

ORDINANCE 122049

AN ORDINANCE relating to the Seattle Building Code, Seattle Municipal Code Chapter 22.100; amending Chapters 1, Administration; Chapter 2, Definitions; Chapter 3, Use and Occupancy Classification; Chapter 4, Special Detailed Requirements Based on Use and Occupancy; Chapter 9, Fire Protection Systems; Chapter 10, Means of Egress; Chapter 11, Accessibility; Chapter 12, Interior Environment; Chapter 14, Exterior Walls; Chapter 16, Structural Design; Chapter 17, Structural Tests and Special Inspections; Chapter 21, Masonry; Chapter 24, Glazing; Chapter 25, Gypsum Board and Plaster; Chapter 29, Plumbing Systems; Chapter 30, Elevators and Conveying Systems; Chapter 34, Existing Buildings; and Chapter 35, Referenced Standards.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Subsection 101.2 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 101

TITLE, PURPOSE AND SCOPE

101.2 Scope. The provisions of this code shall apply to the construction, alteration, moving, demolition, repair and occupancy of any building or structure within the City, except public utility towers and poles, mechanical equipment not specifically regulated in this code, and hydraulic flood control structures. See Chapter 32 for regulation of structures located on, over or under public property or a public right of way.

Exception: Detached one- and two-family dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings (town houses) not more than three stories above grade plane in height with a separate means of egress and their accessory structures shall comply with the *International Residential Code*. 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 Chapter 34 of this code.



NOTE: The minimum standards of the Seattle Housing and Building Maintenance Code, SMC 22.200-22.208, do not apply to any structure constructed and maintained in compliance with standards and procedures of the Seattle Building, Mechanical, Fire, Electrical and Plumbing Codes currently in effect.

Code Alternate CA101.2: A building which fully complies with the Washington State Building Code may be permitted for construction and occupancy without meeting all requirements of this Seattle Building Code, provided the building complies with the following Seattle Building Code provisions, when applicable:

1. Section 414.1.4 and Section 1614.6 requirements for pre-application meetings for hazardous occupancies and buildings with unusual load resisting structural designs;
2. Section 420 and Section 1016 requirements for one-hour construction and corridor construction for certain residential occupancies;
3. Chapter 4 requirements for construction in the fire district;
4. Section 403 provisions for high rise buildings;
5. Section 404 provisions for atria;
6. Section 903.2.1.2, 903.2.2 903.2.5.2 903.2.10.4 sprinkler requirements for Group A-2, E, LC occupancies, and certain storage and sales occupancies;
7. Section 501 addressing provisions;
8. Seattle Residential Code provisions for floating homes; and
9. Section 421 provisions for waterfront piers.

* * *

Section 2. Subsections 106.2 and 106.5 of the Seattle Building Code are amended as follows:

SECTION 106
BUILDING PERMITS

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

1. Minor repairs or alterations which, as determined by the building official, cost the owner \$4,000 or less in any 6-month period. Such repairs and alterations shall not include the removal, reduction, alteration, or relocation of any loadbearing support. Egress, light, ventilation, and fire-resistance shall not be reduced.

2. Miscellaneous work including the following, provided no changes are made to the building envelope: patio and concrete slabs on grade, painting or cleaning a building, repointing a chimney, installing kitchen cabinets, paneling or other surface finishes over existing wall and ceiling systems applied in accordance with Sections 801-805, insulation existing buildings, abatement of hazardous materials, demolition of nonstructural interior tenant improvements in retail and office uses, and in-kind or similar replacement of or repair of deteriorated members of a structure.

3. One-story detached accessory buildings used for greenhouse, tool or storage shed, playhouse, or similar uses, provided:

3.1. The projected roof area does not exceed 120 square feet; and

3.2. The building is not placed on a concrete foundation other than a slab on grade.

4. Fences not over 8 feet high which do not have masonry or concrete elements above 6 feet.

5. Arbors and other open-framed landscape structures not exceeding 120 square feet in projected area.

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

7. 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:

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

7.2. Construction is not in a critical area or an environmentally sensitive are, nor supports soils in areas of geologic hazard, steep slope or having landslide potential as identified in the environmentally sensitive and critical area regulations contained in Chapters 25.05 and 25.09 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

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

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

10. Window awnings supported by an exterior wall of Group r, Division 3, and Group U Occupancies when projection not more than 54 inches.

11. Prefabricated swimming pools, spas and similar equipment 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 5,000 gallons.

12. Replacement of roofing materials and siding. This shall not include structural changes, replacement of sheathing or alterations to doors and windows. ~~((In single-family dwelling reroofing projects, the existing roof sheathing may be replaced and roof structure may be repaired without permit provided no changes are made to the building envelope other than adding or replacing insulation, and the work is equivalent or better than the existing structure.))~~
See Energy Code Sections 101.3.2.5 and 1132.1 for insulation requirements for existing buildings.

Exception: In detached one- and two- family dwellings, the existing roof sheathing may be replaced and roof structure may be repaired without permit provided no changes are made to the building envelope other than adding or replacing insulation, and the work is equivalent to or better than the existing structure.

13. School, park or private playground equipment including playhouses and tree houses.

14. Removal and/or replacement of underground storage tanks that are subject to regulation by a state or federal agency.

Note: A Fire Department permit is required for removal, replacement and decommissioning of underground storage tanks.

15. Installation of dish and panel antennas 6.56 feet (2 m) or less in diameter or diagonal measurement.

106.5 Application for permit

1 **106.5.1 Application.** To obtain a permit, the applicant shall first file an application in writing on
2 a form furnished by the Department of Planning and Development for that purpose. Every such
3 application shall:

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

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

9 3. Provide contractor's business name, address, phone number and current contractor
10 registration number (required if contractor has been selected).

11 4. Be accompanied by plans, and other data as required in Section 106.5.2.

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

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

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

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

20 9. Substantially conform with the Land Use Code, critical areas regulations and
21 building code regulations in effect on the date that the application is submitted.

22 **106.5.2 Plans and specifications.**

1 **106.5.2.1 General.** Plans, calculations, diagrams and other data shall be submitted in two or
2 more sets with each application for a permit. Computations, stress diagrams, shop and
3 fabrication drawings and other data sufficient to show the adequacy of the plans shall be
4 submitted when required by the building official.

5 **Exception:** The building official may waive the submission of plans, calculations, diagrams
6 and other data, if he/she finds that the nature of the work applied for is such that reviewing of
7 plans is not necessary to obtain compliance with this code.
8

9 **106.5.2.2 Preparation by licensed professionals.** Plans, computations and specifications for
10 all work shall be prepared and designed by or under the direct supervision of an architect or
11 structural engineer licensed to practice under the laws of the State of Washington. Plans and
12 specifications for work not involving structural design shall be prepared by a professional
13 engineer or architect qualified in the proposed work. Each sheet of plans shall bear the seal and
14 the signature of the licensee.
15

16 **Exception:** When authorized by the building official, plans and specifications need not be
17 prepared by an engineer or architect licensed by the State of Washington for the following:
18

- 19 1. ((One)) Detached one- and two-family dwellings.
- 20 2. New buildings or structures, and additions, alterations or repairs of conventional
21 light frame construction, having a total valuation of less than \$30,000.
- 22 3. Nonstructural alterations and repairs having a total valuation of less than \$30,000,
23 excluding electrical and mechanical systems, fixtures, equipment, interior finish and millwork.
- 24 4. The building official may accept the design of a licensed professional engineer for
25 assembly line products or designed specialty structural products.
- 26 5. Other work as specified in rules promulgated by the Director.
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1 **106.5.2.3 Clarity of plans.** Plans shall be drawn to a clearly indicated and commonly accepted
2 scale upon substantial paper such as blueprint quality or standard drafting paper. Tissue paper,
3 posterboard or cardboard will not be accepted. The plans shall be of microfilm quality and
4 limited to a minimum size of 18 inches by 18 inches and a maximum size of 41 inches by 54
5 inches.

6 **Exception:** The plans for metal plate connected wood trusses may be not less than 8-1/2
7 inches by 11 inches for single family structures and no less than 11 inches by 17 inches for
8 all other structures.
9

10 **106.5.2.4 Information required on plans.** Plans shall include the following, as applicable:

- 11 1. A plot plan showing the width of streets, alleys, yards and courts.
- 12 2. The location (and/or location within a building), floor area, story, height, type of
13 construction and occupancy classification as defined by the building code and use as defined by
14 the Land Use Code of the proposed building and of every existing building on the property.
15
- 16 3. Where there are more than two buildings located on a property, a building
17 identification plan identifying the location of each building on the property and identifying each
18 building by a numbering system unrelated to address. Such plan shall not be required where a
19 plan for the site is already on file and no new buildings are being added to the site.
20
- 21 4. Types of heating and air conditioning systems.
- 22 5. Architectural plans, including floor plans, elevations and door and finish
23 schedules showing location of all doors, windows, mechanical equipment, shafts, pipes, vents
24 and ducts.
25
- 26 6. Structural plans, including foundation plan and framing plans.
27
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1 7. Cross-sections and construction details for both architectural and structural plans
2 including wall sections, foundation, floor and roof details, connections of structural members and
3 types of construction material.

4 8. Topographic plans, including original and final contours, location of all buildings
5 and structures on and, when required by the building official, adjacent to the site, and cubic yards
6 of cut and fill.

7
8 A survey of the property prepared by a land surveyor licensed by the State of Washington
9 shall be required for all new construction, and for additions or accessory buildings where the
10 building official has reason to believe that there may be an intrusion into required open areas or
11 over the property line.

12 9. Where any building or structure is to be erected or constructed on property
13 abutting an unimproved or partially improved street or alley, such plans shall also include a
14 profile showing the established or proposed grade of such street or alley, based upon information
15 obtained from the Director of Transportation relating to the proposed finished elevations of the
16 property and improvements thereon.

17
18 **106.5.2.5 Information on first sheet.** The first or general note sheet of each set of plans shall
19 specify the following, as applicable:
20

- 21 1. The building and street address of the work.
- 22 2. The name and address of the owner and person who prepared the plans.
- 23 3. Legal description of the property.
- 24 4. Type of occupancy of all parts of the building as defined in this code including
25 notation of fixed fire protection devices or systems.
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27
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1 5. Zoning classification of the property and existing and proposed uses of the
2 structure as defined in the Land Use Code.

3 6. Indication of location within the fire district as defined in this code, if applicable.

4 7. Type of construction as defined in this code.

5 8. Number of stories and basements as defined in this code.

6 9. Variances, conditional uses, special exceptions, including project numbers,
7 approval and approval extension dates.

8 10. Where applicable, a description of the design selected and approved at a Section
9 403 highrise building pre-design conference, a Section 404 atrium pre-design conference, a
10 Section 414.1.4 hazardous occupancy pre-design conference, a Section 1614.6 seismic design
11 pre-design conference or a similar conference on a building subject to Fire Code Chapter 93.

12 **106.5.2.6 Structural notes.** Plans submitted for buildings with an occupant load of 50 or more,
13 buildings of more than two stories, buildings of more than 4,500 square feet total floor area or
14 buildings or other structures that are determined by the building official to embody hazards or
15 complex structural concepts shall include applicable information including, but not limited to,
16 the following:
17

18 1. Design loads: Snow load, live loads and lateral loads.

19 When required by the building official, the structural notes for plans engineered to
20 Chapter 9 of ASCE 7 shall include the factors of the base shear formula used in the design;
21

22 2. Foundations: Foundation investigations, allowable bearing pressure for spread
23 footings, allowable load capacity of piles, lateral earth pressure;
24

25 3. Masonry: Type and strength of units, strength or proportions of mortar and grout,
26 type and strength of reinforcement, method of testing, design strength;
27

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

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

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

7 7. Assignment of responsibilities for inspection and testing during construction, and
8 the degree of inspection and testing;

9
10 In lieu of detailed structural notes the building official may approve minor references on
11 the plans to a specific section or part of this code or other ordinances or laws.

12 **106.5.2.7 Fire-resistive notes.** The building official may require that plans for buildings more
13 than two stories in height of other than Groups R, Division 3 and U Occupancies indicate how
14 required structural and fire-resistive integrity will be maintained where a penetration will be
15 made for electrical, mechanical, plumbing and communication conduits, pipes and similar
16 systems.
17

18 The building official may require that, when required for fire-resistive construction, the
19 method of installation of wall and ceiling coverings and the protection of structural parts be
20 specified on the plans unless the listing which documents the rating specifies a method no more
21 restrictive than the minimum standards of Chapter 7.
22

23 **106.5.3 Construction inspection notes.** The engineer or architect of record shall include in the
24 final permit documents the following:
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- 26 1. Special inspections required by Section 1704.
27 2. Other structural inspections required by the engineer or architect of record.
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* * *

Section 3. New definitions of “nightclub” and “small residential building” are added to
Section 202 of the Seattle Building Code as follows:

* * *

[W] NIGHTCLUB. An establishment, other than a theater with fixed seating, which includes
all of the following:

1. Provides live entertainment by paid performing artists or by way of recorded
music conducted by a person employed or engaged to do so;

2. Has as its primary source of revenue the sale of beverages of any kind for
consumption on the premises and/or cover charges;

3. Has an occupant load of 100 or more as determined by the fire code official; and

4. Includes assembly space without fixed seats considered concentrated or standing
space per Table 1004.1.2.

Paid performing artists are those entertainers engaged to perform in a for-profit business
establishment.

* * *

SMALL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING. Single-family residences; and multifamily buildings
that consist of four or fewer units, do not exceed two stories in height, and are less than five
thousand square feet in area.

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Section 4. Table 307.7(1) of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

(F) TABLE 307.7(1)
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY PER CONTROL AREA OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS POSING A PHYSICAL HAZARD^{a, b, c}

MATERIAL	CLASS	GROUP WHEN THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY IS EXCEEDED	STORAGE ^b			USE-CLOSED SYSTEMS ^b			USE-OPEN SYSTEMS ^b	
			Solid pounds (cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)	Gas (cubic feet at NTP)	Solid pounds (cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)	Gas (cubic feet at NTP)	Solid pounds (cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)
Combustible liquid ^{c, 1}	II IIIA IIIB	H-2 or H-3 H-2 or H-3 N/A	N/A	120 ^{d, e} 330 ^{d, e} 13,200 ^{e, f}	N/A	N/A	120 ^d 330 ^d 13,200 ^f	N/A	N/A	30 ^d 80 ^d 3,300 ^f
Combustible fiber	Loose Baled	H-3	(100) (1,000)	N/A	N/A	(100) (1,000)	N/A	N/A	(20) (200)	N/A
Consumer fireworks (Class C, Common)	1.4G	H-3	125 ^{d, e, 1}	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cryogenics flammable	N/A	H-2	N/A	45 ^d	N/A	N/A	45 ^d	N/A	N/A	10 ^d
Cryogenics, oxidizing	N/A	H-3	N/A	45 ^d	N/A	N/A	45 ^d	N/A	N/A	10 ^d
Explosives	Division 1.1	H-1	1 ^e	(1) ^{e, 2}	N/A	0.25 ^e	(0.25) ^e	N/A	0.25 ^e	(0.25) ^e
	Division 1.2	H-1	1 ^e	(1) ^{e, 2}	N/A	0.25 ^e	(0.25) ^e	N/A	0.25 ^e	(0.25) ^e
	Division 1.3	H-1 or 2	5 ^e	(5) ^{e, 2}	N/A	1 ^e	(1) ^e	N/A	1 ^e	(1) ^e
	Division 1.4	H-3	50 ^{e, 2}	(50) ^{e, 2}	N/A	50 ^e	(50) ^e	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Division 1.4G	H-3	125 ^{d, e, 1}	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Division 1.5	H-1	1 ^e	(1) ^{e, 2}	N/A	0.25 ^e	(0.25) ^e	N/A	0.25 ^e	(0.25) ^e
Explosives	Division 1.6	H-1	1 ^e	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flammable gas	Gaseous liquefied	H-2	N/A	N/A 30 ^{d, e}	1,000 ^{d, e} N/A	N/A	N/A 30 ^{d, e}	1,000 ^{d, e} N/A	N/A	N/A
Flammable liquid ^c	1A 1B and 1C	H-2 or H-3	N/A	30 ^{d, e} 120 ^{d, e}	N/A	N/A	30 ^d 120 ^d	N/A	N/A	10 ^d 30 ^d
Combination flammable liquid (1A, 1B, 1C)	N/A	H-2 or H-3	N/A	120 ^{d, e, h}	N/A	N/A	120 ^{d, h}	N/A	N/A	30 ^{d, h}
Flammable solid	N/A	H-3	125 ^{d, e}	N/A	N/A	125 ^d	N/A	N/A	25 ^d	N/A
Organic peroxide	UD	H-1	1 ^e	(1) ^{e, 2}	N/A	0.25 ^e	(0.25) ^e	N/A	0.25 ^e	(0.25) ^e
	I	H-2	5 ^{d, e}	(5) ^{d, e}	N/A	1 ^d	(1) ^d	N/A	1 ^d	(1) ^d
	II	H-3	50 ^{d, e}	(50) ^{d, e}	N/A	50 ^d	(50) ^d	N/A	10 ^d	(10) ^d
	III	H-3	125 ^{d, e}	(125) ^{d, e}	N/A	125 ^d	(125) ^d	N/A	25 ^d	(25) ^d
	IV	N/A	NL	NL	N/A	N/L	N/L	N/A	NL	NL
Oxidizer	V	N/A	NL	NL	N/A	N/L	N/L	N/A	NL	NL
	4	H-1	1 ^e	(1) ^{e, 2}	N/A	0.25 ^e	(0.25) ^e	N/A	0.25 ^e	(0.25) ^e
	3 ^e	H-2 or H-3	10 ^{d, e}	(10) ^{d, e}	N/A	2 ^d	(2) ^d	N/A	2 ^d	(2) ^d
	2	H-3	250 ^{d, e}	(250) ^{d, e}	N/A	250 ^d	(250) ^d	N/A	50 ^d	(50) ^d
Oxidizing gas	1	H-3	4,000 ^{d, f}	(4,000) ^{d, f}	N/A	4,000 ^d	(4,000) ^d	N/A	1,000 ^d	(1,000) ^d
Oxidizing gas	Gaseous liquefied	H-3	N/A N/A	N/A 15 ^{d, e}	1,500 ^{d, e} N/A	N/A N/A	N/A 15 ^{d, e}	1,500 ^{d, e} N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A

[F] TABLE 307.7(1)—continued
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY PER CONTROL AREA OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS POSING A PHYSICAL HAZARD^{a, j, m, n}

MATERIAL	CLASS	GROUP WHEN THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY IS EXCEEDED	STORAGE ^b			USE-CLOSED SYSTEMS ^b			USE-OPEN SYSTEMS ^b	
			Solid pounds (cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)	Gas (cubic feet at NTP)	Solid pounds (cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)	Gas (cubic feet at NTP)	Solid pounds (cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)
Pyrophoric material	N/A	H-2	4 ^{a, z}	(4) ^{a, z}	50 ^{a, z}	1 ^z	(1) ^z	10 ^{a, z}	0	0
Unstable (reactive)	4	H-1	1 ^{a, z}	(1) ^{a, z}	10 ^{a, z}	0.25 ^z	(0.25) ^z	2 ^{a, z}	0.25 ^z	(0.25) ^z
	3	H-1 or H-2	5 ^{a, z}	(5) ^{a, z}	50 ^{a, z}	1 ^d	(1) ^d	10 ^{d, z}	1 ^d	(1) ^d
	2	H-3	50 ^{d, z}	(50) ^{d, z}	250 ^{d, z}	50 ^d	(50) ^d	250 ^{d, z}	10 ^d	(10) ^d
Water reactive	1	N/A	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
	3	H-2	5 ^{a, z}	(5) ^{a, z}	N/A	5 ^d	(5) ^d	N/A	1 ^d	(1) ^d
	2	H-3	50 ^{d, z}	(50) ^{d, z}	N/A	50 ^d	(50) ^d	N/A	10 ^d	(10) ^d
	1	N/A	NL	NL	N/A	NL	NL	N/A	NL	NL

For SI: 1 cubic foot = 0.023 m³, 1 pound = 0.454 kg, 1 gallon = 3.785 L.

- a. For use of control areas, see Section 414.2.
- b. The aggregate quantity in use and storage shall not exceed the quantity listed for storage.
- c. The quantities of alcoholic beverages in retail and wholesale sales occupancies shall not be limited providing the liquids are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons. In retail and wholesale sales occupancies, the quantities of medicines, foodstuffs, consumer or industrial products, and cosmetics containing not more than 50 percent by volume of water-miscible liquids with the remainder of the solutions not being flammable, shall not be limited, provided that such materials are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons.
- d. Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 percent in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. Where Note e also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively.
- e. Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 percent when stored in approved storage cabinets, gas cabinets, exhausted enclosures or safety cans as specified in the *International Fire Code*. Where Note d also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively.
- f. The permitted quantities shall not be limited in a building equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
- g. Permitted only in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

h. Containing not more than the maximum allowable quantity per control area of Class IA, IB or IC flammable liquids.

i. ~~((Inside a building, the maximum capacity of a combustible liquid storage system that is connected to a fuel oil piping system shall be 660 gallons provided such system conforms to the International Fire Code.))~~ A maximum quantity of 660 gallons of combustible liquid is allowed in one single control area when in a tank connected to a generator or other fuel oil system provided such tank is installed in accordance with Chapter 34 of the Seattle Fire Code.

j. Quantities in parenthesis indicate quantity units in parenthesis at the head of each column.

k. A maximum quantity of 200 pounds of solid or 20 gallons of liquid Class 3 oxidizers is allowed when such materials are necessary for maintenance purposes, operation or sanitation of equipment ~~((--Storage))~~ when the storage containers and the manner of storage ~~((shall be))~~ are approved.

l. Net weight of the pyrotechnic composition of the fireworks. Where the net weight of the pyrotechnic composition of the fireworks is not known, 25 percent of the gross weight of the fireworks, including packaging, shall be used.

m. For gallons of liquids, divide the amount in pounds by 10 in accordance with Section 2703.1.2 of the *International Fire Code*.

n. For storage and display quantities in Group M and storage quantities in Group S occupancies complying with Section 414.2.4, see Table 414.2.4.

o. The closed use maximum allowable quantity is allowed to be exceeded in a single control area when combustible liquids are contained within a protected aboveground tank system

installed in accordance with SFD Administrative Rule 34.01.04 Use of Protected Aboveground

Tanks for Fuel Storage Inside Buildings.

Section 5. Subsection 403.11 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 403

HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS

403.11 Emergency power systems. An emergency power system complying with Section 2702 and Section 403.11.2 shall be provided for emergency power loads specified in Section 403.11.1.

403.11.1 Emergency power loads. The following are classified as emergency power loads:

1. Exit signs and means of egress illumination required by Chapter 10;
2. Elevator car lighting;
3. Emergency voice/alarm communications systems;
4. Automatic fire detection systems;
5. Fire alarm systems;
6. Power and lighting for mechanical equipment rooms and the fire command center required by Section 403.8;
7. Electrically powered fire pumps;
8. Ventilation and automatic fire detection equipment for smokeproof enclosures;
9. Smoke control system; and
10. A selected elevator in each bank, in accordance with Section 3016.6. A bank of elevators is a group of elevators or a single elevator controlled by a common operating system—all elevators that respond to a single call button constitute a bank of elevators. All elevators shall be transferable to emergency power.

Note: There is no limit on the number of cars that may be in a bank, but there may not be more than four cars within a common hoistway. See Section 3016.7.

403.11.2 Special requirements for emergency power systems. If the emergency system is a generator set inside a building, the system shall be located in a separate room enclosed with 2-hour fire-resistance-rated fire barrier assemblies. System supervision with manual start and transfer features shall be provided at the fire command center.

Exception: A generator set with a fuel tank system not exceeding 660 gallons is not required to be located in a rated room when installed in a sprinklered parking garage of Type I or II construction, unless a 1-hour separation is required to separate control areas in accordance with Table 307.7(1).

Section 6. Subsection 406.3 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 406

MOTOR-VEHICLE-RELATED OCCUPANCIES

406.3 Open parking garages.

406.3.1 Scope. Except where specific provisions are made in the following subsections, other requirements of this code shall apply.

406.3.2 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

MECHANICAL-ACCESS OPEN PARKING GARAGES. 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.

OPEN PARKING GARAGE. A structure or portion of a structure with the openings as described in Section 406.3.3.1 on two or more sides that is used for the parking or storage of private motor vehicles as described in Section 406.3.4.

RAMP-ACCESS OPEN PARKING GARAGES. 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.

406.3.3 Construction. Open parking garages shall be of Type I, II or IV construction. Open parking garages shall meet the design requirements of Chapter 16. For vehicle barriers, see Section 406.2.4.

406.3.3.1 Openings. For natural ventilation purposes, the exterior side of the structures 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 walls shall be at least 20 percent open with uniformly distributed openings.

Exception: Openings are not required to be distributed over 40 percent of the building perimeter where the required openings are uniformly distributed over two opposing sides of the building.

406.3.4 Uses. Mixed uses shall be allowed in the same building as an open parking garage subject to the provisions of Sections 302.3, 402.7.1, 406.3.13, 508.3, 508.4 and 508.7.

1 **406.3.5 Area and height.** Area and height of open parking garages shall be limited as set forth in
2 Chapter 5 for Group S-2 occupancies and as further provided for in Section 302.3.

3 **406.3.5.1 Single use.** When the open parking garage is used exclusively for the parking or
4 storage of private motor vehicles, with no other uses in the building, the area and height shall be
5 permitted to comply with Table 406.3.5, along with increases allowed by Section 406.3.6

6 **Exception:** The grade-level tier is permitted to contain an office, waiting and toilet rooms
7 having a total combined area of not more than 1,000 square feet (93 m²). Such area need not
8 be separated from the open parking garage.
9

10 In open parking garages having a spiral or sloping floor, the horizontal projection of the
11 structure at any cross section shall not exceed the allowable area per parking tier. In the case of
12 an open parking garage having a continuous spiral floor, each 9 feet 6 inches (2896 mm) of
13 height, or portion thereof, shall be considered a tier.
14

15 The clear height of a parking tier shall not be less than 6 foot 6 inches (1981 mm) ((7-foot
16 (2134 mm))), except that a lower clear height is permitted in mechanical-access open parking
17 garages where approved by the building official.

18 **406.3.6 Area and height increases.** The allowable area and height of open parking garages
19 shall be increased in accordance with the provisions of this section. Garages with sides open on
20 three-fourths of the building perimeter are permitted to be increased by 25 percent in area and
21 one tier in height. Garages with sides open around the entire building perimeter are permitted to
22 be increased 50 percent in area and one tier in height. For a side to be considered open under the
23 above provisions, the total area of openings along the side shall not be less than 50 percent of the
24 interior area of the side at each tier, and such openings shall be equally distributed along the
25 length of the tier.
26
27
28

Allowable tier areas in Table 406.3.5 shall be increased for open parking garages constructed to heights less than the table maximum. The gross tier area of the garage shall not exceed that permitted for the higher structure. At least three sides of each such larger tier shall have continuous horizontal openings not less than 30 inches (762 mm) in clear height extending for at least 80 percent of the length of the sides, and no part of such larger tier shall be more than 200 feet (60 960 mm) horizontally from such an opening. In addition, each such opening shall face a street or yard accessible to a street with a width of at least 30 feet (9144 mm) for the full length of the opening, and standpipes shall be provided in each such tier.

Open parking garages of Type IB and II construction, with all sides open, shall be unlimited in allowable area where the height does not exceed 75 feet (22 860 mm). For a side to be considered open, the total area of openings along the side shall not be less than 50 percent of the interior area of the side of each tier, and such openings shall be equally distributed along the length of the tier. All portions of tiers shall be within 200 feet (60 960 mm) horizontally from such openings.

406.3.7 Location on property. Exterior walls and openings in exterior walls shall comply with Tables 601 and 602. The distance from an adjacent lot line shall be determined in accordance with Table 602 and Section 704.

406.3.8 Means of egress. Where persons other than parking attendants are permitted, open parking garages shall meet the means of egress requirements of Chapter 10. Where no persons other than parking attendants are permitted, there shall not be less than two 36-inch wide (914 mm) exit stairways. Lifts shall be permitted to be installed for use of employees only, provided they are completely enclosed by noncombustible materials.

406.3.9 Standpipes. Standpipes shall be installed where required by the provisions of Chapter 9.

406.3.10 Sprinkler systems. Where required by other provisions or this code, automatic sprinkler systems and standpipes shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 9.

406.3.11 Enclosure of vertical openings. Enclosure shall not be required for vertical openings except as specified in Section 406.3.8.

406.3.12 Ventilation. Ventilation, other than the percentage of openings specified in Section 406.3.3.1, shall not be required.

406.3.13 Prohibitions. The following uses and alterations are not permitted:

1. Vehicle repair work.
2. Parking of buses, trucks and similar vehicles.
3. Partial or complete closing of required openings in exterior walls by tarpaulins or any other means.
4. Dispensing of fuel.

**TABLE 406.3.5
OPEN PARKING GARAGES AREA AND HEIGHT**

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	AREA PER TIER (square feet)	Ramp access	HEIGHT (in tiers)	
			Mechanical access	
			Automatic sprinkler system	
			No	Yes
IA	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited
IB	Unlimited	12 tiers	12 tiers	18 tiers
IIA	50,000	10 tiers	10 tiers	15 tiers
IIB	50,000	8 tiers	8 tiers	12 tiers
IV	50,000	4 tiers	4 tiers	4 tiers

For SI: 1 square foot = 0.0929 m².

* * *

Section 7. A new subsection 407.8 is added to the Seattle Building Code as follows:

SECTION 407

GROUP I-2

[W] 407.8 Locks on exit doors. Approved, listed locks without delayed egress shall be permitted in nursing homes or portions of nursing homes, provided that:

1. The clinical needs of one or more patients require specialized security measures for their safety.
2. The doors unlock upon actuation of an automatic sprinkler system or automatic fire detection system.
3. The doors unlock upon loss of electrical power controlling the lock or lock mechanism.
4. The lock shall be capable of being deactivated by a signal from a switch located in an approved location.
5. There is a system, such as a keypad and code, in place to allow visitors, staff persons and appropriate residents to exit. Instructions for exiting shall be posted within six feet of the door.

Section 8. Subsections 903.2 and 903.3 of the Seattle Building Code are amended as follows:

SECTION 903

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

[F] 903.2 Where required. Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described in this section.

Exception: Spaces or areas used exclusively for telecommunications equipment, associated electrical power distribution equipment, and batteries, provided those spaces or areas are equipped throughout with an automatic smoke detection system and are separated from the remainder of the building by a wall with a fire-resistance rating of not less than 1 hour and a floor/ceiling assembly with a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours.

[F] 903.2.1 Group A. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings and portions thereof used as Group A occupancies as provided in this section. For Group A-1, A-2, A-3 and A-4 occupancies, the automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout the floor area where the Group A-1, A-2, A-3 or A-4 occupancy is located, and in all floors between the Group A occupancy and the level of exit discharge. For Group A-5 occupancies, the automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in the spaces indicated in Section 903.2.1.5.

[F] 903.2.1.1 Group A-1. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-1 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m^2).
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more.
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.
4. The fire area contains a multitheater complex.

[F] 903.2.1.2 Group A-2. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-2 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet (464.5 m^2).
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 100 or more.
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.

Exception: Item 3 does not apply to fire areas that include space located one floor above the level of exit discharge where the occupant load of the upper floor is less than 50.

[F] 903.2.1.3 Group A-3. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-3 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m²).
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more.
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.

Exception: Areas used exclusively as participant sports areas where the main floor area is located at the same level as the level of exit discharge of the main entrance and exit.

[F] 903.2.1.4 Group A-4. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-4 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m²).
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more.
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.

Exception: Areas used exclusively as participant sports areas where the main floor area is located at the same level as the level of exit discharge of the main entrance and exit.

[F] 903.2.1.5 Group A-5. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in concession stands, retail areas, press boxes and other accessory use areas in excess of 1,000 square feet (93 m²).

[W] 903.2.1.6 Nightclubs. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout an occupancy with a nightclub. Existing nightclubs constructed prior to July 1, 2006 shall be provided with automatic sprinklers not later than December 1, 2007. The fire code official, for the application of this rule, may establish an occupant load based on the observed use of the occupancy in accordance with Table 1004.1.2.

1 **[F] 903.2.2 Group E.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group E occupancies
2 as follows:

3 1. Throughout all Group E fire areas greater than 20,000 square feet (1858 m2) in
4 area.

5 2. Throughout every portion of educational buildings below the level of exit
6 discharge.
7

8 **Exception:** An automatic sprinkler system is not required in any fire area or area below the
9 level of exit discharge where every classroom throughout the building has at least one
10 exterior exit door at ground level.

11 3. Throughout all newly constructed Group E Occupancies having an occupant load
12 of 50 or more for more than 12 hours per week or four hours in any one day.
13

14 **Exceptions:**

15 1. Automatic sprinkler systems are not required in portable school classrooms ,
16 provided aggregate areas of clusters of portable school classrooms does not exceed 5,000 square
17 feet (1465m2); and clusters of portable school classrooms shall be separated as required in
18 Chapter 5 of the Building Code.

19 2. Automatic sprinkler systems are not required in Group E day care.
20

21 **[F] 903.2.3 Group F-1.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all
22 buildings containing a Group F-1 occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

23 1. Where a Group F-1 fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m2);

24 2. Where a Group F-1 fire area is located more than three stories above grade; or

25 3. Where the combined area of all Group F-1 fire areas on all floors, including any
26 mezzanines, exceeds 24,000 square feet (2230 m2).
27
28

[F] 903.2.3.1 Woodworking operations. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all Group F-1 occupancy fire areas that contain woodworking operations in excess of 2,500 square feet (232 m²) in area which generate finely divided combustible waste or use finely divided combustible materials.

[F] 903.2.4 Group H. Automatic sprinkler systems shall be provided in high-hazard occupancies as required in Sections 903.2.4.1 through 903.2.4.3.

[F] 903.2.4.1 General. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in Group H occupancies.

[F] 903.2.4.2 Group H-5. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings containing Group H-5 occupancies. The design of the sprinkler system shall not be less than that required by this code for the occupancy hazard classifications in accordance with Table 903.2.4.2. Where the design area of the sprinkler system consists of a corridor protected by one row of sprinklers, the maximum number of sprinklers required to be calculated is 13.

[F] 903.2.4.3 Pyroxylin plastics. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in buildings, or portions thereof, where cellulose nitrate film or pyroxylin plastics are manufactured, stored or handled in quantities exceeding 100 pounds (45 kg).

**[F]Table 903.2.4.2
GROUP H-5 SPRINKLER DESIGN CRITERIA**

LOCATION	OCCUPANCY HAZARD CLASSIFICATION
Fabrication areas	Ordinary Hazard Group 2
Service corridors	Ordinary Hazard Group 2
Storage rooms without dispensing	Ordinary Hazard Group 2
Storage rooms with dispensing	Extra Hazard Group 2
Corridors	Ordinary Hazard Group 2

[F] 903.2.5.1 Group I. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings with a Group I fire area.

Exception: An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3 shall be allowed in Group I-1 facilities.

903.2.5.2 Group LC. An automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3 shall be provided throughout all buildings with a Group LC fire area.

Exception: An automatic sprinkler system need not be installed in any Group LC Occupancy licensed for six or fewer clients.

[F] 903.2.6 Group M. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings containing a Group M occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. Where a Group M fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m²);
2. Where a Group M fire area is located more than three stories above grade; or
3. Where the combined area of all Group M fire areas on all floors, including any mezzanines, exceeds 24,000 square feet (2230 m²).

[F] 903.2.6.1 High-piled storage. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in accordance with the *International Fire Code* in all buildings of Group M where storage of merchandise is in high-piled or rack storage arrays.

[F] 903.2.7 Group R. An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3 shall be provided throughout all buildings with a Group R fire area.

Exception: Sprinkler systems are not required in buildings complying with the *International Residential Code* and Chapter 5 of the *International Fire Code*.

[F] 903.2.8 Group S-1. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings containing a Group S-1 occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. A Group S-1 fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m²);
2. A Group S-1 fire area is located more than three stories above grade; or

3. The combined area of all Group S-1 fire areas on all floors, including any mezzanines, exceeds 24,000 square feet (2230 m²).

[F] 903.2.8.1 Repair garages. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings used as repair garages in accordance with Section 406, as shown:

1. Buildings two or more stories in height, including basements, with a fire area containing a repair garage exceeding 10,000 square feet (929 m²).

2. One-story buildings with a fire area containing a repair garage exceeding 12,000 square feet (1115 m²).

3. Buildings with a repair garage servicing vehicles parked in the basement.

[F] 903.2.8.2 Bulk storage of tires. Buildings and structures where the area for the storage of tires exceeds 20,000 cubic feet (566 m³) shall be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

903.2.8.3 Liquor Warehouses. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in liquor warehouses.

Interpretation I903.2.8: Stockrooms of retail liquor sales outlets are not liquor warehouses.

[F] 903.2.9 Group S-2. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings classified as enclosed parking garages in accordance with Section 406.4 or where located beneath other groups.

Exception: Enclosed parking garages located beneath Group R-3 occupancies as applicable in Section 101.2.

1 [F] **903.2.9.1 Commercial parking garages.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided
2 throughout buildings used for storage of commercial trucks or buses where the fire area exceeds
3 5,000 square feet (464 m²).

4 [F] **903.2.10 All occupancies except Groups R-3 and U.** An automatic sprinkler system shall
5 be installed in the locations set forth in Sections 903.2.10.1 through 903.2.10.1.3.

6 **Exception:** Group R-3 as applicable in Section 101.2 and Group U.

7 [F] **903.2.10.1 Stories and basements without openings.** An automatic sprinkler system shall
8 be installed throughout every story or basement of all buildings where the floor area exceeds
9 1,500 square feet (139.4 m²) and where there is not provided at least one of the following types
10 of exterior wall openings:
11

12 1. Openings below grade that lead directly to ground level by an exterior stairway
13 complying with Section 1009 or an outside ramp complying with Section 1010. Openings shall
14 be located in each 50 linear feet (15 240 mm), or fraction thereof, of exterior wall in the story on
15 at least one side.
16

17 2. Openings entirely above the adjoining ground level totaling at least 20 square feet
18 (1.86 m²) in each 50 linear feet (15 240 mm), or fraction thereof, of exterior wall in the story on
19 at least one side.
20

21 [F] **903.2.10.1.1 Opening dimensions and access.** Openings shall have minimum height and
22 width of not less than 30 inches (762 mm). Such openings shall be accessible to the fire
23 department from the exterior and shall not be obstructed in a manner that fire fighting or rescue
24 cannot be accomplished from the exterior.
25

26 [F] **903.2.10.1.2 Openings on one side only.** Where openings in a story are provided on only
27 one side and the opposite wall of such story is more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) from such
28

openings, the story shall be equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system, or openings as specified above shall be provided on at least two sides of the story.

[F] 903.2.10.1.3 Basements. Where any portion of a basement is located more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) from openings required by Section 903.2.10.1, the basement shall be equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

[F] 903.2.10.2 Rubbish and linen chutes. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed 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. Chute sprinklers shall be accessible for servicing.

[F] 903.2.10.3 Buildings over 55 feet in height. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings with a floor level having an occupant load of 30 or more that is located 55 feet (16 764 mm) or more above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

Exceptions:

1. Airport control towers.
2. Open parking structures.
3. Occupancies in Group F-2.

903.2.10.4 Basement storage and sale of combustible materials. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout basements that are not stories above grade plane that are used for storage or sale of combustible materials.

Exceptions:

1. Sprinklers are not required in portions of the basement not containing combustible materials and protected by a fire barrier with at least a one-hour fire-resistance rating.
2. Sprinklers are not required in storage rooms meeting the following criteria:

2.1. The area of the room does not exceed 500 square feet;

2.2. The room is protected by a fire barrier with at least a one-hour fire-resistance rating;

2.3. The room contains no material classified as a flammable liquid, hazardous material or highly combustible material;

2.4. The room is served by exterior fire access or interior access by a one-hour fire-resistance rated corridor.

2.5 No more than three such rooms are permitted in any one basement.

[F] 903.2.11 During construction. Automatic sprinkler systems required during construction, alteration and demolition operations shall be provided in accordance with the *International Fire Code*.

[F] 903.2.12 Other hazards. Automatic sprinkler protection shall be provided for the hazards indicated in Sections 903.2.12.1 and 903.2.12.2.

[F] 903.2.12.1 Ducts conveying hazardous exhausts. Where required by the *International Mechanical Code*, automatic sprinklers shall be provided in ducts conveying hazardous exhaust, or flammable or combustible materials.

Exception: Ducts in which the largest cross-sectional diameter of the duct is less than 10 inches (254 mm).

[F] 903.2.12.2 Commercial cooking operations. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in commercial kitchen exhaust hood and duct system where an automatic sprinkler system is used to comply with Section 904.

[F] **903.2.13 Other required suppression systems.** In addition to the requirements of Section 903.2, the provisions indicated in Table 903.2.13 also require the installation of a suppression system for certain buildings and areas.

[F] **TABLE 903.2.13
ADDITIONAL REQUIRED SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS**

SECTION	SUBJECT
402.8	Covered malls
403.2, 403.3	High-rise buildings
404.3	Atriums
405.3	Underground structures
407.5	Group I-2
410.6	Stages
411.4	Special amusement buildings
412.2.5, 412.2.6	Aircraft hangars
415.7.2.4	Group H-2
416.4	Flammable finishes
417.4	Drying rooms
507	Unlimited area buildings
IFC	Sprinkler requirements as set forth in Section 903.2.13 of the <i>International Fire Code</i>

[F] **903.3 Installation requirements.** Automatic sprinkler systems shall be designed and installed in accordance with Sections 903.3.1 through 903.3.7.

[F] **903.3.1 Standards.** Sprinkler systems shall be designed and installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3 and rules promulgated by the building official and fire code official.

[F] **903.3.1.1 NFPA 13 sprinkler systems.** Where the provisions of this code require that a building or portion thereof be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, sprinklers shall be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13 except as provided in Section 903.3.1.1.1.

1 **[F] 903.3.1.1.1 Exempt locations.** Automatic sprinklers shall not be required in the following
2 rooms or areas where such rooms or areas are protected with an approved automatic fire
3 detection system in accordance with Section 907.2 that will respond to visible or invisible
4 particles of combustion. Sprinklers shall not be omitted from any room merely because it is
5 damp, of fire-resistance-rated construction or contains electrical equipment.

6 1. Any room where the application of water, or flame and water, constitutes a
7 serious life or fire hazard when approved by the fire code official.

8 2. Any room or space where sprinklers are considered undesirable because of the
9 nature of the contents, when approved by the fire code official.

10 3. Generator and transformer rooms separated from the remainder of the building by
11 walls and floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assemblies having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2
12 hours.
13

14 4. In rooms or areas that are of noncombustible construction with wholly
15 noncombustible contents.
16

17 **[F] 903.3.1.2 NFPA 13R sprinkler systems.** Where allowed in LC Occupancies and buildings
18 of Group R, up to and including four stories in height, automatic sprinkler systems shall be
19 installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13R.
20

21 **[F] 903.3.1.2.1 Balconies.** Sprinkler protection shall be provided for exterior balconies and
22 ground-floor patios of dwelling units where the building is of Type V construction. Sidewall
23 sprinklers that are used to protect such areas shall be permitted to be located such that their
24 deflectors are within 1 inch (25 mm) to 6 inches (152 mm) below the structural members, and a
25 maximum distance of 14 inches (356 mm) below the deck of the exterior balconies that are
26 constructed of open wood joist construction.
27
28

1 **[F] 903.3.1.3 NFPA 13D sprinkler systems.** Where allowed, automatic sprinkler systems in

2 one- and two-family dwellings shall be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13D.

3 When approved by the fire code official, sprinkler systems in accordance with NFPA 13D may

4 be installed in townhouses where each unit has its own water service, no unit is located above

5 any other unit or common space, and each unit and contiguous attic and crawl spaces are

6 separated from other units by at least a one-hour fire partition.

7 **[F] 903.3.2 Quick-response and residential sprinklers.** Where automatic sprinkler systems are

8 required by this code, quick-response or residential automatic sprinklers shall be installed in the

9 following areas in accordance with Section 903.3.1 and their listings:

10
11 1. Throughout all spaces within a smoke compartment containing patient sleeping
12 units in Group I-2 in accordance with this code.

13
14 2. Dwelling units, and sleeping units in Group R, LC and I-1 occupancies.

15 3. Light-hazard occupancies as defined in NFPA 13.

16 **[F] 903.3.3 Obstructed locations.** Automatic sprinklers shall be installed in accordance with

17 NFPA 13 obstruction criteria and the listing of the sprinkler. In addition, automatic sprinklers

18 shall be installed in or under covered kiosks, displays, booths, concession stands, or equipment

19 that exceeds 4 feet (1219 mm) in width and depth. Not less than a 3-foot (914 mm) clearance

20 shall be maintained between automatic sprinklers and the top of piles of combustible fibers.

21
22 **Exceptions:**

23 1. Kitchen equipment under exhaust hoods protected with a fire-extinguishing
24 system in accordance with Section 904.

25
26 2. Temporary covered booths, kiosks, or concession stands less than 300 square feet
27 in area that are in spaces operating under a temporary place of assembly permit.

1 **[F] 903.3.4 Actuation.** Automatic sprinkler systems shall be automatically actuated unless
2 specifically provided for in this code.

3 **[F] 903.3.5 Water supplies.** Water supplies for automatic sprinkler systems shall comply with
4 this section and the standards referenced in Section 903.3.1. The potable water supply shall be
5 protected against backflow in accordance with the requirements of this section and the *Uniform*
6 *Plumbing Code*.

7
8 **[F] 903.3.5.1 Domestic services.** Where the domestic service provides the water supply for the
9 automatic sprinkler system, the supply shall be in accordance with this section.

10 **[F] 903.3.5.1.1 Limited area sprinkler systems.** Limited area sprinkler systems serving fewer
11 than 20 sprinklers on any single connection are permitted to be connected to the domestic service
12 where a wet automatic standpipe is not available. Limited area sprinkler systems connected to
13 domestic water supplies shall comply with each of the following requirements:
14

15 1. Valves shall not be installed between the domestic water riser control valve and
16 the sprinklers.

17 **Exception:** An approved indicating control valve supervised in the open position in
18 accordance with Section 903.4.

19 2. The domestic service shall be capable of supplying the simultaneous domestic
20 demand and the sprinkler demand required to be hydraulically calculated by NFPA 13, NFPA
21 13R or NFPA 13D.

22
23 **[F] 903.3.5.1.2 Combination services.** A single combination water supply shall be permitted for
24 buildings that are not high-rise buildings provided that the domestic demand is added to the
25 sprinkler demand as required by NFPA 13R.
26
27
28

1 **[F] 903.3.5.2 Secondary water supply.** A secondary on-site water supply of at least 15,000
2 gallons automatically available to the sprinkler system shall be provided for high-rise buildings

3 **Exception:** Existing buildings, including those undergoing substantial alteration.

4 **[F] 903.3.6 Hose threads.** Fire hose threads used in connection with automatic sprinkler systems
5 shall be approved and compatible with fire department hose threads.

6 **[F] 903.3.7 Fire department connections.** The location of fire department connections shall be
7 approved by the building official.

8 **[F] 903.3.7.1 Locking fire department connection (FDC) caps.** The fire code official is
9 authorized to require locking FDC caps on fire department connections for water-based fire
10 protection systems where the responding fire department carries appropriate key wrenches for
11 removal.
12

13 ~~((903.3.8 System Type. Sprinkler systems protecting dwelling units and sleeping units shall be
14 wet pipe systems.))~~

15 ~~((903.3.9 Balconies. Sprinkler protection shall be provided for exterior balconies and ground-
16 floor patios of dwelling units in buildings with combustible siding when either:
17~~

18 a. ~~_____ The balcony or patio is recessed 4 feet or more into the building; or~~

19 b. ~~_____ The roof or balcony above exceeds 4 feet in depth; or~~

20 c. ~~_____ The deck is enclosed. A deck is considered enclosed if less than 25% of its~~
21 ~~perimeter is open to the exterior. Solid railings less than 4 feet in height are not considered~~
22 ~~enclosures.~~

23 ~~Sprinklers shall be provided in storage closets on decks.))~~

24 * * *

25 Section 9. Subsection 905.3 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:
26

SECTION 905

STANDPIPE SYSTEMS

[F] 905.3 Required installations. Standpipe systems shall be installed where required by Sections 905.3.1 through 905.3.6 and in the locations indicated in Sections 905.4, 905.5 and 905.6. Standpipe systems are permitted to be combined with automatic sprinkler systems.

Exception: Standpipe systems are not required in Group R-3 occupancies as applicable in Section 101.2.

[F] 905.3.1 Building height. Class III standpipe systems shall be installed throughout buildings where the floor level of the highest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, or where the floor level of the lowest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) below the highest level of fire department vehicle access.

Exceptions:

1. Class I standpipes are allowed in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.
2. Class I manual standpipes are allowed in open parking garages where the highest floor is located not more than 150 feet (45 720 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.
3. Class I manual dry standpipes are allowed in open parking garages that are subject to freezing temperatures, provided that the hose connections are located as required for Class II standpipes in accordance with Section 905.5.
4. Class I standpipes are allowed in basements equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system.

5. Standpipe systems are not required in townhouses.

[F] **905.3.2 Group A.** Class I automatic or manual wet standpipes shall be provided in nonsprinklered Group A buildings having an occupant load exceeding 1,000 persons.

Exceptions:

1. Open-air-seating spaces without enclosed spaces.
2. Class I manual dry standpipes are allowed in areas subject to freezing.

[F] **905.3.3 Covered mall buildings.** A covered mall building shall be equipped throughout with a Class I manual standpipe system. Hose connections shall be provided at each of the following locations:

1. Within the mall at the entrance to each exit passageway or corridor.
2. At each floor-level landing within enclosed stairways opening directly on the mall.
3. At exterior public entrances to the mall.

[F] **905.3.4 Stages.** Stages greater than 1,000 square feet in area (93 m²) shall be equipped with a Class III wet standpipe system with 1.5-inch and 2.5-inch (38 mm and 64 mm) hose connections on each side of the stage.

Exception: Where the building or area is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system, the hose connections are allowed to be supplied from the automatic sprinkler system and shall have a flow rate of not less than that required by NFPA 14 for Class III standpipes.

[F] **905.3.4.1 Hose and cabinet.** The 1.5-inch (38 mm) hose connections shall be equipped with sufficient lengths of 1.5-inch (38 mm) hose to provide fire protection for the stage area. Hose connections shall be equipped with an approved adjustable fog nozzle and be mounted in a cabinet or on a rack.

1 [F] **905.3.5 Underground buildings.** Underground buildings shall be equipped throughout with
2 a Class I automatic wet or manual wet standpipe system.

3 [F] **905.3.6 Helistops and heliports.** Buildings with a helistop or heliport that are equipped with
4 a standpipe shall extend the standpipe to the roof level on which the helistop or heliport is
5 located in accordance with Section 1107.5 of the *International Fire Code*.

6 * * *

7
8 Section 10. Subsection 907.2.9 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

9 **SECTION 907**

10 **FIRE ALARM AND DETECTION SYSTEMS**

11 ***

12 [F] **907.2.9 Group R-2.** A manual and automatic fire alarm system shall be installed in Group R-
13
14 2 occupancies where:

15 1. Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located three or more stories above the
16 lowest level of exit discharge;

17 2. Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located more than one story below the
18 highest level of exit discharge of exits serving the dwelling unit or sleeping unit; or

19 3. The building contains more than 16 dwelling units or sleeping units.
20

21 **Exceptions:**

22 1. A fire alarm system is not required in buildings not over two stories in height
23 where all dwelling units or sleeping units and contiguous attic and crawl spaces are separated
24 from each other and public or common areas by at least 1-hour fire partitions and each dwelling
25 unit or sleeping unit has an exit directly to a public way, exit court or yard.
26
27
28

2. A fire alarm system is not required in buildings that do not have interior corridors serving dwelling units and are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Sections 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, provided that dwelling units either have a means of egress door opening directly to an exterior exit access that leads directly to the exits or are served by open-ended corridors designed in accordance with Section 1022.6, exception 4.

3. A fire alarm system is not required for townhouse structures meeting all of the following criteria:

3.1. No unit is located above any other unit or common space;

3.2. Each unit and contiguous attic and crawl spaces are separated from other units by at least a one-hour fire partition;

3.3. Each unit is provided with an interconnected smoke alarm system that includes heat detectors in the garage; and

3.4. The sprinkler waterflow switch activates the interconnected smoke alarm and heat detection system within the affected unit.

907.2.9.1 Automatic Detection. Automatic heat detectors shall be provided in all unsprinklered areas not within dwelling units other than attics and crawl spaces.

* * *

Section 11. Subsection 1007.4 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1007

ACCESSIBLE MEANS OF EGRESS

* * *

1007.4 Elevators. An elevator to be considered part of an accessible means of egress shall comply with the emergency operation and signaling device requirements of Section 2.27 of

ASME A17.1. ((Standby)) Legally required standby power shall be provided in accordance with Sections 2702 and ((3003)) the Seattle Electrical Code. The elevator shall be accessed from either an area of refuge complying with Section 1007.6 or a horizontal exit.

Exceptions:

1. Elevators are not required to be accessed from an area of refuge or horizontal exit in open parking garages.

2. Elevators are not required to be accessed from an area of refuge or horizontal exit in buildings and facilities equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

* * *

Section 12. Subsection 1101.2 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1101

GENERAL

1101.2 Design. Buildings and facilities shall be designed and constructed to be accessible in accordance with this code and ICC A117.1, except those portions of ICC A117.1 amended by this section.

1101.2.1 (ICC A117.1 Section 403) Landings for walking surfaces. The maximum rise for any run is 30 inches (762 mm). Landings shall be provided at the top and bottom of any run. Landings shall be level and have a minimum dimension measured in the direction of travel of not less than 60 inches (1525 mm).

1 **1101.2.2 (ICC A117.1 Section 403.5) Clear width of accessible route.** Clear width of an
2 accessible route shall comply with ICC A117.1 Table 403.5. For exterior routes of travel, the
3 minimum clear width shall be 44 inches (1118 mm).

4 **1101.2.3 (ICC A117.1 Section 404.2.9) Door-opening force.** Fire doors shall have the
5 minimum opening force allowable by the building official. The maximum force for pushing open
6 or pulling open doors other than fire doors shall be as follows:

- 8 1. Interior hinged door: 5.0 pounds (22.2 N)
- 9 2. Sliding or folding doors: 5.0 pounds (22.2 N)

10 At exterior doors where environmental conditions require a closing pressure greater than 8.5
11 pounds (38 N), power operated doors shall be used within the accessible route of travel.

12 These forces do not apply to the force required to retract latch bolts or disengage other
13 devices that hold the door in a closed position.

14
15 ~~((1101.2.4 (ICC A117.1 Section 502.6) Identification of accessible parking spaces. Where~~
16 ~~accessible parking spaces are required to be identified by signs, the signs shall include the~~
17 ~~International Symbol of Accessibility complying with ICC A117.1 Section 703.7. Such signs~~
18 ~~shall be 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum above the floor or ground surface of the parking space,~~
19 ~~measured to the bottom of the sign. Van accessible parking spaces shall have an additional sign~~
20 ~~mounted below the International Symbol of Accessibility identifying the spaces as "Van~~
21 ~~Accessible."))~~

22
23 **1101.2.4 (ICC A117.1 Section 407.4.6.2.2) Arrangement of Elevator Car Buttons. This**
24 **section is not adopted.**

25
26 **1101.2.5 (ICC A117.1 Sections 603.4 and 604.11) Coat hooks, shelves, dispensers, and other**
27 **fixtures.** Coat hooks provided ((within toilet rooms)) shall accommodate a forward reach or side
28

reach complying with ICC A117.1 Section 308. Where provided, shelves shall be installed so that the top of the shelf is 40 inches (1015 mm) maximum above the floor or ground. Drying equipment, towel or other dispensers, and disposal fixtures shall be located 40 inches (1015 mm) maximum above the floor or ground to any rack, operating controls, receptacle or dispenser.

1101.2.6 (ICC A117.1 Section 604.6) Flush controls. (~~Flush controls shall be hand operated or automatic.~~) Hand operated flush controls for water closets shall be mounted (~~for use from the wide side of the water closet area and~~) not more than 44 inches (1118 mm) above the floor.

~~((1101.2.7 (ICC A117.1 Section 604.7) Toilet paper dispensers. Toilet paper dispensers shall comply with ICC A117.1 Section 309.4 and shall be 7 inches (180 mm) minimum and 9 inches (230 mm) maximum in front of the water closet. The outlet of the dispenser shall be 15 inches (380 mm) minimum and 48 inches (1015 mm) maximum above the floor or ground. There shall be a clearance of 1 1/2 inches (38 mm) minimum below and 12 inches (305 mm) minimum above the grab bar. Dispensers shall not be of a type that control delivery, or that do not allow continuous paper flow. Other dispensers, and disposal fixtures shall be located 40 inches (1015 mm) maximum above the floor or ground to any rack, operating controls, receptacle or dispenser.~~

1101.2.8 (ICC A117.1 Section 609.2) Grab bars size. Grab bars shall have an outside diameter of not less than 1 1/4 inch (32 mm) nor more than 1 1/2 inches (38 mm) and shall provide a clearance of 1 1/2 inches (38 mm) between the grab bar and the wall.))

1101.2.9 (ICC A117.1 Section ((703.7.2.1)) 703.6.3.1) International Symbol of Accessibility.

Where the International Symbol of Accessibility is required, it shall be proportioned complying with ICC A117.1 Figure 703.7.2.1. All interior and exterior signs depicting the International Symbol of Accessibility shall be white on a blue background.

1 ~~((1101.2.10 (ICC A117.1 Section 802.8) Lines of sight. Wheelchair spaces shall be located in~~
2 ~~places with unobstructed sight lines.))~~

3 **1101.2.11 (ICC A117.1 Section 404.3.5) Control switches.** Control switches shall be mounted
4 ~~((36))~~ 32 to 40 inches above the floor and not less than 18 inches nor more than 36 inches
5 horizontally from the nearest point of travel of the moving doors.

6
7 Section 13. Subsection 1109.2 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

8 **SECTION 1109**

9 **OTHER FEATURES AND FACILITIES.**

10 ***

11 **1109.2 Toilet and bathing facilities.** ~~((Toilet rooms and bathing facilities shall be accessible.~~
12 ~~Where a floor level is not required to be connected by an accessible route, the only toilet rooms~~
13 ~~or bathing facilities provided within the facility shall not be located on the inaccessible floor. At~~
14 ~~least one of each type of fixture, element, control or dispenser in each accessible toilet room and~~
15 ~~bathing facility shall be accessible.~~

16
17 **Exceptions:**

18 1. ~~In toilet rooms or bathing facilities accessed only through a private office, not for~~
19 ~~common or public use, and intended for use by a single occupant, any of the following~~
20 ~~alternatives are allowed:~~

21
22 1.1 ~~Doors are permitted to swing into the clear floor space provided the door swing can be~~
23 ~~reversed to meet the requirements in ICC A117.1,~~

24 1.2 ~~The height requirements for the water closet in ICC A117.1 are not applicable,~~
25
26
27
28

1.3 ~~Grab bars are not required to be installed in a toilet room, provided that reinforcement has been installed in the walls and located so as to permit the installation of such grab bars, and~~

1.4 ~~The requirement for height, knee and toe clearance shall not apply to a lavatory.~~

2. ~~This section is not applicable to toilet and bathing facilities that serve dwelling units or sleeping units that are not required to be accessible by Section 1107.~~

3. ~~Where multiple single-user toilet rooms or bathing facilities are clustered at a single location and contain fixtures in excess of the minimum required number of plumbing fixtures, at least 5 percent, but not less than one room for each use at each cluster, shall be accessible.~~

4. ~~Toilet room fixtures that are in excess of those required by Chapter 29 and that are designed for use by children in day care and primary school occupancies.~~

5. ~~Where no more than one urinal is provided in a toilet room or bathing facility, the urinal is not required to be accessible.~~

6. ~~Toilet rooms that are part of critical care or intensive care patient sleeping rooms are not required to be accessible.~~

7. ~~In dwelling units where a separate bathtub and shower are provided in the same room, at least one shall be accessible.))~~

1109.2.1 Unisex toilet and bathing rooms. In assembly and mercantile occupancies, an accessible unisex toilet room shall be provided where an aggregate of six or more male and female water closets is required. In buildings of mixed occupancy, only those water closets required for the assembly or mercantile occupancy shall be used to determine the unisex toilet room requirement. In recreational facilities where separate-sex bathing rooms are provided, an

1 accessible unisex bathing room shall be provided. Fixtures located within unisex toilet and
2 bathing rooms shall be included in determining the number of fixtures provided in an occupancy.

3 **Exception:** Where each separate-sex bathing room has only one shower or bathtub fixture, a
4 unisex bathing room is not required.

5 **1109.2.1.1 Standard.** Unisex toilet and bathing rooms shall comply with Sections 1109.2.1.2
6 through 1109.2.1.7 and ICC A117.1.

7
8 **1109.2.1.2 Unisex toilet rooms.** Unisex toilet rooms shall include only one water closet and
9 only one lavatory. A unisex bathing room in accordance with Section 1109.2.1.3 shall be
10 considered a unisex toilet room.

11 **Exception:** A urinal is permitted to be provided in addition to the water closet in a unisex
12 toilet room.

13
14 **1109.2.1.3 Unisex bathing rooms.** Unisex bathing rooms shall include only one shower or
15 bathtub fixture. Unisex bathing rooms shall also include one water closet and one lavatory.

16 Where storage facilities are provided for separate-sex bathing rooms, accessible storage facilities
17 shall be provided for unisex bathing rooms.

18 **1109.2.1.4 Location.** Unisex toilet and bathing rooms shall be located on an accessible route.
19 Unisex toilet rooms shall be located not more than one story above or below separate-sex toilet
20 rooms. The accessible route from any separate-sex toilet room to a unisex toilet room shall not
21 exceed 500 feet (152 m).

22
23 **1109.2.1.5 Prohibited location.** In passenger transportation facilities and airports, the accessible
24 route from separate-sex toilet rooms to a unisex toilet room shall not pass through security
25 checkpoints.
26
27
28

1 **1109.2.1.6 Clear floor space.** Where doors swing into a unisex toilet or bathing room, a clear
2 floor space not less than 30 inches by 48 inches (762 mm by 1219 mm) shall be provided, within
3 the room, beyond the area of the door swing.

4 **1109.2.1.7 Privacy.** Doors to unisex toilet and bathing rooms shall be securable from within the
5 room.

6 **1109.2.2 Water closet compartment.** Where water closet compartments are provided in a toilet
7 room or bathing facility, at least one wheelchair-accessible compartment shall be provided.
8 Where the combined total water closet compartments and urinals provided in a toilet room or
9 bathing facility is six or more, at least one ambulatory-accessible water closet compartment shall
10 be provided in addition to the wheelchair-accessible compartment. Wheelchair-accessible and
11 ambulatory-accessible compartments shall comply with ICC A117.1.
12

13 * * *

14
15 Section 14. Subsection 1109.9 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

16 **SECTION 1109**

17 **OTHER FEATURES AND FACILITIES.**

18 ***

19
20 **1109.9 Detectable warnings.** Passenger transit platform edges bordering a drop-off and not
21 protected by platform screens or guards shall have a detectable warning. Curb ramps shall have
22 detectable warnings. ((Detectable warnings shall extend the full width and depth of the curb
23 ramp.))
24

25 **Exception:** Detectable warnings are not required at bus stops.
26

27 * * *



Section 15. Subsection 1109.12 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1109

OTHER FEATURES AND FACILITIES

1109.12 Service facilities. Service facilities shall provide for accessible features in accordance with Sections 1109.12.1 through 1109.12.5.

1109.12.1 Dressing, fitting and locker rooms. Where dressing rooms, fitting rooms or locker rooms are provided, at least 5 percent, but not less than one, of each type of use in each cluster provided shall be accessible.

1109.12.2 Check-out aisles. Where check-out aisles are provided, accessible check-out aisles shall be provided in accordance with Table 1109.12.2. Where check-out aisles serve different functions, at least one accessible check-out aisle shall be provided for each function. Where checkout aisles serve different functions, accessible check-out aisles shall be provided in accordance with Table 1109.12.2 for each function. Where check-out aisles are dispersed throughout the building or facility, accessible check-out aisles shall also be dispersed. Traffic control devices, security devices and turnstiles located in accessible check-out aisles or lanes shall be accessible. ((Aeeessible check out aisles shall be identified by the International Symbol of Accessibility in accordance with ICC A117.1 Section 703.7.2.1.))

Exception: Where the area of the selling space is less than 5,000 square feet (465 m2), only one check-out aisle is required to be accessible.

Section 16. Section 1110 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1110

SIGNAGE

1110.1 Signs. Required accessible elements shall be identified by the International Symbol of Accessibility at the following locations:

1. Accessible parking spaces required by Section 1106.1 except where the total number of parking spaces provided is four or less.
2. Accessible passenger loading zones.
3. Accessible areas of refuge required by Section 1007.6.
4. Accessible rooms where multiple single-user toilet or bathing rooms are clustered at a single location.
5. Accessible entrances where not all entrances are accessible.
6. Accessible check-out aisles where not all aisles are accessible. The sign, where provided, shall be above the check-out aisle in the same location as the check-out aisle number or type of check-out identification.
7. Unisex toilet and bathing rooms.
8. Accessible dressing, fitting and locker rooms where not all such rooms are accessible.
9. Required accessible portable toilets and bathing facilities.

1110.2 Directional signage. Directional signage indicating the route to the nearest like accessible element shall be provided at the following locations. These directional signs shall include the International Symbol of Accessibility:

1. In accessible building entrances.
2. In accessible public toilets and bathing facilities.
3. Elevators not serving an accessible route.

4. At each separate-sex toilet and bathing room indicating the location of the nearest unisex toilet or bathing room where provided in accordance with Section 1109.2.1.

5. At exits and elevators serving a required accessible space, but not providing an approved accessible means of egress, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1007.7.

1110.3 Informational signs. Signs that provide direction to, or information about, permanent interior spaces of the site and facilities shall contain visual characters complying with ICC A117.1.

Exception: Building directories, personnel names, company or occupant names and logos, menus and temporary (seven days or less) signs are not required to comply with ICC A117.1.

1110.4 Tactile Designations. Interior and exterior signs identifying permanent rooms and spaces shall be tactile. Where pictograms are provided as designations of interior rooms and spaces, the pictograms shall have tactile text descriptors. Signs required to provide tactile characters and pictograms shall comply with ICC A117.1.

Exceptions:

1. Exterior signs that are not located at the door to the space they serve are not required to comply.

2. Building directories, menus, seat and row designations in assembly areas, occupant names, building addresses and company names and logos are not required to comply.

3. Signs in parking facilities are not required to comply.

4. Temporary (seven days or less) signs are not required to comply.

~~((1110.3))~~ **1110.5 Other signs.** Signage indicating special accessibility provisions shall be provided as shown:

1 **1113.2 Designations.** Interior and exterior signs identifying permanent rooms and spaces shall
2 be tactile. Where pictograms are provided as designations of interior rooms and spaces, the
3 pictograms shall have tactile text descriptors. Signs required to provide tactile characters and
4 pictograms shall comply with ICC A117.1.

5 **Exceptions:**

- 6 1. Exterior signs that are not located at the door to the space they serve are not required to
7 comply.
8 2. Building directories, menus, seat and row designations in assembly areas, occupant
9 names, building addresses and company names and logos are not required to comply.
10 3. Signs in parking facilities are not required to comply.
11 4. Temporary (seven days or less) signs are not required to comply.
12

13 **1113.3 Directional and informational signs.** Signs that provide direction to, or information
14 about, permanent interior spaces of the site and facilities shall contain visual characters
15 complying with ICC A117.1.
16

17 **Exception:** Building directories, personnel names, company or occupant names and logos,
18 menus and temporary (seven days or less) signs are not required to comply with ICC A117.1.
19

20 **1113.4 Other signs.** Signage indicating special accessibility provisions shall be provided as
21 follows:

- 22 1. At bus stops and terminals, signage must be provided in accordance with Appendix Section
23 E108.4.
24 2. At fixed facilities and stations, signage must be provided in accordance with Sections
25 1112.2.2 through 1112.2.2.3.
26
27
28

3. ~~At airports, terminal information systems must be provided in accordance with Appendix
Section E110.3.))~~

SECTION 1113

BUS STOPS

1113.1 General. Bus stops shall comply with Sections 1113.2 through 1113.5.

1113.2 Bus boarding and alighting areas. Bus boarding and alighting areas shall comply with
Sections 1113.2.1 through 1113.2.4.

1113.2.1 Surface. Bus boarding and alighting areas shall have a firm, stable surface.

1113.2.2 Dimensions. Bus boarding and alighting areas shall have a clear length of 96 inches
(2440 mm) minimum, measured perpendicular to the curb or vehicle roadway edge, and a clear
width of 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum, measured parallel to the vehicle roadway.

1113.2.3 Connection. Bus boarding and alighting areas shall be connected to streets, sidewalks
or pedestrian paths by an accessible route complying with Section 1104.

1113.2.4 Slope. Parallel to the roadway, the slope of the bus boarding and alighting area shall be
the same as the roadway, to the maximum extent practicable. For water drainage, a maximum
slope of 1:48 perpendicular to the roadway is allowed.

1113.3 Bus shelters. Where provided, new or replaced bus shelters shall provide a minimum
clear floor or ground space complying with ICC A117.1, Section 305, entirely within the shelter.

Such shelters shall be connected by an accessible route to the boarding area required by Section
1113.2.

1113.4 Signs. New bus route identification signs shall have finish and contrast complying with
ICC A117.1. Additionally, to the maximum extent practicable, new bus route identification signs
shall provide visual characters complying with ICC A117.1.

Exception: Bus schedules, timetables and maps that are posted at the bus stop or bus bay are not required to meet this requirement.

1113.5 Bus stop siting. Bus stop sites shall be chosen such that, to the maximum extent practicable, the areas where lifts or ramps are to be deployed comply with Sections 1113.2 and 1113.3.

Section 18. A new Section 1114 is added to the Seattle Building Code to read as follows:

SECTION 1114

AIRPORTS

1114.1 New construction. New construction of airports shall comply with Sections 1114.2 through 1114.4.

1114.2 TTYs. Where public pay telephones are provided, at least one TTY shall be provided in compliance with ICC A117.1, Section 704.4. Additionally, if four or more public pay telephones are located in a main terminal outside the security areas, a concourse within the security areas or a baggage claim area in a terminal, at least one public TTY complying with ICC A117.1, Section 704.4, shall also be provided in each such location.

1114.3 Terminal information systems. Where terminal information systems convey audible information to the public, the same or equivalent information shall be provided in a visual format.

1114.4 Clocks. Where clocks are provided for use by the general public, the clock face shall be uncluttered so that its elements are clearly visible. Hands, numerals and digits shall contrast with their background either light-on-dark or dark-on-light. Where clocks are mounted overhead, numerals and digits shall comply with ICC A117.1, Section 703.4.

Section 19. Subsection 1205.1 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1205

LIGHTING

1205.1 General. Every space intended for human occupancy shall be provided with natural light by means of exterior glazed openings in accordance with Section 1205.2 or ~~((In other than Group R occupancies, such spaces))~~ shall be ~~((permitted to be))~~ provided with artificial light in accordance with Section 1205.3 ~~((in lieu of natural light))~~. Exterior glazed openings shall open directly onto a public way or onto a yard or court in accordance with Section 1206.

~~((Exceptions:~~

~~1. Kitchens in Group R Occupancies may be provided with artificial light.~~

~~2. In Group R-1 and R-2 occupancies, artificial light may be provided in lieu of natural light in one habitable room in addition to the kitchen provided:~~

~~2.1 In Group R-2, the room is limited in size to 10 percent of the area of the dwelling unit or 100 square feet (9.29 m²), whichever is larger; and~~

~~2.2 In sleeping units and dwelling units located less than 75 (22 860 mm) feet below the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, the room is not used as a sleeping room.))~~

* * *

Section 20. Section 1208 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1208

INTERIOR SPACE DIMENSIONS

1208.1 Minimum room widths. Habitable spaces, other than a kitchen, shall not be less than 7 feet (2134 mm) in any plan dimension. Kitchens shall have a clear passageway of not less than 3 feet (914 mm) between counter fronts and appliances or counter fronts and walls.

1208.2 Minimum ceiling heights. Habitable rooms, hallways, ~~((corridors,))~~ bathrooms, toilet rooms, laundry rooms and basements shall have a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet (2134 mm). The required height shall be measured from the finished floor to the lowest projection from the ceiling.

Exceptions:

1. Beams and girders spaced not less than 4 feet (1219 mm) on center may project not more than 6 inches (153 mm) below the required ceiling height.

Interpretation I1208.2: Ducts and architectural features such as soffits and coved ceilings may project not more than 6 inches (153 mm) below the required ceiling height allowed for beams and girders.

~~2. ((Ceilings in basements may project to within 6 feet 8 inches (2032 mm) of the finished floor, and beams, girders, ducts or other obstructions may project to within 6 feet 4 inches (1931 mm) of the finished floor.~~

~~3.))~~ Not more than 50 percent of the required floor area of a room or space is permitted to have a sloped ceiling less than the prescribed height, with no portion of the required floor area less than 5 feet (1524 mm) in height.

~~((4))~~ 3. The ceiling height along an accessible route of travel, as defined in Chapter 11, shall be at least 79 inches (2007 mm), including allowable projections below the minimum ceiling height.

1208.3 Room area. Every dwelling unit shall have at least one ~~((common))~~ room that shall have not less than 120 square feet (13.9 m²) of net 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~~

1 ~~130 square feet (12 m²) if used or intended to be used by only one occupant, or of not less than~~
2 ~~150 square feet (14 m²) if used or intended to be used by more than one occupant. Where more~~
3 ~~than two persons occupy a room used for sleeping purposes, the required floor area shall be~~
4 ~~increased at the rate of 50 square feet (4.6 m²) for each occupant in excess of two. In a~~
5 ~~dormitory, minimum floor area shall be 60 square feet (5.6 m²) per single or double bunk and~~
6 ~~aisles not less than 3 feet (914 mm) in width shall be provided between the sides of bunks and~~
7 ~~from every bunk to an exit or exit access doorway.)) Other habitable rooms shall have a net floor~~
8 ~~area of not less than 70 square feet (6.5 m²).~~

10 **Exception:** Every kitchen in a one- and two-family dwelling shall have not less than 50
11 square feet (4.64 m²) of gross floor area.

12 **1208.4 Efficiency dwelling units.** An efficiency living unit shall conform to the requirements of
13 the code except as modified herein:

15 1. The unit shall have a living room of not less than 220 square feet (20.4 m²) of
16 floor area. An additional 100 square feet (9.3 m²) of floor area shall be provided for each
17 occupant of such unit in excess of two.

18 **Interpretation I1208.4:** The required square footage may not include built-in equipment which
19 extends from floor to ceiling such as wardrobes, cabinets, kitchen units or fixtures.

21 2. The unit shall be provided with a separate closet.

22 3. The unit shall be provided with a kitchen sink, cooking appliance and
23 refrigeration facilities, each having a clear working space of not less than 30 inches (762 mm) in
24 front. Light and ventilation conforming to this code shall be provided.

4. The unit shall be provided with a separate bathroom containing a water closet, lavatory and bathtub or shower.

~~((1208.5 Other requirements for dwelling units. In no dwelling unit or congregate residence shall the only access from a bedroom to a bathroom be through another bedroom.~~

~~Kitchens shall be provided with a 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 impervious surfaces.))~~

Section 21. Subsection 1210.5 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1210

SURROUNDING MATERIALS

* * *

1210.5 Toilet rooms. ~~((No water closet shall be housed in any room or space used for the preparation of food.))~~ Toilet rooms shall not open directly ~~((, without a door,))~~ into a room used for the preparation of food for service to the public.

* * *

Section 22. Subsection 1405.5 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1405

INSTALLATION OF WALL COVERINGS

1405.5 Anchored masonry veneer. Anchored masonry veneer shall comply with the provisions of Sections 1405.5, 1405.6, 1405.7 and 1405.8 and Sections 6.1 and 6.2 of ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402.

1405.5.1 Tolerances. Anchored masonry veneers in accordance with Chapter 14 are not required to meet the tolerances in Article 3.3 G1 of ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602.

1405.5.2 Seismic requirements. Anchored masonry veneer located in Seismic Design Category C, D, E or F shall conform to the requirements of Section 6.2.2.10, except Section 6.2.2.10.2.2, of ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402.

* * *

Section 23. Table 1604.5 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

Table 1604.5
CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES FOR IMPORTANCE FACTORS

CATEGORY ^A	NATURE OF OCCUPANCY	SEISMIC FACTOR <i>I_E</i>	SNOW FACTOR <i>I_S</i>	WIND FACTOR <i>I_W</i>
I	Buildings and other structures that represent a low hazard to human life in the event of failure including, but not limited to: • Agricultural facilities • Certain temporary facilities • Minor storage facilities	1.00	0.8	0.87 ^b
II	Buildings and other structures except those listed in Categories I, III, and IV	1.00	1.0	1.00
III	Buildings and other structures that represent a substantial hazard to human life in the event of failure including, but not limited to: ((Buildings and other structures where more than 300 people congregate in one area)) • <u>Covered structures whose primary occupancy is public assembly with an occupant load greater than 300</u> • Buildings and other structures with elementary school, secondary school or day care facilities with an occupant load greater than 250 • Buildings and other structures with an occupant load greater than 500 for colleges or adult education • Health care facilities with an occupant load of 50 or more resident patients but not having surgery or emergency treatment facilities • Jails and detention facilities • Any other occupancy with an occupant load greater than 5,000 • Power-generating stations, water treatment	1.25	1.1	1.15

	for potable water, waste water treatment facilities and other public utility facilities not included in Category IV			
	Buildings and other structures not included in Category IV containing sufficient quantities of toxic or explosive substances to be dangerous to the public if released			
IV	Buildings and other structures designated as essential facilities including, but not limited to: - Hospitals and other health care facilities having surgery or emergency treatment facilities - Fire, rescue and police stations and emergency vehicle garages - Designated earthquake, hurricane or other emergency shelters - Designated emergency preparedness, communication, and operation centers and other facilities required for emergency response - Power-generating stations and other public utility facilities required as emergency backup facilities for Category IV structures - Structures containing highly toxic materials as defined by Section 307 where the quantity of the material exceeds the maximum allowable quantities of Table 307.7(2) - Aviation control towers, air traffic control centers and emergency aircraft hangars - Buildings and other structures having critical national defense functions - Water treatment facilities required to maintain water pressure for fire suppression	1.50	1.2	1.15

- a. For the purpose of Section 1616.2, Categories I and II are considered Seismic Use Group I, Category III is considered Seismic Use Group II and Category IV is equivalent to Seismic Use Group III.
- b. In hurricane-prone regions with $V > 100$ miles per hour, I_W shall be 0.77.

Section 24. Table 1607.1 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

TABLE 1607.1
MINIMUM UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LIVE LOADS AND MINIMUM CONCENTRATED LIVE LOADS

OCCUPANCY OR USE	UNIFORM (psf)	CONCENTRATED (lbs.)
1. Apartments (see residential)	—	—
2. Access floor systems		
Office use	50	2,000
Computer use	100	2,000
3. Armories and drill rooms	150	—
4. Assembly areas and theaters		
Fixed seats (fastened to floor)	60	

	Lobbies	100	
	Movable seats	100	
	Stages and platforms	125	—
	Follow spot, projections and control rooms	50	
	Catwalks	40	
5.	Balconies ((and decks)) on small residential buildings as defined in Section 202 (exterior)	100	—
	On one- and two-family residences only, and not exceeding 100 ft. ²		
	((Private balconies and decks accessory to a dwelling unit	40	
	Common use balconies and decks generally not accessible to the public	60	
	All other balconies and decks	100))	
6.	Decks on small residential buildings as defined in Section 202	Same as occupancy served	
6a.	Balconies and decks other than small residential buildings as defined in Section 202		
	Private balconies and decks accessory to a dwelling unit	40	
	Common use balconies and decks generally not accessible to the public	60	
	All other balconies and decks	100	
7.	Bowling alleys	75	—
8.	Canopies ^g and Cornices	60	—
9.	Corridors, except as otherwise indicated	100	—
10.	Dance halls and ballrooms	100	—
11.	Dining rooms and restaurants	100	—
12.	Dwellings (see residential)	—	—
13.	Elevator machine room grating (on area of 4 in. ²)	—	300
14.	Finish light floor plate construction (on area of 1 in. ²)	—	200
15.	Fire escapes	100	—
	On single-family dwellings only	40	—
16.	Garages (passenger vehicles only)	40	Note a
	Trucks and buses	See Section 1607.6	
17.	Grandstands (see stadium and arena bleachers)	—	—
18.	Gymnasiums, main floors and balconies	100	—
19.	Handrails, guards and grab bars	See Section 1607.7	
20.	Hospitals		
	Operating rooms, laboratories	60	1,000
	Private rooms	40	1,000
	Wards	40	1,000
	Corridors above first floor	80	1,000
21.	Hotels (see residential)	—	—
22.	Libraries		
	Reading rooms	60	1,000
	Stack rooms	150 ^b	1,000
	Corridors above first floor	80	1,000
23.	Manufacturing		
	Light	125	2,000
	Heavy	250	3,000
25.	Office buildings		

File and computer rooms shall be designed for heavier loads based on anticipated occupancy		
Lobbies and first-floor corridors	100	2,000
Offices	50	2,000
Corridors above first floor	80	2,000
26. Penal institutions		
Cell blocks	40	—
Corridors	100	
27. Residential		
One- and two-family dwellings		
Uninhabitable attics without storage	10	
Uninhabitable attics with storage	20	—
Habitable attics and sleeping areas	30	
All other areas except balconies and decks	40	
Hotels and multifamily dwellings		
Private rooms and corridors serving them	40	
Public rooms and corridors serving them	100	
28. Reviewing stands, grandstands and bleachers	Note c	—
29. Roofs	See Section 1607.11	
30. Schools		
Classrooms	40	1,000
Corridors above first floor	80	1,000
First-floor corridors	100	1,000
31. Scuttles, skylight ribs and accessible ceilings	—	200
32. Sidewalks, vehicular driveways and yards, subject to trucking	250 ^d	8,000 ^e
33. Skating rinks	100	—
34. Stadiums and arenas		
Bleachers	100 ^c	—
Fixed seats (fastened to floor)	60 ^c	
35. Stairs and exits	100	Note f
One- and two-family dwellings	40	
All other	100	
36. Storage warehouses (shall be designed for heavier loads if required for anticipated storage)		
Light	125	—
Heavy	250	
37. Stores		
Retail		
First floor	100	1,000
Upper floors	75	1,000
Wholesale, all floors	125	1,000
38. Vehicle barriers	See Section 1607.7	
39. Walkways and elevated platforms (other than exitways)	60	—
40. Yards and terraces, pedestrians	100	—

Notes to Table 1607.1

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 square inch = 645.16 mm², 1 pound per square foot = 0.0479 kN/m², 1 pound =

0.004448 kN. 1 pound per cubic foot = 16 kg/m³

1 a. Floors in garages or portions of buildings used for the storage of motor vehicles shall be designed for the
2 uniformly distributed live loads of Table 1607.1 or the following concentrated loads: (1) for garages restricted to
3 vehicles accommodating not more than nine passengers, 3,000 pounds acting on an area of 4.5 inches by 4.5 inches;
4 (2) for mechanical parking structures without slab or deck which are used for storing passenger vehicles only, 2,250
5 pounds per wheel.

6 b. The loading applies to stack room floors that support nonmobile, double-faced library bookstacks, subject to
7 the following limitations:

- 8 1. The nominal bookstack unit height shall not exceed 90 inches;
- 9 2. The nominal shelf depth shall not exceed 12 inches for each face; and
- 10 3. Parallel rows of double-faced bookstacks shall be separated by aisles not less than 36 inches wide.

11 c. Design in accordance with the ICC *Standard on Bleachers, Folding and Telescopic Seating and Grandstands*.

12 d. Other uniform loads in accordance with an approved method which contains provisions for truck loadings
13 shall also be considered where appropriate.

14 e. The concentrated wheel load shall be applied on an area of 20 square inches.

15 f. Minimum concentrated load on stair treads (on area of 4 square inches) is 300 pounds.

16 g. This loading condition need only be considered for canopies which meet all of the following conditions.

17 The upper surface is sloped less than 30 degrees from horizontal; and

18 The canopy is located adjacent to a right of way or assembly area; and

19 The canopy is located less than 10 feet above the ground at all points, or less than 10 feet below an adjacent
20 roof, or less than 10 feet from operable openings above or adjacent to the level of the canopy.

21 For other canopies, roof loads as specified in this Chapter shall be applied. Canopy is defined in Section 3105.1.

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23 Section 25. Subsection 1609.1 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:
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SECTION 1609

WIND LOADS

1609.1 Applications. Buildings, structures and parts thereof shall be designed to withstand the minimum wind loads prescribed herein. Decreases in wind loads shall not be made for the effect of shielding by other structures.

1609.1.1 Determination of wind loads. Wind loads on every building or structure shall be determined in accordance with Section 6 of ASCE 7. Wind shall be assumed to come from any horizontal direction and wind pressures shall be assumed to act normal to the surface considered.

Exceptions:

1. Wind loads determined by the provisions of Section 1609.6.
2. Subject to the limitations of Section 1609.1.1.1, the provisions of *SBCCI SSTD 10 Standard for Hurricane Resistant Residential Construction* shall be permitted for applicable Group R-2 and R-3 buildings.
3. Subject to the limitations of Section 1609.1.1.1, residential structures using the provisions of the *AF&PA Wood Frame Construction Manual for One- and Two-Family Dwellings*.
4. Designs using *NAAMM FP 1001 Guide Specification for Design of Metal Flagpoles*.
5. Designs using TIA/EIA-222 for antenna-supporting structures and antennas.
6. Designs using SEAW RSM-03 Structural Engineers Association of Washington Rapid Solution Methodology, Handbook for Wind Design.

1609.1.1.1 Applicability. The provisions of SSTD 10 are applicable only to buildings located within Exposure((,)) B or C as defined in Section 1609.4. The provisions of SSTD 10 and the *AF&PA Wood Frame Construction Manual for One- and Two-Family Dwellings* shall not apply

1 to buildings sited on the upper half of an isolated hill, ridge or escarpment meeting the following
2 conditions:

- 3 1. The hill, ridge or escarpment is 60 feet (18 288 mm) or higher if located in Exposure B or 30
4 feet (9144 mm) or higher if located in Exposure C;
- 5 2. The maximum average slope of the hill exceeds 10 percent; and
- 6 3. The hill, ridge or escarpment is unobstructed upwind by other such topographic features for a
7 distance from the high point of 50 times the height of the hill or 1 mile (1.61 km), whichever
8 is greater.
9

10 **1609.1.2 Minimum wind loads.** The wind loads used in the design of the main wind-force-
11 resisting system shall not be less than 10 psf (0.479 kN/m²) multiplied by the area of the building
12 or structure projected on a vertical plane normal to the wind direction. In the calculation of
13 design wind loads for components and cladding for buildings, the algebraic sum of the pressures
14 acting on opposite faces shall be taken into account. The design pressure for components and
15 cladding of buildings shall not be less than 10 psf (0.479 kN/m²) acting in either direction
16 normal to the surface. The design force for open buildings and other structures shall not be less
17 than 10 psf (0.479 kN/m²) multiplied by the area A_f .
18

19 **1609.1.3 Anchorage against overturning, uplift and sliding.** Structural members and systems
20 and components and cladding in a building or structure shall be anchored to resist wind-induced
21 overturning, uplift and sliding and to provide continuous load paths for these forces to the
22 foundation. Where a portion of the resistance to these forces is provided by dead load, the dead
23 load, including the weight of soils and foundations, shall be taken as the minimum dead load
24 likely to be in place during a design wind event. Where the alternate basic load combinations of
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Section 1605.3.2 are used, only two-thirds of the minimum dead load likely to be in place during a design wind event shall be used.

1609.1.4 Protection of openings. In wind-borne debris regions, glazing that receives positive external pressure in the lower 60 feet (18 288 mm) in buildings shall be assumed to be openings unless such glazing is impact resistant or protected with an impact-resistant covering meeting the requirements of an approved impact-resisting standard or ASTM E 1996 and of ASTM E 1886 referenced therein as follows:

1. Glazed openings located within 30 feet (9144 mm) of grade shall meet the requirements of the Large Missile Test of ASTM E 1996.
2. Glazed openings located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) above grade shall meet the provisions of the Small Missile Test of ASTM E 1996.

Exceptions:

1. Wood structural panels with a minimum thickness of 7/16 inch (11.1 mm) and maximum panel span of 8 feet (2438 mm) shall be permitted for opening protection in one- and two-story buildings. Panels shall be precut to cover the glazed openings with attachment hardware provided. Attachments shall be designed to resist the components and cladding loads determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 1609.6.1.2. Attachment in accordance with Table 1609.1.4 is permitted for buildings with a mean roof height of 33 feet (10 058 mm) or less where wind speeds do not exceed 130 mph (57.2 m/s).
2. Buildings in Category I as defined in Table 1604.5, including production greenhouses as defined in Section 1608.3.3.

TABLE 1609.1.4
WIND-BORNE DEBRIS PROTECTION FASTENING
SCHEDULE FOR WOOD STRUCTURAL PANELS^{a,b,c}

FASTENER TYPE	FASTENER SPACING (inches)			
	Panel span $\leq$ 2 feet	2 feet < Panel span $\leq$ 4 feet	4 feet < Panel span $\leq$ 6 feet	6 feet < Panel span $\leq$ 8 feet
2-1/2 No. 6 Wood screws	16	16	12	9
2 1/2 No. 8 Wood screws	16	16	16	12

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 pound = 4.4 N, 1 mile per hour = 0.44 m/s.

- a. This table is based on a maximum wind speed (3-second gust) of 130 mph and mean roof height of 33 feet or less.
- b. Fasteners shall be installed at opposing ends of the wood structural panel.
- c. Where screws are attached to masonry or masonry/stucco, they shall be attached utilizing vibration-resistant anchors having a minimum withdrawal capacity of 490 pounds.

1609.1.4.1 Building with openings. Where glazing is assumed to be an opening in accordance with Section 1609.1.4, the building shall be evaluated to determine if the openings are of sufficient area to constitute an open or partially enclosed building as defined in Section 1609.2. Open and partially enclosed buildings shall be designed in accordance with the applicable provisions of ASCE 7.

1609.1.5 Wind and seismic detailing. Lateral-force-resisting systems shall meet seismic detailing requirements and limitations prescribed in this code, even when wind code prescribed load effects are greater than seismic load effects.

Section 26. Subsection 1615.1 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1615

EARTHQUAKE LOADS—SITE GROUND MOTION

1615.1 General procedure for determining maximum considered earthquake and design spectral response accelerations. Ground motion accelerations, represented by response spectra

and coefficients derived from these spectra, shall be determined in accordance with the general procedure of Section 1615.1, or the site-specific procedure of Section 1615.2. The site-specific procedure of Section 1615.2 shall be used for structures on sites classified as Site Class F, in accordance with Section 1615.1.1.

The mapped maximum considered earthquake spectral response acceleration at short periods (S_S) and at 1-second period (S_I) shall be determined from Figures 1615(1) through (10) or 2002 USGS National Seismic Hazard maps, U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report 02-420. Where a site is between contours, straight-line interpolation or the value of the higher contour shall be used.

The site class shall be determined in accordance with Section 1615.1.1. The maximum considered earthquake spectral response accelerations at short period and 1-second period adjusted for site class effects, S_{MS} and S_{MI} , shall be determined in accordance with Section 1615.1.2. The design spectral response accelerations at short period, S_{DS} , and at 1-second period, S_{DI} , shall be determined in accordance with Section 1615.1.3. The general response spectrum shall be determined in accordance with Section 1615.1.4.

Section 27. Subsection 1707.3 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1707

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS FOR SEISMIC RESISTANCE

1707.3 Structural wood. Continuous special inspection during field gluing operations of elements of the seismic-force-resisting system. Periodic special inspections for nailing, bolting,

anchoring and other fastening of components within the seismic-force-resisting system,
including drag struts, braces and hold-downs.

Exceptions:

1. Fastening of wood sheathing used for wood shear walls, shear panels and diaphragms where the fastener spacing is ~~((more than))~~ 4 inches (102 mm) or more on center (o.c.).
2. Special inspection is not required for Group R-3 ~~((detached))~~ structures.
3. Special inspection is not required in Group R-1 and R-2 structures three stories and less in height.
4. Special inspection is not required for epoxy-grouted anchor bolts in Group R-1 and R-2 buildings where fastener spacing is ~~((more than))~~ 4 inches (102 mm) or more on center (o.c.) and hold down capacities are less than 5000 pounds.

Section 28. Subsection 2107.2 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 2107

WORKING STRESS DESIGN

2107.2 Modifications to ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402.

2107.2.1 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Chapter 2. Special inspection during construction shall be provided as set forth in Section 1704.5.

2107.2.2 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Section 2.1.6. Masonry columns used only to support light-frame roofs of carports, porches, sheds or similar structures with a maximum area of 450 square feet (41.8 m²) assigned to Seismic Design Category A, B or C are permitted to be designed and constructed as follows:

1. Concrete masonry materials shall be in accordance with Section 2103.1. Clay or shale masonry units shall be in accordance with Section 2103.2.
 2. The nominal cross-sectional dimension of columns shall not be less than 8 inches (203 mm).
 3. Columns shall be reinforced with not less than one No. 4 bar centered in each cell of the column.
 4. Columns shall be grouted solid.
 5. Columns shall not exceed 12 feet (3658 mm) in height.
 6. Roofs shall be anchored to the columns. Such anchorage shall be capable of resisting the design loads specified in Chapter 16.
 7. Where such columns are required to resist uplift loads, the columns shall be anchored to their footings with two No. 4 bars extending a minimum of 24 inches (610 mm) into the columns and bent horizontally a minimum of 15 inches (381 mm) in opposite directions into the footings. One of these bars is permitted to be the reinforcing bar specified in Item 3 above. The total weight of a column and its footing shall not be less than 1.5 times the design uplift load.
- ~~((2107.2.3 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Section 2.1.10.6.1.1, lap splices. The minimum length of lap splices for reinforcing bars in tension or compression, l_{ds} , shall be calculated by Equation 21-2, but shall not be less than 15 inches (380 mm).~~

$$-l_{dt} = \frac{0.16d_b^2 f_y \gamma}{K \sqrt{f'_m}} \quad \text{(Equation 21-2)}$$

$$\text{For SI: } l_{ld} = \frac{0.195 d_b^2 f_y \gamma}{K \sqrt{f'_m}}$$

where:

d_b — Diameter of reinforcement, inches (mm).

f_y — Specified yield stress of the reinforcement or the anchor bolt, psi (MPa).

f'_m — Specified compressive strength of masonry at age of 28 days, psi (MPa).

l_{ld} — Minimum lap splice length, inches (mm).

K — The lesser of the masonry cover, clear spacing between adjacent reinforcement or five times d_b , inches (mm).

γ — 1.0 for No. 3 through No. 5 reinforcing bars. 1.4 for No. 6 and No. 7 reinforcing bars. 1.5 for No. 8 through No. 9 reinforcing bars.))

2107.2.3 ACE 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Section 2.1.10.6.1.1, lap splices. In regions of moment

where the design tensile stresses in the reinforcement are greater than 80 percent of the allowable steel stress F_s , the lap length determined by equation (2.9) shall be increased by 50 percent.

2107.2.4 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, maximum bar size. The bar diameter shall not exceed one-eighth of the nominal wall thickness and shall not exceed one-quarter of the least dimension of the cell, course or collar joint in which it is placed.

2107.2.5 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, splices for large bars. Reinforcing bars larger than No. 9 in size shall be spliced using mechanical connectors in accordance with ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Section 2.1.10.6.3.

2107.2.6 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Maximum reinforcement percentage. Special reinforced masonry shear walls having a shear span ratio, M/Vd , equal to or greater than 1.0 and having an axial load, P greater than $0.05 f'_m A_n$ which are subjected to in-plane forces, shall have a maximum reinforcement ratio, ρ_{max} , not greater than that computed as follows:

$$\rho_{max} = \frac{nf'_m}{2f_y \left(n + \frac{f_y}{f'_m} \right)} \quad \text{(Equation 21-3)}$$

Section 29. Subsections 2108.2, 2108.3 and 2108.4 of the Seattle Building Code are amended as follows:

SECTION 2108

STRENGTH DESIGN OF MASONRY

2108.2 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Section 3.1.6. Modify Section 3.1.6 as follows:

3.1.6 Headed and bent-bar anchor bolts. All embedded bolts shall be grouted in place, except that 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) diameter bolts are permitted to be placed in bed joints that are at least 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) in thickness.

2108.3 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Section 3.2.2(g). Modify Section 3.2.2(g) as follows:

3.2.2(g). The relationship between masonry compressive stress and masonry strain shall be assumed to be defined by the following:

Masonry stress of $0.80 f'_m$ shall be assumed uniformly distributed over an equivalent compression zone bounded by edges of the cross section and a straight line located parallel to the neutral axis at a distance, $a = 0.80 c$, from the fiber of maximum compressive strain. The distance, c , from the fiber of maximum strain to the neutral axis shall be measured perpendicular to that axis. For out-of-plane bending, the width of the equivalent stress block shall not be taken greater than six times the nominal thickness of the masonry wall or the spacing between reinforcement, whichever is less. For in-plane bending of flanged walls, the effective flange width shall not exceed six times the thickness of the flange.

((2108.3)) 2108.4 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Section 3.2.3.4. Modify Section 3.2.3.4 (b) and (c) as follows:

3.2.3.4 (b). A welded splice shall have the bars butted and welded to develop at least 125 percent of the yield strength, f_y , of the bar in tension or compression, as required. Welded splices shall be of ASTM A 706 steel reinforcement. Welded splices shall not be permitted in plastic hinge zones of intermediate or special reinforced walls or special moment frames of masonry.

3.2.3.4 (c). Mechanical splices shall be classified as Type 1 or 2 according to Section 21.2.6.1 of ACI 318. Type 1 mechanical splices shall not be used within a plastic hinge zone or within a beam-column joint of intermediate or special reinforced masonry shear walls or special moment frames. Type 2 mechanical splices are permitted in any location within a member.

((2108.4)) 2108.5 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Section 3.2.3.5.1. Add the following text to Section 3.2.3.5.1:

For special prestressed masonry shear walls, strain in all prestressing steel shall be computed to be compatible with a strain in the extreme tension reinforcement equal to five times the strain associated with the reinforcement yield stress, f_y . The calculation of the maximum reinforcement shall consider forces in the prestressing steel that correspond to these calculated strains.

Section 30. Subsection 2406.1 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 2406

SAFETY GLAZING

2406.1 Human impact loads. Individual glazed areas, including glass mirrors, in hazardous locations as defined in Section 2406.3 shall comply with Sections 2406.1.1 through 2406.1.5.

2406.1.1 CPSC 16 CFR 1201. Except as provided in Sections 2406.1.2 through 2406.1.5, all glazing shall pass the test requirements of CPSC 16 CFR 1201, listed in Chapter 35. Glazing shall comply with the CPSC 16 CFR, Part 1201 criteria, for Category I or II as indicated in Table 2406.1.

~~((2406.1.2 Wired glass. In other than Group E, wired glass installed in fire doors, fire windows and view panels in fire resistant walls shall be permitted to comply with ANSI Z97.1.))~~

2406.1.3 Plastic glazing. Plastic glazing shall meet the weathering requirements of ANSI Z97.1.

2406.1.4 Glass block. Glass-block walls shall comply with Section 2101.2.5.

2406.1.5 Louvered windows and jalousies. Louvered windows and jalousies shall comply with Section 2403.5.

Section 31. Section 2509 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 2509

GYPSUM BOARD IN SHOWERS AND WATER CLOSETS

2509.1 Wet areas. Showers and public toilet walls shall conform to Sections 1210.2 and 1210.3.

2509.2 Base for tile. When gypsum board is used as a base for tile or wall panels for tubs, shower or water closet compartment walls, water-resistant gypsum backing board shall be used as a substrate. Regular gypsum wallboard is permitted under tile or wall panels in other wall and ceiling areas when installed in accordance with GA-216 or ASTM C840.

2509.3 Limitations. Water-resistant gypsum backing board shall not be used in the following locations:

1. Over a vapor retarder in shower or bathtub compartments.
2. Where there will be direct exposure to water or in areas subject to continuous high humidity.
3. On ceilings where frame spacing exceeds ~~((16))~~ 12 inches ~~((406))~~ 305 mm) o.c. for 1/2-inch-thick (12.7 mm) water-resistant gypsum backing board and more than ~~((24))~~ 16 inches (406 mm) o.c. for 5/8-inch-thick (15.9 mm) water-resistant gypsum backing board.

Section 32. Subsection 2902.3 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 2902

GENERAL

2902.3 Separate facilities.

2902.3.1 Requirements. Separate toilet facilities shall be provided for each sex.

Exception((s)):

((1-)) In occupancies serving ((10)) 15 or fewer persons, one toilet facility designed for use by no more than one person at a time shall be permitted for use by both sexes.

((2. In Group B and M Occupancies with a total floor area of 1500 square feet (139 m²) or less, one toilet facility designed for use by no more than one person at a time shall be permitted for use by both sexes.))

2902.3.2 Food service establishments. When customers and employees share the same facilities, customers accessing the facilities are excluded from food preparation and storage areas.

Section 33. Table 2902.1 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

TABLE 2902.1 -- MINIMUM PLUMBING FIXTURES ^{1,2,4,6}					
TYPE OF BUILDING OR OCCUPANCY	WATER CLOSETS (fixtures per person)		LAVATORIES ⁵ (fixtures per person)		BATHTUB OR SHOWER (fixtures per person)
	MALE ³	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
For the occupancies listed below, use 30 square feet (2.79 m ²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.					
Group A					
Conference rooms, dining rooms, drinking establishments, exhibit rooms, gymnasiums, lounges, stages and similar uses including restaurants classified as Group B Occupancies	1:1-25	1:1-25	One per 2 water closets		
	2:26-75	2:26-75			
	3:76-125	3:76-125			
	4:126-200	4:126-200			
	5:201-300	5:201-300			
	6:301-400	6:301-400			
	Over 400, add one fixture for each additional 200 males or 150 females				
For the assembly occupancies listed below, use the number of fixed seating or, where no fixed					

seating is provided, use 15 square feet (1.39 m²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.

Assembly places -- Theaters, auditoriums, convention halls, dance floors, lodge rooms, casinos, and such places which have limited time for fixture use (intermissions)	1:1-100	One per 25	1:1-200	1:1-200	
	2:101-200	Up to 400	2:201-400	2:201-400	
	3:201-400		3:401-750	3:401-750	
	Over 400, add one fixture for each additional 250 males or 50 females		Over 750, add one fixture for each additional 500 persons		
Assembly places -- Stadiums, arena and other sporting facilities where fixture use is not limited to intermissions	1:1-100	One per 50	1:1-200	1:1-200	
	2:101-200	Up to 400	2:201-400	2:201-400	
	3:201-400		3:401-750	3:401-750	
	Over 400, add one fixture for each additional 300 males or 100 females		Over 750, add one fixture for each additional 500 persons		

For the assembly occupancies listed below, use the number of fixed seating or, where no fixed seating is provided, use 30 square feet (2.79 m²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.

Worship places				
Principal assembly area	One per 150	One per 75	One per 2 water closets	
Educational & activity unit	One per 125	One per 75	One per 2 water closets	

For the occupancies listed below, use 200 square feet (18.58 m²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.

Group B and other clerical or administrative employee accessory use	1:1-15	1:1-15	One per 2 water closets	
	2:16-35	2:16-35		
	3:36-55	3:36-55		
	Over 55, add one for each additional 50 persons			

For the occupancies listed below, use 100 square feet (9.3 m²) per student for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.

Group E	1:1-15	1:1-15	One per 2 water closets		
Schools - for staff use	2:16-35	2:16-35			
All schools	3:36-55	3:36-55			
(One staff per 20 students)	Over 55, add one fixture for each additional 40 persons				
Schools - for student use	1:1-20	1:1-20	1:1-20	1:1-20	
Day care	2:21-50	2:21-50	2:21-50	2:21-50	
	Over 50, add one fixture for each additional 50 persons		Over 50, add one fixture for each additional 50 persons		
Elementary	One per 30	One per 25	One per 2 water closets		
Secondary	One per 40	One per 30	One per 2 water closets		
For the occupancies listed below, use 50 square feet (4.65 m ²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.					
Education facilities other than Group E					
Others (colleges, universities, adult centers, etc.)	One per 40	One per 25	One per 2 water closets		
For the occupancies listed below, use 2,000 square feet (185.8 m ²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.					
Group F and Group H	1:1-10	1:1-10	One per 2 water closets		
Workshop, foundries and similar establishments, and hazardous occupancies	2:11-25	2:11-25			One shower for each 15 persons exposed to excessive heat or to skin contamination with irritating materials
	3:26-50	3:26-50			
	4:51-75	4:51-75			
	5:76-100	5:76-100			
	Over 100, add one fixture for each additional 30 persons				
For the occupancies listed below, use the designated application and 200 square feet (18.58 m ²)					

per occupant of the general use area for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.

Group I⁷					
Hospital waiting rooms	One per room (usable by either sex)		One per room		
Hospital general use areas	1:1-15	1:1-15	One per 2 water closets		
	2:16-35	3:16-35			
	3:36-55	3:36-55			
	Over 55, add one fixture for each additional 40 persons				
Hospital patient rooms:					
Single Bed	One adjacent to and directly accessible from		One per toilet room	One per toilet room	
Isolation	One adjacent to and directly accessible from		One per toilet room	One per toilet room	
Multibed	One per 4 patients		One per 4 patients	One per 8 patients	
Long-term	One per 4 patients		One per 4 patients	One per 15 patients	
Jails and reformatories					
Cell	One per cell		One per cell		
Exercise room	One per exercise room		One per exercise room		
Other institutions (on each occupied floor)	One per 25	One per 25	One per 2 water closets	One per 8	

Group LC For Group LC Occupancies, the minimum number of plumbing fixtures is specified in Section 419.15.

For the occupancies listed below, use 200 square feet (18.58 m²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.

Group M					
Retail or wholesale stores	1:1-50	1:1-50	One per 2 water closets		
	2:51-100	2:51-100			
	3:101-400	3:101-200			
		4:201-300			
		5:301-400			

	Over 400, add one fixture for each additional 300 males or 150 females			
--	--	--	--	--

For Group R Occupancies containing dwelling units or guest rooms, use the table below. For dormitories, use 200 square feet (18.58 m²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.

Group R					
Dwelling units	One per dwelling unit		One per dwelling unit		One per dwelling unit
Hotel, motel, and boarding house guest rooms	One per guest room		One per guest room		One per guest room
Dormitories	One per 10	One per 8	One per 12	One per 12	One per 8
	Over 10, add one fixture for each additional 25 males and over 8, add one for each additional 20 females		Over 12, add one fixture for each additional 20 males and one for each additional 15 females		For females, add one additional unit per each additional 30. Over 150 persons, add one additional unit per each additional 20 persons

For the occupancies listed below, use 5,000 square feet (464.5 m²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.

Group S	1:1-10	1:1-10	One per 40 occupants of each sex		One shower for each 15 persons exposed to excessive heat or to skin contamination with poisonous, infectious or irritating materials
Warehouses	2:11-25	2:11-25			
	3:26-50	3:26-50			
	4:51-75	4:51-75			
	5:76-100	5:76-100			
	Over 100, add one for each 30 persons				

¹The figures shown are based on one fixture being the minimum required for the number of persons indicated or any fraction thereof.

²For occupancies not shown, see Section 2902.1.1.

³Where urinals are provided, one water closet less than the number specified may be provided for each urinal installed, except the number of water closets in such cases shall not be reduced to less than one quarter (25%) of the minimum specified. For men's facilities serving 26 or more persons, not less than one urinal shall be provided.

⁴For drinking fountains, see Section 2903.4.

⁵Twenty-four inches (610 mm) of wash sink or 18 inches (457 mm) of a circular basin, when provided with water outlets for such space, shall be considered equivalent to one lavatory.

⁶For when a facility may be usable by either sex, see Section 2902.3.1.

⁷See WAC 246-320 for definitions, other fixtures and equipment for hospitals.

⁸When a space is accessory to or included as a part of a different occupancy group per Chapter 3, the area per occupant for the minimum plumbing fixture number is to be determined by its own specific use or purpose, not by that of the building's occupancy group.

Section 34. Section 3003 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 3003 — CODES ADOPTED BY REFERENCE

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 with the City Clerk.

1. ASME Codes:

1.1. Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, ASME A17.1-2000, A17.1a-2002, A17.1b-2003 and Appendices A through M, and Appendix O.

EXCEPTION: ASME A17.1 Section 5.10, Elevators Used for Construction, is not adopted.

1.2 Safety Standard For Platform Lifts and Stairway Chairlifts, ASME A18.1-1999, A18.1a-2001 and A18.1b-2001.

2. The building official may adopt by administrative rule, in accordance with Section 104.17 of this code, addenda to the Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, ASME A17.1-2000 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 standards which are equal or better than those contained in this code.

3. Safety Regulations for All Elevators, Dumbwaiters, Escalators and Other Conveyances, Washington Administrative Code Chapter 296-96, effective ((~~January 22, 2001~~)) June 30, 2004.

EXCEPTIONS: The following sections of WAC Chapter 296-96 are not adopted:

1. Part B, Licenses and Fees for all Elevators, Dumbwaiters, Escalators, and Other Devices, WAC 296-96-00900 through -01075.

2. Part C3, Construction, Operation, Maintenance and Inspection of Private Residence Conveyances for Transporting Property for Residential Use, WAC 296-96-08010 through -08250.

3. Part C4, Temporary Hoists, WAC 296-96-09001 through -10002.

4. Part C5, Additional Types of Conveyances, WAC 296-96-11001 through -20005.

Section 35. Section 3401 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 3401

((GENERAL)) EXISTING OCCUPANCIES

3401.1 General. 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 Section 109 and Section 3405.

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 legally established.

3401.2 Occupant load increases in Group A occupancies. When the occupant load in an existing Group A-2 nightclub is increased, an automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in the fire area containing the nightclub.

Exception: A sprinkler system is not required if all the following conditions are met:

1. The increase is either 50 occupants or less, or no more than 10 percent of the occupant load of the existing nightclub, whichever is greater; and
2. The existing means of egress system has adequate capacity to accommodate the additional occupant load; and
3. The total occupant load in the nightclub does not exceed one occupant per 5 square feet; and
4. The increase is not part of a substantial alteration.

Section 36. Subsection 3403.2 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 3403

ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

3403.2 When Allowed. 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.

Exceptions:

1. Alterations to existing structural elements or additions of new structural elements that are not required by Sections 1613 through 1623 and are initiated for the purpose of increasing the strength or stiffness of the seismic-force-resisting system of an existing structure need not be designed for forces conforming to Sections 1613 through 1623 provided that an engineering analysis is submitted indicating the following:
 - 1.1. The design strength of existing structural elements required to resist seismic forces is not reduced.
 - 1.2. The seismic force to required existing structural elements is not increased beyond their design strength.
 - 1.3. New structural elements are detailed and connected to the existing structural elements as required by Chapter 16.
 - 1.4. New or relocated nonstructural elements are detailed and connected to existing or new structural elements as required by Chapter 16.

1.5. The alterations do not create a structural irregularity as defined in Section 1616.5 or make an existing structural irregularity more severe.

1.6. The alterations do not result in the creation of an unsafe condition.

2. Where changes to offices, outpatient clinics or medical offices occur on a multi-tenant floor which contains non-conforming corridors, new tenant walls associated with the tenant change need not meet the standards for one-hour corridor construction, unless the project is considered a substantial alteration as defined in this chapter.

3. Automatic sprinkler systems are required when new dwelling units are added to buildings according to Items 3.1 through ~~((3.3))~~ 3.5 below.

3.1 One unit is permitted to be added without an automatic sprinkler system unless sprinklers are otherwise required by this section. If more than one unit is added, the new units shall be equipped with a sprinkler system.

3.2 In buildings that do not comply with the provisions of this code for number of stories, allowable area, height or type of construction before the unit is added, an automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in the new unit. The addition of the new unit shall not be allowed if it increases the nonconformity.

3.3 In buildings undergoing substantial alteration, an automatic sprinkler system is required where required by this code for new construction.

3.4 One unit is permitted to be added to an existing duplex without an automatic sprinkler system where both of the following conditions are met:

3.4.1 The project is considered a substantial alteration only because of the change in occupancy; and



EXCEPTION: The character of the occupancy of existing buildings may be changed subject to the approval of the building official, as set forth in Section 3403. 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 not more hazardous, based on life and fire risk, than the existing use.

No change in the character of occupancy of a building shall be made without a certificate of occupancy, as required in Section 109 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.

In addition to the requirements of Sections 420, 1203 and 2903, 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 Section 1207.

See Section 3403.12 for additional requirements for substantial alterations.

Section 38. Subsection 3406.8 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

3406.8 Historic buildings. These provisions shall apply to buildings and facilities designated as historic structures that undergo alterations or a change of occupancy, unless technically infeasible. Where compliance with the requirements for accessible routes, ramps, entrances or toilet facilities would threaten or destroy the historic significance of the building or facility, as determined by the authority having jurisdiction, the alternative requirements of Sections 3406.8.1 through ((3406.8.5)) 3406.8.6 for that element shall be permitted.

3406.8.1 Site arrival points. At least one accessible route from a site arrival point to an accessible entrance shall be provided.

3406.8.2 Multilevel buildings and facilities. An accessible route from an accessible entrance to public spaces on the level of the accessible entrance shall be provided.

3406.8.3 Entrances. At least one main entrance shall be accessible.

Exceptions:

1. If a main entrance cannot be made accessible, an accessible nonpublic entrance that is unlocked while the building is occupied shall be provided; or
2. If a main entrance cannot be made accessible, a locked accessible entrance with a notification system or remote monitoring shall be provided.

Signs complying with Section 1110 shall be provided at the primary entrance and the accessible entrance.

3406.8.4 Toilet and bathing facilities. Where toilet rooms are provided, at least one accessible toilet room complying with Section 1109.2.1 shall be provided.

3406.8.5 Ramps. The slope of a ramp run of 24 inches (610 mm) maximum shall not be steeper than one unit vertical in eight units horizontal (12-percent slope).

3406.8.6 Displays. Displays and written information shall be located where they can be seen by a seated person. Exhibits and signs displayed horizontally shall be 44 inches (1120 mm) maximum above the floor.

Section 39. Chapter 35 of the Seattle Building Code is amended by adding referenced standards as follows:

CHAPTER 35

REFERENCED STANDARDS

Standard reference number/Title/Referenced in code section number

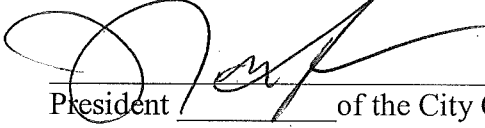
ICC ANSI A117.1—((98)) 2003/Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities/406.2.2,
907.9.1.3, 1007.6.5, 1010.1, 1010.6.5, 1010.9, 1011.3, 1101.2, 1102.1, 1103.2.13, 1106.6, 1107.2,
1109.2.2, 1109.3, 1109.4, 1109.8, 1109.15, 3001.3, 3409.5, 3409.7.2, 3409.7.3

SEAW RSM-03/Structural Engineers Association of Washington Rapid Solution Methodology,
Handbook for Wind Design/1609.1

Section 40. The provisions of this ordinance are declared to be separate and severable. The invalidity of any clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section or portion of this ordinance, or the invalidity of the application thereof to any person, owner, or circumstance shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this ordinance, or the validity of its application to other persons, owners, or circumstances.

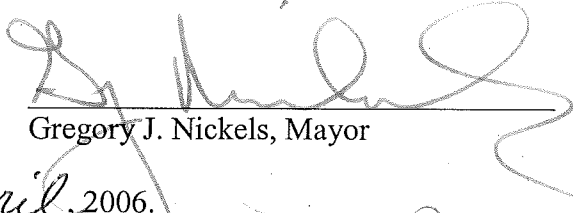
Section 41. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force thirty (30) days from and after its approval by the Mayor, but if not approved and returned by the Mayor within ten (10) days after presentation, it shall take effect as provided by Municipal Code Section 1.04.020.

Passed by the City Council the 27th day of March, 2006, and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this 27th day of March, 2006.



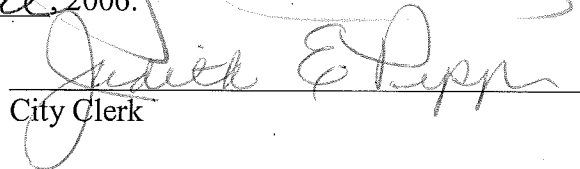
President of the City Council

Approved by me this 5th day of April, 2006.



Gregory J. Nickels, Mayor

Filed by me this 5th day of April, 2006.



City Clerk

(Seal)

FISCAL NOTE FOR NON-CAPITAL PROJECTS

Department:	Contact Person/Phone:	DOF Analyst/Phone:
DPD	Maureen Traxler/233-3892	Amanda Allen/ 684-8894

Legislation Title:

An ordinance relating to Building and Construction Codes: amending Chapters 1, Administration; Chapter 2, Definitions; Chapter 3, Use and Occupancy Classification; Chapter 4, Special Detailed Requirements Based on Use and Occupancy; Chapter 9, Fire Protection Systems; Chapter 10, Means of Egress; Chapter 11, Accessibility; Chapter 12, Interior Environment; Chapter 14, Exterior Walls; Chapter 16, Structural Design; Chapter 17, Structural Tests and Special Inspections; Chapter 21, Masonry; Chapter 24, Glazing; Chapter 25, Gypsum Board and Plaster; Chapter 29, Plumbing Systems; Chapter 30, Elevators and Conveying Systems; Chapter 34, Existing Buildings; and Chapter 35, Referenced Standards of the Seattle Building Code.

• **Summary of the Legislation:**

This bill adopts amendments to the 2003 Seattle Building Code that clarify and correct the existing Code; implements State Building Code Council decisions on local residential amendments; and adopts new State Building Code provisions:

• **Background:**

This is one of three companion bills that correct and clarify the Seattle Building, Residential, and Mechanical Codes, which were first adopted in 2004.

Many of the provisions of this legislation are generated by actions of the State Building Code Council (SBCC). According to the State Building Code Act, RCW 19.27.060, jurisdictions must submit all local amendments that affect small residential buildings as defined in the Act. The Department of Planning and Development submitted many of Seattle's amendments to the SBCC, and all but nine were approved. This legislation removes amendments not approved by the SBCC, and adopts new rules enacted by the SBCC.

Other provisions of the legislation clarify and correct the Building Code. The International Building Code was adopted in Seattle and throughout the rest of Washington for the first time in 2004. As we have gained experience with the new code, we have found that some sections need to be clarified. A detailed list of proposed changes is attached.

X This legislation does not have any financial implications.

Attachment A: Detailed List of Proposed Changes to the 2003 Seattle Building Code

Detailed List of Proposed Changes to the 2003 Seattle Building Code

Section	Subject	Description of amendment
101.2	Scope of Code	Note is added that explains the relationship between the Building Code and the Housing and Building Maintenance Code
106.2	Work exempt from permits	Clarification of the provision exempting reroofing work on one- and two-family buildings from building permit requirements
Chapter 2	Definitions	Definition of "nightclub" is added—the definition is taken from RCW 19.27.510, enacted by the Washington State Legislation in 2005 to require sprinkler systems in existing nightclubs. A definition of "small residential building" is added to describe the scope of State Building Code Council review of residential amendments
Table 307.7(1)	Maximum Allowable Quantities of Hazardous Materials	Two footnotes coordinate the Building and Fire Code provisions for combustible materials allowed in tanks inside buildings. The provisions will mainly apply to fuel for emergency generators in high-rise buildings, and provide an alternate method of compliance
403.11	Emergency power systems in high-rise buildings	New section coordinates the Building Code with the Fire Code, and adds a new provision allowing less fire protection for an emergency generator that is located in a sprinklered parking garage
406.3	Ceiling height in open parking garages	Corrects an oversight in the existing code. Seattle has long allowed 6'6" ceiling height in parking garages, including open garages
407.8	Locks on exit doors in nursing homes	Adopts a new State Building Code provision that allows a certain type of electronic lock on doors in homes for persons with cognitive disabilities such as Alzheimer's disease
903.2	Sprinkler systems in nightclubs	Adopts a new State Building Code requirement based on RCW 19.27.500 that requires sprinkler systems in existing nightclubs
903.3	Sprinklers requirements for balconies and townhouses	903.3.1.2.1 & 903.3.9 replace an existing amendment with IBC language governing sprinklers on balconies and decks 903.3.1.1 specifies conditions in which single-family sprinkler system (NFPA 13D system) may be used in townhouses
905.3.1	Standpipes	Specifies that standpipes are not required in townhouses
907.2.9	Fire alarm systems	Clarifies when fire alarm systems are required in townhouses
Chapter 11	Accessibility	Adopts changes to State Building Code accessibility provisions, most significantly replaces 1998 accessibility standard with 2003 edition; adopts additional provisions from IBC accessibility appendix for greater conformity with Americans with Disabilities Act and other federal regulations
1205, 1208,	Lighting, room sizes, toilet	Removes amendments that were disapproved by SBCC. Amendments had specified natural light and minimum room sizes

1210	rooms in residences	in dwellings, access to toilet rooms, and equipment required in kitchens
1405	Anchored masonry veneer wall covering	Adopts new State Building Code amendment that revises American Concrete Institute standard
Table 1604.5	Importance Factors	Adopts a change that will appear in the 2006 IBC. Table classifies buildings by importance for seismic design (more rigorous design provisions apply to buildings with higher importance factor). Amendment more accurately defines the type of assembly building that is given higher importance factor
Table 1607.1	Live Loads	Revises amendment disapproved by SBCC; applies it only to buildings outside the scope of SBCC review
1609	Wind Loads	Adopts Structural Engineers Association of Washington Rapid Solution Methodology as alternate means of designing for wind loads
1615	Earthquake Loads	Allows USGS maps as accepted method for determining earthquake loads
1707	Special Inspection	Eliminates special inspection requirement for smaller residential structures; DPD building inspectors have passed the examination required of special inspectors
2107; 2108	Design of Masonry Structures	Adopts new State Building Code amendments revising provisions for lap splices and for embedded anchor bolts
2406	Safety Glazing	Adopts new State Building Code amendment that prohibits wired glass where safety glass is required
2509	Gypsum Board in Showers	Deletes amendment that increased the spacing of framing members supporting gypsum board in showers
Chapter 29	Plumbing Fixtures	Adopts new State Building Code amendments regarding plumbing fixtures
3003	Elevator Codes Adopted	Adopts most current State Elevator Code
3401	Existing Assembly Occupancies	Specifies when sprinklers are required when the occupant load of assembly occupancies is increased
3403	Sprinklers for Dwelling Unit Additions	Specifies when sprinklers are required when new dwelling units are added to existing buildings
3405	Change of Occupancy	Requires compliance with provisions for mixed occupancies when the use of a building is changed
3406	Accessibility	Adopts Appendix provision for existing buildings, consistent with State Building Code Act
Chapter 35	Referenced Standards	Adopts current version of accessibility standard, and of SEAW Wind Design Handbook



City of Seattle

Gregory J. Nickels, Mayor

Office of the Mayor

February 28, 2006

Honorable Nick Licata
President
Seattle City Council
City Hall, 2nd Floor

Dear Council President Licata:

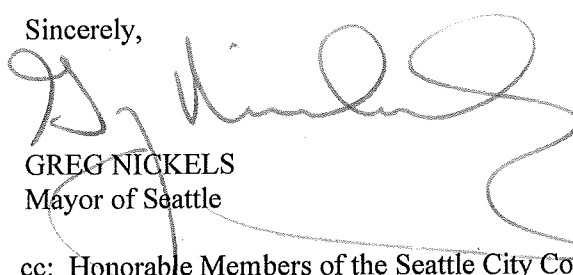
I am pleased to transmit the attached proposed Council Bill that amends the 2003 Seattle Building Code. The Bill clarifies and makes corrections to the Code that was adopted in 2004, and formalizes State Building Code Council (SBCC) rules and decisions. This is one of three companion bills that amends the Seattle Building, Residential, and Mechanical Codes. All three bills have been reviewed and approved by the Construction Codes Advisory Board.

Many of the provisions of this legislation are generated by actions of the State Building Code Council. According to the State Building Code Act, RCW 19.27.060, jurisdictions must submit all local amendments that affect small residential buildings as defined in the Act. The Department of Planning and Development submitted many of Seattle's amendments to the SBCC, and all but nine were approved. This legislation adopts new rules enacted by the SBCC, and removes Seattle amendments that were not approved.

Other provisions of the legislation clarify and correct the Building Code. The International Building Code was adopted in Seattle and throughout the rest of Washington for the first time in 2004. As we have gained experience with the new Code, we have found that some sections need to be clarified. A detailed list of the proposed changes is attached to the fiscal note accompanying this legislation.

Thank you for your consideration of this legislation. Should you have questions, please contact Maureen Traxler at 233-3892.

Sincerely,



GREG NICKELS
Mayor of Seattle

cc: Honorable Members of the Seattle City Council

600 Fourth Avenue, 7th Floor, P.O. Box 94749, Seattle, WA 98124-4749

Tel: (206) 684-4000, TDD: (206) 684-8811 Fax: (206) 684-5360, Email: mayors.office@seattle.gov

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STATE OF WASHINGTON – KING COUNTY

--SS.

197051
CITY OF SEATTLE, CLERKS OFFICE

No.

Affidavit of Publication

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 referred 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

CT:122049 ORDINANCE

was published on

04/17/06

The amount of the fee charged for the foregoing publication is the sum of \$23,475.77, which amount has been paid in full.



Subscribed and sworn to before me on

04/17/06

Notary public for the State of Washington,
residing in Seattle

City of Seattle

ORDINANCE 122049

AN ORDINANCE relating to the Seattle Building Code, Seattle Municipal Code Chapter 22.100; amending Chapters 1, Administration; Chapter 2, Definitions; Chapter 3, Use and Occupancy Classification; Chapter 4, Special Detailed Requirements Based on Use and Occupancy; Chapter 9, Fire Protection Systems; Chapter 10, Means of Egress; Chapter 11, Accessibility; Chapter 12, Interior Environment; Chapter 14, Exterior Walls; Chapter 16, Structural Design; Chapter 17, Structural Tests and Special Inspections; Chapter 21, Masonry; Chapter 24, Glazing; Chapter 25, Gypsum Board and Plaster; Chapter 29, Plumbing Systems; Chapter 30, Elevators and Conveying Systems; Chapter 34, Existing Buildings; and Chapter 35, Referenced Standards.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Subsection 101.2 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 101

TITLE, PURPOSE AND SCOPE

101.2 Scope. The provisions of this code shall apply to the construction, alteration, moving, demolition, repair and occupancy of any building or structure within the City, except public utility towers and poles, mechanical equipment not specifically regulated in this code, and hydraulic flood control structures. See Chapter 32 for regulation of structures located on, over or under public property or a public right of way.

Exception: Detached one- and two-family dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings (town houses) not more than three stories above grade plane in height with a separate means of egress and their accessory structures shall comply with the *International Residential Code*. 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 Chapter 34 of this code.

NOTE: The minimum standards of the Seattle Housing and Building Maintenance Code, SMC 22.200-22.208, do not apply to any structure constructed and maintained in compliance with standards and procedures of the Seattle Building, Mechanical, Fire, Electrical and Plumbing Codes currently in effect.

Code Alternate CA101.2: A building which fully complies with the Washington State Building Code may be permitted for construction and occupancy without meeting all requirements of this Seattle Building Code, provided the building complies with the following Seattle Building Code provisions, when applicable:

1. Section 414.1.4 and Section 1614.6 requirements for pre-application meetings for hazardous occupancies and buildings with unusual load resisting structural designs;
2. Section 420 and Section 1016 requirements for one-hour construction and corridor construction for certain residential occupancies;
3. Chapter 4 requirements for construction in the fire district;
4. Section 403 provisions for high rise buildings;
5. Section 404 provisions for atria;
6. Section 903.2.1.2, 903.2.2 903.2.5.2 903.2.10.4 sprinkler requirements for Group A-2, E, LC occupancies, and certain storage and sales occupancies;
7. Section 501 addressing provisions;
8. Seattle Residential Code provisions for floating homes; and

adding or replacing insulation, and the work is equivalent or better than the existing structure.)) See Energy Code Sections 101.3.2.5 and 1132.1 for insulation requirements for existing buildings.

Exception: In detached one- and two- family dwellings, the existing roof sheathing may be replaced and roof structure may be repaired without permit provided no changes are made to the building envelope other than adding or replacing insulation, and the work is equivalent to or better than the existing structure.

13. School, park or private playground equipment including playhouses and tree houses.
14. Removal and/or replacement of underground storage tanks that are subject to regulation by a state or federal agency.

Note: A Fire Department permit is required for removal, replacement and decommissioning of underground storage tanks.

15. Installation of dish and panel antennas 6.56 feet (2 m) or less in diameter or diagonal measurement.

106.5 Application for permit

106.5.1 Application. To obtain a permit, the applicant shall first file an application in writing on a form furnished by the Department of Planning and Development 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 business name, address, phone number and current contractor registration number (required if contractor has been selected).
4. Be accompanied by plans, and other data as required in Section 106.5.2.
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.
9. Substantially conform with the Land Use Code, critical areas regulations and building code regulations in effect on the date that the application is submitted.

106.5.2 Plans and specifications.

106.5.2.1 General. Plans, calculations, diagrams and other data shall be submitted in two or more sets with each application for a permit. Computations, stress diagrams, shop and fabrication drawings and other data sufficient to show the adequacy of the plans shall be

over the property line.

9. 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 Transportation relating to the proposed finished elevations of the property and improvements thereon.

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

1. The building and street address of the work.
 2. The name and address of the owner and person who prepared the plans.
 3. Legal description of the property.
 4. Type of occupancy of all parts of the building as defined in this code including notation of fixed fire protection devices or systems.
 5. Zoning classification of the property and existing and proposed uses of the structure as defined in the Land Use Code.
 6. Indication of location within the fire district as defined in this code, if applicable.
 7. Type of construction as defined in this code.
 8. Number of stories and basements as defined in this code.
 9. Variances, conditional uses, special exceptions, including project numbers, approval and approval extension dates.
 10. Where applicable, a description of the design selected and approved at a Section 403 highrise building pre-design conference, a Section 404 atrium pre-design conference, a Section 414.1.4 hazardous occupancy pre-design conference, a Section 1614.6 seismic design pre-design conference or a similar conference on a building subject to Fire Code Chapter 93.
- 106.5.2.6 Structural notes. Plans submitted for buildings with an occupant load of 50 or more, buildings of more than two stories, buildings of more than 4,500 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 including, but not limited to, the following:
1. Design loads: Snow load, live loads and lateral loads.
When required by the building official, the structural notes for plans engineered to Chapter 9 of ASCE 7 shall include the factors of the base shear formula used in the design;
 2. Foundations: Foundation investigations, allowable bearing pressure for spread footings, allowable load capacity of piles, lateral earth pressure;
 3. Masonry: Type and strength of units, strength or proportions of mortar and grout, type and strength of reinforcement, method of testing, design strength;
 4. Wood: Species or species groups, and grades of sawn lumber, glued-laminated lumber, plywood and assemblies, type of fasteners;
 5. Concrete: Design strengths, mix designs, type and strength of reinforcing steel, welding of reinforcing steel, restrictions, if any;
 6. Steel and aluminum: Specification types, grades and strengths, welding electrode types and strengths;
 7. Assignment of responsibilities for inspection and testing during construction, and

- hazardous occupancies and buildings with unusual load resisting structural designs;
2. Section 420 and Section 1016 requirements for one-hour construction and corridor construction for certain residential occupancies;
 3. Chapter 4 requirements for construction in the fire district;
 4. Section 403 provisions for high rise buildings;
 5. Section 404 provisions for atria;
 6. Section 903.2.1.2, 903.2.2 903.2.5.2 903.2.10.4 sprinkler requirements for Group A-2, E, LC occupancies, and certain storage and sales occupancies;
 7. Section 501 addressing provisions;
 8. Seattle Residential Code provisions for floating homes; and
 9. Section 421 provisions for waterfront piers.

Section 2. Subsections 106.2 and 106.5 of the Seattle Building Code are amended as follows:

SECTION 106

BUILDING PERMITS

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

1. Minor repairs or alterations which, as determined by the building official, cost the owner \$4,000 or less in any 6-month period. Such repairs and alterations shall not include the removal, reduction, alteration, or relocation of any loadbearing support. Egress, light, ventilation, and fire-resistance shall not be reduced.
2. Miscellaneous work including the following, provided no changes are made to the building envelope: patio and concrete slabs on grade, painting or cleaning a building, repointing a chimney, installing kitchen cabinets, paneling or other surface finishes over existing wall and ceiling systems applied in accordance with Sections 801-805, insulation existing buildings, abatement of hazardous materials, demolition of nonstructural interior tenant improvements in retail and office uses, and in-kind or similar replacement of or repair of deteriorated members of a structure.
3. One-story detached accessory buildings used for greenhouse, too or storage shed, playhouse, or similar uses, provided:
 - 3.1. The projected roof area does not exceed 120 square feet; and
 - 3.2. The building is not placed on a concrete foundation other than a slab on grade.
4. Fences not over 8 feet high which do not have masonry or concrete elements above 6 feet.
5. Arbors and other open-framed landscape structures not exceeding 120 square feet in projected area.
6. Cases, counters and partitions not over 5 feet 9 inches high.
7. 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:
 - 7.1. There is no surcharge or impoundment of Class I, II or III-A liquids.
 - 7.2. Construction is not in a critical area or an environmentally sensitive area, nor supports soils in areas of geologic hazard, steep slope or having landslide potential as

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.

9. Substantially conform with the Land Use Code, critical areas regulations and building code regulations in effect on the date that the application is submitted.

106.5.2 Plans and specifications.

106.5.2.1 General. Plans, calculations, diagrams and other data shall be submitted in two or more sets with each application for a permit. 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.

Exception: The building official may waive the submission of plans, calculations, diagrams and other data, 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 code.

106.5.2.2 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 practice 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))~~ Detached 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 \$30,000.
3. Nonstructural alterations and repairs having a total valuation of less than \$30,000, 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.
5. Other work as specified in rules promulgated by the Director.

106.5.2.3 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 not less than 8-1/2 inches by 11 inches for single family structures and no less than 11 inches by 17 inches for all other structures.

106.5.2.4 Information required on plans. Plans shall include the following, as applicable:

1. A plot plan showing the width of streets, alleys, yards and courts.
2. 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 Land Use Code of the proposed building and of every existing building on the property.
3. 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.
4. Types of heating and air conditioning systems.

footings, allowable load capacity of piles, lateral earth pressure;

3. Masonry: Type and strength of units, strength or proportions of mortar and grout, type and strength of reinforcement, method of testing, design strength;

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

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

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

7. 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 code or other ordinances or laws.

106.5.2.7 Fire-resistive notes. The building official may require that plans for buildings more than two stories in height of other than Groups R, Division 3 and U Occupancies 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.

The building official may require that, when required for fire-resistive construction, the method of installation of wall and ceiling coverings and the protection of structural parts be specified on the plans unless the listing which documents the rating specifies a method no more restrictive than the minimum standards of Chapter 7.

106.5.3 Construction inspection notes. The engineer or architect of record shall include in the final permit documents the following:

1. Special inspections required by Section 1704.
2. Other structural inspections required by the engineer or architect of record.

Section 3. New definitions of "nightclub" and "small residential building" are added to Section 202 of the Seattle Building Code as follows:

[N] NIGHTCLUB. An establishment, other than a theater with fixed seating, which includes all of the following:

1. Provides live entertainment by paid performing artists or by way of recorded music conducted by a person employed or engaged to do so;
2. Has as its primary source of revenue the sale of beverages of any kind for consumption on the premises and/or cover charges;
3. Has an occupant load of 100 or more as determined by the fire code official; and
4. Includes assembly space without fixed seats considered concentrated or standing space per Table 1004.1.2.

Paid performing artists are those entertainers engaged to perform in a for-profit business establishment.

[S] SMALL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING. Single-family residences; and multifamily buildings that consist of four or fewer units, do not exceed two stories in height, and are less than five thousand square feet in area.

Section 4. Table 307.7(1) of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

... slabs on grade, painting or cleaning a building, repointing a chimney, installing kitchen cabinets, paneling or other surface finishes over existing wall and ceiling systems applied in accordance with Sections 801-805, insulation existing buildings, abatement of hazardous materials, demolition of nonstructural interior tenant improvements in retail and office uses, and in-kind or similar replacement of or repair of deteriorated members of a structure.

3. One-story detached accessory buildings used for greenhouse, tool or storage shed, playhouse, or similar uses, provided:

3.1. The projected roof area does not exceed 120 square feet; and

3.2. The building is not placed on a concrete foundation other than a slab on grade.

4. Fences not over 8 feet high which do not have masonry or concrete elements above 6 feet.

5. Arbors and other open-framed landscape structures not exceeding 120 square feet in projected area.

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

7. 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:

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

7.2. Construction is not in a critical area or an environmentally sensitive area, nor supports soils in areas of geologic hazard, steep slope or having landslide potential as identified in the environmentally sensitive and critical area regulations contained in Chapters 25.05 and 25.09 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

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

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

10. Window awnings supported by an exterior wall of Group r, Division 3, and Group U Occupancies when projection not more than 54 inches.

11. Prefabricated swimming pools, spas and similar equipment 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 5,000 gallons.

12. Replacement of roofing materials and siding. This shall not include structural changes, replacement of sheathing or alterations to doors and windows. *(In single-family dwelling reroofing projects, the existing roof sheathing may be replaced and roof structure may be repaired without permit provided no changes are made to the building envelope other than*

...ing 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.

5. Other work as specified in rules promulgated by the Director.

106.5.2.3 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 not less than 8-1/2 inches by 11 inches for single family structures and no less than 11 inches by 17 inches for all other structures.

106.5.2.4 Information required on plans. Plans shall include the following, as applicable:

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

2. 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 Land Use Code of the proposed building and of every existing building on the property.

3. 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.

4. Types of heating and air conditioning systems.

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

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

7. 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.

8. 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

... Other structural inspections required by the engineer or architect of record.

Section 3. New definitions of "nightclub" and "small residential building" are added to Section 202 of the Seattle Building Code as follows:

[W] NIGHTCLUB. An establishment, other than a theater with fixed seating, which includes all of the following:

1. Provides live entertainment by paid performing artists or by way of recorded music conducted by a person employed or engaged to do so;

2. Has as its primary source of revenue the sale of beverages of any kind for consumption on the premises and/or cover charges;

3. Has an occupant load of 100 or more as determined by the fire code official; and

4. Includes assembly space without fixed seats considered concentrated or standing space per Table 1004.1.2.

Paid performing artists are those entertainers engaged to perform in a for-profit business establishment.

SMALL RESIDENTIAL BUILDING. Single-family residences; and multifamily buildings that consist of four or fewer units, do not exceed two stories in height, and are less than five thousand square feet in area.

Section 4. Table 307.7(1) of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:



You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to wit, within sixty days after the 20th day of March, 2006, and defend the above-entitled action in the above-entitled court, and answer the Complaint of the Plaintiff, Rocky Tannehill and Jean Tannehill, and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorneys for the Plaintiff at their office below stated; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the Complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court.

The object of the above-entitled

PUBLIC
4/17(196273)
Commerce, March 27, 2006.

ERIC ROBERTSON,
United States Marshal,
Date of first publication in the Seattle Daily Journal of Commerce, March 27, 2006.

whose parents are Tammie Ysidro Sanchez Jr., a minor, born August 13, 1993; Helena Maria Sanchez, a minor, born April 14, 1992; and Francisco Ramirez Johnson, a minor, born December 1, 1989, and circumstances of petitioner's acquisition of the right, title and interest in the forfeited property, the time of the nature and extent of the petitioner's right, title or interest in the real estate described in the Complaint. Defendants:

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CALL 206-720-3293, 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.]
Said Petition will be heard on the 25th day of May, 2006, at the hour of 8:15 a.m., at King County Superior Court, Juvenile Department, 401 Fourth Avenue North, Kent, WA 98032 before a judge of the above entitled court at which time you are directed to appear and answer the said petition or the petition will be granted and action will be taken by the court such as shall appear to be for the welfare of the said children.

BARBARA A. MINER
KING COUNTY
SUPERIOR COURT CLERK
BY: ajn, Deputy Clerk
the Seattle Daily Journal of Commerce, April 3, 10 and 17, at the hour of 8:15 a.m., at King County Superior Court, Juvenile Department, 401 Fourth Avenue North, Kent, WA 98032 before a judge of the above entitled court at which time you are directed to appear and answer the said petition or the petition will be granted and action will be taken by the court such as shall appear to be for the welfare of the said children.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CALL 206-720-3293, 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.]
Said Petition will be heard on the 18th day of May, 2006, at the hour of 8:15 a.m., at King County Superior Court, Juvenile Department, 401 Fourth Avenue North, Kent, WA 98032 before a judge of the above entitled court at which time you are directed to appear and answer the said petition or the petition will be granted and action will be taken by the court such as shall appear to be for the welfare of the said children.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CALL 206-720-3293, 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.]
Said Petition will be heard on the 18th day of May, 2006, at the hour of 8:15 a.m., at King County Superior Court, Juvenile Department, 401 Fourth Avenue North, Kent, WA 98032 before a judge of the above entitled court at which time you are directed to appear and answer the said petition or the petition will be granted and action will be taken by the court such as shall appear to be for the welfare of the said children.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CALL 206-720-3293, 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.]
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BARBARA A. MINER
KING COUNTY
SUPERIOR COURT CLERK
BY: ajn, Deputy Clerk
the Seattle Daily Journal of Commerce, March 30, 2006.

Dated March 30, 2006.

the welfare of the said children.

(F) TABLE 307.7(1)
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY PER CONTROL AREA OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS POSING A PHYSICAL HAZARD^{a, b, c}

MATERIAL	CLASS	GROUP WHEN THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY IS EXCEEDED	STORAGE ^d			USE-CLOSED SYSTEMS ^e			USE-OPEN SYSTEMS ^f	
			Solid pounds (cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)	Gas (cubic feet at RTP)	Solid pounds (cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)	Gas (cubic feet at RTP)	Solid pounds (cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)
Combustible liquid ¹	II, IIIA, IIIB	H-2 or H-3 H-2 or H-3 N/A	N/A	120 ^g 130 ^g 13,200 ^g	N/A	N/A	120 ^g 130 ^g 13,200 ^g	N/A	N/A	30 ^g 80 ^g 3,300 ^g
Combustible fiber	Loose Bulk	H-3	(100)	N/A	N/A	(100)	N/A	N/A	(20)	N/A
Construction materials (Class C, Combustion)	I, 4G	H-3	125 ^g ^h	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cryogenic flammable	N/A	H-2	N/A	45 ^g	N/A	N/A	45 ^g	N/A	N/A	10 ^g
Cryogenic oxidizing	N/A	H-3	N/A	45 ^g	N/A	N/A	45 ^g	N/A	N/A	10 ^g
Explosives	Division 1.1 Division 1.2 Division 1.3 Division 1.4 Division 1.4G Division 1.5 Division 1.6	H-1 H-1 H-1 or 2 H-3 H-3 H-1 H-1	1 ^g 1 ^g 50 ^g 50 ^g 125 ^g ^h 1 ^g 1 ^g	(1) ^g (1) ^g (50) ^g (50) ^g (125) ^g (1) ^g (1) ^g	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	0.25 ^g 0.25 ^g 1 ^g 50 ^g N/A 0.25 ^g 0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g (0.25) ^g (1) ^g (50) ^g N/A (0.25) ^g (0.25) ^g	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	0.25 ^g 0.25 ^g 1 ^g 50 ^g N/A 0.25 ^g 0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g (0.25) ^g (1) ^g (50) ^g N/A (0.25) ^g (0.25) ^g
Flammable gas	Gaseous Liquefied	H-2 or H-3	N/A N/A	N/A 30 ^g	1,000 ^g N/A	N/A N/A	N/A 30 ^g	1,000 ^g N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A
Flammable liquid ²	IA IB and IC	H-2 or H-3	N/A	10 ^g 120 ^g	N/A	N/A	10 ^g 120 ^g	N/A	N/A	10 ^g 30 ^g
Combustion flammable liquid (IA, IB, IC)	N/A	H-2 or H-3	N/A	120 ^g ^h	N/A	N/A	120 ^g ^h	N/A	N/A	30 ^g ^h
Flammable solid	N/A	H-3	125 ^g ^h	N/A	N/A	125 ^g ^h	N/A	N/A	25 ^g ^h	N/A
Organic peroxide	UD I II III IV V	H-1 H-2 H-3 H-3 N/A N/A	1 ^g 5 ^g 50 ^g 125 ^g N/A N/A	(1) ^g (5) ^g (50) ^g (125) ^g N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	0.25 ^g 1 ^g 50 ^g 125 ^g N/A N/A	(0.25) ^g (1) ^g (50) ^g (125) ^g N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	0.25 ^g 1 ^g 50 ^g 125 ^g N/A N/A	(0.25) ^g (1) ^g (50) ^g (125) ^g N/A N/A
Radioactive	4 5 6 7	H-1 H-2 or H-3 H-3	1 ^g 10 ^g 250 ^g 4,000 ^g	(1) ^g (10) ^g (250) ^g (4,000) ^g	N/A N/A N/A N/A	0.25 ^g 2 ^g 250 ^g 4,000 ^g	(0.25) ^g (2) ^g (250) ^g (4,000) ^g	N/A N/A N/A N/A	0.25 ^g 2 ^g 250 ^g 4,000 ^g	(0.25) ^g (2) ^g (250) ^g (4,000) ^g
Oxidizing gas	Gaseous Liquefied	H-3	N/A	N/A	1,500 ^g 15 ^g	N/A	N/A	1,500 ^g 15 ^g	N/A	N/A

(F) TABLE 307.7(1)—continued
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY PER CONTROL AREA OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS POSING A PHYSICAL HAZARD^{a, b, c}

MATERIAL	CLASS	GROUP WHEN THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE QUANTITY IS EXCEEDED	STORAGE ^d			USE-CLOSED SYSTEMS ^e			USE-OPEN SYSTEMS ^f	
			Solid pounds (cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)	Gas (cubic feet at RTP)	Solid pounds (cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)	Gas (cubic feet at RTP)	Solid pounds (cubic feet)	Liquid gallons (pounds)
Phosphoric anhydrous	4	H-1	1 ^g	1 ^g	(1) ^g	1 ^g	(1) ^g	(1) ^g	0.25 ^g	(0.25) ^g
Unstable (reactive)	3 2 1	H-1 or H-2 H-3 N/A	5 ^g 20 ^g 1 ^g	(5) ^g (20) ^g N/A	50 ^g 250 ^g N/A	1 ^g 50 ^g N/A	(1) ^g (50) ^g N/A	10 ^g 250 ^g N/A	1 ^g 50 ^g N/A	(1) ^g (50) ^g N/A
Water reactive	3 2 1	H-2 H-3 N/A	5 ^g 20 ^g N/A	(5) ^g (20) ^g N/A	N/A N/A N/A	5 ^g 20 ^g N/A	(5) ^g (20) ^g N/A	N/A N/A N/A	1 ^g 10 ^g N/A	(1) ^g (10) ^g N/A

For SI: 1 cubic foot = 0.023 m³, 1 pound = 0.454 kg, 1 gallon = 3.785 L.

- For use of control areas, see Section 414.2.
- The aggregate quantity in use and storage shall not exceed the quantity listed for storage.
- The quantities of alcoholic beverages in retail and wholesale sales occupancies shall not be limited providing the liquids are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons. In retail and wholesale sales occupancies, the quantities of medicines, foodstuffs, consumer or industrial products, and cosmetics containing not more than 50 percent by volume of water-miscible liquids with the remainder of the solutions not being flammable, shall not be limited, provided that such materials are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons.
- Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 percent in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. Where Note e also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively.
- Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 percent when stored in approved storage cabinets, gas cabinets, exhausted enclosures or safety cans as specified in the *International Fire Code*. Where Note d also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively.
- The permitted quantities shall not be limited in a building equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
- Permitted only in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
- Containing not more than the maximum allowable quantity per control area of

Exception: A generator set with a fuel tank system not exceeding 660 gallons is not required

to be located in a rated room when installed in a sprinklered parking garage of Type I or II

construction, unless a 1-hour separation is required to separate control areas in accordance

with Table 307.7(1).

Section 6. Subsection 406.3 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 406

MOTOR-VEHICLE-RELATED OCCUPANCIES

406.3 Open parking garages.

406.3.1 Scope. Except where specific provisions are made in the following subsections, other requirements of this code shall apply.

406.3.2 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

MECHANICAL-ACCESS OPEN PARKING GARAGES. 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.

OPEN PARKING GARAGE. A structure or portion of a structure with the openings as

described in Section 406.3.3.1 on two or more sides that is used for the parking or storage of private motor vehicles as described in Section 406.3.4.

RAMP-ACCESS OPEN PARKING GARAGES. 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.

406.3.3 Construction. Open parking garages shall be of Type I, II or IV construction. Open parking garages shall meet the design requirements of Chapter 16. For vehicle barriers, see Section 406.2.4.

406.3.3.1 Openings. For natural ventilation purposes, the exterior side of the structures 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 walls shall be at least 20 percent open with uniformly distributed openings.

Exception: Openings are not required to be distributed over 40 percent of the building perimeter where the required openings are uniformly distributed over two opposing sides of the building.

406.3.4 Uses. Mixed uses shall be allowed in the same building as an open parking garage subject to the provisions of Sections 302.3, 402.7.1, 406.3.13, 508.3, 508.4 and 508.7.

406.3.5 Area and height. Area and height of open parking garages shall be limited as set forth in Chapter 5 for Group S-2 occupancies and as further provided for in Section 302.3.

406.3.5.1 Single use. When the open parking garage is used exclusively for the parking or storage of private motor vehicles, with no other uses in the building, the area and height shall be permitted to comply with Table 406.3.5, along with increases allowed by Section 406.3.6

Exception: The grade-level tier is permitted to contain an office, waiting and toilet rooms having a total combined area of not more than 1,000 square feet (93 m²). Such area need not

4. Dispensing of fuel.

TABLE 406.3.5
OPEN PARKING GARAGES AREA AND HEIGHT

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	AREA PER TIER (square feet)	Ramp access	HEIGHT (in tiers)	
			Mechanical access	
			Automatic sprinkler system	Yes
IA	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited
IB	Unlimited	12 tiers	12 tiers	18 tiers
IIA	50,000	10 tiers	10 tiers	15 tiers
IIB	50,000	8 tiers	8 tiers	12 tiers
IV	50,000	4 tiers	4 tiers	4 tiers

For SI: 1 square foot = 0.0929 m².

Section 7. A new subsection 407.8 is added to the Seattle Building Code as follows:

SECTION 407

GROUP I-2

[W] 407.8 Locks on exit doors. Approved, listed locks without delayed egress shall be permitted in nursing homes or portions of nursing homes, provided that:

- The clinical needs of one or more patients require specialized security measures for their safety.
- The doors unlock upon actuation of an automatic sprinkler system or automatic fire detection system.
- The doors unlock upon loss of electrical power controlling the lock or lock mechanism.
- The lock shall be capable of being deactivated by a signal from a switch located in an approved location.
- There is a system, such as a keypad and code, in place to allow visitors, staff persons and appropriate residents to exit. Instructions for exiting shall be posted within six feet of the door.

Section 8. Subsections 903.2 and 903.3 of the Seattle Building Code are amended as follows:

SECTION 903

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

[F] 903.2 Where required. Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described in this section.

Exception: Spaces or areas used exclusively for telecommunications equipment, associated electrical power distribution equipment, and batteries, provided those spaces or areas are equipped throughout with an automatic smoke detection system and are separated from the remainder of the building by a wall with a fire-resistance rating of not less than 1 hour and a floor/ceiling assembly with a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours.

[F] 903.2.1 Group A. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings and portions thereof used as Group A occupancies as provided in this section. For Group A-1, A-2, A-3 and A-4 occupancies, the automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout the floor area where the Group A-1, A-2, A-3 or A-4 occupancy is located, and in all floors between the Group A occupancy and the level of exit discharge. For Group A-5 occupancies, the automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in the spaces indicated in Section 903.2.1.5.

[F] 903.2.1.1 Group A-1. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-1

shall not be limited providing the liquids are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons. In retail and wholesale sales occupancies, the quantities of medicines, foodstuffs, consumer or industrial products, and cosmetics containing not more than 50 percent by volume of water-miscible liquids with the remainder of the solutions not being flammable, shall not be limited, provided that such materials are packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1.3 gallons.

d. Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 percent in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

Where Note e also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively.

e. Maximum allowable quantities shall be increased 100 percent when stored in approved storage cabinets, gas cabinets, exhausted enclosures or safety cans as specified in the *International Fire Code*. Where Note d also applies, the increase for both notes shall be applied accumulatively.

f. The permitted quantities shall not be limited in a building equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

g. Permitted only in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

h. Containing not more than the maximum allowable quantity per control area of Class IA, IB or IC flammable liquids.

~~(((Inside a building, the maximum capacity of a combustible liquid storage system that is connected to a fuel oil piping system shall be 660 gallons provided such system conforms to the International Fire Code.))~~ A maximum quantity of 660 gallons of combustible liquid is allowed in one single control area when in a tank connected to a generator or other fuel oil system provided such tank is installed in accordance with Chapter 34 of the Seattle Fire Code.

j. Quantities in parenthesis indicate quantity units in parenthesis at the head of each column.

k. A maximum quantity of 200 pounds of solid or 20 gallons of liquid Class 3 oxidizers is allowed when such materials are necessary for maintenance purposes, operation or sanitation of equipment(~~(--Storage))~~ when the storage containers and the manner of storage ~~((shall be))~~ are approved.

l. Net weight of the pyrotechnic composition of the fireworks. Where the net weight of the pyrotechnic composition of the fireworks is not known, 25 percent of the gross weight of the fireworks, including packaging, shall be used.

m. For gallons of liquids, divide the amount in pounds by 10 in accordance with Section 2703.1.2 of the *International Fire Code*.

n. For storage and display quantities in Group M and storage quantities in Group S occupancies complying with Section 414.2.4, see Table 414.2.4.

o. The closed use maximum allowable quantity is allowed to be exceeded in a single control area when combustible liquids are contained within a protected aboveground tank system installed in accordance with SFD Administrative Rule 34.01.04 Use of Protected Aboveground Tanks for Fuel Storage Inside Buildings.

Section 5. Subsection 403.11 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 403

HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS

403.11 Emergency power systems. An emergency power system complying with Section 2702 and Section 403.11.2 shall be provided for emergency power loads specified in Section 403.11.1.

403.11.1 Emergency power loads. The following are classified as emergency power loads:

- Exit signs and means of egress illumination required by Chapter 10;

406.3.3.1 Openings. For natural ventilation purposes, the exterior side of the structures 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 walls shall be at least 20 percent open with uniformly distributed openings.

Exception: Openings are not required to be distributed over 40 percent of the building perimeter where the required openings are uniformly distributed over two opposing sides of the building.

406.3.4 Uses. Mixed uses shall be allowed in the same building as an open parking garage subject to the provisions of Sections 302.3, 402.7.1, 406.3.13, 508.3, 508.4 and 508.7.

406.3.5 Area and height. Area and height of open parking garages shall be limited as set forth in Chapter 5 for Group S-2 occupancies and as further provided for in Section 302.3.

406.3.5.1 Single use. When the open parking garage is used exclusively for the parking or storage of private motor vehicles, with no other uses in the building, the area and height shall be permitted to comply with Table 406.3.5, along with increases allowed by Section 406.3.6

Exception: The grade-level tier is permitted to contain an office, waiting and toilet rooms having a total combined area of not more than 1,000 square feet (93 m²). Such area need not be separated from the open parking garage.

In open parking garages 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 an open parking garage having a continuous spiral floor, each 9 feet 6 inches (2896 mm) of height, or portion thereof, shall be considered a tier.

The clear height of a parking tier shall not be less than 6 foot 6 inches (1981 mm) ~~((7 feet (2134 mm)))~~, except that a lower clear height is permitted in mechanical-access open parking garages where approved by the building official.

406.3.6 Area and height increases. The allowable area and height of open parking garages shall be increased in accordance with the provisions of this section. Garages with sides open on three-fourths of the building perimeter are permitted to be increased by 25 percent in area and one tier in height. Garages with sides open around the entire building perimeter are permitted to be increased 50 percent in area and one tier in height. For a side to be considered open under the above provisions, the total area of openings along the side shall not be less than 50 percent of the interior area of the side at each tier, and such openings shall be equally distributed along the length of the tier.

Allowable tier areas in Table 406.3.5 shall be increased for open parking garages constructed to heights less than the table maximum. The gross tier area of the garage shall not exceed that permitted for the higher structure. At least three sides of each such larger tier shall have continuous horizontal openings not less than 30 inches (762 mm) in clear height extending for at least 80 percent of the length of the sides, and no part of such larger tier shall be more than 200 feet (60 960 mm) horizontally from such an opening. In addition, each such opening shall face a street or yard accessible to a street with a width of at least 30 feet (9144 mm) for the full length of the opening, and standpipes shall be provided in each such tier.

Open parking garages of Type IB and II construction, with all sides open, shall be unlimited in allowable area where the height does not exceed 75 feet (22 860 mm). For a side to be considered open, the total area of openings along the side shall not be less than 50 percent of the interior area of the side of each tier, and such openings shall be equally distributed along the length of the tier. All portions of tiers shall be within 200 feet (60 960 mm) horizontally from such openings.

406.3.7 Location on property. Exterior walls and openings in exterior walls shall comply with Tables 601 and 602. The distance from an adjacent lot line shall be determined in accordance

follows:

SECTION 903

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

[F] 903.2 Where required. Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described in this section.

Exception: Spaces or areas used exclusively for telecommunications equipment, associated electrical power distribution equipment, and batteries, provided those spaces or areas are equipped throughout with an automatic smoke detection system and are separated from the remainder of the building by a wall with a fire-resistance rating of not less than 1 hour and a floor/ceiling assembly with a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours.

[F] 903.2.1 Group A. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings and portions thereof used as Group A occupancies as provided in this section. For Group A-1, A-2, A-3 and A-4 occupancies, the automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout the floor area where the Group A-1, A-2, A-3 or A-4 occupancy is located, and in all floors between the Group A occupancy and the level of exit discharge. For Group A-5 occupancies, the automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in the spaces indicated in Section 903.2.1.5.

[F] 903.2.1.1 Group A-1. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-1 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

- The fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m²).
- The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more.
- The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.
- The fire area contains a multitheater complex.

[F] 903.2.1.2 Group A-2. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-2 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

- The fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet (464.5 m²).
- The fire area has an occupant load of 100 or more.
- The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.

Exception: Item 3 does not apply to fire areas that include space located one floor above the level of exit discharge where the occupant load of the upper floor is less than 50.

[F] 903.2.1.3 Group A-3. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-3 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

- The fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m²).
- The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more.
- The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.

Exception: Areas used exclusively as participant sports areas where the main floor area is located at the same level as the level of exit discharge of the main entrance and exit.

[F] 903.2.1.4 Group A-4. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-4 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

- The fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m²).
- The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more.
- The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.

Exception: Areas used exclusively as participant sports areas where the main floor area is located at the same level as the level of exit discharge of the main entrance and exit.

[F] 903.2.1.5 Group A-5. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in concession stands, retail areas, press boxes and other accessory use areas in excess of 1,000 square feet (93 m²).

[W] 903.2.1.6 Nightclubs. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout an occupancy with a nightclub. Existing nightclubs constructed prior to July 1, 2006 shall be provided with automatic sprinklers not later than December 1, 2007. The fire code official, for the application of this rule, may establish an occupant load based on the observed use of the

system provided such tank is installed in accordance with Chapter 34 of the Seattle Fire Code.

- j. Quantities in parenthesis indicate quantity units in parenthesis at the head of each column.
- k. A maximum quantity of 200 pounds of solid or 20 gallons of liquid Class 3 oxidizers is allowed when such materials are necessary for maintenance purposes, operation or sanitation of equipment((~~Storage~~)) when the storage containers and the manner of storage ((shall be)) are approved.

- l. Net weight of the pyrotechnic composition of the fireworks. Where the net weight of the pyrotechnic composition of the fireworks is not known, 25 percent of the gross weight of the fireworks, including packaging, shall be used.

- m. For gallons of liquids, divide the amount in pounds by 10 in accordance with Section 2703.1.2 of the *International Fire Code*.

- n. For storage and display quantities in Group M and storage quantities in Group S occupancies complying with Section 414.2.4, see Table 414.2.4.

- o. The closed use maximum allowable quantity is allowed to be exceeded in a single control area when combustible liquids are contained within a protected aboveground tank system installed in accordance with SFD Administrative Rule 34.01.04 Use of Protected Aboveground Tanks for Fuel Storage Inside Buildings.

Section 5. Subsection 403.11 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 403

HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS

403.11 Emergency power systems. An emergency power system complying with Section 2702 and Section 403.11.2 shall be provided for emergency power loads specified in Section 403.11.1.

403.11.1 Emergency power loads. The following are classified as emergency power loads:

- 1. Exit signs and means of egress illumination required by Chapter 10;
- 2. Elevator car lighting;
- 3. Emergency voice/alarm communications systems;
- 4. Automatic fire detection systems;
- 5. Fire alarm systems;
- 6. Power and lighting for mechanical equipment rooms and the fire command center required by Section 403.8;
- 7. Electrically powered fire pumps;
- 8. Ventilation and automatic fire detection equipment for smokeproof enclosures;
- 9. Smoke control system; and
- 10. A selected elevator in each bank, in accordance with Section 3016.6. A bank of elevators is a group of elevators or a single elevator controlled by a common operating system—all elevators that respond to a single call button constitute a bank of elevators. All elevators shall be transferable to emergency power.

Note: There is no limit on the number of cars that may be in a bank, but there may not be more than four cars within a common hoistway. See Section 3016.7.

403.11.2 Special requirements for emergency power systems. If the emergency system is a generator set inside a building, the system shall be located in a separate room enclosed with 2-hour fire-resistance-rated fire barrier assemblies. System supervision with manual start and transfer features shall be provided at the fire command center.

(2134 mm))), except that a lower clear height is permitted in mechanical-access open parking garages where approved by the building official.

406.3.6 Area and height increases. The allowable area and height of open parking garages shall be increased in accordance with the provisions of this section. Garages with sides open on three-fourths of the building perimeter are permitted to be increased by 25 percent in area and one tier in height. Garages with sides open around the entire building perimeter are permitted to be increased 50 percent in area and one tier in height. For a side to be considered open under the above provisions, the total area of openings along the side shall not be less than 50 percent of the interior area of the side at each tier, and such openings shall be equally distributed along the length of the tier.

Allowable tier areas in Table 406.3.5 shall be increased for open parking garages constructed to heights less than the table maximum. The gross tier area of the garage shall not exceed that permitted for the higher structure. At least three sides of each such larger tier shall have continuous horizontal openings not less than 30 inches (762 mm) in clear height extending for at least 80 percent of the length of the sides, and no part of such larger tier shall be more than 200 feet (60 960 mm) horizontally from such an opening. In addition, each such opening shall face a street or yard accessible to a street with a width of at least 30 feet (9144 mm) for the full length of the opening, and standpipes shall be provided in each such tier.

Open parking garages of Type IB and II construction, with all sides open, shall be unlimited in allowable area where the height does not exceed 75 feet (22 860 mm). For a side to be considered open, the total area of openings along the side shall not be less than 50 percent of the interior area of the side of each tier, and such openings shall be equally distributed along the length of the tier. All portions of tiers shall be within 200 feet (60 960 mm) horizontally from such openings.

406.3.7 Location on property. Exterior walls and openings in exterior walls shall comply with Tables 601 and 602. The distance from an adjacent lot line shall be determined in accordance with Table 602 and Section 704.

406.3.8 Means of egress. Where persons other than parking attendants are permitted, open parking garages shall meet the means of egress requirements of Chapter 10. Where no persons other than parking attendants are permitted, there shall not be less than two 36-inch wide (914 mm) exit stairways. Lifts shall be permitted to be installed for use of employees only, provided they are completely enclosed by noncombustible materials.

406.3.9 Standpipes. Standpipes shall be installed where required by the provisions of Chapter 9.

406.3.10 Sprinkler systems. Where required by other provisions or this code, automatic sprinkler systems and standpipes shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 9.

406.3.11 Enclosure of vertical openings. Enclosure shall not be required for vertical openings except as specified in Section 406.3.8.

406.3.12 Ventilation. Ventilation, other than the percentage of openings specified in Section 406.3.3.1, shall not be required.

406.3.13 Prohibitions. The following uses and alterations are not permitted:

- 1. Vehicle repair work.
- 2. Parking of buses, trucks and similar vehicles.
- 3. Partial or complete closing of required openings in exterior walls by tarpaulins or any other means.

occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

- 1. The fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet (464.5 m²).
 - 2. The fire area has an occupant load of 100 or more.
 - 3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.
- Exception:** Item 3 does not apply to fire areas that include space located one floor above the level of exit discharge where the occupant load of the upper floor is less than 50.

[F] **903.2.1.3 Group A-3.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-3

occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

- 1. The fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m²).
 - 2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more.
 - 3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.
- Exception:** Areas used exclusively as participant sports areas where the main floor area is located at the same level as the level of exit discharge of the main entrance and exit.

[F] **903.2.1.4 Group A-4.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-4

occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

- 1. The fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m²).
 - 2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more.
 - 3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.
- Exception:** Areas used exclusively as participant sports areas where the main floor area is located at the same level as the level of exit discharge of the main entrance and exit.

[F] **903.2.1.5 Group A-5.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in concession stands, retail areas, press boxes and other accessory use areas in excess of 1,000 square feet (93 m²).

[W] 903.2.1.6 Nightclubs. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout an occupancy with a nightclub. Existing nightclubs constructed prior to July 1, 2006 shall be provided with automatic sprinklers not later than December 1, 2007. The fire code official, for the application of this rule, may establish an occupant load based on the observed use of the occupancy in accordance with Table 1004.1.2.

[F] **903.2.2 Group E.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group E occupancies as follows:

- 1. Throughout all Group E fire areas greater than 20,000 square feet (1858 m²) in area.
 - 2. Throughout every portion of educational buildings below the level of exit discharge.
- Exception:** An automatic sprinkler system is not required in any fire area or area below the level of exit discharge where every classroom throughout the building has at least one exterior exit door at ground level.

- 3. Throughout all newly constructed Group E Occupancies having an occupant load of 50 or more for more than 12 hours per week or four hours in any one day.

Exceptions:

- 1. Automatic sprinkler systems are not required in portable school classrooms, provided aggregate areas of clusters of portable school classrooms does not exceed 5,000 square feet (465m²); and clusters of portable school classrooms shall be separated as required in Chapter 5 of the Building Code.
- 2. Automatic sprinkler systems are not required in Group E day care.

[F] **903.2.3 Group F-1.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all

buildings containing a Group F-1 occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. Where a Group F-1 fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m2);
2. Where a Group F-1 fire area is located more than three stories above grade; or
3. Where the combined area of all Group F-1 fire areas on all floors, including any

mezzanines, exceeds 24,000 square feet (2230 m2).

[F] 903.2.3.1 Woodworking operations. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all Group F-1 occupancy fire areas that contain woodworking operations in excess of 2,500 square feet (232 m2) in area which generate finely divided combustible waste or use finely divided combustible materials.

[F] 903.2.4 Group H. Automatic sprinkler systems shall be provided in high-hazard occupancies as required in Sections 903.2.4.1 through 903.2.4.3.

[F] 903.2.4.1 General. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in Group H occupancies.

[F] 903.2.4.2 Group H-5. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings containing Group H-5 occupancies. The design of the sprinkler system shall not be less than that required by this code for the occupancy hazard classifications in accordance with Table 903.2.4.2. Where the design area of the sprinkler system consists of a corridor protected by one row of sprinklers, the maximum number of sprinklers required to be calculated is 13.

[F] 903.2.4.3 Pyroxylin plastics. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in buildings, or portions thereof, where cellulose nitrate film or pyroxylin plastics are manufactured, stored or handled in quantities exceeding 100 pounds (45 kg).

[F]Table 903.2.4.2 GROUP H-5 SPRINKLER DESIGN CRITERIA	
LOCATION	OCCUPANCY HAZARD CLASSIFICATION
Fabrication areas	Ordinary Hazard Group 2
Service corridors	Ordinary Hazard Group 2
Storage rooms without dispensing	Ordinary Hazard Group 2
Storage rooms with dispensing	Extra Hazard Group 2
Corridors	Ordinary Hazard Group 2

[F] 903.2.5.1 Group I. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings with a Group I fire area.

Exception: An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3 shall be allowed in Group I-1 facilities.

903.2.5.2 Group LC. An automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3 shall be provided throughout all buildings with a Group LC fire area.

Exception: An automatic sprinkler system need not be installed in any Group LC Occupancy licensed for six or fewer clients.

[F] 903.2.6 Group M. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings containing a Group M occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. Where a Group M fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m2);
2. Where a Group M fire area is located more than three stories above grade; or
3. Where the combined area of all Group M fire areas on all floors, including any

mezzanines, exceeds 24,000 square feet (2230 m2).

[F] 903.2.6.1 High-piled storage. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in accordance with the *International Fire Code* in all buildings of Group M where storage of merchandise is in high-piled or rack storage arrays.

[F] 903.2.7 Group R. An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.2

[F] 903.2.10.1.3 Basements. Where any portion of a basement is located more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) from openings required by Section 903.2.10.1, the basement shall be equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

[F] 903.2.10.2 Rubbish and linen chutes. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed 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. Chute sprinklers shall be accessible for servicing.

[F] 903.2.10.3 Buildings over 55 feet in height. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings with a floor level having an occupant load of 30 or more that is located 55 feet (16 764 mm) or more above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

Exceptions:

1. Airport control towers.
2. Open parking structures.
3. Occupancies in Group F-2.

903.2.10.4 Basement storage and sale of combustible materials. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout basements that are not stories above grade plane that are used for storage or sale of combustible materials.

Exceptions:

1. Sprinklers are not required in portions of the basement not containing combustible materials and protected by a fire barrier with at least a one-hour fire-resistance rating.
2. Sprinklers are not required in storage rooms meeting the following criteria:
 - 2.1. The area of the room does not exceed 500 square feet;
 - 2.2. The room is protected by a fire barrier with at least a one-hour fire-resistance rating;
 - 2.3. The room contains no material classified as a flammable liquid, hazardous material or highly combustible material;
 - 2.4. The room is served by exterior fire access or interior access by a one-hour fire-resistance rated corridor.
 - 2.5. No more than three such rooms are permitted in any one basement.

[F] 903.2.11 During construction. Automatic sprinkler systems required during construction, alteration and demolition operations shall be provided in accordance with the *International Fire Code*.

[F] 903.2.12 Other hazards. Automatic sprinkler protection shall be provided for the hazards indicated in Sections 903.2.12.1 and 903.2.12.2.

[F] 903.2.12.1 Ducts conveying hazardous exhausts. Where required by the *International Mechanical Code*, automatic sprinklers shall be provided in ducts conveying hazardous exhaust, or flammable or combustible materials.

Exception: Ducts in which the largest cross-sectional diameter of the duct is less than 10 inches (254 mm).

[F] 903.2.12.2 Commercial cooking operations. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in commercial kitchen exhaust hood and duct system where an automatic sprinkler system is used to comply with Section 904.

[F] 903.2.13 Other required suppression systems. In addition to the requirements of Section

following areas in accordance with Section 903.3.1 and their listings:

1. Throughout all spaces within a smoke compartment containing patient sleeping units in Group I-2 in accordance with this code.
2. Dwelling units, and sleeping units in Group R, LC and I-1 occupancies.
3. Light-hazard occupancies as defined in NFPA 13.

[F] 903.3.3 Obstructed locations. Automatic sprinklers shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 13 obstruction criteria and the listing of the sprinkler. In addition, automatic sprinklers shall be installed in or under covered kiosks, displays, booths, concession stands, or equipment that exceeds 4 feet (1219 mm) in width and depth. Not less than a 3-foot (914 mm) clearance shall be maintained between automatic sprinklers and the top of piles of combustible fibers.

Exceptions:

1. Kitchen equipment under exhaust hoods protected with a fire-extinguishing system in accordance with Section 904.
2. Temporary covered booths, kiosks, or concession stands less than 300 square feet in area that are in spaces operating under a temporary place of assembly permit.

[F] 903.3.4 Actuation. Automatic sprinkler systems shall be automatically actuated unless specifically provided for in this code.

[F] 903.3.5 Water supplies. Water supplies for automatic sprinkler systems shall comply with this section and the standards referenced in Section 903.3.1. The potable water supply shall be protected against backflow in accordance with the requirements of this section and the *Uniform Plumbing Code*.

[F] 903.3.5.1 Domestic services. Where the domestic service provides the water supply for the automatic sprinkler system, the supply shall be in accordance with this section.

[F] 903.3.5.1.1 Limited area sprinkler systems. Limited area sprinkler systems serving fewer than 20 sprinklers on any single connection are permitted to be connected to the domestic service where a wet automatic standpipe is not available. Limited area sprinkler systems connected to domestic water supplies shall comply with each of the following requirements:

1. Valves shall not be installed between the domestic water riser control valve and the sprinklers.

Exception: An approved indicating control valve supervised in the open position in accordance with Section 903.4.

2. The domestic service shall be capable of supplying the simultaneous domestic demand and the sprinkler demand required to be hydraulically calculated by NFPA 13, NFPA 13R or NFPA 13D.

[F] 903.3.5.1.2 Combination services. A single combination water supply shall be permitted for buildings that are not high-rise buildings provided that the domestic demand is added to the sprinkler demand as required by NFPA 13R.

[F] 903.3.5.2 Secondary water supply. A secondary on-site water supply of at least 15,000 gallons automatically available to the sprinkler system shall be provided for high-rise buildings

Exception: Existing buildings, including those undergoing substantial alteration.

[F] 903.3.6 Hose threads. Fire hose threads used in connection with automatic sprinkler systems shall be approved and compatible with fire department hose threads.

[F] 903.3.7 Fire department connections. The location of fire department connections shall be

~~Exception:~~ An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3 shall be allowed in Group I-1 facilities.

903.2.5.2 Group LC. An automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3 shall be provided throughout all buildings with a Group LC fire area.

Exception: An automatic sprinkler system need not be installed in any Group LC Occupancy licensed for six or fewer clients.

[F] 903.2.6 Group M. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings containing a Group M occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. Where a Group M fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m2);
2. Where a Group M fire area is located more than three stories above grade; or
3. Where the combined area of all Group M fire areas on all floors, including any mezzanines, exceeds 24,000 square feet (2230 m2).

[F] 903.2.6.1 High-piled storage. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in accordance with the *International Fire Code* in all buildings of Group M where storage of merchandise is in high-piled or rack storage arrays.

[F] 903.2.7 Group R. An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3 shall be provided throughout all buildings with a Group R fire area.

Exception: Sprinkler systems are not required in buildings complying with the *International Residential Code* and Chapter 5 of the *International Fire Code*.

[F] 903.2.8 Group S-1. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings containing a Group S-1 occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. A Group S-1 fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m²);
2. A Group S-1 fire area is located more than three stories above grade; or
3. The combined area of all Group S-1 fire areas on all floors, including any mezzanines, exceeds 24,000 square feet (2230 m²).

[F] 903.2.8.1 Repair garages. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings used as repair garages in accordance with Section 406, as shown:

1. Buildings two or more stories in height, including basements, with a fire area containing a repair garage exceeding 10,000 square feet (929 m2).
2. One-story buildings with a fire area containing a repair garage exceeding 12,000 square feet (1115 m2).
3. Buildings with a repair garage servicing vehicles parked in the basement.

[F] 903.2.8.2 Bulk storage of tires. Buildings and structures where the area for the storage of tires exceeds 20,000 cubic feet (566 m3) shall be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

903.2.8.3 Liquor Warehouses. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in liquor warehouses.

Interpretation 903.2.8: Stockrooms of retail liquor sales outlets are not liquor warehouses.

[F] 903.2.9 Group S-2. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings classified as enclosed parking garages in accordance with Section 406.4 or where located beneath other groups.

Exception: Enclosed parking garages located beneath Group R-3 occupancies as applicable in Section 101.2.

[F] 903.2.9.1 Commercial parking garages. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings used for storage of commercial trucks or buses where the fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet (464 m2).

[F] 903.2.10 All occupancies except Groups R-3 and U. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in the locations set forth in Sections 903.2.10.1 through 903.2.10.1.3.

Exception: Group R-3 as applicable in Section 101.2 and Group U.

[F] 903.2.10.1 Stories and basements without openings. An automatic sprinkler system shall

2.5 No more than three such rooms are permitted in any one basement.
[F] 903.2.11 During construction. Automatic sprinkler systems required during construction, alteration and demolition operations shall be provided in accordance with the *International Fire Code*.

[F] 903.2.12 Other hazards. Automatic sprinkler protection shall be provided for the hazards indicated in Sections 903.2.12.1 and 903.2.12.2.

[F] 903.2.12.1 Ducts conveying hazardous exhausts. Where required by the *International Mechanical Code*, automatic sprinklers shall be provided in ducts conveying hazardous exhaust, or flammable or combustible materials.

Exception: Ducts in which the largest cross-sectional diameter of the duct is less than 10 inches (254 mm).

[F] 903.2.12.2 Commercial cooking operations. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in commercial kitchen exhaust hood and duct system where an automatic sprinkler system is used to comply with Section 904.

[F] 903.2.13 Other required suppression systems. In addition to the requirements of Section 903.2, the provisions indicated in Table 903.2.13 also require the installation of a suppression system for certain buildings and areas.

[F] TABLE 903.2.13 ADDITIONAL REQUIRED SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS	
SECTION	SUBJECT
402.8	Covered malls
403.2, 403.3	High-rise buildings
404.3	Atriums
405.3	Underground structures
407.5	Group I-2
410.6	Stages
411.4	Special amusement buildings
412.2.5, 412.2.6	Aircraft hangars
415.7.2.4	Grofit H-2
416.4	Flammable finishes
417.4	Drying rooms
507	Unlimited area buildings
IFC	Sprinkler requirements as set forth in Section 903.2.13 of the <i>International Fire Code</i>

[F] 903.3 Installation requirements. Automatic sprinkler systems shall be designed and installed in accordance with Sections 903.3.1 through 903.3.7.

[F] 903.3.1 Standards. Sprinkler systems shall be designed and installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3 and rules promulgated by the building official and fire code official.

[F] 903.3.1.1 NFPA 13 sprinkler systems. Where the provisions of this code require that a building or portion thereof be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, sprinklers shall be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13 except as provided in Section 903.3.1.1.1.

[F] 903.3.1.1.1 Exempt locations. Automatic sprinklers shall not be required in the following rooms or areas where such rooms or areas are protected with an approved automatic fire detection system in accordance with Section 907.2 that will respond to visible or invisible particles of combustion. Sprinklers shall not be omitted from any room merely because it is damp, of fire-resistance-rated construction or contains electrical equipment.

1. Any room where the application of water, or flame and water, constitutes a serious life or fire hazard when approved by the fire code official.
2. Any room or space where sprinklers are considered undesirable because of the nature of the contents, when approved by the fire code official.
3. Generator and transformer rooms separated from the remainder of the building by walls and floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assemblies having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours.
4. In rooms or areas that are of noncombustible construction with wholly noncombustible contents.

1. Valves shall not be installed between the domestic water riser control valve and the sprinklers.

Exception: An approved indicating control valve supervised in the open position in accordance with Section 903.4.

2. The domestic service shall be capable of supplying the simultaneous domestic demand and the sprinkler demand required to be hydraulically calculated by NFPA 13, NFPA 13R or NFPA 13D.

[F] 903.3.5.1.2 Combination services. A single combination water supply shall be permitted for buildings that are not high-rise buildings provided that the domestic demand is added to the sprinkler demand as required by NFPA 13R.

[F] 903.3.5.2 Secondary water supply. A secondary on-site water supply of at least 15,000 gallons automatically available to the sprinkler system shall be provided for high-rise buildings

Exception: Existing buildings, including those undergoing substantial alteration.

[F] 903.3.6 Hose threads. Fire hose threads used in connection with automatic sprinkler systems shall be approved and compatible with fire department hose threads.

[F] 903.3.7 Fire department connections. The location of fire department connections shall be approved by the building official.

[F] 903.3.7.1 Locking fire department connection (FDC) caps. The fire code official is authorized to require locking FDC caps on fire department connections for water-based fire protection systems where the responding fire department carries appropriate key wrenches for removal.

~~((903.3.8 System Type. Sprinkler systems protecting dwelling units and sleeping units shall be wet pipe systems.))~~

~~((903.3.9 Balconies. Sprinkler protection shall be provided for exterior balconies and ground-floor patios of dwelling units in buildings with combustible siding when either:
a. The balcony or patio is recessed 4 feet or more into the building; or
b. The roof or balcony above exceeds 4 feet in depth; or
c. The deck is enclosed. A deck is considered enclosed if less than 25% of its perimeter is open to the exterior. Solid railings less than 4 feet in height are not considered enclosures.
Sprinklers shall be provided in storage closets on decks.))~~

* * *

Section 9. Subsection 905.3 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

**SECTION 905
STANDPIPE SYSTEMS**

[F] 905.3 Required installations. Standpipe systems shall be installed where required by Sections 905.3.1 through 905.3.6 and in the locations indicated in Sections 905.4, 905.5 and 905.6. Standpipe systems are permitted to be combined with automatic sprinkler systems.

Exception: Standpipe systems are not required in Group R-3 occupancies as applicable in Section 101.2.

[F] 905.3.1 Building height. Class III standpipe systems shall be installed throughout buildings where the floor level of the highest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, or where the floor level of the lowest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) below the highest level of fire department vehicle access.

Exceptions:

1. Class I standpipes are allowed in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.
2. Class I manual standpipes are allowed in open parking garages where the highest floor is located not more than 150 feet (45 720 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

1. Buildings two or more stories in height, including basements, with a fire area containing a repair garage exceeding 10,000 square feet (929 m2).
2. One-story buildings with a fire area containing a repair garage exceeding 12,000 square feet (1115 m2).
3. Buildings with a repair garage servicing vehicles parked in the basement.

[F] 903.2.8.2 Bulk storage of tires. Buildings and structures where the area for the storage of tires exceeds 20,000 cubic feet (566 m3) shall be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

903.2.8.3 Liquor Warehouses. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in liquor warehouses.

Interpretation 1903.2.8: Stockrooms of retail liquor sales outlets are not liquor warehouses.

[F] 903.2.9 Group S-2. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings classified as enclosed parking garages in accordance with Section 406.4 or where located beneath other groups.

Exception: Enclosed parking garages located beneath Group R-3 occupancies as applicable in Section 101.2.

[F] 903.2.9.1 Commercial parking garages. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings used for storage of commercial trucks or buses where the fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet (464 m2).

[F] 903.2.10 All occupancies except Groups R-3 and U. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in the locations set forth in Sections 903.2.10.1 through 903.2.10.1.3.

Exception: Group R-3 as applicable in Section 101.2 and Group U.

[F] 903.2.10.1 Stories and basements without openings. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout every story or basement of all buildings where the floor area exceeds 1,500 square feet (139.4 m2) and where there is not provided at least one of the following types of exterior wall openings:

1. Openings below grade that lead directly to ground level by an exterior stairway complying with Section 1009 or an outside ramp complying with Section 1010. Openings shall be located in each 50 linear feet (15 240 mm), or fraction thereof, of exterior wall in the story on at least one side.
2. Openings entirely above the adjoining ground level totaling at least 20 square feet (1.86 m2) in each 50 linear feet (15 240 mm), or fraction thereof, of exterior wall in the story on at least one side.

[F] 903.2.10.1.1 Opening dimensions and access. Openings shall have minimum height and width of not less than 30 inches (762 mm). 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.

[F] 903.2.10.1.2 Openings on one side only. Where openings in a story are provided on only one side and the opposite wall of such story is more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) from such openings, the story shall be equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system, or openings as specified above shall be provided on at least two sides of the story.

IFC	Sprinkler requirements as set forth in Section 903.2.13 of the <i>International Fire Code</i>
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[F] 903.3 Installation requirements. Automatic sprinkler systems shall be designed and installed in accordance with Sections 903.3.1 through 903.3.7.

[F] 903.3.1 Standards. Sprinkler systems shall be designed and installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3 and rules promulgated by the building official and fire code official.

[F] 903.3.1.1 NFPA 13 sprinkler systems. Where the provisions of this code require that a building or portion thereof be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, sprinklers shall be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13 except as provided in Section 903.3.1.1.1.

[F] 903.3.1.1.1 Exempt locations. Automatic sprinklers shall not be required in the following rooms or areas where such rooms or areas are protected with an approved automatic fire detection system in accordance with Section 907.2 that will respond to visible or invisible particles of combustion. Sprinklers shall not be omitted from any room merely because it is damp, of fire-resistance-rated construction or contains electrical equipment.

1. Any room where the application of water, or flame and water, constitutes a serious life or fire hazard when approved by the fire code official.
2. Any room or space where sprinklers are considered undesirable because of the nature of the contents, when approved by the fire code official.
3. Generator and transformer rooms separated from the remainder of the building by walls and floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assemblies having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours.
4. In rooms or areas that are of noncombustible construction with wholly noncombustible contents.

[F] 903.3.1.2 NFPA 13R sprinkler systems. Where allowed in LC Occupancies and buildings of Group R, up to and including four stories in height, automatic sprinkler systems shall be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13R.

[F] 903.3.1.2.1 Balconies. Sprinkler protection shall be provided for exterior balconies and ground-floor patios of dwelling units where the building is of Type V construction. Sidewall sprinklers that are used to protect such areas shall be permitted to be located such that their deflectors are within 1 inch (25 mm) to 6 inches (152 mm) below the structural members, and a maximum distance of 14 inches (356 mm) below the deck of the exterior balconies that are constructed of open wood joist construction.

[F] 903.3.1.3 NFPA 13D sprinkler systems. Where allowed, automatic sprinkler systems in one- and two-family dwellings shall be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13D. When approved by the fire code official, sprinkler systems in accordance with NFPA 13D may be installed in townhouses where each unit has its own water service, no unit is located above any other unit or common space, and each unit and contiguous attic and crawl spaces are separated from other units by at least a one-hour fire partition.

[F] 903.3.2 Quick-response and residential sprinklers. Where automatic sprinkler systems are required by this code, quick-response or residential automatic sprinklers shall be installed in the

- a. The balcony or patio is recessed 4 feet or more into the building; or
 - b. The roof or balcony above exceeds 4 feet in depth; or
 - c. The deck is enclosed. A deck is considered enclosed if less than 25% of its perimeter is open to the exterior. Solid railings less than 4 feet in height are not considered enclosures.
- Sprinklers shall be provided in storage closets on decks.))

Section 9. Subsection 905.3 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 905

STANDPIPE SYSTEMS

[F] 905.3 Required installations. Standpipe systems shall be installed where required by Sections 905.3.1 through 905.3.6 and in the locations indicated in Sections 905.4, 905.5 and 905.6. Standpipe systems are permitted to be combined with automatic sprinkler systems.

Exception: Standpipe systems are not required in Group R-3 occupancies as applicable in Section 101.2.

[F] 905.3.1 Building height. Class III standpipe systems shall be installed throughout buildings where the floor level of the highest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, or where the floor level of the lowest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) below the highest level of fire department vehicle access.

Exceptions:

1. Class I standpipes are allowed in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.
2. Class I manual standpipes are allowed in open parking garages where the highest floor is located not more than 150 feet (45 720 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.
3. Class I manual dry standpipes are allowed in open parking garages that are subject to freezing temperatures, provided that the hose connections are located as required for Class II standpipes in accordance with Section 905.5.
4. Class I standpipes are allowed in basements equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system.
5. Standpipe systems are not required in townhouses.

[F] 905.3.2 Group A. Class I automatic or manual wet standpipes shall be provided in nonsprinklered Group A buildings having an occupant load exceeding 1,000 persons.

Exceptions:

1. Open-air-seating spaces without enclosed spaces.
2. Class I manual dry standpipes are allowed in areas subject to freezing.

[F] 905.3.3 Covered mall buildings. A covered mall building shall be equipped throughout with a Class I manual standpipe system. Hose connections shall be provided at each of the following locations:

1. Within the mall at the entrance to each exit passageway or corridor.
2. At each floor-level landing within enclosed stairways opening directly on the mall.

3. At exterior public entrances to the mall.

[F] 905.3.4 Stages. Stages greater than 1,000 square feet in area (93 m2) shall be equipped with a Class III wet standpipe system with 1.5-inch and 2.5-inch (38 mm and 64 mm) hose connections on each side of the stage.

Exception: Where the building or area is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system, the hose connections are allowed to be supplied from the automatic sprinkler system and shall have a flow rate of not less than that required by NFPA 14 for Class III standpipes.

[F] 905.3.4.1 Hose and cabinet. The 1.5-inch (38 mm) hose connections shall be equipped with sufficient lengths of 1.5-inch (38 mm) hose to provide fire protection for the stage area. Hose connections shall be equipped with an approved adjustable fog nozzle and be mounted in a cabinet or on a rack.

[F] 905.3.5 Underground buildings. Underground buildings shall be equipped throughout with a Class I automatic wet or manual wet standpipe system.

[F] 905.3.6 Helistops and heliports. Buildings with a helistop or heliport that are equipped with a standpipe shall extend the standpipe to the roof level on which the helistop or heliport is located in accordance with Section 1107.5 of the *International Fire Code*.

Section 10. Subsection 907.2.9 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 907

FIRE ALARM AND DETECTION SYSTEMS

[F] 907.2.9 Group R-2. A manual and automatic fire alarm system shall be installed in Group R-2 occupancies where:

- 1. Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located three or more stories above the lowest level of exit discharge;
- 2. Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located more than one story below the highest level of exit discharge of exits serving the dwelling unit or sleeping unit; or
- 3. The building contains more than 16 dwelling units or sleeping units.

Exceptions:

- 1. A fire alarm system is not required in buildings not over two stories in height where all dwelling units or sleeping units and contiguous attic and crawl spaces are separated from each other and public or common areas by at least 1-hour fire partitions and each dwelling unit or sleeping unit has an exit directly to a public way, exit court or yard.
- 2. A fire alarm system is not required in buildings that do not have interior corridors serving dwelling units and are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Sections 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, provided that dwelling units either have a means of egress door opening directly to an exterior exit access that leads directly to the exits or are served by open-ended corridors designed in accordance with Section 1022.6, exception 4.
- 3. A fire alarm system is not required for townhouse structures meeting all of the following criteria:
 - 3.1. No unit is located above any other unit or common space;
 - 3.2. Each unit and contiguous attic and crawl spaces are separated from other units by at least a one-hour fire partition;
 - 3.3. Each unit is provided with an interconnected smoke alarm system that

~~mounted below the International Symbol of Accessibility identifying the spaces as "Van Accessible."~~)

1101.2.4 (ICC A117.1 Section 407.4.6.2.2) Arrangement of Elevator Car Buttons. This section is not adopted.

1101.2.5 (ICC A117.1 Sections 603.4 and 604.11) Coat hooks, shelves, dispensers, and other fixtures. Coat hooks provided (~~within toilet rooms~~) shall accommodate a forward reach or side reach complying with ICC A117.1 Section 308. Where provided, shelves shall be installed so that the top of the shelf is 40 inches (1015 mm) maximum above the floor or ground. Drying equipment, towel or other dispensers, and disposal fixtures shall be located 40 inches (1015 mm) maximum above the floor or ground to any rack, operating controls, receptacle or dispenser.

1101.2.6 (ICC A117.1 Section 604.6) Flush controls. ~~(Flush controls shall be hand-operated or automatic.)~~ Hand operated flush controls for water closets shall be mounted ~~((for use from the wide side of the water closet area and))~~ not more than 44 inches (1118 mm) above the floor. ~~((1101.2.7 (ICC A117.1 Section 604.7) Toilet paper dispensers. Toilet paper dispensers shall comply with ICC A117.1 Section 309.4 and shall be 7 inches (180 mm) minimum and 9 inches (230 mm) maximum in front of the water closet. The outlet of the dispenser shall be 15 inches (380 mm) minimum and 48 inches (1015 mm) maximum above the floor or ground. There shall be a clearance of 1 1/2 inches (38 mm) minimum below and 12 inches (305 mm) minimum above the grab bar. Dispensers shall not be of a type that control delivery, or that do not allow continuous paper flow. Other dispensers, and disposal fixtures shall be located 40 inches (1015 mm) maximum above the floor or ground to any rack, operating controls, receptacle or dispenser.~~

~~1101.2.8 (ICC A117.1 Section 609.2) Grab bars size. Grab bars shall have an outside diameter of not less than 1 1/4 inch (32 mm) nor more than 1 1/2 inches (38 mm) and shall provide a clearance of 1 1/2 inches (38 mm) between the grab bar and the wall.)~~

1101.2.9 (ICC A117.1 Section ~~((703.7.2.1))~~ 703.6.3.1) International Symbol of Accessibility. Where the International Symbol of Accessibility is required, it shall be proportioned complying with ICC A117.1 Figure 703.7.2.1. All interior and exterior signs depicting the International Symbol of Accessibility shall be white on a blue background.

~~((1101.2.10 (ICC A117.1 Section 802.8) Lines of sight. Wheelchair spaces shall be located in places with unobstructed sight lines.))~~

1101.2.11 (ICC A117.1 Section 404.3.5) Control switches. Control switches shall be mounted ~~((36))~~ 32 to 40 inches above the floor and not less than 18 inches nor more than 36 inches horizontally from the nearest point of travel of the moving doors.

Section 13. Subsection 1109.2 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1109

OTHER FEATURES AND FACILITIES.

1109.2 Toilet and bathing facilities. ~~((Toilet rooms and bathing facilities shall be accessible. Where a floor level is not required to be connected by an accessible route, the only toilet rooms or bathing facilities provided within the facility shall not be located on the inaccessible floor. At least one of each type of fixture, element, control or dispenser in each accessible toilet room and bathing facility shall be accessible.~~

Exceptions:

1109.2.1.6 Clear floor space. Where doors swing into a unisex toilet or bathing room, a clear floor space not less than 30 inches by 48 inches (762 mm by 1219 mm) shall be provided, within the room, beyond the area of the door swing.

1109.2.1.7 Privacy. Doors to unisex toilet and bathing rooms shall be securable from within the room.

1109.2.2 Water closet compartment. Where water closet compartments are provided in a toilet room or bathing facility, at least one wheelchair-accessible compartment shall be provided.

Where the combined total water closet compartments and urinals provided in a toilet room or bathing facility is six or more, at least one ambulatory-accessible water closet compartment shall be provided in addition to the wheelchair-accessible compartment. Wheelchair-accessible and ambulatory-accessible compartments shall comply with ICC A117.1.

Section 14. Subsection 1109.9 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1109

OTHER FEATURES AND FACILITIES.

1109.9 Detectable warnings. Passenger transit platform edges bordering a drop-off and not protected by platform screens or guards shall have a detectable warning. Curb ramps shall have detectable warnings. ~~((Detectable warnings shall extend the full width and depth of the curb ramp.))~~

Exception: Detectable warnings are not required at bus stops.

Section 15. Subsection 1109.12 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1109

OTHER FEATURES AND FACILITIES

1109.12 Service facilities. Service facilities shall provide for accessible features in accordance with Sections 1109.12.1 through 1109.12.5.

1109.12.1 Dressing, fitting and locker rooms. Where dressing rooms, fitting rooms or locker rooms are provided, at least 5 percent, but not less than one, of each type of use in each cluster provided shall be accessible.

1109.12.2 Check-out aisles. Where check-out aisles are provided, accessible check-out aisles shall be provided in accordance with Table 1109.12.2. Where check-out aisles serve different functions, at least one accessible check-out aisle shall be provided for each function. Where checkout aisles serve different functions, accessible check-out aisles shall be provided in accordance with Table 1109.12.2 for each function. Where check-out aisles are dispersed throughout the building or facility, accessible check-out aisles shall also be dispersed. Traffic control devices, security devices and turnstiles located in accessible check-out aisles or lanes shall be accessible. ~~((Accessible check-out aisles shall be identified by the International Symbol of Accessibility in accordance with ICC A117.1 Section 703.7.2.1.))~~

Exception: Where the area of the selling space is less than 5,000 square feet (465 m2), only one check-out aisle is required to be accessible.

2. ~~A fire alarm system is not required in buildings that do not have interior corridors~~

~~serving dwelling units and are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Sections 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, provided that dwelling units either have a means of egress door opening directly to an exterior exit access that leads directly to the exits or are served by open-ended corridors designed in accordance with Section 1022.6, exception 4.~~

~~3. A fire alarm system is not required for townhouse structures meeting all of the following criteria:~~

- ~~3.1. No unit is located above any other unit or common space;~~
- ~~3.2. Each unit and contiguous attic and crawl spaces are separated from other units by at least a one-hour fire partition;~~
- ~~3.3. Each unit is provided with an interconnected smoke alarm system that includes heat detectors in the garage; and~~
- ~~3.4. The sprinkler waterflow switch activates the interconnected smoke alarm and heat detection system within the affected unit.~~

907.2.9.1 Automatic Detection. Automatic heat detectors shall be provided in all unsprinklered areas not within dwelling units other than attics and crawl spaces.

Section 11. Subsection 1007.4 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1007

ACCESSIBLE MEANS OF EGRESS

1007.4 Elevators. An elevator to be considered part of an accessible means of egress shall comply with the emergency operation and signaling device requirements of Section 2.27 of ASME A17.1. ~~((Standby))~~ Legally required standby power shall be provided in accordance with Sections 2702 and ~~((3003))~~ the Seattle Electrical Code. The elevator shall be accessed from either an area of refuge complying with Section 1007.6 or a horizontal exit.

Exceptions:

1. Elevators are not required to be accessed from an area of refuge or horizontal exit in open parking garages.
2. Elevators are not required to be accessed from an area of refuge or horizontal exit in buildings and facilities equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

Section 12. Subsection 1101.2 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1101

GENERAL

1101.2 Design. Buildings and facilities shall be designed and constructed to be accessible in accordance with this code and ICC A117.1, except those portions of ICC A117.1 amended by this section.

1101.2.1 (ICC A117.1 Section 403) Landings for walking surfaces. The maximum rise for any run is 30 inches (762 mm). Landings shall be provided at the top and bottom of any run. Landings shall be level and have a minimum dimension measured in the direction of travel of not less than 60 inches (1525 mm).

1101.2.2 (ICC A117.1 Section 403.5) Clear width of accessible route. Clear width of an accessible route shall comply with ICC A117.1 Table 403.5. For exterior routes of travel, the minimum clear width shall be 44 inches (1118 mm).

1101.2.3 (ICC A117.1 Section 404.2.9) Door-opening force. Fire doors shall have the minimum opening force allowable by the building official. The maximum force for pushing open or pulling open doors other than fire doors shall be as follows:

Section 13. Subsection 1109.2 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1109

OTHER FEATURES AND FACILITIES.

1109.2 Toilet and bathing facilities. ~~((Toilet rooms and bathing facilities shall be accessible. Where a floor level is not required to be connected by an accessible route, the only toilet rooms or bathing facilities provided within the facility shall not be located on the inaccessible floor. At least one of each type of fixture, element, control or dispenser in each accessible toilet room and bathing facility shall be accessible.~~

Exceptions:

- ~~1. In toilet rooms or bathing facilities accessed only through a private office, not for common or public use, and intended for use by a single occupant, any of the following alternatives are allowed:~~
- ~~1.1 Doors are permitted to swing into the clear floor space provided the door swing can be reversed to meet the requirements in ICC A117.1;~~
- ~~1.2 The height requirements for the water closet in ICC A117.1 are not applicable;~~
- ~~1.3 Grab bars are not required to be installed in a toilet room, provided that reinforcement has been installed in the walls and located so as to permit the installation of such grab bars; and~~
- ~~1.4 The requirement for height, knee and toe clearance shall not apply to a lavatory.~~
- ~~2. This section is not applicable to toilet and bathing facilities that serve dwelling units or sleeping units that are not required to be accessible by Section 1107.~~
- ~~3. Where multiple single-user toilet rooms or bathing facilities are clustered at a single location and contain fixtures in excess of the minimum required number of plumbing fixtures, at least 5 percent, but not less than one room for each use at each cluster, shall be accessible.~~
- ~~4. Toilet room fixtures that are in excess of those required by Chapter 29 and that are designed for use by children in day care and primary school occupancies.~~
- ~~5. Where no more than one urinal is provided in a toilet room or bathing facility, the urinal is not required to be accessible.~~
- ~~6. Toilet rooms that are part of critical care or intensive care patient sleeping rooms are not required to be accessible.~~
- ~~7. In dwelling units where a separate bathtub and shower are provided in the same room, at least one shall be accessible.))~~

1109.2.1 Unisex toilet and bathing rooms. In assembly and mercantile occupancies, an accessible unisex toilet room shall be provided where an aggregate of six or more male and female water closets is required. In buildings of mixed occupancy, only those water closets required for the assembly or mercantile occupancy shall be used to determine the unisex toilet room requirement. In recreational facilities where separate-sex bathing rooms are provided, an accessible unisex bathing room shall be provided. Fixtures located within unisex toilet and bathing rooms shall be included in determining the number of fixtures provided in an occupancy.

Exception: Where each separate-sex bathing room has only one shower or bathtub fixture, a unisex bathing room is not required.

1109.2.1.1 Standard. Unisex toilet and bathing rooms shall comply with Sections 1109.2.1.2 through 1109.2.1.7 and ICC A117.1.

1109.2.1.2 Unisex toilet rooms. Unisex toilet rooms shall include only one water closet and only one lavatory. A unisex bathing room in accordance with Section 1109.2.1.3 shall be considered a unisex toilet room.

Exception: A urinal is permitted to be provided in addition to the water closet in a unisex toilet room.

shall be provided in accordance with Table 1109.12.2. Where check-out aisles serve different functions, at least one accessible check-out aisle shall be provided for each function. Where checkout aisles serve different functions, accessible check-out aisles shall be provided in accordance with Table 1109.12.2 for each function. Where check-out aisles are dispersed throughout the building or facility, accessible check-out aisles shall also be dispersed. Traffic control devices, security devices and turnstiles located in accessible check-out aisles or lanes shall be accessible. ~~((Accessible check-out aisles shall be identified by the International Symbol of Accessibility in accordance with ICC A117.1 Section 703.7.2.1.))~~

Exception: Where the area of the selling space is less than 5,000 square feet (465 m2), only one check-out aisle is required to be accessible.

Section 16. Section 1110 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1110

SIGNAGE

1110.1 Signs. Required accessible elements shall be identified by the International Symbol of Accessibility at the following locations:

1. Accessible parking spaces required by Section 1106.1 except where the total number of parking spaces provided is four or less.
2. Accessible passenger loading zones.
3. Accessible areas of refuge required by Section 1007.6.
4. Accessible rooms where multiple single-user toilet or bathing rooms are clustered at a single location.
5. Accessible entrances where not all entrances are accessible.
6. Accessible check-out aisles where not all aisles are accessible. The sign, where provided, shall be above the check-out aisle in the same location as the check-out aisle number or type of check-out identification.
7. Unisex toilet and bathing rooms.
8. Accessible dressing, fitting and locker rooms where not all such rooms are accessible.
9. Required accessible portable toilets and bathing facilities.

1110.2 Directional signage. Directional signage indicating the route to the nearest like accessible element shall be provided at the following locations. These directional signs shall include the International Symbol of Accessibility:

1. In accessible building entrances.
2. In accessible public toilets and bathing facilities.
3. Elevators not serving an accessible route.
4. At each separate-sex toilet and bathing room indicating the location of the nearest unisex toilet or bathing room where provided in accordance with Section 1109.2.1.
5. At exits and elevators serving a required accessible space, but not providing an approved accessible means of egress, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1007.7.

1110.3 Informational signs. Signs that provide direction to, or information about, permanent interior spaces of the site and facilities shall contain visual characters complying with ICC A117.1.

Exception: Building directories, personnel names, company or occupant names and logos, menus and temporary (seven days or less) signs are not required to comply with ICC A117.1.

1110.4 Tactile Designations. Interior and exterior signs identifying permanent rooms and spaces shall be tactile. Where pictograms are provided as designations of interior rooms and spaces, the pictograms shall have tactile text descriptors. Signs required to provide tactile characters and pictograms shall comply with ICC A117.1.

Exceptions:

comply with the emergency operation and signaling device requirements of Section 2.27 of

ASME A17.1. ~~((Standby))~~ Legally required standby power shall be provided in accordance with Sections 2702 and ~~((3003))~~ the Seattle Electrical Code. The elevator shall be accessed from either an area of refuge complying with Section 1007.6 or a horizontal exit.

Exceptions:

1. Elevators are not required to be accessed from an area of refuge or horizontal exit in open parking garages.
2. Elevators are not required to be accessed from an area of refuge or horizontal exit in buildings and facilities equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

* * *

Section 12. Subsection 1101.2 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1101

GENERAL

1101.2 Design. Buildings and facilities shall be designed and constructed to be accessible in accordance with this code and ICC A117.1, except those portions of ICC A117.1 amended by this section.

1101.2.1 (ICC A117.1 Section 403) Landings for walking surfaces. The maximum rise for any run is 30 inches (762 mm). Landings shall be provided at the top and bottom of any run.

Landings shall be level and have a minimum dimension measured in the direction of travel of not less than 60 inches (1525 mm).

1101.2.2 (ICC A117.1 Section 403.5) Clear width of accessible route. Clear width of an accessible route shall comply with ICC A117.1 Table 403.5. For exterior routes of travel, the minimum clear width shall be 44 inches (1118 mm).

1101.2.3 (ICC A117.1 Section 404.2.9) Door-opening force. Fire doors shall have the minimum opening force allowable by the building official. The maximum force for pushing open or pulling open doors other than fire doors shall be as follows:

1. Interior hinged door: 5.0 pounds (22.2 N)
2. Sliding or folding doors: 5.0 pounds (22.2 N)

At exterior doors where environmental conditions require a closing pressure greater than 8.5 pounds (38 N), power operated doors shall be used within the accessible route of travel.

These forces do not apply to the force required to retract latch bolts or disengage other devices that hold the door in a closed position.

~~((1101.2.4 (ICC A117.1 Section 502.6) Identification of accessible parking spaces. Where accessible parking spaces are required to be identified by signs, the signs shall include the International Symbol of Accessibility complying with ICC A117.1 Section 703.7. Such signs shall be 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum above the floor or ground surface of the parking space, measured to the bottom of the sign. Van accessible parking spaces shall have an additional sign~~

~~2. This section is not applicable to toilet and bathing facilities that serve dwelling units or sleeping units that are not required to be accessible by Section 1107.~~

~~3. Where multiple single-user toilet rooms or bathing facilities are clustered at a single location and contain fixtures in excess of the minimum required number of plumbing fixtures, at least 5 percent, but not less than one room for each use at each cluster, shall be accessible.~~

~~4. Toilet room fixtures that are in excess of those required by Chapter 29 and that are designed for use by children in day care and primary school occupancies.~~

~~5. Where no more than one urinal is provided in a toilet room or bathing facility, the urinal is not required to be accessible.~~

~~6. Toilet rooms that are part of critical care or intensive care patient sleeping rooms are not required to be accessible.~~

~~7. In dwelling units where a separate bathtub and shower are provided in the same room, at least one shall be accessible.))~~

1109.2.1 Unisex toilet and bathing rooms. In assembly and mercantile occupancies, an accessible unisex toilet room shall be provided where an aggregate of six or more male and female water closets is required. In buildings of mixed occupancy, only those water closets required for the assembly or mercantile occupancy shall be used to determine the unisex toilet room requirement. In recreational facilities where separate-sex bathing rooms are provided, an accessible unisex bathing room shall be provided. Fixtures located within unisex toilet and bathing rooms shall be included in determining the number of fixtures provided in an occupancy.

Exception: Where each separate-sex bathing room has only one shower or bathtub fixture, a unisex bathing room is not required.

1109.2.1.1 Standard. Unisex toilet and bathing rooms shall comply with Sections 1109.2.1.2 through 1109.2.1.7 and ICC A117.1.

1109.2.1.2 Unisex toilet rooms. Unisex toilet rooms shall include only one water closet and only one lavatory. A unisex bathing room in accordance with Section 1109.2.1.3 shall be considered a unisex toilet room.

Exception: A urinal is permitted to be provided in addition to the water closet in a unisex toilet room.

1109.2.1.3 Unisex bathing rooms. Unisex bathing rooms shall include only one shower or bathtub fixture. Unisex bathing rooms shall also include one water closet and one lavatory. Where storage facilities are provided for separate-sex bathing rooms, accessible storage facilities shall be provided for unisex bathing rooms.

1109.2.1.4 Location. Unisex toilet and bathing rooms shall be located on an accessible route. Unisex toilet rooms shall be located not more than one story above or below separate-sex toilet rooms. The accessible route from any separate-sex toilet room to a unisex toilet room shall not exceed 500 feet (152 m).

1109.2.1.5 Prohibited location. In passenger transportation facilities and airports, the accessible route from separate-sex toilet rooms to a unisex toilet room shall not pass through security checkpoints.

5. Accessible entrances where not all entrances are accessible.

6. Accessible check-out aisles where not all aisles are accessible. The sign, where provided, shall be above the check-out aisle in the same location as the check-out aisle number or type of check-out identification.

7. Unisex toilet and bathing rooms.

8. Accessible dressing, fitting and locker rooms where not all such rooms are accessible.

9. Required accessible portable toilets and bathing facilities.

1110.2 Directional signage. Directional signage indicating the route to the nearest like accessible element shall be provided at the following locations. These directional signs shall include the International Symbol of Accessibility:

1. In accessible building entrances.
2. In accessible public toilets and bathing facilities.
3. Elevators not serving an accessible route.
4. At each separate-sex toilet and bathing room indicating the location of the nearest unisex toilet or bathing room where provided in accordance with Section 1109.2.1.

5. At exits and elevators serving a required accessible space, but not providing an approved accessible means of egress, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1007.7.

1110.3 Informational signs. Signs that provide direction to, or information about, permanent interior spaces of the site and facilities shall contain visual characters complying with ICC A117.1.

Exception: Building directories, personnel names, company or occupant names and logos, menus and temporary (seven days or less) signs are not required to comply with ICC A117.1.

1110.4 Tactile Designations. Interior and exterior signs identifying permanent rooms and spaces shall be tactile. Where pictograms are provided as designations of interior rooms and spaces, the pictograms shall have tactile text descriptors. Signs required to provide tactile characters and pictograms shall comply with ICC A117.1.

Exceptions:

1. Exterior signs that are not located at the door to the space they serve are not required to comply.
2. Building directories, menus, seat and row designations in assembly areas, occupant names, building addresses and company names and logos are not required to comply.
3. Signs in parking facilities are not required to comply.
4. Temporary (seven days or less) signs are not required to comply.

~~((1110.3))~~ **1110.5 Other signs.** Signage indicating special accessibility provisions shall be provided as shown:

1. Each assembly area required to comply with Section 1108.2.7 shall provide a sign notifying patrons of the availability of assistive listening systems.

Exception: Where ticket offices or windows are provided, signs are not required at each

assembly area provided that signs are displayed at each ticket office or window informing patrons of the availability of assistive listening systems.

2. At each door to an egress stairway, exit passageway and exit discharge, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1011.3.

3. At areas of refuge, signage shall be provided in accordance with Sections 1007.6.3 through 1007.6.5.

4. At areas for assisted rescue, signage shall be provided in accordance with Section 1007.8.3.

5. At bus stops and terminals, signage must be provided in accordance with Section 1113.4.

6. At fixed facilities and stations, signage must be provided in accordance with Sections 1112.2.2 through 1112.2.2.3.

7. At airports, terminal information systems must be provided in accordance with Section 1114.3.

Section 17. Section 1113 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

(SECTION 1113

SIGNAGE

1113.1 Signs. Required accessible portable toilets and bathing facilities shall be identified by the International Symbol of Accessibility.

1113.2 Designations. Interior and exterior signs identifying permanent rooms and spaces shall be tactile. Where pictograms are provided as designations of interior rooms and spaces, the pictograms shall have tactile text descriptors. Signs required to provide tactile characters and pictograms shall comply with ICC A117.1.

Exceptions:

- 1. Exterior signs that are not located at the door to the space they serve are not required to comply.
- 2. Building directories, menus, seat and row designations in assembly areas, occupant names, building addresses and company names and logos are not required to comply.
- 3. Signs in parking facilities are not required to comply.
- 4. Temporary (seven days or less) signs are not required to comply.

1113.3 Directional and informational signs. Signs that provide direction to, or information about, permanent interior spaces of the site and facilities shall contain visual characters complying with ICC A117.1.

Exception: Building directories, personnel names, company or occupant names and logos, menus and temporary (seven days or less) signs are not required to comply with ICC A117.1.

1113.4 Other signs. Signage indicating special accessibility provisions shall be provided as follows:

- 1. At bus stops and terminals, signage must be provided in accordance with Appendix Section E108.4.
- 2. At fixed facilities and stations, signage must be provided in accordance with Sections 1112.2.2 through 1112.2.2.3.
- 3. At airports, terminal information systems must be provided in accordance with Appendix Section E110.3.))

((Exceptions:

- 1. Kitchens in Group R Occupancies may be provided with artificial light.
- 2. In Group R-1 and R-2 occupancies, artificial light may be provided in lieu of natural light in one habitable room in addition to the kitchen provided:
- 2.1 In Group R-2, the room is limited in size to 10 percent of the area of the dwelling unit or 100 square feet (9.29 m²), whichever is larger; and
- 2.2 In sleeping units and dwelling units located less than 75 (22 860 mm) feet below the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, the room is not used as a sleeping room.))

Section 20. Section 1208 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1208

INTERIOR SPACE DIMENSIONS

1208.1 Minimum room widths. Habitable spaces, other than a kitchen, shall not be less than 7 feet (2134 mm) in any plan dimension. Kitchens shall have a clear passageway of not less than 3 feet (914 mm) between counter fronts and appliances or counter fronts and walls.

1208.2 Minimum ceiling heights. Habitable rooms, hallways, ((corridors,)) bathrooms, toilet rooms, laundry rooms and basements shall have a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet (2134 mm). The required height shall be measured from the finished floor to the lowest projection from the ceiling.

Exceptions:

- 1. Beams and girders spaced not less than 4 feet (1219 mm) on center may project not more than 6 inches (153 mm) below the required ceiling height.

Interpretation 1208.2: Ducts and architectural features such as soffits and coved ceilings may project not more than 6 inches (153 mm) below the required ceiling height allowed for beams and girders.

- 2. ((Ceilings in basements may project to within 6 feet 8 inches (2032 mm) of the finished floor, and beams, girders, ducts or other obstructions may project to within 6 feet 4 inches (1931 mm) of the finished floor.
- 3.)) Not more than 50 percent of the required floor area of a room or space is permitted to have a sloped ceiling less than the prescribed height, with no portion of the required floor area less than 5 feet (1524 mm) in height.

((4)) 3. The ceiling height along an accessible route of travel, as defined in Chapter 11, shall be at least 79 inches (2007 mm), including allowable projections below the minimum ceiling height.

1208.3 Room area. Every dwelling unit shall have at least one ((common)) room that shall have not less than 120 square feet (13.9 m²) of net 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 (12 m²) if used or intended to be used by only one occupant, or of not less than 150 square feet (14 m²) 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 (4.6 m²) for each occupant in excess of two. In a dormitory, minimum floor area shall be 60 square feet (5.6 m²) per single or double bunk and aisles not less than 3 feet (914 mm) in width shall be provided between the sides of bunks and

Table 1604.5
CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES FOR IMPORTANCE
FACTORS

CATEGORY ^A	NATURE OF OCCUPANCY	SEISMIC FACTOR <i>I_e</i>	SNOW FACTOR <i>I_s</i>	WIND FACTOR <i>I_w</i>
I	Buildings and other structures that represent a low hazard to human life in the event of failure including, but not limited to: • Agricultural facilities • Certain temporary facilities • Minor storage facilities	1.00	0.8	0.87 ^b
II	Buildings and other structures except those listed in Categories I, III, and IV	1.00	1.0	1.00
III	Buildings and other structures that represent a substantial hazard to human life in the event of failure including, but not limited to: ((Buildings and other structures where more than 300 people congregate in one area)) • Covered structures whose primary occupancy is public assembly with an occupant load greater than 300 • Buildings and other structures with elementary school, secondary school or day care facilities with an occupant load greater than 250 • Buildings and other structures with an occupant load greater than 500 for colleges or adult education • Health care facilities with an occupant load of 50 or more resident patients but not having surgery or emergency treatment facilities • Jails and detention facilities • Any other occupancy with an occupant load greater than 5,000 • Power-generating stations, water treatment	1.25	1.1	1.15
	for potable water, waste water treatment facilities and other public utility facilities not included in Category IV • Buildings and other structures not included in Category IV containing sufficient quantities of toxic or explosive substances to be dangerous to the public if released			
IV	Buildings and other structures designated as essential facilities including, but not limited to: • Hospitals and other health care facilities having surgery or emergency treatment facilities • Fire, rescue and police stations and emergency vehicle garages • Designated earthquake, hurricane or other emergency shelters • Designated emergency preparedness, communication, and operation centers and other facilities required for emergency response • Power-generating stations and other public utility facilities required as emergency backup facilities for Category IV structures • Structures containing highly toxic materials as defined by Section 307 where the quantity of the material exceeds the maximum allowable quantities of Table 307.7(2) • Aviation control towers, air traffic control centers and emergency aircraft hangars • Buildings and other structures having critical national defense functions • Water treatment facilities required to maintain water pressure for fire suppression	1.50	1.2	1.15

a. For the purpose of Section 1616.2, Categories I and II are considered Seismic Use Group I, Category III is considered Seismic Use Group II and Category IV is equivalent to Seismic Use Group III.
b. In hurricane-prone regions with *V* > 100 miles per hour, *I_w* shall be 0.77.

Section 24. Table 1607.1 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

TABLE 1607.1
MINIMUM UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LIVE LOADS AND MINIMUM CONCENTRATED LIVE LOADS

OCCUPANCY OR USE	UNIFORM (psf)	CONCENTRATED (lbs.)
1. Apartments (see residential)	—	—
2. Access floor systems		
Office use	50	2,000
Computer use	100	2,000
3. Armories and drill rooms	150	—
4. Assembly areas and theaters		
Fixed seats (fastened to floor)	60	
Lobbies	100	
Movable seats	100	
Stages and platforms	125	—
Follow spot, projections and control rooms	50	
Catwalks	40	
5. Balconies ((and decks)) on small residential buildings as defined in Section 202 (exterior)	100	—
On one- and two-family residences only, and not exceeding 100 ft ²		
((Private balconies and decks accessory to a dwelling unit	40	
Common-use balconies and decks generally not accessible to the public	60	

names, building addresses and company names and logos are not required to comply.

3. Signs in parking facilities are not required to comply.

4. Temporary (seven days or less) signs are not required to comply.

1113.3 Directional and informational signs. Signs that provide direction to, or information about, permanent interior spaces of the site and facilities shall contain visual characters complying with ICC A117.1.

Exception: Building directories, personnel names, company or occupant names and logos, menus and temporary (seven days or less) signs are not required to comply with ICC A117.1.

1113.4 Other signs. Signage indicating special accessibility provisions shall be provided as follows:

- At bus stops and terminals, signage must be provided in accordance with Appendix Section E108.4.
- At fixed facilities and stations, signage must be provided in accordance with Sections 1112.2.2 through 1112.2.3.
- At airports, terminal information systems must be provided in accordance with Appendix Section E110.3.))

SECTION 1113

BUS STOPS

1113.1 General. Bus stops shall comply with Sections 1113.2 through 1113.5.

1113.2 Bus boarding and alighting areas. Bus boarding and alighting areas shall comply with

Sections 1113.2.1 through 1113.2.4.

1113.2.1 Surface. Bus boarding and alighting areas shall have a firm, stable surface.

1113.2.2 Dimensions. Bus boarding and alighting areas shall have a clear length of 96 inches (2440 mm) minimum, measured perpendicular to the curb or vehicle roadway edge, and a clear width of 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum, measured parallel to the vehicle roadway.

1113.2.3 Connection. Bus boarding and alighting areas shall be connected to streets, sidewalks or pedestrian paths by an accessible route complying with Section 1104.

1113.2.4 Slope. Parallel to the roadway, the slope of the bus boarding and alighting area shall be the same as the roadway, to the maximum extent practicable. For water drainage, a maximum slope of 1:48 perpendicular to the roadway is allowed.

1113.3 Bus shelters. Where provided, new or replaced bus shelters shall provide a minimum clear floor or ground space complying with ICC A117.1, Section 305, entirely within the shelter. Such shelters shall be connected by an accessible route to the boarding area required by Section 1113.2.

1113.4 Signs. New bus route identification signs shall have finish and contrast complying with ICC A117.1. Additionally, to the maximum extent practicable, new bus route identification signs shall provide visual characters complying with ICC A117.1.

Exception: Bus schedules, timetables and maps that are posted at the bus stop or bus bay are not required to meet this requirement.

1113.5 Bus stop siting. Bus stop sites shall be chosen such that, to the maximum extent practicable, the areas where lifts or ramps are to be deployed comply with Sections 1113.2 and 1113.3.

Section 18. A new Section 1114 is added to the Seattle Building Code to read as follows:

SECTION 1114

AIRPORTS

1114.1 New construction. New construction of airports shall comply with Sections 1114.2 through 1114.4.

1114.2 TTYs. Where public pay telephones are provided, at least one TTY shall be provided in compliance with ICC A117.1, Section 704.4. Additionally, if four or more public pay telephones are located in a main terminal outside the security areas, a concourse within the security areas or

inches (1931 mm) of the finished floor.

3.)) Not more than 50 percent of the required floor area of a room or space is permitted to have a sloped ceiling less than the prescribed height, with no portion of the required floor area less than 5 feet (1524 mm) in height.

((4)) 3. The ceiling height along an accessible route of travel, as defined in Chapter 11, shall be at least 79 inches (2007 mm), including allowable projections below the minimum ceiling height.

1208.3 Room area. Every dwelling unit shall have at least one ((common)) room that shall have not less than 120 square feet (13.9 m²) of net 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 (12 m²) if used or intended to be used by only one occupant, or of not less than 150 square feet (14 m²) 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 (4.6 m²) for each occupant in excess of two. In a dormitory, minimum floor area shall be 60 square feet (5.6 m²) per single or double bunk and aisles not less than 3 feet (914 mm) in width shall be provided between the sides of bunks and from every bunk to an exit or exit access doorway.)) Other habitable rooms shall have a net floor area of not less than 70 square feet (6.5 m²).

Exception: Every kitchen in a one- and two-family dwelling shall have not less than 50 square feet (4.64 m²) of gross floor area.

1208.4 Efficiency dwelling units. An efficiency living unit shall conform to the requirements of the code except as modified herein:

- The unit shall have a living room of not less than 220 square feet (20.4 m²) of floor area. An additional 100 square feet (9.3 m²) of floor area shall be provided for each occupant of such unit in excess of two.

Interpretation I1208.4: The required square footage may not include built-in equipment which extends from floor to ceiling such as wardrobes, cabinets, kitchen units or fixtures.

- The unit shall be provided with a separate closet.
- 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 (762 mm) in front. Light and ventilation conforming to this code shall be provided.
- The unit shall be provided with a separate bathroom containing a water closet, lavatory and bathtub or shower.

((1208.5 Other requirements for dwelling units. In no dwelling unit or congregate residence shall the only access from a bedroom to a bathroom be through another bedroom.

Kitchens shall be provided with a 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 impervious surfaces.))

Section 21. Subsection 1210.5 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1210

SURROUNDING MATERIALS

1210.5 Toilet rooms. ((No water closet shall be housed in any room or space used for the preparation of food.)) Toilet rooms shall not open directly ((without a door,)) into a room used for the preparation of food for service to the public.

Section 22. Subsection 1405.5 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1405

INSTALLATION OF WALL COVERINGS

- Aviation control towers, air traffic control centers and emergency aircraft hangars
- Buildings and other structures having critical national defense functions
- Water treatment facilities required to maintain water pressure for fire suppression

- For the purpose of Section 1616.2, Categories I and II are considered Seismic Use Group I, Category III is considered Seismic Use Group II and Category IV is equivalent to Seismic Use Group III.
- In hurricane-prone regions with $V > 100$ miles per hour, I_p shall be 0.77.

Section 24. Table 1607.1 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

TABLE 1607.1
MINIMUM UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LIVE LOADS AND MINIMUM CONCENTRATED LIVE LOADS

OCCUPANCY OR USE	UNIFORM (psf)	CONCENTRATED (lbs.)
1. Apartments (see residential)	—	—
2. Access floor systems	50	2,000
Office use	100	2,000
Computer use	150	—
3. Armories and drill rooms	150	—
4. Assembly areas and theaters	60	—
Fixed seats (fastened to floor)	100	—
Lobbies	100	—
Movable seats	125	—
Stages and platforms	50	—
Follow spot, projections and control rooms	40	—
Catwalks	100	—
5. Balconies ((and decks)) on small residential buildings as defined in Section 202 (exterior)	40	—
On one- and two-family residences only, and not exceeding 100 ft. ²	60	—
((Private balconies and decks accessory to a dwelling unit	60	—
Common use balconies and decks generally not accessible to the public	100))	—
All other balconies and decks	Same as occupancy served	—
6. Decks on small residential buildings as defined in Section 202	40	—
Private balconies and decks accessory to a dwelling unit	60	—
Common use balconies and decks generally not accessible to the public	100	—
All other balconies and decks	75	—
7. Bowling alleys	60	—
8. Canopies and cornices	100	—
9. Corridors, except as otherwise indicated	100	—
10. Dance halls and ballrooms	100	—
11. Dining rooms and restaurants	—	300
12. Dwellings (see residential)	—	200
13. Elevator machine room grating (on area of 4 in. ²)	100	—
14. Finish light floor plate construction (on area of 1 in. ²)	40	—
15. Fire escapes	40	—
On single-family dwellings only	40	Note a
16. Garages (passenger vehicles only)	See Section 1607.6	—
Trucks and buses	—	—
17. Grandstands (see stadium and arena bleachers)	100	—
18. Gymnasiums, main floors and balconies	—	—
19. Handrails, guards and grab bars	See Section 1607.7	—
20. Hospitals	60	1,000
Operating rooms, laboratories	40	1,000
Private rooms	40	1,000
Wards	80	1,000
Corridors above first floor	—	—
21. Hotels (see residential)	—	—
22. Libraries	60	1,000
Reading rooms	150 ^b	1,000
Stack rooms	80	1,000
Corridors above first floor	—	—
23. Manufacturing	125	2,000
Light	250	3,000
Heavy	—	—
25. Office buildings	100	2,000
File and computer rooms shall be designed for heavier loads based on anticipated occupancy	50	2,000
Lobbies and first-floor corridors	80	2,000
Offices	—	—
Corridors above first floor	—	—
26. Penal institutions	40	—
Cell blocks	100	—
Corridors	—	—
27. Residential	10	—
One- and two-family dwellings	20	—
Uninhabitable attics without storage	30	—
Uninhabitable attics with storage	40	—
Habitable attics and sleeping areas	40	—
All other areas except balconies and decks	40	—
Hotels and multifamily dwellings	40	—
Private rooms and corridors serving them	100	—
Public rooms and corridors serving them	—	—
28. Reviewing stands, grandstands and bleachers	Note c	—
29. Roofs	See Section 1607.11	—
30. Schools	40	1,000
Classrooms	80	1,000
Corridors above first floor	100	1,000
First-floor corridors	—	200
31. Scuttles, skylight ribs and accessible ceilings	250 ^d	8,000 ^e
32. Sidewalks, vehicular driveways and yards, subject to trucking	100	—
33. Skating rinks	100	—
34. Stadiums and arenas	100 ^c	—
Bleachers	60 ^c	—
Fixed seats (fastened to floor)	100	Note f
35. Stairs and exits	40	—
One- and two-family dwellings	100	—
All other	—	—
36. Storage warehouses (shall be designed for heavier loads if required for anticipated storage)	125	—
Light	250	—
Heavy	—	—
37. Stores	100	1,000
Retail	—	—
First floor	—	—

(2440 mm) minimum, measured perpendicular to the curb or vehicle roadway edge, and a clear width of 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum, measured parallel to the vehicle roadway.

1113.2.3 Connection. Bus boarding and alighting areas shall be connected to streets, sidewalks or pedestrian paths by an accessible route complying with Section 1104.

1113.2.4 Slope. Parallel to the roadway, the slope of the bus boarding and alighting area shall be the same as the roadway, to the maximum extent practicable. For water drainage, a maximum slope of 1:48 perpendicular to the roadway is allowed.

1113.3 Bus shelters. Where provided, new or replaced bus shelters shall provide a minimum clear floor or ground space complying with ICC A117.1, Section 305, entirely within the shelter. Such shelters shall be connected by an accessible route to the boarding area required by Section 1113.2.

1113.4 Signs. New bus route identification signs shall have finish and contrast complying with ICC A117.1. Additionally, to the maximum extent practicable, new bus route identification signs shall provide visual characters complying with ICC A117.1.

Exception: Bus schedules, timetables and maps that are posted at the bus stop or bus bay are not required to meet this requirement.

1113.5 Bus stop siting. Bus stop sites shall be chosen such that, to the maximum extent practicable, the areas where lifts or ramps are to be deployed comply with Sections 1113.2 and 1113.3.

Section 18. A new Section 1114 is added to the Seattle Building Code to read as follows:

SECTION 1114

AIRPORTS

1114.1 New construction. New construction of airports shall comply with Sections 1114.2 through 1114.4.

1114.2 TTYs. Where public pay telephones are provided, at least one TTY shall be provided in compliance with ICC A117.1, Section 704.4. Additionally, if four or more public pay telephones are located in a main terminal outside the security areas, a concourse within the security areas or a baggage claim area in a terminal, at least one public TTY complying with ICC A117.1, Section 704.4, shall also be provided in each such location.

1114.3 Terminal information systems. Where terminal information systems convey audible information to the public, the same or equivalent information shall be provided in a visual format.

1114.4 Clocks. Where clocks are provided for use by the general public, the clock face shall be uncluttered so that its elements are clearly visible. Hands, numerals and digits shall contrast with their background either light-on-dark or dark-on-light. Where clocks are mounted overhead, numerals and digits shall comply with ICC A117.1, Section 703.4.

Section 19. Subsection 1205.1 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1205

LIGHTING

1205.1 General. Every space intended for human occupancy shall be provided with natural light by means of exterior glazed openings in accordance with Section 1205.2 or ~~((--In other than Group R occupancies, such spaces))~~ shall be ~~((permitted to be))~~ provided with artificial light in accordance with Section 1205.3 ~~((in lieu of natural light))~~. Exterior glazed openings shall open directly onto a public way or onto a yard or court in accordance with Section 1206.

floor area. An additional 100 square feet (9.3 m²) of floor area shall be provided for each occupant of such unit in excess of two.

Interpretation I1208.4. 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 (762 mm) in front. Light and ventilation conforming to this code shall be provided.

4. The unit shall be provided with a separate bathroom containing a water closet,

lavatory and bathtub or shower.

~~((1208.5 Other requirements for dwelling units. In no dwelling unit or congregate residence shall the only access from a bedroom to a bathroom be through another bedroom.~~

~~Kitchens shall be provided with a 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 impervious surfaces.))~~

Section 21. Subsection 1210.5 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1210

SURROUNDING MATERIALS

1210.5 Toilet rooms. ~~((No water closet shall be housed in any room or space used for the preparation of food.))~~ Toilet rooms shall not open directly ~~((--without a door--))~~ into a room used

for the preparation of food for service to the public.

Section 22. Subsection 1405.5 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1405

INSTALLATION OF WALL COVERINGS

1405.5 Anchored masonry veneer. Anchored masonry veneer shall comply with the provisions of Sections 1405.5, 1405.6, 1405.7 and 1405.8 and Sections 6.1 and 6.2 of ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402.

1405.5.1 Tolerances. Anchored masonry veneers in accordance with Chapter 14 are not required to meet the tolerances in Article 3.3 G1 of ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602.

1405.5.2 Seismic requirements. Anchored masonry veneer located in Seismic Design Category C, D, E or F shall conform to the requirements of Section 6.2.2.10, except Section 6.2.2.10.2.2, of ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402.

Section 23. Table 1604.5 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

12. Dwellings (see residential)	—	300
13. Elevator machine room grating (on area of 4 in.2)	—	200
14. Finish light floor plate construction (on area of 1 in.2)	100	—
15. Fire escapes On single-family dwellings only	40	—
16. Garages (passenger vehicles only) Trucks and buses	40	Note a See Section 1607.6
17. Grandstands (see stadium and arena bleachers)	—	—
18. Gymnasiums, main floors and balconies	100	—
19. Handrails, guards and grab bars	See Section 1607.7	
20. Hospitals Operating rooms, laboratories Private rooms Wards Corridors above first floor	60 40 40 80	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000
21. Hotels (see residential)	—	—
22. Libraries Reading rooms Stack rooms Corridors above first floor	60 150b 80	1,000 1,000 1,000
23. Manufacturing Light Heavy	125 250	2,000 3,000
25. Office buildings File and computer rooms shall be designed for heavier loads based on anticipated occupancy Lobbies and first-floor corridors Offices Corridors above first floor	100 50 80	2,000 2,000 2,000
26. Penal institutions Cell blocks Corridors	40 100	—
27. Residential One- and two-family dwellings Uninhabitable attics without storage Uninhabitable attics with storage Habitable attics and sleeping areas All other areas except balconies and decks Hotels and multifamily dwellings Private rooms and corridors serving them Public rooms and corridors serving them	10 20 30 40 40 100	— — — — — —
28. Reviewing stands, grandstands and bleachers	Note c See Section 1607.11	
29. Roofs	See Section 1607.11	
30. Schools Classrooms Corridors above first floor First-floor corridors	40 80 100	1,000 1,000 1,000
31. Scuttles, skylight ribs and accessible ceilings	—	200
32. Sidewalks, vehicular driveways and yards, subject to trucking	250d	8,000e
33. Skating rinks	100	—
34. Stadiums and arenas Bleachers Fixed seats (fastened to floor)	100c 60 c	—
35. Stairs and exits One- and two-family dwellings All other	100 40 100	Note f
36. Storage warehouses (shall be designed for heavier loads if required for anticipated storage) Light Heavy	125 250	—
37. Stores Retail First floor Upper floors Wholesale, all floors	100 75 75 125	1,000 1,000 1,000
38. Vehicle barriers	See Section 1607.7	
39. Walkways and elevated platforms (other than exitways)	60	—
40. Yards and terraces, pedestrians	100	—

Notes to Table 1607.1

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 square inch = 645.16 mm², 1 pound per square foot = 0.0479 kN/m², 1 pound = 0.004448 kN, 1 pound per cubic foot = 16 kg/m³

a. Floors in garages or portions of buildings used for the storage of motor vehicles shall be designed for the uniformly distributed live loads of Table 1607.1 or the following concentrated loads: (1) for garages restricted to vehicles accommodating not more than nine passengers; 3,000 pounds acting on an area of 4.5 inches by 4.5 inches; (2) for mechanical parking structures without slab or deck which are used for storing passenger vehicles only, 2,250 pounds per wheel.

b. The loading applies to stack room floors that support nonmobile, double-faced library bookstacks, subject to the following limitations:

1. The nominal bookstack unit height shall not exceed 90 inches;
2. The nominal shelf depth shall not exceed 12 inches for each face; and
3. Parallel rows of double-faced bookstacks shall be separated by aisles not less than 36 inches wide.

c. Design in accordance with the ICC *Standard on Bleachers, Folding and Telescopic Seating and Grandstands*.

d. Other uniform loads in accordance with an approved method which contains provisions for truck loadings shall also be considered where appropriate.

e. The concentrated wheel load shall be applied on an area of 20 square inches.



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f. Minimum concentrated load on stair treads (on area of 4 square inches) is 300 pounds.

g. This loading condition need only be considered for canopies which meet all of the following conditions.

The upper surface is sloped less than 30 degrees from horizontal; and

The canopy is located adjacent to a right of way or assembly area; and

The canopy is located less than 10 feet above the ground at all points, or less than 10 feet below an adjacent roof, or less than 10 feet from operable openings above or adjacent to the level of the canopy.

For other canopies, roof loads as specified in this Chapter shall be applied. Canopy is defined in Section 3105.1.

Section 25. Subsection 1609.1 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1609

WIND LOADS

1609.1 Applications. Buildings, structures and parts thereof shall be designed to withstand the minimum wind loads prescribed herein. Decreases in wind loads shall not be made for the effect of shielding by other structures.

1609.1.1 Determination of wind loads. Wind loads on every building or structure shall be determined in accordance with Section 6 of ASCE 7. Wind shall be assumed to come from any horizontal direction and wind pressures shall be assumed to act normal to the surface considered.

Exceptions:

1. Wind loads determined by the provisions of Section 1609.6.
2. Subject to the limitations of Section 1609.1.1.1, the provisions of *SBCCI SSTD 10 Standard for Hurricane Resistant Residential Construction* shall be permitted for applicable Group R-2 and R-3 buildings.
3. Subject to the limitations of Section 1609.1.1.1, residential structures using the provisions of the *AF&PA Wood Frame Construction Manual for One- and Two-Family Dwellings*.
4. Designs using *NAAMM FP 1001 Guide Specification for Design of Metal Flagpoles*.
5. Designs using TIA/EIA-222 for antenna-supporting structures and antennas.
6. Designs using SEAW RSM-03 Structural Engineers Association of Washington Rapid Solution Methodology, Handbook for Wind Design.

1609.1.1.1 Applicability. The provisions of SSTD 10 are applicable only to buildings located within Exposure(+) B or C as defined in Section 1609.4. The provisions of SSTD 10 and the *AF&PA Wood Frame Construction Manual for One- and Two-Family Dwellings* shall not apply to buildings sited on the upper half of an isolated hill, ridge or escarpment meeting the following conditions:

1. The hill, ridge or escarpment is 60 feet (18 288 mm) or higher if located in Exposure B or 30 feet (9144 mm) or higher if located in Exposure C;
2. The maximum average slope of the hill exceeds 10 percent; and
3. The hill, ridge or escarpment is unobstructed upwind by other such topographic features for a distance from the high point of 50 times the height of the hill or 1 mile (1.61 km), whichever is greater.

1609.1.2 Minimum wind loads. The wind loads used in the design of the main wind-force-resisting system shall not be less than 10 psf (0.479 kN/m²) multiplied by the area of the building or structure projected on a vertical plane normal to the wind direction. In the calculation of design wind loads for components and cladding for buildings, the algebraic sum of the pressures acting on opposite faces shall be taken into account. The design pressure for components and cladding of buildings shall not be less than 10 psf (0.479 kN/m²) acting in either direction

SECTION 1615

EARTHQUAKE LOADS—SITE GROUND MOTION

1615.1 General procedure for determining maximum considered earthquake and design spectral response accelerations. Ground motion accelerations, represented by response spectra and coefficients derived from these spectra, shall be determined in accordance with the general procedure of Section 1615.1, or the site-specific procedure of Section 1615.2. The site-specific procedure of Section 1615.2 shall be used for structures on sites classified as Site Class F, in accordance with Section 1615.1.1.

The mapped maximum considered earthquake spectral response acceleration at short periods (S_S) and at 1-second period (S_1) shall be determined from Figures 1615(1) through (10) or 2002 USGS National Seismic Hazard maps, U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report 02-420. Where a site is between contours, straight-line interpolation or the value of the higher contour shall be used.

The site class shall be determined in accordance with Section 1615.1.1. The maximum considered earthquake spectral response accelerations at short period and 1-second period adjusted for site class effects, S_{MS} and S_{M1} , shall be determined in accordance with Section 1615.1.2. The design spectral response accelerations at short period, S_{DS} , and at 1-second period, S_{D1} , shall be determined in accordance with Section 1615.1.3. The general response spectrum shall be determined in accordance with Section 1615.1.4.

Section 27. Subsection 1707.3 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 1707

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS FOR SEISMIC RESISTANCE

1707.3 Structural wood. Continuous special inspection during field gluing operations of elements of the seismic-force-resisting system. Periodic special inspections for nailing, bolting, anchoring and other fastening of components within the seismic-force-resisting system, including drag struts, braces and hold-downs.

Exceptions:

1. Fastening of wood sheathing used for wood shear walls, shear panels and diaphragms where the fastener spacing is ~~((more than))~~ 4 inches (102 mm) or more on center (o.c.).
2. Special inspection is not required for Group R-3 ~~((detached))~~ structures.
3. Special inspection is not required in Group R-1 and R-2 structures three stories and less in height.
4. Special inspection is not required for epoxy-grouted anchor bolts in Group R-1 and R-2 buildings where fastener spacing is ~~((more than))~~ 4 inches (102 mm) or more on center (o.c.) and hold down capacities are less than 5000 pounds.

Section 28. Subsection 2107.2 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 2107

WORKING STRESS DESIGN

2107.2 Modifications to ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402.

2107.2.1 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Chapter 2. Special inspection during construction shall

$$\rho_{\max} = \frac{\eta f'_m}{2 f_y \left(n + \frac{f_y}{f'_m} \right)}$$

(Equation 21-3)

Section 29. Subsections 2108.2, 2108.3 and 2108.4 of the Seattle Building Code are amended as follows:

SECTION 2108

STRENGTH DESIGN OF MASONRY

2108.2 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Section 3.1.6. Modify Section 3.1.6 as follows:

3.1.6 Headed and bent-bar anchor bolts. All embedded bolts shall be grouted in place, except that 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) diameter bolts are permitted to be placed in bed joints that are at least 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) in thickness.

2108.3 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Section 3.2.2(g). Modify Section 3.2.2(g) as follows:

3.2.2(g). The relationship between masonry compressive stress and masonry strain shall be assumed to be defined by the following:

Masonry stress of $0.80 f'_m$ shall be assumed uniformly distributed over an equivalent compression zone bounded by edges of the cross section and a straight line located parallel to the neutral axis at a distance, $a = 0.80 c$, from the fiber of maximum compressive strain. The distance, c , from the fiber of maximum strain to the neutral axis shall be measured perpendicular to that axis. For out-of-plane bending, the width of the equivalent stress block shall not be taken greater than six times the nominal thickness of the masonry wall or the spacing between reinforcement, whichever is less. For in-plane bending of flanged walls, the effective flange width shall not exceed six times the thickness of the flange.

~~((2108.3))~~ **2108.4 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Section 3.2.3.4.** Modify Section 3.2.3.4 (b) and (c) as follows:

3.2.3.4 (b). A welded splice shall have the bars butted and welded to develop at least 125 percent of the yield strength, f_y , of the bar in tension or compression, as required. Welded splices shall be of ASTM A 706 steel reinforcement. Welded splices shall not be permitted in plastic hinge zones of intermediate or special reinforced walls or special moment frames of masonry.

3.2.3.4 (c). Mechanical splices shall be classified as Type 1 or 2 according to Section 21.2.6.1 of ACI 318. Type 1 mechanical splices shall not be used within a plastic hinge zone or within a beam-column joint of intermediate or special reinforced masonry shear walls or special moment frames. Type 2 mechanical splices are permitted in any location within a member.

~~((2108.4))~~ **2108.5 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Section 3.2.3.5.1.** Add the following text to Section 3.2.3.5.1:

For special prestressed masonry shear walls, strain in all prestressing steel shall be computed to be compatible with a strain in the extreme tension reinforcement equal to five times the strain associated with the reinforcement yield stress, f_y . The calculation of the maximum reinforcement shall consider forces in the prestressing steel that correspond to these calculated strains.

within Exposure((i)) B or C as defined in Section 1609.4. The provisions of SSTD 10 and the *AF&PA Wood Frame Construction Manual for One- and Two-Family Dwellings* shall not apply to buildings sited on the upper half of an isolated hill, ridge or escarpment meeting the following conditions:

1. The hill, ridge or escarpmen. is 60 feet (18 288 mm) or higher if located in Exposure B or 30 feet (9144 mm) or higher if located in Exposure C;
2. The maximum average slope of the hill exceeds 10 percent; and
3. The hill, ridge or escarpment is unobstructed upwind by other such topographic features for a distance from the high point of 50 times the height of the hill or 1 mile (1.61 km), whichever is greater.

1609.1.2 Minimum wind loads. The wind loads used in the design of the main wind-force-resisting system shall not be less than 10 psf (0.479 kN/m²) multiplied by the area of the building or structure projected on a vertical plane normal to the wind direction. In the calculation of design wind loads for components and cladding for buildings, the algebraic sum of the pressures acting on opposite faces shall be taken into account. The design pressure for components and cladding of buildings shall not be less than 10 psf (0.479 kN/m²) acting in either direction normal to the surface. The design force for open buildings and other structures shall not be less than 10 psf (0.479 kN/m²) multiplied by the area *A_f*.

1609.1.3 Anchorage against overturning, uplift and sliding. Structural members and systems and components and cladding in a building or structure shall be anchored to resist wind-induced overturning, uplift and sliding and to provide continuous load paths for these forces to the foundation. Where a portion of the resistance to these forces is provided by dead load, the dead load, including the weight of soils and foundations, shall be taken as the minimum dead load likely to be in place during a design wind event. Where the alternate basic load combinations of Section 1605.3.2 are used, only two-thirds of the minimum dead load likely to be in place during a design wind event shall be used.

1609.1.4 Protection of openings. In wind-borne debris regions, glazing that receives positive external pressure in the lower 60 feet (18 288 mm) in buildings shall be assumed to be openings unless such glazing is impact resistant or protected with an impact-resistant covering meeting the requirements of an approved impact-resisting standard or ASTM E 1996 and of ASTM E 1886 referenced therein as follows:

1. Glazed openings located within 30 feet (9144 mm) of grade shall meet the requirements of the Large Missile Test of ASTM E 1996.
2. Glazed openings located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) above grade shall meet the provisions of the Small Missile Test of ASTM E 1996.

Exceptions:

1. Wood structural panels with a minimum thickness of 7/16 inch (11.1 mm) and maximum panel span of 8 feet (2438 mm) shall be permitted for opening protection in one- and two-story buildings. Panels shall be precut to cover the glazed openings with attachment hardware provided. Attachments shall be designed to resist the components and cladding loads determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 1609.6.1.2. Attachment in accordance with Table 1609.1.4 is permitted for buildings with a mean roof height of 33 feet (10 058 mm) or less where wind speeds do not exceed 130 mph (57.2 m/s).
2. Buildings in Category I as defined in Table 1604.5, including production greenhouses as defined in Section 1608.3.3.

TABLE 1609.1.4
WIND-BORNE DEBRIS PROTECTION FASTENING
SCHEDULE FOR WOOD STRUCTURAL PANELS^{a,b,c}

FASTENER TYPE	FASTENER SPACING (inches)			
	Panel span ≤ 2 feet	2 feet < Panel span ≤ 4 feet	4 feet < Panel span ≤ 6 feet	6 feet < Panel span ≤ 8 feet

- Exceptions:
1. Fastening of wood sheathing used for wood shear walls, shear panels and diaphragms where the fastener spacing is ((more than)) 4 inches (102 mm) or more on center (o.c.).
 2. Special inspection is not required for Group R-3 ((detached)) structures.
 3. Special inspection is not required in Group R-1 and R-2 structures three stories and less in height.
 4. Special inspection is not required for epoxy-grouted anchor bolts in Group R-1 and R-2 buildings where fastener spacing is ((more than)) 4 inches (102 mm) or more on center (o.c.) and hold down capacities are less than 5000 pounds.

Section 28. Subsection 2107.2 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 2107

WORKING STRESS DESIGN

- 2107.2 Modifications to ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402.**
- 2107.2.1 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Chapter 2.** Special inspection during construction shall be provided as set forth in Section 1704.5.
- 2107.2.2 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Section 2.1.6.** Masonry columns used only to support light-frame roofs of carports, porches, sheds or similar structures with a maximum area of 450-square feet (41.8 m²) assigned to Seismic Design Category A, B or C are permitted to be designed and constructed as follows:
1. Concrete masonry materials shall be in accordance with Section 2103.1. Clay or shale masonry units shall be in accordance with Section 2103.2.
 2. The nominal cross-sectional dimension of columns shall not be less than 8 inches (203 mm).
 3. Columns shall be reinforced with not less than one No. 4 bar centered in each cell of the column.
 4. Columns shall be grouted solid.
 5. Columns shall not exceed 12 feet (3658 mm) in height.
 6. Roofs shall be anchored to the columns. Such anchorage shall be capable of resisting the design loads specified in Chapter 16.
 7. Where such columns are required to resist uplift loads, the columns shall be anchored to their footings with two No. 4 bars extending a minimum of 24 inches (610 mm) into the columns and bent horizontally a minimum of 15 inches (381 mm) in opposite directions into the footings. One of these bars is permitted to be the reinforcing bar specified in Item 3 above. The total weight of a column and its footing shall not be less than 1.5 times the design uplift load.

~~((2107.2.3 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Section 2.1.10.6.1.1, lap splices. The minimum length of lap splices for reinforcing bars in tension or compression, *l_{ld}*, shall be calculated by Equation 21-2, but shall not be less than 15 inches (380 mm).~~

~~$$l_{ld} = \frac{0.16d_b^2 f_y \gamma}{K \sqrt{f'_m}} \quad \text{(Equation 21-2)}$$~~

~~For Slr:
$$l_{ld} = \frac{0.195d_b^2 f_y \gamma}{K \sqrt{f'_m}}$$~~

where:

d_b = Diameter of reinforcement, inches (mm).

f_y = Specified yield stress of the reinforcement or the anchor bolt, psi (MPa).

f'_m = Specified compressive strength of masonry at age of 28 days, psi (MPa).

l_{ld} = Minimum lap splice length, inches (mm).

K = Thickness of the masonry cover, plus spacing between adjacent reinforcement or five

- percent of the yield strength, *f_y*, of the bar in tension or compression, as required. Welded splices shall be of ASTM A 706 steel reinforcement. Welded splices shall not be permitted in plastic hinge zones of intermediate or special reinforced walls or special moment frames of masonry.
- 3.2.3.4 (c). Mechanical splices shall be classified as Type 1 or 2 according to Section 21.2.6.1 of ACI 318. Type 1 mechanical splices shall not be used within a plastic hinge zone or within a beam-column joint of intermediate or special reinforced masonry shear walls or special moment frames. Type 2 mechanical splices are permitted in any location within a member.
- ~~((2108.4))~~ 2108.5 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Section 3.2.3.5.1. Add the following text to Section 3.2.3.5.1:
- For special prestressed masonry shear walls, strain in all prestressing steel shall be computed to be compatible with a strain in the extreme tension reinforcement equal to five times the strain associated with the reinforcement yield stress, *f_y*. The calculation of the maximum reinforcement shall consider forces in the prestressing steel that correspond to these calculated strains.
- Section 30. Subsection 2406.1 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:
- SECTION 2406**
- SAFETY GLAZING**
- 2406.1 Human impact loads.** Individual glazed areas, including glass mirrors, in hazardous locations as defined in Section 2406.3 shall comply with Sections 2406.1.1 through 2406.1.5.
- 2406.1.1 CPSC 16 CFR 1201.** Except as provided in Sections 2406.1.2 through 2406.1.5, all glazing shall pass the test requirements of CPSC 16 CFR 1201, listed in Chapter 35. Glazing shall comply with the CPSC 16 CFR, Part 1201 criteria, for Category I or II as indicated in Table 2406.1.
- ~~((2406.1.2 Wired glass. In other than Group E, wired glass installed in fire doors, fire windows and view panels in fire-resistant walls shall be permitted to comply with ANSI Z97.1.))~~
- 2406.1.3 Plastic glazing.** Plastic glazing shall meet the weathering requirements of ANSI Z97.1.
- 2406.1.4 Glass block.** Glass-block walls shall comply with Section 2101.2.5.
- 2406.1.5 Louvered windows and жалousies.** Louvered windows and жалousies shall comply with Section 2403.5.
- ***
- Section 31. Section 2509 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:
- SECTION 2509**
- GYPSUM BOARD IN SHOWERS AND WATER CLOSETS**
- 2509.1 Wet areas.** Showers and public toilet walls shall conform to Sections 1210.2 and 1210.3.
- 2509.2 Base for tile.** When gypsum board is used as a base for tile or wall panels for tubs, shower or water closet compartment walls, water-resistant gypsum backing board shall be used as a substrate. Regular gypsum wallboard is permitted under tile or wall panels in other wall and ceiling areas when installed in accordance with GA-216 or ASTM C840.
- 2509.3 Limitations.** Water-resistant gypsum backing board shall not be used in the following locations:
1. Over a vapor retarder in shower or bathtub compartments.
 2. Where there will be direct exposure to water or in areas subject to continuous high humidity.
 3. On ceilings where frame spacing exceeds ((146)) 12 inches (((406)) 305 mm) o.c. for 1/2-inch-thick (12.7 mm) water-resistant gypsum backing board and more than ((24)) 16 inches (406 mm) o.c. for 5/8-inch-thick (15.9 mm) water-resistant gypsum backing board.

Section 32. Subsection 2902.3 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

1609.1.4 Protection of openings. In wind-borne debris debris, glazing that receives positive external pressure in the lower 60 feet (18 288 mm) in buildings shall be assumed to be openings unless such glazing is impact resistant or protected with an impact-resistant covering meeting the requirements of an approved impact-resisting standard or ASTM E 1996 and of ASTM E 1886 referenced therein as follows:

- 1. Glazed openings located within 30 feet (9144 mm) of grade shall meet the requirements of the Large Missile Test of ASTM E 1996.
- 2. Glazed openings located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) above grade shall meet the provisions of the Small Missile Test of ASTM E 1996.

Exceptions:

- 1. Wood structural panels with a minimum thickness of 7/16 inch (11.1 mm) and maximum panel span of 8 feet (2438 mm) shall be permitted for opening protection in one- and two-story buildings. Panels shall be precut to cover the glazed openings with attachment hardware provided. Attachments shall be designed to resist the components and cladding loads determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 1609.6.1.2. Attachment in accordance with Table 1609.1.4 is permitted for buildings with a mean roof height of 33 feet (10 058 mm) or less where wind speeds do not exceed 130 mph (57.2 m/s).
- 2. Buildings in Category I as defined in Table 1604.5, including production greenhouses as defined in Section 1608.3.3.

TABLE 1609.1.4
WIND-BORNE DEBRIS PROTECTION FASTENING
SCHEDULE FOR WOOD STRUCTURAL PANELS^{a,b,c}

FASTENER TYPE	FASTENER SPACING (inches)			
	Panel span ≤ 2 feet	2 feet < Panel span ≤ 4 feet	4 feet < Panel span ≤ 6 feet	6 feet < Panel span ≤ 8 feet
2-1/2 No. 6 Wood screws	16	16	12	9
2 1/2 No. 8 Wood screws	16	16	16	12

- For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 pound = 4.4 N, 1 mile per hour = 0.44 m/s.
- a. This table is based on a maximum wind speed (3-second gust) of 130 mph and mean roof height of 33 feet or less.
 - b. Fasteners shall be installed at opposing ends of the wood structural panel.
 - c. Where screws are attached to masonry or masonry/stucco, they shall be attached utilizing vibration-resistant anchors having a minimum withdrawal capacity of 490 pounds.

1609.1.4.1 Building with openings. Where glazing is assumed to be an opening in accordance with Section 1609.1.4, the building shall be evaluated to determine if the openings are of sufficient area to constitute an open or partially enclosed building as defined in Section 1609.2. Open and partially enclosed buildings shall be designed in accordance with the applicable provisions of ASCE 7.

1609.1.5 Wind and seismic detailing. Lateral-force-resisting systems shall meet seismic detailing requirements and limitations prescribed in this code, even when wind code prescribed load effects are greater than seismic load effects.

Section 26. Subsection 1615.1 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

- 4. Columns shall be grouted solid.
- 5. Columns shall not exceed 12 feet (3658 mm) in height.
- 6. Roofs shall be anchored to the columns. Such anchorage shall be capable of resisting the design loads specified in Chapter 16.
- 7. Where such columns are required to resist uplift loads, the columns shall be anchored to their footings with two No. 4 bars extending a minimum of 24 inches (610 mm) into the columns and bent horizontally a minimum of 15 inches (381 mm) in opposite directions into the footings. One of these bars is permitted to be the reinforcing bar specified in Item 3 above. The total weight of a column and its footing shall not be less than 1.5 times the design uplift load.

~~(2107.2.3 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Section 2.1.10.6.1.1, lap splices. The minimum length of lap splices for reinforcing bars in tension or compression, l_{ld} , shall be calculated by Equation 21-2, but shall not be less than 15 inches (380 mm).~~

$$l_{ld} = \frac{0.16d_b^2 f_y \gamma}{K \sqrt{f'_m}} \quad \text{(Equation 21-2)}$$
$$\text{For Stirrups: } l_{ld} = \frac{0.195d_b^2 f_y \gamma}{K \sqrt{f'_m}}$$

where:

- d_b = Diameter of reinforcement, inches (mm).
- f_y = Specified yield stress of the reinforcement or the anchor bolt, psi (MPa).
- f'_m = Specified compressive strength of masonry at age of 28 days, psi (MPa).
- l_{ld} = Minimum lap splice length, inches (mm).
- K = The lesser of the masonry cover, clear spacing between adjacent reinforcement or five times d_b , inches (mm).
- γ = 1.0 for No. 3 through No. 5 reinforcing bars, 1.4 for No. 6 and No. 7 reinforcing bars, 1.5 for No. 8 through No. 9 reinforcing bars.

2107.2.3 ACE 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Section 2.1.10.6.1.1, lap splices. In regions of moment where the design tensile stresses in the reinforcement are greater than 80 percent of the allowable steel stress F_s , the lap length determined by equation (2.9) shall be increased by 50 percent.

2107.2.4 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, maximum bar size. The bar diameter shall not exceed one-eighth of the nominal wall thickness and shall not exceed one-quarter of the least dimension of the cell, course or collar joint in which it is placed.

2107.2.5 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, splices for large bars. Reinforcing bars larger than No. 9 in size shall be spliced using mechanical connectors in accordance with ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Section 2.1.10.6.3.

2107.2.6 ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402, Maximum reinforcement percentage. Special reinforced masonry shear walls having a shear span ratio, M/Vd , equal to or greater than 1.0 and having an axial load, P greater than $0.05 f'_m A_n$ which are subjected to in-plane forces, shall have a maximum reinforcement ratio, ρ_{max} , not greater than that computed as follows:

~~and view panels in fire-resistant walls shall be permitted to comply with ANSI Z97.1-1))~~

2406.1.3 Plastic glazing. Plastic glazing shall meet the weathering requirements of ANSI Z97.1.

2406.1.4 Glass block. Glass-block walls shall comply with Section 2101.2.5.

2406.1.5 Louvered windows and jalousies. Louvered windows and jalousies shall comply with Section 2403.5.

Section 31. Section 2509 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 2509

GYPSUM BOARD IN SHOWERS AND WATER CLOSETS

2509.1 Wet areas. Showers and public toilet walls shall conform to Sections 1210.2 and 1210.3.

2509.2 Base for tile. When gypsum board is used as a base for tile or wall panels for tubs, shower or water closet compartment walls, water-resistant gypsum backing board shall be used as a substrate. Regular gypsum wallboard is permitted under tile or wall panels in other wall and ceiling areas when installed in accordance with GA-216 or ASTM C840.

2509.3 Limitations. Water-resistant gypsum backing board shall not be used in the following locations:

- 1. Over a vapor retarder in shower or bathtub compartments.
- 2. Where there will be direct exposure to water or in areas subject to continuous high humidity.
- 3. On ceilings where frame spacing exceeds ((16)) 12 inches (((406)) 305 mm) o.c. for 1/2-inch-thick (12.7 mm) water-resistant gypsum backing board and more than ((24)) 16 inches (406 mm) o.c. for 5/8-inch-thick (15.9 mm) water-resistant gypsum backing board.

Section 32. Subsection 2902.3 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 2902

GENERAL

2902.3 Separate facilities.

2902.3.1 Requirements. Separate toilet facilities shall be provided for each sex.

Exception((s)):

- ((1-)) In occupancies serving ((40)) 15 or fewer persons, one toilet facility designed for use by no more than one person at a time shall be permitted for use by both sexes.
- ((2-)) ~~In Group B and M Occupancies with a total floor area of 1500 square feet (139 m²) or less, one toilet facility designed for use by no more than one person at a time shall be permitted for use by both sexes.~~

2902.3.2 Food service establishments. When customers and employees share the same facilities, customers accessing the facilities are excluded from food preparation and storage areas.

Section 33. Table 2902.1 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

TABLE 2902.1 -- MINIMUM PLUMBING FIXTURES ^{1,2,4,6}					
TYPE OF BUILDING OR OCCUPANCY	WATER CLOSETS (fixtures per person)		LAVATORIES ³ (fixtures per person)		BATHTUB OR SHOWER (fixtures per person)
	MALE ⁵	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
For the occupancies listed below, use 30 square feet (2.79 m ²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.					
Group A					
Conference rooms, dining rooms, drinking establishments, exhibit rooms, gymnasiums, lounges, stages and similar uses including restaurants classified as Group B Occupancies	1:1-25	1:1-25	One per 2 water closets		
	2:26-75	2:26-75			
	3:76-125	3:76-125			
	4:126-200	4:126-200			
	5:201-300	5:201-300			
	6:301-400	6:301-400			
	Over 400, add one fixture for each additional 200 males or 150 females				
For the assembly occupancies listed below, use the number of fixed seating or, where no fixed seating is provided, use 15 square feet (1.39 m ²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.					
Assembly places --	1:1-100	One per 25	1:1-200	1:1-200	
Theaters, auditoriums, convention halls, dance floors, lodge rooms, casinos, and such places which have limited time for fixture use (intermissions)	2:101-200	Up to 400	2:201-400	2:201-400	
	3:201-400		3:401-750	3:401-750	
	Over 400, add one fixture for each additional 250 males or 50 females		Over 750, add one fixture for each additional 500 persons		
Assembly places --	1:1-100	One per 50	1:1-200	1:1-200	
Stadiums, arena and other sporting facilities where fixture use is not limited to intermissions	2:101-200	Up to 400	2:201-400	2:201-400	
	3:201-400		3:401-750	3:401-750	
	Over 400, add one fixture for each additional 300 males or 100 females		Over 750, add one fixture for each additional 500 persons		
For the assembly occupancies listed below, use the number of fixed seating or, where no fixed seating is provided, use 30 square feet (2.79 m ²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.					
Worship places					
Principal assembly area	One per 150	One per 75	One per 2 water closets		
Educational & activity unit	One per 125	One per 75	One per 2 water closets		
For the occupancies listed below, use 200 square feet (18.58 m ²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.					
Group B	1:1-15	1:1-15	One per 2 water closets		
and other clerical or administrative employee accessory use	2:16-35	2:16-35			
	3:36-55	3:36-55			
	Over 55, add one for each additional 50 persons				
For the occupancies listed below, use 100 square feet (9.3 m ²) per student for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.					
Group E	1:1-15	1:1-15	One per 2 water closets		
Schools - for staff use	2:16-35	2:16-35			
All schools	3:36-55	3:36-55			
(One staff per 20 students)	Over 55, add one fixture for each additional 40 persons				
Schools - for student use	1:1-20	1:1-20	1:1-20	1:1-20	
Day care	2:21-50	2:21-50	2:21-50	2:21-50	
	Over 50, add one fixture for each additional 50 persons		Over 50, add one fixture for each additional 50 persons		

Group S	1:1-10	1:1-10	One per 40 occupants of each sex		One shower for each 15 persons exposed to excessive heat or to skin contamination with poisonous, infectious or irritating materials
Warehouses					
	2:11-25	2:11-25			
	3:26-50	3:26-50			
	4:51-75	4:51-75			
	5:76-100	5:76-100			
	Over 100, add one for each 30 persons				

¹The figures shown are based on one fixture being the minimum required for the number of persons indicated or any fraction thereof.

²For occupancies not shown, see Section 2902.1.1.

³Where urinals are provided, one water closet less than the number specified may be provided for each urinal installed, except the number of water closets in such cases shall not be reduced to less than one quarter (25%) of the minimum specified. For men's facilities serving 26 or more persons, not less than one urinal shall be provided.

⁴For drinking fountains, see Section 2903.4.

⁵Twenty-four inches (610 mm) of wash sink or 18 inches (457 mm) of a circular basin, when provided with water outlets for such space, shall be considered equivalent to one lavatory.

⁶For when a facility may be usable by either sex, see Section 2902.3.1.

⁷See WAC 246-320 for definitions, other fixtures and equipment for hospitals.

⁸When a space is accessory to or included as a part of a different occupancy group per Chapter 3, the area per occupant for the minimum plumbing fixture number is to be determined by its own specific use or purpose, not by that of the building's occupancy group.

Section 34. Section 3003 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 3003 — CODES ADOPTED BY REFERENCE

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 with the City Clerk.

- ASME Codes:
 - Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, ASME A17.1-2000, A17.1a-2002, A17.1b-2003 and Appendices A through M, and Appendix O.
- EXCEPTION: ASME A17.1 Section 5.10, Elevators Used for Construction, is not adopted.
- Safety Standard For Platform Lifts and Stairway Chairlifts, ASME A18.1-1999, A18.1a-2001 and A18.1b-2001.
- The building official may adopt by administrative rule, in accordance with Section 104.17 of this code, addenda to the Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, ASME A17.1-2000 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 standards which are equal or better than those contained in this code.
- Safety Regulations for All Elevators, Dumbwaiters, Escalators and Other Conveyances, Washington Administrative Code Chapter 296-96, effective ((January 22, 2004)) June 30, 2004.

EXCEPTIONS: The following sections of WAC Chapter 296-96 are not adopted:

- Part B. Licenses and Fees for all Elevators, Dumbwaiters, Escalators, and Other

as required by Chapter 16.

- New or relocated nonstructural elements are detailed and connected to existing or new structural elements as required by Chapter 16.
- The alterations do not create a structural irregularity as defined in Section 1616.5 or make an existing structural irregularity more severe.
- The alterations do not result in the creation of an unsafe condition.
- Where changes to offices, outpatient clinics or medical offices occur on a multi-tenant floor which contains non-conforming corridors, new tenant walls associated with the tenant change need not meet the standards for one-hour corridor construction, unless the project is considered a substantial alteration as defined in this chapter.
- Automatic sprinkler systems are required when new dwelling units are added to buildings according to Items 3.1 through ((3.3)) 3.5 below:
 - One unit is permitted to be added without an automatic sprinkler system unless sprinklers are otherwise required by this section. If more than one unit is added, the new units shall be equipped with a sprinkler system.
 - In buildings that do not comply with the provisions of this code for number of stories, allowable area, height or type of construction before the unit is added, an automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in the new unit. The addition of the new unit shall not be allowed if it increases the nonconformity.
 - In buildings undergoing substantial alteration, an automatic sprinkler system is required where required by this code for new construction.
 - One unit is permitted to be added to an existing duplex without an automatic sprinkler system where both of the following conditions are met:
 - The project is considered a substantial alteration only because of the change in occupancy; and
 - The building complies with the requirements for building height and number of stories for a Group R-2 occupancy.
 - Where one unit is added to an existing duplex, sprinklers are required in the new unit and not in the existing units where all of the following conditions are met:
 - The existing duplex does not comply with the requirements for building height and story count for a Group R-2 occupancy;
 - The project is considered a substantial alteration only because of the change in occupancy;
 - The new unit is constructed as an addition to the duplex;
 - The new unit is separated from the existing duplex by a fire wall; and
 - The addition by itself complies with the requirements for a Group R-2 occupancy.
 - Ceilings in basements may project to within 6 feet 8 inches (2032 mm) of the finished floor; and beams, girders, ducts or other obstructions may project to within 6 feet 4 inches (1931 mm) of the finished floor.

Section 37. Section 3405 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 3405

CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY

No change shall be made in the character of occupancies or use of any building which would place the building in a different division or subdivision of the same group of occupancy or in a

For the assembly seating is provided, use 30 square feet (2.79 m²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.

Worship places				
Principal assembly area	One per 150	One per 75	One per 2 water closets	
Educational & activity unit	One per 125	One per 75	One per 2 water closets	

For the occupancies listed below, use 200 square feet (18.58 m²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.

Group B and other clerical or administrative employee accessory use	1:1-15	1:1-15	One per 2 water closets	
	2:16-35	2:16-35		
	3:36-55	3:36-55		
	Over 55, add one for each additional 50 persons			

For the occupancies listed below, use 100 square feet (9.3 m²) per student for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.

Group E	1:1-15	1:1-15	One per 2 water closets	
Schools - for staff use	2:16-35	2:16-35		
All schools	3:36-55	3:36-55		
(One staff per 20 students)	Over 55, add one fixture for each additional 40 persons			
Schools - for student use	1:1-20	1:1-20	1:1-20	1:1-20
Day care	2:21-50	2:21-50	2:21-50	2:21-50

For the occupancies listed below, use 50 square feet (4.65 m²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.

Elementary	One per 30	One per 25	One per 2 water closets	
Secondary	One per 40	One per 30	One per 2 water closets	

For the occupancies listed below, use 50 square feet (4.65 m²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.

Education facilities other than Group E				
Others (colleges, universities, adult centers, etc.)	One per 40	One per 25	One per 2 water closets	

For the occupancies listed below, use 2,000 square feet (185.8 m²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.

Group F and Group H	1:1-10	1:1-10	One per 2 water closets	
Workshop, foundries and similar establishments, and hazardous occupancies	2:11-25	2:11-25		One shower for each 15 persons exposed to excessive heat or to skin contamination with irritating materials
	3:26-50	3:26-50		
	4:51-75	4:51-75		
	5:76-100	5:76-100		
	Over 100, add one fixture for each additional 30 persons			

For the occupancies listed below, use the designated application and 200 square feet (18.58 m²)

per occupant of the general use area for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.				
Group I				
Hospital waiting rooms	One per room (usable by either sex)		One per room	
Hospital general use areas	1:1-15	1:1-15	One per 2 water closets	
	2:16-35	3:16-35		
	3:36-55	3:36-55		
	Over 55, add one fixture for each additional 40 persons			
Hospital patient rooms:				
Single Bed	One adjacent to and directly accessible from		One per toilet room	One per toilet room
Isolation	One adjacent to and directly accessible from		One per toilet room	One per toilet room
Multibed	One per 4 patients		One per 4 patients	One per 8 patients
Long-term	One per 4 patients		One per 4 patients	One per 15 patients
Jails and reformatories				
Cell	One per cell		One per cell	
Exercise room	One per exercise room		One per exercise room	
Other institutions (on each occupied floor)	One per 25	One per 25	One per 2 water closets	One per 8
Group LC	For Group LC Occupancies, the minimum number of plumbing fixtures is specified in Section 419.15.			

For the occupancies listed below, use 200 square feet (18.58 m²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.

chapter shall constitute the Elevator Code of the City of Seattle. A copy of each is filed with the City Clerk.

- ASME Codes:
 - Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, ASME A17.1-2000, A17.1a-2002, A17.1b-2003 and Appendices A through M, and Appendix O.

EXCEPTION: ASME A17.1 Section 5.10, Elevators Used for Construction, is not adopted.

- Safety Standard For Platform Lifts and Stairway Chairlifts, ASME A18.1-1999, A18.1a-2001 and A18.1b-2001.

- The building official may adopt by administrative rule, in accordance with Section 104.17 of this code, addenda to the Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, ASME A17.1-2000 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 standards which are equal or better than those contained in this code.

- Safety Regulations for All Elevators, Dumbwaiters, Escalators and Other Conveyances, Washington Administrative Code Chapter 296-96, effective ((January 22, 2004)) June 30, 2004.

EXCEPTIONS: The following sections of WAC Chapter 296-96 are not adopted:

- Part B, Licenses and Fees for all Elevators, Dumbwaiters, Escalators, and Other Devices, WAC 296-96-00900 through -01075.
- Part C3, Construction, Operation, Maintenance and Inspection of Private Residence Conveyances for Transporting Property for Residential Use, WAC 296-96-08010 through -08250.
- Part C4, Temporary Hoists, WAC 296-96-09001 through -10002.
- Part C5, Additional Types of Conveyances, WAC 296-96-11001 through -20005.

Section 35. Section 3401 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 3401

((GENERAL)) EXISTING OCCUPANCIES

3401.1 General. 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 Section 109 and Section 3405.

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 legally established.

3401.2 Occupant load increases in Group A occupancies. When the occupant load in an existing Group A-2 nightclub is increased, an automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in the fire area containing the nightclub.

Exception: A sprinkler system is not required if all the following conditions are met:

- The increase is either 50 occupants or less, or no more than 10 percent of the occupant load of the existing nightclub, whichever is greater; and
- The existing means of egress system has adequate capacity to accommodate the additional occupant load; and
- The total occupant load in the nightclub does not exceed one occupant per 5 square feet; and
- The increase is not part of a substantial alteration.

Section 36. Subsection 3403.2 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

3.5 Where one unit is added to an existing duplex, sprinklers are required in the new unit

and not in the existing units where all of the following conditions are met:

- 3.5.1 The existing duplex does not comply with the requirements for building height and story count for a Group R-2 occupancy;
- 3.5.2 The project is considered a substantial alteration only because of the change in occupancy;
- 3.5.3 The new unit is constructed as an addition to the duplex;

3.5.4 The new unit is separated from the existing duplex by a fire wall; and

3.5.5 The addition by itself complies with the requirements for a Group R-2 occupancy.

4. Ceilings in basements may project to within 6 feet 8 inches (2032 mm) of the finished floor; and beams, girders, ducts or other obstructions may project to within 6 feet 4 inches (1931 mm) of the finished floor.

Section 37. Section 3405 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 3405

CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY

No change shall be made in the character of occupancies or use of any building which would place the building in a different division 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 chapter and the requirements of Chapters 3 and 4 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, as set forth in Section 3403. 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 not more hazardous, based on life and fire risk, than the existing use.

No change in the character of occupancy of a building shall be made without a certificate of occupancy, as required in Section 109 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.

In addition to the requirements of Sections 420, 1203 and 2903, 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 Section 1207.

See Section 3403.12 for additional requirements for substantial alterations.

Section 38. Subsection 3406.8 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

3406.8 Historic buildings. These provisions shall apply to buildings and facilities designated as historic structures that undergo alterations or a change of occupancy, unless technically infeasible. Where compliance with the requirements for accessible routes, ramps, entrances or toilet facilities would threaten or destroy the historic significance of the building or facility, as determined by the authority having jurisdiction, the alternative requirements of Sections 3406.8.1 through ((3406.8.5)) 3406.8.6 for that element shall be permitted.

3406.8.1 Site arrival points. At least one accessible route from a site arrival point to an accessible entrance shall be provided.

3406.8.2 Multilevel buildings and facilities. An accessible route from an accessible entrance to public spaces on the level of the accessible entrance shall be provided.

3406.8.3 Entrances. At least one main entrance shall be accessible.

Exceptions:

- If a main entrance cannot be made accessible, an accessible nonpublic entrance that is unlocked while the building is occupied shall be provided; or

Workshop, foundries and similar establishments, and hazardous occupancies	2:11-25	2:11-25			One shower per 15 persons exposed to excessive heat or to skin contamination with irritating materials
	3:26-50	3:26-50			
	4:51-75	4:51-75			
	5:76-100	5:76-100			
	Over 100, add one fixture for each additional 30 persons				
For the occupancies listed below, use the designated application and 200 square feet (18.58 m ²)					
per occupant of the general use area for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.					
Group I'					
Hospital waiting rooms	One per room (usable by either sex)		One per room		
Hospital general use areas	1:1-15	1:1-15	One per 2 water closets		
	2:16-35	3:16-35			
	3:36-55	3:36-55			
	Over 55, add one fixture for each additional 40 persons				
Hospital patient rooms:					
Single Bed	One adjacent to and directly accessible from		One per toilet room	One per toilet room	
Isolation	One adjacent to and directly accessible from		One per toilet room	One per toilet room	
Multibed	One per 4 patients		One per 4 patients	One per 8 patients	
Long-term	One per 4 patients		One per 4 patients	One per 15 patients	
Jails and reformatories					
Cell	One per cell		One per cell		
Exercise room	One per exercise room		One per exercise room		
Other institutions (on each occupied floor)	One per 25	One per 25	One per 2 water closets	One per 8	
Group LC	For Group LC Occupancies, the minimum number of plumbing fixtures is specified in Section 419.15.				
For the occupancies listed below, use 200 square feet (18.58 m ²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.					
Group M					
Retail or wholesale stores	1:1-50	1:1-50	One per 2 water closets		
	2:51-100	2:51-100			
	3:101-400	3:101-200			
		4:201-300			
		5:301-400			
	Over 400, add one fixture for each additional 300 males or 150 females				
For Group R Occupancies containing dwelling units or guest rooms, use the table below. For dormitories, use 200 square feet (18.58 m ²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.					
Group R					
Dwelling units	One per dwelling unit		One per dwelling unit		One per dwelling unit
Hotel, motel, and boarding house guest rooms	One per guest room		One per guest room		One per guest room
Dormitories	One per 10	One per 8	One per 12	One per 12	One per 8
	Over 10, add one fixture for each additional 25 males and over 8, add one for each additional 20 females		Over 12, add one fixture for each additional 20 males and one for each additional 15 females		For females, add one additional unit per each additional 30. Over 150 persons, add one additional unit per each additional 20 persons
For the occupancies listed below, use 5,000 square feet (464.5 m ²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.					

((GENERAL)) EXISTING OCCUPANCIES

3401.1 General. 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 Section 109 and Section 3405.

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 legally established.

3401.2 Occupant load increases in Group A occupancies. When the occupant load in an existing Group A-2 nightclub is increased, an automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in the fire area containing the nightclub.

- Exception:** A sprinkler system is not required if all the following conditions are met:
- The increase is either 50 occupants or less, or no more than 10 percent of the occupant load of the existing nightclub, whichever is greater; and
 - The existing means of egress system has adequate capacity to accommodate the additional occupant load; a.
 - The total occupant load in the nightclub does not exceed one occupant per 5 square feet; and
 - The increase is not part of a substantial alteration.

Section 36. Subsection 3403.2 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

SECTION 3403 ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS

3403.2 When Allowed. 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.

Exceptions:

- Alterations to existing structural elements or additions of new structural elements that are not required by Sections 1613 through 1623 and are initiated for the purpose of increasing the strength or stiffness of the seismic-force-resisting system of an existing structure need not be designed for forces conforming to Sections 1613 through 1623 provided that an engineering analysis is submitted indicating the following:
 - The design strength of existing structural elements required to resist seismic forces is not reduced.
 - The seismic force to required existing structural elements is not increased beyond their design strength.
 - New structural elements are detailed and connected to the existing structural elements

occupancy, as required in Section 109 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.

In addition to the requirements of Sections 420, 1203 and 2903, 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 Section 1207.

See Section 3403.12 for additional requirements for substantial alterations.

Section 38. Subsection 3406.8 of the Seattle Building Code is amended as follows:

3406.8 Historic buildings. These provisions shall apply to buildings and facilities designated as historic structures that undergo alterations or a change of occupancy, unless technically infeasible. Where compliance with the requirements for accessible routes, ramps, entrances or toilet facilities would threaten or destroy the historic significance of the building or facility, as determined by the authority having jurisdiction, the alternative requirements of Sections 3406.8.1 through ((3406.8.5)) **3406.8.6** for that element shall be permitted.

3406.8.1 Site arrival points. At least one accessible route from a site arrival point to an accessible entrance shall be provided.

3406.8.2 Multilevel buildings and facilities. An accessible route from an accessible entrance to public spaces on the level of the accessible entrance shall be provided.

3406.8.3 Entrances. At least one main entrance shall be accessible.

Exceptions:

- If a main entrance cannot be made accessible, an accessible nonpublic entrance that is unlocked while the building is occupied shall be provided; or
- If a main entrance cannot be made accessible, a locked accessible entrance with a notification system or remote monitoring shall be provided.

Signs complying with Section 1110 shall be provided at the primary entrance and the accessible entrance.

3406.8.4 Toilet and bathing facilities. Where toilet rooms are provided, at least one accessible toilet room complying with Section 1109.2.1 shall be provided.

3406.8.5 Ramps. The slope of a ramp run of 24 inches (610 mm) maximum shall not be steeper than one unit vertical in eight units horizontal (12-percent slope).

3406.8.6 Displays. Displays and written information shall be located where they can be seen by a seated person. Exhibits and signs displayed horizontally shall be 44 inches (1120 mm) maximum above the floor.

Section 39. Chapter 35 of the Seattle Building Code is amended by adding referenced standards as follows:

CHAPTER 35

REFERENCED STANDARDS

Standard reference number/Title/Referenced in code section number
