1.1.1 Title.
NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, shall be known as the Life Safety Code®, is cited as such, and shall be referred to herein as “this Code” or “the Code.”

1.1.1.1 Anytime a reference is made to NFPA 1 or NFPA 101 within this Code, it shall be the Florida specific version of NFPA 1 and NFPA 101 (§633.202).

1.1.6 Areas Not Addressed.
The Code does not address the following:
(1)* General fire prevention or building construction features that are normally a function of fire prevention codes and building codes

1.1.7 The Florida Building Code shall be referred to anytime a reference is made to the building code or to NFPA 220, Standard on Types of Building Construction, in this Code or an adopted standard (§553.73).

1.3 Application
1.3.1* New and Existing Buildings and Structures.
1.3.1.1 The Code shall apply to both new construction and existing buildings and existing structures.
If deemed necessary by a fire official for a complete, accurate, and thorough firesafety plans review or inspection, the fire official may request assistance from the building, electrical, plumbing, or similar specialty inspector; however, nothing in this rule gives authority or jurisdiction to any person other than a firesafety inspector certified under Section 633.081, 633.216, Florida Statutes, to perform firesafety inspections required by law, rule, ordinance, or code (§ 633.216).

1.3.2 Vehicles and Vessels.
The Code shall apply to vehicles, vessels, or other similar conveyances, as specified in Section 11.6, in which case such vehicles and vessels shall be treated as buildings.

1.6 Enforcement
This Code shall be administered and enforced by the authority having jurisdiction designated by the governing authority.
1.6.1 Conflicts.
1.6.1.1 When a requirement differs between this Code and a referenced document, the requirement of this Code shall apply.
1.6.1.2 When a conflict between a general requirement and a specific requirement occurs, the specific requirement shall apply.

1.7 Florida Fire Prevention Code and Florida Building Code Interrelation. The Florida Fire Prevention Code contains several provisions and requirements that may interrelate with the Florida Building Code. It is not the intent of this Code that such interrelation result in duplicate reviews and inspections by either the firesafety authority or the building official. The authority having jurisdiction over firesafety is responsible for enforcement of the Florida Fire Prevention Code hereof, and, in the event that a dispute arises regarding the enforcement of the Florida Fire Prevention Code as related to the enforcement of the Florida Building Code, the authority having jurisdiction over firesafety shall resolve the dispute by the procedure set forth in Chapter 633 and Chapter 553, Florida Statutes, as required by Section 633.104(5), Florida Statutes (§ 633.14(5) & 553.73(11)(a)).

2.2* NFPA Publications
National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.
• NFPA 40, Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Film, 2011 edition.

### 2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections
3.1 General
The definitions contained in this chapter shall apply to the terms used in this Code. Where terms are not defined in this chapter or within another chapter, they shall be defined using their ordinarily accepted meanings within the context in which they are used. Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary, 11th edition, shall be the source for the ordinarily accepted meaning.

The definitions contained in this chapter shall apply to the terms used in this Code.Where terms are not included, common usage of the terms shall apply. The following terms, for the purposes of this Code, shall have the meanings given in this chapter, if not otherwise modified by another chapter. Words used in the present tense shall include the future; words used in the masculine gender shall include the feminine and neuter; the singular number shall include the plural, and the plural number shall include the singular. Where terms are not defined in this chapter or within another chapter, they shall be defined using the definition within the Florida Building Code. their ordinarily accepted meanings within the context in which they are used. Webster’s Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged, shall be a source for ordinarily accepted meaning. 


A.3.3.94 Fire Code. Where no fire code has been adopted, NFPA 1, Fire Code, should be used where the fire code is referenced in this Code.

6.1.14 Multiple Occupancies.
6.1.14.1.1 Multiple occupancies shall comply with the requirements of 6.1.14.1 and one of the following:
(1) Mixed occupancies — 6.1.14.3
(2) Separated occupancies — 6.1.14.4
6.1.14.1.2 Where exit access from an occupancy traverses another occupancy, the multiple occupancy shall be treated as a mixed occupancy.
6.1.14.1.3* Where incidental to another occupancy, areas used as follows shall be permitted to be considered part of the predominant occupancy and shall be subject to the provisions of the Code that apply to the predominant occupancy:
(1) Mercantile, business, industrial, or storage use
(2) * Nonresidential use with an occupant load fewer than that established by Section 6.1 for the occupancy threshold
(3) Portions of buildings used as accessory offices or for customary non-hazardous uses necessary for transacting the principal business in storage and industrial occupancies need not be separated from the principal use (FBC 509).
(4) Industrial occupancies producing, using, or storing low hazard products in accordance with Subdivision 6.2.2 need not be separated by fire-resistant construction from the occupancies to which they are accessory (FBC 509).

**A.6.1.14.1.3** Examples of uses that might be incidental to another occupancy include the following:
   1. Newsstand (mercantile) in an office building
   2. Giftshop (mercantile) in a hotel
   3. Small storage area (storage) in any occupancy
   4. Minor office space (business) in any occupancy
   5. Maintenance area (industrial) in any occupancy

**A.6.1.14.1.3(2)** Examples of uses that have occupant loads below the occupancy classification threshold levels include the following:
   1. Assembly use with fewer than 50 persons within a business occupancy
   2. Educational use with fewer than 6 persons within an apartment building.

**6.1.14.1.3.1** Incidental use areas shall be separated as required by Table 302.1.1 508.2.5 of the Florida Building Code where Table 302.1.1 508.2.5 permits an automatic fire-extinguishing system without a fire barrier, the incidental use area shall be separated by construction capable of resisting the passage of smoke (FBC 509).

**6.1.14.1.4** The following accessory occupancies shall not be required to be separated from the primary occupancy as required in 6.1.14.4 (FBC 508.2):
   1. A kitchen in an assembly occupancy does not constitute a mixed occupancy.
   2. Accessory uses in industrial and storage occupancies as otherwise provided in 6.1.14.1.3(1)
   3. Rooms or spaces used for customary storage of non-hazardous materials in assembly, business, educational, industrial, mercantile, hotel and dormitory, and apartment occupancies which in aggregate do not exceed 10% of the major floor area in which they are located. Protection from hazards shall be as otherwise provided in the specific occupancy chapter.

**Table 6.1.14.4.1 (Exception)** For one-story or two-story structures that are less than 10,000 square feet, whose occupancy is defined in the Florida Building Code and the Florida Fire Prevention Code as business or mercantile, the authority having jurisdiction shall enforce the wall fire-rating provisions for occupancy separation as defined in the Florida Building Code (§ 633.202).

**7.2.1.3 Floor Level.**

**7.2.1.3.1** The elevation of the floor surfaces on both sides of a door opening shall not vary by more than 1/2 in. (13 mm), unless otherwise permitted by 7.2.1.3.5 or 7.2.1.3.6.

**7.2.1.3.2** The elevation of the floor surfaces required by 7.2.1.3.1 shall be maintained on both sides of the door openings for a distance not less than the width of the widest leaf.

**7.2.1.3.3** Thresholds at door openings shall not exceed 1/2 in. (13 mm) in height.

**7.2.1.3.3 Exception:** Thresholds at exterior sliding doorways serving dwelling units shall not exceed ¾ inch (19.1mm) in height (§ 633.208(9), FBC 1008.1.7).

**7.2.1.3.4** Raised thresholds and floor level changes in excess of 1/4 in. (6.3 mm) at door openings shall be beveled with a slope not steeper than 1 in 2.

**7.2.1.3.5** In existing buildings, where the door opening discharges to the outside or to an exterior balcony or exterior exit access, the floor level outside the door opening shall be permitted to be one step lower than that of the inside, but shall be not more than 8 in. (205 mm) lower.

**7.2.1.3.6** In existing buildings, a door assembly at the top of a stair shall be permitted to open directly at a stair, provided that the door leaf does not swing over the stair and that the door opening serves an area with an occupant load of fewer than 50 persons.
7.2.1.14 Horizontal-Sliding Door Assemblies. Horizontal sliding door assemblies shall be permitted in means of egress, provided that all of the following criteria are met:

1. The door leaf is readily operable from either side without special knowledge or effort.
2. The force that, when applied to the operating device in the direction of egress, is required to operate the door leaf is not more than 15 lbf (67 N).
3. The force required to operate the door leaf in the direction of travel is not more than 30 lbf (133 N) to set the leaf in motion and is not more than 15 lbf (67 N) to close the leaf or open it to the minimum required width.
4. The door leaf is operable using a force of not more than 50 lbf (222 N) when a force of 250 lbf (1100 N) is applied perpendicularly to the leaf adjacent to the operating device, unless the door opening is an existing horizontal-sliding exit access door assembly serving an area with an occupant load of fewer than 50.
5. The door assembly complies with the fire protection rating, if required, and, where rated, is self-closing or automatic-closing by means of smoke detection in accordance with 7.2.1.8 and is installed in accordance with NFPA 80, Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives.
6. The door shall be power operated and shall be capable of being operated manually in the event of power failure {FBC 1008.1.4.3(1)}.

7.2.2.2.3 Spiral Stairs.

7.2.2.2.3.1 Where specifically permitted for individual occupancies by Chapters 11 through 43, spiral stairs shall be permitted as a component in a means of egress in accordance with 7.2.2.2.3.2 through 7.2.2.2.3.4.

7.2.2.2.3.2 Spiral stairs shall be permitted, provided that all of the following criteria are met:

1. Riser heights shall not exceed 7 in. (180 mm).
2. The stairway shall have a tread depth of not less than 11 in. (280 mm) for a portion of the stairway width sufficient to provide egress capacity for the occupant load served in accordance with 7.3.3.1.
3. At the outer side of the stairway, an additional 101/2 in. (265 mm) of width shall be provided clear to the other handrail, and this width shall not be included as part of the required egress capacity.
4. Handrails complying with 7.2.2.4 shall be provided on both sides of the spiral stairway.
5. The inner handrail shall be located within 24 in. (610 mm), measured horizontally, of the point where a tread depth of not less than 11 in. (280 mm) is provided.
6. The turn of the stairway shall be such that the outer handrail is at the right side of descending users.

7.2.2.2.3.3 Where the occupant load served does not exceed three five, spiral stairs shall be permitted, provided that all of the following criteria are met {§ 633.025(9), FBC 1009.92 & 9.3}:

1. The clear width of the stairs shall be not less than 26 in. (660 mm).
2. The height of risers shall not exceed 91/2 in. (240 mm).
3. The headroom shall be not less than 6 ft 6 in. (1980 mm).
4. Treads shall have a depth not less than 71/2 in. (190 mm) at a point 12 in. (305 mm) from the narrower edge.
5. All treads shall be identical.
6. Handrails shall be provided on both sides of the stairway.

7.2.2.2.3.4 Where the occupant load served does not exceed five, existing spiral stairs shall be permitted, provided that the requirements of 7.2.2.2.3.3(1) through (5) are met.

7.2.2.4.* Handrail Details.

A.7.2.2.4.4 Figure A.7.2.2.4.4 illustrates some of the requirements of 7.2.2.4.4.
7.2.2.4.4.1 New handrails on stairs shall be uniform not less than 34 in. (865 mm), and not more than 38 in. (965 mm), above the surface of the tread, measured vertically to the top of the rail from the leading edge of the tread.

7.2.2.4.4.2 Existing required handrails shall be not less than 30 in. (760 mm), and not more than 38 in. (965 mm), above the surface of the tread, measured vertically to the top of the rail from the leading edge of the tread.

7.2.2.4.4.3 The height of required handrails that form part of a guard shall be permitted to exceed 38 in. (965 mm), but shall not exceed 42 in. (1065 mm), measured vertically to the top of the rail from the leading edge of the tread.

7.2.2.4.4.4* Additional handrails that are lower or higher than the main handrail shall be permitted.

7.2.2.4.4.5 New handrails shall be installed to provide a clearance of not less than 2 1/4 in. (57 mm) between the handrail and the wall to which it is fastened.

7.2.2.4.4.6 Handrails shall include one of the following features:

1. Circular cross section with an outside diameter of not less than 1 1/4 in. (32 mm) and not more than 2 in. (51 mm)
2. * Shape that is other than circular with a perimeter dimension of not less than 4 in. (100 mm), but not more than 6 1/4 in. (160 mm), and with the largest crosssectional dimension not more than 2 1/4 in. (57 mm), provided that graspable edges are rounded so as to provide a radius of not less than 1/8 in. (3.2 mm)

7.2.2.4.4.7 New handrails shall be continuously graspable along their entire length.

7.2.2.4.4.8 Handrail brackets or balusters attached to the bottom surface of the handrail shall not be considered to be obstructions to graspability, provided that both of the following criteria are met:

1. They do not project horizontally beyond the sides of the handrail within 1 1/2 in. (38 mm) of the bottom of the handrail and provided that, for each additional 1/2 in. (13 mm) of handrail perimeter dimension greater than 4 in. (100 mm), the vertical clearance dimension of 1 1/2 in. (38 mm) is reduced by 1/8 in. (3.2 mm).
2. They have edges with a radius of not less than 0.01 in. (0.25 mm).

7.2.2.4.4.9 New handrail ends shall be returned to the wall or floor or shall terminate at newel posts.

7.2.2.4.4.10 In other than dwelling units, new handrails that are not continuous between flights shall extend horizontally, at the required height, not less than 12 in. (305 mm) beyond the top riser and continue to slope for a depth of one tread beyond the bottom riser.

7.2.2.4.4.11 Within dwelling units, handrails shall extend, at the required height, to at least those points that are directly above the top and bottom risers.

7.2.2.5.3* Usable Space. Enclosed, usable spaces within exit enclosures shall be prohibited, including under stairs, unless otherwise permitted by 7.2.2.5.3.2.

A.7.2.2.5.3 An example of a use with the potential to interfere with egress is storage.

7.2.2.5.3.1 Open space within the exit enclosure shall not be used for any purpose that has the potential to interfere with egress.

7.2.2.5.3.2 Enclosed, usable space shall be permitted under stairs, provided that both all of the following criteria are met:

1. The space shall be separated from the stair enclosure by the same fire resistance as the exit enclosure.
2. Entrance to the enclosed, usable space shall not be from within the stair enclosure. *(See also 7.2.2.5.3.3.)*
3. The space is not used for the storage of flammable, or otherwise hazardous materials.

7.2.5.3 Ramp Details.
7.2.5.3.1 Construction. Ramp construction shall be as follows:
(1) All ramps serving as required means of egress shall be of permanent fixed construction.
(2) Each ramp in buildings required by this Code to be of Type I or Type II construction shall be any combination of noncombustible or limited-combustible material or fire-retardant-treated wood.
(3) Ramps constructed with fire-retardant-treated wood shall be not more than 30 in. (760 mm) high, shall have an area of not more than 3000 ft² (277 m²), and shall not occupy more than 50 percent of the room area.
(4) The ramp floor and landings shall be solid and without perforations.

7.2.5.3.2 Landings. Ramp landings shall be as follows:
(1) Ramps shall have landings located at the top, at the bottom, and at door leaves opening onto the ramp.
(2) The slope of the landing shall be not steeper than 1 in 48.
(3) Every landing shall have a width not less than the width of the ramp.
(4) Every landing, except as otherwise provided in 7.2.5.3.2(5), shall be not less than 60 in. (1525 mm) long in the direction of travel, unless the landing is an approved existing landing.
(5) Where the ramp is not part of an accessible route, the ramp landings shall not be required to exceed 48 in. (1220 mm) in the direction of travel, provided that the ramp has a straight run.
(6) Any changes in travel direction shall be made only at landings, unless the ramp is an existing ramp.
(7) Ramps and intermediate landings shall continue with no decrease in width along the direction of egress travel.

7.2.5.3.3 Drop-Offs. Ramps and landings with drop-offs shall have curbs, walls, railings, or projecting surfaces that prevent people from traveling off the edge of the ramp. Curbs or barriers shall be not less than 4 in. (100 mm) in height or any other arrangement installed in compliance with the current edition of the Florida Building Code.

7.2.5.4 Guards and Handrails.
7.2.5.4.1 Guards complying with 7.2.2.4 shall be provided for ramps, unless otherwise provided in 7.2.5.4.4.
7.2.5.4.2 Handrails complying with 7.2.2.4 shall be provided along both sides of a ramp run with a rise greater than 6 in. (150 mm), unless otherwise provided in 7.2.5.4.4.
7.2.5.4.3 The height of handrails and guards shall be measured vertically to the top of the guard or rail from the walking surface adjacent thereto.
7.2.5.4.4 The requirements of 7.2.5.4.1 and 7.2.5.4.2 shall not apply to guards and handrails provided for ramped aisles in assembly occupancies as otherwise provided in Chapters 12 and 13.

7.2.5.5 Enclosure and Protection of Ramps. Ramps in a required means of egress shall be enclosed or protected as a stair in accordance with 7.2.2.5 and 7.2.2.6.

7.2.5.6 Special Provisions for Outside Ramps.
7.2.5.6.1* Visual Protection. Outside ramps shall be arranged to avoid any impediments to their use by persons having a fear of high places. Outside ramps more than 36 ft (11 m) above the finished ground level shall be provided with an opaque visual obstruction not less than 48 in. (1220 mm) in height.
7.2.5.6.2* Water Accumulation. Outside ramps and landings shall be designed to minimize water accumulation on their surfaces.

7.3.4 Minimum Width.
7.3.4.1 The width of any means of egress, unless otherwise provided in 7.3.4.1.1 through 7.3.4.1.3, shall be as follows:
(1) Not less than that required for a given egress component in this chapter or Chapters 11 through 43
(2) Not less than 36 in. (915 mm) where another part of this chapter and Chapters 11 through 43 do not specify a minimum width
7.3.4.1.1* The width of exit access that is formed by furniture and movable partitions, that serves not more than six people, and that has a length not exceeding 50 ft (15 m) shall meet both of the following criteria:

(1) The width shall be not less than 18 in. (455 mm), at and below a height of 38 in. (965 mm), and not less than 28 in. (710 mm) above a height of 38 in. (965 mm).
(2) A width of not less than 36 in. (915 mm) for new exit access, and not less than 28 in. (710 mm) for existing exit access, shall be capable of being provided without moving permanent walls.
(3) Hurricane Protection Devices. The temporary installation or closure of storm shutters, panels, and other approved hurricane protection devices shall be permitted on emergency escape and rescue openings in residential occupancies during the threat of a storm. Such devices shall not be required to comply with the operational constraints of 7.2.1.5. While such protection is provided, at least one means of escape from each occupied unit shall be within the first floor of the unit and shall not be located within a garage. Occupants in any part of the unit shall be able to access the means of escape without passing through a lockable door not under their control.

8.2.1 Construction.
8.2.1.1 Buildings or structures occupied or used in accordance with the individual occupancy chapters, Chapters 11 through 43, shall meet the minimum construction requirements of those chapters.
8.2.1.2* The Florida Building Code NFPA 220, Standard on Types of Building Construction, shall be used to determine the requirements for the construction classification.

A.8.2.1.2 Table A.8.2.1.2 is from NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code, and is reproduced in this annex for the convenience of users of this Code.

8.2.1.3 Where the building or facility includes additions or connected structures of different construction types, the rating and classification of the structure shall be based on one of the following:

(1) Separate buildings, if a 2-hour or greater vertically aligned fire barrier wall in accordance with NFPA 221, Standard for High Challenge Fire Walls, Fire Walls, and Fire Barrier Walls, exists between the portions of the building.
(2) Separate buildings, if provided with previously approved separations.
(3) Least fire-resistive construction type of the connected portions, if separation as specified in 8.2.1.3(1) or (2) is not provided.

8.3.2 Walls.
8.3.2.1 The fire-resistive materials, assemblies, and systems used shall be limited to those permitted in this Code and this chapter.

A.8.3.2.1.1 Fire resistance–rated glazing complying with 8.3.2, where not installed in a door, is considered a wall, not an opening protective.

8.3.2.2 New fire resistance–rated glazing shall bear the identifier “W-XXX” where “XXX” is the fire resistance rating in minutes. Such identification shall be permanently affixed.

8.3.2.3 The construction materials and details for fire-resistive assemblies and systems for walls described shall comply with all other provisions of this Code, except as modified herein.

8.3.2.3 Interior walls and partitions of nonsymmetrical construction shall be evaluated from both directions and assigned a fire resistance rating based on the shorter duration obtained in accordance with ASTM E 119, Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, or ANSI/UL 263, Standard for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials. When the wall is tested with the least fire-resistive side exposed to the furnace, the wall shall not be required to be subjected to tests from the opposite side.
8.3.2.4 Each new Fire Wall, Fire Barrier, Fire Partition, Smoke Barrier, Smoke Partition, or any other new wall required to have protected openings shall be permanently identified with signs or stenciling above any decorative ceiling and in concealed spaces with the wording, “FIRE AND SMOKE BARRIER – PROTECT ALL OPENINGS,” or similar language. Such signs or stenciling shall be in 4 inch high letters, ½ inch stroke, and not more than 15 feet on-center {FBC 713.6 & FBC 703.6}.

9.6.1* General.
A.9.6.1 The provisions of Section 9.6 cover the basic functions of a complete fire alarm system, including fire detection, alarm, and communications. These systems are primarily intended to provide the indication and warning of abnormal conditions, the summoning of appropriate aid, and the control of occupancy facilities to enhance protection of life. Some of the provisions of Section 9.6 originated with NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code. For purposes of this Code, some provisions of Section 9.6 are more stringent than those of NFPA 72, which should be consulted for additional details.

9.6.1.1 The provisions of Section 9.6 shall apply only where specifically required by another section of this Code or where supervision of a new fire sprinkler system or new fire alarm system is required by the Florida Building Code.

9.6.3.5 Unless otherwise provided in 9.6.3.5.1 through 9.6.3.5.8, notification signals for occupants to evacuate shall be audible, and visible signals in accordance with NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code, and ICC/ANSI A117.1, American National Standard for Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities, or other means of notification acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction shall be provided {§ 633.202}.

11.1.6 Minimum Construction Requirements.
Minimum construction requirements shall be in accordance with the applicable occupancy chapter.
Minimum construction requirements shall be in accordance with the Florida Building Code {§ 633.202(2)}.

12.3.5 Extinguishment Requirements Tabled

12.3.5.1 Where the occupant load exceeds 100, the following assembly occupancies shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1):
(1) Dance halls
(2) Discotheques
(3) Nightclubs
(4) Assembly occupancies with festival seating

12.3.5.2 Any building containing one or more assembly occupancies where the aggregate occupant load of the assembly occupancies exceeds 300 shall be protected by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7 as follows (see also 12.1.6, 12.2.6, 12.3.2, and 12.3.6):
(1) Throughout the story containing the assembly occupancy
(2) Throughout all stories below the story containing the assembly occupancy
(3) In the case of an assembly occupancy located below the level of exit discharge, throughout all stories intervening between that story and the level of exit discharge, including the level of exit discharge

12.3.5.3 The requirements of 12.3.5.2 shall not apply to the following:
(1) * Assembly occupancies consisting of a single multipurpose room of less than 12,000 ft² (1115 m²) that are not used for exhibition or display and are not part of a mixed occupancy
(2) Gymnasiums, skating rinks, and swimming pools used exclusively for participant sports with no audience facilities for more than 300 persons

(3) Locations in stadia and arenas as follows:
   (a) Over the floor areas used for contest, performance, or entertainment, provided that the roof construction is more than 50 ft (15 m) above the floor level, and use is restricted to low fire hazard uses
   (b) Over the seating areas, provided that use is restricted to low fire hazard uses
   (c) Over open-air concourses where an approved engineering analysis substantiates the ineffectiveness of the sprinkler protection due to building height and combustible loading

(4) Locations in unenclosed stadia and arenas as follows:
   (a) Press boxes of less than 1000 ft² (93 m²)
   (b) Storage facilities of less than 1000 ft² (93 m²) if enclosed with not less than 1-hour fire resistance–rated construction
   (c) Enclosed areas underneath grandstands that comply with 12.4.8.5

A.12.3.5.3(1) It is the intent to permit a single multipurpose room of less than 12,000 ft² (1115 m²) to have certain small rooms as part of the single room. These rooms could be a kitchen, an office, an equipment room, and the like. It is also the intent that an addition could be made to an existing building, without requiring that the existing building be sprinklered, where both the new and existing buildings have independent means of egress and a fire-rated separation is provided to isolate one building from the other. A school gymnasium with egress independent of, and separated from, the school would be included in this exception, as would a function hall attached to a church with a similar egress arrangement.

12.3.5.4 Where another provision of this chapter requires an automatic sprinkler system, the sprinkler system shall be installed in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1).

13.3.5 Extinguishment Requirements. Tabled
See also 13.1.6, 13.2.6, and 13.3.2.
Where the occupant load exceeds 300, the following assembly occupancies shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1):
   (1) Dance halls
   (2) Discotheques
   (3) Nightclubs
   (4) Assembly occupancies with festival seating

13.3.5.2 Any assembly occupancy used or capable of being used for exhibition or display purposes shall be protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7 where the exhibition or display area exceeds 15,000 ft² (1400 m²).

13.3.5.3 The sprinklers specified by 13.3.5.2 shall not be required where otherwise permitted in the following locations:
   (1) Locations in stadia and arenas as follows:
      (a) Over the floor areas used for contest, performance, or entertainment
      (b) Over the seating areas
      (c) Over open-air concourses where an approved engineering analysis substantiates the ineffectiveness of the sprinkler protection due to building height and combustible loading

   (2) Locations in unenclosed stadia and arenas as follows:
      (a) Press boxes of less than 1000 ft² (93 m²)
      (b) Storage facilities of less than 1000 ft² (93 m²) if enclosed with not less than 1-hour fire resistance–rated construction
      (c) Enclosed areas underneath grandstands that comply with 13.4.8.5

13.3.5.4 Where another provision of this chapter requires an automatic sprinkler system, the sprinkler system shall be installed in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1).
14.2.5 Arrangement of Means of Egress.
See also Section 7.5.
14.2.5.1 Means of egress shall be arranged in accordance with Section 7.5.
14.2.5.2 No dead-end corridor shall exceed 20 ft (6100 mm), other than in buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, in which case dead-end corridors shall not exceed 50 ft (15 m) [FBC 1018.4; FAC 69A-58.081].
14.2.5.3 Limitations on common path of travel shall be in accordance with 14.2.5.3.1 and 14.2.5.3.2.
14.2.5.3.1 Common path of travel shall not exceed 100 ft (30 m) in a building protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.
14.2.5.3.2 Common path of travel shall not exceed 75 ft (23 m) in a building not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.

14.2.11.2 Lockups. Lockups in educational occupancies shall comply with the requirements of 22.4.5.
14.2.11.2 Lockups. Lockups in educational occupancies shall comply with the requirements of Rule 69A-58.0084, Florida Administrative Code [FAC 69A-58.0084].

15.2.11.2 Lockups. Lockups in educational occupancies, other than approved existing lockups, shall comply with the requirements of 23.4.5.
15.2.11.2 Lockups. Lockups in educational occupancies shall comply with the requirements of Rule 69A-58.0084, Florida Administrative Code [FAC 69A-58.0084].

17.7.2 Emergency Egress and Relocation Drills.
17.7.2.1* Emergency egress and relocation drills shall be conducted in accordance with Section 4.7 and the applicable provisions of 17.7.2.2.
A.17.7.2.1 The requirements are, of necessity, general in scope, because it is recognized that they apply to all types of day-care occupancies as well as conditions of occupancies, such as truant day-care occupancies; and day-care occupancies for the mentally handicapped, vision impaired, hearing impaired, and speech impaired. It is fully recognized that no one code can meet all the conditions of the various buildings involved, and it will be necessary for site administrators to issue supplements to these requirements, but all supplements should be consistent with these requirements.
17.7.2.2 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 building shall participate in the drill.
(3) One additional emergency egress and relocation drill, other than for day-care occupancies that are open on a year-round basis, shall be required within the first 30 days of operation.
(4) Fire emergency egress and relocation drills conducted must include, at a minimum:
   (a) One fire emergency egress and relocation drill using the established napping or sleeping times.
   (b) One fire emergency egress and relocation drill using an alternate evacuation route. Occupants of rooms that are not on the ground level or that have a window for rescue shall be permitted to use the main classroom door to exit and then travel in a different direction from that point.
   (c) One fire drill in the presence and at the request of the authority having jurisdiction.
24.3.5* Extinguishment Requirements.
A.24.3.5 Automatic sprinklers are recognized as an excellent addition to homes to enhance life safety and property protection. Automatic sprinklers can be part of a comprehensive package of fire protection and can assist in the overall master planning of a community. Where all of the buildings within an area are sprinklered, including the single-family dwellings, the response times and personnel of local fire departments can be established at different levels than if the buildings were not sprinklered, saving considerable amounts of tax dollars. When whole developments are sprinklered, water mains, hydrant spacing, road widths, and building density can be altered to help alleviate the economic impact of the sprinklers.

24.3.5.1 All new one- and two-family dwellings shall be protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 24.3.5.2.

31.3.4.3 Notification.
31.3.4.3.1 Occupant notification shall be provided automatically in accordance with Section 9.6, and all of the following shall also apply:
   (1) Visible signals shall be installed in units designed for the hearing impaired.
   (2) Positive alarm sequence in accordance with 9.6.3.4 shall be permitted.
   (3) Existing approved presignal systems shall be permitted in accordance with 9.6.3.3.
31.3.4.3.2 An annunciator panel, whose location shall be approved by the authority having jurisdiction, connected with the required fire alarm system shall be provided, unless the building meets the requirements of 31.3.4.3.3 or 31.3.4.3.4.
31.3.4.3.3 Annunciation shall not be required in buildings two or fewer stories in height and having not more than 50 rooms.
31.3.4.3.4 Annunciation shall not be required in buildings four or fewer stories in height containing not more than 16 dwelling units and protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 31.3.5.2.
31.3.4.3.5 Fire department notification shall be accomplished in accordance with 9.6.4.
31.3.4.3.5.1 Fire Department Notification shall not be required in existing apartment buildings 4 stories or less in height, when all of the following are provided:
   (1) An approved sign is provided at each manual fire alarm pull box reading “Local Alarm Only - In Case of Fire Call 911.” The lettering and numbers on approved signs shall have a minimum height of ½ inch 2 inches, with a minimum 1/8 inch 3/8 inch stroke width, and shall be white red in color on red white background located no higher than 4 inches directly above the manual fire alarm box and;
   (2) A combination visual and audible notification device is provided at an approved location on the outside wall

31.3.5.11 High-Rise Building Sprinklers. Tabled
31.3.5.11 High-Rise Building Sprinklers.
31.3.5.11.1 High-Rise Building Sprinklers. All high-rise buildings, other than those meeting 31.3.5.12.1 or 31.3.5.12.2, shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 31.3.5.3, not later than December 31, 2019.
31.3.5.11.2 An automatic sprinkler system shall not be required where every dwelling unit has exterior exit access in accordance with 7.5.3.
31.3.5.11.3* An automatic sprinkler system shall not be required in buildings having an approved, engineered life safety system in accordance with 31.3.5.11.4.
   A.31.3.5.11.3 This system might consist of a combination of any or all of the following systems:
      (1) Partial automatic sprinkler protection
      (2) Smoke detection alarms
(3) Smoke control
(4) Compartmentation or other approved systems, or both

31.3.5.11.4 Where required by 31.3.5.11.3, an engineered life safety system shall be developed by a registered professional engineer experienced in fire and life safety system design, shall be approved by the authority having jurisdiction, and shall include any or all of the following:

(1) Partial automatic sprinkler protection
(2) Smoke detection systems
(3) Smoke control systems
(4) Compartmentation
(5) Other approved systems

31.3.5.11.4.1 When used to satisfy the requirements of 31.3.5.12.3, the term “Engineered Life Safety System” shall only apply as an alternative to complete automatic fire sprinkler protection in existing high-rise buildings.

31.3.5.12 Portable fire extinguishers in accordance with 9.7.4.1 shall be provided in hazardous areas addressed by 31.3.2.1, unless the building is protected throughout with an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 31.3.5.2.

42.2.2.2 Doors.

42.2.2.2.1 Doors complying with 7.2.1 shall be permitted.

42.2.2.2.2 Delayed-egress locks complying with 7.2.1.6.1 shall be permitted.

42.2.2.2.3 Access-controlled egress doors complying with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted.

42.2.2.2.4 Approved existing horizontal-sliding fire doors shall be permitted in the means of egress where they comply with all of the following conditions:

(1) They are held open by fusible links.
(2) The fusible links are rated at not less than 165°F (74°C).

42.2.2.2.5 Where horizontal or vertical security grilles or doors are used as a part of the required means of egress from a tenant space, such grilles or doors shall comply with 7.2.1.4.1.
Table 42.2.5: Arrangements of Means of Egress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Protection</th>
<th>Low Hazard Storage Occupancy</th>
<th>Ordinary Hazard Storage Occupancy</th>
<th>High Hazard Storage Occupancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ft</td>
<td>m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead-End Corridor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Path of Travel</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1)</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Prohibited, except as permitted by 7.11.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NL: Not limited.