2009 AMENDMENT
TO THE 2005 CT STATE FIRE SAFETY CODE

NOTES:

With respect to sections of the adopted referenced standards that were changed, the following applies:

> *A section or subsection preceded by "AMD" indicates the substitution of this provision in the adopted referenced standard.*
>
> *A section or subsection preceded by "DEL" indicates the deletion of this provision from the adopted referenced standard.*
>
> *A section or subsection preceded by "ADD" indicates the addition of this provision to the adopted referenced standard.*

PART I ~ ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 29-292-1e. The Connecticut State Fire Safety Code: Title and Applicability

(a) The regulations of the Department of Public Safety, sections 29-292-1e to 29-292-25e, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies and their adopted standards, shall be known as the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code, hereinafter referred to as "the code" or "this code".

(1) Severability. If a section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this code is, for any reason, held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this code.

(2) Validity. In the event any part or provision of this code is held to be illegal or void, this shall not have the effect of making void or illegal any of the other parts or provisions hereof, which are determined to be legal; and it shall be presumed that this code would have been adopted without such illegal or invalid parts or provisions.

(3) Provisions in excess of code requirements. Nothing in this code shall be construed to prohibit a better type of building construction, an additional means of egress, or an otherwise safer condition than that specified by the minimum requirements of this code.

(b) Sections 29-292-1e to 29-292-25e, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies shall apply to all buildings and areas adjacent thereto except premises used for manufacturing.

The provisions of the code shall only apply to detached private dwellings occupied by one or two families and townhouses with respect to smoke alarms and carbon monoxide detectors as specified by the State Building Code.

Buildings designed, constructed and occupied in accordance with the provisions of the International Residential Code® shall be deemed single-family dwellings for the application of this code and section 29-305 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(c) The provisions of sections 29-292-1e to 29-292-25e, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies shall only apply to temporary tents, temporary portable shelters and temporary tension-membrane structures as defined in Section 2402 of section 29-292-17e of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies to the extent called for by the regulations adopted under the authority of section 29-140 of the Connecticut General Statutes, known as the Connecticut Tent and Portable Shelter Code.

(d) The provisions of sections 29-292-1e to 29-292-25e, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies shall not apply to portable grandstand and bleachers providing seating for fewer than 100 persons located outside of a building.

(e) The provisions of sections 29-292-1e to 29-292-25e, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies shall not apply to any federal agency performing construction or operating on federally owned land or on leased land totally under the control of the federal government.

Sec. 29-292-3e. Authority Having Jurisdiction

(a) For the purposes of the regulations adopted by reference under section 29-292 of the Connecticut General Statutes, the authority having jurisdiction shall mean the State Fire Marshal regarding the proper administration, application, interpretation and modification of the requirements contained within sections 29-292-1e to 29-292-25e, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

(b) The local fire marshal shall make the initial determination concerning compliance with sections 29-292-1e to 29-292-25e, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, except as expressly provided in the wording of a section or in subsection (c) of this section. A decision of a local fire marshal may be appealed to the State Fire Marshal as provided in subsection (a) of this section.

(c) The State Fire Marshal shall make the determination concerning compliance with sections 29-292-1e to 29-292-25e, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies on state-owned property.

(d) A decision of the local fire marshal or State Fire Marshal may be appealed to the Codes and Standards Committee in accordance with section 29-309 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

Sec. 29-292-7e. Inspections

(a) Each local fire marshal, the State Fire Marshal and their respective designees shall conduct inspections as prescribed in section 29-305 of the Connecticut General Statutes of buildings and facilities regulated by sections 29-292-1e to 29-292-25e, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies within their jurisdictions.

(b) Each local fire marshal, the State Fire Marshal and their respective designees may conduct inspections as often as may be necessary during the construction of new buildings, structures or additions, and during the course of renovations, alterations or modernizations for the purpose of satisfying themselves that all work is in accordance with the approved plans, specifications and this Code.

(c) The minimum requirements for the frequency of inspections as prescribed in section 29-305 of the Connecticut General Statutes shall be as follows:

(1) Annual inspections for the occupancy classifications, all R Residential, A-1, A-2, E, H-1, I-1.

(2) Inspections every two years for the occupancy classifications, A-3, H-2, I-2, I-3, I-4, B-Medical, B-College.

(3) Inspections every three years for occupancy classifications B, H-3, M, S-1, A-4, A-5.

(4) Inspections every four years for the occupancy classifications, F-1, F-2, H-4, H-5, S-2, U.

Sec. 29-292-10e. Application

(a) The provisions of Part I, Part II and Part V of this code shall apply to all occupancies and uses located within a building or structure.

(b) For building permit applications made on or after the effective date of this code, the provisions of Part III of this code shall apply to:

(1) The design and construction of new buildings and structures, and

(2) Buildings undergoing repairs, alterations and additions, and

(3) Buildings and structures undergoing a change of occupancy or use as specified in section 29-292-11e of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

(4) For existing occupancies subject to an abatement order for violations of Part IV of this code, only new fire protection, electrical and mechanical system work shall be subject to the requirements of Part III.

(c) The provisions of Part IV of this code shall only apply to existing occupancies and uses located within existing buildings and structures.

PART II ~ GENERAL

Sec. 29-292-13e. Referenced Publications

The documents or portions thereof listed in this section are referenced within this code and shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the extent called for by this code.

The Connecticut State Fire Safety Code recognizes that it is sometimes impractical to continually upgrade existing buildings or installations to comply with all the requirements of the following referenced publications. Existing buildings or installations that do not comply with the provisions of the following referenced publications shall be permitted to be continued in service, provided the lack of conformity with these standards does not present a serious hazard to occupants as determined by the authority having jurisdiction.

ICC	International Code Council, Inc. 4051 W. Flossmoor Rd. Country Club Hills, Il 60478-5795
Standard reference number	***Title***
ICC/ANSI A117.1—03	Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities
ICC 300—02	ICC Standard on Bleachers, Folding and Telescopic Seating, and Grandstands
IEBC—03	International Existing Building Code™
IECC—06	International Energy Conservation Code ®
IMC—03	International Mechanical Code ®

IPC—03	International Plumbing Code ®
SBCCI SSTD 10—99	Standard for Hurricane Resistant Residential Construction
SBCCI SSTD 11—97	Test Standard for Determining Wind Resistance of Concrete or Clay Roof Tiles
UBC Standard 18—2	Expansion Index Test
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association 1 Batterymarch Park PO Box 9101 Quincy, MA 02269-9101
Standard reference number	***Title***
NFPA 10	Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers, 2002 edition
NFPA 11	Standard for Low-, Medium-, and High-Expansion Foam, 2002 edition
NFPA 11A	Standard for Medium- and High-Expansion Foam Systems, 1999 edition
NFPA 12	Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems, 2000 edition
NFPA 12A	Standard on Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems, 2004 edition
NFPA 13	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, 2002 edition
NFPA 13D	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes, 2002 edition
NFPA 13R	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies Up to and Including Four Stories in Height, 2002 edition
NFPA 14	Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems, 2003 edition
NFPA 16	Standard for the Installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems, 2003 edition
NFPA 17	Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems, 2002 edition
NFPA 17A	Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems, 2002 edition
NFPA 20	Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection, 1999 edition
NFPA 25	Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems, 2002 edition

NFPA 30	Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code - See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-320 of the Connecticut General Statutes, known as the Connecticut Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code
NFPA 30B	Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products, 2002 edition
NFPA 31	Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment - See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-317 of the Connecticut General Statutes, known as the Connecticut Oil-Burning Equipment Code
NFPA 32	Standard for Drycleaning Plants, 2004 edition
NFPA 40	Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Motion Picture Film, 2001 edition
NFPA 45	Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals, 2000 edition
NFPA 54	National Fuel Gas Code - See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-329 of the Connecticut General Statutes, known as the Connecticut Gas Equipment and Piping Code
NFPA 58	Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases - See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-331 of the Connecticut General Statutes, known as the Connecticut Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Liquefied Natural Gas Code
NFPA 61	Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Processing Facilities, 2002 edition
NFPA 70	National Electrical Code®, 2005 edition as amended by the State Building Code
NFPA 72®	National Fire Alarm Code®, 2002 edition
NFPA 80	Standard for Fire Doors and Fire Windows, 1999 edition
NFPA 82	Standard on Incinerators and Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment, 1999 edition
NFPA 85	Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code, 2004 edition
NFPA 88A	Standard for Parking Structures, 2002 edition
NFPA 90A	Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems, 2002 edition

NFPA 90B	Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Systems, 2002 edition
NFPA 91	Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Materials, 1999 edition
NFPA 96	Standard on Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations, 2001 edition
NFPA 99	Standard for Health Care Facilities, 2002 edition
NFPA 101A	Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety, 2001 edition
NFPA 110	Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems, 2002 edition
NFPA 111	Standard on Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems, 2001 edition
NFPA 120	Standard for Coal Preparation Plants, 2004 edition
NFPA 160	Standard for Flame Effects Before an Audience, 2001 edition
NFPA 211	Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances, 2003 edition
NFPA 220	Standard on Types of Building Construction, 1999 edition
NFPA 221	Standard for Fire Walls and Fire Barrier Walls, 2000 edition
NFPA 230	Standard for the Fire Protection of Storage, 2003 edition
NFPA 231C	Standard for the Rack Storage of Materials, 1998 edition – See NFPA 13
NFPA 241	Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations, 2000 edition
NFPA 251	Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, 1999 edition
NFPA 252	Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies, 2003 edition
NFPA 253	Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source, 2000 edition
NFPA 255	Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, 2000 edition
NFPA 256	Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Roof Coverings, 1998 edition
NFPA 257	Standard for Fire Tests of Window and Glass

	Block Assemblies, 2000 edition
NFPA 259	Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials, 2003 edition
NFPA 260	Standard Methods of Tests and Classification System for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture, 1998 edition
NFPA 261	Standard Method of Test for Determining Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Material Assemblies to Ignition by Smoldering Cigarettes, 1998 edition
NFPA 265	Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls, 2002 edition
NFPA 267	Standard Method of Test for Fire Characteristics of Mattresses and Bedding Assemblies Exposed to Flaming Ignition Source, 1998 edition
NFPA 268	Standard Test Method for Determining Ignitability of Exterior Wall Assemblies Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source, 2001 edition
NFPA 285	Standard Method of Test for the Evaluation of Flammability Characteristics of Exterior Non-Load-Bearing Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components Using the Intermediate-Scale, Multistory Test Apparatus, 1998 edition
NFPA 286	Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth, 2000 edition
NFPA 288	Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Floor Fire Door Assemblies Installed Horizontally in Fire Resistance-Rated Floor Systems, 2001 edition
NFPA 409	Standard on Aircraft Hangars, 2004 edition
NFPA 418	Standard for Heliports, 2001 edition
NFPA 430	Code for the Storage of Liquid and Solid Oxidizers, 2000 edition
NFPA 432	Code for the Storage of Organic Peroxide Formulations, 2002 edition
NFPA 434	Code for the Storage of Pesticides, 2002 edition
NFPA 651	Standard for the Machining and Finishing of Aluminum and the Production and Handling of Aluminum Powders, 1998 edition
NFPA 654	Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible

	Particulate Solids, 2000 edition
NFPA 655	Standard for Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions, 2001 edition
NFPA 664	Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities, 2002 edition
NFPA 701	Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films, 2004 edition
NFPA 703	Standard for Fire Retardant Impregnated Wood and Fire Retardant Coatings for Building Materials, 2000 edition
NFPA 704	Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response, 2001 edition
NFPA 1124	Standard for the Manufacture, Transportation, Storage, and Retail Sales of Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles, 2006 edition
NFPA 1126	Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics before a Proximate Audience, 2001 edition
NFPA 1600	Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs, 2004 edition
NFPA 2001	Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems, 2004 edition
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers Three Park Avenue New York, NY 10016-5990
Standard reference number	***Title***
ASME A17.1	Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators - See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-192 of the Connecticut General Statutes, known as the Connecticut Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators.
ASME A17.3	Safety Code for Existing Elevators and Escalators - See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-192 of the Connecticut General Statutes, known as the Connecticut Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators.

REGULATIONS OF CONNECTICUT STATE AGENCIES	State of Connecticut Department of Public Safety 1111 Country Club Road Middletown, CT 06457-2389
State Building Code. See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-252 of the Connecticut General Statutes.	
Connecticut Fireworks and Special Effects Code. See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-357 of the Connecticut General Statutes.	
Connecticut Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code. See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-320 of the Connecticut General Statutes.	
Connecticut Oil Burning Equipment Code. See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-317 of the Connecticut General Statutes.	
Connecticut Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Liquefied Natural Gas Code. See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-331 of the Connecticut General Statutes.	
Connecticut Gas Equipment and Piping Code. See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-329 of the Connecticut General Statutes.	
Connecticut Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators. See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-192 of the Connecticut General Statutes.	
Connecticut Tent and Portable Shelter Code. See the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies adopted under the authority of section 29-140 of the Connecticut General Statutes.	

PART III ~ NEW CONSTRUCTION, RENOVATIONS, OR CHANGE OF USE

Sec. 29-292-15e. Alternative Compliance

Any building or structure, or portion thereof, evaluated and determined to be in compliance with the International Existing Building Code®, as adopted and amended by the State Building Code, or Chapter 34 of the State Building Code, shall be deemed in compliance with Part III of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code. Those portions of an existing building or structure not affected by alteration, addition or change of occupancy shall comply with Part IV of this code.

The definition of **Occupancy Classification** found in Chapter 2, Section 202, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

SECTION 202 GENERAL DEFINITIONS

(Amd) **OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION.** For the purposes of this code, certain occupancies are defined as follows:

Assembly Group A. Assembly Group A occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for the gathering together of persons for purposes such as civic, social or religious functions, recreation, food or drink consumption or awaiting transportation. A room or space used for assembly purposes by less than 50 persons and accessory to another occupancy shall be included as part of that occupancy. Assembly areas with less than 750 square feet (69.7 m^2) and which are accessory to another occupancy according to Section 302.2.1 of the International Building Code are not assembly occupancies, unless they are classified as Special Amusement Buildings as defined by Section 401.11. Assembly occupancies which are accessory to Group E in accordance with Section 302.2 of the International Building Code are not considered assembly occupancies. Religious educational rooms and religious auditoriums which are accessory to churches in accordance with Section 302.2 of the International Building Code and which have occupant loads of less than 100 shall be classified as A-3. A building or tenant space used for assembly purposes by less than 50 persons shall be considered a Group B occupancy, unless they are classified as Special Amusement Buildings as defined by Section 401.11. Assembly occupancies shall include the following:

A-1 Assembly uses, usually with fixed seating, intended for the production and viewing of performing arts or motion pictures, including but not limited to:

Motion picture theaters;
Symphony and concert halls;
Television and radio studios admitting an audience;
Theaters.

A-2 Assembly uses intended for food or drink consumption including, but not limited to:

Banquet halls;
Night clubs;
Restaurants;
Taverns and bars.

A-3 Assembly uses intended for worship, recreation or amusement and other assembly uses not classified elsewhere in Group A, including, but not limited to:

Amusement arcades;
Art galleries;

Bowling alleys;
Churches;
Community halls;
Courtrooms;
Dance halls (not including food or drink consumption);
Exhibition halls;
Funeral parlors;
Gymnasiums (without spectator seating);
Indoor swimming pools (without spectator seating);
Indoor tennis courts (without spectator seating);
Lecture halls;
Libraries;
Museums;
Waiting areas in transportation terminals;
Pool and billiard parlors.

A-4 Assembly uses intended for viewing of indoor sporting events and activities including, but not limited to:

Arenas;
Skating rinks;
Swimming pools;
Tennis courts.

A-5 Assembly uses intended for participation in or viewing outdoor activities including, but not limited to:

Amusement park structures;
Bleachers;
Grandstands;
Stadiums.

Business Group B. Business Group B occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for office, professional or service-type transactions, including storage of records and accounts. Business occupancies shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Airport traffic control towers;
Animal hospitals, kennels, pounds;
Banks;
Barber and beauty shops;
Buildings or tenant spaces used for assembly purposes by fewer than 50 persons when they are not accessory to other occupancies;
Car wash;
Civic administration;
Clinic – outpatient;
Dry cleaning and laundries; pick-up and delivery stations and

self-service;
Educational occupancies for students above the 12th grade;
Electronic data processing;
Laboratories; testing and research;
Motor vehicle showrooms;
Post offices;
Print shops;
Professional services (such as architects, attorneys, dentists, physicians, engineers);
Radio and television stations;
Telephone exchanges;
Training and skill development not within a school or academic program.

Group B Medical Occupancies. In addition to the requirements of this code for Group B occupancies, the provisions of Section 401.17 shall apply to Group B medical and dental occupancies that provide services or treatment for four or more patients who may simultaneously be rendered incapable of taking action for self-preservation under emergency conditions. This occupancy shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Outpatient clinics with general anesthesia or life-support equipment;
Dental centers providing treatment under general anesthesia;
One-day surgical centers;
Physician's offices providing treatment under general anesthesia.

Facilities such as the above that do not provide general anesthesia or life-support equipment simultaneously to four or more patients shall be classified as Group B occupancies and shall not be subject to the special provisions of Section 401.17.

In-home Group B occupancies. Customary in-home business occupancies located within a single-family dwelling unit, that provide professional services and employ a maximum of one employee within the dwelling in addition to the residents of the dwelling unit, shall be classified as a Group R-3 occupancy or shall be permitted to comply with the requirements of the 2003 International Residential Code portion of the 2005 State Building Code.

Educational Group E. Educational Group E occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, by six or more persons at any one time for educational purposes through the 12th grade. Religious educational rooms and religious auditoriums, which are

accessory to churches in accordance with Section 302.2 of the International Building Code and have occupant loads of less than 100, shall be classified as Group A-3 occupancies.

Day care. The use of a building or structure, or portion thereof, for educational, supervision or personal care services for fewer than 24 hours for more than six children 3 years of age or older shall be classified as an E occupancy.

Factory Industrial Group F. Factory Industrial Group F occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for assembling, disassembling, fabricating, finishing, manufacturing, packaging, repair or processing operations that are not classified as a Group H high-hazard or Group S storage occupancy.

Factory Industrial F-1 Moderate-Hazard Occupancy. Factory Industrial uses which are not classified as Factory Industrial Group F-2 shall be classified as F-1 Moderate-Hazard and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Aircraft;
Appliances;
Athletic equipment;
Automobiles and other motor vehicles;
Bakeries;
Beverages, over 12 per cent in alcohol content;
Bicycles;
Boats;
Brooms or brushes;
Business machines;
Cameras and photo equipment;
Canvas and similar fabric;
Carpet and rugs (includes cleaning);
Disinfectants;
Dry cleaning and dyeing;
Electric generating plants;
Electronics;
Engines (including rebuilding);
Food processing;
Furniture;
Hemp products;
Jute products;
Laundries;
Leather products;
Machinery;
Metals;
Millwork (sash and doors);
Motion picture and television filming (without spectators);
Musical instruments;

Optical goods;
Paper mills or products;
Photographic film;
Plastic products;
Printing or publishing;
Recreational vehicles;
Refuse incineration;
Shoes;
Soaps and detergents;
Textiles;
Tobacco;
Trailers;
Upholstering;
Wood; distillation;
Woodworking (cabinet).

Factory Industrial F-2 Low-Hazard Occupancy. Factory industrial uses involving the fabrication or manufacturing of noncombustible materials which, during finishing, packaging or processing do not involve a significant fire hazard, shall be classified as F-2 occupancies and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Beverages, up to and including 12 per cent alcohol content;
Brick and masonry;
Ceramic products;
Foundries;
Glass products;
Gypsum;
Ice;
Metal products (fabrication and assembly).

High-Hazard Group H. High-hazard group H occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, that involves the manufacturing, processing, generation or storage of materials that constitute a physical or health hazard in quantities in excess of those found in Tables 307.7(1) and 307.7(2) of the International Building Code. (See also definition of “control area”).

Exception: Occupancies as provided for in the International Building Code shall not be classified as Group H, but shall be classified in the occupancy which they most nearly resemble.

High-hazard Group H-1. Buildings and structures containing materials that pose a detonation hazard, shall be classified as Group H-1. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Explosives:

Division 1.1;
Division 1.2;
Division 1.3;

Exception: Materials that are used and maintained in a form where either confinement or configuration will not elevate the hazard from a mass fire to mass explosive hazard shall be allowed in Group H-2 occupancies.

Division 1.4;

Exception: Articles, including articles packaged for shipment, including 1.4G consumer fireworks, or unpackaged articles used in process operations that do not propagate a detonation or deflagration between articles shall be allowed in Group H-3 occupancies.

Division 1.5;
Division 1.6;

Organic peroxides;
Oxidizers, Class 4;
Unstable (reactive) materials, Class 3 detonable, and Class 4;
Detonable pyrophoric materials.

High-hazard Group H-2. Buildings and structures containing materials that pose a deflagration hazard or a hazard from accelerated burning, shall be classified as Group H-2. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Class I, or II or IIIA flammable or combustible liquids which are used or stored in normally open containers or systems, or in closed containers or systems pressurized at more than 15 pounds per square inch (103.4 kPa) gauge;
Combustible dusts;
Cryogenic fluids, flammable;
Flammable gases;
Organic peroxides, Class I;
Oxidizers, Class 3, that are used or stored in normally open containers or systems, or in closed containers or systems pressurized at more than 15 pounds per square inch (103.4 kPa) gauge;
Pyrophoric liquids, solids and gases, nondetonable;
Unstable (reactive) materials, Class 3, nondetonable;
Water-reactive materials, Class 3.

High-hazard Group H-3. Buildings and structures containing materials that readily support combustion or that pose a physical

hazard shall be classified as Group H-3. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Class I, II or IIIA flammable or combustible liquids which are used or stored in normally closed containers or systems pressurized at less than 15 pounds per square inch (103.4 kPa) gauge;
Combustible fibers;
Consumer fireworks, 1.4G (Class C, Common);
Cryogenic fluids, oxidizing;
Flammable solids;
Organic peroxides, Class II and Class III;
Oxidizers, Class 2;
Oxidizers, Class 3, that are used or stored in normally closed containers or systems pressurized at less than 15 pounds per square inch gauge (103 kPa);
Oxidizing gases;
Unstable (reactive) materials, Class 2;
Water-reactive materials, Class 2.

Consumer fireworks, Class 1.4G. Sparklers and fountain display items permitted to be sold in Connecticut shall be exempt from the requirements of an H-3 occupancy under the following circumstances:

1. The total amount on display and in storage in any single control area complies with the maximum allowable quantities as listed in Table 307.7(1) of the International Building Code portion of the State Building Code, or;
2. The new or existing retail store or retail sales facility complies with the provisions of NFPA 1124-2006 for new stores and facilities as herein amended by the State of Connecticut.

Stores and facilities selling sparklers and fountain display items that are exempt from the requirements of an H-3 occupancy shall provide employee supervision of the fireworks display area; shall locate all fireworks a minimum of 5 feet from any building exit; and shall comply with the requirements of Part IV of this code.

The provisions of NFPA 1124 are amended for use in Connecticut as follows:

(Amd) **7.5.3 Storage Rooms.** Storage rooms containing consumer fireworks, regardless of size, in a new or existing permanent store shall be protected with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, or separated from the retail sales area by a fire barrier having a fire

resistance rating of not less than 1 hour. The quantity of fireworks permitted in storage shall not exceed 3,600 cubic feet, including packaging. Such storage shall be segregated into areas of 1,200 cubic feet or less, separated by a minimum of 4 feet of clear space.

High-hazard Group H-4. Buildings and structures containing materials that are health hazards shall be classified as Group H-4. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Corrosives;
Highly toxic materials;
Toxic materials.

High-hazard Group H-5. Semiconductor fabrication facilities and comparable research and development areas in which hazardous production materials (HPM) are used and the aggregate quantity of materials is in excess of those listed in Tables 307.7(1) and 307.7(2) of the International Building Code. Such facilities and areas shall be designed and constructed in accordance with Section 415.9 of the International Building Code.

Institutional Group I. Institutional Group I occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, in which people, cared for or living in a supervised environment and having physical limitations because of health or age, are harbored for medical treatment or other care or treatment, or in which people are detained for penal or correctional purposes or in which the liberty of the occupants is restricted. Institutional occupancies shall be classified as Group I-1, I-2, I-3 or I-4.

Group I-1. This occupancy shall include buildings, structures or parts thereof housing more than 16 persons, on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment that provides personal care services. The occupants are capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical assistance from staff. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Alcohol and drug centers;
Assisted living facilities;
Congregate care facilities;
Convalescent facilities;
Group homes;
Halfway houses;
Residential board and care facilities;
Social rehabilitation facilities.

A facility such as the above with three or fewer persons shall be classified as Group R-3. A facility such as above, housing at least four and not more than 16 persons, shall be classified as Group R-4.

Group I-2. This occupancy shall include buildings and structures used for medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing or custodial care on a 24-hour basis for four or more persons who are not capable of self-preservation. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Hospitals;
Nursing homes (both intermediate care facilities and skilled nursing facilities);
Mental hospitals;
Detoxification facilities.

A facility such as the above with three or fewer persons shall be classified as Group R-3.

Child care facility. A child care facility that provides care on a 24-hour basis to more than five children less than 3 years of age shall be classified as Group I-2. Such a facility with five or fewer children less than 3 years of age shall be classified as Group R-3.

Alternative compliance for small group homes. See Section 407.12 of the State Building Code for alternative compliance provisions for Group I-2 group homes serving four to six persons who are not capable of self-preservation.

Group I-3. This occupancy shall include buildings and structures which are inhabited by four or more persons who are under restraint or security. An I-3 facility is occupied by persons who are generally incapable of self-preservation due to security measures not under the occupants' control. This group shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Correctional centers;
Detention centers;
Jails;
Prerelease centers;
Prisons;
Reformatories.

Buildings of Group I-3 shall be classified as one of the occupancy conditions indicated as follows:

Condition 1. This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is allowed from

sleeping areas and other spaces where access or occupancy is permitted, to the exterior via means of egress without restraint. A Condition 1 facility is permitted to be constructed as Group R.

Condition 2. This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is allowed from sleeping areas and any other occupied smoke compartment to one or more smoke compartments. Egress to the exterior is impeded by locked exits.

Condition 3. This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is allowed within individual smoke compartments, such as sleeping units and group activity spaces, where egress is impeded by remote-controlled release of means of egress from such smoke compartment to another smoke compartment.

Condition 4. This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is restricted from an occupied space. Remote-controlled release is provided to permit movement from sleeping units, activity spaces and other occupied areas within the smoke compartment to other smoke compartments.

Condition 5. This occupancy condition shall include buildings in which free movement is restricted from an occupied space. Staff-controlled manual release is provided to permit movement from sleeping units, activity spaces and other occupied areas within the smoke compartment to other smoke compartments.

Group I-4, day care facilities. This group shall include buildings or structures occupied by persons of any age who receive custodial care for less than 24 hours by individuals other than parents or guardians, relatives by blood marriage, or adoption, and in a place other than the home of the person cared for. A facility such as the above with six or fewer persons shall be classified as Group R-3 or shall comply with the International Residential Code. Places of worship during religious functions are not included.

Adult care facility. A facility that provides accommodations for less than 24 hours per day for more than six unrelated adults and provides supervision and personal care services shall be classified as Group I-4.

Exception: Where the occupants are capable of responding to an emergency situation without

physical assistance from the staff, the facility shall be classified as Group A-3.

Child care facility. A facility that provides supervision and personal care on less than a 24-hour-per-day basis for more than six children less than 3 years of age shall be classified as Group I-4.

Exceptions:

1. A child care facility which provides care for more than six but not more than 100 children less than 3 years of age, when the rooms where such children are cared for are located on the level of exit discharge and each of these child care rooms has an exit door directly to the exterior, shall be classified as Group E.
2. As defined in section 19a-77 of the Connecticut General Statutes, a family day care home that accommodates six or fewer children of any age shall be classified as Group R-3 or shall comply with the International Residential Code® as adopted by the State Building Code. During the regular school year, a maximum of three additional children who are in school full time, including the provider's own children, shall be permitted, except that if the provider has more than three children who are in school full time, all of the provider's children shall be permitted.

Mercantile Group M. Mercantile Group M occupancies include, among others, buildings and structures or a portion thereof, for the display and sale of merchandise, and involves stocks of goods, wares or merchandise incidental to such purposes and accessible to the public. Mercantile occupancies shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Department stores;
Drug stores;
Markets;
Motor fuel-dispensing facilities;
Retail or wholesale stores;
Sales rooms.

Residential Group R. Residential Group R includes, among others, the use of a building or structure or a portion thereof, for sleeping purposes when not classified as Institutional Group I. Residential occupancies shall include the following:

R-1 Residential occupancies where the occupants are primarily transient (less than 30 days) in nature including:

Boarding houses;
Hotels;
Motels;
Bed and breakfast establishments.

Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments. A building that the owner occupies or that is adjacent to a building that the owner occupies as his or her primary place of residence, has a total occupant load of not more than 16 persons including the owner-occupants, and has no provisions for cooking or warming food in the guest rooms. A Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishment shall not be permitted within a mixed use building. A fire evacuation plan shall be prominently posted on the inside of each guest room door.

Kitchens in Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments. Kitchens in Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments shall be separated by ½-hour rated separation assemblies.

Exceptions:

1. Fire rated separation assemblies shall not be required when the kitchen is protected by a limited area sprinkler system.
2. Fire separation assemblies shall not be required when the kitchen is equipped with a listed residential range top extinguisher unit or an approved commercial kitchen hood with a listed, approved automatic fire suppression system.
3. The structural members supporting the rated assemblies shall not be required to be fire resistance rated.

R-2 Residential occupancies containing sleeping units or more than two dwelling units where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature, including:

Apartment houses;
Boarding houses (not transient);
Convents;
Dormitories;
Fraternities and sororities;
Hotels (nontransient);
Monasteries;
Motels (nontransient).

R-3 Residential occupancies where the occupancies are primarily permanent in nature and not classified as R-1, R-2, R-4 or I and where buildings do not contain more than two dwelling units, or adult and child care facilities that provide

accommodations for six or fewer persons of any age for less than 24-hours. Adult and child care facilities that are within a single-family home are permitted to comply with the International Residential Code® as adopted by the State Building Code. R-3 occupancies shall allow not more than six lodgers or boarders where personal care services are not provided.

R-4 Residential occupancies shall include buildings arranged for occupancy as residential care/assisted living facilities including more than three but not more than 16 occupants, excluding staff. Group R-4 occupancies shall meet the requirements for construction as defined for Group R-3s except as otherwise provided by the State Building Code.

Storage Group S. Storage Group S occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for storage that is not classified as a hazardous occupancy.

Moderate-hazard storage, Group S-1. Buildings occupied for storage uses which are not classified as Group S-2 including, but not limited to, storage of the following:

Aerosols, Level 2 and 3;
Aircraft repair hangar;
Bags, cloth, burlap and paper;
Bamboo and rattan;
Baskets;
Belting, canvas and leather;
Books and paper in rolls or packs;
Boots and shoes;
Buttons, including cloth covered, pearl or bone;
Cardboard and cardboard boxes;
Clothing, woolen wearing apparel;
Cordage;
Furniture;
Furs;
Glue, mucilage, paste and size;
Grain;
Horn and combs, other than celluloid;
Leather;
Linoleum;
Lumber;
Motor vehicle repair garages (complying with the International Building Code and containing less than the maximum allowable quantities of hazardous materials);
Photo engraving;
Resilient flooring;
Silk;
Soap;

Sugar;
Tires, bulk storage of;
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff;
Wax candles.

Low-hazard storage, Group S-2. Includes, among others, buildings used for the storage of noncombustible materials such as products on wood pallets or in paper cartons with or without single thickness divisions; or in paper wrappings. Such products may have a negligible amount of plastic trim such as knobs, handles or film wrapping. Storage uses shall include, but not be limited to, storage of the following:

Aircraft hangar;
Asbestos;
Beverages up to and including 12-per cent alcohol in metal, glass or ceramic containers;
Cement in bags;
Chalk and crayons;
Dairy products in nonwaxed coated paper containers;
Dry cell batteries;
Electrical coils;
Electrical motors;
Empty cans;
Food products;
Foods in noncombustible containers;
Fresh fruits and vegetables in nonplastic trays or containers;
Frozen foods;
Glass;
Glass bottles, empty or filled with noncombustible liquids;
Gypsum board;
Inert pigments;
Ivory;
Metal desks with plastic tops and trim;
Metal parts;
Metals;
Mirrors;
Oil-filled and other types of distribution transformers;
Parking garages (open or enclosed);
Stoves;
Talc and soapstones;
Washers and dryers.

Miscellaneous Group U. Buildings and structures of an accessory character and miscellaneous structures not classified in any specific occupancy shall be constructed, equipped and maintained to conform to the requirements of this code commensurate with the fire and life hazard

incidental to their occupancy. Group U shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Agricultural buildings;
Aircraft hangar, accessory to a one- or two-family residence (See Section 412.3 of the International Building Code);
Barns;
Carports;
Fences more than 6 feet (1829 mm) high;
Grain silos, accessory to a residential occupancy;
Greenhouses;
Livestock shelters;
Private garages;
Retaining walls;
Sheds;
Stables;
Tanks;
Towers.

Incidental use areas. Spaces which are incidental to the main occupancy shall be separated or protected, or both, in accordance with Section 704, or the building shall be classified as a mixed use occupancy and comply with Section 302.3 of the State Building Code. Areas that are incidental to the main occupancy shall be classified in accordance with the main occupancy of the portion of the building in which the incidental use area is located.

Chapter 4 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to add the following:

(Add) **401.7.1 Alternative compliance for small group homes.** See Section 407.12 of the State Building Code for alternative compliance provisions for Group I-2 group homes serving four to six persons who are not capable of self-preservation.

(Add) **401.18 Organic coatings.** Building containing organic coating manufacturing operations shall comply with Section 418 of the State Building Code.

(Add) **401.19 Application of flammable finishes.** Buildings containing operations for the application of flammable finishes shall comply with Section 416 of the State Building Code.

(Add) **401.20 Mezzanines.** Mezzanines as defined in Section 502.1 of the State Building Code shall comply with Section 505 of the State Building Code.

Chapter 7, Section 704.1, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Add) **704.1 Incidental use areas.** Spaces deemed to be incidental to the main occupancy shall be separated or protected, or both, in accordance with Table 704.1, or the building shall be classified as a mixed occupancy in accordance with Section 302 of the State Building Code.

> **Exception:** Incidental use areas within and serving a dwelling unit are not required to comply with this section.

Chapter 8 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to add the following:

(Amd) **806.1 General.** The provisions of this section shall limit the allowable flame spread and smoke development of interior finishes and decorative materials in buildings based on location and occupancy classification.

> **Exceptions:**
> 1. Materials having a thickness less than 0.036 inch (0.9 mm) applied directly to the surface of walls and ceilings.
> 2. Exposed portions of structural members complying with the requirements of buildings of Type IV construction in accordance with the *International Building Code* shall not be subject to interior finish requirements.

(Add) **806.4 Interior floor finish.** Interior floor finish and covering shall comply with Section 804 of the State Building Code.

Chapter 9 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to add the following:

(Amd) **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.
>
>> **Exception:** Existing restaurants in existing non-sprinklered buildings that were designated Use Group A-3 under a previous edition of the State Building Code that undergo an addition, alteration or change of occupancy that results in an increase in the restaurant's fire area providing the proposed fire area does not exceed 12,000 square feet.
>
> 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.

(Add) **903.2.7.1 Small residential care/assisted living facility alternative compliance.** An NFPA 13D automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3 shall be permitted in a Group R-4 occupancy when all of the following conditions are met:

1. The facility is not in a building containing mixed occupancies.
2. The facility is limited to six or fewer occupants, excluding staff.
3. The building in which the facility is located is limited to two stories above grade and 40 feet in height.
4. The automatic sprinkler system is provided with a minimum 30-minute water supply.
5. All habitable and usable areas and closets are sprinklered.
6. The sprinkler system is provided with valve supervision by one of the following methods:

    6.1. A single listed control valve that shuts off both domestic and sprinkler system water supply and a separate valve that shuts off the domestic system only.

    6.2. Electrical supervision connected to the facility's fire alarm system.

    6.3. Valve closure that causes the sounding of an audible alarm audible throughout the premises.

(Amd) **903.2.13 Other required suppression systems.** In addition to the requirements of Section 903.2, the provisions of Section 1024.6.2.3 and the State Building Code also require the installation of a suppression system for certain buildings and areas.

(Del) **Table 903.2.13 Additional required fire-extinguishing systems.** Delete table.

(Add) **903.3.1.1.2 Vertical openings.** Closely spaced sprinklers and draft stops are not required around floor openings permitted to be unenclosed by the State Building Code or this code unless the closely spaced sprinklers and draft stops are being utilized in lieu of an enclosure as specified by Exception 2.1 to Section 707.2 of the State Building Code.

(Amd) **903.3.1.2 NFPA 13R sprinkler systems.** Where allowed in buildings of Group R, up to and including four stories above grade and 60 feet in height, automatic sprinkler systems shall be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13R.

(Add) **903.3.1.2.2 Mixed occupancies.** Buildings containing occupancies other than Group R shall not be permitted to utilize an NFPA 13R sprinkler system.

Exception: Buildings that comply with Section 508.2 of the State Building Code that contain only Group R occupancies above the

horizontal assembly shall be permitted to utilize an NFPA 13R sprinkler system above the horizontal assembly, provided such occupancy complies with Section 903.3.1.2.

(Amd) **903.3.5.2 Secondary water supply.** A secondary on-site water supply equal to the hydraulically calculated sprinkler demand, including the hose stream requirement, shall be provided for high-rise buildings in Seismic Design Category D, E or F as determined by the International Building Code. The secondary water supply shall have a duration of not less than 30 minutes.

Exception: Existing buildings.

(Del) **904.11.5 Commercial cooking equipment.** Delete section.

(Add) **905.2.1 Piping design.** The riser piping, supply piping and the water service piping shall be sized to maintain a residual pressure of at least 100 psi (690 kPa) at the topmost outlet of each riser while flowing the minimum quantities of water specified based upon a pressure of 150 psi (1034 kPa) available at the fire department connection.

Exception: In buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Sections 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2 and where the highest floor level is not more than 150 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, Class I standpipes shall have an automatic or manual-wet supply.

(Amd) **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. All portions of the helistop and heliport area shall be within 150 feet (45 720 mm) of a 2.5-inch (63.5 mm) outlet on a Class I or III standpipe.

(Del) **906.2 General requirements.** Delete section.

(Del) **906.3 Size and distribution.** Delete section.

(Del) **906.4 Cooking grease fires.** Delete section.

(Del) **906.5 Conspicuous location.** Delete section.

(Del) **906.6 Unobstructed and unobscured.** Delete section.

(Del) **906.7 Hangers and brackets.** Delete section.

(Del) **906.8 Cabinets.** Delete section.

(Del) **906.9 Height above floor.** Delete section.

(Del) **906.10 Wheeled units.** Delete section.

(Del) **907.3 Where required – retroactive in existing buildings and structures.** Delete section.

(Del) **908.1 Group H occupancies.** Delete section.

(Del) **908.2 Group H-5 occupancy.** Delete section.

(Del) **908.3 Highly toxic and toxic materials.** Delete section.

(Del) **908.4 Ozone gas-generator rooms.** Delete section.

(Del) **908.5 Repair garages.** Delete section.

(Amd) **909.16 Fire-fighter's smoke control panel.** A fire-fighter's smoke control panel to be used solely for fire department emergency response purposes shall be provided and shall include manual control or override of automatic control for mechanical smoke control systems. The panel shall be located in a fire command center complying with Section 911 of the International Building Code portion of the State Building Code in high-rise buildings. In all other buildings, the fire-fighter's smoke control panel shall be installed in an approved location adjacent to the fire alarm control panel. The fire-fighter's smoke control panel shall comply with Sections 909.16.1 to 909.16.3, inclusive.

(Amd) **910.1 General.** Where required by this code or otherwise installed, smoke and heat vents or mechanical smoke exhaust systems and draft curtains shall conform to the requirements of this section.

Exceptions:

1. Frozen food warehouses used solely for storage of Class I or II commodities where protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system.
2. Where areas of the building are equipped with early suppression fast-response (ESFR) sprinklers, automatic smoke and heat vents shall not be required within these areas.

(Amd) **911.1 General.** Explosion control shall be provided in the following locations:

1. Where a structure, room or space is occupied for purposes involving explosion hazards as identified in Table 911.1.
2. Where quantities of hazardous materials specified in Table 911.1 exceed the maximum allowable quantities in Table 307.7(1) of the State Building Code.

Such areas shall be provided with explosion (deflagration) venting, explosion (deflagration) prevention systems or barricades in accordance with this section and NFPA 69, or NFPA 495 as applicable. Deflagration

venting shall not be utilized as a means to protect buildings from detonation hazards.

(Add) **913.2.1 Emergency and standby power.** Emergency and standby power for electric fire pumps shall be provided as required by Sections 2702.2.14, 2702.2.15 and 2702.2.20 of the State Building Code.

Chapter 9, Sections 903.2.7 and 903.3.5.1.1, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code are amended to read:

(Amd) **903.2.7 Group R.** An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3 shall be provided throughout all newly constructed buildings with a Group R fire area or in existing buildings that have a Group R fire area newly introduced by change of occupancy or by an addition.

Exceptions:

1. Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments.
2. Existing buildings four stories or less in height undergoing a change of occupancy from a one- or two-family building or Group R-3 to Group R-2 containing not more than four dwelling units that does not involve an increase in height or area and where each dwelling unit has either:
    - 2.1 An exit door directly to the exterior at a level of exit discharge,
    - 2.2 Direct access to an exterior stair serving a maximum of two dwelling units on the same story, or
    - 2.3 Direct access to an interior stair serving only that dwelling unit and separated from all other portions of the building with 1-hour fire-resistance-rated fire barriers.
3. Existing buildings converted prior to June 15, 1994 from a one- or two-family building or Group R-3 to Group R-2 containing not more than four dwelling units.
4. Additions containing a newly introduced Group R occupancy that are added to existing buildings shall be required to have an automatic sprinkler system installed in the addition only if the addition is completely separated from the existing building by fire barriers with a minimum one-hour fire-resistance rating.

(Amd) **903.3.5.1.1 Limited area sprinkler systems.** Limited area sprinkler systems serving six sprinklers or less in any fire area 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 to Item 1: An approved indicating control valve supervised electrically or locked or secured in the open position shall be permitted.

2. The domestic service shall be designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 13 or NFPA 13D.

Chapter 10 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **1003.2 Ceiling height.** The means of egress shall have a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet 6 inches.

Exceptions:

1. Sloped ceilings in accordance with Section 1208.2 of the State Building Code.
2. Ceilings of dwelling units and sleeping units within residential occupancies in accordance with Section 1208.2 of the State Building Code.
3. Allowable projections in accordance with Section 1003.3.
4. Stair headroom in accordance with Section 1009.2.
5. Door height in accordance with Section 1008.1.1.

(Amd) **1003.3.2 Free-standing objects.** A free-standing object mounted on a post or pylon shall not overhang that post or pylon more than 4 inches where the lowest point of the leading edge is more than 27 inches and less than 80 inches above the walking surface. Where a sign or other obstruction is mounted between posts or pylons and the clear distance between the posts or pylons is greater than 12 inches, the lowest edge of such sign or obstruction shall be 27 inches maximum or 80 inches minimum above the finished floor or ground.

Exception: This requirement shall not apply to sloping portions of handrails serving stairs and ramps.

(Add) **1003.8 Security devices.** Any security device or system that emits any medium that could obscure a means of egress in any building, structure or premise shall be prohibited.

(Add) **1003.9** Mirrors shall not be placed on exit doors. Mirrors shall not be placed in or adjacent to any exit in such a manner to confuse the direction of egress.

(Amd) **1004.1.2 Number by Table 1004.1.2.** The number of occupants computed at a rate of one occupant per unit of area as prescribed in Table 1004.1.2.

Exception: Day care occupancies shall be calculated at a rate of one occupant per 35 square feet of net area.

(Add) **1006.3.1 When required.** The emergency means of egress illumination system shall be arranged to provide the required illumination

automatically in the event of any interruption of normal lighting due to any of the following:

1. Failure of a public utility or other outside electrical power supply.
2. Opening of a circuit breaker or fuse.
3. Manual acts including accidental opening of a switch controlling normal lighting facilities.

(Amd) **1007.1 Accessible means of egress required.** Accessible means of egress shall be determined by the building official and maintained for new construction in accordance with this section. Accessible spaces shall be provided with not less than one accessible means of egress. Where more than one means of egress is required by Section 1014.1 or 1018.1 from any accessible space, each accessible portion of the space shall be served by not less than two accessible means of egress.

Exceptions:

1. Accessible means of egress are not required in alterations to existing buildings.
2. One accessible means of egress is required from an accessible mezzanine level in accordance with Section 1007.3 or 1007.4.
3. In assembly spaces with sloped floors, one accessible means of egress is required from a space where the common path of travel of the accessible route for access to the wheelchair spaces meets the requirements in Section 1024.9.

(Amd) **1009.11.2 Intermediate handrails.** Intermediate handrails are required for stairs with a required width exceeding 75 inches so that all portions of the stairway width required for egress capacity are within 30 inches of a handrail. On monumental stairs, handrails shall be located along the most direct path of egress travel.

(Del) **1010.9 Edge protection.** Delete section and subsections in their entirety and substitute with:

(Add) **1010.9 Edge protection.** Edge protection for ramps shall be in accordance with Section 405.9 of the ICC/ANSI A117.1-2003 standard.

(Add) **1011.1.1.2 Approval.** Floor proximity exit signs shall be listed and labeled in accordance with UL 924, Emergency Lighting and Power Equipment, Edition 9, dated February 24, 2006.

(Amd) **1012.2 Height.** Guards shall form a protective barrier not less than 42 inches high, measured vertically above the leading edge of the tread or the adjacent walking surface.

Exceptions:

1. For occupancies in Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments and in Group R-3, and within individual dwelling units, guards whose top rail also serves as a handrail shall have a height not less than 34 inches and not more than 38 inches measured vertically from the leading edge of the stair tread nosing.
2. For occupancies in Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments, level guards shall be not less than 36 inches high, measured vertically above the adjacent walking surface.
3. The height in assembly seating areas shall be in accordance with Section 1024.14.

(Amd) **1012.3 Opening limitations.** Open guards shall have balusters or ornamental patterns such that a 4-inch-diameter sphere cannot pass through any opening up to a height of 34 inches. From a height of 34 inches to 42 inches above the adjacent walking surfaces, a sphere 8 inches in diameter shall not pass.

Exceptions:

1. The triangular openings formed by the riser, tread and bottom rail at the open side of a stairway shall be of a maximum size such that a sphere of 6 inches in diameter cannot pass through the opening.
2. At elevated walking surfaces for access to and use of electrical, mechanical or plumbing systems or equipment, guards shall have horizontal rails, balusters or be of solid material such that a sphere with a diameter of 21 inches cannot pass through any opening.
3. In areas that are not open to the public, within occupancies in Group I-3, F, H or S, balusters, horizontal intermediate rails or other construction shall not permit a sphere with a diameter of 21 inches to pass through any opening.
4. In assembly seating areas, guards at the end or aisles where they terminate at a fascia of boxes, balconies and galleries shall have balusters or ornamental patterns such that a 4-inch-diameter sphere cannot pass through any opening up to a height of 26 inches. From a height of 26 inches to 42 inches above the adjacent walking surfaces, a sphere 8 inches in diameter shall not pass.
5. In Group R-1 bed and breakfast establishments, guards shall have balusters or ornamental patterns such that a 6-inch-diameter sphere cannot pass through any opening.

(Amd) **1013.2 Egress through intervening spaces.** Egress from a room or space shall not pass through adjoining or intervening rooms or areas, except where such adjoining rooms or areas are accessory to the area served; are not a high-hazard occupancy and provide a discernable path of egress travel to an exit. Egress shall not pass through kitchens,

storage rooms, closets or spaces used for similar purposes. An exit access shall not pass through a room that can be locked to prevent egress. Means of egress from dwelling units or sleeping areas shall not lead through other dwelling units, sleeping areas, toilet rooms or bathrooms.

Exceptions:

1. Means of egress are not prohibited through a kitchen area serving adjoining rooms constituting part of the same dwelling unit or sleeping unit.
2. Means of egress are not prohibited through adjoining or intervening rooms or spaces in a Group H occupancy when the adjoining or intervening rooms or spaces are of the same or a lesser hazard occupancy group.
3. Not more than 50 percent of the required exit access may travel through stockrooms in Group M occupancies when the stock is of the same hazard classification as that found in the main retail area; when the stockroom is not subject to locking from the egress side; and when there is a 44-inch-wide aisle defined by full or partial height fixed walls or similar fixed construction that will maintain the required width and lead directly from the retail area to the exit without obstructions.

(Add) **1023.2.1 Remoteness.** Where two or more doors leading to an exit discharge are required a minimum of two such doors shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one-third of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the building served, measured in a straight line between doors. Additional doors leading to exit discharge shall be arranged a reasonable distance apart so that if one becomes blocked, the others will be available.

(Amd) **1025.3 Maximum height from floor.** Emergency escape and rescue openings shall have the bottom of the clear opening not greater than 44 inches measured from the floor.

Exception: The 44-inch maximum height shall be permitted to be measured vertically above a fixed, permanent platform, step or steps whose minimum width shall equal or exceed the operable width of the opening and centered on such opening and which shall comply with Section 1009.3.

Chapter 10, Sections 1024.2 and 1026, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code are amended to read:

Sec. 1005.1.1 Balanced egress capacity. Delete section in its entirety and replace with:

(Add) **1005.1.1 Multiple means of egress.** Multiple means of egress in buildings requiring more than one exit and in rooms or

spaces requiring more than one means of egress shall be sized so that the loss of any one means of egress shall not reduce the required capacity of the remaining means of egress to a fraction less than that determined as follows:

$$\frac{(R-1)}{R} = C$$

where:

R = the number of required means of egress from a room, space or story as determined by Section 1014 or Section 1018

C = the minimum fraction of required egress capacity remaining after the loss of any one means of egress

(Amd) **1010.7.1 Ramp Surface.** The surface of ramps shall be of slip-resistant materials that are securely attached and in compliance with the provisions of Section 302.3 of the ICC/ANSI A117.1-2003 Standard.

(Add) **1011.1.1 Floor proximity exit signs.** Where exit signs are required by Section 1011.1 of this code, exit access doors and exit doors shall additionally be marked by floor proximity exit signs in Group A occupancies with an occupant load of more than 300, Group B medical occupancies, Group I-1 occupancies, Group I-2 occupancies, Group R-1 hotels and motels and Group R-2 dormitories.

(Add) **1011.1.2 Accessible exits.** Where exit signs are required by Section 1011.1 of this code, accessible exit doors at the level of exit discharge that lead directly to accessible paths of exit discharge shall additionally be marked by the International Symbol of Accessibility. Such symbol shall be not less than 6 inches high and shall be incorporated into the required exit sign or shall be located directly adjacent to it. Such symbol shall meet the requirements of Section 1011.

(Amd) **1024.2 Assembly main exit.** In Group A occupancies that are newly constructed, have an increase in the number of occupants by addition or alteration, or are created by change of occupancy and that have a single main entrance, such main entrance shall also be the main exit. The main entrance/exit shall be of sufficient width to accommodate not less than two-thirds of the occupant load, but such width shall not be less than the total required width of all means of egress leading to the exit.

(Del) **SECTION 1026 Means of Egress for existing buildings.** Delete section in its entirety and replace with the following:

(Add) **SECTION 1026 FLOOR PROXIMITY EGRESS PATH MARKING**

(Add) **1026.1 Where required.** In addition to means of egress illumination required by Section 1006, floor proximity egress path marking systems or devices shall be required in exit access corridors serving an occupant load greater than 30 in the following newly constructed occupancies:

1. Group A occupancies with a total occupant load greater than 300.
2. Group B medical occupancies.
3. Group E occupancies.
4. Group I-1 occupancies.
5. Group I-2 occupancies.
6. Group R-1 hotels and motels.
7. Group R-2 dormitories.

   Exceptions:

   1. Group E occupancies where each classroom has at least one door directly to the exterior and rooms for assembly purposes have at least one-half of the required means of egress doors opening directly to the exterior. Exterior doors specified in this exception are required to be at ground level.
   2. In corridors or hallways located within Group R-1 and R-2 sleeping units or dwelling units.
   3. Such systems shall not be required in existing buildings of any occupancy including those undergoing repair, addition, alteration or change of occupancy.

(Add) **1026.2 Size and location.** Where required by Section 1026.1, floor proximity egress path marking systems or devices shall be located on the walls of exit access corridors within 18 inches of the finished floor to provide a visible delineation of the path of travel along the exit access corridor. Such markings or devices shall be essentially continuous, except as interrupted by doorways, intersecting hallways and corridors or other similar architectural features. Where such systems or devices are photoluminescent, they shall be a minimum of 1 inch and a maximum of 2 inches in width.

(Add) **1026.3 Device or system requirements.** Floor proximity egress path marking systems or devices shall be listed and labeled and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation requirements. Such systems shall not incorporate arrows, chevrons, signs or alternating lighting patterns designed or intended to lead an occupant to any one specific exit in preference over another exit.

Exception: Systems incorporating arrows, chevrons, signs or alternating lighting patterns designed or

intended to lead an occupant in any one specific direction shall be permitted in dead end corridors.

(Add) **1026.4 Materials.** Floor proximity egress path marking systems or devices shall be permitted to be made of any material, including paint. Such materials shall include, but not be limited to: self-luminous materials; photoluminescent materials; and electrical photo luminescent materials. Materials shall comply with either:

1. UL 1994 Standard for Luminous Egress Path Marking Systems, Edition 3, dated January 30, 2004, or
2. ASTM E 2072, except that the charging source shall be 1 fc (10 lux) of fluorescent illumination for 60 minutes, and the minimum luminance shall be 5 millicandelas per square meter after 90 minutes.

(Add) **1026.5 Illumination.** Floor proximity egress path marking systems or devices shall be continuously illuminated or shall illuminate within 10 seconds in the event of power failure. Illumination shall be maintained for a period of not less than 90 minutes following loss of power to the corridor within which the system or device is located.

(Add) **1026.5.1 Photoluminescent systems or devices.** Corridors where photoluminescent floor proximity exit path marking systems or devices are installed shall be provided with the minimum means of egress illumination required by Section 1006 for at least 60 minutes prior to periods when the building is occupied.

Chapter 15 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Del) **Delete chapter.**

Chapter 15 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **1501.1 Scope.** The provisions of this chapter shall apply as referenced by this code or the State Building Code.

(Del) **1501.2 Permits.** Delete section.

(Del) **1503 Protection of operations.** Delete section.

(Del) **1505 Dipping operations.** Delete section.

(Del) **1506 Electrostatic apparatus.** Delete section.

(Del) **1507 Powder coating.** Delete section.

(Del) **1508 Automotive undercoating.** Delete section.

(Del) **1509 Organic peroxides and dual-component coatings.** Delete section.

(Del) **1510 Floor surfacing and finishing operations.** Delete section.

(Del) **1511 Indoor manufacture of reinforced plastics.** Delete section.

Chapter 22 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Del) **Delete chapter.**

Chapter 22 MOTOR FUEL-DISPENSING FACILITIES AND REPAIR GARAGES. Delete Chapter 22 in its entirety and replace with the following:

Chapter 22
MOTOR FUEL-DISPENSING FACILITIES AND REPAIR GARAGES

(Add) **2201.1 Scope.** Automotive motor fuel-dispensing facilities, marine motor fuel-dispensing facilities, fleet vehicle motor fuel-dispensing facilities and repair garages shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Connecticut Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code.

Chapter 23 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Del) **Delete chapter.**

Chapter 24, Section 2401.2, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Add) **2401.2 Temporary.** For the purposes of this section, temporary shall mean tents, canopies and membrane structures erected for a period of less than 180 consecutive calendar days out of any 365 consecutive days.

PART IV ~ EXISTING BUILDINGS/OCCUPANCIES

Chapter 3 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **3.3.48* Dormitory.** A building or a space in a building in which group sleeping accommodations are provided for more than 16 persons who are not members of the same family in one room, or a series of closely associated rooms, under joint occupancy and single management, with or without meals, and with or without individual cooking facilities.

Chapter 6, Section 6.1.14, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Del) **6.1.14** Delete section.

Chapter 6 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **6.1.8.1.4* Definition - Dormitory.** A building or a space in a building in which group sleeping accommodations are provided for more than 16 persons who are not members of the same family in one room, or a series of closely associated rooms, under joint occupancy and single management, with or without meals, and with or without individual cooking facilities.

(Amd) **6.1.11.2 In-home Group B occupancies.** Customary in-home business occupancies located within a single-family dwelling unit, that provide professional services and employ a maximum of one employee within the dwelling in addition to the residents of the dwelling unit, shall be classified as a single-family Residential occupancy.

(Del) **6.1.14.4.1 Separated Occupancies.** Delete section.

Chapter 7 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Add) **7.1.9.1 Security Devices.** Any security device or system that emits any medium that could obscure a means of egress in any building, structure or premises shall be prohibited.

(Add) **7.2.2.2.1.2** Existing projections from the ceiling in existing stairs shall be permitted to conform to the requirements of 7.1.5.1.3.

(Amd) **7.2.2.4.4.5*** Handrails shall be installed to provide a clearance of not less than 38 mm (1½ in.) between the handrail and the wall to which it is fastened.

(Amd) **7.2.8.2.2** The requirements of 7.2.8.2 shall be permitted to be modified by the State Fire Marshal where automatic sprinkler protection is provided, where the occupancies is limited to low hazard contents or where other special conditions exist.

(Amd) **7.9.2.1*** Emergency illumination shall be provided for not less than 1½ hours in the event of failure of normal lighting. Emergency lighting facilities shall be arranged to provide initial illumination that is not less than an average of 10.8 lux (1 ft-candle) and, at any point, not less than 1.1 lux (0.1 ft-candle), measured along the path of egress at floor level. Illumination levels shall be permitted to decline to not less than an average of 6.5 lux (0.6 ft-candle) and, at any point, not less than 0.65 lux (0.06 ft-candle) at the end of the 1½ hours. A maximum-to-minimum illumination uniformity ratio of 40 to 1 shall not be exceeded.

(Del) **7.10.9 Testing and Maintenance.** Delete section.

Chapter 7, Table 7.3.1.2, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Amd) **Table 7.3.1.2 Occupant Load Factor**

Use	m^2 (per person)[1]	ft^2 (per person)[1]
Assembly Use		
Concentrated use, without fixed seating	0.65 net	7 net
Less concentrated use, without fixed seating	1.4 net	15 net
Bench-type seating	1 person/455 linear mm	1 person/18 linear in.
Fixed seating	Number of fixed seats	Number of fixed seats
Waiting spaces	See 13.1.7.2	See 13.1.7.2
Courtrooms – other than fixed seating	3.7 net	40 net
Kitchens	18.6	200
Library stack areas	9.3	100
Library reading rooms	4.6 net	50 net
Swimming pools	4.6 (water surface)	50 (water surface)

Swimming pool decks	2.8	30
Exercise rooms	4.6	50
Stages	1.4 net	15 net
Lighting and access catwalks, galleries, gridirons	9.3 net	100 net
Casinos and similar gaming areas	1	11
Skating rinks	4.6	50
Airport Terminal Areas		
Baggage claim	1.9	20
Baggage handling	27.9	300
Concourse	9.3	100
Waiting areas	1.4	15
Educational Use		
Classrooms	1.9 net	20 net
Shops, laboratories, vocational rooms	4.6 net	50 net
Day-Care Use	3.3 net	35 net
Health Care Use		
Inpatient treatment departments	22.3	240
Outpatient treatment departments	9.3	100
Sleeping departments	11.1	120
Detention and Correctional Use	11.1	120
Residential Use		
Hotels and dormitories	18.6	200
Apartment buildings	18.6	200
Board and care, large	18.6	200
Industrial Use		
General and high hazard industrial	9.3	100
Special purpose industrial	NA	NA

Business Use	9.3	100
Storage Use (other than mercantile storerooms)	NA	NA
Mercantile Use		
Sales area on street floor[2,3]	2.8	30
Sales area on two or more street floors [3]	3.7	40
Sales area on floor below street floor [3]	2.8	30
Sales area on floors above street floor [3]	5.6	60
Floors or portions of floors used only for offices	See business use	See business use
Floors or portions of floors used only for storage, receiving, and shipping, and not open to general public	27.9	300
Mall buildings[4]	Per factors applicable to use of space[5]	Per factors applicable to use of space[5]

Note: NA = not applicable. The occupant load is the maximum probable number of occupants present at any time.

[1]All factors are expressed in gross area unless marked “net.”

[2]For the purpose of determining occupant load in mercantile occupancies where, due to differences in grade of streets on different sides, two or more floors directly accessible from streets (not including alleys or similar back streets) exist, each such floor is permitted to be considered a street floor. The occupant load factor is one person for each 3.7 m^2(40 ft^2) of gross floor area of sales space.

[3]For the purpose of determining occupant load in mercantile occupancies with no street floor, as defined in 3.3.216, but with access directly from the street by stairs or escalators, the floor at the point of entrance to the mercantile occupancy is considered the street floor.

[4]For any food court or other assembly use areas located in the mall that are not included as a portion of the gross leasable area

of the mall building, the occupant load is calculated based on the occupant load factor for that use as specified in Table 7.3.1.2. The remaining mall area is not required to be assigned an occupant load.

[5]The portions of the mall that are considered a pedestrian way and not used as gross leasable area are not required to be assessed an occupant load based on Table 7.3.1.2. However, means of egress from a mall pedestrian way are required to be provided for an occupant load determined by dividing the gross leasable area of the mall building (not including anchor stores) by the appropriate lowest whole number occupant load factor from Figure 7.3.1.2(a) or Figure 7.3.1.2(b).

Each individual tenant space is required to have means of egress to the outside or to the mall based on occupant loads calculated by using the appropriate occupant load factor from Table 7.3.1.2.

Each individual anchor store is required to have means of egress independent of the mall.

Chapter 8, Section 8.3.4.3.1 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Add) **8.3.4.3.1** Doors having a 20-min fire protection rating or door assemblies consisting of door frames constructed of at least ¾ in. thick hardwood stock and 1¾ in. thick solid core doors that are self-closing and positive-latching may be used in vertical openings and in exit enclosures provided the building has a minimum of either partial automatic sprinkler protection in accordance with 9.7 or a partial fire detection system in accordance with 9.6. These systems shall include either a sprinkler or fire detector opposite the center of and inside any door that opens into the exit if a partial system is provided, and provisions for occupant notification in accordance with 9.6.3.

Chapter 9, Sections 9.7.1.2 and 9.7.1.5, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code are amended to read:

(Amd) **9.7.1.2** Sprinkler piping serving not more than six sprinklers for any isolated hazardous area shall be permitted to be connected directly to a domestic water supply system having a capacity sufficient to provide 6.1L/min/m^2 (0.15 gpm/sq ft) throughout the entire enclosed area. Such system shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, with respect to the materials and installation practices. An indicating shutoff valve, supervised in accordance with 9.7.2 or NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, shall be permitted to be installed in an accessible, visible, location between the sprinklers and the connection to the

domestic water supply.

(Add) **9.7.1.5 Statutory Requirements.** An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of 9.7.1 as required by the high-rise provisions of section 29-315 of the Connecticut General Statutes in effect on October 1, 1973. For the purpose of this section, building height shall be measured from the lowest level of fire department vehicle access to the floor of the highest occupiable story. (See 3.3.214.1) The provisions of 9.7.3.1 shall not apply to these systems.

Chapter 9 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Add) **9.7.4.2.1 Water Supply.** In buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system where the highest floor level is not more than 150 ft above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, Class I standpipes shall have an automatic or manual-wet supply.

(Del) **9.7.5** Delete section.

(Del) **9.7.6** Delete section.

(Del) **9.7.7** Delete section.

(Del) **9.7.8** Delete section.

(Del) **9.8** Delete section.

Chapter 13 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **13.2.3.6 Main Entrance/Exit.** Every assembly occupancy shall be provided with a main entrance/exit. With respect to the capacity of such main entrance/exit, the requirements of section 29-381a of the Connecticut General Statutes shall supersede the requirements of Sections 13.2.3.6.1 through 13.2.3.6.4.

Chapter 13, Sections 13.3.2.1.2 and 13.4.5.7.6.3, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code are amended to read:

(Amd) **13.3.2.1.2** Rooms or spaces for the storage, processing, or use of materials specified in 13.3.2.1.2(1) through 13.3.2.1.2(3) shall be protected in accordance with the following:

(1) Separation from the remainder of the building by fire barriers having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour or

protection of such rooms by automatic extinguishing systems as specified in 8.7 in the following areas:

(a) Boiler and furnace rooms, unless otherwise protected by the following:

i. The requirement of 13.3.2.1.2(1)(a) shall not apply to rooms enclosing furnaces, heating and air-handling equipment, or compressor equipment, where any piece of equipment has a total aggregate input rating less than or equal to 422 MJ (400,000 Btu), nor to rooms containing a boiler not over 15 psi and 10 horsepower.

ii. The requirement of 13.3.2.1.2(1)(a) shall not apply to attic locations of the rooms addressed in 13.3.2.1.2(1)(a)i provided such rooms comply with the draftstopping requirements of 8.6.10.

(b) Rooms or spaces used for the storage of combustible supplies in quantities deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction.

(c) Rooms or spaces used for the storage of hazardous materials or flammable or combustible liquids in quantities deemed hazardous by recognized standards.

(d) Laundries over 9.3 m^2 (100 sq ft^2).

(2) Separation from the remainder of the building by fire barriers having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour and protection of such rooms by automatic extinguishing systems as specified in 8.7 in the following areas:

(a) Maintenance shops, including woodworking and painting areas.

(b) Rooms or spaces used for processing or use of combustible supplies deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction.

(c) Rooms or spaces used for processing or use of hazardous materials or flammable or combustible liquids in quantities deemed hazardous by recognized standards.

(3) Where automatic extinguishing is used to meet the requirements of 13.3.2, the protection shall be permitted to be in accordance with 9.7.1.2.

(Add) **13.4.5.7.6.3** The fire curtain shall be a listed minimum 20-minute opening protective assembly or shall be constructed as required in 13.4.5.7.6.3(A) through 13.4.5.7.6.3(G).

(A) Fabrics. Curtains shall be made of one or more thicknesses of a noncombustible fabric or a fabric with a noncombustible base material and shall comply with the following:

(1) The fabric shall be permitted to be given a coating, provided that the modified fabric meets the criteria detailed in 13.4.5.7.

(2) Curtain fabrics shall have a weight of not less than 1.3 kg/m^2 (2 3/8 lb/yd^2).

(B) Tensile Strength Requirements. Curtain fabric shall have tensile strength requirements of not less than 540 N/m (400 lbf/in.) in both the warp and fill directions.

(C) Wire-Insertion Reinforcement Requirements. The fabric shall be reinforced with noncorrosive wire intertwined with the base fiber at a rate of not less than one wire per yarn. Wire shall not be required, and fabric weight shall be permitted to be less than 1.3 kg/m^2 (2 3/8 lb/yd^2) if it can be substantiated by approved tests that it is equivalent in strength and durability.

(D) Fire Test. A sample curtain with not less than two vertical seams shall be subjected to the standard fire test specified in NFPA 251, *Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Endurance of Building Construction and Materials*, as applicable to nonbearing walls and partitions for a period of 30 minutes, as follows:

(1) The curtain shall overlap the furnace edges by a length that is appropriate to seal the top and sides.
(2) The curtain shall have a bottom pocket containing not less than 5 kg/linear m (4 lb/linear ft) of batten.
(3) The unexposed surface of the curtain shall not glow, and neither flame nor smoke shall penetrate the curtain during the test period.
(4) Unexposed surface temperature and hose stream test requirements shall not be applicable to this proscenium fire safety curtain test.

(E) Smoke Test. Curtain fabrics shall have a smoke density not to exceed 25 where tested in accordance with NFPA 255, *Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, and the curtain fabric shall be tested in the condition in which it is to be used.

(F) Curtain Operation. The complete installation of every proscenium curtain shall be subjected to operating tests, as follows:

(1) Any theater in which a proscenium curtain is placed shall not be open to public performance until after the proscenium curtain has been accepted and approved by the authority having jurisdiction.
(2) The curtain shall be automatic-closing without the use of applied power.
(3) The curtain also shall be capable of manual operation.

(G) Curtain Position. All proscenium curtains shall be in the closed position, except during performances, rehearsals, or similar activities.

Chapter 15, Sections 15.2.11.1.2 and 15.3.2.1, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code are amended to read:

(Amd) **15.2.11.1.2** The requirements of 15.2.11.1.1 shall not apply to the following:

(1) Buildings protected throughout by an approved, automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.
(2) Where the room or space has a door leading directly to the outside of the building.
(3) Where the bottom of the window opening is higher than 1120 mm (44 in.) but less than 1525 mm (60 in.) above the floor, a stair fixed in place at the window may be utilized to meet the 1120 mm (44 in.) sill height. Said stair shall have a minimum width equal to or exceeding the operable width of the opening and centered on such opening, a maximum riser height of 205 mm (8 in.), a minimum tread depth of 230 mm (9 in.) and shall be provided with a handrail on at least one side.
(4) Where awning or hopper-type windows that are hinged or subdivided to provide a clear opening not less than 0.38 m^2 (4 ft^2) or any dimension less than 560 mm (22 in.), the following shall apply:
    (a) Such windows shall be permitted to continue in use.
    (b) Screen walls or devices in front of required windows shall not interfere with normal rescue requirements.
(5) Where the room or space complies with the following:
    (a) Doors shall exist that allow travel between adjacent classrooms.
    (b) Where doors are used to travel from classroom to classroom, they shall provide the following:
        i. Direct access to exits in both directions.
        ii. Direct access to an exit in one direction and to a separate smoke compartment that provides access to another exit in the other direction.
    (c) The corridor shall be separated from the classrooms by a wall that resists the passage of smoke, and all doors between the classrooms and the corridor are self-closing or automatic-closing in accordance with 7.2.1.8.
    (d) The length of travel to exits along such paths shall not exceed 46 m (150 ft).
    (e) Each communicating door shall be marked in accordance with 7.10.
    (f) No locking device shall be allowed on the communicating doors.
(6) Where the building is protected throughout by an approved, automatic fire detection system, the length of travel to an exit does not exceed 30 m (100 ft), and a window is provided in each room for ventilation. Smoke detection shall be used in all spaces except where not appropriate due to environmental conditions.

(Amd) **15.3.2.1** Rooms or spaces for the storage, processing, or use of materials shall be protected in accordance with the following:

(1) Separation from the remainder of the building by fire barriers having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour or protection of such rooms by automatic extinguishing systems as specified in 8.7 in the following areas:
   (a) Boiler and furnace rooms where any piece of equipment is over 400,000 Btu per hour input or any boiler over 15 psi and 10 horsepower, unless such rooms enclose only air-handling equipment.
   (b) Rooms or spaces used for the storage of combustible supplies in quantities deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction.
   (c) Rooms or spaces used for the storage of hazardous materials or flammable or combustible liquids in quantities deemed hazardous by recognized standards.
   (d) Janitor closets.
   (e) Laundries over 9.3 m^2 (100 sq ft^2).
(2) Separation from the remainder of the building by fire barriers having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour and protection of such rooms by automatic extinguishing systems as specified in 8.7 in the following areas:
   (a) Maintenance shops, including woodworking and painting areas.
   (b) Rooms or spaces used for processing or use of combustible supplies deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction.
   (c) Rooms or spaces used for processing or use of hazardous materials or flammable or combustible liquids in quantities deemed hazardous by recognized standards.
(3) Where automatic extinguishing is used to meet the requirements of 15.3.2.1(1) or 15.3.2.1(2), the protection shall be permitted in accordance with 9.7.1.2.
(4) Where janitor closets addressed in 15.3.2.1(1)(d) are protected in accordance with the sprinkler option of 15.3.2.1(1), the janitor closet doors shall be permitted to have ventilating louvers.

Chapter 15 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Add) **15.1.4.1.1** Buildings or spaces where training and skill development occur not within a school or academic program shall be classified as business occupancies.

(Amd) **15.2.11.1.1** Every room or space greater than 23.2 m^2 (250 ft^2) and used for classroom or other educational purposes or normally subject to student occupancy shall have not less than one outside window for emergency escape/ventilation and rescue with an associated opening in the outside wall that complies with the following, unless otherwise permitted by 15.2.11.1.2:

(1) Such windows shall be openable from the inside without the use of tools and shall provide a clear opening of not less than 560 mm (22 in.) in width, 560 mm (22 in.) in height and 0.31 m^2 (3.3 ft^2) in area.

(2) The bottom of the opening shall be not more than 1120 mm (44 in.) above the floor, and any latching device shall be capable of being operated from not more than 1370 mm (54 in.) above the finished floor.

(3) The opening in the outside wall for rescue shall allow a rectangular solid, with a width and height that provides not less than a 0.5 m^2 (5.7 ft^2) opening and a depth of not less than 510 mm (20 in.), to pass fully through the opening.

(Amd) **15.3.6 Corridors.** Corridors shall be separated from other parts of the story by walls having a ½-hour fire resistance rating in accordance with Section 8.3, unless otherwise permitted by the following.

(1) Corridor protection shall not be required where all spaces normally subject to student occupancy have not less than one door opening directly to the outside or to an exterior exit access balcony or corridor in accordance with 7.5.3.

(2)* In buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system with valve supervision in accordance with Section 9.7, corridor walls shall not be required to be rated.

(3) Where the corridor ceiling is an assembly having a ½-hour fire resistance rating where tested as a wall, the corridor wall shall be permitted to terminate at the corridor ceiling.

(4) Lavatories shall not be required to be separated from corridors, provided that they are separated from all other spaces by walls having not less than a ½-hour fire resistance rating in accordance with Section 8.3.

(5) Lavatories shall not be required to be separated from corridors, provided the building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.

(6) Existing doors in ½-hour fire resistance rated corridor walls shall be permitted to be 44-mm (1¾-in.) thick solid-bonded wood core doors or the equivalent.

Chapter 17, Section 17.3.2.1, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Amd) **17.3.2.1** Rooms or spaces for the storage, processing, or use of materials specified in 17.3.2.1(1) through 17.3.2.1(3) shall be protected in accordance with the following:

(1) Separation from the remainder of the building by fire barriers having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour or protection of such rooms, by automatic extinguishing systems as specified in 8.7, in the following areas:
   (a) Boiler and furnace rooms where any piece of equipment is over 400,000 Btu per hour input or any boiler over 15 psi and 10 horsepower, unless such rooms enclose only air-handling equipment.
   (b) Rooms or spaces used for the storage of combustible supplies in quantities deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction.
   (c) Rooms or spaces used for the storage of hazardous materials or flammable or combustible liquids in quantities deemed hazardous by recognized standards.
   (d) Janitor closets.
   (e) Laundries over 9.3 m^2 (100 sq ft^2).
(2) Separation from the remainder of the building by fire barriers having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour and protection of such rooms by automatic extinguishing systems as specified in 8.7 in the following areas:
   (a) Maintenance shops, including woodworking and painting areas.
   (b) Rooms or spaces used for processing or use of combustible supplies deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction.
   (c) Rooms or spaces used for processing or use of hazardous materials or flammable or combustible liquids in quantities deemed hazardous by recognized standards.
(3) Where automatic extinguishing is used to meet the requirements of 17.3.2.1(1) and 17.3.2.1(2), the protection shall be permitted in accordance with 9.7.1.2.

Chapter 17 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **17.2.11.1.1** Every room or space greater than 23.2 m^2 (250 ft^2) and used for classroom or other educational purposes or normally subject to student occupancy shall have not less than one outside window for emergency escape/ventilation and rescue with an associated opening in the outside wall that complies with the following, unless otherwise permitted by 17.2.11.1.2:

(1) Such windows shall be openable from the inside without the use of tools and shall provide a clear opening of not less than 560 mm (22 in.) in width, 560 mm (22 in.) in height and 0.31 m^2 (3.3 ft^2) in area.
(2) The bottom of the opening shall be not more than 1120 mm (44 in.) above the floor, and any latching device shall be capable of being operated from not more than 1370 mm (54 in.) above the

finished floor.

(3) The opening in the outside wall for rescue shall allow a rectangular solid, with a width and height that provides not less than a 0.5 m^2 (5.7 ft^2) opening and a depth of not less than 510 mm (20 in.), to pass fully through the opening.

(Amd) **17.2.11.1.2** The requirements of 17.2.11.1.1 shall not apply when the provisions of 15.2.11.1.2 are met.

(Amd) **17.3.6 Corridors.** Every interior corridor shall be constructed of walls having not less than a ½-hour fire resistance rating in accordance with Section 8.3, unless otherwise permitted by the following:

(1) Corridor protection shall not be required where all spaces normally subject to student occupancy have not less than one door opening directly to the outside or to an exterior exit access balcony or corridor in accordance with 7.5.3.

(2) In buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system with valve supervision in accordance with Section 9.7.

(3) Where the corridor ceiling is an assembly having a ½-hour fire resistance rating where tested as a wall, the corridor walls shall be permitted to terminate at the corridor ceiling.

(4) Lavatories shall not be required to be separated from corridors, provided that they are separated from all other spaces by walls having not less than a ½-hour fire resistance rating in accordance with Section 8.3.

(5) Lavatories shall not be required to be separated from corridors, provided the building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.

(6) Existing doors in ½-hour fire resistance rated corridors shall be permitted to be 44-mm (1¾-in.) thick, solid-bonded wood core doors or the equivalent.

(Amd) **17.6.1.1.2*** The requirements of Section 17.6 shall apply to existing day-care homes in which more than three, but not more than 12, clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s) for less than 24 hours per day, generally within a dwelling unit.

(Amd) **17.6.1.4.2* Conversions.** A conversion from a day-care home to a day-care occupancy with more than 12 clients shall be permitted only if the day-care occupancy conforms to the requirements for new day-care occupancies with more than 12 clients.

Chapter 19, Section 19.3.2.1.5, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Amd) **19.3.2.1.5** Hazardous areas shall include, but shall not be restricted to, the following:

(1) Boiler and fuel-fired heater rooms where any piece of equipment is over 400,000 Btu per hour input or any boiler over 15 psi and 10 horsepower.
(2) Central/bulk laundries larger than 9.3 m^2 (100 ft^2).
(3) Paint shops.
(4) Repair shops.
(5) Soiled linen rooms.
(6) Trash collection rooms.
(7) Rooms or spaces larger than 4.6 m^2 (50 ft^2), including repair shops, used for storage of combustible supplies and equipment in quantities deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction.
(8) Laboratories employing flammable or combustible materials in quantities less than those that would be considered a severe hazard.

Chapter 19 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **19.1.1.1.5** It shall be recognized that, in buildings housing certain types of patients or having detention rooms or a security section, it might be necessary to lock doors and bar windows to confine and protect building inhabitants. In such instances, the State Fire Marshal shall make appropriate modifications to those sections of this code that would otherwise require means of egress to be kept unlocked.

Chapter 24 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **24.2.2.3* Secondary Means of Escape.** The secondary means of escape, other than existing approved means of escape, shall be one of the means specified in 24.2.2.3(A) through 24.2.2.3(C).

(A) It shall be a door, stairway, passage, or hall providing a way of unobstructed travel to the outside of the dwelling at street or ground level that is independent of and remote from the primary means of escape.

(B) It shall be a passage through an adjacent nonlockable space, independent of and remote from the primary means of escape, to any approved means of escape.

(C)* It shall be a window or door providing a clear opening in the outside wall of not less than 0.53 m^2 (5.7 ft^2) for access into the building. The window opening for escape/ventilation by occupants shall provide a clear opening of not less than 560 mm

(22 in.) in least dimension for height and width and 0.31 m^2 (3.3 ft^2) in total area. This window shall be operable from the inside by occupants without the use of tools, keys, or special effort. The bottom of the opening shall be not more than 1120 mm (44 in.) above the floor. Such means of escape shall be acceptable where one of the following criteria are met:

(1) The window shall be within 6100 mm (240 in.) of grade.

(2) The window shall be directly accessible to fire department rescue apparatus as approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

(3) The window or door shall open onto an exterior balcony.

(4) Windows having a sill height below the adjacent ground level shall be provided with a window well meeting the following criteria:

(a) The window well shall have horizontal dimensions that allow the window to be fully opened.

(b) The window well shall have an accessible net clear opening of not less than 0.82 m^2 (9 ft^2) with a length and width of not less than 915 mm (36 in.).

(c) A window well with a vertical depth of more than 1120 mm (44 in.) shall be equipped with an approved permanently affixed ladder or with steps meeting the following criteria:

i. The ladder or steps shall not encroach more than 150 mm (6 in.) into the required dimensions of the window well.

ii. The ladder or steps shall not be obstructed by the window.

(D) Ladders or steps that comply with the requirements of 24.2.2.3(C)(4)(c) shall be exempt from the requirements of 7.2.2.

(Add) **24.2.2.3.1 Alternative Compliance to 24.2.2.3 (C).** The 1120 mm (44 in.) maximum height of the sill above the floor level shall be permitted to be measured vertically above a fixed, permanent platform, step, or steps whose minimum width shall equal or exceed the width of the opening and a maximum riser height of 205 mm (8 in.) and a minimum tread depth of 230 mm (9 in.).

(Amd) **24.2.5.1.1** The provisions of 7.2.2.5, 7.2.5.5 and 7.7.3 shall not apply. Maximum riser heights of 209 mm (8¼ in.) and minimum tread depths of 229 mm (9 in.) shall be permitted.

Chapter 26 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **26.3.5.1** All lodging or rooming houses, other than those meeting 26.3.5.2, shall be protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 26.3.5.3.

Chapter 29, Table 29.3.2.2.2 and Section 29.3.4.5.1, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code are amended to read:

(Amd) **Table 29.3.2.2.2 Hazardous Area Protection**

Hazardous Area Description	Separation/Protection
Boiler and fuel-fired heater rooms where any piece of equipment is over 400,000 Btu per hour input or any boiler over 15 psi and 10 horsepower	1 hour or sprinklers
Employee locker rooms	1 hour or sprinklers†
Gift or retail shops	1 hour or sprinklers
Bulk laundries	1 hour or sprinklers
Guest laundries outside of guest rooms or guest suites	1 hour or sprinklers†
Maintenance shops	1 hour or sprinklers
Rooms or spaces used for storage of combustible supplies and equipment in quantities deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction‡	1 hour or sprinklers
Trash collection rooms	1 hour or sprinklers

†Where automatic sprinkler protection is provided, no enclosure shall be required.

‡Where storage areas not exceeding 2.2 m^2 (24 ft^2) are directly accessible from the guest room or guest suite, no separation or protection shall be required.

(Amd) **29.3.4.5.1** Each hotel, motel or inn having 100 or more units or rooms shall install such equipment which, when activated, shall provide an approved visible alarm suitable to warn occupants, in at least one per cent of the units or rooms in such establishments. In establishments having less than 100 units or rooms, at least one unit or room shall have such an alarm.

Chapter 29 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Del) **29.3.4.3.3** Delete section.

Chapter 31 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **31.2.2.2.2** Door locking arrangements shall comply with 31.2.2.2.2.1, 31.2.2.2.2.2 or 31.2.2.2.2.3.

(Add) **31.2.11.1** The provisions of 31.2.11 shall not apply to existing dormitories.

Chapter 31, Section 31.3.2.1.1.2, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Add) **31.3.2.1.1.2** The protection requirements of Table 31.3.2.1.1 shall apply to those boiler and fuel-fired heater rooms where any piece of equipment is over 400,000 Btu per hour input or any boiler over 15 psi and 10 horsepower.

Chapter 33 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **33.1.7 Changes in Group Evacuation Capability.** A change in evacuation capability to a slower level shall be permitted where the facility conforms to the requirements applicable to the slower evacuation capability in this chapter.

Chapter 33, Section 33.3.3.2.2, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Amd) **33.3.3.2.2** Hazardous areas, which shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following, shall be separated from other parts of the building by construction having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour, with communicating openings protected by approved self-closing fire doors, or such area shall be equipped with automatic fire extinguishing systems:

(1) Boiler and heater rooms where any piece of equipment is over 400,000 Btu per hour input or any boiler over 15 psi and 10 horsepower.
(2) Laundries.
(3) Repair shops.
(4) Rooms or spaces used for storage of combustible supplies and equipment in quantities deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction.

Chapter 37, Sections 37.2.4.1 and 37.3.2.1.1, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code are amended to read:

(Add) **37.2.4.1** Exits shall comply with the following except as otherwise permitted by 37.2.4.2 through 37.2.4.6, inclusive:

(1) The number of exits shall be in accordance with section 7.4.
(2) Not less than two separate exits shall be provided on every story.
(3) Not less than two separate exits shall be accessible from every part of every story.

(Amd) **37.3.2.1.1** Hazardous areas shall be protected in accordance with 8.7. Furnace or boiler rooms shall be considered hazardous where any piece of equipment is over 400,000 Btu per hour input or any boiler over 15 psi and 10 horsepower.

Chapter 37 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **37.4.4.8 Kiosks.** Kiosks and similar structures (temporary or permanent) shall not be considered as tenant spaces and shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Combustible kiosks and similar structures shall be constructed of any of the following materials:
   (a) Fire retardant-treated wood complying with the requirements for fire retardant-impregnated wood in NFPA 703, *Standard for Fire Retardant Impregnated Wood and Fire Retardant Coatings for Building Materials*.
   (b) Light-transmitting plastics complying with Chapter 26 of the State Building Code.
   (c) Foam plastics having a maximum heat release rate not greater than 100 kW when tested in accordance with UL 1975.
   (d) Aluminum composite material (ACM) having a Class A rating as specified in Chapter 10 when tested as an assembly in the maximum thickness intended for use.
   (e) Textiles and films determined to be flame resistant in accordance with NFPA 701, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films*.
(2) Kiosks or similar structures located within the mall shall be protected with approved fire suppression and detection devices.
(3) The minimum horizontal separation between kiosks or groups of kiosks and other structures within the mall shall be 6100 mm (240 in.).
(4) Each kiosk or group of kiosks or similar structure shall have a maximum area of 27.8 m^2 (300 ft^2).

(Amd) **37.4.5.3.1** The storage, arrangement, protection and quantities of hazardous commodities shall be in accordance with the applicable

portions of the following:

(1) NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*.

(2) NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*.

(3) NFPA 30B, *Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products*.

(4) NFPA 230, *Standard for the Fire Protection of Storage*.

(5) NFPA 430, *Code for the Storage of Liquid and Solid Oxidizers*.

(6) NFPA 432, *Code for the Storage of Organic Peroxide Formulations*.

(7) NFPA 434, *Code for the Storage of Pesticides*.

(8) NFPA 1124, *Code for the Manufacture, Transportation, Storage, and Retail Sales of Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles as amended by Part V Section 20.2.12.2.4*.

Chapter 39, Sections 39.2.4.1 and 39.3.2.1, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code are amended to read:

(Add) **39.2.4.1** Exits shall comply with the following except as otherwise permitted by 39.2.4.2 through 39.2.4.7:

(1) The number of exits shall be in accordance with 7.4.1.1 and 7.4.1.3 through 7.4.1.6.
(2) Not less than two separate exits shall be provided on every story.
(3) Not less than two separate exits shall be accessible from every part of every story.

(Amd) **39.3.2.1*** Hazardous areas including, but not limited to, areas used for general storage, boiler or furnace rooms where any piece of equipment is over 400,000 Btu per hour input or any boiler over 15 psi and 10 horsepower, and maintenance shops that include woodworking and painting areas shall be protected in accordance with 8.7.

Chapter 39 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Add) **39.1.4.1 In-home Group B Occupancies**. Customary in-home business occupancies located within a single-family dwelling unit, that provide professional services and employ a maximum of one employee within the dwelling in addition to the residents of the dwelling unit, shall be classified as a single-family Residential occupancy.

PART V ~ MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONAL ISSUES

Chapter 10 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **10.4.1** Whenever or wherever any device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, level of protection, or any other feature is required for compliance with the provisions of this code or the State Building Code, such device, equipment, system, condition, arrangement, level of protection, or other feature shall thereafter be continuously maintained in accordance with applicable NFPA requirements or as directed by the AHJ.

(Amd) **10.4.3*** Existing fire and life safety features obvious to the public, if not required by this code or the State Building Code, shall be either maintained or removed.

Chapter 10 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

Retain deletion of Section 10.14 and replace in its entirety as follows:

(Add) **10.14 – Vacant Buildings and Premises**

(Add) **10.14.1 General.** Temporarily unoccupied buildings, structures, premises or portions thereof, including tenant spaces, shall be safeguarded and maintained in accordance with section 10.14.

(Add) **10.14.1.1 Abandoned Premises.** Buildings, structures and premises for which an owner cannot be identified or located by dispatch of a certificate of mailing to the last known or registered address, which persistently or repeatedly become unprotected or unsecured; which have been occupied by unauthorized persons or for illegal purposes; or which present a danger of structural collapse or fire spread to adjacent properties shall be considered abandoned, declared unsafe and abated or demolished in accordance with this code.

(Add) **10.14.2 Safeguarding Vacant Premises.** Temporarily unoccupied buildings, structures, premises or portions thereof shall be secured and protected in accordance with section 10.14.

(Add) **10.14.2.1 Security.** Exterior openings and interior openings accessible to other tenants or unauthorized persons shall be boarded, locked, blocked or otherwise protected to prevent entry by unauthorized individuals.

(Add) **10.14.2.2 Fire Protection.** Fire alarm, sprinkler and standpipe systems shall be maintained in an operable condition at all times.

Exceptions:

1. When the premises have been cleared of all combustible materials and debris and, in the opinion of the code official, the type of construction, fire separation distance and security of the premises do not create a fire hazard.
2. Where buildings will not be heated and fire protection systems will be exposed to freezing temperatures, fire alarm and sprinkler systems are permitted to be placed out of service and standpipes are permitted to be maintained as dry systems (without an automatic water supply) provided the building has no contents or storage, and windows, doors and other openings are secured to prohibit entry by unauthorized persons.

(Add) **10.14.2.3 Fire Separation.** Fire-resistance-rated partitions, fire barriers and fire walls separating vacant tenant spaces from the remainder of the building shall be maintained.

(Add) **10.14.3 Removal of Combustibles.** Persons owning, or in charge or control of, a vacant building or portion thereof, shall remove all accumulations of combustible materials and flammable or combustible waste or rubbish from such space. The premises shall be maintained clear of waste or hazardous materials.

Exceptions:

1. Buildings or portions of buildings undergoing additions, alterations, repairs or change of occupancy under a valid permit in accordance with this code.
2. Seasonally occupied buildings.

(Add) **10.14.4 Removal of Hazardous Materials.** Persons owning, in charge of, or control of a vacant building or portion thereof, shall remove all accumulations of hazardous materials as defined by this code.

Chapter 13, Section 13.6.1.2, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended to read:

(Amd) **13.6.1.2* Where Required.** Fire extinguishers shall be provided as follows:

(1) Where required by other parts of this code.

(2) As specified in 13.6.1.2.1 through 13.1.2.6, inclusive.
(3) Where required by the referenced codes and standards listed in Chapter 2 and Part II of this code.

Chapter 13 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **13.7.4.4.1** The maintenance and testing schedules and procedures for fire alarm and fire detection systems shall be in accordance with Chapter 10 of *NFPA 72®, National Fire Alarm Code®*.

Chapter 14 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Add) **14.4.3.1 Security Devices.** Any security device or system that emits any medium that could obscure a means of egress in any building, structure or premises shall be prohibited.

Chapter 20, Sections 20.1.4.9, 20.2.3.3.5, 20.3.3.2.3.4, 20.3.3, 20.6, 20.10, 20.12.2.4, and 20.12.2.4.3, of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code are amended to read:

(Amd) **20.3.3 Additional Requirements.**

(Amd) **20.6 Ambulatory Health Care Centers, including Business Group B Medical Occupancies.**

(Add) **20.12.2.4 Storage and Display of Consumer Fireworks.** The display and storage of consumer fireworks at retail establishments shall be in accordance with the provisions of the 2006 edition of NFPA 1124, *Code for the Manufacture, Transportation, Storage, and Retail Sales of Fire Works and Pyrotechnic Articles*, except as modified in Sections 20.12.2.4.1 through 20.12.2.4.3, inclusive.

(Add) **20.12.2.4.3** The provisions of NFPA 1124 are amended for use in Connecticut as follows:

> (Amd) **7.5.3 Storage Rooms.** Storage rooms containing consumer fireworks, regardless of size, in a new or existing permanent store shall be protected with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, or separated from the retail sales area by a fire barrier having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour. The quantity of fireworks permitted in storage shall not exceed 3,600 cubic feet, including packaging. Such storage shall be segregated into areas of 1,200 cubic feet or less, separated by a minimum of 4 feet of clear space.

Chapter 20 of the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code is amended by adding the following:

(Amd) **20.2.3.1.2** Emergency egress and relocation drills shall be conducted as follows:

(1) Not less than one emergency egress and relocation drill shall be conducted every month the facility is in session, unless both of the following criteria are met:

(a) In climates where the weather is severe, the monthly emergency egress and relocation drills shall be permitted to be deferred.

(b) The required number of emergency egress and relocation drills shall be conducted, and not less than four shall be conducted before the drills are deferred.

(2) All occupants of the occupancy shall participate in the drill.

(3) One additional emergency egress and relocation drill, other than for educational occupancies that are open on a year-round basis, shall be required within the first 30 days of operation.

(Amd) **20.3.3.2.2.2** Emergency egress and relocation drills shall be conducted as follows:

(1) Not less than one emergency egress and relocation drill shall be conducted every month the facility is in session, unless both of the following criteria are met:

(a) In climates where the weather is severe, the monthly emergency egress and relocation drills shall be permitted to be deferred.

(b) The required number of emergency egress and relocation drills shall be conducted, and not less than four shall be conducted before the drills are deferred.

(2) All occupants of the occupancy shall participate in the drill.

(3) One additional emergency egress and relocation drill, other than for educational occupancies that are open on a year-round basis, shall be required within the first 30 days of operation.

(Add) **20.10.3 Emergency Instructions for Residents or Guests.** A floor diagram reflecting the actual floor arrangement, exit and escape locations, and room identification shall be posted in a location and manner acceptable to the AHJ on, or immediately adjacent to, every resident residential room.

Statement of purpose: To amend the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code to comply with Public Act 06-162 to include certain provisions for Floor Proximity Egress Path Marking Devices; and to resolve any technical inconsistencies in the current regulation; and to provide additional revisions to the regulation to be consistent with newer technologies since the adoption of the regulation effective December 31, 2005.

Be it known that the foregoing regulations are amended as hereinabove stated by the aforesaid agency pursuant to Sec. 29-292 of the General Statutes, after publication in the Connecticut Law Journal of January 29, 2008, of the notice of the proposal to amend such regulations, and the holding of an advertised public hearing on the 26th day of February, 2008.

Wherefore, the foregoing regulations are hereby amended as hereinabove stated, effective the 1st day of August, 2009.

In Witness Whereof: March 30, 2009, John A. Danaher, Commissioner.

Approved by the Attorney General as to legal sufficiency in accordance with Sec. 4-169, as amended, Connecticut General Statutes: March 31, 2009.

Approved by the Legislative Regulation Review Committee in accordance with Sec. 4-170, as amended, of the General Statutes: April 28, 2009.

Two certified copies received and filed, and one such copy forwarded to the Commission on Official Legal Publications in accordance with Sec. 4-172, as amended, of the General Statutes, Secretary of the State: May 7, 2009.