

2012 to 2018 IFC Significant Changes- There have been many updates to the 2018 IFC in the past 6 years but approximately 180 significant changes from the 2012 IFC based on frequency of application as well as special significance of the change from previous code additions

– Below is a short list of changes specific to the CRR division of the Flagstaff Fire Dept.

Emergency Preparedness Updates - Educational Facility Lockdowns/ Locking arrangements

Section 403 -This section of the code has been extensively revised and content updated for consistency - Many portions of this chapter have been relocated in an attempt to consolidate information on this subject. The increase in school and workplace violence has placed a need to look at emergency egress as well as security protection in public buildings. The majority of this update will fall into the SFMO as they inspect all public and private schools. The FFD will continue to preplan these facilities.

PV - Solar Systems Updates - Residential/ Commercial

Section 605 .11 The requirements for solar systems have been clarified and coordinated with the IBC and NFPA 70 -Subjects include access and pathways, roof access points, size of solar arrays and allowance for smoke ventilation operations

Elevator Operations Updates - Sprinkler Systems and Water in Hoist Way

Section 607.6 This is a new requirement to ensure that devices are designed to prevent water from infiltrating into fire service access elevators hoist ways and occupant evacuation elevator hoist ways from fire sprinkler systems

Inspection and Cleaning of Commercial Cooking Hoods - A-2 s

609.3.3-This section references a new standard that addresses the cleaning of commercial cooking exhaust hoods and ducts, it includes grease accumulation, recordkeeping and tagging equipment following the ANSI -standards for cleaning of commercial kitchen exhaust systems

Existing A-2s - Bar/ Restaurant - Occupant Load FP Systems Existing

1103.5.1 -This section has been added to the 2018 IFC and requires a retro fit installation of a sprinkler system to existing A-2 s (Bar and Restaurants) with an established occupant load over 300 that serve alcohol. This code change is a reaction to the historical review of large fire fatalities in these types of occupancies including the recent Oakland Ghost Ship Fire.

Domestic Cooking in Institutional Facilities I-2s

904.13 – UL 300A has been added to the IFC and the new definition of institutional occupancy group 2 condition, (nursing homes, assisted living, etc.) from the IBC for an extinguishing system within the domestic cooking hood of a such occupancy has been incorporated

Electrical Circuit Requirements for Fire Pumps

913.2.2 This new provision references UL standard 2196 which provides for the survivability of fire pump power supply wiring -fire resistive

Carbon Monoxide Detection – New Code numbering - Existing Requirements in Structures

915- The requirements for carbon monoxide detection have been completely rewritten to clarify the provisions, and relocated to a new section of the code. Expansion to address certain classrooms in educational facilities. The code also now redirects relocation of detection to only sleeping and dwelling units

Carbon Dioxide Detections Systems - Carbonated Beverage Distribution Systems /Detection

5307 – Large carbon dioxide systems for beverage dispensing create a life safety hazard. Regulation of these systems are now included in the model code. We had previously adopted this as a local amendment in our 2012 IFC adoption.

Combustible Storage Clearance Indoor, as well as pallet storage outside - Sprinklered and Non Sprinklered Buildings

Section 315 – Combustible storage heights in commercial not sprinkled buildings

Section 315 addresses storage of combustibles- shall be maintained at 2 feet or more below the ceiling, and 18 inches below sprinkler systems in these buildings. Outside pallet storage shall now be limited to within 10 feet of property lines with adequate separation distance between piles

Fire Pumps Sprinkler Riser Room / Requirements / Access Temperature

901.4.6 Pump and riser room exterior access proper marking and a heated environment to a minimum of 40° F are required by the model code. These are already in place through our local amendments

Panic Hardware - Tied to Alarm Systems in Buildings

1010.1 Doors provided with panic hardware in group A and E occupancies can be electronically locked as long as they are tied to an alarm system

Combustible Dust - Updates -Further define a combustible dust environment.

Chapter 22 of the IFC now requires combustible dust producing operations in businesses to have a dust hazard analysis (DHA) in accordance with NFPA 652 if it had not been previously evaluated.

Tents Membrane Structures - Stability -Clarify Our Chapter 12

Section 3105 of the IFC now codifies the use of IBC approved construction documents for tents and membrane structures above 400 sq. ft. before a permit is to be issued. This is already a part of our cities special events permit process.

Outdoor Assembly Events Safety - Updates

Section 3106 of the IFC now codifies the many safety measures at large special events including safety plans, weather monitoring, crowd managers, exit plans, and outdoor cooking requirements. Most are already a part of our cities special events permit process, and requirements previously adopted as chapter 12 of our local amendments to the 2012 IFC.

Processing / Extrication Facilities Grow Facilities

Chapter 39 of the 2018 IFC is a newly added chapter to specifically regulate the process of extricating oils from plant material. It assists code officials in defining hazards of processing, and safety systems that should be in place.
