforcing bars at the top and bottom of all foundation walls and all window and door openings. Such bars shall extend at least 24 inches beyond the corner of the openings and into all intersecting walls.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 68. A new Section 2312(m) is added to the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, to read as follows:

(m) **Plans and Design Data.** Plans shall include a statement or other indication of the dead and live loads, seismic base shear, and the design lateral seismic forces applied at each floor level and at the roof. The plans shall clearly define the principal structural elements together with the manner in which they are designed to resist the seismic forces set forth herein.

EXCEPTION: When approved by the building official the above requirements may be waived.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 69. Table No. 23-A of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

TABLE NO. 23-A--UNIFORM AND CONCENTRATED LOADS

USE OR OCCUPANCY		UNIFORM LOAD[1]	CONCEN-TRATED LOAD
CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION		
1. Access floor systems	Office Use	50	2000[2]
	Computer Use	100	2000[2]
2. Armories		150	0
3. Assembly areas[3] and auditoriums and balconies therewith	Fixed seating areas	50	0
	Moveable seating and other areas	100	0
	Stage areas and enclosed platforms	125	0
4. ~~Cornices~~, Marquees ~~and residential balconies~~		60	0
5. Exit facilities[4]		100	0[5]
6. Garages[9]	General storage and /or repair	100	6
	Private or pleasure-type motor vehicle storage	50	6
7. Hospitals	Wards and rooms	40	1000[2]
8. Libraries	Reading rooms	60	1000[2]
	Stack rooms	125	1500[2]
9. Manufacturing	Light	75	2000[2]
	Heavy	125	3000[2]
10. Offices		50	2000[2]
11. Printing plants	Press rooms	150	2500[2]
	Composing and linotype rooms	100	2000[2]
12. Residential[7]		40	0[5]
13. Rest rooms[8]			
14. Reviewing stands, grandstands and bleachers		100	0
15. Roof decks	~~Same as area served or for the type of occupancy accommodated.~~		
A. Private decks accessory to a dwelling unit		40	
B. Common use decks generally not accessible to the public		60	
C. All other decks		100	
16. Schools	Classrooms	40	1000[2]
17. Sidewalks and driveways	Public access	250	6
18. Storage	Light	125	
	Heavy	250	
19. Stores	Retail	75	2000[2]
	Wholesale	100	3000[2]

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

1 See Section 2306 for live load reductions.
2 See Section 2304(c), first paragraph, for area of load application.
3 Assembly areas include such occupancies as dance halls, drill rooms, gymnasiums, playgrounds, plazas, terraces and similar occupancies which are generally accessible to the public.
4 Exit facilities shall include such uses as corridors serving an occupant load of 10 or more persons, exterior exit balconies, stairways, fire escapes and similar uses.
5 Individual stair treads shall be designed to support a 300-pound concentrated load placed in a position which would cause maximum stress. Stair stringers may be designed for the uniform load set forth in the table.
6 See Section 2304(c), second paragraph, for concentrated loads.
7 Residential occupancies include private dwellings, apartments and hotel guest rooms.
8 Rest room loads shall be not less than the load for the occupancy with which they are associated, but need not exceed 50 pounds per square foot.
9 See Section 1711(b) for automobile parking barriers and bumper stops.

Section 70. Section 2515 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

WOOD COMBINED WITH MASONRY OR CONCRETE

Sec. 2515. (a) Dead Load. Wood members shall not be used to permanently support the dead load of any masonry or concrete.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Masonry or concrete nonstructural floor, stair landing or roof surfacing not more than 4 inches thick may be supported by wood members. Precast concrete structural stair treads may be supported by wood stringers.

2. Any structure may rest upon wood piles constructed in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 29.

3. Masonry or concrete fireplace with a factory-built chimney conforming to Chapter 37 may be supported by wood framing.

4. Veneer of brick, concrete or stone applied as specified in Section 3006(b) may be supported by approved treated wood foundations when the maximum height of veneer does not exceed 25 feet above the foundation. Such veneer used as an interior wall finish may also be supported on wood floors which are designed to support the additional load, and be designed to limit the deflection and shrinkage to 1/500 of the span of the supporting members.

(b) Horizontal Force. Wood members shall not be used to resist horizontal forces contributed by masonry or concrete construction in buildings over one story in height.

EXCEPTION: 1. Wood floor and roof members may be used in horizontal trusses and diaphragms to resist horizontal forces imposed by wind, earthquake or earth pressure, provided such forces are not resisted by rotation of the truss or diaphragm.

2. Subject to the approval of the building official, a vertical plywood diaphragm may be used to provide lateral support for resistance to lateral forces provided:

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

A. Such forces from the horizontal diaphragm are not transmitted by rotation, and

B. Engineering calculations are provided which show deflections can be tolerated.

Section 71. Section 2516(f)4B of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

B. Attics. (i) Single family dwellings. None required.

(ii) Two or more dwelling units and hotels. Draft stops shall be installed in the attics, mansards, overhangs, false fronts set out from walls and similar concealed spaces of buildings containing more than one dwelling unit and in hotels. Such draft stops shall be above and in line with the walls separating tenant spaces from each other and from other uses.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Draft stops may be omitted along one of the corridor walls, provided draft stops at tenant separation walls extend to the remaining corridor draft stop.

2. Where approved sprinklers are installed, draftstopping may be as specified in the exception to Item (iii) below.

3. Where a building contains more than four dwelling units or guest rooms, or where a building is more than two stories in height, draftstopping may be as provided in Item (iii) below.

(iii) Other uses. Draft stops shall be installed in attics, mansards, overhangs, false fronts set out from walls and similar concealed spaces of buildings having uses other than dwellings or hotels so that the area between draft stops does not exceed 3,000 square feet and the greatest horizontal dimension does not exceed 60 feet.

EXCEPTION: Where approved automatic sprinklers are installed the area between draft stops may be 9,000 square feet and the greatest horizontal dimension may be 100 feet.

Section 72. Section 2604(e) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

(e) Proportioning by ~~Water-Cement Ratio~~ Minimum Cement Content. 1. If data required by Section 2604(d) are not available, ~~permission may be granted to base~~ concrete proportions ~~on water-cement ratio limits~~ may be based upon the values in Table No. 26-A-3.

2. Table No. 26-A-3 shall be used only for concrete to be made with cements meeting strength requirements for Types I, ~~IA,~~ II, ~~IIA,~~ or III, ~~III-A, or V; or Types IS, IS-A, IS(MS), IS-A(MS), I(SM), I(SM)-A, IP, IP-A, I(PM), I(PM)-A, IP(MS), IP-A(MS), or P~~ of U.B.C. Standard No. 26-1, and shall not be applied to concrete containing lightweight aggregates. ~~or admixtures other than those for entraining air.~~ When approved by the building official, Table No. 26-A may be used with air-entraining admixtures (conforming to ASTM C260) and/or normal-range water-reducing admixtures (conforming to ASTM C494, Types A, D or E).

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

3. Concrete proportioned by ~~water-cement ratio~~ minimum cement content limits prescribed in Table No. 26-A-3 shall also conform to special exposure requirements of Section 2604(f) and to compressive strength test criteria of Section 2604(h).

Section 73. Section 2621 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

~~PNEUMATICALLY PLACED CONCRETE~~

~~Sec. 2621. (a) General. For the purpose of this chapter all pneumatically placed concrete shall consist of a mixture of fine aggregate and cement pneumatically applied by suitable mechanism and to which water is added immediately prior to discharge from the applicator.~~

~~Except as specified in the following subsections of this section, all pneumatically placed concrete shall conform to the regulations of this chapter for concrete.~~

~~(b) Proportions. The proportion of cement to aggregate, in loose dry volumes, shall be not less than one to four and one half.~~

~~(c) Water. The water content at the time of discharge, including any moisture in the fine aggregate, shall not exceed 3-1/2 gallons per sack of cement.~~

~~(d) Mixing. The cement and aggregate shall be thoroughly mixed prior to the addition of water. At the time of mixing, the fine aggregate shall contain not less than 3 percent moisture.~~

~~(e) Rebound. Any rebound or accumulated loose aggregate shall be removed from the surface to be covered prior to placing the initial or any succeeding layers of pneumatically placed concrete. Rebound may be reused if it conforms to the requirements for aggregate, but not in excess of 25 percent of the total aggregate in any batch.~~

~~(f) Joints. Unfinished work shall not be allowed to stand for more than 30 minutes unless all abrupt edges are sloped to a thin edge. Before resuming work, this sloped portion shall be cleaned and wetted.~~

~~(g) Damage. Any pneumatically placed concrete which subsides after placement shall be removed.~~

SHOTCRETE

Sec. 2621. (a) General. Shotcrete shall be defined as mortar or concrete pneumatically projected at high velocity onto a surface. Except as specified in this section, shotcrete shall conform to the regulations of this chapter for plain concrete or reinforced concrete.

(b) Proportions and Materials. Shotcrete proportions shall be selected that allow suitable placement procedures using the delivery equipment selected and shall result in finished in-place hardened shotcrete meeting the strength requirements of this code.

(c) Aggregate. Coarse aggregate, if used, shall not exceed 3/4 inch.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(d) Reinforcement. The maximum size of reinforcement shall be No. 5 bars unless it can be demonstrated by pre-construction tests that adequate encasement of larger bars can be achieved. Where No. 5 or smaller bars are used, there shall be a minimum clearance between parallel reinforcement bars of 2½ inches. Where bars larger than No.5 are permitted, there shall be a minimum clearance between parallel bars equal to six diameters of the bars used. When two curtains of steel are provided, the curtain nearest the nozzle shall have a minimum spacing equal to 12 bar diameters and the remaining curtain shall have a minimum spacing of six bar diameters.

EXCEPTION: Subject to the approval of the building officical, reduced clearances may be used where it can be demonstrated by pre-construction tests that adequate encasement of the bars used in the design can be achieved.

Lap splices in reinforcing bars shall be by the noncontact lap splice method with at least 2 inches clearance between bars. The building official may permit the use of contact lap splices when necessary for the support of the reinforcing provided it can be demonstrated by means of preconstruction testing, that adequate encasement of the bars at the splice can be achieved and provided that the splices are placed so that a line through the center of the two spliced bars is perpendicular to the surface of the shotcrete work.

Shotcrete shall not be applied to spirally tied columns.

(e) Pre-construction Tests. When required by the building official a test panel shall be shot, cured, cored or sawn, examined and tested prior to commencement of the project. The sample panel shall be representative of the project and simulate job conditions as closely as possible. The panel thickness and reinforcing shall reproduce the thickest and most congested area specified in the structural design. It shall be shot at the same angle, using the same nozzleman and with the same concrete mix design that will be used on the project.

(f) Rebound. Any rebound or accumulated loose aggregate shall be removed from the surfaces to be covered prior to placing the initial or any succeeding layers of shotcrete. Rebound shall not be reused as aggregate.

(g) Joints. Except where permitted herein, unfinished work shall not be allowed to stand for more than 30 minutes unless all edges are sloped to a thin edge. Before placing additional material adjacent to previously applied work, sloping and square edges should be cleaned and wetted.

(h) Damage. An in-place shotcrete which exhibits sags or sloughs, segregation, honeycombing, sand pockets or other obvious defects shall be removed and replaced.

(i) Curing. During the curing periods specified herein, shotcrete shall be maintained above 40°F. and in a moist condition. In initial curing, shotcrete shall be kept continuously moist for 24 hours after placement is complete. Final curing shall continue for seven days after shotcreting, for three days if high-early-strength cement is used, or until the specified strength is obtained. Final curing shall consist of a fog spray or an approved moisture-retaining cover or membrane. In sections of a depth in excess of 12 inches, final curing shall be the same as that for initial curing.

(j) Strength Test. The strength test for shotcrete shall be made in accordance with U.B.C. Standard No. 26-10 by an approved agency on specimens which are representative of work and which have been water soaked

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

for at least 24 hours prior to testing. When the maximum size aggregate is larger than 3/8 inch, specimens shall consist of not less than three 3-inch-diameter cores or 3-inch cubes. When the maximum size aggregate is 3/8 inch or smaller, specimens shall consist of not less than three 2-inch-diameter cores or 2-inch cubes. Specimens shall be taken in accordance with one of the following:

1. From the in-place work: taken at least once each shift nor less than one for each 50 cubic yards of shotcrete; or

2. From test panels: made not less than once each shift nor less than one for each 50 cubic yards of shotcrete placed. When the maximum size aggregate is larger than 3/8 inch, the test panels shall have a minimum dimension of 18 by 18 inches. When the maximum size aggregate is 3/8 inch or smaller, the test panels shall have a minimum dimension of 12 by 12 inches. Panels shall be gunned in the same position as the work, during the course of the work and by nozzlemen doing the work. The condition under which the panels are cured shall be the same as the work.

The average of three cores from a single panel shall be equal to or exceed $0.85f'_c$ with no single core less than $0.75f'_c$. The average of three cubes taken from a single panel must equal or exceed f'_c with no individual cube less than $0.88f'_c$. To check testing accuracy, locations represented by erratic core strengths may be retested.

(k) Inspections. 1. During Placement. When shotcrete is used for columns and beams, a special inspector is required by Sec. 306(a) 12 The special inspector shall provide continuous inspection of the placement of the reinforcement and shotcreting and shall submit a statement indicating compliance with the plans and specifications.

2. Visual Examination for Structural Soundness of In-Place Shotcrete. Completed shotcrete work shall be checked visually for reinforcing bar embedment, voids, rock pockets, sand streaks and similar deficiencies by examining a minimum of three 3-inch-cores taken from three areas chosen by the design engineer which represent the worst congestion of reinforcing bars occurring in the project. Extra reinforcing bars may be added to non-congested areas and cores may be taken from these areas. The cores shall be examined by the special inspector and a report submitted to the building official prior to final approval of the shotcrete.

EXCEPTION: Shotcrete work fully-supported on earth, minor repairs and when, in the opinion of the building official, no special hazard exists.

(l) Equipment. The equipment used in preconstruction testing shall be the same equipment used in the work requiring such testing unless substitute equipment is approved by the building official.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 74. Table No. 26-A-# of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

~~TABLE NO. 26-A-3 - MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE WATER-CEMENT RATIOS FOR CONCRETE WHEN STRENGTH DATA FROM FIELD EXPERIENCE OR TRIAL MIXURES ARE NOT AVAILABLE~~

~~Specified Compressive Strength, f'_c, psi[1]~~	~~ABSOLUTE WATER-CEMENT RATIO BY WEIGHT~~	
	~~Nonair-entrained Concrete~~	~~Air-entrained Concrete~~
~~2500~~	~~0.67~~	~~0.54~~
~~3000~~	~~0.58~~	~~0.46~~
~~3500~~	~~0.51~~	~~0.40~~
~~4000~~	~~0.44~~	~~0.35~~
~~4500~~	~~0.38~~	~~[2]~~
~~5000~~	~~[1]~~	~~[2]~~

~~[1]Twenty-eight-day strength. With most materials, water-cement ratios shown will provide average strengths greater than indicated in Section 2604(d) 1 as being required.~~

~~[2]For strengths above 4500 psi (nonair-entrained concrete) and 4000 psi (air-entrained concrete), concrete proportions shall be established by methods of Section 2604(d).~~

TABLE NO. 26-A-31

MINIMUM PERMISSIBLE CEMENT CONTENT FOR CONCRETE (WHEN STRENGTH DATA FROM TRIAL BATCHES OR FIELD EXPERIENCE ARE NOT AVAILABLE)

Specified 28-day Compressive Strength in P.S.I. (f'c)	Minimum Permissible Cement Content in Pounds/cu. yd.	Minimum Permissible Cement Content in Std. 94-lb. Sacks/cu. yd.
2000	423	4½
2500	470	5
3000	517	5½
4000[2]	611	6½

MIXES SHALL BE PROPORTIONED TO PRODUCE A FIVE INCH SLUMP OR LESS. NO MORE THAN A ONE INCH PLUS TOLERANCE SHALL BE ALLOWED.

1. Where special inspection is not required under Section 306(a)1, concrete shall have a minimum cement content of 5 sacks per cubic yard of concrete.

2. For strengths above 4000 p.s.i., proportions shall be established by the methods specified in subsections 2604(d) or (e).

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 75. Section 2702(d) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

(d) Welds. 1. Stresses. Except as modified by Section 2704, weld stresses continuously inspected by registered special inspectors shall comply with Table No. 27-B. If not continuously inspected, the design shall be based upon not more than 50 percent of allowable stresses, except for floor and roof deck welding and welded studs as specified in Subsection 306(a)4B.

2. Welder Qualifications. All welders, welding operators and tackers performing work regulated by this code shall be qualified by the building official. Criteria for qualifications shall be established by the building official.

Section 76. Section 2714(a) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

WELDS

Sec. 2714. (a) General. For welder qualification requirements, welding procedure and welding electrodes, ~~for other than sheet steel shall conform to U.B.C. Standard No. 27-6. Welder qualification requirements, welding procedure and welding electrodes for sheet steel shall conform to U.B.C. Standard No. 27-13.~~ see Subsection 2702(d).

Section 77. Section 2804(f) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

~~(f) Welder Qualification. All welds of structural members shall be performed by welders qualified in accordance with the procedures of U.B.C. Standard No. 28-1.~~

(f) Qualifications of Welding Procedure and Welding Operators. The welding process and welding operators shall both meet a qualification test. Criteria for qualification shall be established by the building official.

Section 78. Section 2903(b) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

~~(b) Protection of Adjoining Property. The requirements for protection of adjacent property and depth to which protection is required shall be as defined by prevailing law. Where not defined by law, the following shall apply: Any person making or causing an excavation to be made to a depth of 12 feet or less below the grade shall protect the excavation so that the soil of adjoining property will not cave in or settle, but shall not be liable for the expense of underpinning or extending the foundation of buildings on adjoining properties where his excavation is not in excess of 12 feet in depth. Before commencing the excavation, the person making or causing the excavation to be made shall notify in writing the owners of adjoining buildings not less than 10 days before such excavation is to be made that the excavation is to be made and that the adjoining buildings should be protected.~~

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

~~The owners of the adjoining properties shall be given access to the excavation for the purpose of protecting such adjoining buildings.~~

~~Any person making or causing an excavation to be made exceeding 12 feet in depth below the grade shall protect the excavation so that the adjoining soil will not cave in or settle and shall extend the foundation of any adjoining buildings to a depth of 12 feet below grade at his own expense. The owner of the adjoining buildings shall extend the foundation of these buildings to a depth of 12 feet below grade at his own expense, as provided in the preceding paragraph.~~

(b) Protection of Adjoining Property. When the owner of any lot shall raise or lower the level of such lot by a fill or excavation, he/she shall at his/her own expense protect all adjoining property from encroachment by such fill or excavation, or from danger of collapse due to such excavation either by the erection of a retaining wall or by sloping the sides of such fill or excavation entirely within the confines of said lot in a manner found safe by the building official.

Section 79. Section 2909(a) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

SPECIFIC PILE REQUIREMENTS

Sec. 2909. (a) Round Wood Piles. 1. Material. Except where untreated piles are permitted, wood piles shall be pressure treated in accordance with U.B.C. Standard No. 25-12. Untreated piles may be used only when it has been established that the cutoff will be below lowest groundwater level assumed to exist during the life of the structure. Every wood pile shall be new unless otherwise approved by the building official and shall conform to U.B.C. Standard No. 25-14.

2. Allowable stresses. The allowable unit stresses for round wood piles shall not exceed those set forth in Table No. 25-E.

The allowable values listed in Table No. 25-E for compression parallel to the grain at extreme fiber in bending are based on load sharing as occurs in a pile cluster. For piles which support their own specific load, a safety factor of 1.25 shall be applied to compression parallel to the grain values and 1.30 to extreme fiber in bending values.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 80. Table No. 29-a of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

TABLE NO. 29-A -- FOUNDATIONS FOR STUD BEARING WALLS -- MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS[1,2]

Number of Floors Supported by the Foundation[3]	THICKNESS OF FOUNDATION WALL (Inches)		Width of Footing (Inches)	Thickness of Footing (Inches)	Depth Below Undistributed Ground Surface (Inches)
	Concrete	Unit Masonry			
1	6	6	12	6	12
2	~~8~~ 6	8	~~15~~ 12	~~7~~ 6	~~18~~ 12
3	~~10~~ 8	~~10~~ 8	~~18~~ 15	8	~~24~~ 12

[1]Where unusual conditions or frost conditions are found, footings and foundations shall be as required in Section 2907(a).

[2]The ground under the floor may be excavated to the elevation on the top of the footing. Footings beneath floors may rest on grade when the space beneath the floor is surrounded on all sides by footings supporting exterior walls which conform to the depth requirements of this Section.

[3]Foundations may support a roof in addition to the stipulated number of floors. Foundations supporting roofs only shall be as required for supporting one floor.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 81. Table No. 29-B of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

TABLE NO. 29-B -- ALLOWABLE FOUNDATION AND LATERAL PRESSURE

	Allowable Foundation Pressure Lbs/Sq. Ft.[3]	Lateral Bearing Lbs/Sq. Ft. /Ft. of Depth Below Natural Grade[4]	Lateral Sliding[1] Coefficient[5]	Lateral Sliding[1] Resistance Lbs/Sq. Ft.[6] (Coefficients do not include a factor of safety)
Class of Materials[2]				
1. Massive Crystalline Bedrock	4000	1200	.79	
2. Sedimentary and Foliated Rock	2000	400	.35	
3. Sandy Gravel and/or Gravel (GW and GP)	2000	200	.35	
4. Sand, Silty Sand, Clayey Sand, Silty Gravel and Clayey Gravel (SW, SP, SM, SC, GM and GC)	1500	150	.25	
5. Clay, Sandy Clay, Silty Clay and Clayey Silt (CL, ML, MH and CH)	1000[7]	100		130

[1] Lateral bearing and lateral sliding resistance may be combined.

[2] For soil classifications OL, OH and PT (i.e., organic clays and peat), a foundation investigation shall be required.

[3] All values of allowable foundation pressure are for footings having a minimum width of 12 inches and a minimum depth of 12 inches into natural grade. Except as in Footnote 7 below, increase of 20 percent allowed for each additional foot of width and/or depth to a maximum value of three times the designated value.

[4] May be increased the amount of the designated value for each additional foot of depth to a maximum of 15 times the designated value. Isolated poles for uses such as flagpoles or signs and poles used to support buildings which are not adversely affected by a ½-inch motion at ground surface due to short-term lateral loads may be designed using lateral bearing values equal to two times the tabulated values.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

[5] Coefficient to be multiplied by the dead load.

[6] Lateral sliding resistance value to be multiplied by the contact area. In no case shall the lateral sliding resistance exceed one half the dead load.

[7] No increase for width is allowed.

Section 82. Section 3006(d)1 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

1. **Masonry and stone units (5 inches maximum in thickness).** Masonry and stone veneer not exceeding 5 inches in thickness may be anchored directly to structural masonry, concrete, or studs in one of the following manners:

(i) Anchor ties shall be corrision resistant, and if made of sheet metal, shall have a minimum size of No. 22 gauge by 1 inch or, if of wire, shall be a minimum of No. 9 gauge. Anchor ties shall be spaced so as to support not more than 2 square feet of wall area but not more than 24 inches on center horizontally. ~~In Seismic Zones No. 3 and 4~~ In buildings over 4 stories in height anchor ties shall be provided to horizontal joint reinforcement wire of No. 9 gauge or equivalent. The joint reinforcement shall be continuous with butt splices between ties permitted.

When applied over stud construction, the studs shall be spaced a maximum of 16 inches on centers and approved paper shall first be applied over the sheathing or wires between studs except as otherwise provided in Section 1707, and mortar shall be slushed into the 1-inch space between facing and paper.

As an alternate, an air space of at least 1 inch may be maintained between the backing and the veneer in which case temporary spot bedding may be used away from the ties to align the veneer. Spot bedding at the ties shall be of cement mortar entirely surrounding the ties.

(ii) Veneer may be applied with 1-inch-minimum grouted backing space which is reinforced by not less than 2-inch by 2-inch No. 16 gauge galvanized wire mesh placed over waterproof paper backing and anchored directly to stud construction.

The stud spacing shall not exceed 16 inches on center. The galvanized wire mesh shall be anchored to wood studs by galvanzied steel wire furring nails at 4 inches on center or by barbed galvanized nails at 6 inches on center with a 1 1/8-inch minimum penetration. The galvanized wire mesh may be attached to steel studs by equivalent wire ties. If this method is applied over solid sheathing the mesh must be ferred for embedment in grout. The wire mesh must be attached at the top and bottom with no less than 8-penny common wire nails. The grout fill shall be placed to fill the space intimately around the mesh and veneer facing.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 83. Section 3007 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

PLASTIC VENEER

Sec. 3007. When used within a building, plastic veneer shall comply with the interior finish requirements of Chapter 42. Exterior plastic veneer shall be of approved plastics materials as defined in Chapter 4 and shall comply with the following:

1. Plastic veneer shall not be attached to any exterior wall to a height greater than 50 feet above grade.

2. Sections of plastic veneer shall not exceed 300 feet in area and shall be separated by a minimum of 4 feet vertically.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. The area and separation requirements and the smoke-density limitation are not applicable to plastic veneer applied to Type V-N buildings, provided the walls are not required to have a fire-resistive rating.

2. The area and separation requirements are not applicable to vinyl siding meeting the ASTM Standard No. D3679-81a when applied to exterior walls that have a one-hour fire resistive rating before the application of the siding, provided the vinyl siding has a self-ignition temperature of 650°F. or greater when tested in accordance with UBC Standard No. 52-3 and either has a smoke density rating no greater than 75 when tested in accordance with UBC Standard No. 52-2 or has a smoke density rating no greater than 450 when tested in accordance with UBC Standard No. 42-1.

Section 84. Section 3202(b) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

(b) **Fire Retardancy, When Required.** Roof coverings shall be fire retardant except in Types III, IV and V buildings, where it may be as follows:

1. Ordinary roof coverings may be used on buildings of Group R, Division 3 or Group M Occupancies.

2. Ordinary roof coverings may be used on buildings of Group R, Division 1 Occupancies which are not more than two stories in height and have not more than 3000 square feet of projected roof area and there is a minimum of 10 feet from the extremity of the roof to the property line on all sides except for street fronts.

3. Outside of the fire districts, Group A, Division 3; Group B, Divisions 1 and 2 and Group R, Division 1 Occupancies which are not more than two stories in height and have not more than 6000 square feet of projected roof area and there is a minimum of 10 feet from the extremity of the roof to the property line or assumed property line on all sides except for street fronts may have Class C roof coverings which comply with U.B.C. Standard No. 32-7 and roofs of No. 1 cedar or redwood shakes and No. 1 shingles constructed in accordance with Section 3203(g), Special Purpose Roofs.

Skylights shall be constructed as required in Chapter 34.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Penthouses shall be constructed as required in Chapter 36.

For use of plastics in roofs, see Chapter 52.

For attics, access and area, see Section 3205. For roof drainage, see Section 3207.

For solar energy collectors located above or upon a roof, see Section 1714.

Section 85. Section 3204 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

ROOF INSULATION

Sec. 3204. The use of combustible roof insulation shall be permitted, provided it is covered with approved roof covering applied directly thereto. For foam plastic, see Section 1712.

Insulation shall be of a rigid type suitable for application of a roof covering.

Where fire-retardant roof coverings are required, insulations shall be a type approved for the type of deck and the built-up roofing applied.

Where built-up roofing is to be applied, vapor barriers shall be installed between the deck and the insulation. ~~where the average January temperature is below 45°F. or where excessive moisture conditions are anticipated within the building.~~

Section 86. Section 3205(c) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

(c) Ventilation. ~~Where determined necessary by the building official due to atmospheric or climatic conditions,~~ Enclosed attics and enclosed rafter spaces formed where ceilings are applied direct to the underside of roof rafters shall have cross ventilation for each separate space by ventilating openings protected against the entrance of rain and snow. The net free ventilating area shall be not less than 1/150 of the area of the space ventilated, except that the area may be 1/300, provided at least 50 percent of the required ventilating area is provided by ventilators located in the upper portion of the space to be ventilated at least 3 feet above eave or cornice vents with the balance of the required ventilation provided by eave or cornice vents. The openings shall be covered with corrosion-resistant metal mesh with mesh openings of ¼ inch in dimension.

Section 87. Sections 3206(a) and (c) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 3206. (a) When required. Smoke and heat vents shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of this section as follows:

1. In ~~single-story~~ Group B, Division 2 and 4 Occupancies having over 50,000 square feet in undivided area per floor.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Office buildings and retail sales areas.

2. Group B, Division 4 Occupancies used for bulk frozen food storage when the building is protected by a complete automatic sprinkler system.

2. In Group H, Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 Occupancies over 15,000 square feet in single floor area.

For requirements on smoke and heat venting in buildings with high-piled combustible stock, see the Fire Code.

* * *

(c) Types of Vents. Vents shall be fixed in the open position or shall open automatically in the event of fire and may consist of skylights, exterior wall windows or other openings leading directly to the exterior of the building. Vents shall be at or near the highest elevation of the ceiling and in no case lower than the upper one third of the smoke curtain. Where plain or tempered glass is used, provision shall be made to protect the occupants from glass breakage. In no case shall vents be located closer than 20 feet to an adjoining property line.

Section 88. Sections 3207(c) and (e) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

(c) Overflow Drains and Scuppers. Where roof drains are required, overflow drains having the same size as the roof drains shall be installed with the inlet flow line located 2 inches above the low point of the roof, or overflow scuppers having three times the size of the roof drains may be installed in adjacent parapet walls with the inlet flow line located 2 inches above the low point of the adjacent roof and having a minimum opening height of 4 inches.

Overflow drains shall be connected to the storm drain riser with drain lines independent from the roof drains.

All roof drains and overflow drains shall be provided with strainers.

* * *

(e) Over Public Property. Roof drainage water from a building shall not be permitted to flow over public property.

~~EXCEPTION: Groups R, Division 3 and M Occupancies.~~

Section 89. Section 3301 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

GENERAL

Sec. 3301. (a) General. Every building or portion thereof shall be provided with exits as required by this chapter.

(b) Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter, certain terms are defined as follows:

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

BALCONY, EXTERIOR EXIT, is a landing or porch projecting from the wall of a building, and which serves as a required exit. The long side shall be at least 50 percent open, and the open area above the guardrail shall be so distributed as to prevent the accumulation of smoke or toxic gases.

CONTINENTAL SEATING is the configuration of fixed seating where the number of seats per row exceeds 14 and required exits from the seating area are side exits.

EXIT is a continuous and unobstructed means of egress to a public way and shall include intervening aisles, doors, doorways, corridors, exterior exit balconies, ramps, stairways, smokeproof enclosures, horizontal exits, exit passageways, exit courts and yards.

EXIT COURT is a yard or court providing access to a public way for one or more required exits.

EXIT ILLUMINATION is illumination provided to enable persons to easily find and safely travel the means of egress during an emergency and to preclude a space being left in total darkness in the event of a power failure.

EXIT PASSAGEWAY is an enclosed exit connecting a required exit or exit court with a public way.

EXIT PLACARD is a non-illuminated sign or a sign painted on the wall indicating the direction of egress.

EXIT SIGN is an illuminated sign indicating the direction of egress.

EXTERIOR STAIRWAY is a stairway at least 50 percent open on one side or end and the open area shall be a minimum of 28 square feet per floor and so distributed as to prevent accumulation of smoke or toxic gases.

HORIZONTAL EXIT is an exit from one building into another building on approximately the same level, or through or around a wall constructed as required for a two-hour occupancy separation and which completely divides a floor into two or more separate areas so as to establish an area of refuge affording safety from fire or smoke coming from the area from which escape is made.

LANDING is an area with a slope not steeper than 1 vertical to 50 horizontal, within, or at the terminus of, a door, stair or ramp.

PANIC HARDWARE is a door-latching assembly incorporating an unlatching device, the activating portion of which extends across at least one half the width of the door leaf on which it is installed.

PRIVATE STAIRWAY is a stairway serving one tenant only.

PUBLIC WAY is any street, alley, or similar parcel of land essentially unobstructed from the ground to the sky which is deeded, dedicated or otherwise permanently appropriated to the public for public use and having a clear width of not less than 10 feet.

SPIRAL STAIRWAY is a stairway having a closed circular form in its plan view with uniform section shaped treads attached to and radiating about a minimum diameter supporting column. The effective tread is delineated by the nosing radius line, the exterior arc (center line of railing) and the overlap radius line (nosing radius line of tread above). Effective tread dimensions are taken along a line perpendicular to the center line of the tread.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(c) Exit Obstruction. Obstructions shall not be placed in the required width of an exit except projections permitted by this chapter.

(d) Changes in Elevation. Within a building, changes in elevation of less than 12 inches along any exit serving an occupant load of 10 or more shall be by ramps.

EXCEPTION: Group R, Division 3 Occupancies and along aisles adjoining seating areas.

(e) Building Accessibility. Portions of buildings shall be accessible to the physically handicapped as required by ~~Table No. 33-A, and at least one primary entrance to a building which is required to be accessible shall be usable by the physically handicapped and be on a level that would provide accessibility to the elevators where provided.~~ the Washington State Regulations for Barrier Free Facilities, Chapter 51-10 WAC.

Section 90. Section 3302(a) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

OCCUPANT LOAD

Sec. 3302. (a) Determination of Occupant Load. In determining the occupant load, all portions of a building shall be presumed to be occupied at the same time.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Accessory ~~use~~ areas including foyers, corridors, halls, toilets, file rooms, storage rooms, stairs, elevator enclosures and other service facilities which ordinarily are used only by persons who occupy the main areas of an occupancy shall be provided with exits as though they were completely occupied, but their occupant load need not be included in computing the total occupant load for the building.

2. In churches containing social halls, occupant load for the purpose of determining occupancy group may be computed as the sum of the areas reasonably expected to be occupied at one time, including nave and sunday school, nave and social hall, and social hall and sunday school. Exits shall be computed on total capacity.

The occupant load for a building shall be determined in accordance with the following:

1. General. For areas without fixed seats, the occupant load shall be not less than the number determined by dividing the floor area assigned to that use by the occupant load factor set forth in Table No. 33-A. Where an intended use is not listed in Table No. 33-A the building official shall establish an occupant load factor based on a listed use which most nearly resembles the intended use.

For a building or portion thereof which has more than one use, the occupant load shall be determined by the use which gives the largest number of persons.

The occupant load for buildings or areas containing two or more occupancies shall be determined by adding the occupant loads of the various use areas as computed in accordance with the applicable provisions of this section.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

2. Fixed seating. For areas having fixed seats and aisles, the occupant load shall be determined by the number of fixed seats installed therein. The required width of aisles serving fixed seats shall not be used for any other purpose.

For areas having fixed benches or pews, the occupant load shall be not less than the number of seats based on one person for each 18 inches of length of pew or bench.

Where booths are used in dining areas, the occupant load shall be based on one person for each 24 inches of booth length or major portion thereof.

3. Reviewing stands, grandstands and bleachers. The occupant load for reviewing stands, grandstands and bleachers shall be calculated in accordance with this section and the specific requirements contained in Sections 3323 and 3324.

Section 91. Section 3303 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

EXITS REQUIRED

Sec. 3303. (a) Number of Exits. Every building or usable portion thereof shall have at least one exit, not less than two exits where required by Table No. 33-A and additional exits as required by this subsection.

For purposes of this section, basements and occupied roofs shall be provided with exits as required for stories.

Floors complying with the provisions for mezzanines as specified in Section 1716 shall be provided with exits as specified therein.

~~The second story shall be provided with not less than two exits when the occupant load is 10 or more.~~

Occupied floors above the first story having an occupant load of more than 10, floors above the second story, basements and floors at basement-like stories shall have access to not less than two separate exits from the floor or basement.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Except as provided in Table No. 33-A, only one exit need be provided ~~from the second story~~ within and from an individual dwelling unit. Refer to Section 1204 for emergency escape or rescue requirements from sleeping rooms.

2. Two or more dwelling units on the second story may have access to only one common exit when the total occupant load does not exceed 10.

~~Occupants on floors above the second story and in basements shall have access to not less than two separate exits from the floor or basement.~~

~~EXCEPTIONS: 1.~~ 3. Floors and basements used exclusively for service of the building may have one exit. For the purposes of this exception, storage rooms, laundry rooms, maintenance offices and similar uses shall not be considered as providing service to the building.

~~2.~~ 4. Basements within an individual dwelling unit having an occupant load of less than 10 may have one exit.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

~~3.~~ 5. Storage rooms, laundry rooms and maintenance offices in basements not exceeding ~~300~~ 900 square feet in floor area or a travel distance of less than 50 feet may be provided with only one exit.

~~6. Occupied roofs on Group R, Division 3 Occupancies may have one exit if such occupied areas are less than 500 square feet located no higher than immediately above the second story.~~

6. Any dwelling unit which has an exit directly to the street or yard at ground level or by way of an exterior stairway or an enclosed stairway with fire-resistance rating of one hour or more serving that dwelling unit only and not communicating with any floor below the floor of exit discharge or other area not a part of the dwelling unit served may have a single exit.

7. Any Group R Occupancy building not more than six stories in height where all floors have no occupancy other than four or fewer dwelling units per floor may have a single exit under the following conditions:

A. A smokeproof stairway enclosure, a stairway pressurized in accordance with Section 1706(d), Item B, or an exterior stairway shall be provided.

B. There is not more than 20 feet of travel distance to reach the exit stairway from the entrance door of any dwelling unit.

C. The exit stairway and any adjacent corridors shall be provided with an automatic sprinkler system unless entirely of noncombustible construction.

D. Doors opening into the exit stairway and any adjacent corridors shall be protected by sprinkler heads on the room side.

E. The exit shall not terminate in an exit court where the court depth exceeds the court width unless it is possible to exit in either direction to a public way.

F. Elevators shall be pressurized in accordance with Section 1706(d) Item B, or shall open into elevator lobbies which are separated from the remainder of the building as is required for corridor construction in Subsections 3305(g) and (h) unless adequate means of natural ventilation is provided to prevent accumulation of smoke or toxic gases subject to the approval of the building official.

G. Other occupancies may be permitted provided they comply with all the requirements of this code and, except for parking garages accessory to the Group R occupancy, exiting for other occupancies shall be independent of the single exit.

8. Any Group R Occupancy building not more than three stories in height with no floor below the floor of exit discharge or, in case there is such a floor, with the street floor of at least one-hour fire-resistive construction, may have a single exit under the following conditions:

A. The stairway shall be completely enclosed with walls of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction with one-hour fire assemblies protecting all openings between the stairway enclosure and the building as provided for in Section 3309(c).

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

B. The exit stairway does not serve any floor below the floor of exit discharge.

C. The corridors serving as access to the exit shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction as provided for in Section 3305(g) with all openings protected by 20-minute door assemblies per Section 3305(h).

D. There is not more than 20 feet of travel distance to reach the exit stairway from the entrance door of any dwelling unit.

E. The exit stairway and any adjacent corridors shall be provided with an automatic sprinkler system unless entirely of noncombustible construction.

F. Doors opening into the exit stairway and any adjacent corridors shall be protected by sprinkler heads on the room side.

G. Elevators shall not open directly into the exit stairway or any adjacent corridors.

H. The exit shall not terminate in an exit court where the court depth exceeds the court width unless it is possible to exit in either direction to a public way.

I. Other occupancies may be permitted provided they comply with all the requirements of this code and, except for parking garages accessory to the Group R occupancy, exiting for other occupancies shall be independent of the single exit.

9. Group B, Division 2 Occupancy office buildings not exceeding two stories in height and not exceeding 3,500 square feet per floor.

10. Where a floor or areas thereof has grade or exit conditions similar to those of a ground floor, egress may be based on the requirements of the first floor. For this condition only, a floor at the exit level shall not be more than 4 feet above or below finished grade.

11. Occupied roofs with a occupant load of 10 or less may have one exit.

For special requirements see the following sections: Group A, Sections 3317 and 3318; Group E, Section 3319; Group H, Section 3320; Group I, Section 3321; Rooms Containing Fuel-fired Equipment and Cellulose Nitrate Handling Rooms, Section 3322; Reviewing Stands, Grandstands and Bleachers, Sections 3323 and 3324; and Open Parking Garages, Section 709(g). For stage exits, see Section 3903(f).

Every story or portion thereof having an occupant load of 501 to 1000 shall have not less than three exits.

Every story or portion thereof having an occupant load of 1001 or more shall have not less than four exits.

The number of exits required from any story or floor of a building shall be determined by using the occupant load of that story or floor plus the percentages of the occupant loads of floors which exit through the level under consideration as follows:

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

1. Fifty percent of the occupant load in the first adjacent story or floor above and the first adjacent story or floor below, when a story below exits through the level under consideration.

2. Twenty-five percent of the occupant load in the story or floor immediately beyond the first adjacent story or floor.

The maximum number of exits required from any story shall be maintained until egress is provided from the structure (See Section 3311).

(b) Width. The total width of exits in feet shall be not less than the total occupant load served divided by 50. Such width of exits shall be divided approximately equally among the separate exits. The total exit width required from any story or floor of a building shall be determined by using the occupant load of that story or floor plus the percentages of the occupant loads of floors which exit through the level under consideration as follows:

1. Fifty percent of the occupant load in the first adjacent story or floor above and the first adjacent story or floor below, when a story or floor below exits through the level under consideration.

2. Twenty-five percent of the occupant load in the story or floor immediately beyond the first adjacent story or floor.

The maximum exit width required from any story of a building shall be maintained.

(c) Arrangement of Exits. If only two exits are required, they shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than ~~one-half~~ 40% of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the building or area to be served measured in a straight line between the centerline of the exit doors.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. When exit enclosures are provided as a portion of the required exit and are interconnected by a corridor conforming to the requirements of Section 3305(g), exit separations may be measured along a direct line of travel within the exit corridor. ~~Enclosure walls shall be not less than 30 feet apart at any point in a direct line of measurement.~~

2. Where buildings are constructed in accordance with Section 1807, vertical exits may be place a distance apart equal to not less than 30% of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the building. Exception 1 may be used concurrently.

3. For retail and office tenant spaces in Group B, Division 2 occupancies, exits from the tenant space shall be as far apart as reasonably practicable.

When three or more exits are required, they shall be arranged a reasonable distance apart so that if one becomes blocked the others will be available.

(d) Distance to Exits. The maximum distance of travel from any point to an exterior exit door, horizontal exit, exit passageway or an enclosed stairway in a building not equipped with an automatic sprinkler system throughout shall not exceed 150 feet, or 200 feet in a building equipped with an automatic sprinkler system throughout. These distances may be increased by 100 feet when the last portion of travel ~~150 feet~~ is within a

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

corridor complying with Section 3305. The length of this corridor shall be such that the maximum travel distance not within the corridor shall not exceed 100 feet in a building not equipped with an automatic sprinkler system throughout, nor 150 feet in a building equipped with an automatic sprinkler system throughout. See Section 3319 for Group E Occupancy and Section 3320 for Group H Occupancy travel distances.

TABLE 33-B
MAXIMUM DISTANCE TO EXIT (FEET)

	WITHOUT CORRIDOR	WITH CORRIDOR	
		Total Maximum Length	Maximum Distance Before Corridor
Non-Sprinklered Building	150	250	100
Sprinklered Building	200	300	150

In a one-story Group B, Division 4 Occupancy classified as a factory or warehouse and in one-story airplane or helicopter hangars, the exit travel distance may be increased to 400 feet if the building is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system throughout and provided with smoke and heat ventilation as specified in Section 3206.

In an open parking garage, as defined in Section 709, and in a Group B, Division 1 garage, or individual floors thereof, which provide openings which comply with the standards of Sec. 709(b)2, the exit travel distance may be increased to 250 feet. When standpipes are required by Chapter 38, additional standpipe connections may be required where the hose travel distance exceeds 150 feet.

(e) Exits Through Adjoining Rooms. Rooms may have one exit through an adjoining or intervening room which provides a direct, obvious and unobstructed means of travel to an exit corridor, exit enclosure or until egress is provided from the building, provided the total distance of travel does not exceed that permitted by other provisions of this code. In other than dwelling units, exits shall not pass through kitchens, store rooms, rest rooms, closets or spaces used for similar purposes.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Rooms within dwelling units may exit through more than one intervening room.

2. Rooms with a cumulative occupant load of 10 or less may exit through more than one intervening room.

Foyers, lobbies and reception rooms constructed as required for corridors shall not be construed as intervening rooms.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 92. Section 3304(b), (c) and (i) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, are amended to read as follows:

(b) Swing and Opening Force. Exit doors shall swing in the direction of exit travel when serving any hazardous area or when serving an occupant load of 50 or more. The force required to open a side swinging exit door shall not exceed 30 pounds applied at the latch side. ~~See Section 4507 for doors swinging over public property.~~

Double-acting doors shall not be used as exits when any of the following conditions exist:

1. The occupant load served by the door is 100 or more.
2. The door is part of a fire assembly.
3. The door is part of a smoke- and draft-control assembly.
4. Panic hardware is required or provided on the door.

A double-acting door shall be provided with a view panel of not less than 200 square inches.

(c) Type of Lock or Latch. Exit doors shall be openable from the inside without the use of a key or any special knowledge or effort. Manually operated bolts are prohibited on required exit doors, the unlatching of which requires more than one operation.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. This requirement shall not apply to exterior exit doors in a Group B Occupancy if there is a readily visible, durable sign on or adjacent to the door, stating THIS DOOR TO REMAIN UNLOCKED DURING BUSINESS HOURS. The sign shall be in letters not less than 1 inch high on a contrasting background. Single-cylinder, manually operated bolts are permitted provided they are manually operable on the inside. The use of this exception may be revoked by the building official for due cause.

2. Exit doors from individual dwelling units and guest rooms of Group R Occupancies having an occupant load of 10 or less may be provided with a night latch, dead bolt or security chain, provided such devices are openable from the inside without the use of a key or tool and mounted at a height not to exceed 48 inches above the finished floor.

3. When doors are used in pairs the added door leaf, if not required for exit purposed by other provisions of this code, may have manually operated bolts provided the door leaf having the bolts shall have no dummy trim on the exit side, thus rendering it readily distinguishable from the required door leaf.

~~Manually operated edge- or surface-mounted flush bolts and surface bolts are prohibited.~~ When exit doors are used in pairs and approved automatic flush bolts are used, the door leaf having the automatic flush bolts shall have no door knob or surface-mounted hardware. The unlatching of any leaf shall not require more than one operation.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Group R, Division 3 Occupancies.

2. When a pair of doors serving a room not normally occupied are needed for the movement of equipment, manually operated edge or surface bolts may be used and a door closer need not be provided on the inactive leaf.

* * *

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(i) Landings at Doors. Landings shall have a width not less than the width of the stairway or the width of the door, whichever is the greater. Doors in the fully open position shall not reduce a required dimension by more than 7 inches. Doors in any position shall not encroach on the required stairway width by more than 12 inches. ~~When a landing serves an occupant load of 50 or more, doors in any position shall not reduce the landing dimension to less than one half its required width.~~

Landings shall have a length measured in the direction of travel of not less than 44 inches. When doors open over landings, doors in any position shall not reduce the landing length to less than 12 inches.

EXCEPTION: In Group R, Division 3 and M Occupancies and within individual units of Group R, Division 1 Occupancies, such length need not exceed 36 inches.

Landing length and width shall be measured as specified in Sec. 3306(g).

A landing which has no adjoining door, or where the door does not swing over the landing, shall comply with Section 3306(g).

See Figure No. 33-1 for illustration of the requirements of this section.

Section 93. Section 3305 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

CORRIDORS AND EXTERIOR EXIT BALCONIES

Sec. 3305 (a) General. This section shall apply to every corridor serving as a required exit for an occupant load of 10 or more persons except as provided in Subsection (b) for Group R, Divisions 1 and 3 Occupancies and except as provided in Subsection (g) for Group R, Division 1. For the purposes of the section, the term "corridor" shall include "exterior exit balconies" and any covered or enclosed exit passageway, including walkways, tunnels and malls. Partitions, rails, counters, and similar space dividers not over 5 feet 9 inches in height above the floor shall not be construed to form corridors .

Exit corridors shall not be interrupted by intervening rooms.

EXCEPTION: Foyers, lobbies or reception rooms constructed as required for corridors shall not be construed as intervening rooms.

(b) Width. Every corridor serving an occupant load of 10 or more shall be not less than 44 inches in width. Regardless of the occupant load, corridors in Group R, Division 3 Occupancies and within dwelling units in Group R, Division 1 Occupancies shall have a minimum width of ~~36~~ 30 inches. For special requirements for Groups E and I Occupancies, see Sections 3319 and 3321.

(c) Height. Corridors and exterior exit balconies shall have a clear height of not less than 7 feet measured to the lowest projection from the ceiling.

(d) Projections. The required width of corridors shall be unobstructed.

EXCEPTION: Handrails and doors, when fully opened, shall not reduce the required width by more than 7 inches. Doors in any position shall

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

not reduce the required width by more than one half. Other nonstructural projections such as trim and similar decorative features may project into the required width 1½ inches on each side.

(e) Access to Exits. When more than one exit is required, they shall be so arranged that it is possible to go in either direction from any point in a corridor to a separate exit, except for dead ends not exceeding ~~20~~ 25 feet in length.

In areas open to the public, no person shall be more than 25 feet from an aisle, or 50 feet from an aisle or corridor providing two directions of travel.

EXCEPTION: In buildings of Types I and II-F.R. construction, areas used only for offices may have dead-end corridors not more than 75 feet long. All areas which have no other means of egress other than the dead-end corridor shall have a total occupant load of 50 or less.

(f) Changes in Elevation. When a corridor or exterior exit balcony is accessible to the handicapped, changes in elevation of the floor shall be made by means of a ramp, except as provided for doors by Section 3304(h).

(g) Construction. Walls of corridors serving a Group R, Division 1 Occupancy, ~~or~~ a Group I Occupancy having an occupant load of 10 or more and walls of corridors serving other occupancies having an occupant load of 30 or more shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction and the ceilings shall be not less than that required for a one-hour fire-resistive floor or roof system.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. One-story building housing Group B, Division 4 Occupancies.

2. Corridors more than 30 feet in width where occupancies served by such corridors have at least one exit independent from the corridor. ~~(See Appendix Chapter 7, Division I, for covered malls.)~~

3. Exterior sides of exterior exit balconies.

4. In Group I, Division 3 Occupancies such as jails, prisons, reformatories and similar buildings with open-barred cells forming corridor walls, the corridors and cell doors need not be fire resistive.

5. In buildings of other than Type I and II-F.R. construction, ~~corridor~~ walls and ceilings of corridors serving Group B, Division 2 office occupancies having an occupant load of 100 or less need not be of fire-resistive construction ~~within office spaces having an occupant load of 100 or less~~ when the entire story in which the ~~space~~ occupancy is located is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system throughout and smoke detectors are installed within the corridor in accordance with their listing.

6. In office areas located in buildings of Types I or II-F.R. construction, corridor walls need not be of fire resistive construction provided that the corridor side of the corridor walls shall be constructed with finish materials with a maximum flame-spread of Class II as specified in Chapter 42. Finish materials in corridors outside of tenant spaces shall not be reduced to Class III as a result of the provision of sprinklers.

7 ~~6~~. In other than Type I or II construction, exterior exit balcony roof assemblies may be of heavy timber construction without concealed spaces.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

8. Wholesale and retail stores, when the floor in question is protected by an automatic sprinkler system throughout.

When the ceiling of the entire story is an element of a one-hour fire-resistive floor or roof system, the corridor wall may terminate at the ceiling. When the room-side fire-resistive membrane of the corridor wall is carried through to the underside of a fire-resistive floor or roof above, the corridor side of the ceiling may be protected by the use of ceiling materials as required for one-hour floor or roof system construction or the corridor ceiling may be of the same construction as the corridor walls.

Ceilings of noncombustible construction may be suspended below the fire-resistive ceiling.

For wall and ceiling finish requirements, see Table No. 42-B.

For the prohibition of the use of a one-hour fire-resistive corridor as an integral part of a duct system, see Section 706(b) of the Seattle Mechanical Code.

(h) **Openings.** 1. Doors. Where corridor walls are required to be of one-hour fire-resistive construction by Section 3305(g), every door opening shall be protected by a tightfitting smoke- and draft-control assembly having a fire-protection rating of not less than 20 minutes when tested in accordance with U.B.C. Standard No. 43-2. The door and frame shall bear an approved label or other identification showing the rating thereof, the name of the manufacturer and the identification of the service conducting the inspection of materials and workmanship at the factory during fabrication and assembly. Doors shall be maintained self-closing or shall be automatic closing by actuation of a smoke detector in accordance with Section 4306(b). Smoke- and draft-control door assemblies shall be provided with a gasket so installed as to provide a seal where the door meets the stop on both sides and across the top.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Viewports may be installed if they require a hole not larger than 1 inch in diameter through the door, have at least a ¼-inch-thick glass disc and the holder is of metal which will not melt out when subject to temperatures of 1700°F.

2. Protection of openings in the interior walls of exterior exit balconies is not required if it is possible to exit in two directions.

3. Doors in one-hour fire-resistive corridors of Group I, Division 1 hospitals need not be maintained self- or automatic-closing provided the corridors and all rooms opening into the corridors are protected by an automatic sprinkler system.

4. Smoke and draft-control assemblies for elevator doors need not be provided where:

A. Elevator shafts are pressurized in accordance with Section 1706(d), Item B; or

B. Corridors serve an occupant load of less than 10 in a Group R, Division 1 or a Group I occupancy; or

C. Corridors serve an occupant load of less than 30 in occupancies other than Group R, Division 1 or Group I.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

5. Unlisted door frames, in walls of other than noncombustible construction, may be used in conjunction with labelled doors without bearing a label, provided they are fabricated and installed according to the requirements specified in Figure No. 33-2.

2. **Openings other than doors.** Where corridor walls are required to be one-hour fire-resistive construction by Section 3305(g), interior openings for other than doors or ducts shall be protected by fixed, approved 1/4-inch-thick wired glass installed in steel frames. The total area of all openings, other than doors, in any portion of an interior corridor shall not exceed 25 percent of the area of the corridor wall of the room which it is separating from the corridor. For duct openings, see Section 4306.

EXCEPTION: Protection of openings in the interior walls of exterior exit balconies is not required if it is possible to exit in two directions.

(i) **Location on Property.** Exterior exit balconies shall not be located in an area where openings are required to be protected due to location on the property.

Section . Section 3306 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

STAIRWAYS

Sec. 3306. (a) **General.** Every stairway having two or more risers serving any building or portion thereof shall conform to the requirements of this section.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Stairs or ladders used only to attend equipment are exempt from the requirements of this section.

2. Stairs or ladders within an individual dwelling unit used to gain access to intermediate floor areas of less than 400 square feet and not containing the primary bathroom or kitchen are exempt from the requirements of this section.

(b) **Width.** Stairways serving an occupant load of 50 or more shall be not less than 44 inches in width. Stairways serving an occupant load of 49 or less shall be not less than 36 inches in width.

Handrails may project into the required width a distance of 3-1/2 inches from each side of a stairway. Stringers and other projections such as trims and similar decorative features may project into the required width 1-1/2 inches on each side.

(c) **Rise and Run.** For residential buildings that consist of four or fewer units, that do not exceed two stories in height and that are less than five thousand square feet in area, ~~The~~ the rise of every step in a stairway shall be not less than 4 inches nor greater than 7 inches. Except as permitted in Subsections (d) and (f), the run shall be not less than 11 inches as measured horizontally between the vertical planes of the furthermost projection of adjacent treads. For all other buildings, the rise of every step in a stairway shall be not less than 4 inches nor greater than 7½ inches. Except as permitted in Subsections (d) and (f), the run shall be not less than 10½ inches as measured horizontally between the vertical planes of the furthermost projection of adjacent treads. Except as permitted in Subsections (d), (e), and (f), the largest tread run within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by more than 3/8 inch. The greatest riser height within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by more than 3/8 inch.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Private stairways serving an occupant load of less than 10 and stairways to unoccupied roofs may be constructed with an 8-inch maximum rise and 9-inch minimum run.

2. Where the bottom or top riser adjoins a sloping public way, walk or driveway having an established grade and serving as a landing, a variation in height of the bottom or top riser of not more than 3 inches in every 3 feet of stairway width is permitted.

(d) Winding Stairways. In Group R, Division 3 Occupancies and in private stairways in Group R, Division 1 Occupancies, winders may be used if the required width of run is provided at a point not more than 12 inches from the side of the stairway where the treads are the narrower, but in no case shall any width of run be less than 6 inches at any point.

(e) Circular Stairways. Circular stairways may be used as an exit provided the minimum width of run is not less than 10 inches and the smaller radius is not less than twice the width of the stairway. The largest tread width or riser height within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by more than 3/8 inch.

(f) Spiral Stairways. In Group R, Division 3 and M Occupancies, and in private stairways within individual units of Group R, Division 1 Occupancies, spiral stairways may be installed. Such stairways may be used ~~for required exits when the area served is limited to 400 square feet~~ as an exit for not more than one floor, balcony, or mezzanine, and in Group B, Division 2 Occupancies serving areas of not more than 400 square feet and not open to the public. Spiral stairways may also be used as a convenience stairway in Group B Occupancies when such stairways are not open to the public and not required for exits.

The tread must provide a clear walking area measuring at least 26 inches from the outer edge of the supporting column to the inner edge of the handrail. A run of at least 7-1/2 inches is to be provided at a point 12 inches from where the tread is the narrowest. The rise must be sufficient to provide 6-foot 6-inch headroom. The rise shall not exceed 9-1/2 inches.

(g) Landings. Every landing shall have a dimension measured in the direction of travel equal to the width of the stairway. Such dimension need not exceed 44 inches when the stair has a straight run. For landings with adjoining doors which open over landings, see Section 3304(i).

EXCEPTION: Stairs serving an unoccupied roof are exempt from these provisions.

The width of the landing is the dimension of the landing measured parallel to the stair width. The length of the landing is the dimension measured perpendicular to the required width of the stairway. Required width of a landing for a stairway shall be a radius equal to the required stair width inscribed as an arc across the landing.

See Figure No. 33-1 for illustration of the requirements in this Section.

(h) ~~Basement~~ Stairways Below Exit Termination. When a ~~basement~~ stairway to a basement or lower story and a stairway to an upper story terminate in the same exit enclosure, an approved barrier shall be provided to prevent persons from continuing on into the basement or lower story. Directional exit signs shall be provided as specified in Section 3314.

(i) Distance Between Landings. There shall be not more than 12 feet vertically between landings.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(j) Handrails. Stairways shall have handrails on each side, and every stairway required to be more than 88 inches in width shall be provided with not less than one intermediate handrail for each 88 inches of required width. Intermediate handrails shall be spaced approximately equally across with the entire width of the stairway.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Stairways less than 44 inches in width and stairways serving one dwelling unit in Group R, Divisions 1 or 3 Occupancies may have one handrail. Stairways open on one or both sides shall have handrails on the open side or sides.

2. Private stairways 30 inches or less in height may have handrails on one side only.

3. Stairways having less than four risers and serving one individual dwelling unit in Group R, Division 1 or 3, or serving Group M Occupancies need not have handrails.

4. Stairways in stadiums and similar occupancies may use segmented center handrails when approved by the building official.

Handrails shall be placed not less than 30 inches nor more than 34 inches above the nosing of treads. They shall be continuous the full length of the stairs and except for private stairways at least one handrail shall extend not less than 6 inches beyond the top and bottom risers. Ends shall be returned or shall terminate in newel posts or safety terminals.

The handgrip portion of handrails shall be of such design as to be easily grasped by the hand and shall be not less than 1-1/4 inches nor more than 2 inches in cross-sectional dimension or the shape shall provide an equivalent gripping surface. The handgrip portion of handrails shall have a smooth surface with no sharp corners.

Handrails projecting from a wall shall have a space of not less than 1-1/2 inches between the wall and the handrail.

See Table No. 23-B for required lateral loading for handrails.

(k) Guardrails. See Section 1711.

(l) Exterior Stairway Protection. All openings in the exterior wall below or within 10 feet, measured horizontally, of an exterior exit stairway serving ~~a building over two stories in height or~~ a floor level having such openings in two or more floors below shall be protected by a self-closing fire assembly having a three-fourths-hour fire-protection rating. Exterior stairways enclosed on three or more sides shall comply with the flame spread requirements for interior stairways.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Openings may be unprotected when two separated exterior stairways serve an exterior exit balcony.

2. Group R, Division 3 occupancies.

Buildings using an exterior stairway as the single means of egress under the provisions of Section 3303(a), Exceptions 6, 7 or 8 shall have no openings within 10 feet of the stairway other than required exit doors having a one-hour fire-resistive rating. The maximum flame-spread classification of finish materials, as specified in Chapter 42, shall not be reduced in exterior stairways as a result of the provision of sprinklers.

(m) Interior Stairway Construction. Interior stairways shall be constructed as specified in Part IV of this code.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Except when enclosed usable space under stairs is prohibited by Section 3309(f), the walls and soffits of the enclosed space shall be protected on the enclosed side as required for one-hour fire-resistive construction.

EXCEPTION: Gypsum wallboard 1/2-inch thick may be used in Group R, Division 3 Occupancies and within individual dwelling units of Group R, Division 1 Occupancies where one-hour fire-resistive construction is not otherwise required throughout.

All required interior stairways which extend to the top floor in any building four or more stories in height shall have, at the highest point of the stair shaft an approved ladder and hatch openable to the exterior not less than ~~16~~ 11 square feet in area with a minimum dimension of 2 feet, 6 inches.

EXCEPTION: The hatch need not be provided on smokeproof enclosures or on stairways that extend to the roof with an opening onto that roof.

(n) Exterior Stairway Construction. Exterior stairways shall be of noncombustible material except ~~that on Types III~~ when permitted to be of any material as specified in Part IV of this code and on Type IV buildings not exceeding two stories in height, ~~and on Type V buildings,~~ where they may be of wood not less than 2 inches in nominal thickness.

Exterior stairways shall not project into yards where protection of openings is required.

Enclosed usable space under stairs shall have the walls and soffits protected on the enclosed side as required for one-hour fire-resistive construction.

EXCEPTION: Group R, Division 3 and Group M Occupancies may use gypsum wallboard 1/2-inch thick.

(o) Stairway to Roof. In every building, other than Group R, Division 3 occupancies, four or more stories in height, one stairway shall extend to the roof surface, unless the roof has a slope greater than 4 in 12. See Section 3306(m) for roof hatch requirements for other stairs.

(p) Headroom. Every stairway shall have a headroom clearance of not less than 6 feet 6 inches. Such clearances shall be measured vertically from a plane parallel and tangent to the stairway tread nosings to the soffit above at all points.

(q) Stairway Numbering System. An approved sign shall be located at each floor level landing in all enclosed stairways of buildings four or more stories in height. The sign shall indicate the floor level, the terminus of the top and bottom of the stairway and the identification of the stairway. The sign shall be located approximately 5 feet above the floor landing in a position which is readily visible when the door is in the open or closed position. Signs shall comply with U.B.C. Standard No. 33-2.

Section 95. Section 3307(b) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

(b) Width. The width of ramps shall be as required for ~~stairways~~ corridors.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 96. Section 3309 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

STAIRWAY, RAMP AND ESCALATOR ENCLOSURES

Sec. 3309. (a) General. Every interior stairway, ramp or escalator shall be enclosed as specified in this section.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. In other than Group H, Division 6 and Group I Occupancies, an enclosure need not be provided for a stairway, ramp or escalator serving only one adjacent floor and not connected with corridors or stairways serving other floors. For enclosure of escalators serving Group B Occupancies, see Chapter 17.

2. Stairs in Group R, Division 3 Occupancies and stairs within individual dwelling units in Group R, Division 1 Occupancies need not be enclosed.

3. Stairs in open parking garages, as defined in Section 709, need not be enclosed.

4. In Group B, Division 1 garages which provide openings which comply with the standards of Section 709(b)2, stairways serving only the garage need not be enclosed.

No mechanical or electrical equipment, plumbing, ducts or other similar equipment not required for the stairway, ramp or escalator shall be placed within, nor pass through an enclosure without separation from the enclosure by fire-resistive construction at least equal to the enclosure walls.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Air ducts used for stairway pressurization.

2. Electrical equipment necessary for exiting and emergency systems.

3. Equipment necessary for operation of the escalator.

4. Plumbing necessary for required standpipes and sprinklers located within the enclosure.

5. Piping exclusively for the drainage of rainfall runoff from roof areas provided the roof shall not be used for a helistop or heliport.

(b) Enclosure Construction. Enclosure walls shall be of not less than two-hour fire-resistive construction in buildings more than four stories in height or of Types I and II fire-resistive construction and shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction elsewhere.

(c) Openings into Enclosures. There shall be no openings into exit enclosures except exit doorways and openings in exterior walls. Accessory rooms such as restrooms, storage closets and laundry rooms shall not open into an exit enclosure. All exit doors in an exit enclosure shall be protected by a fire assembly having a fire-protection rating of not less than one hour where one hour shaft construction is permitted and one and one-half hours where two-hour shaft construction is required. Doors shall be maintained self-closing or shall be automatic closing by actuation of a smoke detector as provided for in Section 4306(b). The maximum transmitted temperature end point shall not exceed 450°F. above ambient at the end of 30 minutes of the fire exposure specified in U.B.C. Standard No. 43-2. See also Section 1706(b).

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(d) Extent of Enclosures. Stairway and ramp enclosures shall include landings and parts of floors connecting stairway flights and shall also include a corridor on the ground floor leading from the stairway to the exterior of the building. Enclosed corridors or passageways are not required from unenclosed stairways. Every opening into the corridor shall comply with the requirements of Section 3309(c).

EXCEPTIONS: 1. In office buildings classed as a Group B, Division 2 Occupancy, a maximum of 50 percent of the exits may discharge through a street-floor lobby, provided the required exit width is free, ~~and~~ unobstructed and provides direct and obvious access to the exterior, and the entire street floor and any floor which is open to it are ~~is~~ protected with an automatic sprinkler system, and Exception 2 is not used concurrently. The street-floor lobby shall be limited to the following criteria:

A. Group B, Division 2, office, retail, and restaurant occupancies and restaurants of either Group A, Division 2.1 or 3 occupancy may open into the street floor lobby. Cooking areas of restaurants requiring Type I commercial kitchen hoods as provided by Section 2003(a) of the Seattle Mechanical Code shall be separated from the lobby with construction for enclosures as specified in Section 3309(b) and Exception 4 of Section 503(d) is not used concurrently.

B. The street floor lobby may be open above to one adjacent floor.

C. The street floor lobby shall not be open to a floor below.

D. Atriums and escalators open to more than one adjacent floor shall be separated from the street floor lobby as required by Section 3309(b).

2. Where two stairways are required, one stairway may terminate in a Group B, Division 1 parking garage provided the entire parking area is protected by an automatic sprinkler system. Such stairway may terminate not more than 200 feet from an exterior exit door, horizontal exit, exit passageway or another enclosed stairway in a partially sprinklered building. Such stairway may terminate not more than 300 feet from an exterior exit door, horizontal exit, exit passageway or another enclosed stairway when the building is protected throughout by an automatic sprinkler system. The exit pathway shall be free and unobstructed and maintain the required exit width and be equipped with emergency lighting as required in Section 3313.

(e) Barrier. A stairway in an exit enclosure shall not continue below the ~~grade level~~ exit level nearest grade unless an approved barrier is provided at the ~~ground floor~~ exit level nearest grade to prevent persons from accidentally continuing ~~into the basement~~ below the exit level.

(f) Use of Space Under Stair. There shall be no enclosed usable space under stairways in an exit enclosure, nor shall the open space under such stairways be used for any purpose.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 97. Section 3310 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

SMOKEPROOF ENCLOSURES

Sec. 3310. (a) General. A smokeproof enclosure shall consist of a vestibule and continuous stairway enclosed from the highest point to the lowest point by walls ~~of two-hour~~ with fire-resistive construction as required in Section 3309(b). The supporting frame shall be protected as set forth in Table No. 17-A.

In buildings with air-conditioning systems or pressure air supply serving more than one story, an approved smoke-detector shall be placed in the return-air duct or plenum prior to exhausting from the building or being diluted by outside air. Upon activation, the detector shall cause the return air to exhaust completely from the building without any recirculation through the building. Such devices may be installed in each room or space served by a return air duct.

No mechanical or electrical equipment, plumbing, ducts or other similar equipment not required for the enclosure, shall be placed within, nor pass through an enclosure without separation from the enclosure by fire-resistive construction at least equal to the enclosure walls.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Air ducts used for stairway pressurization.

2. Electrical equipment necessary for exiting and emergency systems.

3. Equipment necessary for operation of the escalator.

4. Plumbing necessary for required standpipes located within the enclosure.

5. Piping exclusively for the drainage of rainwater from roof areas provided the roof is not used as a heliport or helistop.

(b) When Required. In a building having a floor used for human occupancy which is located more than 75 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, all of the required exits shall be smokeproof enclosures and extend to the roof.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. For buildings equipped with an automatic sprinkler system throughout in accordance with Section 1807(~~e~~m) or buildings compartmented in accordance with Section 1807(l), smokeproof enclosures may be omitted, provided all enclosed exit stairways are equipped with a barometric dampered relief opening at the top and the stairway is supplied mechanically with sufficient air to discharge a minimum of 2500 cubic feet per minute through the relief opening while maintaining a minimum positive pressure of ~~0.25~~ 0.15-inch water column in the shaft relative to atmospheric pressure with all doors closed. Supply air ducts shall be enclosed in construction at least equivalent to that of the stair enclosure between the exterior of the building and the stair enclosure. Activation of the mechanical equipment shall be in accordance with Section ~~3310(g)6.~~ 1807(b)4. Stair enclosures designed to this exception, need only conform to Subsections (c) and (d), and Items 7, 8 and 9 of Subsection (g) of this section.

2. Enclosures need not be provided in open parking garages as defined in Section 709.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(c) Outlet. A smokeproof enclosure shall exit into a public way or into an exit passageway leading to a public way. The exit passageway shall be without other openings and shall have walls, floors and ceiling of two-hour fire-resistive construction.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. A maximum of 50 percent of the exits may discharge through a street-floor lobby, provided the required exit width is free, unobstructed and provides direct and obvious access to the exterior; and further provided the entire street floor, and, any floor which is open to it, are protected with an automatic sprinkler system, and Exception 2 is not used concurrently. The street-floor lobby shall be limited by the following criteria:

A. Group B, Division 2, office, retail, and restaurant occupancies and restaurants of either Group A, Division 2.1 or 3 occupancy may open into the street floor lobby. Cooking areas of restaurants requiring Type I commercial kitchen hoods as provided by Section 2003(a) of the Seattle Mechanical Code shall be separated from the lobby with construction for enclosures as specified in Section 3309(b) and Exception 4 of Section 503(d) is not used concurrently.

B. The street floor lobby may be open above to one adjacent floor.

C. The street floor lobby shall not be open to a floor below.

D. Atriums and escalators open to more than one adjacent floor shall be separated from the street floor lobby as required by Section 3309(b).

2. Where two smokeproof enclosures are required, one enclosure may terminate in a Group B, Division 1 parking garage provided the entire parking area is protected by an automatic sprinkler system. Such enclosure may terminate not more than 200 feet from an exterior exit door, horizontal exit, exit passageway or another enclosed stairway in a partially sprinklered building. Such enclosure may terminate not more than 300 feet from an exterior exit door, horizontal exit, exit passageway or another enclosed stairway when the building is protected throughout by an automatic sprinkler system. The exit pathway shall be free and unobstructed and maintain the required exit width and be equipped with emergency lighting as required in Section 3313.

(d) Barrier. A stairway in a smokeproof enclosure shall not continue below the ~~grade~~ exit level nearest grade unless an approved barrier is provided at the ~~ground~~ exit level nearest grade to prevent persons from accidentally continuing ~~to the basement~~ below the exit level.

(e) Access. Access to stairways in smokeproof enclosures shall be by way of a vestibule or open exterior exit balcony constructed of noncombustible materials.

(f) Smokeproof Enclosure by Natural Ventilation. 1. Doors. When a vestibule is provided, the door assembly into the vestibule shall have a one and one-half hour fire-protection rating, and the door assembly from the vestibule to the stairs shall be a smoke- and draft-control assembly having not less than a 20-minute fire-protection rating. Doors shall be maintained self-closing or shall be automatic closing by actuation of a smoke detector.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

When access to the stairway is by means of an open exterior exit balcony, the door assembly to the stairway shall have a one and one-half-hour fire-protection rating and shall be maintained self-closing or shall be automatic closing by actuation of a smoke detector.

2. Open Air Vestibule. The vestibule shall have a minimum dimension of 44 inches in width and 72 inches in direction of exit travel. The vestibule shall have a minimum of 16 square feet of opening in a wall facing an exterior court, yard or public way at least 20 feet in width.

(g) Smokeproof Enclosures by Mechanical Ventilation. 1. Doors. The door assembly from the building into the vestibule shall have a one and one-half-hour fire-protection rating, and the door assembly from the vestibule to the stairway shall be a smoke- and draft-control assembly having not less than a 20-minute fire-protection rating. The door to the stairways shall be provided with a drop-sill or other provision to minimize the air leakage. the doors shall be automatic closing by actuation of a smoke detector or in the event of a power failure.

2. Vestibule Size. Vestibules shall have a minimum dimension of 44 inches in width and 72 inches in direction of exit travel.

3. Vestibule Ventilation. Vestibules shall be provided with not less than one air change per minute, and the exhaust shall be 150 percent of the supply. Supply air shall enter and exhaust air shall discharge from the vestibule through separate tightly constructed ducts used only for that purpose.

Supply air shall enter the vestibule within 6 inches of the floor level. The top of the exhaust register shall be down from the top of the smoke trap and shall be entirely within the smoke trap area. Doors, when in the open position, shall not obstruct duct openings. Duct openings may be provided with controlling dampers if needed to meet the design requirements but are not otherwise required.

4. Smoke trap. The vestibule ceiling shall be at least 20 inches higher than the door opening into the vestibule to serve as a smoke and heat trap and to provide an upward-moving air column. The height may be decreased when justified by engineering design and field testing.

5. Stair shaft air movement system. The stair shaft shall be provided with a dampered relief opening at the top and supplied mechanically with sufficient air to discharge a minimum of 2500 cubic feet per minute through the relief opening while maintaining a minimum positive pressure of 0.05 inch of water column in the shaft relative to atmosphere with all doors closed and a minimum of 0.10-inch water column difference between the stair shaft and the vestibule. Supply air ducts shall be enclosed in two-hour fire-resistive construction between the exterior of the building and the stair enclosure.

6. Operation of Ventilating Equipment. The activation of the ventilating equipment shall be initiated by a smoke detector installed outside the vestibule door in an approved location. The activation of the closing device on any door shall activate the closing devices on all doors of the smokeproof enclosure at all levels. When the closing device for the stair shaft and vestibule doors is activated by a smoke detector or power failure, the mechanical equipment shall operate at the levels specified in Items Nos. 3 and 5.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

7. Standby Power. Standby power for mechanical ventilation equipment shall be provided by an approved self-contained generator set to operate whenever there is a loss of power in the normal house current. The generator shall be in a separate room having a minimum one-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation and shall have a minimum fuel supply adequate to operate the equipment for two hours. See Section 1807(i) for standby power requirements for high-rise ~~Group B, Division 2 offices and Group R, Division 1 Occupancies~~ buildings.

8. Acceptance Testing. Before the mechanical equipment is accepted by the building official, it shall be tested to confirm that the mechanical equipment is operating in compliance with these requirements.

9. Emergency Lighting. The stair shaft and vestibule shall be provided with emergency lighting. A standby generator which is installed for the smokeproof enclosure mechanical ventilation equipment may be used for such stair shaft and vestibule power supply. See Section 1807(i) for emergency lighting requirements for high-rise ~~Group B, Division 2 offices and Group R, Division 1 Occupancies~~ buildings.

Section 98. Section 3313 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

EXIT ILLUMINATION

Sec. 3313. (a) General. Except within individual dwelling units, guest rooms and sleeping rooms, exits shall be illuminated at any time the building is occupied ~~with light having intensity of not less than 1 foot-candle at floor level.~~ Exit illumination shall be installed whenever internally illuminated exit signs are required as specified in Section 3314.

~~EXCEPTION: In auditoriums, theaters, concert or opera halls and similar assembly uses, the illumination at floor level may be reduced during performances to not less than 0.2 footcandle.~~

1. Exit illumination shall be located in stairways, corridors, halls, passenger elevator cars, lobbies, rooms with an occupant load of 100 or more, and other areas required to provide safe egress from the premises and immediately outside of the building exit when required by the building official. Fixtures (except when battery operated) shall be installed to not less than the following schedule:

Interior and exterior stairways and landings and outside building building exit	One per landing
Corridors and halls	Spacing not to exceed 40 feet
Lobbies, vestibules, foyers, elevator cars and other similar areas as required	One for each 250 square feet

These fixtures may be included in the watts per square foot calculation for exit illumination. Illumination from battery-operated fixtures shall be equal to the level of illumination required in the following item.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

2. Where required, exit illumination shall be provided at the rate of 1/4 watt of incandescent illumination per square foot of area. Installations using fluorescent lamps shall have a minimum wattage of at least 1/3 of the incandescent requirements. Use of other lamps requires approval of the building official.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. In warehouses and garages, the allowable minimum may be 1/4 watt per 3 square feet of area.

2. In theaters, auditoriums or other places of assembly where motion pictures, or other projections, are made by means of directed light, the minimum allowable illumination may be reduced to 1/4 watt per 5 square feet of area. For Group A, Division 1 and 2 Occupancies, see Section 605.

3. In Group B, Division 2 Occupancies, where approved by the building official, the minimum allowable illumination may be reduced to 1/4 watt per 5 square feet of floor area.

4. In Group B, Division 2 office space and Division 3 open parking areas, where approved by the building official, the illumination may be eliminated when within 50 feet of a window wall or open side and light is not totally obscured.

Fixtures required for exit illumination shall be supplied from separate circuits or sources of power where these are required by Subsection (b). Exit illumination fixtures shall be spaced and designed to give adequate distribution of light for safe exit and so that the failure of any individual lighting element, such as the burning out of a light bulb, will not leave any individual space in total darkness.

~~(b) Power Supply. 1. Separate branch circuits. The power supply for exit illumination shall be provided by two separate branch circuits of the normal premises wiring system, unless an emergency system is installed, where the occupant load served by the existing system exceeds the following:~~

~~A. One hundred in both Group H Occupancies and in Group R, Division 1 Occupancies.~~

~~B. Fifty in Group I Occupancies.~~

~~C. Three hundred in all other occupancies.~~

~~One of the required circuits shall supply only fixtures used for exit illumination or exit signs. The other circuit may supply current to other outlets.~~

~~In Group A Occupancies exit illumination in portions of buildings other than the stage shall be on a separate circuit from that of the stage. Such exit illumination shall be controlled from the box office or other approved central control center located in a portion of the building other than the stage.~~

~~2. Separate sources of power. The power supply for exit illumination shall normally be provided by the premises wiring system. In the event of its failure, illumination shall be automatically provided from an emergency system where the occupant load served by the existing system exceeds:~~

~~A. Nine hundred and nine-nine in Group A, Division 1 Occupancies.~~

~~B. Five hundred in Group A, Division 2 or 2.1 Occupancies except churches with an occupant load of less than 750.~~

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

~~C. One hundred in Group I Occupancies.~~

~~D. One hundred in Group R, Division 1 Occupancies having an interior exit corridor system.~~

~~E. Five hundred in Group B, Division 2 Occupancies used for retail sales or offices.~~

~~For high-rise buildings, see Section 1807. For smokeproof enclosures, see Section 3310(g)9.~~

~~Emergency systems shall be supplied from storage batteries or an on-site generator set and the system shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of the Electrical Code.~~

(b) Power Supply. Two sources of power shall be provided for exit illumination. One source shall be as specified in the Seattle Electrical Code (SEC) Section 700-12a, b, c, or f.

EXCEPTION: In other than Group A, Division 1, 2 and 2.1 Occupancies, Group I Occupancies, Group R, Division 1 Occupancies exceeding four stories in height and buildings subject to Section 1807, only one source of power conforming to SEC Section 230-82, Exception 5 (separate service equipment) or Section 700-12 (d) or (e) is required.

Section 99. Section 3314 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

EXIT SIGNS

Sec. 3314. (a) **Where Required.** ~~Exit signs shall be installed at required exit doorways and where otherwise necessary to clearly indicate the direction of egress when the exit serves an occupant load of 50 or more.~~ In Group R, Division 1 Occupancies, every exit doorway or change of direction of a corridor shall be provided with a well-lighted exit placard having legible letters at least 6 inches high. Exit placards may be used to identify exits in other occupancies where illuminated exit signs are not required.

EXCEPTION: Exit placards are not required from individual dwelling units.

Internally illuminated exit signs shall be required:

1. At all exits serving a tributary occupant load of 50 or more from Groups A, I and Group R, Division 1 Occupancies.

2. At all exits serving a tributary occupant load of 100 or more from Groups E, H, and B Occupancies.

3. At all exit enclosures serving three or more stories.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Main exterior exit doors which obviously and clearly are identifiable as exits need not be signed when approved by the building official.

2. Exit signs shall not be required on exterior stairways serving exterior exit balconies.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

3. Directional exit signs are not required within an individual tenant space of a Group B, Division 2 office building.

Either exit signs or exit placards shall be required at any other location determined by the building official to be necessary to clearly indicate the direction of egress.

(b) Graphics. The color and design of lettering, arrows and other symbols on exit signs shall be in high contrast with their background. Words on exit ~~the~~ signs shall be in green block letters at least 6 inches in height with a stroke of not less than 3/4 inch.

EXCEPTION: Existing exit signs with letters at least 5 inches in height may be reused.

(c) Illumination. ~~Signs shall be internally or externally illuminated by two electric lamps or shall be of an approved self-luminous type. When the luminance on the face of an exit sign is from an external source, it shall have an intensity of not less than 5.0 footcandles from either lamp. Internally illuminated signs shall provide equivalent luminance.~~ Exit signs shall comply with one of the following criteria:

1. Internally illuminated with two electric lamps of not less than 15 watts each if of the incandescent type or 6 watts each if of the fluorescent type, or

2. Self energized exit signs (powered by radiant energy) provided the exit sign has a current ICBO research committee report and is installed in accordance with its findings.

(d) Power Supply. ~~1. Separate branch circuits. When separate branch circuits are required for exit illumination by Section 3313(b)1, current supply to one of the lamps for exit signs shall be from a circuit having outlets only for other exit signs or exit illumination. Power to the other lamp shall be from a separate circuit that may supply other outlets.~~

~~2. Separate sources of power. When separate sources of power are required for exit illumination by Section 3313(b)2, power to one of the lamps for exit signs shall be from storage batteries or an on-site generator set and the system shall be installed in accordance with the Electrical Code. For high-rise buildings, see Section 1807.~~ Power shall be supplied as provided for exit illumination in Section 3313(b).

(e) Not-an-Exit Warnings. Non-illuminated placards reading NOT AN EXIT shall be installed at all doorways, passageways, or stairways which are not exits, exit accesses or exit discharges, and which may be mistaken for an exit. A sign indicating the use of the doorway, passageway, or stairway, such as TO BASEMENT, STOREROOM, LINEN CLOSET, is permitted in lieu of the NOT AN EXIT sign.

Section 100. Seciton 3315 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

AISLES

Sec. 3315. (a) General. ~~Aisles leading to required exits shall be provided from all portions of buildings.~~ Those portions of every building in which seats, tables, merchandise, book stacks, work benches or other equipment or similar materials are installed shall be provided with aisles leading to an exit.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

When more than one exit is required, aisles shall be so arranged that it is possible to go in either direction from any point in an aisle to a separate exit, except for dead ends not exceeding 25 feet. Regardless of the number of exits required, in Groups A and E Occupancies, aisles shall not provide a dead end greater than 25 feet.

(b) Width. Aisle widths shall be provided in accordance with the following:

1. In areas serving employees only, the minimum aisle width may be 24 inches but not less than the width required by the number of employees served.

2. In public areas of Group B, Division 2 Occupancies, and in assembly occupancies without fixed seats, the minimum clear aisle width shall be 36 inches where tables, counters, furnishings, merchandise or other similar obstructions are placed on one side of the aisle only and 44 inches when such obstructions are placed on both sides of the aisle.

3. In assembly occupancies with fixed seats:

   A. With standard seating, every aisle shall be not less than 3 feet when serving seats on only one side and not less than 42 inches wide when serving seats on both sides. Such minimum width shall be measured from the point furthest from the exit, cross aisle or foyer and such minimum width shall be increased by 1-1/2 inches for each 5 feet of length toward the exit, cross aisle or foyer.

   B. With continental seating as specified in Section 3316, side aisles shall be provided and be not less than 44 inches in width.

(c) Distances to Nearest Exit. In areas occupied by seats, and in Group A Occupancies without seats, the line of travel from any point to an exit door ~~by~~ including an aisle shall be not more than 150 feet. Such travel distance may be increased to 200 feet if the building is provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

(d) Aisle Spacing. With standard seating, aisles shall be so located that there will be not more than six intervening seats between any seat and the nearest aisle.

With continental seating, the number of intervening seats may be increased, provided the seating configuration conforms with the requirements specified in Section 3316.

When benches or pews are used, the number of seats shall be based on one person for each 18 inches of length of pew or bench.

(e) Cross aisles. Aisles shall terminate in a cross aisle, foyer, or exit. The width of the cross aisle shall be not less than the ~~sum of the required width of the widest aisle plus 50 percent of the total required width of the remaining aisles leading thereto.~~ width of the widest aisle leading thereto nor less than the width required for an exit determined by the number of occupants served. In Groups A and E Occupancies, cross aisles ~~shall not~~ serving an occupant load of 49 or less may provide a dead end no greater than ~~20~~ 25 feet in length.

(f) Vomitories. Vomitories connecting the foyer or main exit with the cross aisles shall have a total width not less than the sum of the required width of the widest aisle leading thereto plus 50 percent of the total required width of the remaining aisles leading thereto.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(g) Slope. The slope portion of aisles shall be not steeper than 1 vertical in 8 horizontal, except as permitted in Section 3307(c).

(h) Steps. Steps shall not be used in an aisle when the change in elevation can be achieved by a slope conforming to Section 3315(g). A single step or riser shall not be used in any aisle. Steps in aisles shall extend across the full width of the aisle and shall be illuminated. Handrails shall be provided as required for stairways, except that handrails need not be provided on sides serving fixed seating. Treads and risers in such steps shall comply with Section 3306(c).

Section 101 Section 3318 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

GROUP A, DIVISIONS 2, 2.1, 3 AND 4 OCCUPANCIES

Sec. 3318. (a) Group A, Divisions 2, 2.1 and 3. Group A, Divisions 2 and 2.1 Occupancies shall have exits as required by Section 3317. Section 3317(b) shall apply to auditoriums only. In Group A, Division 3 Occupancies having an occupant load of 50 or more, exit doors shall not be provided with a latch or lock unless it is panic hardware.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. In Group A, Division 3 Occupancies and in all churches, panic hardware may be omitted from the main exit when the main exit consists of a single door or pair of doors. A key-locking device may be used in place of the panic hardware provided there is a readily visible durable sign adjacent to the doorway stating THIS DOOR MUST REMAIN UNLOCKED DURING BUSINESS HOURS. The sign shall be in letters not less than 1 inch high on a contrasting background. When unlocked, the single door or both leaves of a pair of doors must be free to swing without operation of any latching device. When a pair of doors is installed, one leaf shall have no locking devices whatsoever, and the second leaf shall be arranged to latch or lock into the frame and into the first leaf in such a manner that a single unlocking action will unlock both leaves simultaneously. Flush, edge or surface bolts or any other type of device that may be used to close or restrain the door other than by operation of the locking device are prohibited. The use of this exception may be revoked by the building official for due cause.

2. Doors equipped with panic hardware may be secured with a chain or padlock during the hours when the building is unoccupied by the public provided there is a readily visible durable sign adjacent to the doorway stating THIS DOOR TO REMAIN UNLOCKED DURING BUSINESS HOURS. The sign shall be in letters not less than 1 inch high on a contrasting background. The use of this exception may be revoked by the fire chief for due cause.

(b) Group A, Division 4. In Group A, Division 4 Occupancies having an occupant load of 50 or more, exit doors shall not be provided with a latch or lock unless it is panic hardware.

Panic hardware may be waived on gates surrounding stadiums when the gates are under constant immediate supervision while the public is present, and provided safe dispersal areas based upon 3 square feet per occupant are located between the stadium and the fence. The required dispersal area shall be located not less than 50 feet from the stadium. See Section 3323 for exits from dispersal areas.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 102. Sections 3319 (e) and (i) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, are amended to read as follows:

(e) Corridors and Exterior Exit Balconies. Corridor walls and ceilings shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction with openings protected as required in Section 3305(h).

EXCEPTIONS 1. When each room used for instruction has at least one exit door directly to the exterior at ground level and when rooms used for assembly purposes have at least one half of the required exits directly to the exterior ground level, one-hour fire-resistive construction of corridor walls and ceilings is not required.

2. Group E, Division 3 Occupancies with an occupant load of less than 30.

Any change in elevation of less than 2 feet in a corridor or exterior exit balcony shall be by means of ramp.

The width of a corridor in a Group E, Division 1 Occupancy shall be the width required by Section 3303, plus 2 feet, but not less than six feet.

EXCEPTION. When the number of occupants served is 100 or less, the corridor may be 44 inches wide.

(i) Basement Rooms. Exit stairways from a basement or basement-like story shall open directly to the exterior of the building without entering the first floor corridor.

Section 103. Section 3321(d) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

(d) ~~Basement~~ Exits from Basements or Basement-like Stories. One exit accessible to every room below grade shall lead directly to the exterior at grade level.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 104. Table No. 33-A of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

TABLE NO. 33-A - MINIMUM EGRESS AND ACCESS REQUIREMENTS

USE[1]	MINIMUM OF TWO EXITS OTHER THAN ELEVATORS ARE REQUIRED WHERE NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS IS AT LEAST	OCCUPANT LOAD FACTOR[2] (SQ. FT.)	ACCESS BY MEANS OF A RAMP OR AN ELEVATOR MUST BE PROVIDED FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED AS INDICATED[3]
1. Aircraft Hangars (no repair)	10	500	Yes
2. Auction Rooms	~~30~~ 50	7	Yes
3. Assembly Areas, Concentrated Use (without fixed seats) Auditoriums Bowling Alleys (Assembly Areas) Churches and Chapels Dance Floors Lobby Accessory to Assembly Occupancy Lodge Rooms Reviewing Stands Stadiums	50	7	
4. Assembly Areas, Less-concentrated Use Conference Rooms Dining Rooms Drinking Establishments Exhibit Rooms Gymnasiums Lounges Stages	50	15	Yes[4,6]
5. ~~Children's Homes and Homes for the Aged~~ Boarding Homes and Group Care Facilities	6	80	Yes~~7~~
6. Classrooms	50	~~20~~ 25	Yes[8]
7. Dormitories	10	50	Yes~~7~~
8. Dwellings	10	300	No
9. Garage, Parking	30	200	Yes~~9~~
10. Hospitals, ~~and Sanitariums~~, Nursing Homes, Psychiatric Hospitals, Alcoholism Treatment Facilities and Residential Treatment Facilities	6	80	Yes
11. Hotels and Apartments	10	200	Yes~~10~~
12. Kitchen - Commercial	30	200	~~No~~ Yes

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

TABLE NO. 33-A - MINIMUM EGRESS AND ACCESS REQUIREMENTS
(continued)

USE[1]	MINIMUM OF TWO EXITS OTHER THAN ELEVATORS ARE REQUIRED WHERE NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS IS AT LEAST	OCCUPANT LOAD FACTOR[2] (SQ. FT.)	ACCESS BY MEANS OF A RAMP OR AN ELEVATOR MUST BE PROVIDED FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED AS INDICATED[3]
13. Laboratories & Library Reading Room	50	50	Yes[4]
14. Locker Rooms	30	50	Yes
15. ~~Malls (see Appendix Chapter 7)~~ Maternity Homes and Child Birth Centers	4	80	Yes
16. Manufacturing Areas	30	200	Yes[7]
17. Mechanical Equipment Room	30	300	No
18. Nurseries for Children Day Care Centers, Day Treatment Centers and Mini-day Care Centers	7	35	Yes
19. Offices without sprinkler protection	~~30~~ 50	100	Yes[7]
Offices on floors protected by an automatic sprinkler system	50	130	Yes
20. School Shops and Vocational Rooms, Exercise Rooms with Equipment	50	50	Yes
21. Skating Rinks	50	50 on the skating area; 15 on the deck	Yes[4]
22. Storage and Stock Rooms	30	300	No
23. Stores - Retail Sales Rooms			
Basement, Basement-like story	Footnote [11]	20	Yes
Ground Floor	50	30	Yes
Upper Floor	10	~~50~~ 60	Yes
24. Swimming Pools	50	50 for the pool pool area; 15 on the deck	Yes[4]
25. Warehouses	30	500	No
26. All Others	50	100	

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Footnotes for Table 33-A

1 For additional provisions on number of exits from Group H and I Occupancies and from rooms containing fuel-fired equipment or cellulose nitrate, see Sections 3320, 3321 and 3322, respectively.

2 This table shall not be used to determine working space requirements per person.

3 Elevators shall not be construed as providing a required exit. See also the Washington State Regulations for Barrier Free Facilities, Chapter 51-10 WAC.

4 Access to secondary areas on balconies or mezzanines may be by stairs only, except when such secondary areas contain the only available toilet facilities.

5 Reviewing stands, grandstands and bleachers need not comply.

~~6 Access requirements for conference rooms, dining rooms, lounges and exhibit rooms that are part of an office use shall be the same as required for the office use.~~

~~7 Access to floors other than that closest to grade may be by stairs only, except when the only available toilet facilities are on other levels.~~

8 When the floor closest to the grade offers the same programs and activities available on other floors, access to the other floors may be by stairs only, except when the only available toilet facilities are on other levels.

~~9 Access to floors other than that closest to grade and to garages used in connection with apartments houses may be by stairs only.~~

~~10 See Section 1213 for access to buildings and facilities in hotels and apartments.~~

11 See Section 3305 for basement and basement-like story exit requirements.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

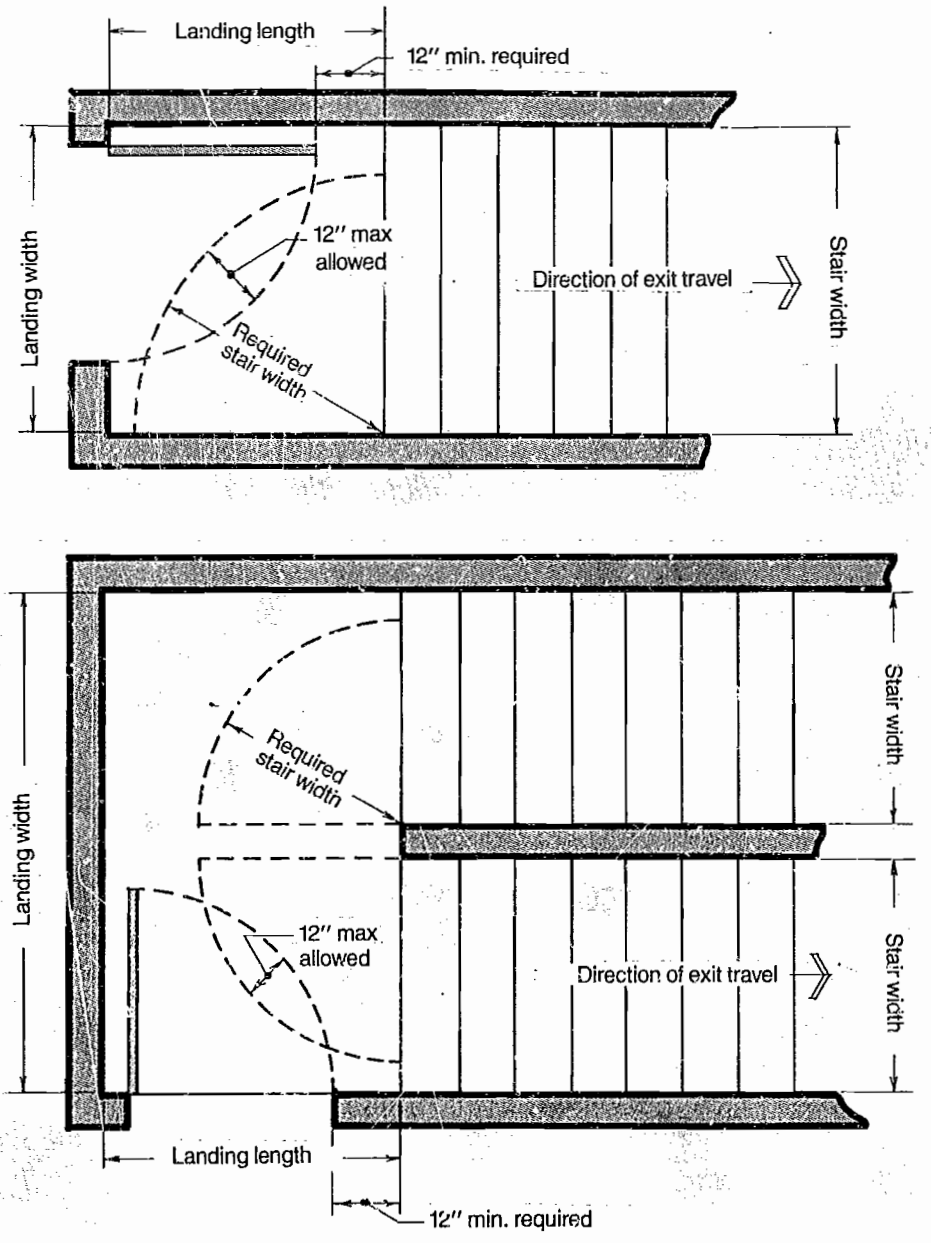
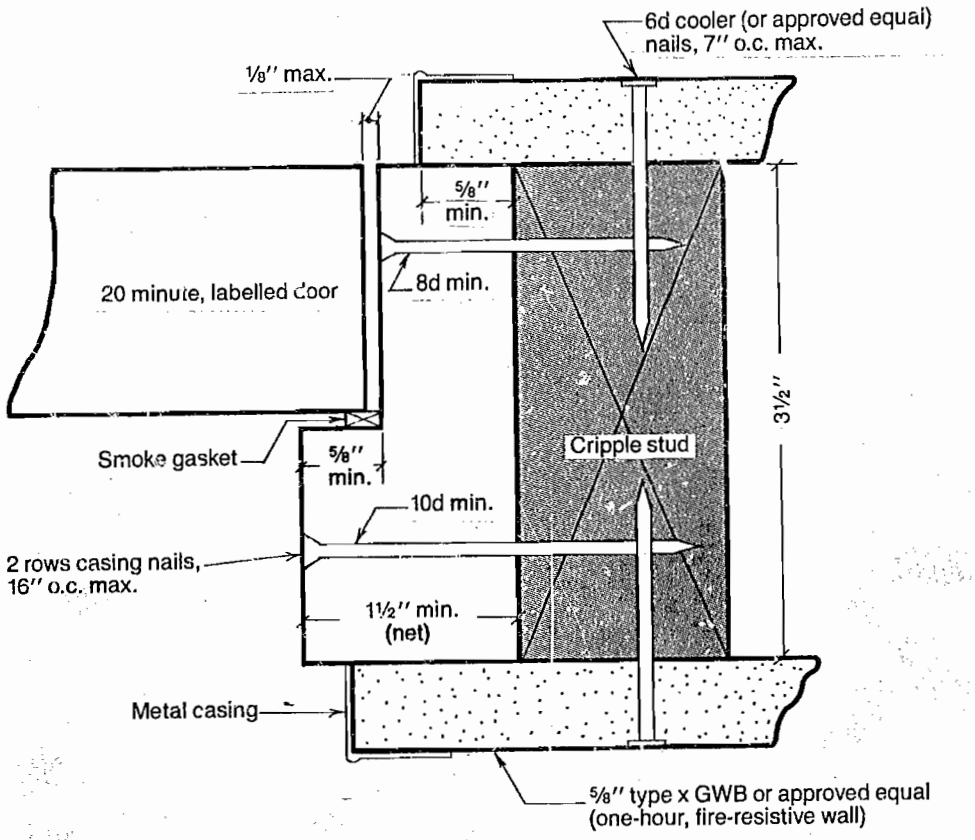


Figure 33-1

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.



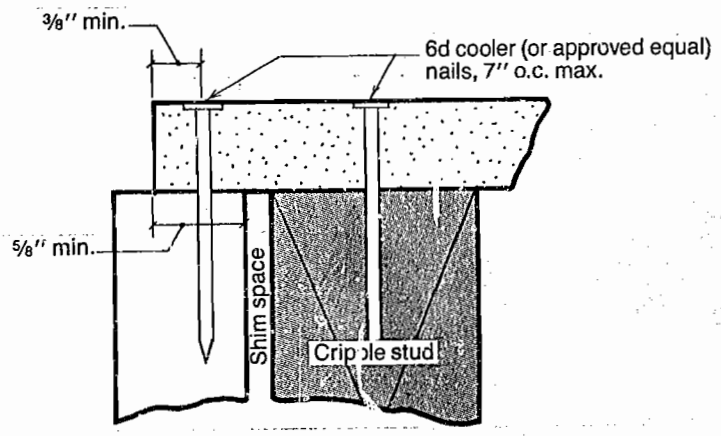
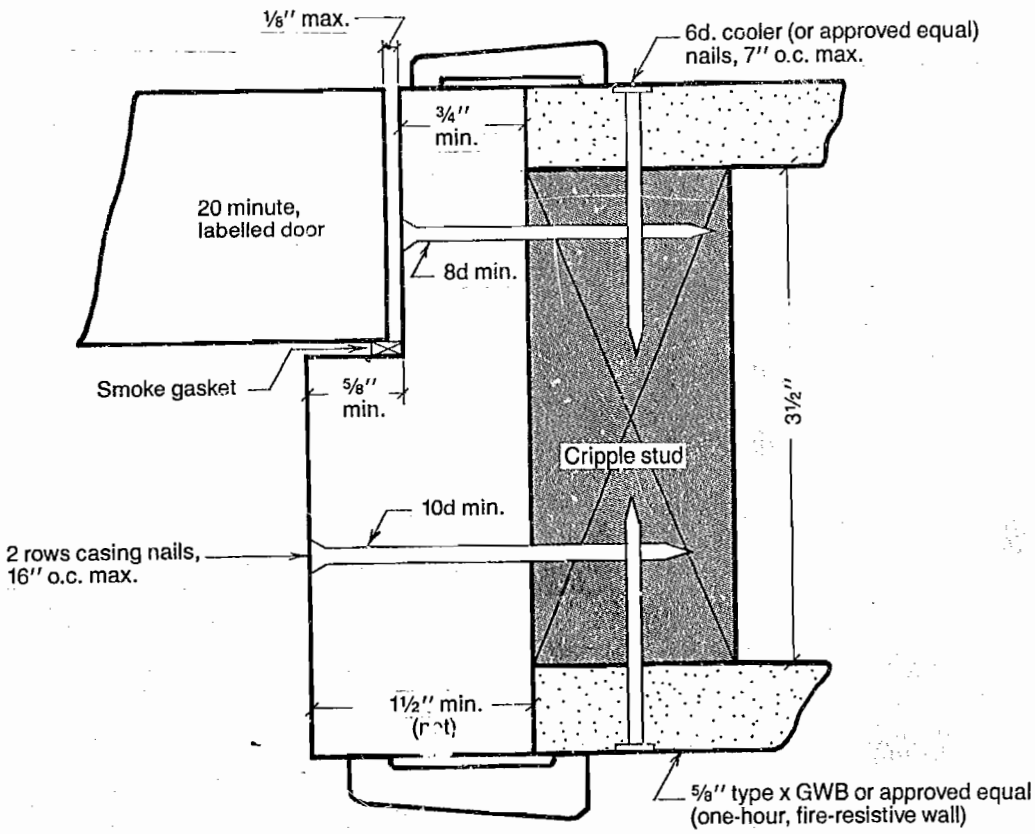


Figure 33-2(a)

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.



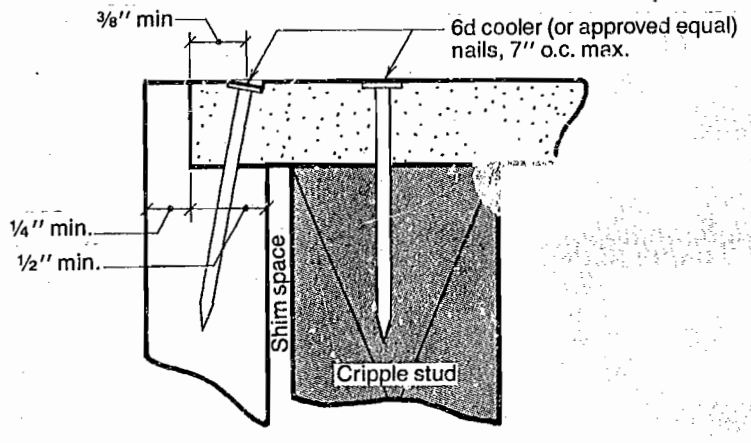


Figure 33-2(b)

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE
IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 105 Section 3402 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

GLAZING MATERIALS

Sec. 3402. Skylights may be glazed with any of the following materials, subject to the noted limitations: Laminated glass with an approved interlayer of 0.030-inch minimum thickness, wired glass, annealed glass, heat-strengthened glass, tempered glass, each having a minimum thickness of 7/32 inch, or glass blocks or light-transmitting plastic. (See Plastic Skylights, Section 5207.) Annealed, heat-strengthened and tempered glass shall be protected by screens as specified in Section 3403.

~~Skylights over vertical shafts extending through two or more stories shall be glazed with annealed glass as specified in this section, provided that wired glass may be used if ventilation equal to not less than one eighth the cross-sectional area of the shaft but not less than 4 square feet is provided at the top of such shaft.~~

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 106. Section 3403 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

SCREENS

Sec. 3403. Annealed glass skylights shall be protected by screen above and below the skylight. The screens shall be fastened at least 4 inches above the skylight and shall project on all sides for a distance of not less than the height of the screen above the glass. Annealed, heat-strengthened and tempered glass skylights shall be equipped with screens substantially supported below the skylight. When multiple-layer glazing systems are used and the layer facing the interior is laminated or wired glass, the protective screen below the skylight is not required.

EXCEPTION: Screens may be omitted when tempered glass is used in skylights within individual dwelling units.

Screens shall be of noncombustible materials, shall have a mesh not larger than 1 inch by 1 inch, and shall be constructed of not lighter than No. 12 B.&S. gauge (.0808-inch) material. When utilized in a corrosive atmosphere, structurally equivalent noncorrosive materials shall be used.

Section 107. Section 3404 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

GREENHOUSES

Sec. 3404. Ordinary glass may be used in the roofs and skylights for greenhouses not used as a place of human habitation, provided the height of the greenhouse at the ridge does not exceed 20 feet above the grade. The use of wood in the frames of skylights will be permitted in greenhouses outside of fire districts if the height of the skylight does not exceed 20 feet above the grade, but in other cases metal frames and metal sash bars shall be used.

Section 108. Appendix 35 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is adopted and amended to read as follows:

Chapter 35

SOUND TRANSMISSION CONTROL

SOUND TRANSMISSION CONTROL

Sec. 3501. (a) General. In Group R, Division 1 and Group R, Division 3 Duplex Occupancies, interior wall and floor-ceiling assemblies separating dwelling units or guest rooms from each other and from public space such as interior corridors and service areas shall provide airborne sound insulation for walls, and both airborne and impact sound insulation for floor-ceiling assemblies.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Interior wall and floor-ceiling assemblies which provide an occupancy separation between a Group R, Division 1 and Group R, Division 3, Duplex Occupancies shall provide airborne and impact sound insulation as required for walls and floor-ceiling assemblies separating dwelling units.

Joints in the perimeter of such separating wall or floor-ceiling assemblies shall be acoustically sealed with a permanent resilient material approved for such purpose. The separating wall or floor-ceiling assembly must extend completely to and be sealed to another separating assembly or an exterior wall, roof or floor assembly.

Conduit, ducts, pipes and vents within such wall or floor-ceiling assemblies causing vibration shall be reasonably isolated from the building construction at points of support by means of resilient sleeves, mounts or underlayments. All other openings through which such conduits, ducts, pipes or vents pass shall have the excess opening fully sealed with insulative and permanently resilient materials approved for such purpose.

Design and materials for sound transmission control shall not impair the fire resistance integrity of separating walls or floor-ceiling assemblies required to be of fire-resistive construction.

(b) Airborne Sound Insulation. All such separating walls and floor-ceiling assemblies shall provide an airborne sound insulation equal to that required to meet a Sound Transmission Class (STC) of 50 ~~(45 if field tested)~~ as defined in U.B.C. Standard No. 35-1.

~~Penetrations or openings in construction assemblies for piping, electrical devices, recessed cabinets, bathtubs, soffits, or heating, ventilating or exhaust ducts shall be sealed, lined, insulated or otherwise treated to maintain the required ratings.~~

EXCEPTION: Dwelling unit or guest room ~~E~~entrance doors from interior corridors and interconnecting doors between separate units ~~together with their~~ shall have perimeter seals and such door assemblies shall have a ~~laboratory-tested~~ Sound Transmission Class (STC) rating of not less than ~~26~~ 28 ~~and such perimeter seals shall be maintained in good operating condition~~.

Electrical outlet boxes shall not be placed back-to-back and shall be offset by not less than 12 inches from outlets in the opposite wall surface and back and sides of boxes shall be sealed with one-eighth inch resilient sealant and backed by a minimum of 2-inch thick material fiber insulation or approved equivalent.

Metal ventilating and conditioned air ducts shall be lined where necessary to reduce sound transmission between dwelling units.

(c) Impact Sound Insulation. All separating floor-ceiling assemblies between separate units or guest rooms and all floor-ceiling assemblies which provide an occupancy separation shall provide impact sound insulation equal to that required to meet an Impact Insulation Class (IIC) of 50 ~~(45 if field tested)~~ as defined in U.B.C. Standard No. 35-2. Floor coverings may be included in the assembly to obtain the required ratings ~~and must be retained as a permanent part of the assembly and may be replaced only by other floor covering that provides the same sound insulation required above~~.

EXCEPTION: Floor assemblies in the bathrooms of Group R, Division 1 Occupancies are not required to meet the impact insulation class of 50 where structural concrete floor systems are used.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(d) Tested Assemblies. ~~Field or l~~Laboratory tested wall or floor-ceiling designs having an STC or IIC of 50 or more as determined by U.B.C. Standards No. 35-1 or 35-2, or ~~35-3 may be used without additional field testing when, in the opinion of the building official, the tested design has not been compromised by flanking paths. Tests may be required by the building official when evidence of compromised separations is noted.~~ wall or floor-ceiling designs field tested by U.B.C. Standard No. 35-3 having a minimum FSTC or FIIC rating of 45 may be used.

(e) Field Testing and Certification. Field testing, ~~when required,~~ when permitted to determine airborne sound transmission or impact sound insulation class, shall be done in accordance with U.B.C. Standard Test Procedure 35-2 or 35-3 under the supervision of a provisional acoustician who shall be experienced in the field of acoustical testing and engineering and who shall forward certified test results to the building official that minimum sound insulation requirements stated above have been met.

~~(f) Airborne Sound Insulation Field Tests. When required, airborne sound insulatioin shall be determined according to the applicable Field Airborne Sound Transmission Loss Test procedures of U.B.C. Standard No. 35-3. All sound transmitted from the source room to the receiving room shall be considered to be transmitted through the test partition.~~

(f) Mechanical Equipment Spaces. Spaces or shafts containing air conditioning, refrigeration or ventilating equipment, elevator machinery, or other mechanical equipment shall be separated both vertically and horizontally from adjoining dwelling units or guest rooms by construction designed to provide a minimum STC rating of 50.

~~(g) Impact Sound Insulation Field Test. When required, impact sound insulation shall be determined in accordance with U.B.C. Standard No. 35-2.~~

~~SOUND TRANSMISSION CONTROL SYSTEMS~~

~~Sec. 3502. Generic systems as listed in the Fire Resistance Design Manual, Tenth Edition (1981) as published by the Gypsum Association may be accepted where a laboratory test indicates the requirements of Section 3501 are met by the system.~~

Section 109. Section 3601(d) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

(d) Construction. Roof structures shall be constructed with walls, floors and roof as required for the main portion of the building.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. On Types I and II-F.R. buildings, the exterior walls and roofs of penthouses which are 5 feet or more from an adjacent property line may be of one-hour fire-resistive noncombustible construction.

2. On Types III and IV buildings, walls not less than 5 feet from an adjacent property line may be on one-hour fire-resistive noncombustible construction.

3. Enclosures housing only mechanical equipment and located at least ~~20~~ 16 feet from adjacent property lines may be of unprotected noncombustible construction.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

4. On one-story buildings, unroofed mechanical equipment screens, fences or similar enclosures may be of combustible construction when located at least ~~20~~ 16 feet from adjacent property lines and when not exceeding 4 feet in height above the roof surface.

The restrictions of this subsection shall not prohibit the placing of wood flagpoles or similar structures on the roof of any building.

Section 110. Sections 3704(c) and (f) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, are amended to read as follows:

(c) Reinforcing and Seismic Anchorage. Unless a specific design is provided, every masonry or concrete chimney ~~in Seismic Zones No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4~~ shall be reinforced with not less than four No. 4 steel reinforcing bars conforming to the provisions of Chapters 24 or 26 of this code. Where the width of the chimney exceeds 60 inches, two additional No. 4 vertical bars shall be provided for each additional 60 inches in width or fraction thereof. The bars shall extend ~~the full height of the chimney~~ from the top of the smoke chamber to the chimney cap in a fireplace and the full height of a chimney not serving a fireplace and shall be spliced in accordance with the applicable requirements of Chapters 24 and 26. The bars shall be tied horizontally at ~~18~~ not more than 16-inch intervals for concrete products in running bond, 9-inch intervals for concrete products in stack bond and 9-inch intervals for all other products, with not less than 1/4-inch-diameter steel ties or 4-inch standard weight masonry joint reinforcement when one of the following occurs:

1. The distance between the vertical bars and the exterior face of the chimney is greater than 20 inches, or

2. The distance between the vertical bars is greater than 28 inches.

Regardless of vertical bar spacing, horizontal reinforcement shall be provided at all floor and ceiling lines as well as in the chimney cap. ~~Two ties shall also be placed at each bend in vertical bars. Where the width of the chimney exceeds 40 inches, two additional No. 4 vertical bars shall be provided for each additional flue incorporated in the chimney or for each additional 40 inches in width or fraction thereof.~~

~~In Seismic Zones No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4,~~ All masonry and concrete chimneys shall be anchored at each floor or ceiling line more than 6 feet above grade, except when constructed completely within the exterior walls of the building. Anchorage shall consist of two 3/16-inch by 1-inch or equivalent steel straps ~~cast at least 12 inches into the chimney with a 180-degree bend with a 6-inch extension around the vertical reinforcing bars in the outer face of the chimney~~ connected around the nearest vertical bars with a 180-degree bend or a 90--degree bend with an extension of at least 6 inches into the grout space. When straps are connected around the vertical bars in the outer face of the chimney as specified above for the nearest vertical bars, horizontal reinforcement will not be required at floor and ceiling lines and in the chimney cap provided the distance between the vertical bars and the exterior face of the chimney is not greater than 20 inches and the distance between vertical bars is not greater than 28 inches.

Each strap shall be fastened to the structural framework of the building with two 1/2-inch bolts per strap. Where the joists do not head into the chimney the anchor straps shall be connected to 2-inch by 4-inch ties crossing a minimum of four joists. The ties shall be connected to each joist with two

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

16d nails. Metal chimneys shall be anchored at each roof and ceiling with two 1-1/2-inch by 1/8-inch metal straps looped around the outside of the chimney insulation and nailed with six 8d nails per strap to the roof or ceiling framing.

* * *

(f) Separation of Masonry Chimney Passageways. ~~Two~~ Three or more flues in a chimney shall be separated such that there are no more than two adjacent flues. Interior voids greater than 24 inches in any dimension shall be separated. The separation shall be by masonry not less than 4 inches thick bonded into the masonry wall of the chimney. Reinforcing and anchorage shall be provided as specified in subsection (c) above.

Section 111. Section 3707 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

FIREPLACES AND BARBECUES

Sec. 3707. (a) General. Masonry fireplaces, barbecues, smoke chambers and fireplace chimneys shall be of masonry or reinforced concrete and shall conform to the requirements of this section. The building official shall accept fireplaces designed and constructed in accordance with the "Residential Fireplace & Chimney Construction Standards" promulgated by the Masonry Institute of Washington. Approved factory-built fireplaces may be used in accordance with their listings. See Seattle Energy Code and Seattle Mechanical Code for additional requirements.

(b) Support. Masonry fireplaces shall be supported on foundations designed as specified in Chapters 23, 24, and 29.

When an approved design is not provided, foundations for masonry and concrete fireplaces shall be not less than 12 inches thick, extend not less than 6 inches outside the fireplace wall and project below the natural ground surface in accordance with the depth of foundations set forth in Table No. 29-A.

(c) Fireplace Walls. Masonry walls of fireplaces shall be not less than 8 inches in thickness in the back and 7 inches in thickness on the sides. ~~Walls of fireboxes shall be not less than 10 inches in thickness, except that where a lining of firebrick is used such walls shall be not less than a total of 8 inches in thickness.~~ The firebox shall be not less than 20 inches in depth measured from the back of the firebox to the finished face of the fireplace and shall be lined with 4-½ inches of firebrick laid flat in the back and 2-½ inches of firebrick on the sides. Joints in firebrick shall not exceed 1/4 inch.

(d) Hoods. Metal hoods used as part of a fireplace or barbecue shall be not less than No. 19 gauge copper, galvanized steel or other equivalent corrosion-resistant ferrous metal with all seams and connections of smokeproof unsoldered constructions. The hoods shall be sloped at an angle of 45 degrees or less from the vertical and shall extend horizontally at least 6 inches beyond the limits of the firebox. Metal hoods shall be kept a minimum of 18 inches from combustible materials unless approved for reduced clearances.

(e) Metal Heat Circulators. Approved metal heat circulators may be installed in fireplaces.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(f) Smoke Chamber. Front and side walls shall be not less than 8 inches in thickness. Smoke chamber back walls shall be not less than 6 inches in thickness.

(g) Chimneys. Chimneys for fireplaces shall be constructed as specified in Sections 3703, 3704 and 3705 for residential-type appliances.

(h) Clearance to Combustible Material. Combustible materials shall not be placed within 2 inches of fireplace, smoke chamber or chimney walls. In lieu of the 1-inch clearance for fireplaces as required by Table No. 37-B, installed entirely on the exterior of the building, 1/2-inch thick gypsum wall board may be substituted. Combustible material shall not be placed within 6 inches of the fireplace opening. No such combustible material within 12 inches of the fireplace opening shall project more than 1/8 inch for each 1-inch clearance from such opening.

No part of metal hoods used as part of a fireplace or barbecue shall be less than 18 inches from combustible material. This clearance may be reduced to the minimum requirements specified in the Mechanical Code.

(i) Areas of Flues, Throats and Dampers. The net cross-sectional area of the flue and of the throat between the firebox and the smoke chamber of a fireplace shall be not less than as set forth in Table No. 37-A. Tight-fitting metal dampers equivalent to not less than No. 12 gauge steel shall be installed. When fully opened, damper openings shall be not less than 90 percent of the required flue area.

(j) Lintel. Masonry over the fireplace opening shall be supported by a noncombustible lintel.

(k) Hearth. Masonry fireplaces shall be provided with a brick, concrete, stone or other approved noncombustible hearth slab. This slab shall be lined with 2-½ inches of firebrick and not less than 4 6 inches ~~thick and~~ in total thickness. It shall be supported by noncombustible materials or reinforced to carry its own weight and all imposed loads. Combustible forms and centering shall be removed.

(l) Hearth Extensions. ~~Hearths shall extend~~ Masonry fireplaces shall be provided with a brick, concrete, stone or other approved noncombustible hearth extension, extending at least 16 inches from the front of, and at least 8 inches beyond each side of, the fireplace opening. Where the fireplace opening is 6 square feet or larger, the hearth extension shall extend at least 20 inches in front of, and at least 12 inches beyond each side of, the fireplace opening. It shall be not less than 4 inches thick when reinforced to carry its own weight and all imposed loads, and not less than 2 inches thick when supported by approved noncombustible materials.

Hearth extensions of approved factory-built fireplaces shall be not less than 3/8 inch thick of ~~asbestos,~~ concrete, hollow metal, stone, tile or other approved noncombustible material. Such hearth extensions may be placed on the sub-flooring or finish flooring whether the flooring is combustible or not.

Except for fireplaces which open to the exterior of the building, the hearth slab shall be readily distinguishable from the surrounding or adjacent floor.

(m) Firestopping. Firestopping between chimneys and wooden construction shall meet the requirements specified in Section 2516.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(n) Nonconforming Fireplaces. Imitation and other fireplaces not conforming to the other requirements of this section shall not exceed 6 inches in depth. Gas-burning appliances may be installed in such nonconforming fireplaces, provided that compliance is made in accordance with the requirements of the Mechanical Code.

Section 112. Section 3801(d) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

(d) Standards. Fire-extinguishing systems shall comply with U.B.C. Standards Nos. 38-1 and 38-2.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Automatic fire-extinguishing systems not covered by U.B.C. Standards No. 38-1 or 38-2 shall be approved and installed in accordance with the Fire Code.

2. Automatic sprinkler systems may be connected to the domestic water-supply main when approved by the ~~building official~~, fire chief, provided the domestic water supply is of adequate pressure, capacity and sizing for the combined domestic and sprinkler requirements. In such case, the sprinkler system connection shall be made between the public water main or meter and the building shutoff valve, and there shall not be intervening valves or connections. The fire department connection may be omitted when approved by the fire department.

3. The sprinkler alarm valve for an automatic sprinkler system may be omitted when the sprinkler system serves less than 6 heads or where the system is connected to an approved fire alarm system.

Section 113. Section 3802 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

AUTOMATIC FIRE-EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS

Sec. 3802. (a) Where Required. An automatic fire-extinguishing system shall be installed in the occupancies and locations as set forth in this section.

For special provisions on hazardous chemicals and magnesium, and calcium carbide, see the Fire Code.

(b) All Occupancies Except Group R, Division 3 and Group M. Except for Group R, Division 3 and Group M Occupancies, an automatic sprinkler system shall be installed:

1. In every story or basement of all buildings when the floor area exceeds 1500 square feet and there is not provided at least 20 square feet of opening entirely above the adjoining ground level in each 50 lineal feet or fraction thereof of exterior wall in the story or basement on at least one side of the building. Openings shall have a minimum dimension of not less than 30 inches. Such openings shall be accessible to the fire department from the exterior and shall not be obstructed in a manner that fire fighting or rescue cannot be accomplished from the exterior.

   When openings in a story are provided on only one side and the opposite wall of such story is more than 75 feet from such openings, the

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

story shall be provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system, or openings as specified above shall be provided on at least two sides of an exterior wall of the story.

If any portion of a basement or basement-like story is located more than 75 feet from openings required in this section, the basement shall be provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

2. At the top of rubbish and linen chutes and in their terminal rooms. Chutes extending through three or more floors shall have additional sprinkler heads installed within such chutes at alternate floors. Sprinkler heads shall be accessible for servicing.

~~3. In rooms where nitrate film is stored or handled.~~

4. In protected combustible fiber storage vaults as defined in the Fire Code.

(c) Group A Occupancies. 1. Nightclubs, discos. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in rooms primarily used for entertaining occupants who are drinking or dining and unseparated accessory uses where the total area of such unseparated rooms and assembly uses exceeds 5000 square feet. For uses to be considered as separated, the separation shall be not less than as required for a one-hour occupancy separation. The area of other uses shall be included unless separated by at least a one-hour occupancy separation.

2. Basements. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in basements or basement-like stories classified as a Group A Occupancy when the basement is larger than 1500 square feet in floor area.

3. Exhibition and display rooms. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in Group A Occupancies which have more than 12,000 square feet of floor area which can be used for exhibition or display purposes.

4. Stairs. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in enclosed usable space below or over a stairway in Group A, Division 2, 2.1, 3 and 4 Occupancies. See Section 3309(f).

5. Other areas. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed under the roof and gridiron, in the tie and fly galleries and in all places behind the proscenium wall of stages; over and within permament platforms in excess of 500 square feet in area; and in dressing rooms, workshops and storerooms accessory to such stages or permanent enclosed platforms.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Stages or platforms open to the auditorium room on three or more sides.

2. Altars, pulpits or similar platforms and their accessory rooms.

3. Stage gridirons when side-wall sprinklers with 135°F. rated heads with heat-baffle plates are installed around the entire perimeter of the stage except for the proscenium opening at points not more than 30 inches below the gridiron nor more than 6 inches below the baffle plate.

4. Under stage or under platform areas less than 4 feet in clear height used exclusively for chair or table storage and lined on the inside with materials approved for one-hour fire-resistvie construction

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(d) Group B, Division 2 Occupancies. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in retail sales rooms or storage rooms for combustible materials classed as Group B, Division 2 Occupancies where the floor area exceeds 12,000 square feet on any floor or 24,000 square feet on all floors or in Group B, Division 2 retail sales occupancies more than three stories in height. The area of mezzanines shall be included in determining the areas where sprinklers are required.

In buildings used for high piled combustible storage, fire protection shall be in accordance with the Fire Code. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in liquor stores and warehouses.

(e) Group E Occupancies. 1. Basements. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in basements or basement-like stories classified as a Group E Occupancy when the basement or basement-like story is larger than 1500 square feet in floor area.

2. Stairs. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in enclosed usable space below or over a stairway in Group E Occupancies. See Section 3309(f).

(f) Group H Occupancies. 1. Division 1. An automatic fire-extinguishing system shall be installed in Group H, Division 1 Occupancies larger than 1500 square feet in floor area.

2. Division 2. An automatic fire-extinguishing system shall be installed in Group H, Division 2 Occupancies exceeding 1500 square feet in area.

An automatic fire-extinguishing system shall be installed in rooms of Group H, Division 2 Occupancies when flammable or combustible liquids are stored or handled in excess of the quantities set forth in Table No. 9-A, or any combination of flammable liquids exceeds 240 gallons.

An automatic fire-extinguishing system shall be installed in paint spray booths or rooms.

3. Division 3. An automatic fire-extinguishing system shall be installed in Group H, Division 3 Occupancies larger than 3000 square feet in floor area.

4. Division 4. An automatic fire-extinguishing system shall be installed in Group H, Division 4 Occupancies more than one story in height.

5. Division 6. An automatic fire-extinguishing system shall be installed throughout buildings containing Group H, Division 6 Occupancies. The design of the sprinkler system shall be not less than that required under U.B.C. Standard No. 38-1 for the occupancy hazard classifications as follows:

Location	Occupancy Hazard Classification
Fabrication areas	Ordinary Hazard Group 3
Service Corridors	Ordinary Hazard Group 3
Storage rooms without dispensing	Ordinary Hazard Group 3
Storage rooms with dispensing	Exit Hazard Group 2
Exit corridors	Ordinary Hazard Group 3[1]

[1]When the design area of the sprinkler system consists of a corridor protected by one row of sprinklers, the maximum number of sprinklers that need be calculated is 13.

(g) Group I Occupancies. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in Group I Occupancies.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. In hospitals of Types I, II Fire-resistive and II One-hour construction, the automatic sprinkler system may be omitted from operating, delivery, cardiac, X-ray and intensive care rooms and patient sleeping rooms not exceeding ~~450~~ 600 square feet in area when each such room is provided with smoke detectors connected to a continuously attended station or location within the building. Increases for area and height specified in Section 506(c) and 507 shall not apply when this exception is used.

2. In jails, prisons and reformatories, the piping system may be dry, provided a manually operated valve is installed at a continuously monitored location. Opening of the valve will cause the piping system to be charged. Sprinkler heads in such systems shall be equipped with fusible elements or the system shall be designed as required for deluge systems in U.B.C. Standard No. 38-1.

(h) Additional Requirements. An automatic sprinkler system shall be required:

1. In waterfront structures as specified in Subsections 5605(c) and 5606(c).

2. In warehouses, factories, workshops, garages (except those covered by Section 709) and stores which are not otherwise covered by this section and where height exceeds four stories.

3. In garage occupancies which open into other occupancies as follows:

(i) All Group B, Division 1 garages exceeding one floor level in height.

(ii) All garages opening into Group A, E or I Occupancies.

(iii) All Group B, Division 1 garages and those Group B, Division 3 open parking garages exceeding two tiers in height opening into any occupancy exceeding two stories.

EXCEPTION: When an intervening room is provided with fire-resistive construction and opening protection of the same fire-resistive ratings as required for the occupancy or area separation.

4. In every boiler room or room containing a central heating plant below usable space in Group E Occupancies unless separated by a three-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation.

5. In any basement or basement-like story used for automobile parking or for the storage or sale of combustible materials.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. All those in Group R, Division 3 and Group M Occupancies.

2. Portions of the basement or basement-like story not containing combustible materials and protected by a one-hour, fire-resistive occupancy separation.

3. Storage rooms not exceeding 500 square feet in area, protected by a one-hour, fire-resistive occupancy separation, containing no material classified as a flammable liquid, hazardous material or highly combustible material, and served by exterior fire access or interior access by a one-hour fire-resistive corridor as specified in Section 3305. No more than 2 such rooms shall be permitted in any one basement or basement-like story.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

4. Passenger car parking when the ceiling is at least a one-hour occupancy separation, Fire Department access is provided which complies with Section 3802(b), an additional opening, other than an exit stair serving upper floors, is provided opposite the Fire Department access openings, automatic heat detection connected to the building fire alarm system is provided and an approved central station monitor is provided in buildings requiring a fire alarm system.

Section 114. Section 3803 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

SPRINKLER SYSTEM ALARMS

Sec. 3803. When serving more than 100 sprinklers, automatic sprinkler systems shall be supervised by an approved central, proprietary or remote station service or a local alarm which will give an audible signal at a constantly attended location. The building official may waive or modify the requirement of this section for partial systems or in buildings where an alarm system is not required under Section 10.306 of the Fire Code.

EXCEPTION: Garages which are part of wood frame apartment buildings.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 115. Section 3804 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

PERMISSIBLE SPRINKLER OMISSIONS

Sec. 3804. Subject to the approval of the building official and with the concurrence of the chief of the fire department, sprinklers may be omitted in rooms or areas as follows:

1. When sprinklers are considered undesirable because of the nature of the contents or in rooms or areas which are of noncombustible construction with wholly noncombustible contents and which are not exposed by other areas. Sprinklers shall not be omitted from any room merely because it is damp or of fire-resistive construction.

2. Sprinklers shall not be installed where the application of water or flame and water to the contents may constitute a serious life or fire hazard, as in the manufacture or storage of quantities of aluminum powder, calcium carbide, calcium phosphide, metallic sodium and potassium, quicklime, magnesium powder and sodium peroxide.

3. Safe deposit or other vaults of fire-resistive construction, when used for the storage of records, files and other documents, when stored in metal cabinets and transformer vaults as specified in Chapter 55.

4. Communication equipment areas under the exclusive control of a public communication utility agency provided:

A. The equipment areas are separated from the remainder of the building by one-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation; and

B. Such areas are used exclusively for such equipment; and

C. An approved automatic smoke detection system is installed in such areas and is supervised by an approved central, proprietary or remote station service or a local alarm which will give an audible signal at a constantly attended location; and

D. Other approved fire-protection equipment such as portable fire extinguishers or Class II standpipes are installed in such areas.

5. Other approved automatic fire-extinguishing systems may be installed to protect special hazards or occupancies in lieu of automatic sprinklers in rooms or areas such as computer rooms, elevator machine rooms and escalator gear rooms containing electrical switches, and areas occupied by electrical generating and transforming apparatus and switch boards.

Section 116. Section 3805(c) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

(c) Location of Class I Standpipes. There shall be a Class I standpipe outlet connection at every floor level ~~above the first story~~ landing except as exempted by Footnote 5, Table 38-A, of every required stairway and on each side of the wall adjacent to the exit opening of a horizontal exit. Outlets at stairways shall be located within the exit enclosure or in the case of smokeproof enclosures, within the vestibule or exterior balcony, giving access to the stairway.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE, IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Risers and laterals of Class I standpipe systems not located within an enclosed stairway or smokeproof enclosure shall be protected by a degree of fire resistance equal to that required for vertical enclosures in the building in which they are located.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. In buildings equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, risers and laterals which are not located within an enclosed stairway or smokeproof enclosure need not be enclosed within fire-resistive construction.

2. Where two stairways are required, a single standpipe may be permitted with approval of the building official and the fire chief, provided the standpipe is located in the stairway that extends to the roof, the floor area is less than 7500 square feet per floor, and all portions of the floor area are within 150 feet of hose travel distance of the standpipe provided, in other than buildings subject to Section 1807.

3. Standpipes at horizontal exits may be omitted with approval of the building official and fire chief provided standpipes are located in all required stairways, the floor area on each side of the horizontal exit is less than 7500 square feet per floor, and all portions of the floor area are within 150 feet of hose travel distance of a standpipe provided, in other than buildings subject to Section 1807.

Except in buildings equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, risers and laterals of Class I standpipe systems not located within an enclosed stairway or smokeproof enclosure shall be protected by a degree of fire resistance equal to that required for vertical enclosures in the building in which they are located.

There shall be a ~~three~~ two-way outlet above the roof line when the roof has a slope of less than 4 inches in 12 inches.

In buildings where more than one standpipe is provided, the standpipes shall be interconnected at the bottom.

Section 117. Section 3807 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is not adopted.

~~BASEMENT PIPE INLETS~~

~~Sec. 3807. For basement pipe inlet requirement, see Appendix Section 3807.~~

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 118. Table No. 38-A of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

TABLE NO. 38-A -- STANDPIPE REQUIREMENTS

OCCUPANCY[1]	NONSPRINKLERED BUILDING[2]		SPRINKLERED BUILDING[3] [4]	
	Standpipe Class	Hose Requirement	Standpipe Class	Hose Requirement
1. Occupancies exceeding ~~150~~ 75 ft. in height ~~and more than one story~~	III[8]	Yes[6]	III[8,10]	No
2. Occupancies 4 stories or more but less than ~~150~~ 75 ft. in height except Group R, Div.3	(I[7] and II[5]) (or III)	6 Yes	I (or III[8])	No
3. Group A Occupancies with occupant load exceeding 1000	II[1]	Yes	No Requirement	No
4. Group A, Div. 2.1 Occupancies over 5000 square feet in area used for exhibition	II	Yes	II	Yes
5. Groups I, H, B, Div. 1, 2 or 3 Occupancies less than 4 stories in height but greater than 20,000 square feet per floor	II[5]	Yes	No Requirement	No

1. Class II standpipes need not be provided in assembly areas used solely for worship.

2. Except as otherwise specified in Item No. 4 of this table, Class II standpipes need not be provided in basements having an automatic fire-extinguishing system throughout.

3. Combined systems with their related water supplies may be used in sprinklered buildings.

4. Portions of otherwise sprinklered buildings which are not protected by automatic sprinklers shall have Class II standpipes installed as required for the unsprinklered portions.

5. In open structures where Class II standpipes may be damaged by freezing, the building official may authorize the use of Class I standpipes which are located as required for Class II standpipes.

6. Hose is required for Class II standpipes only.

7. The Class I standpipe may be omitted in Group B, Division 2 and Group R, Division 1 Occupancies when primary fire department vehicle access is provided on at least one side within 3 stories of the roof (not over 35 feet total height).

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

8. Fire department outlets on Class I and III standpipes need not be provided at grade level or floors below grade when all portions of such floor are within 150 feet hose travel distance of grade level exterior doors fronting on streets or yards usable by fire department apparatus.

9. Class III standpipes shall deliver 300 GPM at 125 to 175 psi at any outlet and the system shall deliver the total quantity required by UBC Standard No. 38-2.

10. For additional requirements, see Section 1807(p).

Section 119. Chapter 42 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

FIRE-RESISTIVE STANDARDS

FOR FIRE PROTECTION

CHAPTER 42

INTERIOR ~~WALL AND CEILING~~ FINISHES

GENERAL

Sec. 4201. Interior ~~wall and ceiling~~ finish shall mean interior wainscoting, paneling, carpeting or other finish applied structurally or for decoration, acoustical correction, surface insulation or similar purposes. Requirements for finishes in this chapter shall not apply to trim, defined as picture molds, chair rails, baseboards and handrails; to doors and windows or their frames, nor to materials which are less than 1/28 inch in thickness cemented to the surface of walls or ceilings, if these materials have surface-burning characteristics no greater than paper of this thickness cemented to a noncombustible backing. See also Section 11.210 of the Seattle Fire Code.

Foam plastics shall not be used as interior finish except as provided in Section 1712. For foam plastic trim, see Section 1705(e).

TESTING AND FLAME SPREAD CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS

Sec. 4202. (a) Testing. Tests shall be made by an approved testing agency to establish surface-burning characteristics and to show that materials when cemented or otherwise fastened in place will not readily become detached when subjected to room temperatures of 300° F. for 25 minutes. Surface-burning characteristics shall be determined by one of the following methods:

1. The surface-burning characteristics as set forth in U.B.C. Standard No. 42-1.

2. Any other recognized method of test procedure for determining the surface-burning characteristics of finish materials that will give comparable results to those specified in method No. 1 above.

(b) Classification. The classes of materials based upon the flame-spread index shall be as set forth in Table No. 42-A. The smoke density shall be no greater than 450 when tested in accordance with U.B.C. Standard No. 42-1 in the way intended for use.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

APPLICATION OF CONTROLLED INTERIOR FINISH

Sec. 4203. Interior finish materials applied to walls and ceilings shall be tested as specified in Section 4202 and regulated for purposes of limiting surface-burning by the following provisions:

1. When walls and ceilings are required by any provision in this code to be of fire-resistive or noncombustible construction, the finish material shall be applied directly against such fire-resistive or noncombustible construction or to furring strips not exceeding 1-3/4 inches applied directly against such surfaces. The intervening spaces between such furring strips shall be filled with inorganic or Class I material or shall be fire-stopped not to exceed 8 feet in any direction.

2. Where walls and ceilings are required to be of fire-resistive or noncombustible construction and walls are set out or ceilings are dropped distances greater than specified in paragraph 1 of this section, Class I finish materials shall be used except where the finish materials are protected on both sides by automatic sprinkler systems or are attached to a noncombustible backing or to furring strips installed as specified in paragraph 1. The hangers and assembly members of such dropped ceilings that are below the main ceiling line shall be of noncombustible materials except that in Type III and V construction wood may be used. The construction of each set-out wall shall be of fire-resistive construction as required elsewhere in this code. See Section 2516(f) for fire and draft stops.

EXCEPTION: When set-out walls are required to be of fire-resistive construction, protection may be limited to the room side of concealed spaces formed entirely of noncombustible materials.

3. Wall and ceiling finish materials of all classes as permitted in this chapter may be installed directly against the wood decking or planking of Type IV heavy-timber construction or to wood furring strips applied directly to the wood decking or planking installed and fire-stopped as specified in paragraph 1.

4. All interior wall or ceiling finish other than Class I material which is less than ¼ inch thick shall be applied directly against a noncombustible backing unless the qualifying tests were made with the material suspended from the noncombustible backing.

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE FLAME SPREAD

Sec. 4204. (a) General. The maximum flame-spread class of finish materials used on interior walls and ceilings shall not exceed that set forth in Table 42-B.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Except in Group I Occupancies and in enclosed vertical exitways, Class III may be used in other exitways and rooms as wainscoting extending not more than 48 inches above the floor and for tack and bulletin boards covering not more than 5 percent of the gross wall area of the room.

2. Except in exit enclosures, where approved sprinkler system protection is provided, the flame-spread classification rating may be reduced one classification, but in no case shall materials having a classification greater than Class III be used.

3. The exposed faces of Type IV-H.T., structural members and Type IV-H.T., decking and planking, where otherwise permissible under this code are excluded from flame-spread requirements.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(b) Carpeting on Walls or Ceilings. When used as interior wall or ceiling finish and in elevator cars, carpeting and similar materials having a napped, tufted, looped or similar surface shall have a Class I flame-spread. Carpeting shall not be used on walls or ceilings in exit enclosures.

INTERIOR FLOOR FINISHES

Sec. 4205. (a) Interior Floor Materials. The maximum radiant flux value classification of interior floor finish materials shall not exceed that set forth in Table No. 42-C for the occupancies specified.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Interior floor finish materials of a traditional type, such as wood, vinyl, linoleum, terrazzo and other resilient floor covering materials.

2. Except in exit enclosures and elevator cars, when an approved automatic sprinkler system is installed, Class 2 materials may be used in any area where Class 1 materials are required and the materials need not be classified in areas where Class 2 materials are permitted.

When used as floor finish in elevator cars and exit enclosures, carpeting and similar materials having a napped, tufted, looped or similar surface shall have a Class 1 radiant flux value classification. Carpeting shall not be used in stairways required to be constructed as specified for Type I buildings in Sections 1805, and 1905 of this code.

(b) Testing, Indentification and Report Availability. Interior floor finishes required to meet the standards of this section shall comply with the testing, classifications, identification and report availability requirements of Appendix IV-A of the Seattle Fire Code.

TABLE NO. 42-A
Flame-Spread Classification

Material Qualified by:	
Class	Flame-Spread Index
I	0-25
II	26-75
III	76-200

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

TABLE NO. 42-B
Maximum Flame-Spread Class[1],7

Occupancy Group	Enclosed ~~Vertical~~ Exitways	Other Exitways[2]	Rooms or Areas
A	I	II	II[3]
E	I	II	III
I	I	II	II[4]
H	I	II	III[5]
B	I	II	III[8]
R-1	I	II	III
R-3	III	III	III[6]
M	NO RESTRICTIONS		

1 Foam plastics shall comply with the requirements specified in Section 1712.

2 "Other exitways" means exitways other than those required by Section 3309. Finish classification is not applicable to interior walls and ceilings of exterior exit balconies.

3 In Group A, Divisions 3 and 4 Occupancies, Class III may be used.

4 In rooms in which personal liberties of inmates are forcibly restrained, Class I material only may be used.

5 Over two stories shall be of Class II.

6 Flame-spread provisions are not applicable to kitchens and bathrooms of Group R, Division 3 Occupancies.

7 See Section 1007(b) of the Mechanical Code for flame spread requirements for suspended ventilating ceilings.

8 See also Section 3305(g), Exception 7.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

TABLE NO. 42-C
Interior Floor Finish Requirements

Occupancies	Enclosed Exitways	Other Exitways
A	2	2
B-2	2	2
E	2	2
I[2]	1	1
R-1	2	2

1 Combustible floor finish not permitted for stairs in Types I and II construction nor other types of construction exceeding three stories in height.

2 Combustible floor finish not permitted in rooms occupied by inmates or patients whose personal liberties are restrained.

Section 120. Section 4302(e) of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

(e) ~~Pneumatically Placed Concrete.~~ ~~Pneumatically placed concrete~~ Shotcrete. Shotcrete without coarse aggregate shall be classified as Grade A or B concrete in accordance with aggregate used.

Section 121. Chapter 44 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

REGULATIONS FOR USE OF PUBLIC STREETS
AND PROJECTIONS OVER PUBLIC PROPERTY

CHAPTER 44

PROTECTION OF PEDESTRIANS DURING CONSTRUCTION OR DEMOLITION

GENERAL

Sec. 4401. ~~No person shall use or occupy a street, alley or public sidewalk for the performance of work under a building permit except in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.~~

~~No person shall perform any work on any building or structure adjacent to a public way in general use by the public for pedestrian travel, unless the pedestrians are protected as specified in this chapter.~~

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

~~Any material or structure temporarily occupying public property, including fences and walkways, shall be adequately lighted between sunset and sunrise.~~

The protection of the public and of the sidewalks, streets and other public property during construction or demolition shall be provided as required by Title 15, Seattle Municipal Code, Street and Sidewalk Use.

~~TEMPORARY USE OF STREETS AND ALLEYS~~

~~Sec. 4402. The use of public property shall meet the requirements of the public agency having jurisdiction. Whenever requested, plot plans and construction details shall be submitted for review by the agencies concerned.~~

~~STORAGE ON PUBLIC PROPERTY~~

~~Sec. 4403. Material and equipment necessary for work to be done under a permit shall not be placed or stored on public property so as to obstruct free and convenient approach to and use of any fire hydrant, fire or police alarm box, utility box, catch basin or manhole or so as to interfere with the free flow of water in any street or alley gutter.~~

~~MIXING MORTAR ON PUBLIC PROPERTY~~

~~Sec. 4404. The mixing or handling of mortar, concrete or other material on public property shall be done in a manner that will not deface public property or create a nuisance.~~

~~PROTECTION OF UTILITIES~~

~~Sec. 4405. A substantial protective frame and boarding shall be built around and over every street lamp, utility box, fire or police alarm box, fire hydrant, catch basin and manhole that may be damaged by any work being done under the permit. This protection shall be maintained while such work is being done and shall not obstruct the normal functioning of the device.~~

~~WALKWAY~~

~~Sec. 4406. A walkway not less than 4 feet wide shall be maintained on the sidewalk in front of the building site during construction, alteration or demolition unless the public agency having jurisdiction authorizes the sidewalk to be fenced and closed. Adequate signs and railings shall be provided to direct pedestrian traffic. Railings shall be provided when required by Section 4407.~~

~~The walkway shall be capable of supporting a uniform live load of 150 pounds per square foot. A durable wearing surface shall be provided.~~

~~PEDESTRIAN PROTECTION~~

~~Sec. 4407. (a) Protection Required. Pedestrian traffic shall be protected by a railing on the street side when the walkway extends into the roadway, by a railing adjacent to excavations and by such other protection as set forth in Table No. 44-A. The construction of such protective devices shall be in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.~~

~~(b) Railings. Railings shall be substantially built and, when of wood, shall be constructed of new material having a nominal size of at least 2 inches by 4 inches. Railings shall be at least 3 feet 6 inches in height and when adjacent to excavations shall be provided with a midrail.~~

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

~~(c) Fences. Fences shall be solid and substantially built, be not less than 8 feet in height above grade and be placed on the side of the walkway nearest to the building site. Fences shall extend the entire length of the building site and each end shall be returned to the building line.~~

~~Openings in such fences shall be protected by doors which normally are kept closed.~~

~~All fences shall be provided with 2-inch by 4-inch plate, top and bottom, and shall be well braced. The fence material shall be a minimum of 3/4-inch boards or 1/4-inch plywood. Plywood fences shall conform to the following requirements:~~

~~1. Plywood panels shall be bonded with an adhesive identical to that for exterior plywood.~~

~~2. Plywood 1/4 inch or 5/16 inch in thickness shall have studs spaced not more than 2 feet on center.~~

~~3. Plywood 3/8 inch or 1/2 inch in thickness shall have studs spaced not more than 4 feet on center, provided a 2-inch by 4-inch stiffener is placed horizontally at the midheight when the stud spacing exceeds 2 feet on center.~~

~~4. Plywood 5/8 inch or thicker shall not span over 8 feet.~~

~~(d) Canopies. The protective canopy shall have a clear height of 8 feet above the walkway. The roof shall be tightly sheathed. The sheathing shall be 2-inch nominal wood planking or equal. Every canopy shall have a solid fence built along its entire length on the construction side.~~

~~If materials are stored or work is done on the roof of the canopy, the street sides and ends of the canopy roof shall be protected by a tight curb board not less than 1 foot high and a railing not less than 3 feet 6 inches high.~~

~~The entire structure shall be designed to carry the loads to be imposed on it, provided the live load shall be not less than 150 pounds per square foot. In lieu of such design a protection canopy supporting not more than 150 pounds per square foot may be constructed as follows:~~

~~1. Footings shall be continuous 2-inch by 6-inch members with scabbed joints.~~

~~2. Posts not less than 4 inches by 6 inches in size shall be provided on both sides of the canopy and spaced not more than 12 feet, center to center.~~

~~3. Stringers not less than 4 inches by 12 inches in size shall be placed on edge upon the posts.~~

~~4. Joists resting upon the stringers shall be at least 2 inches by 8 inches in size and shall be spaced not more than 2 feet, center to center.~~

~~5. The deck shall be of planks at least 2 inches thick nailed to the joists.~~

~~6. Each post shall be knee-braced to joists and stringers by members 4 feet long, not less than 2 inches by 4 inches in size.~~

~~7. A curb not less than 2 inches by 12 inches in size shall be set on edge along the outside edge of the deck.~~

~~EXCEPTION: Protection canopies for new, light-frame construction not exceeding two stories in height may be designed for a live load of 75 pounds per square foot or the loads to be imposed on it, whichever is the greater.~~

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

~~MAINTENANCE AND REMOVAL OF PROTECTIVE DEVICES~~

~~Sec. 4408. (a) Maintenance. Such protection shall be maintained in place and kept in good order for the entire length of time pedestrians may be endangered.~~

~~(b) Removal. Every protection fence or canopy shall be removed within 30 days after such protection is no longer required by this chapter for protection of pedestrians.~~

~~DEMOLITION~~

~~Sec. 4409. The work of demolishing any building shall not be commenced until the required pedestrian protection structures are in place.~~

~~The building official may require the permittee to submit plans and a complete schedule for demolition. Where such are required, no work shall be done until such plans and/or schedule are approved by the building official.~~

~~TABLE NO. 44-A--TYPE OF PROTECTION REQUIRED FOR PEDESTRIANS~~

~~HEIGHT OF CONSTRUCTION~~	~~DISTANCE FROM CONSTRUCTION~~	~~PROTECTION REQUIRED~~
~~8 feet or less~~	~~Less than 6 feet~~ ~~6 feet or more~~	~~Railing~~ ~~None~~
~~More than 8 feet~~	~~Less than 6 feet~~	~~Fence and canopy~~
	~~6 feet or more but not more than one-fourth the height of construction~~	~~Fence and canopy~~
	~~6 feet or more, but between one-fourth to one-half the height of construction~~	~~Fence~~
	~~6 feet or more but exceeding one-half the construction height~~	~~None~~

Section 122 . Chapter 45 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

CHAPTER 45

PERMANENT OCCUPANCY OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

GENERAL

Sec. 4501. Any encroachment of a building or structure on, over or under sidewalks, streets and other public property is subject to approval by the Director of Engineering and/or the building official.

~~Sec. 4501. No part of any structure or any appendage thereto, except signs, shall project beyond the property line of the building site, except as specified in this chapter.~~

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Structures or appendages regulated by this code shall be constructed of materials as specified in Section 1710 except marquees and awnings which shall be constructed of materials as specified in this chapter.

The projection of any structure or appendage shall be the distance measured horizontally from the property line to the outermost point of the projection.

Structural building overhangs are encroachments of public property which include cornices, eaves, sills, belt courses, bay windows, balconies, facade treatment and other architectural features, and shall be designed in accordance with the standards set forth in Section 4504 and rules promulgated by the building official.

~~Nothing in this code shall prohibit the construction and use of a structure between buildings and over or under a public way, provided the structure complies with all requirements of this code.~~

No provisions of this chapter shall be construed to permit the violation of other laws or ordinances regulating the use and occupancy of public property.

~~PROJECTION INTO ALLEYS~~

~~Sec. 4502. No part of any structure or any appendage hereto shall project into any alley.~~

~~EXCEPTIONS: 1. A curb or buffer block may project not more than 9 inches and not exceed a height of 9 inches above grade.~~

~~2. Footings located at least 8 feet below grade may project not more than 12 inches.~~

~~SPACE BELOW SIDEWALK~~

~~Sec. 4503. The space adjoining a building below a sidewalk on public property may be used and occupied in connection with the building for any purpose not inconsistent with this code or other laws or ordinances regulating the use and occupancy of such spaces on condition that the right so to use and occupy may be revoked by the city at any time and that the owner of the building will construct the necessary walls and footings to separate such space from the building and pay all costs and expenses attendant therewith.~~

~~Footings located at least 8 feet below grade may project not more than 12 inches.~~

~~BALCONIES, SUN-CONTROL DEVICES AND APPENDAGES~~

~~Sec. 4504. Oriel windows, balconies, sun-control devices, unroofed porches, cornices, belt courses and appendages such as water tables, sills, capitals, bases and architectural projections may project over the public property of the building site a distance as determined by the clearance of the lowest point of the projection above the grade immediately below, as follows:~~

~~Clearance above grade less than 8 feet - no projection is permitted.~~

~~Clearance above grade over 8 feet - 1 inch of projection is permitted for each additional inch of clearance, provided that no such projection shall exceed a distance of 4 feet.~~

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

STRUCTURAL BUILDING OVERHANGS

Sec. 4504. Structural building overhangs, when approved, shall meet all of the requirements of this code and be designed in accordance with the following standards:

1. Vertical clearance shall be a minimum of 8 feet from the sidewalk or 26 feet from the alley, or greater when required by other regulations.

2. Overhead horizontal projections of a purely architectural or decorative character such as cornices, eaves, sills and belt courses shall be limited to a maximum horizontal extension of one foot and a maximum vertical dimension of two feet six inches, and shall not increase the floor area or the volume of space enclosed by the building. At roof level, the projections may extend three feet horizontally. The vertical dimension of the overhead horizontal projection at the roof level may be increased if the roof level is 100 feet or higher above the street elevation. The total area of these projections shall not exceed 30 percent of the area of any one facade. (See Figure 45-1.)

3. Exceptions to the standards in this section may be authorized for historic or rehabilitated buildings, as long as they are consistent with the scope and intent of these standards.

4. Vertical bay (projecting) windows, balconies (other than balconies used for primary access), and similar features that increase either the floor area of the building or the volume of space enclosed by the building above grade, shall be limited as follows:

A. The maximum horizontal projection shall be three feet and the projection shall in no case be closer than eight feet to the center line of any alley. (See Figure 45-5).

B. The glass areas of each bay window, and the open portions of each balcony, shall be not less than 50 percent of the sum of the areas of the vertical surfaces of such bay window or balcony above the required open area. At least 1/3 of such required glass area of such bay window, and open portions of such balcony, shall be on one or more vertical surfaces situated at an angle of not less than 30 degrees to the line establishing the required open area. In addition, at least 1/3 of such required glass area or open portions shall be on the vertical surface parallel to, or most nearly parallel to, the line establishing each open area over which the bay window or balcony projects.

C. The maximum length of each bay window or balcony shall be 15 feet at the line establishing the required open area (see Figure 45-2), and shall be reduced in proportion to the distance from such line by means of 45-degree angles drawn inward from the ends of such 15-foot dimension, reaching a maximum of nine feet along a line parallel to and at a distance of three feet from the line establishing the required open area.

D. Where a bay window and a balcony are located immediately adjacent to one another, and the floor of such balcony in its entirety has a minimum horizontal dimension of six feet, the limit set in Condition C above shall be increased to a maximum length of 18 feet at the line establishing the required open area, and a maximum of 12 feet along a line parallel to and at a distance of three feet from the line establishing the required open area. (See Figure 45-6.)

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

E. The minimum horizontal separation between bay windows, between balconies, and between bay windows and balconies (except where a bay window and a balcony are located immediately adjacent to one another, as provided for in Condition D above), shall be two feet at the line establishing the required open area, and shall be increased in proportion to the distance from such line by means of 135-degree angles drawn outward from the ends of such two-foot dimension, reaching a minimum of eight feet along a line parallel to and at a distance of three feet from the line establishing the required open area. (See Figure 45-3.)

F. Each bay window or balcony over a street or alley shall also be horizontally separated from interior lot lines (except where the wall of a building on the adjoining lot is flush to the interior lot line immediately adjacent to the projecting portions of such bay window or balcony) by not less than one foot at the line establishing the required open area, with such separation increased in proportion to the distance from such line by means of a 135-degree angle drawn outward from such one-foot dimension, reaching a minimum of four feet along a line parallel to and at a distance of three feet from the line establishing the required open area. (See Figure 45-4.)

~~MARQUEES~~

~~Sec. 4505. (a) General. For the purpose of this section a marquee shall include any object or decoration attached to or a part of said marquee.~~

~~(b) Projection and Clearance. The horizontal clearance between a marquee and the curb line shall be not less than 2 feet.~~

~~A marquee projecting more than two thirds of the distance from the property line to the curb line shall be not less than 12 feet above the ground or pavement below.~~

~~A marquee projecting less than two thirds of the distance from the property line to the curb line shall be not less than 8 feet above the ground or pavement below.~~

~~(c) Length. A marquee projecting more than two thirds of the distance from the property line to the curb line shall not exceed 25 feet in length along the direction of the street.~~

~~(d) Thickness. The maximum height or thickness of a marquee measured vertically from its lowest to its highest point shall not exceed 3 feet when the marquee projects more than two thirds of the distance from the property line to the curb line and shall not exceed 9 feet when the marquee is less than two thirds of the distance from the property line to the curb line.~~

~~(e) Construction. A marquee shall be supported entirely by the building and constructed of noncombustible material or, when supported by a building of Type V construction, may be of one-hour fire-resistive construction.~~

~~(f) Roof Construction. The roof or any part thereof may be a skylight, provided glass skylights are of laminated or wired glass complying with Chapter 34. Plastic skylights shall comply with Section 5207.~~

~~Every roof and skylight of a marquee shall be sloped to downspouts which shall conduct any drainage from the marquee under the sidewalk to the curb.~~

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

~~(g) Location Prohibited. Every marquee shall be so located as not to interfere with the operation of any exterior standpipe or to obstruct the clear passage of stairways or exits from the building or the installation or maintenance of electroliers.~~

MARQUEES

Sec. 4505. (a) General. For the purpose of this section, a marquee shall include any object or decoration attached to or a part of said marquee.

(b) Size. No marquee shall project more than 16 feet from the face of the building to which it is attached.

(c) Construction. Marquees shall be of noncombustible material or one-hour fire-resistive construction.

(d) Drainage. Marquees shall be provided with conductors for water which shall drain back to the building line and be connected to a sewer or, if approved by the Director of Engineering, to a dry well or under a sidewalk to a gutter.

RETRACTABLE AWNINGS AND CANOPIES

Sec. 4506. ~~(a) Definitions. For the purpose of this section:~~

~~AWNING is a temporary shelter supported entirely from the exterior wall of a building.~~

~~(b) Construction.~~ Awnings and canopies shall have noncombustible frames but may have combustible coverings. Every awning and canopy shall be collapsible, retractable or capable of being folded against the face of the supporting building. When collapsed, retracted or folded, the design shall be such that the awning or canopy does not block any required exit.

EXCEPTION: A fixed awning not more than 10 feet in length may be erected over a doorway to the building.

~~(c) Projection. Awnings may extend over public property not more than 7 feet from the face of a supporting building, but no portion shall extend nearer than 2 feet to the face of the nearest curb line measured horizontally. In no case shall the awning extend over public property greater than two thirds of the distance from the property line to the nearest curb in front of the building site.~~

~~(d) Clearances. All portions of any awning shall be at least 8 feet above any public walkway.~~

~~EXCEPTION: Any valance attached to an awning shall not project above the roof of the awning at the point of attachment and shall not extend more than 12 inches below the roof of the awning at the point of attachment, but in no case shall any portion of a valance be less than 7 feet in height above a public way.~~

~~DOORS~~

~~Sec. 4507. Power-operated doors and their guide rails shall not project over public property. Other doors, either fully opened or opening, shall not project more than 1 foot beyond the property line, except that in alleys no projection beyond the property line is permitted.~~

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

FIXED AWNINGS

Sec. 4507. (a) Size. The maximum area of the upper surface of a fixed awning shall be 300 square feet and the maximum projection from the face of the building to which it is attached shall be 6 feet.

(b) Construction. Fixed awnings shall be of noncombustible material or one-hour fire-resistive construction, except that outside the fire districts a fire-retardant material may be used.

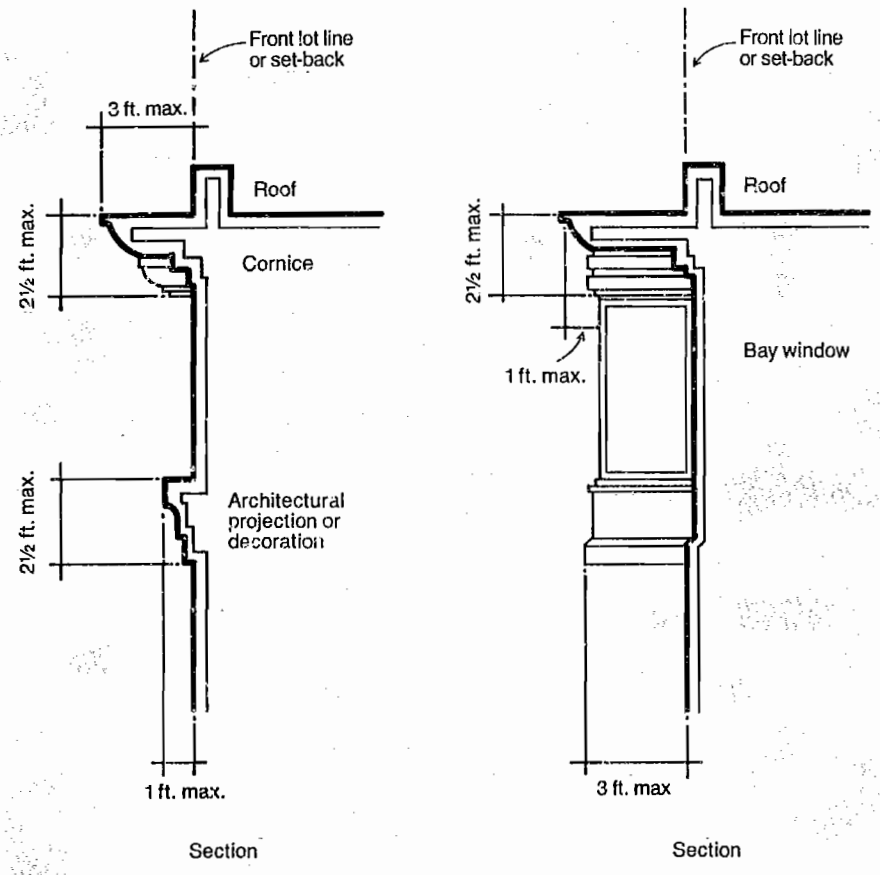


Figure 45-1

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

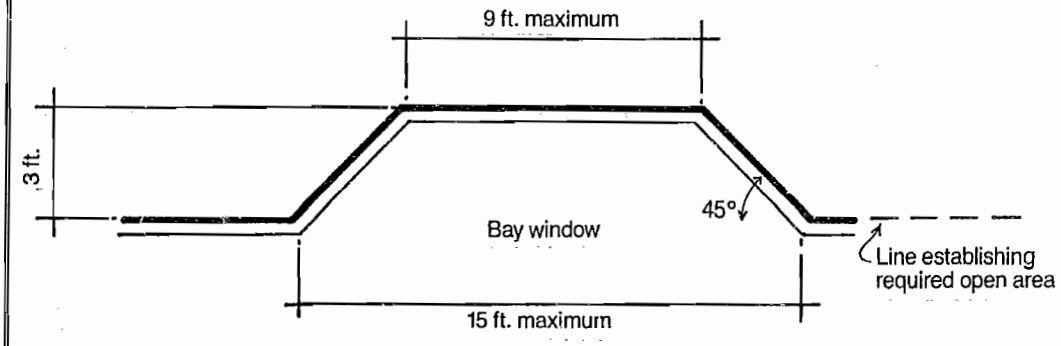


Figure 45-2

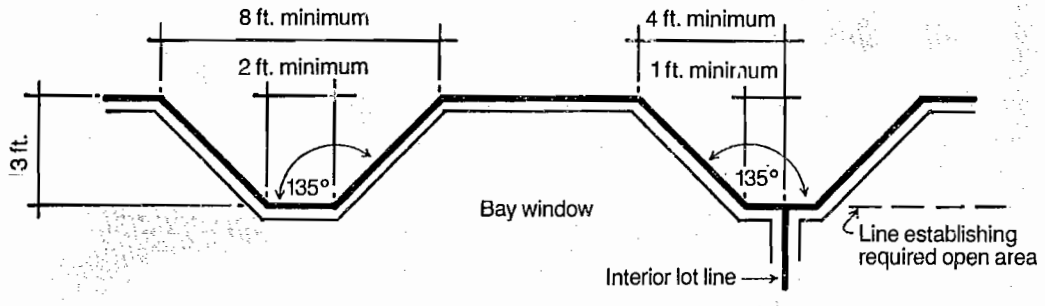


Figure 45-3

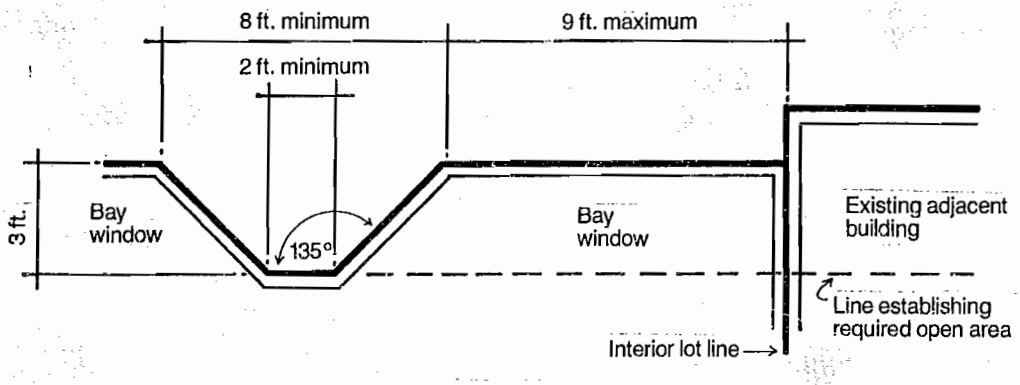


Figure 45-4

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE
IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

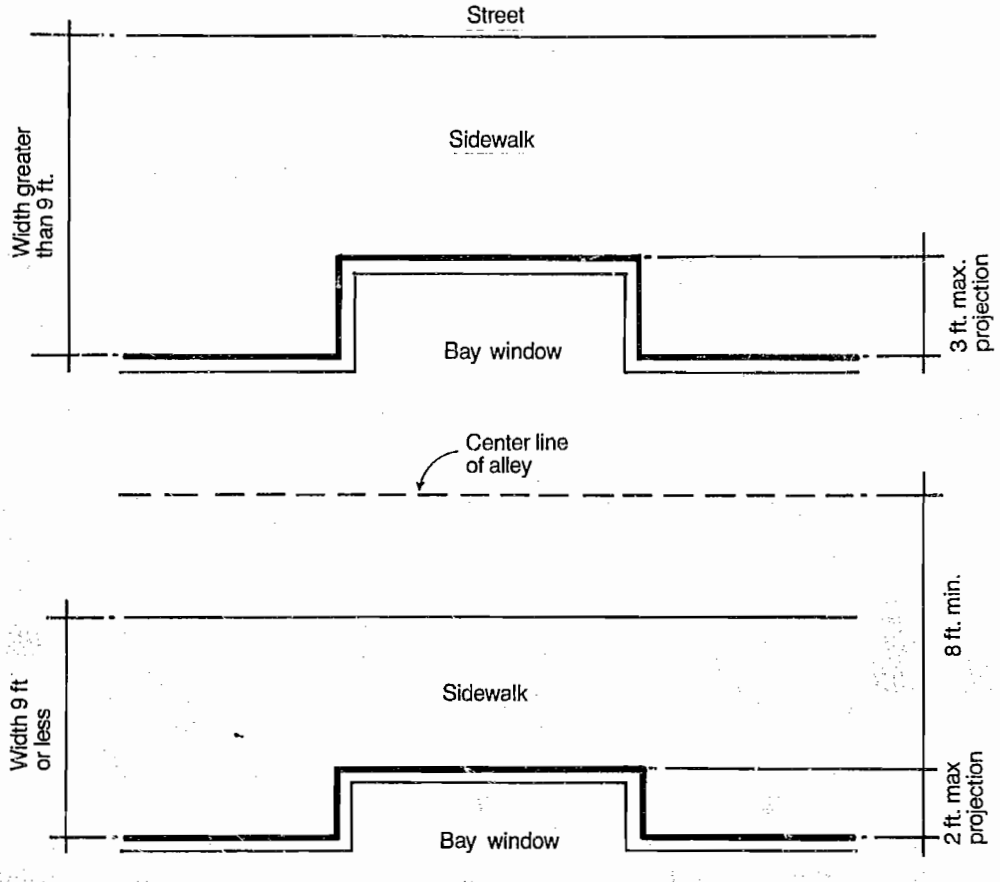


Figure 45-5

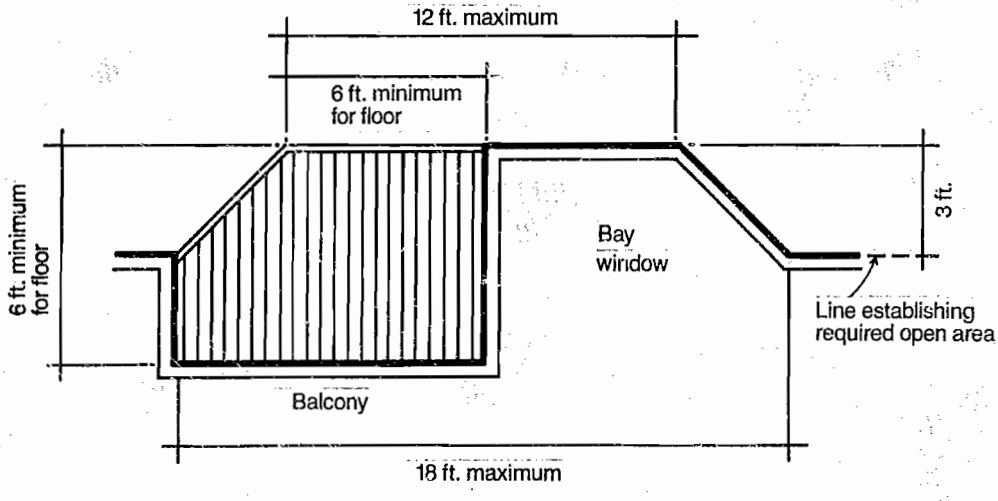


Figure 45-6

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 123. A new Chapter 49 is added to the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, to read as follows:

Chapter 49

SIGNS AND OUTDOOR DISPLAYS

PURPOSE

Sec. 4901. It is the purpose of this chapter to safeguard the life, health, property and welfare of the citizens of the City of Seattle by regulating and controlling the design, quality of materials, construction, location, illumination, and maintenance of signs and sign structures visible from any portion of public property or rights-of-way.

ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 4902. (a) Authority. The building official is hereby authorized and directed to enforce all of the provisions of this chapter, Chapter 23.55 of the Land Use Code and the Zoning Code relating to signs erected and maintained on private property. Under the direction of the Board of Public Works, the Director of Engineering and the building official shall enforce the provisions of this chapter and Chapter 23.55 of the Land Use Code and the Zoning Code, Title 24, as they relate to signs over public places as defined in Section 15.02.040 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

Signs erected without permit as required by Section 4904 which do not conform to the provisions of this chapter, Chapter 23.55 of the Land Use Code and the Zoning Code, Title 24, shall be removed upon notification in writing by the building official.

(b) Other Requirements. All signs shall comply with any additional regulations as to type, height, clearance, size, copy, design and location imposed by the Land Use Code, the Zoning Code and Title 15, Seattle Municipal Code, Street and Sidewalk Use, as amended, and other ordinances of the city.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Sec. 4903. For the purposes of this chapter, certain abbreviations, terms, phrases, words and their derivatives shall be construed as specified in this section.

APPROVED PLASTIC MATERIALS are those plastic materials which have a flamespread rating of 225 or less when tested in accordance with U.B.C. Standard No. 42-1, in the way intended for use; and a smoke density rating no greater than 450 when tested in accordance with U.B.C. Standard No. 42-1, in a way intended for use; or a smoke density rating no greater than 75 when tested in the thickness intended for use by the chamber method of test under U.B.C. Standard No. 52-2.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

The products of combustion shall be no more toxic than those of untreated wood when burned under similar conditions.

BILLBOARD is a ground, wall, or roof sign erected, constructed, or maintained for the purpose of displaying outdoor advertising by means of pictorial or reading matter attached thereto or posted thereon and available by means of rental to persons other than the owner of the sign.

BUILDING FACADE is that portion of any exterior elevation of a building extending from the grade of the building to the top of the parapet wall or eaves, for the entire width of the building elevation.

BUILDING FACADE FACING is a resurfacing of an existing facade with approved material, illuminated or non-illuminated.

BULLETIN BOARD is a board for messages for users of the premises on which the board is erected and not intended for view from the public right of way. A bulletin board is not a sign.

DISPLAY SURFACE is the area of a sign structure used to display the advertising message.

ELECTRIC SIGN is any sign containing electrical wiring, but not including signs illuminated by an exterior light source.

FABRIC SIGN is a sign made of canvas, cloth or similar non-rigid material.

MARQUEE SIGN is a sign placed on, constructed in or attached to a marquee.

NONSTRUCTURAL TRIMS are the molding, battens, caps, nailing strips, latticing, cutouts or letters and walkways which are attached to the sign structure.

ON-PREMISE DIRECTIONAL SIGN is an on-premise incidental sign designed to direct pedestrian or vehicular traffic.

ON-PREMISE SIGN is a sign which displays messages which are strictly applicable only to a lawful use of the premises on which it is located, including signs or sign devices indicating the business transacted, principal services rendered, goods sold or produced on the premises, name of the business, and name of the person, firm or corporation occupying the premises. Such definition shall not include signs located within a business establishment except signs oriented so as to be visible through a window.

PORTABLE SIGN is a sign which is not permanently affixed and is designed for or capable of being moved, except those signs explicitly designed for people to carry on their persons or which are permanently affixed to motor vehicles.

PROJECTING SIGN is a sign other than a wall sign, which projects from and is supported by a wall of a building or structure.

PROJECTION is the distance by which a sign extends over public property or beyond the building line.

ROOF SIGN is a sign erected upon or above a roof or parapet of a building or structure.

SIGN is any medium, including its structure and component parts, which is used or intended to be used to attract attention to the subject matter for advertising, identification or informative purposes.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

SIGN STRUCTURE is any structure which supports or is designed to support any sign as defined in this chapter. A sign structure may be a single pole or may be an integral part of the building.

STRUCTURE is anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires location on the ground or attachment to something having location on the ground.

TEMPORARY MERCHANDISING SIGN is a temporary sign attached to a storefront window and used to advertise a particular event, product, or service.

TEMPORARY SIGN is any sign of either rigid or nonrigid construction, including, but not limited to, banners, pennants, streamers, fabric signs, wind animated objects, clusters of flags, festoons of lights, and search lights, to be displayed for a limited period of time only.

WALL SIGN is any sign attached to and supported by a wall of a building or structure, with the exposed face of the sign on a plane parallel to the plane of said wall.

PERMITS REQUIRED

Sec. 4904. (a) Permanent Signs. No sign shall hereafter be erected, re-erected, constructed, painted, posted, applied, altered, structurally revised, or repaired, except as provided in this chapter and Chapter 23.55 of the Land Use Code and the Zoning Code and pursuant to a permit therefor issued by the building official.

A separate permit shall be required for a sign or signs for each business entity and/or a separate permit for each group of signs on a single supporting structure installed simultaneously. Thereafter, each additional sign erected on the structure must have a separate permit. In addition, electrical permits shall be obtained for electric signs and street use permits shall be required for signs over any public place pursuant to the Street Use Ordinance as amended.

EXCEPTION: The following sign activity shall not require a permit, provided the owner of any such sign shall continue to have the responsibility of erection and maintenance of such sign and for compliance with the provisions of this chapter and any other law or ordinance regulating signs:

A. Signs located within the interior of a structure which are not visible from any portion of public property or rights-of-way;

B. The changing of the advertising copy or message on a lawfully erected painted or printed sign, theater marquee, gasoline price sign or similar signs specifically designed for the use of replaceable copy;

C. Painting, repainting, cleaning, repairing, and other normal maintenance unless a structural or electrical change is made;

D. One business identification sign, nonelectrical and non-illuminated, 1-1/2 square feet or less in area and permanently affixed to the building facade on a plane parallel to the building facade located entirely on private property;

E. On-premises directional and information signs not over 5 square feet in area;

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

F. One bulletin board not over 12 square feet in area and not over 8 feet in height for each public, charitable or religious institution when located on the wall of said institution;

G. Memorial signs or tablets and names of buildings and dates of building erection when cut into a masonry surface or constructed of bronze or other noncombustible materials;

H. Signs of public service companies indicating danger and/or providing service or safety information;

(b) Temporary Signs. 1. Permit Required. The erection, re-erection, construction, posting or placement of temporary signs as permitted by Section 23.55.12 of the Land Use Code shall require a temporary sign permit.

EXCEPTION: The following temporary signs shall not require a permit, provided the owner of any such sign shall continue to have the responsibility of erection, maintenance and removal of such sign and for compliance with the provisions of this chapter and any other law or ordinance regulating signs:

A. Temporary decorations customary for special holidays, such as Independence Day and Christmas, erected entirely on private property;

B. Real estate signs. Such signs shall be removed not later than 7 days after the sale, lease or rental of the property;

C. One temporary sign not exceeding 12 square feet in area for each 300 feet of street frontage of premises where work is under construction, identifying the architect, engineer, contractor or other individual or company involved in a construction project.

D. Temporary political advertising signs which are subject to the provisions of the Fair Campaign Act, Chapter 2.24 SMC, as amended;

E. Temporary merchandising signs applied to storefront windows;

F. Large signs as required by Chapter 23.76 of the Land Use Code.

2. Length of Permit. Temporary signs shall be limited by their permit to periods not to exceed 14 days.

3. Number of Events. Temporary sign permit issuance shall be limited to new business openings and to the relocation of an existing business to an entirely new location. In addition, temporary sign permits may be issued for a maximum of two other special events each year.

4. Placement of Sign Permit Number. All temporary signs of rigid construction requiring a permit shall have the temporary sign permit number placed in the upper left hand corner by the permittee.

(c) Number of Signs. Temporary signs as permitted by Section 23.55.012 of the Land Use Code and signs not requiring a permit as specified in Section 4904(a) shall not be included as part of the maximum number of signs permitted under Chapter 23.55 of the Land Use Code.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(d) Attachments to Signs. Ancillary devices, displays and attachments not originally a part of the sign for which a permit was issued shall not be added to an existing sign except as provided in this chapter, Chapter 23.55 of the Land Use Code or the Zoning Code and pursuant to another permit therefor issued by the building official.

PERMIT APPLICATION

Sec. 4905. To obtain a permit required herein, the applicant shall file an application which shall:

1. Clearly indicate the precise location of proposed sign;

2. Be accompanied with adequate plans and specifications;

3. Be signed by the owner of the premises or an authorized agent; and

4. Be accompanied by the permit fee specified in the Permit Fee Ordinance.

EXCEPTION: The building official may waive submission of plans and specifications when the structural aspect is of minor importance.

Sec. 4906. No requirements.

Sec. 4907. No requirements.

INSPECTIONS

Sec. 4908. (a) All signs regulated by this chapter shall be subject to inspection and periodic reinspection by the building official.

(b) All footing inspections shall be made by the building official.

(c) Every permanent sign shall display the name of the sign erector.

(d) All structural welding on signs and sign structures shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 27 for steel and Chapter 28 for aluminum.

(e) All signs containing electrical wiring shall be subject to the Seattle Electrical Code. Refurbished, used electrical signs and field-assembled electrical signs shall be inspected by the building official.

MAINTENANCE AND CLOSURE OF BUSINESS

Sec. 4909. (a) Maintenance. All signs, together with all of their supports, braces, guys and anchors, shall be kept in repair and in a proper state of preservation. The display surface of all signs shall be kept neatly painted or posted at all times. The building official shall order the removal of all signs not properly maintained or no longer in use by the owner, occupant or lessee, and the permit therefor shall be cancelled.

(b) Closure of Business - Abandoned Signs. Upon the closure and vacation of a business or activity, the operator of said business or activity shall be responsible for the removal of all signs relating to said business or activity within 90 days from the date of such closure. If the operator of said business or activity fails to remove said signs within the designated time period and said business or activity is not reoccupied or resumed during said 90-day period, then the owner of the premises upon which the signs are located shall be responsible for the removal of said signs within 180 days from the date of closure and vacation of the premises.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

NONCONFORMING SIGNS

Sec. 4910. A nonconforming sign is a sign or any portion thereof which because of its location or construction could not lawfully be reconstructed in its present location. A nonconforming sign shall have no additions thereto.

EXCEPTION: Minor additions which the building official may find necessary in the interest of safety, or the changing of the advertising message thereon in connection with a change of ownership or tenancy of the premises, provided that such addition or physical change does not expand the nonconforming nature of the sign.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Sec. 4911. (a) General. All types of signs shall conform to the requirements of this section.

(b) Clearance From High Voltage Power Lines. Signs shall be located not less than 3 feet horizontally or 8 feet vertically from overhead electrical conductors which are energized in excess of 600 volts and not less than 10 feet in any direction from conductors of 26,000 volts or more. The term "overhead conductors" as used in this section means any electrical conductor, either bare or insulated, installed above the ground except such conductors as are enclosed in iron pipe or other material covering of equal strength.

(c) Clearance from Fire Escapes, Exits or Standpipes. No sign or sign structure shall be erected in such a manner that any portion of its surface or supports will interefere in any way with the free use of any fire escape, exit or standpipe.

(d) Obstruction of Openings. No sign shall obstruct any openings to such an extent that light or ventilation is reduced to a point below that rered by this code.

Signs erected within 5 feet of an exterior wall in which there are openings within the area of the sign shall be constructed of noncombustible material or approved plastics.

(e) Supporting Members. Signs mounted on and attached to buildings shall be so designed and mounted that secondary structural members shall be incorporated into and become a part of the sign display. Exterior bracing such as angle irons, guy wires, cables and similar devices shall be permitted only where no other reasonable method of fastening consistent with safety is possible.

(f) View from Rear. If a sign is visible from more than one direction, all areas not intended as display surfaces including the back and sides shall be designed so that such areas are given a finished and pleasing appearance with the display surfaces visible only from the directions that they are intended to be seen.

DESIGN

Sec. 4912. (a) General. Signs and sign structures shall be designed and constructed to resist wind and seismic forces as specified in this section. All bracing systems shall be designed and constructed to transfer lateral forces to the foundations. For signs on buildings, the dead and lateral loads shall be transmitted through the structural frame of the building to the ground in such manner as not to overstress any of the elements thereof.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

The overturning moment produced from lateral forces shall in no case exceed two thirds of the dead load resisting moment. Uplifts due to overturning shall be adequately resisted by proper anchorage to the ground or to the structural frame of the building. The weight of earth superimposed over footings may be used in determining the dead load resisting moment. Such earth shall be carefully placed and thoroughly compacted.

(b) Wind Loads. Signs and sign structures shall be designed and constructed to resist wind forces as specified in Chapter 23 of this code.

(c) Seismic Loads. Signs and sign structures shall be designed and constructed to resist seismic forces as specified in Chapter 23 of this code.

(d) Combined Loads. Wind and seismic loads need not be combined in the design of signs or sign structures; only that loading producing the larger stresses need be used.

Vertical design loads, except roof live loads, shall be assumed to be acting simultaneously with the wind or seismic loads.

(e) Allowable Stresses. The design of wood, concrete, steel or aluminum members shall conform to the requirements of Chapters 25, 26, 27, and 28 of this code. Loads, both vertical and horizontal, exerted on the soil shall not produce stresses exceeding those specified in Chapter 29 of this code.

The working stresses of wire rope and its fastenings shall not exceed 25 percent of the ultimate strength of the rope or fasteners.

Working stresses for wind or seismic loads combined with dead loads may be increased as specified in Chapter 23 of this code.

CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 4913. (a) General. The supports for all signs or sign structures shall be placed in or upon private property and shall be securely built, constructed, and erected in conformance with the requirements of this chapter.

(b) Materials. Materials of construction for signs and sign structures shall be of quality and grade as specified for buildings in this code.

In all signs and sign structures the materials and details of construction shall, in the absence of specified requirements, conform with the following:

1. Structural steel shall be of such quality as to conform with U.B.C. Standard No. 27-1. Secondary members in contact with or directly supporting the display surface may be formed of light gauge steel provided such members are designed in accordance with the specifications of the design of light gauge steel as specified in U.B.C. Standard No. 27-9 and in addition shall be galvanized. Secondary members, when formed integrally with the display surface, shall be not less than No. 24 gauge in thickness. When not formed integrally with the display surface, the minimum thickness of the secondary members shall be No. 12 gauge.

   The minimum thickness of hot-rolled steel members furnishing structural support for signs shall be 1/4 inch except that if galvanized, such members shall be not less than 1/8 inch thick. Steel pipes shall be of such quality as to conform with U.B.C. Standard No. 27-1. Steel members may be connected with one galvanized bolt provided the connection is adequate to transfer the stresses in the members.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

2. Anchors and supports, when of wood and embedded in the soil, or within 6 inches of soil, shall be of all heartwood of a durable species or shall be pressuretreated with an approved preservative. Such members shall be marked or branded by an approved agency.

(c) Restrictions on Combustible Materials. In the Downtown Fire District all signs and sign structural members shall be constructed of non-combustible materials.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Signs fronting on streets or yards. Regardless of fire resistive requirements for exterior walls, certain elements of signs fronting on streets or yards having a width of 50 feet may be constructed as follows:

Wood veneer of boards not less than 1 inch nominal thickness or exterior type plywood panels not less than 3/8 inch nominal thickness may be applied to walls provided the veneer does not exceed 15 feet above grade, and further provided such veneer shall be placed either directly against noncombustible surfaces or furred out from such surfaces not to exceed 1 5/8 inches with all concealed spaces fire-stopped as provided by this code.

2. The display surface of a projecting sign may be of wood provided such sign is not more than 42 square feet in area, is constructed of materials not less than 2 inches in nominal thickness, and is not over 15 feet in height, from ground level to the top of such sign.

3. Nonstructural trim as in (d) below.

(d) **Nonstructural Trim.** Nonstructural trim and portable display surfaces may be of wood, metal, approved plastics or any combination thereof.

(e) **Anchorage.** Members supporting unbraced signs shall be so proportioned that the bearing loads imposed on the soil in either direction, horizontal or vertical, shall not exceed the safe values. Braced ground signs shall be anchored to resist the specified wind or seismic load acting in any direction. Anchors and supports shall be designed for safe bearing loads on the soil and for an effective resistance to pull-out amounting to a force 25 percent greater than the required resistance to overturning. Anchors and supports shall penetrate to a depth below ground greater than that of the frost line.

Signs attached to masonry, concrete or steel shall be safely and securely fastened thereto by means of metal anchors, bolts or approved expansion screws of sufficient size and anchorage to support safely the loads applied.

No wooden blocks or plugs or anchors with wood used in connection with screws or nails shall be considered proper anchorage except in the case of signs attached to wood framing.

No lead plugs or anchors shall be used to support signs.

No anchor or support of any sign shall be connected to or supported by an unbraced parapet wall unless such wall is designed in accordance with the seismic requirements for parapet walls as specified in Chapter 23 of this code.

(f) Display Surfaces. Display surfaces of wood may not be used in electric signs.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Glass thickness and area limitations shall be as set forth in Table 49-A.

Sections of approved plastics on wall signs shall not exceed 150 square feet in area.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Outside the fire districts the area of approved plastics may be increased by 50 percent.

2. Sections of approved plastics on signs other than wall signs may be of unlimited area if approved by the building official.

Sections of approved plastics on wall signs shall be separated 3 feet laterally and 6 feet vertically by the required exterior wall construction.

EXCEPTION: Sections of approved plastics on signs other than wall signs need not be separated if approved by the building official.

(g) Approved Plastics. The building official shall require that sufficien technical data be submitted to substantiate the proposed use of any plastic material and may approve its use if it is determined that the evidence submitted is satisfactory for the use intended.

ROOF SIGNS

Sec. 4914. (a) General. Roof signs shall be constructed of noncombustible material except as specified in Section 4913. When constructed on a building, the sign shall be thoroughly secured and anchored to the frame of the building on which it is constructed and erected.

(b) Clearance and Access. A passage clear of all obstructions shall be left under or around, and immediately adjacent to, signs exceeding a height of 4 feet above the roof. Such passage shall be not less than 3 feet wide and 4 feet high and shall be at parapet or roof level.

There shall be one such passage or access opening as follows:

1. For each roof sign upon a building.

2. An access opening for every 50 lineal feet of horizontal roof sign extension.

3. Within 20 feet of walls and parapets when roof signs are at right angles to a face of the building.

ELECTRIC SIGNS

Sec. 4915. (a) Construction. Electric signs shall be constructed of noncombustible materials except as provided in Section 4913. The enclosed shell of electric signs shall be watertight except that service holes fitted with covers shall be provided into each compartment of such signs.

(b) Installation. Electrical equipment used in connection with display signs shall be installed in accordance with the Seattle Electrical Code.

TEMPORARY FABRIC SIGNS

Sec. 4916. Temporary signs made of fabric or similar non-rigid material shall be supported and attached with wire rope of 3/8 inch minimum diameter. No strings, fiber ropes or wood slats shall be permitted for support or anchorage purposes. Temporary fabric signs and panels shall be perforated over at least 10 percent of their area to reduce wind resistance.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

EXCEPTION: Temporary fabric signs over private property not exceeding 60 square feet shall be supported and attached with wire rope which shall meet the requirements of Section 4912.

TABLE NO. 49-A

SIZE, THICKNESS AND TYPE OF GLASS PANELS

MINIMUM SIZE OF EXPOSED GLASS PANEL		MINIMUM THICKNESS OF GLASS (In Inches)	TYPE OF GLASS
ANY DIMENSION (In Inches)	AREA (In square Inches)		
30	500	1/8	Plain, Plate or Wired
45	700	3/16	Plain, Plate or Wired
144	3600	1/4	Plain, Plate or Wired
Over 144	Over 3600	1/4	Wired Glass

Section 124. Chapter 51 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is not adopted. A new Chapter 51 is added to the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, to read as follows:

CHAPTER 51

ELEVATORS, DUMBWAITERS, MATERIAL LIFTS, ESCALATORS AND MOVING WALKS

PURPOSE

Section 5101. The purpose of this chapter is to protect persons, buildings and the contents thereof from hazards arising from the use of elevators, dumbwaiters, material lifts, escalators and/or moving walks by establishing minimum requirements regulating the design, construction, alteration, operation and maintenance of elevators, dumbwaiters, material lifts, escalators and moving walks, and by establishing procedures by which these requirements may be enforced.

SCOPE

Sec. 5102. (a) General. This code of safety standards covers the design, construction, installation, operation, inspection testing, maintenance, alteration and repair of elevators, dumbwaiters, material lifts, escalators, moving walks and their hoistways.

(b) Additions and Alterations. Additions and alterations may be made to the conveyance system of existing buildings or structures without making the entire system comply with all of the requirements of this chapter for new buildings or structures, provided the additions and alterations that are made shall comply with the requirements of this chapter for a new system, except as otherwise specifically provided in other applicable retroactive ordinances of the city.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(c) Maintenance. All conveyances covered under this chapter, both existing and new, and all parts thereof shall be maintained in a safe condition. All devices and/or safeguards which are required by this chapter shall be maintained in good working order. The owner or his/her designated agent shall be responsible for the maintenance of such equipment.

(d) Historic Buildings and Structures. Historic buildings and structures shall comply with Section 104(f) of this building code.

(e) References to the National Electrical Code. For the purpose of this chapter, all references in the ANSI Code to the National Electrical Code shall not apply and are hereby deleted. All electrical work shall be done in accordance with the requirements of the Seattle Electrical Code.

(f) Conflicts. In any case where the codes adopted by reference in Section 5103 conflict with the requirements of this chapter, this chapter shall be controlling.

CODES ADOPTED BY REFERENCE

Sec. 5103. The following codes are hereby adopted by reference and together with the provisions of this chapter shall constitute the Elevator Code of the City of Seattle. A copy of each is filed in the Office of the City Comptroller.

(a) Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, ANSI/ASME A17.1-1984

EXCEPTION: Part XIX of ANSI A17.1, Elevators Used for Construction, is not adopted.

(b) The building official may adopt by administrative rule, in accordance with Section 207 of this code, addenda to the Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, ANSI/ASME A17.1-1984 which further the intent and purpose of this code, which encourage the use of state of the art technology, materials or methods of construction, and which provide equal or better standards contained in this code.

(c) Safety rules governing existing elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators and other lifting devices - moving walks, Washington Administrative Code Chapter 296-81, Sections .005 through .370, inclusive, 1986 Edition.

(d) Safety regulations for casket lifts in mortuaries, Washington Administrative Code Chapter 296-91, 1986 Edition.

(e) Chapter 296-93 Washington Administrative Code for Material Lifts, 1986 Edition.

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 5104. The following definitions are in addition to Section 3 of ANSI A17.1, RCW 70.87, Laws Governing Elevators and Other Lifting Devices and Chapter 4 of this code.

ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENTS - See Part XII, ANSI A17.1.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

ANSI CODE shall mean the American National Standard Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators with Appendices A through G, published by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, designated ANSI A17.1 - 1984, and 1985 Supplement.

AUTOMOBILE PARKING ELEVATOR shall mean an elevator located in either a stationary or horizontally moving hoistway and used exclusively for parking automobiles where, during the parking process, each automobile is moved under its own power onto and off the elevator directly into parking spaces or cubicles in line with the elevator and where no persons are normally stationed on any level except the receiving level.

CONVEYANCE shall mean an elevator, escalator, dumbwaiter, material lift, automobile parking elevator or moving walk.

CONVEYANCES IN SERVICE shall mean that the units are in operation, are inspected and certified for operation by the building official.

CONVEYANCES OUT OF SERVICE shall mean the following:

1. Temporarily Out of Service. A conveyance shall be deemed out of service temporarily after the building official has inspected the unit for proper parking of the car, securing the hoistway openings, and disconnection of power. A seal and tag shall be placed on the equipment to insure against unauthorized use. A conveyance may remain in a temporarily out-of-service status for a period not to exceed two years, after which time it shall be placed in a permanently out-of-service status.

   EXCEPTION: Elevators which could be returned to service without repair may remain in a temporary out-of-service status with approval of the building official.

2. Permanently Out of Service. Conveyance shall be deemed permanently out of service by landing the car and counterweights and removal of the hoisting cables or fluid lines.

   Conveyances placed in a permanently out-of-service status shall have the hoistway sealed off for fire protection by securing existing doors.

Conveyances in an out-of-service status either temporarily or permanently may be placed back into service and classified as an existing installation unless determined to be hazardous by the building official. Requirements in effect at that time must be completed before certification and use. No installation or reconnection of hydraulic elevators powered by city water pressure will be permitted.

ENFORCING AUTHORITY as used in the ANSI Code means the building official.

EXISTING INSTALLATIONS mean all conveyances which have been tested and approved for use by the building official.

INSPECTOR means inspectors employed by the City of Seattle and working under order from the building official.

MATERIAL LIFT means a fixed, stationary conveyance that:

(1) Has a car or platform that moves in guides;

(2) Serves two or more floors or landings of a building or structure;

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(3) Has a vertical rise of at least five feet and no more than sixty feet;

(4) Has a maximum speed of fifty feet per minute;

(5) Is an isolated, self-contained lift and is not a part of a conveying system;

(6) Travels in an inclined or vertical, but not horizontal, direction;

(7) Is operated only by, or under the direct supervision of, an individual designated by the employer; and

(8) Is installed in a commercial or industrial area, and not in an area that is open to access by the general public.

SUPERVISOR OF SAFETY as referred to in the Washington State Safety Rules (WAC-296-81) shall mean the building official.

OTHER LIFTING DEVICES as regulated by WAC 296-81 shall include the equipment listed under Section 1 of ANSI A17.1. The building official shall have the responsibility for making a decision as to whether the proposed installation and use of the device is subject to the requirements of this chapter.

AUTHORITY TO DISCONNECT UTILITIES

Sec. 5105. In addition to the provisions for Emergency Orders provided in Section 203 of this code, the building official shall have the authority to disconnect or order discontinuance of any utility service or energy supply to equipment regulated by this code in cases of emergency or where necessary for safety to life and property. Such utility service shall be discontinued until the equipment, appliances, devices or wiring found to be defective or defectively installed are replaced, repaired, or restored to a safe condition. Proper posting and seals shall be affixed to the equipment to prevent inadvertent use.

It shall be unlawful to reconnect and/or remove seals without the approval of the building official.

INSTALLATION AND ALTERATION PERMITS

Sec. 5106. (a) Installation Permits. A permit issued by the building official shall be required to install any elevator, escalator, dumbwaiter, automobile parking elevator, material lift or moving walk. A separate permit shall be obtained for each conveyance installed regardless of location and/or contract arrangements.

(b) Alteration/Repair Permits. A permit is required to make any alterations to existing elevators, escalators, dumbwaiters, automobile parking elevators, material lifts or moving walks. A separate permit shall be obtained for each conveyance altered or relocated regardless of location and/or contract arrangements.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Permits for repairs required by inspection reports may be combined for a single building.

2. No permit shall be required for ordinary repairs, made with parts of same materials, strength and design normally necessary for maintenance.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

3. No permit shall be required for: modification of cars which do not change the weight or materials (see ANSI A17.1, Rule 1200/2b); connections of alarm to stop switch; securing of car top exit cover; installation of door extension panels; cable guards; switch covers; access ladders or access modification; capacity posting; repairs of lighting fixtures; counterweight and pit guards; photo-electric eye devices and/or repairs to hoistway enclosures. All such installations and/or modifications shall be in conformance with the requirements of this chapter.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Sec. 5107. In lieu of complete erection drawings and plans the building official may require details of any portion of an installation. When an installation requires material, fabrication or construction other than recognized standard types, has an offset car frame or is an observation-type elevator installed in other than a fully enclosed hoistway, drawings and details shall be submitted with the application for permit.

REQUIRED INSTALLATION INSPECTIONS

Sec. 5108. It shall be the duty of the person doing the work authorized by a permit to notify the building official that such work is ready for inspection.

It shall be the duty of the person requesting any inspections required by this code to provide access to and means for proper inspection of such work.

Final inspection shall be called for when the work described on the permit has been completed, and when ready for testing with weights and instruments as may be needed. A final inspection is required after all wiring has been completed and all permanent fixtures such as switches, outlet receptacles, plates, lighting fixtures and all other equipment has been properly installed and the hoistway and machine rooms are properly completed.

CERTIFICATES OF INSPECTION AND OPERATION

Sec. 5109. (a) Certificates Required. It shall be unlawful to operate any elevator, escalator, dumbwaiter, automobile parking elevator, material lift or moving walk without a certificate of inspection issued by the building official. Such certificate shall be issued following the exhibition of a valid inspection report issued by the building official which indicates that an inspection has been made and that such conveyance has been found to be in safe operating condition and applicable fees for inspection time, as put forth in the Fee Ordinance, have been paid. Such certificate shall remain valid until 45 days after the next inspection or until the certificate is withdrawn, whichever comes first.

Whenever any conveyance is found to be unsafe or failing to comply with notice of correction, the building official may withdraw the certificate of inspection.

(b) Periodic Inspections. The building official shall cause inspections to be made of every conveyance at intervals of 12 months or as soon thereafter as is practical. The inspector shall file a full and correct report on each conveyance with the building official that shall note any ordinance violations, corrections required and/or the general condition of the conveyance.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(c) Inspection Report by Building Official. After each inspection of a conveyance the building official shall mail a copy of the inspection report to the owner of the conveyance inspected. If inspection shows a conveyance to be in violation of the requirements of this chapter, the building official shall issue a notice in writing listing the corrections to be made to the conveyance which are necessary to bring it into compliance with this chapter and may order the operation thereof discontinued until the corrections are made.

(d) Inspections, Tests and Test Reports. Reports of required tests shall be submitted to the owner and to the building official on forms furnished by the building official. Performance of required tests and their cost shall be the responsibility of the owner. Identification of conveyances shall be noted by use of assigned city numbers.

REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Sec. 5110. The owner shall be responsible for the safe operation and maintenance of each device regulated by this chapter. The installation of pipes, ducts, conduits, wiring or the storage of materials not required for the operation of the elevator is prohibited in machine rooms and hoistways. Sidewalk elevators on public places are also subject to the requirements of Title 15, Seattle Municipal Code, Street and Sidewalk Use, as amended. (See also Section 1718 of this building code.)

RETROACTIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING INSTALLATIONS

Sec. 5111. (a) General. Existing conveyances shall be made to comply with the State of Washington "Safety Rules Governing Existing Elevators, Dumbwaiters, Escalators, and Moving Walks" (WAC 296-81) and the provisions of this Section.

Alterations and additions required under this section shall not be construed as major alterations as specified in the ANSI Code.

(b) Doors to Elevator and Dumbwaiter Machine Rooms. Elevator and dumbwaiter machine room doors shall be self-closing and self-locking. The lock shall be a spring-type lock arranged to permit the door to be opened from the inside without a key, incapable of being left in the unlocked position, and accessible only by a key from the outside.

(c) Key Retainer Box. A key retainer box locked and keyed to the standard City access key for elevator access and operation keys shall be provided. The retainer box shall meet the following standards:

1. Dimensions - eight inches high, six inches wide, one inch deep.
2. Material - sixteen gauge steel welded.
3. Color - red (unless located in the main lobby above the hall call button, six feet above the floor).
4. Window - three-inch by three-inch glass (optional).
5. Labeling (which may be on paper taped to the inside of the glass) - "FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT USE."
6. Lock - Ace one-inch cylinder cam lock key #39504.

The key box is to be installed at the designated recall floor above the Phase I recall switch or in the main lobby above the hall call button when no recall feature exists. The key box is to be mounted approximately six feet above the floor. Other locations may be approved by the building official upon request.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(d) Elevator Access Keys. Keys for access to and for the operation of elevator equipment shall be tagged and retained in the key box or 24-hour staffed fire control center. They shall be designated "ELEVATOR" and may consist of any or all of the following:

1. Machine room door;
2. Secondary level door;
3. Pit door;
4. Roof door;
5. Independent, hospital emergency and/or attendant operation;
6. Fire emergency service (Phase I and II) (one key for each switch);
7. Hoistway access;
8. Mechanical hoistway access devices (broken arm, lunar, etc.);
9. Miscellaneous switch keys.

(e) Passenger Elevator Emergency Stop Buttons. Passenger elevator emergency stop buttons or switches shall be so installed and connected as to activate the elevator alarm when in the stop position. An optional door hold open switch may be provided if desired, but such door hold open function shall automatically cancel upon activation of a Phase I recall.

(f) Passenger Elevator Exit Covers. Passenger elevator exit covers shall comply with ANSI Rule 204.1.e3 as amended below:

The exit cover shall open outward and shall be hinged or otherwise attached to the car top and so arranged that the cover ~~can~~ shall be opened from the top of the car only.

(g) Dumbwaiter Machinery Access. Access doors to dumbwaiter machinery space shall be provided with electric contacts and labeled on the exterior side "DANGER - DUMBWAITER MACHINE" in one-inch letters.

(h) Buffers. Buffers shall be installed in pits in accordance with ANSI A17.1, Section 201.

(i) Machine Space Lighting. Lighting of the machine rooms shall comply with ANSI Rule 101.5a as amended below:

Permanent electric lighting shall be provided in all machine rooms and machinery spaces.

The illumination shall be not less than 10 foot-candles at the floor level. The lighting control switch shall be located wtihin easy reach of the access to such rooms or spaces. ~~Where practicable~~ The light control switch shall be located on the lock-jamb side of the access door.

Elevator machinery spaces shall be provided with an electrical outlet.

(j) Access to Terminal Landings. Access to terminal landings of elevator hoistways shall be provided in accordance with ANSI A17.1, Rule 111.9(e) (by the use of lunar or broken arm key).

(k) Material for Passenger Car Enclosure. Material for passenger car linings shall comply with the following:

1. ANSI A17.1, Rule 204.2a, as amended by the following:

   a. Seattle Building Code regulations concerning flame spread ratings for wall coverings and use of plastics (See Chapters 17, 42 and 43);

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

b. Carpeting without padding may be used for interior finishes provided it shall have a Class I rating, flame spread of 25 or less which must include all the components of assembly other than the adhesive. The adhesive shall be a slow-burning type;

c. Slow-burning combustible materials other than carpet may be used for interior finishes provided they have a Class II rating or better (flame spread of 75 or less), which must include all components of assembly other than the adhesive. Materials shall be firmly bonded flat to the enclosure and shall not be padded. Fabric materials with spray-type fireproofing shall not be installed in elevators.

Equivalent ratings in watts per centimeter squared as derived in the radiant panel test are also acceptable (Appendix IV-A, Seattle Fire Code).

.45 watts/cm^2 or higher is equivalent to Class I or better.
.22 watts/cm^2 or higher is equivalent to Class II or better.

In the radiant test, the higher the number the better the resistivity to flame. In the Class I and II system, the lower the number, the better the resistivity to flame.

Smoke density of materials shall be less than 450 when tested in accordance with UBC Standard No. 42-1; and

d. Certification that the materials and assembly meet these requirements shall be submitted to the building official.

(l) Grounding and Overcurrent Protections. Control and operating circuit requirements shall comply with ANSI A17.1, Rules 209.3c, 210.9 and 306.9. Overcurrent protection shall be maintained in accordance with Article 620-61, Seattle Electrical Code.

(m) Roped Hydraulic Elevators. Roped hydraulic elevators may continue in service but once taken out of service may not be reactivated. Single flat belt drive systems are prohibited.

(n) Door By-Pass Systems. Door by-pass systems where used shall conform to the requirements of ANSI A17.1, Rule 210.1E.

(o) Access Ladders. Access ladders shall be installed in elevator pits deeper than 4 feet. Pit light control switches shall be located within 18 inches of the access door inside the hoistway and approximately 48 inches above the threshold.

(p) Hand Line Controls. Hand line controls are prohibited.

(q) Guards. Gears, sprockets, sheaves, cables, tapes, belts and chains shall be fitted with suitable guards to prevent accidental contact as is practical. Openings in machine room floors above the hoistway shall be guarded to prevent common tools from falling into the hoistway below. Ventilation grids where exposed to the hoistway below shall be firmly bolted or secured to prevent accidental removal and shall be fitted with 1/2-inch wire mesh under the grid.

(r) Floor Numbers. Elevator hoistways shall have floor numbers, not less than 2 inches in height, placed on the walls and/or doors of hoistways at intervals such that a person in a stalled elevator upon opening the car door could determine the floor position.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(s) Car Top Work Light. A permanently wired work light and outlet shall be installed on top of freight and passenger elevators to provide adequate illumination for inspection and work in the hoistway.

(t) Threshold Clearance. 1. The maximum dimension from the hoistway door or gate face to the hoistway edge of the threshold shall not exceed 2¼ inches.

2. The maximum clearance from the car door or gate face to the edge of the car threshold shall not exceed 2¼ inches.

(u) Labeling. All equipment (disconnect switches, machines and controllers) operating on a voltage in excess of 250 volts shall be labeled for the voltage used in letters 3/4 inches high.

(v) Capacity and Loading. For existing passenger and freight elevators, the requirements of ANSI A17.1, Rule 207 shall be regarded as a minimum. Minimum load capacity of existing freight elevators may be reduced to 30 pounds per square foot with the approval of the building official.

(w) Interior Alterations. Alterations or modifications of elevator car interiors shall comply with ANSI A17.1, Rule 1200.2b (Increases in dead weight of car), Seattle Building Code requirements concerning flame spread ratings for wall coverings (Chapter 42), and lighting requirements of ANSI A17.1. [See Section 5111(k).]

(x) Platform Guards (Aprons). The entrance sides of passenger and freight elevators equipped with leveling devices, truck zone devices or other controls to permit stopping at a height above the normal floor level shall be protected with suitable aprons. Each apron shall have a straight vertical face, be the full width of the opening, flush with the outer edge of the platform and have a width not less than the distance between the normal landing level and the highest landing level at any floor plus 3 inches. The construction of the apron shall meet or exceed the requirements of ANSI A17.1, Rule 203.9.

(y) Flexible Hydraulic Connections. When flexible hydraulic connections are replaced the requirements of ANSI A17.1, Rule 303.1d shall be complied with in all respects. Where flexible connections pass through walls the replacement shall be made with steel piping.

(z) Machine Room Enclosures. Machine room enclosures shall comply with ANSI Rules 101 and 300; and the Seattle Electrical Code, Article 620. There shall be no storage of miscellaneous items other than those permitted by ANSI A17.1 - Rule 1203.2b. There shall be no infringement on required elevator clearances.

(aa) Access for Maintenance. Overhead sheave spaces requiring inspection and maintenance shall be provided with suitable access and decking to provide a safe space for personnel. Where decking does not cover the complete hoistway, guard rails shall be provided. Support shall be similar to that required for the top of an elevator car and may be made of either wood or metal compatible with the existing hoistway construction. Servicing from the top of the car is permitted if no ladder is required.

(bb) Illumination. Illumination in the elevator car shall be maintained unless it is turned off manually by the switch in the car. A toggle-type test switch shall be provided on the top of the car to cut lighting power manually and test the emergency lighting.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(cc) Car Top Station. A control station shall be installed on top of automatic freight and passenger elevators with a vertical rise over 15 feet. For elevators having a speed of less than 150 feet per minute and where control is automatic or by constant pressure from outside the hoistway, this requirement shall be effective 3 years after the effective date of this ordinance. The control station may be of the plug-in module type where the module is kept available in the machine room. (Ref. ANSI A17.1, Rule 210.1d).

(dd) Car Number Designation. In any building with more than one elevator a designating number (not less than two inches in height) shall be located at the door of the main entrance lobby, inside the car, on the machine and on the disconnect switch.

(ee) Service Outlets. Service outlets in or on elevator cars, hoistways and machinery spaces shall be of the grounded type.

(ff) Anchorage for Seismic Activity. Any elevator equipment, hydraulic or cable type, that is displaced by result of seismic activity shall be anchored to conform with current standards, when repaired or reanchored to the building.

RETROACTIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING MATERIAL LIFTS

Sec. 5112. (a) General. Existing material lifts shall be made to comply with the following requirements. (Note: New material lifts shall comply with all the requirements contained in WAC 296-93).

(b) Hoistway Enclosure Gates and Doors. The openings at each material lift landing must have gates or doors that guard the full width of the opening. A hoistway door shall be vertically sliding, biparting, counter-balanced, or horizontally swinging or sliding. Gates and doors must meet the following requirements:

1. A balanced-type, vertically sliding hoistway gate shall extend from not more than two inches from the landing threshold to not less than sixty-six inches above the landing threshold.

2. A gate shall be solid or openwork of a design that will reject a ball two inches in diameter. A gate shall be located so that the distance from the hoistway face of the gate to the hoistway edge of the landing sill is not more than two and one-half inches. A gate shall be designed and guided so that it will withstand a lateral pressure of one hundred pounds applied at approximately its center without breaking or being permanently deformed and without displacing the gate from its guides or tracks.

3. Hoistway gates or doors shall have a combination mechanical lock and electric contact, which shall prevent operation of the material lift by the normal operating devices unless the door or gate is closed.

(c) Controls. 1. The control station shall be remotely mounted so that it is inaccessible from the material lift car.

2. Controls shall be clearly marked or labeled to indicate the function of control.

3. All control stations shall have a stop switch. When opened, the stop switch shall remove the electrical power from the driving machine and brake. The stop switch shall:

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

A. Be manually operated;
B. Have red operating handles or buttons;
C. Be conspicuously and permanently marked "STOP";
D. Indicate the stop and run position; and
E. Be arranged to be locked in the open position.

(d) Capacity Posting and No-Riders Sign. 1. Each material lift shall have a capacity sign permanently and securely fastened in place in the material lift car and on the landings. The sign shall indicate the rated load of the material lift in pounds. The sign shall be metal with black letters two inches high on yellow background.

2. A sign stating "NO PERSONS PERMITTED TO RIDE THIS DEVICE" shall be conspicuously and securely posted on the landing side of all hoistway gates and doors and in the enclosure of each material lift car. The sign shall be metal with black letters two inches high on red background.

EMERGENCY SERVICE FOR ELEVATORS IN EXISTING BUILDINGS - PHASE I RECALL AND PHASE II IN CAR-OPERATION - GENERAL

Sec. 5113. (a) General. All elevators in existing buildings subject to the specific requirements of Sections 5114 and 5115 shall also comply with the requirements of this section. Elevators with less than 25 feet of travel may be exempted from the requirements of Sections 5114 and 5115 with written approval of the building official and the fire chief.

(b) Compliance Dates. 1. All existing elevators subject to Section 5114 shall be in compliance within the periods specified in Article 93 of the Seattle Fire Code.

2. All existing elevators subject to Phase II in car operation as specified in Section 5115 shall be in compliance as of January 1984 unless an extension has been granted by the building official. For the purposes of this section, existing elevators are defined as all those in existence as of January 21, 1979.

(c) Nurses' Preemption. Nurses' preemption (hospital service) may be allowed to commandeer up to one half of the cars in a particular bank of elevators. At least one half of the cars shall respond to Phase I and all cars not preempted shall respond.

(d) Phase I and II Operation Instructions. Operation instructions shall be available in accordance with ANSI Rule 211.7 as amended below:

Instructions for operation of elevators under Phase I shall be incorporated with or adjacent to the Phase I switch at the designated level. Instructions for operation of elevators under Phase II shall be incorporated with or adjacent to the switch, in or adjacent to the operating panel in each car.

Instructions shall be in letters not less than 1/8-inch in height and shall be permanently installed and protected against removal or defacement.

Phase I operating instructions shall be adjacent to the Phase I switch in the fire control center, and other approved locations.

EMERGENCY SERVICE FOR ELEVATORS IN EXISTING BUILDINGS - PHASE I RECALL - ARTICLE 93 RETROFIT REQUIREMENTS

Sec. 5114. (a) General. All elevators requiring Phase I recall under Article 93 of the Seattle Fire Code shall comply with this section and the general requirements of Section 5113 or may comply the standards for new installations as provided in Section 5118.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(b) Phase I Recall Keyed Switch. A three-position (on, off and by-pass) key cylinder switch shall be provided at the designated level for each elevator or group of elevators. Key operated toggle switches may only be approved for use by the Building Official. Plans and a sample switch shall be submitted for approval. (Group is h reby defined as all elevators serving the same portions of a building: highrise, midrise, lowrise, etc.) See Section 5118 for duplicate switches when a 24-hour staffed fire control center is provided.

(c) Keyed Cylinder-Type Switches. Keyed cylinder-type switches shall comply with the following:

1. Keys shall be removable only in the emergency (on) and normal (off) positions. Keys shall not be removable in the by-pass position.

2. One key shall be provided for each Phase I switch or key cylinder.

3. All emergency operation cylinders (Phases I and II) shall be keyed alike but such key shall not be a part of a building master key system.

(d) Key Location. 1. When a 24-hour staffed fire control center is provided, the keys shall be identified by a ring or paddle and hung in a location designated by the Fire Department in the fire control center.

2. Where there is no 24-hour staffed fire control center, a key box meeting the standards of Section 5111(c) shall be provided at the designated recall floor above the Phase I recall switch. The key box is to be mounted approximately six feet above the floor. Other locations may be approved upon request.

(e) Key Switch Functions. 1. The three positions of the switch shall be marked normal (off position), emergency (on position) and by-pass (by-pass position).

2. When the switch is in the "off" position, normal elevator service shall be provided and smoke detectors, where required, shall be functional.

3. When the switch is in the "by-pass" position, normal elevator service shall be restored independent of any required smoke detectors.

4. When the switch is in the "on" position, the elevators are in Phase I elevator recall mode.

(f) Phase I Automatic Recall Operation. When the Phase I recall switch is in the emergency (on) position:

1. All cars controlled by this switch which are on automatic service shall return nonstop to the designated level and power-operated doors shall open and remain open.

2. A car traveling away from the designated level shall reverse at or before the next available floor without opening its doors.

3. A car stopped at a landing shall have the in-car emergency stop switch rendered inoperative as soon as the doors are closed and the car starts toward the designated level. A moving car, traveling to or away from the designated level, shall have the in-car emergency stop switch rendered inoperative immediately.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

4. A car standing at a floor other than the designated level, with doors open and in-car emergency stop switch in the run position, shall conform to the following:

   A. Elevators having automatic power-operated horizontally sliding doors shall close the doors without delay and proceed to the designated level;

   B. Elevators having power-operated vertically sliding doors provided with automatic or momentary pressure closing operation in accordance with ANSI A17.1 Rule 112.3d shall have the closing sequence initiated without delay in accordance with ANSI A17.1, Rule 112.3d (1), (2), (3), and (5) and the car shall proceed to the designated level;

   C. Elevators having power-operated doors provided with continuous pressure closing operation per ANSI A17.1, Rule 112.3b or elevators having manual doors shall conform to the requirements of Section 5114(g). Sequence operation, if provided, shall remain effective.

5. Door reopening devices for power-operated doors which are sensitive to smoke or flame shall be rendered inoperative. Mechanically actuated door reopening devices not sensitive to smoke or flame shall remain operative. Car door open buttons shall remain operative. Door closing shall conform to the requirements of ANSI A17.1, Rule 112.5. Door hold open switches shall be rendered inoperative.

6. All car and corridor call buttons and all corridor door opening and closing buttons shall be rendered inoperative. All call register lights and directional lanterns shall be extinguished and remain inoperative. Position indicators, when provided, shall remain in service. All prior registered calls shall be cancelled.

7. The activation of a smoke detector installed in accordance with Article 93 of the Seattle Fire Code in any elevator lobby or associated elevator machine room, other than the designated level, shall cause all cars in all groups that serve that lobby to return nonstop to the designated level. The fire chief may approve the connection of other detection devices to activate recall. The operation shall conform to the requirements of Phase I emergency recall operation. Whenever new elevator controllers are installed, they shall meet all provisions of the then current building and elevator codes. Newly installed controllers shall have the capability of selecting alternate recall floors.

(g) Attendant-Operated Recall Operation. Attendant-operated elevators shall be provided with visual and audible signals which alert the operator to return to the lobby when the car has been recalled under Phase I control.

(h) Dual Recall Operation. Elevators arranged for dual operation shall conform to all requirements for automatic operation and attendant operation as applicable.

(i) Inspection/Maintenance Recall Operation. During inspection operation the audible and visual signals required in Section 5114(g) will be actuated when the car has been recalled under Phase I control. The car shall remain under the control of the operator and/or car top station until the car is returned to service.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

EMERGENCY SERVICE FOR ELEVATORS IN EXISTING BUILDINGS - PHASE II HIGHRISE IN-CAR OPERATION

Sec. 5115. (a) General. Existing elevators in buildings having floors used for human occupancy located more than 75 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, or buildings over 35 feet above grade, having human occupancy, which lack fire department vehicle access to at least one side shall have Phase II in car operation and shall comply with this section and the general requirements of Section 5113 or may comply with standards for new installations as provided in Section 5119. Elevators with less than 25 feet of travel may be exempted from these requirements with the written approval of the building official and the fire chief.

NOTE: Cars complying with the provisions of ANSI A17.1, Rule 211.3(c) shall be deemed as meeting the requirements on this section.

(b) Phase II In-Car Operation Key Switch. 1. A two-position (off and on) key cylinder switch shall be provided in each elevator car.

2. The switch shall become effective only when the designated level Phase I switch is in the on position or a smoke detector has been activated and the car has returned to the designated level. The on position shall place the elevator in Phase II in-car operation.

3. The elevator shall be removed from Phase II operation only by moving the switch to the off position with the car at the designated level.

4. The switch shall be operable by the Phase I key and such key shall not be part of a building's master key system.

5. The key shall be removable only in the off position.

6. One key shall be provided for each Phase II switch or key cylinder.

(c) Key Location. See Section 5114(d) for the location of the keys.

(d) Designated Operator. The operation of elevators on Phase II emergency in-car operation shall be by trained emergency service personnel only.

(e) Car Operation Only. An elevator shall be operable only by a person in the car.

(f) Corridor Call Buttons and Directional Lanterns. All corridor call buttons and directional lanterns shall remain inoperative.

(g) Car and Hoistway Door Operation. The operation of car and hoistway doors shall comply with the following:

1. The opening of power-operated doors shall be controlled only by constant pressure open buttons or switches.

2. If the constant pressure open button or switch is released prior to the doors reaching the fully open position, the doors shall automatically reclose. Once doors are fully open, they shall remain open until signaled to close.

3. The closing of power-operated doors shall be by constant pressure of either the call button or door close button. If a door close button is supplied, it shall be operable.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

4. If the constant pressure close button or car call button is released prior to the doors reaching the fully closed position, the doors shall automatically reopen. Once doors are fully closed, they shall remain closed until signaled to open.

EXCEPTION: Momentary pressure control of doors using the sill trip-type operator may be permitted as existing; however, the doors must not open automatically upon arrival at a floor.

(h) Door Reopening Devices. Smoke-sensitive door reopening devices and door open switches shall be rendered inoperative. Non-smoke sensitive door reopening devices required to be operative under all other conditions may be rendered inoperative under Phase II in car operation only if the doors are closed by constant pressure.

(i) Car Call Cancellation. All registered calls shall cancel at the first stop.

(j) Direction of Travel. Direction of travel and start shall be by the car call buttons. With doors in the closed position, actuation of the car call button shall select the floor, and start the car to the selected floor. If no door close button is available, constant pressure of the car call button shall select the floor, close the door, and start the car to the selected floor.

EXCEPTION: On proximity-type car call buttons or any other type subject to false firing (calls being placed by line spikes, intermittent loss of power, etc.), the doors must be closed by a door close button. Floors may be selected either before or after closing of the doors. The car will start only on the call button or door close button depending on which is the last device to be actuated.

(k) Motor Generator Time Out. The motor generator shall not time out automatically.

(l) Car Position Indicators. The car position indicators, when provided, shall be operative.

(m) Phase II Priority. Phase II operation shall override any floor calls keyed out for security reasons.

(n) False Starts. The elevator shall not start with no calls registered.

(o) Terminal Runs. The elevator shall not make unprogrammed terminal runs.

(p) Loss of Power. Elevators on fire emergency Phase II car operation shall remain in their respective locations and in Phase II mode upon loss of power. They shall not move unless the elevator is under the control of the operator and power has been restored.

NEW INSTALLATIONS AND MAJOR ALTERATIONS - CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

Sec. 5116 (a) General. All new elevators, escalators, moving walks and dumbwaiters and their installation shall conform to the requirements of ANSI 17.1 as amended in this section and to the specific requirements of Sections 5117, 5118 and 5119. A major alteration as defined in Part XII of ANSI A-17.1 shall comply with the requirements of Part XII. Where Part XII refers to a requirement which has been amended by this Chapter, the requirements of this chapter shall take precedence. For elevator shaft requirements, see Table No 17-A. All new material lifts and major alterations to existing material lifts shall conform to the requirements contained in Chapter 296-93 of the Washington Administrative Code.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(b) Material for Passenger Car Enclosure and Enclosure Linings. Material for passenger car enclosures and linings shall comply with the following:

1. ANSI A17.1, Section 204.

2. Seattle Building Code requirements concerning flame spread ratings for wall coverings and use of plastics (See Chapters 17, 42 and 43).

3. Carpeting without padding may be used for interior finishes provided it shall have a Class I rating, flame spread of 25 or less which must include all the components of assembly other than the adhesive. The adhesive shall be a slow-burning type.

4. Slow burning combustible material other than carpe may be used for interior finishes provided they have a Class II ra.ing or bet' r, (flame spread of 75 or less) which must include all compon.. f assembly other than the adhesive. Materials must be f ..ded flat to the enclosure and shall not be padded. Fabric mater.. with spray-type fireproofing shall not be installed in elevators.

   Equivalent ratings in watts per centimeter squared as derived in the radiant panel test are also acceptable (Appendix IV-A, Seattle Fire Code).

   .45 watts/cm^2 or higher is equivalent to Class I or better.
   .22 watts/cm^2 or higher is equivalent to Class II or better.

   In the radiant test, the higher the number the better the resistivity to flame. In the Class I and II system, the lower the number, the better the resistivity to flame.

   Smoke density of materials shall be less than 450 when tested in accordance with UBC Standard No. 42-1.

5. Certification that the materials meet these requirements shall be submitted to the building official.

(c) Working Clearances. Working clearances shall conform to the following. The minimum clear space working clearances shall be 18 inches on two sides and between units of controllers, selectors and/or walls or other building obstructions. The minimum clear space in front of controllers shall be 48 inches. The minimum clear space at the rear of controllers with back-wiring, terminals or other elements requiring access shall be 36 inches. Such clearance shall be free of pipes, vents, storage, ducts or any other obstruction. The 18 inches side clearance may be combined to permit 36 inches clear on one side only.

(d) Seismic Considerations. Elevator systems shall be designed in accordance with the following:

The anchorage of the elevator drive and suspension systems shall be designed in accordance with Section 2312(g) of this building code for a lateral force based upon a Cp value of 0.5 unless data substantiating a lesser value is furnished. Stress values may be increased 1/3 in accordance with Section 2303(d) of this building code. Calculation of loads shall be applied to produce maximum stress. Elevator drive and suspension systems requiring seismic anchorage shall include:

1. Cabled Elevators

   A. Machine room equipment.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

B. Counterweight system.

(i) Weights and rails
(ii) Defiecton and compounding sheaves
(iii) Car sling and rails.

2. Hydraulic Elevators

A. Machine room equipment.

B. Hydraulic lines of hydraulic elevators shall not cross building seismic joints.

C. Hydraulic elevators shall have a safety valve in accordance with ANSI A17.1-1981 paragraph F303.5.

(e) **Requirements to Accommodate the Handicapped.** All new elevators shall comply with Washington Administrative Code Chapte 51-10.

(f) **Hoistway Smoke Control.** Requirements of ANSI A17.1, Rule 100.4 are superceded by the following:

1. Hoistways of elevators shall be provided with means to prevent the accumulation of smoke and hot gases in case of fire.

2. When an elevator hoistway is pressurized and emergency power is provided for the pressurization equipment under the provisions of Section 1807, hoistway venting will not be required.

3. When pressurization is installed in elevator shafts, the pressurization of the shaft shall be measured with all elevator systems in recall mode, Phase I, and all cars at the designated recall level with the doors in the open position.

4. Pressurization and ventilation equipment, ducts, etc., cannot be located in elevator machine rooms, hoistways or any elevator machinery space.

5. Hoistways shall not be pressurized through elevator machine rooms. The machine room floor between the hoistway and overhead machine room shall contain as few penetrations as possible. All penetrations for cable drops, etc., shall be held to a minimum size.

6. Ventilation louver operating motors shall not infringe on any elevator machinery or controller working clearances.

7. Hoistways shall be vented in accordance with the following:

A. Hoistways of elevators with more than 25 feet of travel from lowest floor level to highest floor level shall be provided with means for venting smoke and hot gases to the outer air in case of fire.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Presurized hoistways with less than 75 feet of travel may be unvented.

2. Pressurized hoistways with emergency power may be unvented.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

B. Vents, if used, shall be located in the side of the hoistway enclosure directly below the machinery floor or ceiling at the top of the hoistway, and shall open directly to the outer air or through noncombustible ducts to the outer air. Ducts must have the same rating as is required for the hoistway they are venting.

C. The area of the vents shall be not less than three and one half percent of the area of the hoistway nor less than three square feet for each elevator car, whichever is greater. The required area of the vent is to be free area, unobstructed by louvers, etc.

8. Hoistway vents may be of the closed type which open automatically in the event of smoke or heat. Openings shall be fail safe and not subject to malfunction or loss of power.

(g) Elevator Operation on Emergency Power. All elevators operating on emergency or standby power, when supplied, shall comply with the following:

1. Each elevator shall be transferable to the emergency supply when the emergency supply is designed with the capacity to accommodate the elevators.

2. Emergency power supply systems capable of handling all elevators on the premises need no sequencing or switching other than the possibility of staggering the restarting of the generators.

3. Emergency power supply systems whose capacity can only handle one elevator of a duplex or one elevator in each group (group is used in the sense of all elevators serving the same landings of a building [Lowrise, Midrise, Highrise, etc.]) of elevators shall comply with the following:

A. All elevators on automatic operation shall be automatically assigned emergency power in sequence and returned to the Phase I recall or lobby floor, where it shall open its doors and then time out of service.

B. The last car down will generally be the selected car of a duplex or a group to remain in service. The service shall continue to be automatic.

C. The assignment of emergency power will skip or rotate past cars which may be out of service (emergency stop switch pulled, malfunction, car top operation, etc.). If assignment is made to a manual or attendant-operated car and the car is unattended, the system shall rotate past the car as though it is out of service.

4. The car and elevator machine room lights shall be activated on the emergency system.

5. A manual emergency power assignment switch or switches shall be in an elevator status panel located in the fire department central control station. Each elevator shall be capable of being assigned emergency power from this location. The manual switching shall be effective at all times other than when the cars are automatically sequencing to the lobby or when the selected car is traveling. The switch shall not remove power in midflight or with doors closed.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

6. Elevators on Fire Emergency Phase II car operation shall remain in their respective locations upon loss of power. They shall remain in Phase II mode and shall not move unless the elevator is under the control of the operator and normal power has been restored or emergency power has been assigned to the car by either automatic or manual means.

7. Loss of power and initiation of emergency power immediately after Phase I recall operation has occurred shall not cause any cars to be stranded in the building. Upon the application of emergency power to the equipment, the cars shall follow the normal sequencing to the lobby, open their doors and time out of service. When all cars have been bypassed (out of service) or returned to the lobby, the assigned car shall then become available for firefighter's use on Phase II in car operation.

8. Each elevator operating on emergency power shall be tested in accordance with applicable ANSI A17.1-1984, Rules 207.8 and 210.10, and ANSI A17.2-1979, Division 118. Note: Rule 207.8 and Division 118 require the tests to be performed with 125 percent of rated load.

9. If the elevator cars are recalled to the alternate floor by Fire Emergency Phase I Recall and a loss of power occurs, the cars shall be sequenced to the alternate floor upon assignment of standby or emergency power. The cars shall not go to the primary designated recall floor under these conditions.

10. The elevator position indicator system when provided shall not become disoriented due to the loss of power or any other reason, however, upon the resumption of power, the car may move to reestablish absolute car position.

11. Communications to the car shall remain in service.

(h) **Multiple Hoistways.** The number of elevators permissible in a hoistway shall be in accordance with this subsection. The requirements of ANSI A17.1, Rule 100.1d are superceded by the following:

1. No more than four elevators may be in a single hoistway.

2. No more than three elevators serving all or the same portion of a building may be in a single hoistway.

EXCEPTION: Four elevators serving all or the same portions of a building may be in a common hoistway under the following conditions:

A. The hoistway is pressurized; and

B. Standby generator power is available to serve both the elevators and pressurization equipment.

In buildings whose highest occupied floor exceeds 160 feet of height, the hoistways and machine rooms shall be arranged such that elevator access can be achieved to within 2 floors of any other floor in the event of the loss of any one elevator machine room and/or associated hoistway.

EXCEPTION: High-rise residential buildings with less than 4 elevators, and halon protection of the elevator machine room. The top of hoistway automatic sprinkler may be omitted when this exception is used.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(i) Prohibited Wiring, Pipes and Ducts. In accordance with ANSI A-17.1, Rule 102, non-elevator electric wiring, pipes and ducts shall be prohibited in elevator machine rooms and hoistways. The use of false ceilings and furring does not remove such items from the elevator spaces and shall not be acceptable. See also Section 1713 of this building code.

(j) Key Retainer Box. A key retainer box locked and keyed to the standard City access key for elevator access and operation keys shall be provided. The retainer box shall meet the following standards:

1. Dimensions - eight inches high, six inches wide, one inch deep.
2. Material - sixteen gauge steel welded.
3. Color - red (unless located in the main lobby above the hall call button, six feet above the floor).
4. Labeling - "FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT USE."
5. Lock - Ace one-inch cylinder cam lock key #39504.

The key box is to be installed at the designated recall floor above the Phase I recall switch or in the main lobby above the hall call button when no recall feature exists. The key box is to be mounted approximately six feet above the floor. Other locations may be approved by the building official upon request.

(k) Elevator Access Keys. Keys for access to and for the operation of elevator equipment shall be tagged and retained in the key box. They shall be designated "ELEVATOR" and may consist of any or all of the following:

1. Machine room door;
2. Secondary level door;
3. Pit door;
4. Roof door;
5. Independent, hospital emergency and/or attendant operation;
6. Fire emergency service (Phase I and II) (one key for each switch);
7. Hoistway access;
8. Mechanical hoistway access devices (broken arm, lunar, etc.);
9. Miscellaneous switch keys.

(l) Access to Terminal Landings. Access to terminal landings of elevator hoistways shall be provided in accordance with ANSI A17.1, Rule 111.9(e) (by the use of lunar or broken arm key).

NEW INSTALLATIONS AND MAJOR ALTERATIONS - GENERAL EMERGENCY OPERATION REQUIREMENTS

Sec. 5117 (a) General. All elevators having a travel of 25 feet or more, above or below the designated level shall conform to the requirements of this section and the specific requirements of Sections 5118 and 5119.

(b) Multi-Deck Elevators. Multi-deck elevators shall conform to applicable recall requirements and to additional requirements as follows:

1. The Phase I switch shall be located at the designated level served by the upper deck;

2. The switch in the car required for emergency service operation shall be located in the top deck. The elevators shall be provided with a means for placing the lower deck out of service, which means shall be located in that deck or adjacent to the entrance at the lower lobby floor.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(c) Central Control Stations. The following criteria shall be met where buildings provide a central control station in accordance with Section 1807 of this building code:

1. A duplicate Phase I recall switch for each elevator or group per Section 5118(b) shall be installed when the 24-hour staffed control center is not within easy line of sight of the lobby Phase I recall switches;

2. A car position indicator which shall be [illegible] positive type that will not lose the car position nor nee[illegible]ting on loss of power; however, upon the resumption of power, [illegible] may move to reestablish absolute car position.

3. A telephone connection switch to elevator phones or a firefigher's phone jack connected to the fire control center;

4. A manual emergency power assignment switch;

5. A Phase I indicator;

6. A Phase II indicator.

(d) Nurses' Preemption. Nurses' preemption (hospital service) may be allowed to commandeer up to one half of the cars in a particular bank of elevators. At least one half of the cars shall respond to Phase I and all cars not preempted [illegible]ll respond.

(e) Phase I and II Operation Instructions. Operation instructions shall be available in accordance with ANSI Rule 211.7 as amended below:

Instructions for operation of elevators under Phase I shall be incorporated with or adjacent to the Phase I switch at the designated level. Instructions for operation of elevators under Phase II shall be incorporated with or adjacent to the switch, in or adjacent to the operating panel in each car.

Instructions shall be in letters not less than 1/8-inch in height and shall be permanently installed and protected against removal or defacement.

Phase I operating instructions sha[illegible]adjacent to the Phase I switch in the fire control center, and other ap[illegible]d locations.

NEW INSTALLATIONS AND MAJOR ALTERATIONS - PHASE I RECALL OPERATION REQUIREMENTS (ANSI A-17.1, Rule 211-3 a and b)

Sec. 5118. Elevators requiring Phase I recall emergency operation shall comply with Rule 211.3 Firefighters' Service - Automatic Elevators as amended below.

Rule 211.3 Firefighters' Service - Automatic Elevators

All automatic (non-designated attendant) operation elevators having a travel of 25 ft. or more above or below the designated level shall conform to the requirements of this Rule.

Exception: Connection of smoke, heat, or other detection devices which activate recall functions may only be installed with the approval of the fire chief.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

211.3a Phase I Emergency Recall Operation. A three-position ("on", "off", and "by-pass") key-operated switch shall be provided only at the designated level for each single elevator or for each group of elevators. The key shall be removable only in the "on" and "off" positions.

When the switch is in the "off" position, normal elevator service shall be provided and the smoke detectors required by Rule 211.3b shall be functional.

When the switch is in the "by-pass" position, normal elevator service shall be restored independent of the smoke detector required by Rule 211.3b.

When the switch is in the "on" position:

(1) All cars controlled by this switch are on automatic service shall return nonstop to the designated level and power-operated doors shall open and remain open.

(2) A car traveling away from the designated level shall reverse at or before the next available floor without opening its doors.

(3) A car stopped at a landing shall have the in-car emergency stop switch rendered inoperative as soon as the door is closed, and the car starts toward the designated level. A moving car, traveling to or away from the designated level, shall have the in-car emergency stop switch rendered inoperative immediately.

(4) A car standing at a floor other than the designated level, with the doors open and the in-car emergency stop switch in the run position, shall conform to the following:

(a) Elevators having automatic power-operated horizontally sliding doors shall close the doors without delay and proceed to the designated level.

(b) Elevators having power-operated vertically sliding doors provided with automatic or momentary pressure closing operation per Rule 112.3d shall have the closing sequence initiated without delay in accordance with Rule 112.3d(1), (2), (3), and (5), and the car shall proceed to the designated level.

~~(c) Elevators having power-operated doors provided with continuous pressure closing operation per Rule 112.3b or elevators having manual doors, shall, when the doors are closed, conform to the requirements of Rule 211.3a. Sequence operation, if provided, shall remain effective.~~

5. Door reopening devices for power-operated doors which are sensitive to smoke or flame shall be rendered inoperative. Mechanically actuated door reopening devices not sensitive to smoke or flame shall remain operative. Car door open buttons shall remain operative. Door closing for power-operated doors shall conform to the requirements of Rule 112.5.

6. All car and corridor call buttons and all corridor door opening buttons shall be rendered inoperative. All call registered lights and directional lanterns shall be extinguished and remain inoperative. Position indicators, where provided, shall remain in service.

7. All cars shall be provided with a visual and audible signal system which shall be activated to alert the passengers that the car is returning nonstop to the designated level. The signal shall remain activated until the car has returned to the designated level.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

211.3b Smoke Detectors. Smoke detectors shall be installed in each elevator lobby at each floor and associated machine room in accordance with NPFP No. 72E, Chapter 4. The activation of a smoke detector in any elevator lobby or associated elevator machine room, other than the designated level, shall cause all cars in all groups that serve that lobby to return nonstop to the designated level. The operation shall conform to the requirements of Rule 211.3a.

~~No device other than the Phase I switch (Rule 211.3a) or the detectors in the elevator lobby or associated machine room, shall initiate Phase I operation.~~

If the smoke detector at the designated level is activated, the cars shall return to an alternate level approved by the ~~enforcing authority,~~ building official unless the Phase I switch (Rule 211.3a) is in the "on" position.

Smoke detector activation shall only be reset manually.

EXCEPTION: (Rule 211.3b) Elevator lobbies at unenclosed landings.

NEW INSTALLATIONS AND MAJOR ALTERATIONS - PHASE II IN-CAR OPERATION REQUIREMENTS (ANSI 17-1, RULE 211.3 c and d)

Sec. 5119. Elevators requiring Phase II in-car operation shall comply with ANSI Rule 211.3c and d Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation, as amended below.

211.3c Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation.

A three-position ("off", "hold", and "on", in that order) key-operated switch shall be provided in or adjacent to an operating panel in each car. It shall become effective only when the designated level Phase I switch (Rule 211.3a) is in the "on" position or a smoke detector (Rule 211.3b) has been activated, and the car has returned to the designated or alternate level by Phase I operation.

The key shall be removable in each position. The "off", "hold", and "on" positions shall not change the operation until the car is at a floor with the doors fully opened.

(1) When in the "on" position, it shall place the elevator on Phase II emergency in-car operation, for use by trained emergency service personnel only, and the elevator shall operate as follows:

(a) The elevator shall be operable only by a person in the car.

(b) All corridor call buttons and directional lanterns shall remain inoperative.

(c) The opening of power-operated doors shall be controlled only by continuous pressure "open" buttons. If the button is released prior to the doors reaching the fully open position, the doors shall automatically reclose.

(d) Open power-operated doors shall be closed by continuous pressure on a "door close" button.

(e) Door reopening devices rendered inoperative per Rule 211.3a(5) shall remain inoperative. Corridor door closing buttons, if provided, shall remain operative.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(f) Means shall be provided to cancel registered car calls.

(g) Floor selection buttons shall be provided in the car to permit travel to all floors served by the car. Means which prevent the operation of these buttons shall be rendered inoperative.

(2) When the switch is in the "hold" position, the car shall remain at the floor with its doors open, and door close buttons shall be inoperative.

(3) When the switch is in the "off" position, the elevator is not at the designated or alternate level, and Phase I operation is in effect:

(a) The car shall operate in accordance with Rule 211.3a(4) and (5).

(b) The car shall return nonstop to the designated or alternate level and power-operated doors shall open.

(4) Elevators shall be removed from Phase II operation only be moving the emergency key-operated switch in the car to the "off" position with the car at the designated or alternate level.

211.3d Switch Keys. The switches required by Rules 211.3a and 211.3c shall be operable by the same key but which is not part of a building master key system. There shall be a key for the designated level switch and for each elevator in the group. These keys shall be kept ~~on the premises in a location readily accessible to authorized personnel, but not where they are available to the public.~~ in the key retainer box as required by Section 5111 or Section 5116.

FIRE-RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION (ANSI A17.1, RULE 100.1a)

Sec. 5120. All elevator hoistways and machine rooms shall comply with ANSI A-17.1, Rule 100.1a Fire-Resistive Construction as amended below:

Rule 100.1a Fire-Resistive Construction.

(1) Hoistways shall be enclosed throughout their height with fire-resistive enclosures as required by this building code.

(2) Partitions between fire-resistive hoistways and machine rooms having fire-resistive enclosures and which are located at a side of or beneath the hoistway may be of unperforated noncombustible material at least equal to 0.0598 in. thick sheet steel in strength and stiffness with openings therein essential for ropes, drums, sheaves, and other elevator equipment.

The fire-resistive rating of the hoistway shall include space behind all penetrations for fixture boxes, etc. Fixture boxes or other devices requiring servicing from the hoistway side shall have an access cover rating equivalent to that of the hoistway. All other fixture boxes or devices shall be grouted over to a thickness which maintains the rating of the hoistway.

(3) All hoistway openings shall be provided with fire-resistive protective assemblies. The fire-resistance rating shall be not less than 1-1/2 hour when installed in 2 hour fire-resistance-rated construction. Protective assemblies installed in fire-resistance-rated construction of less than 2 hours shall have ratings as required by this building code.

CONSTRUCTION OF FLOORS (ANSI A17.1, RULE 100.3d)

Sec. 5121. All elevator hoistways and machine rooms shall comply with ANSI A-17.1, Rule 100.3d Construction of Floors as amended below.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Rule 100.3d Construction of Floors.

Floors may be of concrete, or may be of metal construction ~~with or~~ without perforations. Metal floors shall conform to the following:

~~(1) If of bar-type grating, the openings between bars shall reject a ball 3/4 in. (19 mm) in diameter.~~

~~(2) If of perforated sheet metal or of fabricated openwork construction, the openings shall reject a ball 1 in. (25 mm) in diameter.~~

(1) Floors shall be limited to concrete when the hoistway serves a highrise building as defined in Section 1807 of this building code.

(2) Floors may be of concrete or unperforated metal in structures other than highrise buildings.

INSTALLATION OF PIPES OR DUCTS CONVEYING GASES, VAPORS OR LIQUIDS IN HOISTWAYS, MACHINE ROOMS OR MACHINERY SPACES (ANSI A17.1, RULE 102.2)

Sec. 5122. All elevator hoistways and machine rooms shall comply with ANSI 17.1, Rule 102.2 Installation of Pipes or Ducts Conveying Gases, Vapors or Liquids in Hoistways, Machine Rooms or Machinery Spaces as amended below:

Rule 102.2 Installation of Pipes or Ducts Conveying Gases, Vapors or Liquids in Hoistways, Machine Rooms and Machinery Spaces

(a) Steam and hot water pipes are permitted to be installed in hoistways, machine rooms, and machinery spaces for the purpose of heating these areas only, subject to the following:

(1) Heating pipes shall convey only low pressure steam (5 psi or less) or hot water (212°F or less).

(2) All risers and return pipes shall be located outside the hoistway.

(3) Traps and shutoff valves shall be provided in accessible locations outside the hoistway.

(b) Only ducts for heating, cooling, ventilating, and venting these spaces are permitted to be installed in the hoistway, machine room, and machinery space.

(c) Standard sprinkler protection conforming to the requirements of ANSI/NFPA No. 13 may be installed in these spaces, subject to the following:

(1) All risers and returns shall be located outside these spaces.

(2) Branch lines in the hoistway shall supply sprinklers at not more than one floor level.

(3) Branch lines in machine rooms or machinery spaces shall supply sprinklers in these spaces only.

~~(3)~~(4) Shutoff valves shall be provided for each branch line in accessible locations outside these spaces.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

~~(4)~~(5) Means shall be provided to automatically disconnect the main line power supply to the affected elevator prior to the application of water. This means shall not be self-resetting. The activation of sprinklers outside of the hoistway or machine room shall not disconnect the main line power supply (also see Rule 210.5).

EXCEPTIONS: 1. For new elevator installations automatic sprinklers located in an elevator machine room or top of hoistway may be shut off at a solenoid or flow control, fail-open, valve located outside of the machine room when:

A. There are switches adjacent to the machine room entrance, and at the fire alarm panel, that interrupt all elevator power other than emergency lighting, fire alarm and emergency communications.

B. There are switches alongside the power interrupt switches that open the automatic sprinkler valve. Switches provided under Items A and B shall be under the control of the fire department.

C. If the machine room is vented directly to the outside of the building, the vent shall be enclosed within one-hour fire-resistive construction, or as required for shafts where it passes through occupied floors.

Switches provided under items A and B shall be under the control of the fire department.

2. Where automatic sprinklers are required in machine rooms or top of hoistways, new elevator installations may provide waterproofed protection for controls and other elevator operating equipment which would be adversely affected by water.

3. Other alternate methods which accomplish the intent of ANSI A-17.1, Rule 102.2 may be used subject to the approval of the building official.

(d) Other pipes or ducts conveying gases, vapors, or liquid and not used in connection with the operation of the elevator shall not be installed in any hoistway, machine room, or machinery space.

ACCESS TO PITS (ANSI A17.1, RULE 106.1d)

Sec. 5123. All pits shall comply with ANSI A-17.1 as amended below:

Rule 106.1d Access to Pits.

Safe and convenient access shall be provided to all pits, and shall conform to the following:

(1) Access shall be by means of the lowest hoistway door or by means of a separate pit access door.

(2) There shall be installed in the pit of each elevator where the pit extends more than 3 ft. below the sill of the pit access door, a fixed vertical ladder of noncombustible material, located within reach of the access door. The ladder shall extend not less than 42 in. above the sill of the access door, or handgrips shall be provided to the same height. Access ladder width shall be 20 inches unless approved by the building official, but in no case less than 12 inches.

(3) Pits shall be accessible only to authorized persons.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(4) Where a separate pit access door is provided, it shall be self-closing and provided with a spring-type lock arranged to permit the door to be opened from inside the pit without a key. Such doors shall be kept locked.

(5) If the door swings into the pit, it shall be located so that it does not interfere with moving equipment.

(6) Separate pit access doors where provided shall be a minimum of 30 inches wide by 80 inches high.

(7) Separate pit access doors cannot be located where a person standing in the doorway can be struck by any part of the car or counterweight when either is on its fully compressed buffer.

CAR EMERGENCY SIGNALING DEVICES (ANSI A17.1, RULE 211.1)

Sec. 5124. All elevators shall comply with ANSI A-17.1, Rule 211.1 Car Emergency Signaling Devices as amended below:

Rule 211.1 Emergency Operation and Signaling Devices

Elevators shall be provided with the following signaling devices:

(a) In all buildings, the elevator shall be provided with the following:

(1) An audible signaling device, operable from the emergency stop switch and from a switch marked "ALARM" which are located in or adjacent to each car operating panel. The signaling device shall be located inside the building and audible inside the car and outside the hoistway. One signaling device may be used for a group of elevators.

(2) Means of two-way conversation between each elevator and a readily accessible point outside the hoistway. (Telephone, intercom, etc.)

(3) If the audible signaling device, or the means of two-way conversation, or both, are normally connected to the building power supply, they shall automatically transfer to a source of standby (emergency) power within 10 seconds after the normal power supply fails. The power source shall be capable of providing for the operation of the audible signaling device for at least 1 hour and the means of two-way conversation for at least 4 hours.

(b) In buildings in which a building attendant, building employee, or watchman is not continuously available to take action when the required emergency signal is operated, the elevators shall be provided with one of the following additional emergency signaling devices:

(1) A telephone connected to a central telephone exchange system; immediately adjacent to this phone shall be a sign indicating the name and address of the building and the elevator car number. Also included shall be instructions on the use of the phone.

(2) A weatherproof audible signaling device with a minimum sound rating of 80 dBA operated from the alarm switch and the emergency stop switch inside the car and identified "ELEVATOR EMERGENCY - CALL POLICE" in letters not less than 2 inches high. The device shall be mounted on the outside of the building near the main entrance and located so that the sign can be read from the entrance sidewalk. Only one outside signal is required if operable from cars of all elevators of the type specified in the building.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

A standby (emergency) power system shall be provided conforming to the requirements of Rule 211.1(a)(3).

(3) Means within the car for communicating with or signaling to an approved emergency service which operates 24 hours each day.

MACHINE ROOMS AND MACHINERY SPACES (ANSI A17.1, RULE 300.2)

Sec. 5125. All machine rooms and machinery spaces shall comply with ANSI A-17.1, Rule 300.2 Machine Rooms and Machinery Spaces as amended below:

Rule 300.2 Machine Rooms and Machinery Spaces

Where pumps, motors, valves and electrical control equipment are located in spaces separated from the hoistway enclosure (Rule 100.1), such spaces shall be separated from other parts of the building by ~~enclosures conforming to the requirements of Rule 101.1b and having an access door conforming to the requirements of Rule 101.3d.~~ a full room or enclosure (floor to ceiling). The fire-resistance rating of the room or enclosure shall be not less than that required by this building code. The access door shall conform to Rule 101.3d.

SUPPLY LINE SHUTOFF VALVE (ANSI A17.1, RULE 303.3d)

Sec. 5126. All hydraulic elevators shall comply with ANSI A-17.1, Rule 303.3d Supply Line Shutoff Valve as amended below:

Rule 303.3d Supply Line Shutoff Valve

A manual shutoff valve shall be installed in the supply line to the cylinder of every hydraulic elevator where the cylinder is not exposed to inspection. The shutoff valve ~~shall~~ may be located in the pit or the machine room.

CONSTRUCTION OF CARS (ANSI A17.1, RULE 701.1)

Sec. 5127. All dumbwaiter cars shall comply with ANSI A-17.1, Rule 701.1 Construction of Cars as amended below:

Rule 701.1 Construction of Cars

Cars shall conform the the following requirements:

(a) They shall be of solid or openwork construction, and of such strength and stiffness that they will not deform appreciably when the load leans or falls against the sides of the car.

(b) Nonmetal cars shall be reinforced with metal from the bottom of the car to the point of suspension.

(c) Metal car sections shall be riveted, welded, or bolted together.

(d) Cars may be provided with hinged, permanent, or removable shelves.

(e) The total inside height of the car shall not exceed 4 feet.

(f) Cars shall be provided with a platform.

~~EXCEPTION: [Rule 701.1(f)]: The platform floor may be made hinged or removable or may be omitted in nonresidential buildings, subject to the approval of the enforcing authority.~~

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

~~NOTE [Rule 701.1(f)]: The omission of the platform floor is frequently desired by department stores, dress manufacturers, clothing manufacturers, and similar establishments in order to carry dresses, coats, etc. which are longer than the 4 feet (1.22 m) height permitted for the car.~~

GUARDS AT CEILING INTERSECTION (ANSI A17.1, RULE 802.3g)

Sec. 5128. All escalators shall comply with ANSI A-17.1, Rule 802.3g Guard at Ceiling Intersection as amended below:

Rule 802.3g Guard at Ceiling Intersection

A solid guard shall be provided in the intersection of the angle of the outside balustrade deck and the ceiling or soffit.

The vertical edge of the guard shall be a minimum of 8 inches. The escalator side of the vertical face of the guard shall be flush with the face of the wellway.

The exposed edge of the guard shall be rounded and have a minimum width of 1/4 inch. Guards may be of glass or plastic provided they meet the requirements of Rule 802.3c.

Guards shall be provided at any pinching, snagging or wedging points between the handrail, balustrade and adjacent building components or equipment when such points are within the 12, 14 and 24 inch clearances delineated in the exceptions to this rule.

EXCEPTIONS (Rule 802.3g):

(1) On high decks where the clearance of the outside edge of the deck and the ceiling or soffit is more than 12 inches or where the projected intersection of the outside deck and the ceiling or soffit is more than 24 inches from the centerline of the handrail.

(2) On low decks where the centerline of the handrail is more than 14 inches from the ceiling or soffit.

ACCEPTANCE INSPECTION AND TESTS (ANSI A17.1, RULE 1000.1c)

Sec. 5129. Inspections and tests shall comply with ANSI A-17.1, Rule 1000.1c Acceptance Inspection and Tests as amended below:

Rule 1000.1c Acceptance Inspection and Tests

The acceptance inspection shall be made by an inspector employed by the ~~enforcing authority.~~ building official.

The person installing or altering the equipment shall perform all of the tests required by Sections 1003, 1006, 1009, and 1010 of ANSI A17.1 in the presence of an inspector employed by the ~~enforcing authority.~~ building official.

EXCEPTION (Rule 1000.1c): The ~~enforcing authority~~ building official may authorize a qualified person to make the inspection and witness the test ~~in its behalf~~. Immediately after the inspection and test, the inspector shall submit to the ~~enforcing authority~~ building official a statement certifying that the inspection and test have been performed and a report on the results thereof.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Test results shall be submitted for approval on a form furnished by the building official. The submitted results shall be completed and signed by the firm and/or person performing the tests.

FIVE YEAR INSPECTION TEST REQUIREMENTS (ANSI A17.1, RULE 1002.3)

Sec. 5130. Elevators shall be subject to Five-Year Inspection Test requirements in accordance with ANSI A-17.1, Rule 1002.3 Five-Year Inspection Test Requirements as amended below:

Rule 1002.3 Five-Year Inspection Test Requirements

1002.3a Safety and Governor Systems. Types A, B and C car safeties~~, except those operating on wood guide rails,~~ and their governors shall be tested with rated load in the car. Counterweight safety tests shall be made with no load in the car. Tests shall be made by tripping the governor by hand at the rated speed. The following operational conditions shall be checked (Division 113 of ANSI A-17.2-1982, Inspection Manual for Elevators and Escalators - For Reference Only).

(1) Type B safeties shall stop the car with the rated load within the required range of stopping distances for which the governor is tripped [Item 113.4, Tables 113.4(a) and 113.4(b)(1) through (3)].

(2) For Type A safeties and Type A safety parts of Type C safeties, there shall be sufficient travel of the safety rollers or dogs remaining after the test to bring the car and its rated load to rest on safety application at governor tripping speed.

A metal tag shall be attached to the safety-releasing carrier in a permanent manner, giving the date of the safety test together with the name of the person or firm who performed the test.

(3) Test of Safety Devices for Conveyances With Wood Guide Rails. Tests of safety devices with wood guide rails shall be made once every five years with a capacity load in the car by tripping the governor at normal operating speed. Where over-speed governors are used, they shall be checked for calibration and the adjustments sealed. An over-speed test shall not be performed on elevators using wood guide rails.

(4) See ANSI A17.2, Appendix C, Inspector's Manual for definitions of Gradual Wedge Clamp and Drum Operated Flexible Guide Clamp Safeties.

INSPECTION AND TEST PERIODS (ANSI A17.1, RULE 1005.1)

Sec. 5131. Hydraulic elevator inspection and test periods shall be in accordance with ANSI A-17.1, Rule 1005.1 Inspection and Test Periods as amended below:

Rule 1005.1 Inspection and Test Periods

In addition to the routine inspection and tests (Rule 1004.2), the inspections and tests specified in Rule 1005.2 shall be performed at intervals not longer than ~~1~~ 3 years, the inspections and tests specified in Rule 1005.3 shall be made at intervals not longer than 3 years, and the inspections and tests specified in Rule 1005.4 shall be made at intervals not longer than 5 years.

EXCEPTION (Rule 1005.1): Private residence elevators (see Rule 1010.2).

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

THREE YEAR INSPECTION AND TEST REQUIREMENTS (ANSI A17.1, RULE 1005.2)

Sec. 5132. The title of ANSI A-17.1, Rule 1005.2 One Year Inspection and Test Requirements is amended to read as follows:

Rule 1005.2 ~~One~~ Three Year Inspection and Test Requirements

INSPECTION AND TEST PERIODS (ANSI A17.1, RULE 1008.1)

Sec. 5133. Escalators and moving walks shall be inspected and tested in accordance with ANSI A-17.1, Rule 1008.1 Inspection and Test Periods as amended below:

Rule 1008.1 Inspection and Test Periods

In addition to the routine inspection and test (Rule 1007.2), the inspection and test specified in Rule 1008.2, inspection and test of all safety switches and a certificate of cleaning the escalator trusses and pan shall be performed at intervals not longer than ~~1~~ 2 years. Test results shall be submitted for approval on a form furnished by the building official. The submitted results shall be completed and sgined by the firm and/or person performing the tests.

Section 125. Section 5206 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

ROOF PANELS

Sec. 5206. Approved plastic roof panels may be installed in roofs of buildings not required to have a fire-resistive rating, subject to the following limitations:

1. Individual roof panels or units shall be separated from each other by distances of not less than 4 feet measured in a horizontal p'ane.

2. Roof panels or units shall not be installed within 8 feet of an exterior wall located where openings in such exterior wall are either prohibited or required to be protected.

3. Roof panels of Class CC1 plastics shall be limited to a maximum individual panel area of 150 square feet, and the total maximum aggregate area of all panels shall not exceed 33-1/3 percent of the floor area of the room or space sheltered. Roof panels of Class CC2 plastics shall be limited to a maximum individual panel area of 100 square feet, and the total maximum aggregate area of all panels shall not exceed 25 percent of the floor area of the room or space sheltered.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Swimming pool shelters are exempt from the area limitations of Section 5206, provided such shelters do not exceed 5000 square feet in area and are not closer than 10 feet to the property line or adjacent building.

2. Detached carports, patio covers or roofed decks accessory to detached dwellings are exempt from the requirements of this section provided the roof panels are located at least 10 feet from adjacent buildings and property lines and their floor area does not exceed 250 square feet.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

3. Attached carports, patio covers or roofed decks accessory to detached dwellings are exempt from the requirements of this section provided the roof panels are of an approved type as defined in this chapter, they are located at least 5 feet from adjacent property lines and their floor area does not exceed 250 square feet.

Section 126. A new Chapter 53 is added to the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, to read as follows:

CHAPTER 53

ENERGY CONSERVATION

ENERGY CONSERVATION REQUIRED

Sec. 5301. Energy conservation is regulated according to the requirements of the Seattle Energy Code.

Section 127. A new Chapter 55 is added to the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, to read as follows:

CHAPTER 55

TRANSFORMER VAULTS

WHERE REQUIRED

Sec. 5501. Transformer vaults shall be required for all oil insulated transformers and all other transformers rated over 35,000 volts when located within a building.

EXCEPTION: Vaults need not be provided for certain oil insulated transformers in accordance with Article 450 of the Seattle Electrical Code.

Transformer vaults may also be required by the utility providing the service.

Required transformer vaults shall comply with the provisions of this chapter and Article 450 of the Seattle Electrical Code.

LOCATION

Sec. 5502. Vaults shall be located where they can be ventilated to the outside air without using flues or ducts wherever such an arrangement is practicable.

CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 5503. Vaults shall be not less than three-hour fire-resistive construction. The floors of vaults in contact with the earth shall be of concrete not less than four inches thick.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Subject to the approval of the building official and Superintendent of City Light, where the total capacity of an oil insulated transformer does not exceed 112½ kVA, the vault may be constructed of reinforced concrete not less than 4 inches thick.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

2. Subject to the approval of the building official and Superintendent of City Light, where transformers are protected with automatic sprinkler, water spray, carbon dioxide, or halon, construction of 1 hour fire-resistance rating may be used.

DOORWAYS

Sec. 5504. Vault doorways shall be protected as follows:

1. Type of Door. Each doorway leading into a vault from the building interior shall be protected by a self-closing fire assembly having a fire-protection rating equal to that required for the vault. All exterior openings in a vault other than ventilation openings if located below openings in another story or if less than 10 feet from other doors or windows of the same building shall be protected by a fire assembly having a three-fourths-hour fire-protection rating. No door shall swing into the transformer room.

EXCEPTION: Subject to the approval of the building official and Superintendent of City Light, interior doors may have a 1 hour fire-resistance rating where transformers are protected with automatic sprinker, water spray, carbon dioxide or halon.

2. Sills. A doorsill or curb of sufficient height to confine within the vault the oil from the largest transformer shall be provided and in no case shall the height be less than 4 inches.

3. Locks. Entrance doors shall be equipped with self-closing and self-locking devices. Locks and latches shall be so arranged that the door may be readily and quickly opened from the inside.

VENTILATION

Sec. 5505. (a) Openings. Ventilation openings shall be provided to dispose of the transformer full-load losses without creating a temperature rise which is in excess of the transformer rating and shall be in accordance with the following:

1. Location. Exhaust and intake ventilation openings shall be located not less than 10 feet from fire escapes, required exits, combustible materials and unprotected openings. Exhaust ventilation shall be to the outside of the building.

2. Covering. Ventilation openings shall be covered with durable metal gratings, screens or louvers.

3. Opening Protection. Ventilation openings to the interior of the building shall be protected by automatic closing fire dampers having a fire-resistance rating equal to that required for the vault. The actuating device on the fire damper should be made to function at a temperature of 165°F.

4. Ventilation Ducts. Exhaust ventilation ducts, if used, shall be enclosed in construction having a fire-resistive rating equal to that of the vault. Exhaust ducts shall extend from the vault to the outside of the building. An exhaust duct for a mechanically ventilated vault shall be used exclusively for ventilating the vault.

(b) Circulation Method. Ventilation shall be provided either by natural circulation or mechanical circulation.

1. Ventilation by Natural Circulation. A vault ventilated by natural circulation of air shall be permitted to have roughly half of the total area of openings required for ventilation in one or more openings in the

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

lower half of the vault walls and the remainder in one or more openings in the roof of the vault or in the upper half of the exteroir sidewalls.

The combined minimum net intake and exhaust area, exclusive of area occupied by screens, grating or louvers, shall be not less than 3 square inches per kVA of transformer capacity. An area equal to at least one half of the total required area shall be provided each for intake and exhaust. In no case shall either the intake or exhaust area be less than 72 square inches.

2. Ventilation by Mechanical Circulation. The ventilation system shall supply a minimum of 1.6 cfm of air per kVA of transformer capacity. The fans shall be installed external to the vault. The fans shall be controlled by a thermostat installed inside the vault which turns the fans on when the temperature inside the vault exceeds 70°F. The intake shall be in the lower half of the exterior walls of the vault and the exhaust shall be in the roof or ceiling of the vault or in the upper half of the sidewalls of the vault.

DRAINAGE

Sec. 5506. (a) General. Drains shall be prohibited unless specifically approved by the fire chief.

(b) Storage Sump. A storage sump with metal grate cover shall be installed in the vault and the floor pitched to drain into it. The sump shall be not less than of 8 cubic feet, with a depth and width not less than 12 inches, and designed with a bottom to hold an accumulation of water or oil.

WATER PIPES AND ACCESSORIES

Sec. 5507. Any pipe or duct systems foreign to the electrical installation shall not enter or pass through a transformer vault. Piping or other facilities provided for fire protection inside the vault or for water-cooled transformers are not deemed to be foreign to the electrical installation.

EQUIPMENT TO BE ACCESSIBLE

Sec. 5508. An accessible vault opening, which may be a door or suitable ventilation opening, adequate in size to permit the installation and/or removal of equipment to be located in the vault, shall be provided and kept free of obstruction at all times.

STORAGE IN VAULTS

Sec. 5509. Materials shall not be stored in transformer vaults.

LOCATION OF PAD MOUNT TRANSFORMERS

Sec. 5510. Pad mount transformers shall not be located closer than 10 feet to a property line as defined in Subsection 504(a), nor closer than 10 feet to a building unless, within the 10-foot distance, the building wall is not less than three-hour fire-resistive construction and openings to the interior are protected by fire assemblies having a three-hour fire protection rating.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 128. A new Chapter 56 is added to the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, to read as follows:

CHAPTER 56

WATERFRONT STRUCTURES - PIERS, WHARVES AND BUILDINGS

SCOPE

Sec. 5601. Waterfront structures shall be subject to all of the requirements of this code relating to other structures except as limited by, added to, or otherwise specified in this chapter. Unless otherwise specified, all wood dimensions are nominal as defined in Section 2502.

For occupany separations, see Table No. 5-B.

EXCEPTION: Fire resistive walls as specified in Section 5605(f) may be used as one-hour fire-resistive occupancy separations and as a separation between Group H, Division 4 and Group A, Division 2, 2.1, 3 or 4 Occupancies, including the specified opening protection in buildings of Types II-N, IV and V-N construction.

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 5602. For the purposes of this chapter, certain terms are defined as follows:

COVERED BOAT MOORAGE is a structure in which more than 50 percent of the floor area of the structure is covered by water.

DOCK is a natural open or artificially closed basin in which vessels may remain afloat when berthed at a wharf or pier.

PIER is a structure, usually of greater length than width, of timber, stone, concrete or other material, having a deck and projecting from the shore into waters so that vessels may be moored alongside for loading, unloading, storage, repairs or commercial uses.

SUBSTRUCTURE is that portion of the construction below and including the deck.

SUPERSTRUCTURE is that portion of construction above the deck.

WATERFRONT STRUCTURE is a structure with at least 20 percent or 8,000 square feet of its area over water.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

WHARF OR QUAY is a structure of timber, stone, concrete or other material having a platform built along and parallel to waters so that vessels may be moored alongside for loading, unloading, storage, repair or commercial uses.

ALLOWABLE AREA AND HEIGHT FOR WATERFRONT STRUCTURES

Sec. 5603. Height and areas shall comply with the requirements of Tables No. 5-C and 5-D, except that the increases allowed in Section 506 are not applicable to waterfront structures.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Group B Occupancies not over 2 stories in height of Type II One-hour, III One-hour, IV or V One-hour construction may be unlimited in area.

2. In covered boat moorages, the areas in Table No. 5-C may be increased not more than 400 percent when an approved automatic sprinkler system is provided throughout.

3. Each covered area of a boat moorage may be considered as a separate building subject to the following conditions:

A. Maximum individual areas shall be 8,000 square feet.

B. Walkways, finger piers and other decked areas shall not exceed 30 percent of the area of the roof that extends over water.

C. When a distance of exit travel exceeds 300 feet, an approved Class I standpipe with outlets spaced not more than 100 feet on center shall be provided. A Siamese connection at the shore end and direct access for fire department pumping apparatus shall be provided.

D. Covered areas shall be separated by not less than 16 feet. The intervening areas may be used for moorage provided the adjacent covered areas comply with Item F below.

E. Maximum width of connecting walkways shall be 10 feet.

F. Covered roof areas constructed in such manner that would trap smoke or hot gases shall be provided with the following:

(i) Vents or monitors of not less than 5 percent of the roof area.

(ii) A draft stop of splined or tongue-and-groove planking not less than 1 inch in thickness, 1/2-inch exterior-type plywood or 26 gauge steel shall extend across the end of each roof area when such roof is closer than 30 feet to an adjacent building. The draft stop shall extend to not less than 24 inches below the lower edge of the roof. A draft stop constructed in accordance with Section 5605 shall be provided under the walkway at each location where draft stops are required at the end of roofed areas.

G. There shall be no combustible storage on the piers or walkways within or between the covered areas. Uses accessory to the principal occupancy shall be permitted, provided they are conducted in an area separated from the moorage area by not less than 16 feet and the exposed side of the moorage area is protected by a one-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation as specified in Section 5601 extending 2-1/2 feet above the roof

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

line. One-story superstructures shall be permitted for accessory uses but shall not exceed 1,000 square feet in area nor 20 feet in height.

LOCATION ON PROPERTY

Sec. 5604. Exterior walls shall have fire resistance and opening protection as determined by Section 504.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Waterfront structures when located on the same property and separated by a substructure of a width not less than 16 feet. Walls built over water shall extend to city datum if over salt water, or to low water if over fresh water.

2. In covered boat moorages exterior walls which are built entirely over water may be of tongue-and-groove or splined planks not less than 2 inches in thickness, covered with 26 gauge sheet metal, 3/8-inch exterior type plywood or equivalent on both sides, regardless of proximity to property lines. Walls at the substructure may be constructed as specified in Subsection 5605(b) for draft stops. Where such walls (even though part of such covered boat moorage) are built on land, this exception shall not apply.

SUBSTRUCTURE

Sec. 5605. (a) Construction. Substructures may be of any type of construction permitted in this code subject to the area limitations of Section 5603, except that, when constructed of wood, the members shall be not less than the following in any dimension, exclusive of piling:

Member	Size Unlimited Use	Piers for Boat Moorage Only, Not exceeding 10 Feet in Width
Caps and Girders	8"	6"
Joists, Beams and Other Members	4"	3"
Flooring or Deck	3" T & G or splined or 4" square edged	2"
Bracing	3"	2"

If the flooring or deck is under a roof or is used for parking, there shall be applied over the flooring or deck a tight-fitting wearing surface of softwood not less than 2 inches thick and not more than 6 inches wide, 1-inch thick hardwood, 2-inch thick asphaltic concrete or other material of equivalent fire resistance.

EXCEPTION: Covered piers used for moorage only need not have a wearing surface.

For types of softwoods, see U.B.C. Standard No. 25-1.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(b) Draft Stops. Draft stops shall be installed in all substructures constructed of combustible materials, exclusive of piling and pile bracing. They shall be placed not more than 100 feet apart measured along the main axis of the pier or wharf. They shall fit tightly around all joists, beams, etc., and extend from the underside of the deck to city datum if over salt water or to low water if over fresh water. See Section 5606(g) for draft stops in superstructures.

Substructure draft stops shall be constructed of at least two layers of lumber not less than 2 inches in thickness laid with broken joints or materials of equal fire resistance.

(c) Automatic Sprinklers. Automatic sprinklers shall be installed under the substructure of every new waterfront structure and as specified in Chapter 38.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Combustible substructures whose deck area does not exceed 8,000 square feet supporting no superstructures.

2. Combustible substructures whose deck area does not exceed 8,000 square feet supporting superstructures not required to be provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system as specified in Section 5606.

3. Noncombustible substructures with or without superstructures.

4. Substructures, over other than tidal water, where sprinkler heads cannot be installed with a minimum clearance of 4 feet above mean high water.

5. Substructures resulting from walkways or finger piers which do not exceed 10 feet in width.

SUPERSTRUCTURE

Sec. 5606. (a) Construction. Superstructures may be of any type of construction permitted by this code subject to the height and area limitations of Section 5603 and the requirements of this section.

(b) Floors. See Section 5605.

(c) Exterior Walls. Exterior walls of Types II-N, II One-hour, III, IV and V buildings, when not subject to the requirements of Section 5604 because of their proximity to property lines, may be constructed of matched or lapped lumber not less than 2 inches thick and not more than 6 inches wide, or not less than 1 inch thick with a weather covering applied directly to the wood of noncombustible material. Fire stops shall be required as specified in Subsection 2516(f). Openings in exterior walls shall be protected by a fire assembly having a three-fourths hour fire-protection rating when fire-resistive openings are required by Subsections 504(b) and 3311(d).

(d) Roof Coverings. Roof coverings shall be fire-retardant as specified in Section 3202.

(e) Roof Construction. In Type IV buildings the roof may be constructed of corrugated galvanized steel attached directly to wood or steel purlins in lieu of that specified in Section 2106(f).

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(f) Fire-Resistive Walls. In Types II-N, II One-hour, III, IV and V buildings, there shall be at least one fire-resistive wall from the deck to at least 3 feet above the roof for each 500 feet of length. Areas greater than 100,000 square feet shall be divided with such fire-resistive walls. There shall be a draft stop constructed as specified in Section 5605(b), installed in the substructure immediately below every required fire-resistive wall when the deck is of combustible materials.

Fire-resistive walls shall be constructed as required for two-hour fire-resistive walls or may consist of at least 2 layers of tongue-and-groove or splined lumber, not less than 2 inches thick and not more than 6 inches wide, with a sheet of not less than No. 26 gauge galvanized steel or 3/8-inch exterior type plywood between the two layers, placed vertically with broken joints, or equivalent fire-resistive construction.

Openings in fire-resistive walls shall be protected by a fire assembly having a one and one-half hour fire protection rating.

(g) Draft Stops. Superstructure draft stops shall be installed as specified in Subsection 2516(f). Substructure draft stops constructed as specified in Subsection 5605(b) shall be installed in line with the superstructure draft stops above.

(h) Stairs and Exits. Stairs and exits shall be provided as specified in Chapter 33.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Where two exits are required from an occupancy the two exits shall not terminate on the same open deck.

2. An open deck may be considered an exit court and shall be not less than 10 feet in width.

3. In Group A, Division 2, 2.1, 3 and 4 Occupancies, the maximum distance of travel shall be not more than 75 percent of that specified in Section 3303(d).

4. Boat moorages which have no sales, service or repair facilities may have a single exit not less than 3 feet wide and shall be exempt from the requirements of Section 3303(d) if a Class I standpipe is provided as specified in Section 5603, Exception 3(C).

(i) Automatic Sprinklers. Automatic sprinklers shall be provided as specified in Chapter 38.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Outside of the fire districts, an automatic sprinkler system shall not be required in superstructures which are less than 8,000 square feet in floor area or in individual superstructures less than 8,000 square feet in floor area when separated by a substructure of a width not less than 16 feet and a substructure draft stop constructed as specified in Subsection 5605(b).

2. An automatic sprinkler system shall not be required in one story superstructures which do not exceed 1,000 square feet in floor area or 20 feet in height.

3. An automatic sprinkler system shall not be required in Group R, Division 1 Occupancies or Group B, Division 2 office buildings of Type I construction provided no one assembly room exceeds 1,000 square feet in floor area and the entire substructure is of Type I construction, unless otherwise required by Section 1807.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

WIDTH OF PIERS

Sec. 5607. Floats, piers and walkways shall provide an aisle not less than 3 feet 6 inches in width for the purpose of fire department access.

EXCEPTION: Floats, piers and walkways that are less than 40 feet in length and are not open to the public are not required to comply.

Section 129. A new Chapter 57 is added to the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, to read as follows:

CHAPTER 57

NUMBERING BUILDINGS AND PREMISES

ENFORCEMENT BY BUILDING OFFICIAL - OWNERS TO AFFIX AND MAINTAIN BUILDING NUMBERS

Sec. 5701. The building official is hereby charged with the enforcement of this chapter. He/she shall, upon application of the owner of any property, ascertain the correct number thereof in accordance with the numbering system set forth in this chapter.

Whenever the irregularity of plats, the changing direction of streets, avenues, or other highways, the interruption of the continuity of highways or any other condition causes doubt or difference of opinion as to the correct number of any piece of property or any building thereon the number shall be determined by the building official. He/she shall be guided by the specific provisions of this chapter as far as they are applicable and when not applicable by such rules as he/she may establish to carry out the intent of this chapter.

The owner of any building or other structure shall maintain the street number thereof, as provided herein, in a conspicuous place over or near the principal street entrance or entrances or in such other conspicuous places as is necessary for the easy finding of such address, provided that this shall not be construed to require numbers on either appurtenant buildings or other buildings or structures should the building official find that the numbering thereof is not essential.

Numbers shall be easily legible figures not less than 2 inches high contrasting with the color of the building or other structure upon which they are placed.

New residences served by a common road or driveway shall post their house number(s) at the head of that road or driveway in a manner that can easily be read from the intersecting street.

Should the building official find that any building, structure or premises are not provided with numbers as herein required, or are not correctly numbered, he/she shall notify the owner, agent or tenant of the correct street number and shall require that the same shall be properly placed, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter within a reasonable length of time. It is unlawful for any person to fail to comply with such notice.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

NUMBERING SYSTEM PRESCRIBED

Sec. 5702. The numerical designation of all doorways and entrances to buildings, lots, yards and grounds fronting upon the several ways, avenues, streets, drives, places and squares of the City of Seattle are established in accordance with the following system:

Except where otherwise specified, 100 numbers are allotted to each block; one whole number is allotted to each 20 feet frontage in each block; even numbers shall be used on the northerly side of streets or ways extending in an easterly and westerly direction and on the easterly side of avenues or streets extending in a northerly and southerly direction; odd numbers shall be used on the southerly side of streets or ways extending in an easterly and westerly direction and on the westerly side of avenues or streets extending in a northerly and southerly direction.

In the case of irregular drives, places, streets, ways or avenues, the frontages shall be numbered as near as may be according to the uniform series of block numbers with which they most nearly correspond.

NUMBERING OF BUILDINGS

Sec. 5703. (a) Numbering of Buildings Downtown. Between Yesler Way and Denny Way all frontages upon avenues west of Broadway, East Union Street, Minor Avenue and Melrose Avenue shall be numbered as follows:

Yesler Way to Fir Street number 100 and upwards, Fir Street to Spruce Street number 150 and upwards, Spruce Street to Alder Street number 200 and upwards, continuing by consecutive hundreds to Pine Street; Pine Street to Olive Street number 1600 and upwards, Olive Street to Howell Street number 1700 and upwards, Howell Street to Stewart Street number 1800 and upwards, Stewart Street to Virginia Street number 1900 and upwards, continuing by consecutive hundreds to Denny Way.

Between Yesler Way and Denny Way all frontages upon avenues east of Broadway, East Union Street, Minor Avenue and Melrose Avenue shall be numbered as follows:

Yesler Way to East Fir Street number 100 and upwards, East Fir Street to East Spruce Street number 150 and upwards, East Spruce Street to East Alder Street number 200 and upwards, continuing by consecutive hundreds to East Marion Street; East Marion Street to East Spring Street number 900 and upwards, East Spring Street to East Union Street number 1100 and upwards, East Union Street to East Pike Street number 1400 and upwards, continuing by consecutive hundreds to Denny Way.

Between Yesler Way and Denny Way all frontages upon ways and streets west of Broadway, East Union Street, Minor Avenue and Melrose Avenue shall be numbered as follows:

Westward from Elliott Avenue number 51 and downwards. Elliott Avenue to Western Avenue number 52 and upwards, Western Avenue to First Avenue number 76 and upwards, First Avenue to Second Avenue number 100 and upwards, continuing eastward to Broadway, East Union Street or Melrose Avenue by consecutive hundreds.

Between Yesler Way and East Denny Way all frontages upon ways and streets east of Broadway, East Union Street, Minor Avenue and Melrose Avenue shall be numbered as follows:

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Melrose Avenue to Bellevue Avenue number 300 and upwards, Bellevue Avenue to Summit Avenue number 400 and upwards continuing by consecutive hundreds to Broadway.

Broadway to Tenth Avenue number 900 and upwards, Tenth Avenue to Eleventh Avenue number 1000 and upwards, continuing by consecutive hundreds corresponding with the numbered series of avenues eastward to Lake Washington.

On Olive Way eastward from Melrose Avenue, the street numbers shall run upwards consecutively, eastward from the existing street numbers which are west of the Melrose Avenue intersection.

(b) Numbering of Buildings South of Downtown and East of the East Waterway. South of Yesler Way the frontages upon the avenues shall be numbered as follows:

Yesler Way to South Washington Street number 100 and upwards, continuing by consecutive hundreds to South Orcas Street with blocks and streets on the east side of 1st Avenue South being taken as a controlling series for numbering purposes.

South of South Orcas Street, 51st Avenue South shall be taken as the controlling series to the southern City limits. Note: Between South Othello Street and South Barton, 51st Avenue South becomes Rainier Avenue South, which shall be used for the controlling series until 51st Avenue South separates from Rainier Avenue South and continues on southward.

On the Second Avenue Extension from Jackson Street to Yesler Way all frontages shall be numbered as follows:

From Jackson Street to Main Street number 200 and upwards, Main Street to Washington Street number 300 and upwards, Washington Street to Yesler Way number 400 and upwards.

South of Yesler Way the frontages upon ways and streets shall be numbered as follows:

Westward from First Avenue South to the Harbor Line or East Waterway number 99 and downwards, First Avenue South to Occidental Avenue number 100 and upwards, Occidental Avenue to Second Avenue South number 150 and upwards, Second Avenue South to Third Avenue South number 200 and upwards, continuing by consecutive hundreds to Sixth Avenue South; Sixth Avenue South to Maynard Avenue number 600 and upwards, Maynard Avenue to Seventh Avenue South number 650 and upwards, Seventh Avenue South to Eighth Avenue South number 700 and upwards, continuing eastward by consecutive hundreds corresponding with the numbered series of avenues to Lake Washington, provided, that on South Michigan Street from 5th Place South to Seventh Avenue South all frontages shall be numbered as follows:

From 5th Place South to 6th Avenue South numbers 550 to 570 inclusive, and from 6th Avenue South to 7th Avenue South numbers 600 to 624 inclusive;

and on South River Street from 5th Place South to 7th Avenue South all frontages shall be numbered as follows:

From 5th Place South to 6th Avenue South numbers 550 to 570 inclusive, and from 6th Avenue South to 7th Avenue South numbers 600 to 624 inclusive.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(c) Numbering of Buildings Between Downtown and the Ship Canal. North of Denny Way (and East Denny Way) the frontages upon the avenues shall be numbered as follows:

Denny Way (and East Denny Way) to John Street (and East John Street) number 100 and upwards, continuing by consecutive hundreds to Galer Street (and East Galer Street), the blocks and streets on the east side of Queen Anne Avenue being taken as a controlling series for numbering purposes.

Galer Street (and East Galer Street) to Garfield Street (and East Garfield Street) number 1500 and upwards, continuing by consecutive hundreds to Smith Street (and Louisa Street), the blocks and streets along the east side of First Avenue North being taken as a controlling area for numbering purposes; Smith Street (and Louisa Street) to Raye and West Raye Street (and Roanoke Street) number 2500 and upwards, continuing by consecutive hundreds to Barrett Street, East Roanoke Street to Edgar Street number 2600 and upwards continuing by consecutive hundreds north to Lake Union; the blocks and streets along Queen Anne Avenue shall be taken as a controlling series for numbering purposes.

West Barrett Street number 3000 and upwards, to West Grover Street number 3400 and upwards, continuing by consecutive hundreds to West Emerson Street; West Emerson Street to West Thurman Street number 3800 and upwards, continuing by consecutive hundreds based on the shortest series of blocks northward to Salmon Bay and Admiralty Inlet.

Between Queen Anne Avenue and Eastlake Avenue and Lake Union the frontages on the ways and streets shall be numbered as follows:

Queen Anne Avenue to First Avenue North number 1 and upwards, First Avenue North to Warren Avenue number 100 and upwards, Warren Avenue to Second Avenue North number 150 and upwards, Second Avenue North to Third Avenue North number 200 and upwards, continuing by consecutive hundreds corresponding to the numbered series of avenues with half hundreds in the case of Nob Hill, Taylor and Dexter Avenues, to Ninth Avenue North; Ninth Avenue North to Westlake Avenue number 900 and upwards, Westlake Avenue to Terry Avenue North number 950 and upwards, Terry Avenue North to Boren Avenue North number 1000 and upwards, Boren Avenue North to Fairview Avenue number 1100 and upwards, Fairview Avenue to Minor Avenue North number 1150 and upwards, Minor Avenue North to Pontius Avenue number 1200 and upwards, Pontius Avenue to Howard Avenue North and Yale Avenue North number 1250 and upwards, Howard Avenue North and Yale Avenue North to Eastlake Avenue number 1300 and upwards.

East of Eastlake Avenue and Lake Union and North of East Denny Way the frontages upon the ways and streets shall be numbered as follows:

Eastlake Avenue to Melrose Avenue North number 200 and upwards continuing by consecutive hundreds eastward to North Broadway; North Broadway to Tenth Avenue North number 900 and upwards, Tenth Avenue North to Federal Avenue number 1000 and upwards, Federal Avenue to Eleventh Avenue North number 1050 and upwards, Eleventh Avenue North to Twelfth Avenue North number 1100 and upwards, continuing eastward to Lake Washington by consecutive hundreds corresponding with the numbered series of avenues with half hundreds where an additional avenue intervenes between two consecutively numbered avenues.

West of Queen Anne Avenue the frontages upon ways and streets shall be numbered westward from Queen Anne Avenue, all numbers being prefixed by the letter W, as follows:

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Queen Anne Avenue to First Avenue West number W 1 and upwards, First Avenue West to Second Avenue West number W 100 and upwards, continuing westward consecutive hundreds corresponding with the numbered avenues with half hundreds where an additional avenue intervenes between two consecutively numbered avenues.

(d) Numbering Buildings North of Union Bay of Lake Washington, Lake Union, Salmon Bay and Lake Washington Canal. The plan for the numbering of frontages upon the various avenues, streets and other public places in that portion of the City of Seattle lying north of Union Bay of Lake Washington, Lake Union, Salmon Bay and Lake Washington Canal is established as follows:

The frontages upon the avenues and places which run in a general northerly and southerly direction, shall be numbered in accordance with the designations of the intersecting numbered streets, as follows: north from the southern-most line of the State Harbor Line abutting Gas Works Park, from 2900 upwards; from North Thirtieth Street, from 3000 upwards, from Fiftieth Street (or Northeast Fiftieth Street, or Northwest Fiftieth Street) from 5000 upwards; one hundred numbers being allowed for each block, except in cases where a named "place" intervenes between two consecutively numbered streets, and in such case 50 numbers shall be allowed for each block. Frontages on avenues and places shall number from 3400 upwards in the block commencing from North Thirty-fourth Street and running north; from 3500 upwards in the block north from North and Northwest Thirty-fifth Street and from 3600 upwards in the block north of North, Northwest and Northeast Thirty-sixth Street.

The frontages upon the streets and places which run in a general easterly and westerly direction, shall be numbered as follows:

West from First Avenue North West, commencing with 100, and continuing west in correspondence with the numbers of the avenues; 100 numbers being allowed for each block, except where an avenue or place intervenes between two consecutively numbered avenues, and in such case 50 numbers shall be allowed for each block.

East from First Avenue North West, commencing with 100 and continuing as follows: East from Palatine Avenue, 200 and upwards; from Greenwood Avenue, 300 and upwards; from Phinney Avenue, 400 and upwards; from Sunset Place, 450 and upwards; from Dayton Avenue, 500 and upwards; from Evanston Avenue, 600 and upwards; from Fremont Avenue, 700 and upwards; from Linden Avenue, 800 and upwards; from Aurora Avenue, 900 and upwards; from Winslow Place, 950 and upwards; from Whitman Avenue 1000 and upwards; from Albion Place, 1050 and upwards; from Woodland Park Avenue, 1100 and upwards; from Midvale Avenue, 1200 and upwards; from Stone Avenue, 1300 and upwards; from Interlake Avenue, 1400 and upwards; from Ashworth Avenue, 1500 and upwards; from Carr Place, 1550 and upwards; from Woodlawn Avenue, 1600 and upwards, from Densmore Avenue, 1700 and upwards; from Wallingford Avenue, 1800 and upwards; from Burke Avenue, 1900 and upwards; from Meridian Avenue, 2100 and upwards; from Bagley Avenue, 2200 and upwards; from Corliss Avenue, 2300 and upwards; from Sunnyside Avenue, 2400 and upwards; and from Eastern Avenue, 2500 and upwards;

East from First Avenue North East, commencing with 100, and continuing east in correspondence with the numbered avenues; 100 numbers being allowed for each block, except where an avenue or place intervenes between two consecutively numbered avenues, and in such case 50 numbers shall be allowed for each block.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(e) Numbering Buildings on Harbor Island. The frontages upon avenues and places which run in a general northerly and southerly direction, shall be numbered as follows:

South of Southwest Massachusetts Street, commencing with 1700 and continuing south corresponding with the numbers of the intersecting streets to the southernmost edge of Harbor Island.

West of the East Waterway beginning with 1000 and continuing westward to the West Waterway.

(f) Numbering Buildings West of the West Waterway and the Duwamish Waterway. The frontages upon avenues and places which run in a general northerly and southerly direction, shall be numbered as follows:

North of Southwest Andover Street, commencing with 3800 and continuing north in correspondence with the numbers of the intersecting streets to the Duwamish Head.

South of Southwest Andover Street, commencing with 4000 and continuing south in correspondence with the numbers of the intersecting streets to the south City limits.

The frontages upon streets and places which run in a general easterly and westerly direction, shall be numbered as follows:

West of California Avenue Southwest, commencing with 4300 and continuing westward in correspondence with the numbers of the intersecting avenues to Puget Sound, provided that Thirty-fifth Avenue Southwest shall control the series south of Southwest Holden Street.

East of California Avenue Southwest, commencing with 4200 and continuing eastward in correspondence with the numbers of the intersecting avenues to the Duwamish Waterway; provided that Thirty-fifth Avenue Southwest shall be taken as the controlling series south of Southwest Holden Street.

Section 130. A new Chapter 58 is added to the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, to read as follows:

CHAPTER 58

FLOATING HOMES

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 5801. Certain words and terms used in this chapter unless clearly inconsistent with their context shall be defined as follows:

FLOATING HOME is a building constructed on a float used in whole or in part for human habitation as a single-family dwelling which is moored, anchored or otherwise secured in waters.

FLOATING HOME MOORAGE is a waterfront facility for the moorage of one or more floating homes and the land and water premises on which such facility is located.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

FLOATING HOME SITE is a part of a floating home moorage, located over water, and designed to acccmmodate one floating home.

GARBAGE is all discarded putrescible waste matter, including small dead animals weighing not over 15 pounds, but not including sewage or human or animal excrement.

SEWAGE is all water-carried waste discharged from the sanitary facilities of buildings occupied or used by people.

MOORAGE LOCATION

Sec. 5802. Every floating home moorage shall be located on privately owned or privately controlled premises. No floating home shall be located in any waterway or fairway or in the public waters of any street or street end;

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Occupied floating homes and floating home moorages which were located in the public waters of any street or street end on January 1, 1974, or on property later dedicated to the city for street purposes, and which have continuously remained in such locations, comply with all other provisions of this chapter and are authorized by a use and occupancy permit approved by the Board of Public Works; provided further that when any such floating home so located and permitted to use such public waters is moved from its existing site the vacated site shall not be reoccupied by other than a floating home located entirely on private premises.

2. Floating homes and floating home moorages located in Portage Bay in a submerged street segment lying generally parallel to the shoreline that terminates on the north and on the south in a submerged street area when the same person owns or leases the property abutting on both sides thereof.

3. Floating homes located in submerged portions of Fairview Avenue East lying generally parallel to the shoreline exclusive of street ends and waterways, when the occupant of the floating home owns or leases abutting property at an existing floating home moorage and has obtained a long-term permit to occupy the street area from the City Council.

LAND ACCESS

Sec. 5803. Every floating home moorage shall have not less than 20 feet of land frontage abutting a public street sufficiently improved for automobile travel.

MOORAGE WALKWAYS

Sec. 5804. Every floating home moorage shall have firm and substantial walkways with a net width of not less than 4 feet and extending from land to every floating home site in such moorage.

MOORAGE LIGHTING

Sec. 5805. Every floating home moorage and the walkways to every floating home site shall be illuminated by lights designed, constructed and maintained to provide a minimum average illumination on said walkways of five foot-candles of light intensity. The lowest foot-candle value at any point on said walkways shall be not less than one half the average value.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

FIRE PROTECTION

Sec. 5806. Floating home moorages shall be provided with fire extinguishing equipment as follows:

(a) Portable Fire-Protection Equipment. One fire extinguisher, 2A, 20-B:C rating minimum, shall be provided in each hose station required. The fire chief shall designate the type and number of all other fire appliances to be installed and maintained in each floating home moorage.

(b) Standpipes. All portions of floats exceeding 250 feet in distance from fire apparatus access and marine service stations shall be provided with an approved wet standpipe system installed in conformity with applicable standards set forth in U.B.C. Standard No. 38-3 and the Fire Code Appendix 2C.

1. Hose stations shall be so spaced as to provide protection to any portion of floats or floating vessel. Hoses shall be mounted on a reel or rack and enclosed within an approved cabinet. Hose stations shall be labeled FIRE HOSE-EMERGENCY USE ONLY. All equipment shall meet the approval of the Fire Chief.

2. At the shore end, the waterline shall be equipped with a single 2 1/2 inch fire department connection.

3. Waterlines shall normally be dry where the area is subject to freezing temperatures.

WATER SERVICE CONNECTIONS

Sec. 5807. Every floating home moorage shall have a lawfully installed water service connection and shall provide water service piping securely fastened and stabilized above water from such water service connection to an outlet connection at each floating home site on a floating home moorage. The water piping in every floating home in a floating home moorage shall be connected to the water service outlet serving such floating home and such connection shall be securely fastened and stabilized above high water line. Water service connections and water service piping shall be constructed, installed and maintained in accordance with applicable standards established by or pursuant to ordinances.

PUBLIC SEWER CONNECTION

Sec. 5808. Every floating home moorage any part of which is within 300 feet of a public sewer and every floating home moorage on Shilshole Bay, Salmon Bay, Lake Washington Ship Canal, Lake Union, Portage Bay, Union Bay and that portion of Lake Washington lying within the City limits of Seattle shall have a lawfully installed connection to such sewer.

LOCAL SIDE SEWER SYSTEM

Sec. 5809. Every floating home moorage within the limits specified in Section 5808 shall provide a local side sewer system for the collection of sewage from every floating home in such moorage. Such local side sewer system shall be connected to the public sewer, shall have an inlet connection at each floating home site and shall be constructed, installed and maintained in accordance with this and all other applicable ordinances regulating the construction, alteration, repair and connection of side sewers.

CS 10.2

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

CONNECTION TO LOCAL SIDE SEWER SYSTEM

Sec. 5810. Every floating home in a floating home moorage which is required under Section 5808 hereof to have a lawfully installed connection to a public sewer shall be connected to the local side sewer system and no owner or operator of such a floating home moorage shall permit to be moored at such moorage under his control any floating home which is not lawfully connected to the local side sewer system. It is unlawful for any person to use, occupy or let any floating home for human habitation within the limits specified in Section 5808 unless the same is lawfully connected to the sewer system.

A reconnection permit shall be required for any floating home which is relocated from its original site of connection to a local side sewer system and such reconnection shall be subject to the approval of the Director of Engineering as to compliance with this chapter.

SEWER INSTALLATION FEES

Sec. 5811. The fee for the installation of any side sewer serving a floating home moorage shall be the fee provided by law for the connection to the public sewer of side sewers serving mobile home parks.

PLUMBING SYSTEMS

Sec. 5812. All plumbing and plumbing systems in every floating home shall meet the requirements of the Seattle Plumbing Code except as otherwise approved by the Director of Public Health in accordance with said Plumbing Code.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL

Sec. 5813. Every floating home moorage shall be provided with adequate garbage storage and collection facilities which shall be located in an accessible place on the moorage site and no garbage or refuse therefrom shall be thrown or dumped into the waters.

ELECTRICAL SERVICE AND WIRING

Sec. 5814. Electrical service to floating homes and floating home moorages shall be provided as approved by the lighting utility. Electrical wiring and equipment in every floating home shall conform to requirements of the Seattle Electrical Code as set forth for residential occupancies. No floating home shall be permitted to connect or reconnect to the utility's distribution system unless approved for such connection by the building official in accordance with the Seattle Electrical Code.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 5815. All new construction of floating homes or major alterations thereto and all floating homes moved into city waters, excluding the structural members used for flotation, shall conform to the requirements for dwellings as set forth in this code and all other applicable codes and ordinances regulating the design, construction, use and occupancy of such buildings and the required installations therein.

HOUSING STANDARDS FOR EXISTING FLOATING HOMES

Sec. 5816. Every floating home shall comply with the minimum housing standards as set forth in the Seattle Housing Code except as otherwise approved by the building official in accordance with said Housing Code.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

APPROVAL OF MOORAGE SITE PLAN REQUIRED

Sec. 5817. Every floating home moorage shall continuously conform to a moorage site plan which has been approved by the building official. Such approval shall be obtained as follows: Three copies of the site plan, drawn to scale and completely dimensioned, and setting forth the address and legal description of the property on which the moorage is located and the name and address of the owner or operator of the moorage, shall be filed with the building official.

The moorage site plan shall show:

1. The dimensions of the floating home moorage site.

2. The location of abutting public waterways.

3. The location and dimensions of private waterways and land access to the moorage.

4. The location and identification of individual floating home sites.

5. The location and dimensions of offstreet parking spaces.

6. The location and dimensions of walkways and any accessory structures or facilities.

7. The water service system.

8. The local side sewer system.

9. The electrical service and lighting system.

Such site plan shall be examined by the building official, the fire chief, the director of public health, the superintendent of water, and by the director of engineering, to each of whom the building official shall refer such plan. Upon approval of a floating home moorage site plan by the fire chief, the director of public health, the superintendent of water and the director of engineering as to compliance with laws and ordinances under their respective jurisdictions, and upon being satisfied that the plan conforms to the requirements of this code and other applicable ordinances and is otherwise lawful, the building official shall approve such plan. One copy of the approved site plan shall be retained in the office of the building official, one copy in the office of the director of public health, and one copy, which shall be maintained on the premises of the floating home moorage, shall be returned to the owner or operator.

MOORAGE REGISTER OF OWNERSHIPS

Sec. 5818. Every owner or operator of a floating home moorage shall maintain a current register of every floating home moored on the premises under his control, such register to record the name and address of the legal owner of each floating home and the registration number assigned to it by the King County Assessor. A copy of said register shall be made available upon request to any city department head referred to in this chapter or to his representative.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

Section 131. A new Chapter 59 is added to the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, to read as follows:

CHAPTER 59

BUSINESS SECURITY DEVICES

SECURITY REQUIREMENTS: EXEMPTIONS

Sec. 5901. (a) Building Closed to Business. Except as hereinafter specifically exempted, all existing and future buildings in the city used by any person for the purpose of conducting, managing or carrying on any business shall, when not occupied by a watchman, maintenance personnel or by other authorized persons during the period that such building is closed to business, be so secured as to prevent unauthorized entry in accordance with specifications for physical security of exterior accessible openings as provided in Sections 5905 and 5906; provided that buildings used for Group E, I, R-1, R-3 or M Occupancies shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter; and provided further that;

1. buildings used for Group A or B Occupancies, and

2. buildings required by this code to have exit doors equipped with panic hardware locks,

shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter relating to exterior doors.

(b) Buildings Occupied and Open for Business. During the period when a building is occupied and open for business, no exit door required to be unlocked shall be locked, bolted or otherwise fastened or obstructed by any means so that the door cannot be opened from the inside by use of the ordinary door latch or knob or by pressure on the door or on a panic release device.

ENFORCEMENT: RIGHT OF ENTRY

Sec. 5902. The chief of police is hereby authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of this chapter and upon presentation of proper credentials the chief of police or his duly authorized representative may, with the consent of the occupant or pursuant to a lawfully issued warrant, enter at reasonable times, any building or premises used for business purposes for the purpose of inspecting the physical security of exterior accessible openings of such building or premises.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLIANCE

Sec. 5903. Responsibility for compliance with the specifications set forth in Section 5905 and 5906 shall be as follows:

1. As to buildings occupied by a business establishment which does not share the exterior openings of such building with any other business establishment, the person operating such business shall be responsible.

2. As to buildings occupied by two or more business establishments which share the use of exterior openings of such building, the owner of said building, or his agent having charge, care or control of such building, shall be responsible.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

INSPECTION: NOTICE

Sec. 5904. The chief of police shall inspect or cause to be inspected the accessible exterior openings of every building subject to the provisions of this chapter and if he/she shall find accessible exterior openings in any such building which do not comply with the specifications set forth in Sections 5905 and 5906, he/she shall give notice in writing to the person responsible, as designated in Section 5903, setting forth the deficiencies which are to be corrected and the period of time within which such corrections shall be completed. Failure to comply with such notice within the period of time specified shall be a violation of this code.

SECURITY MEASURES: LOCKING DEVICES

Sec. 5905. (a) General. All exterior openings of any building used for business purposes and subject to the provisions of this chapter and not otherwise protected by photo-electric, ultrasonic or other intrusion detection devices approved by the chief of police shall be secured as provided in this section, provided that locking devices on exit doors in buildings used for Group H and B Occupancies shall comply with the requirements of Section 3304.

(b) Front Doors. All front doors of any such building or premises shall comply with the following requirements.

1. Tempered glass doors, wood or metal doors with tempered glass panel, solid wood or metal doors shall be secured as follows:

A. A single door shall be equipped with either double cylinder deadlock that unlocks from both the outside and inside by key, or with a cylinder deadlock that unlocks from the outside by key and inside by turnpiece, handle or knob, or with deadlocking latch having guarded bolt that unlocks from the outside by key and inside by turnpiece, handle or knob.

B. On double doors the active leaf shall be equipped with a type of lock as prescribed for single doors above and the inactive leaf shall be equipped with flush bolts at head and foot.

2. Doors with glass panels not of tempered glass and doors that have non-tempered glass panels adjacent to the door frame shall be secured as follows:

A. A single door shall be equipped with a cylinder deadlock that unlocks from both the outside and inside by a key.

B. On double doors the active leaf shall be equipped with a cylinder dead lock that unlocks from both the outside and inside by a key and the inactive leaf shall be equipped with flush bolts at head and foot.

3. Rolling overhead doors that are not controlled or locked by electric power operation shall be equipped on the inside with the following protective devices:

A. Manually operated doors shall be provided with slide bolts on the bottom bar.

B. Chain operated doors shall be provided with a cast iron keeper and pin for securing the hand chain.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

C. Crank-operated doors shall be provided with a means for securing the operating shaft.

4. A solid overhead, swinging, sliding or accordion garage-type door shall be secured with a cylinder lock, padlock and/or metal slide bar, bolt or crossbar on the inside when not otherwise controlled or locked by electric power operation. If a padlock is used, it shall be of hardened steel shackle, with minimum four pin tumbler operation. In the event that this type of door provides the only entrance to the front of the building, a cylinder lock or padlock may be used on the outside.

5. Metal accordion grate or grill-type doors shall be equipped with metal guide track at top and bottom and a cylinder lock and/or padlock with hardened steel shackle and minimum four pin tumbler operation.

6. Outside hinges on all front doors shall be provided with nonremovable pins. Such hinge pins may be either welded, flanged or secured by a screw.

(c) Rear, Side and Basement Doors. All accessible rear, side and basement doors of any such building or premises shall comply with the following requirements:

1. All doors of the type listed below shall comply with the requirements of Section 5905(b) for front doors.

A. Tempered glass doors, wood or metal doors, with tempered glass panel.

B. Metal doors.

C. Rolling overhead doors.

D. Solid overhead, swinging, sliding, or accordion garage-type doors.

E. Metal accordion grate or grill-type doors.

2. Doors with glass panels and doors that have glass panels adjacent to the door frame shall be secured as follows:

A. The glass panel shall be covered with iron bars of at least ½ inch round or 1 inch by 1/4 inch flat steel material, spaced not more than 5 inches apart, or

B. Iron or steel grills of at least 1/8 inch material of 2 inch mesh.

C. If the door or glass panel barrier is on the outside, it shall be secured with rounded head flush bolt on the outside.

D. If the remaining portion of a door panel exceeds 8 inches by 12 inches (excluding door frame), is of wood, but not of solid core construction, or is less than 1-3/8 inches thick, said portion shall be covered on the inside with at least 16 gauge sheet steel attached with screws.

3. Wood doors not of solid core construction or with panels therein less than 1-3/8 inches thick shall be covered on the inside with at least 16 gauge sheet steel attached with screws.

4. Locking Devices.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

A. A single door shall be equipped with either a double cylinder deadlock that unlocks from both the outside and inside by key, with a cylinder deadlock that unlocks from the outside by key and inside by turnpiece, handle or knob, with a deadlocking latch having guarded bolt that unlcoks from outside by key and inside by turnpiece, handle or knob, or with approved slide bar bolt, cross bar and/or padlock. If a padlock is used, it shall be of hardened steel shackle with minimum four pin tumbler operation.

B. On double doors the active leaf shall be equipped with a type of lock as prescribed for single doors above and the inactive leaf shall be equipped with flush bolts at head and foot.

5. Outside hinges on all rear, side and basement doors shall be provided with nonremovable pins. Such hinge pins may be either welded, flanged or secured by a screw.

(d) Roof Doors. All doors that exit onto the roof of any such building or premises shall comply with the following requirements:

1. Doors with glass panels and any glass panels that are adjacent to the door frame shall be protected as follows:

A. The glass portion shall be covered with iron or steel grills of at least 1/8-inch material of not more than 2 inch mesh securely fastened.

B. If the door or glass panel barrier is on the outside it shall be secured with rounded head flush bolt on the outside.

C. If the remaining portion of a door panel exceed 8 inches by 12 inches (excluding door frame) and is of wood but not of solid core construction or is less than 1-3/8 inches thick, said portion shall be covered on the inside with at least 16 gauge sheet steel attached with screws.

2. Wood doors not of solid core construction or with panels therein less than 1-3/8 inches thick shall be covered on the inside with at least 16 gauge sheet steel attached with screws.

3. All roof doors shall be provided with a lock that will permit the door to be opened from the inside without the use of a key or any special knowledge or effort.

4. Outside hinges on all roof doors shall be provided with nonremovable pins. Such hinge pins may be either welded, flanged or secured by a screw.

(e) Glass Windows. The chief of police shall, with the advice and assistance of the chief of the fire department, determine the extent of protection, that will be required for accessible glass windows at the side or rear of such building. Glass windows shall be deemed accessible if less than 18 feet above ground. In making his/her determination he/she shall consider whether the side of the building fronts on a street, the area, location and contents thereof, and whether such openings are protected by intrusion detection devices.

1. The chief of police may require side and rear glass windows with a pane exceeding 96 square inches in area with its smallest dimension exceeding 6 inches to be protected in the following manner:

A. Inside or outside iron bars of at least ½ inch round or 1 inch by 1/4-inch flat steel material spaced not more than 5 inches apart securely fastened, or

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

B. Inside or outside iron or steel grills of at least 1/8-inch material of 2 inch mesh securely fastened.

If such barrier is on the outside, it shall be secured with rounded head flush bolt on the outside.

2. If the side or rear window is of the type that can be opened it shall, where applicable, be secured on the inside with either a glide bar, bolt, crossbar and/or padlock with hardened steel shackle and minimum four pin tumbler operation.

3. Outside hinges on all side and rear glass windows shall be provided with nonremovable pins. Such hinge pins may be either welded, flanged or secured by a screw.

(f) Accessible Transoms. All exterior transoms exceeding 8 inches by 12 inches on the side and rear of any such building or premises shall be protected by either of the following:

1. Outside iron bars of at least ½ inch round or 1 inch by ¼ inch flat steel material spaced no more than 5 inches apart, or

2. Outside iron or steel grills of at least 1/8-inch material but not more than 2 inch mesh.

Such barrier shall be secured with rounded head flush bolt on the outside.

(g) Roof Openings. All exterior openings on the roof of any such building or premises shall be protected as follows:

1. Glass skylights shall be provided with:

A. Iron bars of at least ½ inch round or 1 inch by ¼ inch flat steel material under the skylight and securely fastened, or

B. A steel grill of at least 1/8-inch material of 2 inch mesh under the skylight and securely fastened.

2. Hatchway openings shall be secured as follows:

A. If the hatchway is of wooden material, it shall be coverd on the inside with at least 16 gauge sheet steel attached with screws.

B. The hatchway shall be secured from the inside with a slide bar or slide bolts. The use of crossbar or padlock is unauthorized, unless approved by the Chief of the Fire Department.

C. Outside hinges on all hatchway openings shall be provided with nonremovable pins. Such hinge pins may be either welded, flanged, or secured by a screw.

3. Air duct or air vent openings exceeding 8 inches by 12 inches shall be secured by covering the same with either of the following:

A. Iron bars of at least ½ inch round or 1 inch by ¼ inch flat steel material, spaced no more than 5 inches apart and securely fastened, or

B. A steel grill of at least 1/8-inch material of 2 inch mesh and securely fastened.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

If the barrier is on the outside, it shall be secured with rounded head flush bolts on the outside.

SECURITY MEASURES: INTRUSION DETECTION

Sec. 5906. Devices. If it is determined by the chief of police that the security measures and locking devices prescribed in Section 5905 do not adequately secure the building, he/she may require the installation and maintenance of photoelectric, ultrasonic or other intrusion detection device. In making such determination he/she shall consider whether:

1. The business establishment has experienced a high incidence of burglary in the past, or

2. The type of merchandise and its inventory value require added security protection.

If the chief of police determines that such installation is required notice in writing shall be given to the responsible person designated in Section 5903 specifying the installation to be made and the period of time within which such installation shall be completed. Unless an appeal is filed in accordance with Section 5907, failure to comply with such notice within the time specified shall be a violation of this code.

APPEAL FROM INSTRUSION DETECTION DEVICE REQUIREMENTS

Section 5907. Within 10 days after the receipt of written notice from the chief of police requiring the installation and maintenance of photoelectric, ultrsonic, or other intrusion detection device, the person responsible for compliance therewith may appeal in writing to the City Council. In filing such notice of appeal, the appellant shall set forth the specific grounds wherein it is claimed there was an error or abuse of discretion by the chief of police, or wherein the issuance of said written notice was not supported by proper evidence.

Upon receipt of such appeal the City Council shall set the matter for hearing and cause notice thereof to be given to the appellant and to the chief of police not less than 5 days prior to the date set for said hearing. At such hearing the appellant shall show cause on the grounds specified in the Notice of Appeal why the action excepted to should not be affirmed.

The City Council may affirm, reverse or modify the decision of the chief of police requiring the installation and maintenance of a photoelectric, ultrasonic or other intrusion detection device. If said decision is affirmed or modified by the City Council the appellant shall be given written notice thereof by the chief of police setting forth the installation to be made and the period of time within which the same shall be completed. In no event shall the period be less than that originally granted appellant. Failure to comply with such notice within the time specified shall be a violation of this chapter.

Section 132. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this subtitle is, for any reason, held to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this subtitle. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed this subtitle and each section, subsection, clause or phrase thereof,

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

irrespective of the fact that any of or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses and phrases are declared unconstitutional or otherwise invalid.

Section 133 This ordinance shall take effect and be in force thirty days from and after its passage and approval, if approved by the Mayor, or, if not approved, at the time it shall have become a law under the provisions of the City Chapter except for Sections 2515, 3007 and Chapter 57 which shall take effect and be in force on whichever is the later of:

The effective date of approval by the State Building Code Council, or a determination by the Council that they do not have jurisdiction; or

Thirty days from and after passage and approval, if approved by the Mayor, or, if not approved, at the time it shall have become a law under the provisions of the City Charter.

Passed by the City Council the 12th day of October, 1987, and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this 12th day of October, 1987.

President of the City Council

Approved by me this 20th day of October, 1987.

MAYOR

Filed by me this 20th day of October, 1987.

ATTEST: Norward J. Brooks
City Comptroller and City Clerk

By: Theresa Dunbar
Deputy Clerk

CS 19.2

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(c) Maintenance. All conveyances covered under this chapter, both existing and new, and all parts thereof shall be maintained in a safe condition. All devices and/or safeguards which are required by this chapter shall be maintained in good working order. The owner or his/her designated agent shall be responsible for the maintenance of such equipment.

(d) Historic Buildings and Structures. Historic buildings and structures shall comply with Section 104(f) of this building code.

(e) References to the National Electrical Code. For the purpose of this chapter, all references in the ANSI Code to the National Electrical Code shall not apply and are hereby deleted. All electrical work shall be done in accordance with the requirements of the Seattle Electrical Code.

(f) Conflicts. In any case where the codes adopted by reference in Section 5103 conflict with the requirements of this chapter, this chapter shall be controlling.

CODES ADOPTED BY REFERENCE

Sec. 5103. The following codes are hereby adopted by reference and together with the provisions of this chapter shall constitute the Elevator Code of the City of Seattle. A copy of each is filed in the Office of the City Comptroller.

(a) Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, ANSI/ASME A17.1-1984

EXCEPTION: Part XIX of ANSI A17.1, Elevators Used for Construction, is not adopted.

(b) The building official may adopt by administrative rule, in accordance with Section 207 of this code, addenda to the Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, ANSI/ASME A17.1-1984 which further the intent and purpose of this code, which encourage the use of state of the art technology, materials or methods of construction, and which provide equal or better standards contained in this code.

(c) Safety rules governing existing elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators and other lifting devices - moving walks, adopted November 1, 1963, amended effective January 1, 1977 and January 9, 1981, Washington Administrative Code Chapter 296-81, including passenger elevators for the handicapped, Sections 300 through 365, adopted November 20, 1980.

(d) Rules governing lifting devices for the handicapped, Washington Administrative Code Chapter 296-92, adopted November 20, 1980 and effective January 9, 1981.

(e) Safety regulations for casket lifts in mortuaries, Washington Administrative Code Chapter 296-91, effective January 6, 1972.

(f) Safety rules for inclined passenger lifts, Washington Administrative Code Chapter 296-80, effective January 6, 1972.

(g) Chapter 296-93 Washington Administrative Code for Material Lifts.

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 5104. The following definitions are in addition to Section 3 of ANSI A17.1, RCW 70.87, Laws Governing Elevators and Other Lifting Devices and Chapter 4 of this code.

ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENTS - See Part XII, ANSI A17.1.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(c) Outlet. A smokeproof enclosure shall exit into a public way or into an exit passageway leading to a public way. The exit passageway shall be without other openings and shall have walls, floors and ceiling of two-hour fire-resistive construction.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. A maximum of 50 percent of the exits may discharge through a street-floor lobby, provided the required exit width is free, unobstructed and provides direct and obvious access to the exterior; and further provided the entire street floor, and, any floor which is open to it, are protected with an automatic sprinkler system, and Exception 2 is not used concurrently. The street-floor lobby shall be limited by the following criteria:

A. Group B, Division 2, office, retail, and restaurant occupancies and restaurants of either Group A, Division 2.1 or 3 occupancy may open into the street floor lobby. Cooking areas of restaurants requiring Type I commercial kitchen hoods as provided by Section 2003(a) of the Seattle Mechanical Code shall be separated from the lobby with construction for enclosures as specified in Section 3309(b) and Exception 6 of Section 503(d) is not used concurrently.

B. The street floor lobby may be open above to one adjacent floor.

C. The street floor lobby shall not be open to a floor below.

D. Atriums and escalators open to more than one adjacent floor shall be separated from the street floor lobby as required by Section 3309(b).

2. Where two smokeproof enclosures are required, one enclosure may terminate in a Group B, Division 1 parking garage provided the entire parking area is protected by an automatic sprinkler system. Such enclosure may terminate not more than 200 feet from an exterior exit door, horizontal exit, exit passageway or another enclosed stairway in a partially sprinklered building. Such enclosure may terminate not more than 300 feet from an exterior exit door, horizontal exit, exit passageway or another enclosed stairway when the building is protected throughout by an automatic sprinkler system. The exit pathway shall be free and unobstructed and maintain the required exit width and be equipped with emergency lighting as required in Section 3313.

(d) Barrier. A stairway in a smokeproof enclosure shall not continue below the ~~grade~~ exit level nearest grade unless an approved barrier is provided at the ~~ground~~ exit level nearest grade to prevent persons from accidentally continuing ~~to the basement~~ below the exit level.

(e) Access. Access to stairways in smokeproof enclosures shall be by way of a vestibule or open exterior exit balcony constructed of noncombustible materials.

(f) Smokeproof Enclosure by Natural Ventilation. 1. Doors. When a vestibule is provided, the door assembly into the vestibule shall have a one and one-half hour fire-protection rating, and the door assembly from the vestibule to the stairs shall be a smoke- and draft-control assembly having not less than a 20-minute fire-protection rating. Doors shall be maintained self-closing or shall be automatic closing by actuation of a smoke detector.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

(d) Extent of Enclosures. Stairway and ramp enclosures shall include landings and parts of floors connecting stairway flights and shall also include a corridor on the ground floor leading from the stairway to the exterior of the building. Enclosed corridors or passageways are not required from unenclosed stairways. Every opening into the corridor shall comply with the requirements of Section 3309(c).

EXCEPTIONS: 1. In office buildings classed as a Group B, Division 2 Occupancy, a maximum of 50 percent of the exits may discharge through a street-floor lobby, provided the required exit width is free, ~~and~~ unobstructed and provides direct and obvious access to the exterior, and the entire street floor and any floor which is open to it are ~~is~~ protected with an automatic sprinkler system, and Exception 2 is not used concurrently. The street-floor lobby shall be limited to the following criteria:

A. Group B, Division 2, office, retail, and restaurant occupancies and restaurants of either Group A, Division 2.1 or 3 occupancy may open into the street floor lobby. Cooking areas of restaurants requiring Type I commercial kitchen hoods as provided by Section 2003(a) of the Seattle Mechanical Code shall be separated from the lobby with construction for enclosures as specified in Section 3309(b) and Exception 6 of Section 503(d) is not used concurrently.

B. The street floor lobby may be open above to one adjacent floor.

C. The street floor lobby shall not be open to a floor below.

D. Atriums and escalators open to more than one adjacent floor shall be separated from the street floor lobby as required by Section 3309(b).

2. Where two stairways are required, one stairway may terminate in a Group B, Division 1 parking garage provided the entire parking area is protected by an automatic sprinkler system. Such stairway may terminate not more than 200 feet from an exterior exit door, horizontal exit, exit passageway or another enclosed stairway in a partially sprinklered building. Such stairway may terminate not more than 300 feet from an exterior exit door, horizontal exit, exit passageway or another enclosed stairway when the building is protected throughout by an automatic sprinkler system. The exit pathway shall be free and unobstructed and maintain the required exit width and be equipped with emergency lighting as required in Section 3313.

(e) Barrier. A stairway in an exit enclosure shall not continue below the ~~grade level~~ exit level nearest grade unless an approved barrier is provided at the ~~ground floor~~ exit level nearest grade to prevent persons from accidentally continuing ~~into the basement~~ below the exit level.

(f) Use of Space Under Stair. There shall be no enclosed usable space under stairways in an exit enclosure, nor shall the open space under such stairways be used for any purpose.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

205. (a) Violations. It shall be a violation of this code for any person, firm or corporation to erect, contruct, enlarge, repair, move, improve, remove, convert or demolish, equip, occupy, inspect or maintain any building or structure in the city, contrary to or in violation of any of the provisions of this building code.

It shall be a violation of this code for any person, firm or corporation to aid, abet, counsel, encourage, hire, commend, induce or otherwise procure another to violate or fail to comply with this code.

It shall be a violation of this code for any person, firm or corporation to use any material or to install any device, appliance or equipment which does not comply with applicable standards of this code or which has not been approved by the building official.

(b) Civil Penalty. Any person, firm or corporation failing to comply with the provisions of this building code shall be subject to a cumulative penalty in an amount not to exceed $500 per day for each violation from the date compliance is required by the building official until compliance is achieved.

(c) Criminal Penalties. 1. Anyone violating or failing to comply with any order issued by the building official pursuant to this code shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 360 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day's violation or failure to comply shall constitute a separate offense.

2. Anyone violating or failing to comply with any of the provisions of this building code and who within the past five years has had a judgement against them pursuant to Sec. 205(b), shall upon conviction thereof be fined in a sum not to exceed $500 or by imprisonment for not more than 180 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day's violation or failure to comply shall constitute a separate offense.

(d) Additional Relief. The building official may seek legal or equitable relief to enjoin any acts or practices and abate any condition which constitutes a violation of this building code when civil or criminal penalties are inadequate to effect compliance.

NOTICES

Sec. 206. It shall be unlawful for any person to remove, mutilate, destroy or conceal any lawful notice issued or posted by the building official pursuant to the provisions of this building code.

The building official may record a copy of any order or notice with the Department of Records and Elections of King County.

The building official may record with the Department of Records and Elections of King County a notification that a permit has expired without a final inspection after reasonable efforts have been made to provide a final inspection.

RULES OF THE BUILDING OFFICIAL

Sec. 207. (a) Authority. The Building Official is authorized to promulgate, adopt and issue the following rules:

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

tice his/her profession under the laws of the State of Washington. Plans and specifications for work not involving structural design shall be prepared by a professional engineer or architect qualified in the proposed work. Each sheet of plans shall bear the seal and the signature of the licensee.

EXCEPTION: WHEN AUTHORIZED BY THE BUILDING OFFICIAL, plans and specifications need not be prepared by an engineer or architect licensed by the State of Washington for the following:

1. One- and two-family dwellings.

2. New buildings or structures, and additions, alterations or repairs, of conventional, light frame construction, having a total valuation of less than $25,000.

3. Nonstructural alterations and repairs having a total valuation of less than $25,000, excluding electrical and mechanical systems, fixtures, equipment, interior finish and millwork.

4. The building official may accept the design of a licensed professional engineer for assembly line products or designed specialty structural products.

3. Clarity of plans. Plans shall be drawn to a clearly indicated and commonly accepted scale upon substantial paper such as blueprint quality or standard drafting paper. Tissue paper, posterboard or cardboard will not be accepted. The plans shall be of microfilm quality and limited to a minimum size of 18 inches by 18 inches and a maximum size of 41 inches by 54 inches.

(c) Information Required on Plans. 1. General. Plans shall include the following, as applicable:

A. A plot plan showing the width of streets, alleys, yards and courts.

B. The location (and/or location within a building), floor area, story, height, type of construction and occupancy classification as defined by the building code and use as defined by the Zoning or Land Use Codes of the proposed building and of every existing building on the property.

C. Where there are more than two buildings located on a property, a building identification plan identifying the location of each building on the property and identifying each building by a numbering system unrelated to address. Such plan shall not be required where a plan for the site is already on file and no new buildings are being added to the site.

D. Types of heating and air conditioning systems.

E. Architectural plans, including floor plans, elevations and door and finish schedules showing location of all doors, windows, mechanical equipment, shafts, pipes, vents and ducts.

F. Structural plans, including foundation plan and framing plans.

G. Cross-sections and construction details for both architectural and structural plans including wall sections, foundation, floor and roof details, connections of structural members and types of construction material.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

5. Unlisted door frames, in walls of other than noncombustible construction, may be used in conjunction with labelled doors without bearing a label, provided they are fabricated and installed according to the requirements specified in Figure No. 33-2.

2. Openings other than doors. Where corridor walls are required to be one-hour fire-resistive construction by Section 3305(g), interior openings for other than doors or ducts shall be protected by fixed, approved 1/4-inch-thick wired glass installed in steel frames. The total area of all openings, other than doors, in any portion of an interior corridor shall not exceed 25 percent of the area of the corridor wall of the room which it is separating from the corridor. For duct openings, see Section 4306.

EXCEPTION: Protection of openings in the interior walls of exterior exit balconies is not required if it is possible to exit in two directions.

(i) Location on Property. Exterior exit balconies shall not be located in an area where openings are required to be protected due to location on the property.

Section 94. Section 3306 of the Uniform Building Code, 1985 Edition, is amended to read as follows:

STAIRWAYS

Sec. 3306. (a) General. Every stairway having two or more risers serving any building or portion thereof shall conform to the requirements of this section.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Stairs or ladders used only to attend equipment are exempt from the requirements of this section.

2. Stairs or ladders within an individual dwelling unit used to gain access to intermediate floor areas of less than 400 square feet and not containing the primary bathroom or kitchen are exempt from the requirements of this section.

(b) Width. Stairways serving an occupant load of 50 or more shall be not less than 44 inches in width. Stairways serving an occupant load of 49 or less shall be not less than 36 inches in width.

Handrails may project into the required width a distance of 3-1/2 inches from each side of a stairway. Stringers and other projections such as trims and similar decorative features may project into the required width 1-1/2 inches on each side.

(c) Rise and Run. The rise of every step in a stairway shall be not less than 4 inches nor greater than 7 inches. Except as permitted in Subsections (d) and (f), the run shall be not less than 11 inches as measured horizontally between the vertical planes of the furthermost projection of adjacent treads. Except as permitted in Subsections (d), (e) and (f), the largest tread run within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by more than 3/8 inch. The greatest riser height within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by more than 3/8 inch.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.

C-205 X

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF WASHINGTON
KING COUNTY—SS.

The undersigned, on oath states that he is an authorized representative of The Daily Journal of Commerce, a daily newspaper, which newspaper is a legal newspaper of general circulation and it is now and has been for more than six months prior to the date of publication hereinafter refered to, published in the English language continuously as a daily newspaper in Seattle, King County, Washington, and it is now and during all of said time was printed in an office maintained at the aforesaid place of publication of this newspaper. The Daily Journal of Commerce was on the 12th day of June, 1941, approved as a legal newspaper by the Superior Court of King County.

The notice in the exact form annexed, was published in regular issues of The Daily Journal of Commerce, which was regularly distributed to its subscribers during the below stated period. The annexed notice, a

Ordinance No. 113701

was published on

November 19, 1987

R Sarasaga

Subscribed and sworn to before me on

November 19, 1987

Barbara A. Lemos

Notary Public for the State of Washington,
residing in Seattle.

NOTICE: IF THE DOCUMENT IN THIS FRAME IS LESS CLEAR THAN THIS NOTICE IT IS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE DOCUMENT.