

**CITY OF FARMINGTON
INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE CHANGE REVIEW SUMMARY**

Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
Part 1 Administration (Chapters 1 and 2)					
101.4.7 Existing Buildings					The requirements (Chapter 34) for existing structures have been removed from the 2015 IBC. All existing construction requirements are now in the 2015 International Existing Building Code (IEBC).
102.4 Conflicting Provisions between Codes and Standards	C			Conflicts between the I-Codes and Referenced Standards, the I-Codes take precedence. (Codes before Standards)	
104.10.1 Code Modifications for Flood Hazard Areas	A			Criteria for modifications to flood hazard areas (NFIP)	
104.11 Alternative Materials, Design, and Methods of Construction and Equipment					Last sentence was added that requires the code official to provide in writing the reasons why the alternative was not approved if he/she rejects the application for an alternative design under this section of the Code.
105.2, #B2 Fences, Exempt from Permits	M			Increases the exempt height from 6 to 7 feet	
107.1 Submittal Documents	C		Submittal vs. Construction Documents. Provides clarity for "all" documents which may be required for application.		

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202 Definitions	C		"high-rise" occupied floor 75' above lowest level FD access." story above grade plane" removes the reference to a basement	All definitions are located in Chapter 2 of the code.	"Private Garage," 406.3.1 "Classification," 406.3.2 "Clear Height" - Private garages are no longer limited to a maximum of 3,000 sq. ft. in a building. Multiple private garages, each a maximum of 1,000 sq. ft., each separated by one-hour fire barriers or horizontal assemblies are now permitted based on their U occupancy classification. Also, a minimum of 7' clear height will be required in private garages
					"Fire Retardant Treated Wood" - Revised definition to permit other treatment methods by other than the pressure process. See also IBC Sections 2303.2.2 and 2303.2.3 for further explanation
					"Corridor Damper," 717.3.2.4 "Corridor Damper Rating," 717.3.3.5 "Corridor Damper Actuation," 717.5.4.1 Exception #1 "Where Required-Corridors" - New design option protecting the ceiling membrane's HVAC penetrations for a fire-rated exit access corridor where the ceiling of the corridor is constructed using a fire-rated corridor wall assembly placed horizontally.
Part 2 Building Planning (Chapters 3-6)					
303.1.3 Assembly Rooms Associated with Group E Occupancies	C			Language to clarify "associated" assembly areas (larger) and for the "accessory" assembly areas (smaller) to minimize confusion with mixed use occupancies	

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303.3 Occupancy Classification of Casino Gaming Floors	A			Added classification of "Casinos (gaming areas)" as A2 due to associated hazards	
303.3, 306.2 Occupancy Classification of Commercial Kitchens	C			Added clarity of cafeterias and similar dining facilities and associated commercial kitchens as A-2 Commercial Kitchens not associated with restaurants, cafeterias considered as F-1	
304.1 Ambulatory Health Facilities	A		New definition: Ambulatory Health Care Facility": less than 24-hour care for persons incapable of self- preservation due to medical reasons.* "Clinic - Outpatient" medical care, less than 24- hour basis to persons not rendered incapable of by medical service provided.*	*definitions moved to Chapter 2	
307.4, Table 307.1(1) Facilities Generating Combustible Dusts	M			H-2 occupancy requires technical reports on and opinion for the building official to make decision on combustible dust hazard	
308.2, 202 Definitions of Care Facilities	C			Revisions & additions for care facilities, moved to Chapter 2	

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IBC 308.3 "Group I-1," 308.3.1 "Condition 1, 308.3.2 "Condition 2," 404.5 Exception "Smoke Control," 420.4. "Smoke Barriers in Group I-1, Condition 2," 420.5 "Automatic Sprinkler System," 420.6 "Fire Alarm Systems and Smoke Alarms," 709.5 Exceptions "Openings," 903.2.6 Exception 1 "Group I," 903.3.2(3) "Quickresponse and Residential Sprinklers," 904.13 "Domestic Cooking Systems in Group I-2 Condition 1," 907.2.6 Group I Manual Fire Alarm," 907.2.11.2 ""Smoke Alarms," 907.2.11.5 "Interconnection of Smoke Alarms," 907.2.13 Exception 6 "High-Rise Buildings," 907.5.2.2 Exception "Emergency Voice/Alarm Communications," 907.5.2.3.2 "Group I-1 Visible Alarms," 909.5.3 Exception 3 and 909.5.3.1 "Smoke Barrier Opening Protection," 915.1.1 "CO Detection," 1010.1.9.6 "Controlled Egress Doors in Group I-1 and I-2," 1010.1.9.8 "Sensor Release of Electrically Locked Egress Doors," 1010.1.9.9 "Electromagnetically Locked Egress Doors," 1020.1 Exception 2 "Corridor Construction," Table 1020.1 "Corridor FireResistance Rating," 3006.2(2) "Hoistway Opening Protection Required"					There have been a number of requests for conversions of existing R-2 projects into assisted living facilities as the baby boomers are now in their 60s. To provide some general guidance to firms that may be considering either the construction of new projects or conversion of existing buildings to such occupancies, the two rows on I-1 and R-4 occupancies are provided showing the revised requirements in the 2015 IBC for these occupancies. Also be aware that there may be modifications to the requirements in the 2015 IBC that relate to an existing building's conversion to another occupancy. See the requirements in the 2015 International Existing Building Code (IEBC), Chapter 10, "Change of Occupancy". Assisted living facilities (≥ 17 persons) are now divided into two conditions with different requirements throughout the Code. I-1 Condition 1 only applies to occupants who are capable of responding to an emergency without any assistance to leave the building. I-1 Condition 2 applies to occupants who will require limited verbal or physical assistance to respond to an emergency and safely egress from the building.
308.4, Occupancy Classification for Medical Care Facilities	M			I-2 occupancy applies only to medical care of over 5 persons	
308.5.1 Classification of Adult Care Facilities	M		Adult care for persons capable of self-preservation classified R-3		

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310.1 Classification of Residential Uses	A		R-3 added transient 10 or fewer. R-2 includes Live/work units R-4 where allowed, may comply with IRC, provided sprinkled.		
310.6 Uses Classified as Group R-4 Occupancies	M			Clarification of supervised or personal care of 16 or fewer. Eliminating similar supervised care buildings constructed under IRC.	
402.11	C	Vehicle ramps can count as required exit if meeting pedestrian requirements			
402 Open Mall Buildings	A			Clarifications of changes to open mall provisions	
402.2 Open Mall Buildings	M		Definitions of open mall and min. open space requirements of 20'		
402.6.1, 402.8 Covered Mall Building Perimeter Open Space	M		Reduction to the required open space of covered mall buildings. Common areas wall and ceiling finishes min Class B flame spread		
403.4.4 High Rise Buildings- Emergency Responder Radio	A		High-rise emergency responder radio coverage complying with Section 510 of the IFC		
403.3.3 Sprinkler Secondary Water Supply					Sprinkler systems in high-rise buildings in Seismic Design Category C, D, E or F are required to have a secondary water supply.
403.4.6 High Rise Buildings – Smoke Removal	A		Mandate for means of smoke removal by natural or mechanical ventilation		
403.5.2 High Rise Buildings – Additional Exit Stairway	A		Buildings over 420' in height		

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403.5.5 High Rise Buildings – Luminous Egress Markings	A		High Rise buildings with Group A, B, E, I, M and R-1 require luminous egress path marking		
403.6.1 High Rise Buildings – Fire Service Access Elevators	A/M		Buildings with occupied floor over 120' require min. one fire service access elevator	Increase the number of fire service access elevator to TWO	
403.6.2 High Rise Buildings – Occupant Evacuation Elevators	A		Properly installed elevators can be used for occupant evacuation		
406.2.4 Vehicle Barriers in Parking Garages	M		Min. height increase from 24" to 33" and increased loading.		
406.4 Public Parking Garages	C			Parking garages which fall out of the scope of 406.3, private garage are regulated as public	
406.5.2.1 Open Parking Garages – Openings Below Grade	A			Requires horizontal clear space 1.5 times the depth of the opening	
406.5.5 Open Parking Garages – Height and Area Increases	M			The calculation method was modified to be more consistent, 7' maximum height for interior area of each tier.	
408.7 Security Glazing in group I-3 Occupancies	M		Allowing security glazing in I-3 occupancies in fire barriers provided automatic sprinklers are installed on both sides without obstructions, gasketed frames, max. glazing 1296 sq. in.		
410.3.5 Stage Proscenium Curtains	M		Modifies section to reference the <i>NFPA 80, Fire Doors and Opening Protectives</i> .		

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410.6.3, 202 Technical Production Areas	C			Updated terminology & relocates special means of egress for such areas relocated Sec. 410	
412.4.6.2 Aircraft Hangar Fire Areas	M			Ancillary spaces/storage areas not included in service fire area	
414.5 Inside Storage, Dispensing, and Use of Hazardous Materials	A/M			Scoping consistency with IFC	
414.2.5(2)	A	Maximum allowable quantity of flammable and combustible liquids in wholesale and retail sales occupancies per control area			
419, 202 Live/Work Units	A		New section developed addressing primarily dwelling/sleeping units with a considerable non- residential use included	Means of egress & plumbing requirements for non-residential portion regulated by specific use rather than the R-2 use.	
420.2, 420.3 Separation of Dwelling and Sleeping Units	A		Same degree of fire separation between dwelling/sleeping units and any other type of occupancies within building		
422 Ambulatory Care Facilities	A/M		Special provisions for Group B health care facilities, where individuals incapable of self-preservation	Ambulatory Health Care /Mixed use buildings intending to have four or more persons requires fire separation between uses	
423 Storm Shelters	A		New Storm Shelter standard ICCN SSA 500-2008		
424 Children's Play Structures	M			Play structures located in any building now regulated by IBC, (previously only those contained in covered malls)	

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501.2 Address identification	M			Fire code official may require address posted in multiple locations emergency response	
502.1 Definition of Basement	M		Revision, basements do not qualify as stories above grade		
502.1 Definition of Basement	M	One of three methods (50% perimeter method) utilized of identifying when a basement must be considered as a story above grade plane was eliminated	Revision, basements do not qualify as stories above grade		
503 (Table) Allowable Building Height	M		Reduced building heights for buildings of Type IIB & IIIB for uses B, M, S-1, S-2		
503 - 506 Building Heights and Area Requirements	M				2012 IBC Table 503 was replaced with the 2015 IBC Tables 504.3, 504.4 and 506.2 with NO changes in the technical application, making the code more user-friendly. The maximum allowable height and number of stories can now be determined directly from Tables 504.3 and 504.4. The maximum allowable sprinkler area increase can also now be determined directly from Table 506.2
505.2 Exception 2 Mezzanines Area Limitations	C	New exception for mezzanines which allows area to be increased to 1/2 the floor area below instead of the previous limitation of 1/3 the floor area below. The building must be Type I or II construction, be fully sprinkled and have emergency voice/alarms communication systems installed			

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503 (Table) Allowable Building Height	M		Reduced building heights for buildings of Type IIB & IIIB for uses B, M, S-1, S-2	Means of egress for mezzanines located in Chapter 10	
505.2.2 Mezzanine Means of Egress	C			Means of egress for mezzanines located in Chapter 10	
506.2 Allowable Area Frontage Increases	C			Method of calculation on allowable area increases based on frontages clarified	
506.4.1 Mixed Occupancies		New method of working with mixed occupancies where separated use provisions of 508.3.3 are applied. The sum of ration is allowed to equal 2 for 2 story building and 3 for 3 story building.			
506.2.1 Frontage Increase for Buildings on the Same Lot	C		Open space between buildings may be considered for both buildings		
506.5 Mixed-occupancy Multi-story Allowable Area	C		Mixed use, multi-story buildings method of calculation clarified		
507.1 Unlimited Area Buildings – Accessory Occupancies	C			Allowances for accessory occupancies in accordance with 508.2 which are not specifically referenced in Section 508	
507.1 Unlimited Area Buildings – Open Space	M			Added information to clarify the measurement method.	
507.3 Exception 3. Unlimited Area Buildings; Sprinklered, One Story		New exception that allows A-1 and A-2 occupancies of other than Type V construction to be located in one-story unlimited area buildings, provided they meet the criteria of construction type, occupancy separation, floor area and means of egress			

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507.6/507.7 Group A-3 Unlimited Area Buildings	C		A-3 occupancies of Type III or IV permitted to be unlimited when certain conditions are met		
507.8 Unlimited Area Buildings – Group H Occupancies	M			Clarification and reformatting for more consistent application	
508 Mixed Use and Occupancy		All requirements from Section 302 in the 2003 IBC have been relocated to Chapter 5 in the 2006 IBC. The incidental use Table 302.3.2 in the 2003 IBC has been relocated to Chapter 5 Table 508.3.3 in the 2006 IBC			
508.2.5, Table 508.2.5 Incidental Accessory Occupancies	M		Formally Incidental Use Areas, have imposed size limitations. Parking garage & storage rooms not regulated as Incidental		

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508.3.1 Accessory Occupancies		This section has been moved to Chapter 5 and reformatted. Technical criteria for accessory occupancies have been revised. Accessory occupancies are not allowed to be increased with height and area increases allowable under Sections 504 and 506. The revised provisions clarify that accessory uses are to be classified individually on the basis of use, rather than the occupancy of the building major use when applying other code sections such as means of egress, accessibility requirements, and plumbing fixture requirements. Sprinkler requirements in Chapter 9 are based on the most restrictive requirements of the accessory uses in major use are to be applied throughout the entire building			
508.3.1 Exception 2 Mixed Use and Occupancy; Accessory Occupancies		Assembly areas accessory to Group E occupancies are not considered separate occupancies except when applying Chapter 11, assembly requirements still apply			
508.3.1.1 Occupancy Classification		Accessory uses shall be individually classified except that in regard to section 403 (high rise buildings) and Chapter 9 (fire protection systems) the most restrictive use is to be applied to the entire building			

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508.3.1.2 Allowable Height and Area		Area and Height increases do not apply to accessory uses. Area and height increases only apply to the main occupancy			
508.3.1.3 Separation		No separation is required between accessory and main use unless it falls in the H occupancy exception in this section			
508.3.2.1 Occupancy Classification		Clarifies that when there are non-separated uses that the most restrictive use requirements of Chapter 9 and Section 403 (high rise) applies but other code requirements apply specific to each occupancy			
508.3.3.3 (Table) and Section 508.3.3 Separated Occupancies		These provisions have been relocated from Chapter 3 but are essentially unchanged			
508.4 (Table) Group I-2 Separated Occupancies	C		Increased separation required between I-2 and any other occupancy (minimum 2-hour)		
509 Incidental Uses – General Provisions	M			Concept of incidental uses has been clarified by eliminating the previous relationship with the mixed-occupancy provisions	
509 Incidental Uses – Separation and Protection	M			Required separation or use of an automatic sprinkler system (not fire- extinguishing system)	
509 (Table) Incidental Uses – Rooms or Areas	M			Waste and linen rooms in Group B ambulatory care facilities must be separated minimum 1- hour	

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509.2 Horizontal Separation of Buildings	M		Allowance of Group R occupancies below the separation and presence of parking facilities is not required		
509.5, 509.6 Special Height Increases for Group R-1 Occupancies	C		Special increases allowed on Group R-2 of Type IIAI/IIIA extended to Group R-2		
509.9 Multiple Buildings Above Parking Garage	C		Special provisions allow for multiple separate and distinct buildings above or below when horizontal separation present		
510.2 "Horizontal Building Separation" (i.e. Podium/Pedestal Structures)					2012 IBC Section 510.2(2) that limited the Type IA portion of the podium/pedestal building below the horizontal separation to a maximum of one story above grade plane has been deleted in the 2015 IBC allowing the podium portion of the building to be on any height without any restriction on the number of floors. Also, 2015 IBC Section 510.2(5) permits any occupancy, except Group H, below the horizontal separation. (See also the table entry under IBC Section 903.3.1.2 for further information on podium design)
602 (Table) Footnote d, Fire-Resistance Rating Requirement for Exterior Walls Based on Fire Separation Distance		Open parking garages complying with Section 406 shall not be required to have a fire-resistance rating			
602 (Table) Note h, Fire Ratings of Exterior Walls	M			Nonbearing exterior walls that are permitted to have unlimited unprotected opening based on Table 705.8 are no longer required to have a fire-resistance rating due	

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602.1 Fire Resistance Ratings Based on Construction Type	C		Clarified provisions regarding the fire-resistance of building elements and the presence of openings, joints, penetrations, and ducts		
602.4 Cross-Laminated Timber Use in Construction Type IV					Revisions allow the use of fire-retardant-treated lumber, cross-laminated timber and glued-laminated plank in specific applications.
603.1 Combustible Material in Types I and II Construction	M		Use of fire-retardant – treated wood (FRTW) within roof construction is allowed in buildings of Type IB construction		
Part 3 Fire Protection (Chapters 7-9)					
701.2 Multiple-Use Fire Assemblies	C			Where rated walls utilized for multiple purposes, all applicable requirements for all must be met	
703.2.4 Fire-Resistance Ratings and Fire Tests: Supplemental Features”					When a listed fire resistance assembly is modified, sufficient data shall be made available to the code official to show that the required fire resistance rating is not reduced.
703.4 Establishing Fire Resistance Ratings	C			Fire suppression system is not permitted to be included as part of a tested building element, component, or assembly in order to establish the fire- resistance	
703.6 Identification of Fire and Smoke Separation Walls	A		Fire wall, fire barriers and other walls required to have protected openings /penetrations must be identified above ceiling where concealed space created, i.e. “Fire Barrier Protect All Opening”		

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703.7 Identification of Fire and Smoke Separation Walls	M			Size & location of identifying markings required on fire assemblies modified to increase potential for markings to be seen	
704, 202 Fire-resistance Ratings of Structural Members	M		Reorganized section, columns requiring fire- resistant now must be protected by individual encasement regardless of loading conditions		
704.2.3 Combustible Projections		Fire retardant wood is now allowed where 1-hr fire resistant rated construction was required for combustible projections			
704.8 (Table) Maximum Area of Exterior Wall Openings, Footnote i		New footnote that added "by Table 601 or 602", this change means that if Tables 601 and 602 do not require fire-resistance-rated exterior walls then Table 704.8 does not apply and there is no limit on openings in exterior walls			
704.9 Impact Protection for Fire Protective Coverings	M		Impact protection no longer required on concrete columns in parking garages		
704.11 Fire Protection of Bottom Flanges	M			Lintel, unprotected steel angle has been increased slightly to accommodate openings containing a pair of 3' doors	
704.13 Sprayed Fire-resistant Materials (SFRM)	A		Sprayed fire-resistant materials (SFRM) is specifically regulated to minimize the potential for the materials to be dislodged		

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705.2 Limitations on Extension of Projections	M		The method for determining the maximum extent of a projection beyond the exterior wall has been extensively revised		
705.2 Extent of Projections beyond Exterior Walls	M			Minimum distance of projection clearly stated in Table 705.3	
705.2.3 Protection of Combustible Projections	M			The threshold at which combustible projections must be protected for fire exposure has been modified to include projections with greater fire separation distances than previously regulated	Table 705.2, "Minimum Distance of Projections," was modified and simplified and now requires an increase in the separation required between the leading edge of a building's projection and the property line (or fire separation distance line). Section 705.2.3 was simplified and requires added protection where a combustible projection is within 5' of a property line (or FSD).
705.3 Projections from Buildings on the Same Lot	M			Projections extending beyond opposing exterior walls of two buildings on the same lot must comply with Section 705.3	

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705.3 Exception #2 Buildings on the Same Lot					Permits a parking garage of Construction Type I or IIA To abut a Group R-2 building with a 1-1/2 hour protected openings (fire doors) in the abutting exterior wall of the garage and no required opening protective(s) in the abutting wall of a sprinklered R-2 building. Previous editions of the Code did not permit any openings in these abutting exterior walls that are at a "0" fire separation distance apart and required a fire wall design between such buildings to be permitted to have openings between the abutting buildings
705.5 Fire-resistance Ratings of Exterior Walls	M		Exterior walls required to be fire-resistance rated must now be rated for fire exposure from both sides where fire separation distance is 10' or less		
705.6 Exterior Wall-Structural Stability					Exterior fire-rated walls that are braced by floor or roof assemblies that have a lesser fire resistance rating are now permitted. Previous editions of the IBC Code required construction Type III buildings with two-hour fire-rated exterior walls to be upgraded to the two-hour fire rating. This is a major cost since apartment buildings built of Construction Type III under the legacy codes only required one-hour floor and roof assemblies to support the two-hour floor and roof assemblies to support the two-hour fire-rated exterior walls

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705.8 Maximum Area of Exterior Wall Openings	M		Reformatted, slightly modified to coincide with Table 603		
706.2 Double Fire Walls	A			To satisfy the intended objective of structural stability the use of a double fire wall complying with NFPA 221 is permitted as an alternative to a single fire wall	
706.2.1 Fire-Resistance-Rated Glazing		This change allows fire-resistance-rated glazing to be used as a fire barrier and evaluated as a wall. Change in this section also specifies label/listing requirements for such glazing			
706.5.1 Fire Wall Intersection at Exterior Walls	A		Alternative method using an imaginary lot line established for regulating exterior wall and opening protection adjacent to the intersection of a fire wall and the exterior wall.		
706.6, 706.6.2 Fire Wall Height at Sloped Roofs	A			Provisions added for parapet height requirements for fire walls to address sloped roof on one or both sides of parapet	
707.3.9 Separation of Fire Areas	C		Mixed use fire-barriers must have a minimum fire-resistance rating of the most restrictive occupancy w/Table 707.3.10		

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707.5 Exception 2 - Fire Barriers-Continuity"					Clarifies that the walls of an interior exit stairway do not need to extend through the attic space to the underside of the roof deck if the ceiling of the stairway terminates with a fire-rated top enclosure complying with Section 713.12
707.8, 707.9 Intersections of Fire Barriers at Roof Assemblies	M			The void intersecting a fire barrier and a nonfire- resistance rated roof assembly does not require fire-resistant joint sys.	
708.2, Exc. 7, 14, and 15 Shaft Enclosure Exceptions	C		The extent of a concealed space in regard to the allowance for two stories to be open to each other w/o shaft protection		
708.14.1 Elevator Lobby Protection	M		Group I-2 must be afforded the protection provided by elevator lobbies, same as for Group I-3 and high-rise buildings		
709.4 Continuity of Smoke Barriers	C			Smoke barrier walls used for elevator lobbies and areas of refuge are no longer required to extend from outside wall to outside wall	
712 Vertical Openings	C			Reformatting places emphasis on the presence of vertical openings rather than on shaft enclosures, recognizing the use of shaft enclosures is an acceptable protective measure that can be utilized to address	
712.9, 407.4.3 Horizontal Smoke Barriers	A		Horizontal assemblies utilized as smoke barriers are now more specifically regulated where openings for elevator shafts, penetrations, and joints		

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713.13 Refuse and Laundry Chutes in Group I-2 Occupancies	M			IBC requirements for refuse & laundry chutes no longer applicable in Group I-2; now regulated by Chapter 5 NFPA 83	
713.13.4 Fire Protection of Termination Rooms	M			Level of fire protection for refuse or laundry chute termination room has been modified for consistency as mandated for the shaft encloses the chutes	
713.14.1 High-Rise Buildings – Elevator Lobbies	M			Hoistways in high-rise more than 3-stories, serving less than 75' above FDA no longer require elevator lobby protection.	
714.4.1 Exterior Wall/Floor Intersections	A		Approved material capable of resisting the spread of fire and hot gases must now be installed in open space at the intersection of an exterior curtain wall and a nonfire-resistance- rated floor or floor assembly		
714.4.1.1.2 Floor Penetrations of Horizontal Assemblies	M			Approved through-penetration firestop system to protect floor penetrations of horizontal assemblies due to the presence of floor, tub, & shower drains no longer required to have T rating	
714.4.1.2 Interruption of Horizontal Assemblies	M			1-hour or 2-hour floor/ceiling, roof/ceiling assembly is permitted to be interrupted by double top plate of a rated wall	

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714.4.2 Exception 7 - Membrane Penetration					This exception was new in the 2012 IBC (Section 714.4.1.2 Exception #7) and allowed for a practical application of the code in circumstances where wood-framed walls extend up to and attach directly to the underside of joist/trusses floor and roof fire-rated assemblies. It was further modified to permit the wood framed walls to be sheathed solely with Type X gypsum wallboard in lieu of being a fire resistance rated wall assembly
714.5/715.6/202 L Ratings	C			"L" rating identifying air leakage rate as defined in Chapter 2 – is now mandated for penetration firestop systems utilized in smoke barrier construction	
715.4 Exterior Curtain Wall/Floor Intersection	M			ASTM E 119 test criteria acceptable for addressing voids at intersections of fire-resistance-rated floor assemblies and exterior curtain wall assemblies, but only curtain wall assemblies where the vision glass extends down to the finished floor level	
715.4.6.3.1 Identification		New subsection that specifies identification requirements for glazing located within fire-door assemblies			
716.3/202 Marking of Fire-Rated Glazing Assemblies	C			Table 716.3 added to define & relate various test standards for fire-rated glazing	

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716.5 (Table) Opening Protection Ratings and Markings	C			Table 715.4 extensively expanded to include maximum size & marking requirements for door vision panels, min. rating & marking sidelight/transom	
716.5.5.1 Glazing in Exit Enclosure and Exit Passageway Doors	M			Glazing in fire door assemblies in interior stairways, ramps, exit passageways revised max. permitted size of the glazing and the limitations where the building is fully	
716.5.6 Protection of Air Openings in Rated Exterior Walls	A		Fire dampers mandated for duct penetration in fire-resistance-rated exterior walls required to have protected openings		
716.5.8.4 Opening Protectives–Safety Glazing					Previous editions of the Code only required safety glazing for “fire protection-rated” glazing in fire door assemblies, now it will be required also for “fire resistance-rated” glazing in fire door assemblies. Note that Section 716.5.8.1.1 provides the locations where “fire resistance-rated” glazing in fire door assemblies can be used, and Section 716.5.8.1.2 provides the requirements where “fire protection-rated” glazing in fire door assemblies can be used.
716.6 (Table) Fire-Protection-Rated Glazing	C			Table 716.6 now identifies the markings required on the fire-rated glazing for acceptance in specified applications	

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716.6.5 Wired Glass in Fire Window Assemblies	D			The allowance for the use of wired glass without compliance with the appropriate test standards has been deleted	
717.1.1 Ducts and Air Transfer Openings					Duct will be allowed to leave a fire-rated shaft enclosure, transition horizontally, and then enter another fire-rated shaft if the duct penetrations on each side of the shafts are protected with fire dampers. Note that this is not permitted for clothes dryer exhaust ducts or any other ducts that the I Codes require to be continuous and uninterrupted
717.5.4 Fire Damper Exemption for Fire Partitions	M			The omission of fire dampers in fire partitions is now permitted under the same criteria that have been previously established for fire barriers	
718.2.6 Fireblocking within Exterior Wall Coverings	M			In combustible construction, the installation of fireblocking within concealed spaces of exterior wall coverings no longer required if wall covering is tested and installed per NFPA	
Chapter 8 Interior Finishes	M		Reformatted in its entirety to allow for a more appropriate methodology in the application of provisions for interior finishes		
803.11.4 Thin Interior Finishes	M		The maximum ¼" thick Class A materials are not permitted as interior wall or ceiling finishes where suspended		

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Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
803.12 High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) and Polypropylene (PP)	M			Polypropylene interior finishes must be tested by NFPA 286 test	
803.13 Site-Fabricated Stretch Systems	A		Site-fabricated stretch systems used as interior wall and ceiling finish materials are now to be tested as composite systems		
804.4 Interior Floor Finish Requirements	C			Fibrous floor finishes not separated from corridor with full height walls must meet same requirements as corridor floor	
804.4.1 Floor Covering Materials in Group I-1 Occupancies	A		The minimum classification for floor covering materials in exitways of I-1 occupancies has been established as Class I in nonsprinklered buildings and Class II in sprinklered building		
901.8 Pump and Riser Room Size	A			Rooms housing fire protection systems must be adequately sized to facilitate maintenance	
902.1 Definition of Fire Area	M		Definition modified to include any unenclosed floor area w/roof or floor above		

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Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
903.2.1.6 Assembly Occupancies on Roof					Code now addresses how to deal with assembly occupancies on the roof of a building. When the occupant load > 100 for Group A-2 (i.e., restaurant), or > 300 for other Group A (i.e., meeting rooms, swimming pools) all floors to, and including, level of exit discharge are required to be sprinklered per NFPA 13 or NFPA 13R, as applicable. Since all new Group R occupancies are already required to be sprinklered, this new requirement is a good clarification of the Code for such common assembly occupancies that are to be located on the roofs of new apartment projects. Note that there is an exception to this sprinkler requirement for open parking garages of Construction Type I or Type II
903.2.2 Sprinklers in Ambulatory Care Facilities	M			Automatic sprinkler requirements for Group B ambulatory care facilities are now regulated on a floor-by-floor basis	
903.2.3 Sprinkler Protection in Group E Occupancies	M		Reduced fire area threshold at which a Group E occupancy must be provided with automatic sprinkler system, reduced from 20,000SF to 12,000SF		
903.2.4/903.2.7/903.2.9 Furniture Storage and Display in Group F-1, M, and S-1 Occupancies	M			Automatic sprinkler systems are now required in occupancies where upholstered furniture or mattresses are manufactured, stored, or displayed	

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Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
903.2.7 Sprinkler Systems in Group M Furniture Stores	M		Automatic sprinkler protection required in all Group M that display or sell upholstered regardless of the size		
903.2.10 Sprinklers in Group S-2 Enclosed Parking Garages	M		Group S-2 enclosed parking garages now only where the fire area exceeds or is located beneath other groups		
903.2.11.1 Stories Without Adequate Exterior Openings	C		Appropriate method for the distribution of exterior wall openings providing fire department access to non-sprinklered stories and basements has been clarified		
903.2.11.1.3 Sprinkler Protection for Basements	M			Basements provided with walls, partitions, or fixtures that can obstruct water from hose streams now required automatic sprinkler protection	
903.2.11.2 Sprinkler Protection of Rubbish and Linen Chutes	M			Automatic sprinkler protection requirements for rubbish and linen chutes have been clarified for consistency of application	
903.2.11.3 Automatic Sprinkler Systems - Where Required - Buildings 55' or More in Height					This revision clarified that the 55' is measure from the lowest level of fire department vehicle access to the finished floor level of the highest floor with an occupant load of ≥ 30 . Exceptions are provided for open parking garages and F-2 occupancies

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Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
903.3.1.1.2 Exception - NFPA 13 Exempt Bathroom Sprinklers					The 2015 IBC references the 2013 NFPA 13. In the 2013 NFPA 13 Section 8.15.8.1 the small bathroom (≤ 55 sq. ft.) sprinkler exception was deleted for apartment dwelling units. Since the NFPA 13 Committee deleted this reasonable, long-standing, sprinkler exception out of its Code, the NFPA 101 Committee, as well as the ICC Membership, decided to place it back into the 2015 NFPA 101 and 2015 IBC. The NFPA 13 Committee is in the process of attempting to place the bathroom exception for dwelling units back into its 2015 edition of NFPA 13

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Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
903.3.1.2 Installation requirements NFPA 13R Sprinkler Systems					Section was revised to correlate with the scope of the 2013 NFPA 13R Standard. This should help prevent any misapplication of the sprinkler standards that apply to "...Group R occupancies up to and including four stories in height in buildings not exceeding 60 feet in height about grade plane...". The new second paragraph in this section clarifies that the number of stories of Group R occupancies above a podium or pedestal designed structure (see Section 210.4) is measured from the fire-rated horizontal separation that creates separate buildings. By default, this new second paragraph under the NFPA 13R requirements is also applicable to the number of stories of Group R occupancies above a podium structure when the entire structure is sprinklered per NFPA 13. For example, an R-2 occupancy of Construction Type IIIA, sprinklered per NFPA 13, can be five stories above the Type IA pedestal below as long as the overall building height from grade plane does not exceed 85 feet (IBC Table 504.3)
903.3.1.2.1 Sprinkler Protection of Residential Balconies and Decks	M		Automatic sprinkler protection of dwelling unit exterior decks and balconies is now required only where there is a combustible deck or roof above		

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Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
903.3.1.2.2 Open-Ended Corridors					This new section was added to the sprinkler requirements just to clarify that when applying the open-ended corridor (i.e., open breezeway) sprinkler requirements of Section 1027.6 Exception 3.1 to a building sprinklered in accordance with NFPA 13R, it is the intent of the IBC Code to also require the open-ended corridors and its associated exterior stairs to be sprinklered when using Exception 3 of Section 1027.6.
903.3.1.3 NFPA 13D Sprinkler Systems	A		NFPA 13D 1&2 family, has been extended to include townhouses		
903.3.5 Water Supplies					New last sentence in section was added to clarify that the fire flow test for the design of the sprinkler system needs to be adjusted for seasonal and daily pressure fluctuations.
903.3.5.2 Secondary Water Supply	M			Secondary water supplies must now be designed to operate automatically	

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903.3.8 Limited Area Sprinkler Systems					In existing, non-sprinklered apartment buildings, limited area sprinkler systems were mostly provided in basements where storage rooms, boiler rooms and similar spaces were located. Revisions reduced the number of sprinklers from 20 to six that can be used on a "limited area sprinkler system" in any single fire area. In addition, it now requires hydraulic calculations to be done to show that these sprinklers that are piped off the domestic water supply can control a fire.
904.3.2 Actuation of Multiple Fire-Extinguishing Systems	M			When 2 or more alternative automatic fire-extinguishing systems are required to protect a hazard, systems to be designed to simultaneously operate.	
905.4 Location of Class I Standpipe Hose Connections	M			Requirements for roof hose connections on Class I standpipes have been clarified	
906 Portable Fire Extinguishers	A		IFC provisions for portable fire extinguishers added to IBC		
906.1 Portable Fire Extinguishers in Group R-2 Occupancies	M			Portable fire extinguishers are no longer required in many public and common areas of Group R-2 occupancies provided a complying extinguisher is provided within each individual	

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Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
907.2, Exceptions Manual Fire Alarm Box in Group R-2	M		Requirement and location specifications for a single manual fire alarm box in a sprinklered Group R-2 occupancy clarified		
907.2.1 Fire Alarms Systems in Group A Occupancies	M			Requirements for a fire alarm system in a building housing two or more Group A occupancies are now based on whether or not the occupancies are in separate fire areas	
907.2.1.2 Emergency Voice/Alarm Communication Captions	A			Mass notification fire alarm signals in large stadiums, arenas, and grandstands now required captioned messages	
907.2.3 Group E Fire Alarm Systems	M			An emergency voice/alarm communications system is now required in Group E occupancies with an occupant load of 30 or more	
907.2.9.3 Smoke Detection in Group R-2 College Buildings	M				In the previous edition of the IBC, the alarm requirements of this section appeared to apply to buildings that are owned by a college or university. For the 2015 IBC it was clarified that this requirement was for Group R-2 occupancies that are "...operated by a college or university for student or staff housing..." Requires an automatic smoke detection system in the common corridors/spaces, laundry, mechanical equipment and storage rooms. It also requires the smoke alarms in the dwelling/sleeping units to be interconnected with the fire alarm system

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Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
907.2.11.3 Wireless Interconnection of Smoke Alarms	M			Smoke alarm interconnection requirements are now applicable to Group I-1 occupancies and include allowances for use of wireless alarms	
907.2.11.4 Smoke Alarms Near Bathrooms					Smoke alarms are to be located a minimum of three feet from the bathroom door when the bathroom contains a bathtub or shower.
907.2.11.3 and 907.2.11.4 Single and Multiple-Station Smoke Alarms Near Cooking Appliances					These new sections were added to the alarm requirements to correlate with the requirements in NFPA 72 on the placement of smoke alarms. When ionization smoke alarms are to be installed they shall be placed a minimum of 20 feet from cooking devices, or a minimum of 10 feet if they have an alarm-silencing switch. If photoelectric smoke alarms are to be installed they shall be placed a minimum of six feet from cooking devices.
907.2.11.7 Smoke Detection System					Clarifies that an acceptable alternative to providing single and multiple-station smoke alarms is to use smoke detectors, listed per UL 268, that are part of the building's fire alarm system.
908.7 Carbon Monoxide Alarms	A			In new and existing buildings, carbon monoxide (CO) alarms are now required in	
913/913.2.1 Protection of Fire Pump Rooms	A		Fire-resistant separation in accordance with the IBC		

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Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
913.2.2 Circuits Supplying Fire Pumps					New section requires that the power supply cables shall be listed and installed in accordance with UL 2196.
914 Emergency Responder Safety Features	A		IFC requirements for the identification of shaftway hazards and location of fire protection systems are now included in the IBC		
915 Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detection					The CO alarm requirements that were new in the 2012 IBC and located in Section 908.7 have been relocated and extensively revised and clarified in the 2015 IBC. A CO alarm is to be installed outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms in R-2 occupancies that have fuel-burning appliances/fireplaces and/or attached private garages. Buildings with open parking garages complying with Section 406.5 or enclosed parking garages complying with Section 406.6 are not considered private garages.
Part 4 Means of Egress (Chapter 10)					2012 IBC Sections 1015 and 1021 requirements were relocated and revised into the general provisions of Sections 1006 and 1007. All the section numbers that were in the 2012 IBC have been changed in the 2015 IBC because of the extensive reorganization and revisions during this code cycle. Users of the Code are cautioned to do an extensive review of Chapter 10 before designing a project under this new edition of the Code

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Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
1001.4 Fire Safety and Evacuation Plans	A			A reference is now provided to the IFC provisions addressing emergency planning, procedures, and training programs in order to have consistent requirements for the development of evacuation plans	
1002.1 Means of Egress Definitions	A		New & revised definitions		
1003.2 Ceiling Height		Changed requirement for ceiling height from 7' to 7'-6" to be consistent with section 1208.2 Interior space dimensions so height requirements for all parts of means of egress are the same			
1003.3.2 Free Standing Objects		Changed requirement from 12" to 4", which is consistent with protruding objects requirements under ICC/ANSI A117.1-2003 accessibility standards			
1004.1.1 Occupant Load; Areas without Fixed Seating		New exception in areas without fixed seating that allows an option of using the actual number of occupants where approved by the building official			
1004.1.1 (Table) Occupant Load; Maximum Floor Area Allowances Per Occupant		Added a new category for Day Care to be calculated at one occupant per 35 sf net			
1004.1.2/1004.1.2 (Table) Design Occupant Load – Areas without Fixed Seating	M			Occupant load factor for museums and exhibit galleries established - 30 SF per occupant	
1005 Means of Egress Capacity Determination	M			Reduced exit width factors established for sprinklered building provided with emergency voice/alarm communication system	

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Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
1005.1 Minimum Required Egress Width	M		Allowance for reduction in minimum required means of egress width because of the presence of an automatic sprinkler system is eliminated		
1005.2/1005.3 Door Hardware Encroachment into Egress Width	M		Clarifying the general allowances for encroachment into the required means of egress width, the method of measurements for encroaching doors has been specifically addressed		
1006.2.1 (Table) Spaces with One Exit or Exit Access Doorway					Combined 2012 IBC Tables 1014.3 and 1015.1 into a single table for user-friendliness. Note that Table 1006.2.1 covers the maximum common path of egress travel distance to that point where the occupants have separate access to two exits (or are already outside the building), whereas Table 1017.2 covers the total exit access travel distance to an exit
1006.2.1, Exception 1, Table 1006.3.2(1) and 1006.3.2 Single Exits in Buildings					It is permitted for multiple dwelling units, in groups of four units or less per floor, to have access to a single means of egress. The change also reflects the revised travel distance for single exit design allowing a maximum common path of egress travel distance of 125 feet.
1007 Accessible Means of Egress	M			Exterior area for assisted rescue can now be provided on stories above level of exit discharge. Open Interior exit access stairways are now recognized as accessible means of egress.	

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Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
1007 Exit and Exit Access Doorway Configuration					New section with specific requirements on how to measure the separation distance between exits, exit access doorways/stairways and ramps.
1007.1 Accessible Means of Egress		Exception #2 has been modified so that platform lifts are now permitted to be an element in the accessible means of egress under certain qualifying conditions			
1007.3/1007.4 Required Areas of Refuge	M		Areas of refuge are no longer mandated as required elements of accessible means of egress in those buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system		
1007.6.3/1007.8 Two-way Communication Systems	A		A means of two-way communication is also required in multi-story buildings in which areas of refuge are not provided		
1008.1.2 Door Swing	C			Door swing based on entire occupant load of space served.	
1008.1.2 Exception 9 Manually Operated Horizontal Sliding Doors	A		Now permitted as a means of egress element in occupancies other than Group H, provided the occupant load is limited		

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Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
1008.1.6 Thresholds		The exception in the section has been modified so that instead of 1/2" a 7-3/4" threshold is allowed for exterior doors that do not swing over a landing or step. This applies to Groups R-2 and R-3 when the doors are not components of the required means of egress and not on a accessible route as required by Chapter 11 and the door is not part of an Accessible unit, Type A or Type B			
1008.1.9 Panic and Fire Exit Hardware		A paragraph is added requiring panic hardware in electrical rooms with equipment rated greater than 1200 amperes or that is greater than 6ft wide. These changes are in line with changes in the NEC			
1008.1.9.4 Manually Operated Edge- or Surface-mounted Bolts	A		Allowance of manually operated edge or surface-mounted bolts on the inactive leaf of a pair of doors extended to limited applications in Group B, F, S, and I-2 occupancies		
1008.1.9.6 Special Locking Conditions for Group I-2	A		Locks not usable by the patients in I-2 occupancy is now permitted where multiple conditions are met, provided the clinical needs require such locks		
1008.1.9.8 Electromagnetically Locked Egress Doors	A		Electromagnetically locked doors permitted in the means of egress if equipped with listed hardware that incorporates built-in switch meeting specified conditions		

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Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
1008.1.9.9 Electromagnetically Locked Egress Doors	M			Electromagnetically locked egress doors may be used on panic hardware doors, as long as operation of hardware interrupts power to electromagnet	
1008.1.10.1 Listing of Panic Hardware	C		Panic & fire exit hardware installed on means of egress doors must be listed in accordance w/UL 306		
1009/1010/202 Interior Stairways and Ramps	C			Revisions to coordinate unenclosed interior stairways and ramps to allow as portion of means of egress	
1009.1 Application of Stairway Provisions	M			All stairways serving occupied portions of a building shall comply w/requirements of code	
1009.4.5, Exception 2 Open risers in Industrial Occupancies	M		In Group F, H, and S occupancies, open risers permitted at stairways located in areas not accessible to the public		
1009.9 Clear Width of Spiral Stairways	M		Minimum clear width of spiral stairway must be available at handrail height and below		
1009.12 Stair Handrails in Group R-2 and R-3	M		Access to roof/penthouse is required to maintain elevator equipment, stairway must be provided for access purposes		
1009.14 Roof Access to Elevator Equipment	A		A stairway must be provided to access elevator equipment on a roof or rooftop penthouse.		

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Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
1010.1.7 Exception #2, Thresholds at Doorways					In Type B dwelling units that permit a four -inch elevation change at the door, the threshold height on the exterior side of the door shall not exceed 4¾" in height above the exterior deck, patio or balcony for sliding doors and not more than 4½" for other doors.
1010.9.1 Curbs Used as Edge Protection at Ramps	C		Minimum required height of 4 inches for curbs used as edge protection at the side of ramps		
1011.1 Required Exit Sign Locations	M		Required within exits and intervening doors to clearly indicate the direction of travel		
1011.2 Floor-Level Exit Signs in Group R-1	A			Where general-use exit signs are required in R-1 occupancies, low-level exit signs must also be	
1011.4 Internally Illuminated Exit Signs	M		Illuminated exit sign required to be listed and labeled per UL 925		
1011.12 Exception - Stairway to Roof					For stairways in building ≥ four stories above grade plane that do not have an occupied roof or elevator equipment on the roof, access to the roof does not need to be by one of the stairways in the building. It can be provided by an alternating tread device, a ship's ladder or a permanent ladder.

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Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
1011.16 Ladders					New section with specific requirement for permanent ladders. Such ladders cannot serve as a part of the means of egress from occupied spaces within a building
1012.2 Handrail Height	M		Transition pieces of continuous handrail are now permitted to exceed the max. handrail height		
1012.2 Handrail Height for Alternating Tread Devices	M		Modifies handrail height, measuring tread height, guard opening and handrail extensions		
1012.3 Handrail Graspability	A		Criteria for complying handrail shapes, identified as Type II		
1012.3.1/1012.8 Handrail Graspability and Projections	M			A minimum cross-section dimension has now been established for the graspability of noncircular Type I handrails.	
1013.1 Required Locations for Guards	M		Vertical distance from walking surface to the grade below is based on the lowest point within 36" radius, measured horizontal		
1013.1/1013.8 Guards at Operable Windows	M			Guard requirements relocated to Chap. 10, sill height which guard is required has been increased from 24" to 36"	
1013.2 Minimum Guard Height at Fixed Seating	M		Fixed seating adjacent to guard is considered as walking surface, guard height is measured from the surface rather than floor		

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Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
1013.3 Guard Height	M			Minimum guardrail height in R-3, individual R-2 dwelling units is decreased from 42" to 36"	
1013.3 Guard Opening Limitations	M		Maximum size of openings in the upper portion of guards has been reduced from 8" to 4-3/8"		
1013.6 Guards: Roof Access		New section that mandates guards in all applications where a roof hatch is provided and located within 10 feet of a roof edge due to the fact that the roof is used as a staging or work area and to provide minimum safety to persons using the roof in times of darkness or inclement weather. Openings in these guards are to prohibit the passage of 21" diameter sphere consistent with guards for other elevated area not accessible to the public			
1014.3 Common Path of Egress Travel in Group R-2	M		Extended common path of egress travel in R-3 occupancies is now available in buildings protected with NFPA 13R automatic sprinkler system		
1015.1 Single Means of Egress from Group R-2 Units	M		Occupant load threshold at which second means of egress is required from R-2 has been increased from 11 to 21 in buildings in which an automatic sprinkler system is provided		

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Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
1015.7 Exception - Roof Access					Exception eliminates the guards required for roof access where the roof hatch opening is located within 10' of the roof edge or the open side is located > 30" above the floor, roof or grade above, where permanent fall arrest/restraint anchorage connector devices complying with ANSI/ASSE Z 359.1 are provided.
1015.8 Window Opening Guard Protection					Window openings more than 72" above grade that are less than 36" above the floor must be protected with guards or fixed openings that will not allow the passage of a four-inch-diameter sphere.
1016.1 Travel on Unenclosed Exit Access Stairways	C		Measurement of travel distance has been clarified to indicate it includes travel on unenclosed exit access stairways		
1016.2 Travel Distance Increase for Roof Vents	D		Allowance for increased travel distance in fully sprinklered F-1 and S-1 with smoke and heat vents has been eliminated		
1016.2 (1) Egress Through Intervening Spaces - 3006.4 Means of Egress					Exit access is permitted through an enclosed elevator lobby that leads to at least one of the required exits. Exit access to not less than one of the other required exits shall be provided without travel through the enclosed elevator lobby

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Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
1019 Exception 3, Exit Access Stairways and Ramps					Access Stairways and Ramps” New provisions for exit stairways and ramps require enclosed stairways and ramps with exception for interior of dwelling units.
1021.2 Exits from Stories	M			Exits are now permitted to be arranged where they serve a portion of a story instead of requiring that all of the required exits from the story be accessible to all of the occupants	
1021.2.1 Exits from Mixed Occupancy Buildings	C			A ratio equation is now to be used to determine if a single exit is allow to serve the combined occupant load from different occupancies.	
1021.2.1, Table 1021.2(1) Exits from Dwelling Units	M			A new section clarifies when a single exit is permitted within or from an individual dwelling unit. Changes to Sec. 1021.2 and the tables will also provide a second option for compliance	
1022.1 Fire-Resistant Rating of Exit Enclosures	C		Consistent with the provisions of shaft enclosures		
1022.5 Enclosure Penetrations of Interior Exit Stairways	M			Penetrations of the outside membrane of a fire barrier utilized to enclose an interior exit stair or ramp are now permitted provided penetration is properly protected	

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1023.3.1 Exception 2 - Interior Exit Stairway Extension					An exit stairway does not require a door at the stairway opening into an exit passageway if the exit passageway has no other openings into it from the building.
1024 Luminous Egress Path Markings	A		Photoluminescent or self- lighting exit path marking are now required in exit enclosures and exit passageways of specific high-rise buildings		
1028.1 Egress for Group E Assembly Spaces	M		Are now subject to the specific means of egress provisions set forth for Group A occupancies in sec 1029		
1028.1.1.1 Separation of Spaces under Grandstands and Bleachers	A			Spaces beneath grandstands and bleachers are now required to be adequately separated to protected the assembly seating area from any potential hazards	
1028.4 Egress Through Lobbies Serving Assembly Spaces			The physical barrier required to separate the waiting areas within lobbies of group A-1 occupancies from the means of egress paths is no longer required		
Part 5 Accessibility (Chapter 11)					
1997 Illinois Accessibility Code takes precedence.					
1105.1 Accessible Entrances; Public Entrances		This IBC section has been changed to increase the number of required accessible public entrances from 50% to 60% of public entrances present			

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Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
1107.4 Exceptions 3 and 4 - Accessible Route					Exceptions added to exempt, in certain cases, accessible stories and mezzanines in buildings with Group R-2 units or dormitories if accessibility is provided to other facilities.
1107.6.2.1 Live/Work Units					The nonresidential portion of a live/work unit is required to be accessible. The entire live/work unit is required to be accessible if the residential portion of the live/work unit is required to be a Type B dwelling unit.
IBC 1107.7.2 Multistory Type B Dwelling Units					The primary entry level in a multistory Type B dwelling unit that is served by an elevator must have a living area, kitchen and toilet facility.
1109.2 Exception 3 - Toilet and Bathing Facilities		Has a change in the 2006 that increases the number of accessible toilet or bathing rooms where a multiple rooms are clustered in a single location from 5% to 50% of the total number of rooms. Also toilet and/or bathing rooms designated for use by children in day-care and primary school occupancies must now be accessible as that exception was deleted in the 2006 IBC			
IBC 1110.2.2, 1110.2.3 and 1110.4.13, Exception 3 - Accessible Recreational Facilities					New requirement that apartment properties comply with ANSI A117.1 recreational facility requirements. Accessible means of entry into a swimming pool, spa or similar water feature is not required in R-2, R-3 and R-4 occupancies.

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Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
111.1 Use and Occupancy					A change in a building use, or portion thereof, with no change in its occupancy classification will now require a new Certificate of Occupancy.
Part 6 Building Envelope, Structural Systems and Construction Materials (Chapters 12-26)					
1203.1 Mechanical Ventilation Required	A			The option of natural ventilation rather than mechanical is now unavailable when a dwelling unit is tested using a blower door test and it is determined that an adequate number of air changes are not provided.	
1203.2 Ventilation of Attic	M			The minimum required ventilation for attics clarified and exceptions provided either allow a reduction in the vent area or eliminate requirement.	The ventilation requirements for attics have been upgraded to reflect the new code requirements for energy conservation. Specific requirements have been added for enclosed attics and a new section (IBC 1203.3) has been added for unvented attic and unvented enclosed rated assemblies
1208.3 Minimum Kitchen Floor Area	D			Required min. 50SF deleted.	
1210 Toilet Bathroom Requirements	C			The water closet compartment and urinal partition requirements have been from Chap. 29 to Section 1211	
1210.1 Wall Base Finish Materials	M		Smooth, hard, nonabsorbent vertical base material are now permitted and a reduction from 6 in to 4 in above the floor		

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Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
1210.2.3 Shower Compartments					The height of the required nonabsorbent surface has been raised from 70 inches to 72 inches.
1402.1, 1408 Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems (EIFS)	A		Provisions regulating exterior insulation and finish systems have been expanded to include other IBC sections and new ASTM standards		
1403.5 Flame Propagation at Exterior Walls	A			Flame-spread test is now required where combustible water- resistive barriers are used in Type I, II, III, IV buildings which are greater than 40' in height	
1404.12, 1405.18,202 Polypropylene Siding	A			Polypropylene siding now regulated, flame-spread testing and fire-separation distance	
1405.3 Vapor Retarders					Requirements for vapor retarders have been modified. In Climate Zones 1 and 2, Class I and II vapor retarders are not permitted on the interior side of frame walls. In Climate Zones 3 and 4, Class I vapor retarders are not permitted on the interior of frame walls. Class III vapor retarders are required in specific locations.
1405.6 Anchored masonry Veneer	D			Seismic Zone D provisions	

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1405.12.2 Window Sills		New code provision requiring a guard on openable window in R-2 occupancies if the sill height is less than 24 inches from the floor and the window is greater than 6 ft. to the finish grade or other surface below. Measurement is to be from the lowest point of the window opening. Where guard is to be used on a window required for emergency escape and rescue, it must comply with ASTM F2090, addressing window fall prevention devices with emergency egress release mechanisms			
1503.4 Roof Drainage Systems	C			Design and Installation of roof drainage systems now in IBC as well as IPC Section 1106 & 1108 for overflow – 100yr. 1-hour	
1504.8 Gravel and Stone		New code provision that prohibits the use of gravel or stone on roofs with a table that prohibits the use based on wind speed, height of the building, and exposure category. This will apply to areas in Juneau			
1507.2.8.1 Roof Covering Underlayment in High Wind Areas	A			Specific provisions for underlayment in areas with wind speeds at 120 mph or greater.	
1507.16 Roof Gardens and Landscaped Roofs	A		Roof gardens and landscaped roofs are now regulated for roof construction and structural integrity	Structural frame and roof require fire resistance complying with Table 601. IFC provisions for combustible vegetation with potential limited accessibility	

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1507.17, 3111, 202 Photovoltaic Systems	A			Photovoltaic elements must now meet the general code requirements for roofing materials and roof top structures	
1509, 202 Rooftop Structures	M			Reformatted and several technical changes to section.	
1509.2 Penthouse Height, Area, and Use Limitations	C		Height, Area & Use complying will be considered as portion of story below		
1509.2.4 Fire-retardant-treated Wood in Penthouses	M		Fire-retardant-treated wood is now permitted in penthouse construction in 1-2 story bldgs of type 1		
1510.3 Roof Covering Replacement	M			Existing ice barrier material is permitted to remain in place.	
Ch 16, Ch 35 ASCE/SEI-05 Supplement #2	M		Supplement No. 2 to the 2005 edition of ASCE/SEI 7 is now referenced in Ch 16, revising the <u>minimum base shear equations</u>		
1602, Table 1607.1 Live Loads for Decks and Balconies	M		Decks and balconies now have the same live load as the occupancy they serve		
Table 1604.3 Deflection Limits	M			Roof and floor supporting plaster or stucco clarified. Footnote F	
1604.5, 202 Risk Categories	M			"Occupancy category" changed to "risk category" (ASCE 7-10)	
1604.8.2 Anchorage of Walls	M		All walls must now be anchored to floors, roofs, and other structural elements that provide lateral support for the wall		

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1604.8.3 Loading Conditions on Cantilevered Decks	M		To be consistent with Sec 1607.10 and 4.6 of ASCE 7-05 and snow loads have been added		
1604.10 Wind and Seismic Detailing		Lateral-force-resisting systems shall meet seismic detailing requirements and limitations prescribed in this code and ASCE 7, even when wind code prescribed load effects are greater than seismic load effects			
1605.1.1 Load Combinations in Stability Analysis	A		If factored loads are used when performing stability analysis of structures, soil resistance and strength reduction factors must now be considered		
1605.2 Load Combinations Using Strength Design of Load and Resistance Factor Design	M			Coordinated with Sec. 2.3 of ASCE 7-10, includes loads due to fluid, F, other lateral, H, and ice.	
1605.3 Load Combinations Using Allowable Stress Design	M			Coordinated with Sec. 2.4 of ASCE 7-10, includes loads due to fluid, F, other lateral, H, and ice.	
1605.3.1 Basic Load Combinations		Equation 16-15 has been changes so the reduction value was changed to .7 from 1.0 earthquake load. The complexity has increased but the loads have decreased. Change in complexity is a result of reacting to the Northridge earthquake			
1605.3.2 Alternative Basic Load Combinations		Where wind load is counteracted by the mass of the building, then the dead load shall be calculated as 2/3 of the actual building mass			

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1605.3.1 & 1605.3.2 Load Combinations Using Allowable Stress Design	M		Allowable stress design load combinations are now consistent where roof live and earthquake loads effects are combined		
1607.1 Minimum Live Load	M			Coordinated with live loads of Chap. 4 and Table 4-1, ASCE 7-11	
1607.5 Partition Loads		Live loads for partitions have decreased from 20 psf to 15 psf. In office buildings and in other buildings where partition locations are subject to change, provisions for partition weight shall be made, whether or not partitions are shown on the construction documents, unless the specified live load exceeds 80 psf. The partition load shall not be less than a uniformly distributed live load of 15 psf			
1607.6, 202 Helipads	M			Updated/coordinated - ASCE 7-10	
1607.7 Heavy Vehicle Loads	M			Updated provisions for heavy vehicle loads in excess 10,000lbs.	
1607.7.7.1.3 Allowable Stress Increase for Design of Handrails and Guards	D		The allowance for a one-third stress increase for the allowable stress design of handrails and guards has been deleted		
1607.7.3 Bumper Load Application	M		The loading conditions have been revised to reflect the increase in trucks, vans, and sport utility vehicles inside parking structures		

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1607.11.2.2 Live Load Design for Special Purpose Roofs	M		A previous conflict between sections 1607.9.1.4 and 1607.11.2.2 have now been resolved		
1608.3, 1611.2, 202 Ponding Instability	M			"susceptible bay" added to identify w/ponding considered	
1609, 202 Determination of Wind Loads	M			Updated with ASCE/SEI 7 wind load maps now based on ultimate design wind speeds.	
1609.1.1 & 1609.6 Determination of Wind Loads, Alternate All-Heights Method	A		A new wind design method based on ASCE 7 is now available as an alternate to ASCE 7 methods 1 and 3		
1609.1.1, 1609.1.1.2 Determination of Wind Loads	A		ASCE/SEI 7-05 commentary have been added to the code		
1609.1.1, 2308.2.1 Residential Construction in High-Wind Regions	M		The reference to the ICC legacy standard SSTD 10-99 has been replaced with the new 2008 edition ICC-601		
1609.1.2 Protection of Glazed Openings in Wind-borne Regions	M		Wood structural panels in lieu of glazing or impact-resistant covering is now limited to buildings of group R-3 or R-4 occupancy		
1609.1.2.2 Impact-resistance Testing of Garage Doors	A		ANSI/DASMA 115 is now referenced by the IBC		
1610.1, 1807 Design of Foundation Walls	M		The code provisions have been reorganized and technical revisions were made to clarify the provisions		

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Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
1613.3.1, 202 Mapped Acceleration Parameters	M			Updated to reflect 2008 USGS maps and technical changes of 2009 NEHRP (FEMA P750)	
1613.4 Alternatives to ASCE 7	M			Many alternatives to ASCE 7-05 in the 2009 deleted because they were incorporated in ASCE 7-11	
1613.6.1, 2305 General Design Requirements for Lateral-force-resistance Systems	M		Portions of section 2305 were deleted and are now contained in the AF&PA <i>ANSI/AF&PA NDS supplement (SDPWS)</i> standard		
1613.6.3 Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems	A		Automatic sprinkler systems installed with the 2007 NFPA 13 are now recognized as compliant with ASCE 7 seismic bracing provisions		
1613.6.4 AAC Masonry Shear Wall Design Coefficients and System Limitations	A		Seismic design coefficients and limitations (AAC) masonry shear wall systems have been added to the IBC		
1613.6.6 Steel Plate Shear Wall Height Limits	M		ASCE 7sec 12.2.5.4 has been amended to permit height increases for special steel plate shear wall systems		
1613.6.7 Minimum Distance for Building Separation	A		Minimum requirements for building separation have been restored in the IBC		
1613.6.8 HVAC Ductwork with $lp=1.5$	M		Exemptions from seismic bracing requirements have been extended to include small ducts where $lp = 1.6$		

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1613.7 Anchorage of Walls	A		Sec 11.7.5 of ASCE 7 has been amended by eliminating the requirement that concrete and masonry walls be anchored to floors and roofs that provide lateral support for a wall		
1614 Structural Integrity of High-rise Buildings	A		Minimum structural integrity requirements have been provided for high-rise buildings to occupancy III and IV		
1614, 202 Atmospheric Ice Loads	A			New section, definition and notation of the ice loads on ice sensitive structures added to provide consistency w/ASCE 7-11	
Chapter 17 Special Inspections and Tests					New requirements for special testing have been added detailing specific requirements that must be complied with when special inspection is required. Requirements for inspection of specific materials have been modified or added
1704 Special Inspectors Qualifications Exemptions for R-3 Occupancies	M		Special inspector qualifications has been clarified and the special inspection exemption for Group R-3 has been deleted		
1704.3 Statement of Special Inspections	M			Coordination and clarification of specific special inspections and the required information to be included in special insp. Report	

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1704.4 Special Inspections of Bolts and anchors in Concrete Construction	M		Special inspection is now required for cast-in-place bolts and periodic special inspections is now mandated for post-installed in hardened concrete		
1704.3.4, 1704.6.2 Special inspection for the Bracing of Trusses	A		Two new sections have been added for special inspectors verify temporary and permanent bracing are installed as per approved truss submittal package		
1704.7 (Table) Special Inspections: Soils		Soils inspection requirements are now in this table. Continuous special inspection is now required during the placement of controlled fills greater than 12 inches deep. This new requirement will add costs to projects			
1705.2 Special Inspection of Steel Construction	M			Deleted from Chap 17 replaced by ANSI/AISC 360-12	
1705.3 Required Verification and Inspection of Concrete Construction	M			The type of special inspection required for anchors cast in concrete and post installed anchor	
1705.4 Special Inspection of Masonry Construction	M			Replaced by TMS 402/ACI 5 and TMS 602/ACI530.1/ASCE 6.	

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1705.16 Special Inspection of fire-Resistant penetration and Joint Systems	A			Where penetration firestop systems and fire-resistant joint systems are used in high-rise building and those building assigned in Risk Category III and IV, it is now mandatory to be inspected by an approved inspection agency as a part of the special inspection process.	
1706 Structural Tests and Special Inspections; Contractor Responsibilities		Contractor responsibility now has its own section. Contractor has to sign that they are aware of special inspection requirements.			
1706.1 Special Inspection Requirements for Wind Resistance	A		Special inspection requirements have been established for buildings sited in areas of high wind		
1707.4 Special inspection of Light-frame Construction	M		The exemption from special inspection of wood light- frame construction fastener spacing now applies to cold- formed steel light-frame construction		
Chapter 18 Design of Footings and Foundations	M		Has been resolved between conflicting code requirements		
1802, 1810 Deep Foundations	M		Was reorganized in order to eliminate repetition, resolve conflicting definitions, and simplify requirements		
1803, 1804 Geotechnical Investigations, Excavations, Grading, and Fill	M		Reorganized and clarified and the appropriate term, geotechnical, is now consistently used as it relates to geotechnical investigations and geotechnical reports		
1803.5.12 Geotechnical Reports for Foundation Walls and Retaining Walls	M			Required In Seismic Zones D, E, and F supporting 6' of backfill.	

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1807 Retaining Walls	M		A factor of safety of 1.1 is permitted for overturning and sliding of retaining walls subjected to earthquake loading		
1807.2 Sliding Analyses of Retaining Walls	M		Both sides of the keyway are now explicitly required to be considered in the sliding analysis		
1808.3.1 Foundation Design for seismic Overturning	M		Consistency is now provided between the IBC and ASCE 8		
1810.3.1.5 Helical Pile Foundations	M		Provisions have been added regulating the design and installation of helical pile foundations		
1810.3.3.1.6 Uplift Capacity of Grouped Deep Foundation Elements	M			The uplift capacity of pile groups is now permitted to include two-thirds of the shear resistance of the soil block.	
Chapter 19 Concrete Design and Construction	A		The concrete provisions of Ch 19 have been updated and coordinated with the 2008 edition of the ACI 318 standard	Deleted provisions of Chap 19 replaced by ACI 318 2011 edition.	
1905.1.3 Seismic Detailing of Wall Piers	M			ACI 318 Sec. 21.4 provides seismic for intermediate precast structural walls. Seismic details, wall piers in Seismic D, E, and F	
1905.1.8 Plain Concrete Footings in Dwelling Construction	M			Plain concrete footings may only support 1&2 family buildings in seismic zones A, B, and C.	
1905.1.9 Shear Wall to Concrete Foundation Connection	M			Amended provisions of ACI 318 Appendix D.	

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1908.1.16 Ductility of Concrete Wall Anchorage	M		Exceptions have been added to the requirements for ductility for concrete wall anchorage		
Chapter 21 Masonry	M		Substantial portions of Ch 21 have been deleted and the reference to the <i>Building Code Requirements & Specification for Masonry Structures and related commentaries</i> has been updated to the 2008 edition		
2101.2 Design Method for Masonry Structures	A			TMS 403-10 masonry design standard provides direct design method for simple, single story, concrete masonry bearing walls.	
2111.3, 2113.3 Seismic Reinforcing of Fireplaces	M		The Seismic Design Category D requirements have been extended to include Seismic Design Category C		
2206 Composite Structural Steel and Concrete Structures	A			Seismic categories D, E, and F.	
2208.1 Seismic Design of Racks	M		The latest version of the Rack Manufacturers Institute standard, is now referenced		
2209.1 Design of Cold-formed Steel Structural Members	M		The reference to AISI's 2007 edition, has been updated and given the new number designation of AISI S101		
2209.2 Steel Decks	A		Two new Steel deck Institute (SDI) standards are now referenced		
2210 Cold Formed Steel Light-framed Construction	M		The IBC provisions on cold-formed steel have been correlated with the latest editions of the AISI standards and a new standard for floor and roof framing has been added		

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Section /Topic	Type	2006	2009	2012	2015
2210.2 Seismic Requirements for Cold-Formed Steel Structures	A			AISI S110 standard added to Chap. 22 (CFS-SBMF)	
2210.3 Trusses	M		Code language was added for cold-formed steel trusses similar for wood trusses		
2301.2 Design and Construction of Log Structures	A		A new standard , ICC-400, is now referenced in Ch 24		
2304.6.1, Table 2304.6.1 Wood Structure Panel Sheathing Used to Resist Wind Loads	A		Guidelines are now provided for selecting wood structural panel wall sheathing used to resist component and cladding wind loads		
2304.9.5 Fasteners in Preservative-treated and Fire-retardant-treated Wood	M		The requirement for fasteners used in preservative-treated and fire-retardant-treated wood have been clarified		
2304.11.2.6 Vertical Clearance at Wood Siding	M		A minimum vertical clearance of 2 in is required between wood siding and concrete steps, porch slabs, patio slabs, and similar surfaces		
2305 General Design Requirements for Lateral-Forced-Resisting Systems	M			Coordinated with 2008 edition of AF&PA, (SDPWS-08)	
2306 Allowable Stress Design of Wood Structures/ Allowable Stress Design	M		Portions of Sec 2306 have been deleted because they are contained in the AF&PA <i>ANSI/AF&PA NDS Supplement</i> (SDPWS) standard	Coordinated with 2008 edition of AF&PA, (SDPWS-08)	
Table 2306.6 Wind or Seismic Loading on Shear Walls of Fiberboard Sheathing Board	M		Revised Table 2306.6 to provide consistency with <i>AF&PA (SDPWS)</i> for nailed fiberboard shear walls		
2307 Load and Resistance Factor Design	M			Coordinated with 2008 edition of AF&PA, (SDPWS-08)	

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2307.1 Load and Resistance Factor Design of Wood Trusses	M		A reference to the <i>AF&PA (SDPWS)</i> has been added to Sec 2308		
2308.2 Maximum Floor-to-floor and Stud Height	M		The limitations regarding floor-to-floor and stud height for conventional wood frame construction have been added		
2308.2 Limitations	M		Conventional light-frame construction provisions in areas of wind speeds up to 110 mph in Exposure Category B now excludes buildings located in hurricane-		
2308.3.2 Braced Wall Line Connections	M		Clarifies that the connections resisting wind and seismic lateral forces apply to the entire braced wall line		
2308.6, 2308.12.8, 2308.12.9 Foundation Sill Plate Anchorage	M		The permitted use of strap anchors in lieu of anchor bolts in high-seismic regions has been clarified		
2308.9.1 Continuous Wall Studs	M		Wall studs are now required to be continuous from a support at the sole plate to a support at the top plate		
2308.9.3.2 and Associated Figure. Alternate Braced Wall Panel Adjacent to a Door or Window Opening		Contains a new prescriptive method for providing a narrow braced wall panel adjacent to a large window or door opening			
2308.12 Braced Wall Line Sheathing	C			Revised to provide min. % rather than a min. length for wall bracing, in Seismic D & E	
2406.1, 2406.4 Safety Glazing-Hazardous Locations	M			Reorganized for greater consistency with the IRC	
2406.1, 2406.2 Impact Tests for Safety Glazing Material	M		Safety glazing materials may now comply with ANSI Z97.2	More restrictive test methodology unless tables in Sec. 2406.2 allow lower.	

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2406.4.7 Safety Glazing Adjacent to the Bottom Stairway Landing					Requires safety glazing if glazing is located < 60" above the bottom of a stair, or within a 60" horizontal arc if < 180 degrees from the bottom tread nosing
2510.6 Water-Resistive Barriers for Stucco Applications	M			Detailed requirements for two layer weather- resistive barrier	
2603.4.1.14 Foam Plastic Insulation Installed in Floor	A			Alternative method of installing thermal barrier when ½ structural panel or equiv. Is used	
2603.7, 2603.8 Interior Finish in Plenums	M			Options for separating foam plastic insulation in plenums.	
2603.10, 2603.10.1 Special Approval of Foam Plastics	M			Specific approval requirements ensure smoke development of all assemblies	
2610.3 Slope Requirements of a Dome Skylight	M			Revised dimension for slope.	
2612, 202 Fiber reinforced Polymer	M			Now must be Class A, limited to 10% of exterior wall.	
Part 7 Building Services, Special Devices, and Special Conditions (Chapters 27-34)					
Chapter 29: 2004 Illinois Plumbing Code takes precedence.					
3002.4 Elevator Car Size to Accommodate Stretcher	M		The elevator car dimension has been modified to accommodate an ambulatory stretcher		

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3004 Hoistway Venting					3004 "Hoistway Venting" Deleted Decrease The hoistway venting requirements have been deleted from the 2015 IBC since they were antiquated and wasted building energy. Only Section 3004.3.1, "Plumbing and Mechanical Systems," was retained, and it was relocated to Section 3002.9
3006 Elevator Lobbies and Hoistway Opening Protection					The elevator lobby requirements that were located in 2012 IBC Section 713.14.1 were reformatted and relocated into newly created Sections 3006.2 and 3006.3 in the 2015 IBC.
3007 Fire Service Access Elevators	A/M		A fire service access elevator using key features is now required in high-rise buildings with an occupied floor more than 120 ft above the lowest level of fire dept. vehicle access	Coordination with occupant evacuation elevators.	
3008 Occupant Evacuation Elevators	A/M		Specific provisions have been added to address the use of passenger elevators for occupant evacuation purposes	Coordination with fire service access elevators	
3104.5 Connections of Pedestrian Walkway to Buildings					Revised, reformatted section with no intended changes to the existing requirements.
3108 Telecommunication and Broadcast Towers	M			References to TIA 222-G modified to exclude exemptions from Section 3108.3	
3302.3, 3303.7, 3313 Fire Safety during Construction	A			IFC Construction protection requirements of the have been incorporated into the IBC to ensure they are not overlooked	

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3401.3 Compliance for Existing Buildings	M			Chap. 34 provisions are specific and take precedence over requirements in other codes	
3401.5 Applicability of International Existing Building Code	A		The use of the International Existing Building Code is now permitted as an alternative to the use of IBC Ch 34's provisions related to existing buildings		
3411 Type B Units in Existing Buildings	M			Type B units are now required in existing buildings when there is a change in occupancy or an alteration and more than 50% of building is affected.	