**Chapter 33 Existing Residential Board and Care Occupancies**

33.1 General Requirements

33.1.1\* Application

33.1.1.1 General

The requirements of this chapter shall apply to existing buildings or portions thereof currently occupied as residential board and care occupancies.

33.1.1.2 Administration

The provisions of Chapter 1, Administration, shall apply.

33.1.1.3 General

The provisions of Chapter 4, General, shall apply.

33.1.1.4\* Chapter 32 Compliance

Any facility meeting the requirements of Chapter 32 shall not be required to meet those of Chapter 33.

33.1.1.5 Chapter Sections

This chapter is divided into five sections as follows:

Section 33.1 — General Requirements

Section 33.2 — Small Facilities (that is, sleeping accommodations for not more than 16 residents)

Section 33.3 — Large Facilities (that is, sleeping accommodations for more than 16 residents)

Section 33.4 — Suitability of an Apartment Building to House a Board and Care Occupancy (Sections 33.5 and 33.6 are reserved.)

Section 33.7 — Operating Features

33.1.1.6 Conversion

For the purposes of this chapter, exceptions for conversions shall apply only for a change of occupancy from an existing residential or health care occupancy to a residential board and care occupancy.

33.1.2 Classification of Occupancy

See 6.1.9 and 33.1.3.

33.1.3 Multiple Occupancies

33.1.3.1

Multiple occupancies shall comply with 6.1.14 in buildings other than those meeting the requirement of 33.1.3.2.

33.1.3.2

The requirement of 33.1.3.1 shall not apply to apartment buildings housing residential board and care occupancies in conformance with Section 33.4. In such facilities, any safeguards required by Section 33.4 that are more restrictive than those for other housed occupancies shall apply only to the extent prescribed by Section 33.4.

33.1.3.3

No board and care occupancy shall have its sole means of egress or means of escape pass through any nonresidential or non-health care occupancy in the same building.

33.1.3.4

No board and care occupancy shall be located above a nonresidential or non-health care occupancy, unless one of the following conditions is met:

The board and care occupancy and exits therefrom are separated from the nonresidential or non-health care occupancy by construction having a minimum 2-hour fire resistance rating.

The nonresidential or non-health care occupancy is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7 and is separated therefrom by construction having a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating.

33.1.4 Definitions

33.1.4.1 General

For definitions, see Chapter 3, Definitions.

33.1.4.2 Special Definitions

A list of special terms used in this chapter follows:

Evacuation Capability. See 3.3.81.

Impractical Evacuation Capability. See 3.3.81.1.

Personal Care. See 3.3.216.

Point of Safety. See 3.3.222.

Prompt Evacuation Capability. See 3.3.81.2.

Residential Board and Care Occupancy. See 3.3.198.12.

Residential Board and Care Resident. See 3.3.244.

Slow Evacuation Capability. See 3.3.81.3.

Staff (Residential Board and Care). See 3.3.275.

Thermal Barrier. See 3.3.32.3.

33.1.5 Acceptability of Means of Egress or Escape

No means of escape or means of egress shall be considered as complying with the minimum criteria for acceptance, unless emergency evacuation drills are regularly conducted using that route in accordance with the requirements of 33.7.3.

33.1.6\* Fire-Resistance-Rated Assemblies

Fire-resistance-rated assemblies shall comply with Section 8.3.

33.1.7 Changes in Facility Size

A change in facility size from small to large shall be considered a change in occupancy subclassification and shall require compliance with the provisions applicable to new construction.

33.1.8\* Changes in Group Evacuation Capability

A change in evacuation capability to a slower level shall be permitted where the facility conforms to one of the following requirements:

The requirements of Chapter 32 applicable to new board and care facilities.

The requirements of Chapter 33 applicable to existing board and care facilities for the new evacuation capability, provided that the building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system complying with 32.3.3.5.

33.1.9

Board and care facilities shall comply with Chapter 11 where located in a special structure.

33.2 Small Facilities

33.2.1 General

33.2.1.1 Scope

33.2.1.1.1

Section 33.2 shall apply to residential board and care occupancies providing sleeping accommodations for not more than 16 residents.

33.2.1.1.2

Where there are sleeping accommodations for more than 16 residents, the occupancy shall be classified as a large facility in accordance with Section 33.3.

33.2.1.2 Requirements Based on Evacuation Capability

33.2.1.2.1

Small facilities, other than those meeting the requirement of 33.2.1.2.1.1 or 33.2.1.2.1.2, shall comply with the requirements of Section 33.2, as indicated for the appropriate evacuation capability; the ability of all occupants, residents, staff, and family members shall be considered in determining evacuation capability.

33.2.1.2.1.1\*

Facilities where the authority having jurisdiction has determined equivalent safety is provided in accordance with Section 1.4 shall not be required to comply with Section 33.2.

33.2.1.2.1.2

Facilities that were previously approved as complying with the requirements for a large facility having the same evacuation capability shall not be required to comply with Section 33.2.

33.2.1.2.2

Facility management shall furnish to the authority having jurisdiction, upon request, an evacuation capability determination using a procedure acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction; where such documentation is not furnished, the evacuation capability shall be classified as impractical.

33.2.1.3 Minimum Construction Requirements

33.2.1.3.1 Prompt Evacuation Capability

(No special requirements.)

33.2.1.3.2 Slow Evacuation Capability

33.2.1.3.2.1

The facility shall be housed in a building where the interior is fully sheathed with lath and plaster or other material providing a minimum 15-minute thermal barrier, as modified by 33.2.1.3.2.3 through 33.2.1.3.2.7, including all portions of bearing walls, bearing partitions, floor construction, and roofs.

33.2.1.3.2.2

All columns, beams, girders, and trusses shall be encased or otherwise protected with construction having a minimum 1/2-hour fire resistance rating.

33.2.1.3.2.3

Exposed steel or wood columns, girders, and beams (but not joists) located in the basement shall be permitted.

33.2.1.3.2.4

Buildings of Type I, Type II(222), Type II(111), Type III(211), Type IV, or Type V(111) construction shall not be required to meet the requirements of 33.2.1.3.2. (See 8.2.1.)

33.2.1.3.2.5

Areas protected by approved automatic sprinkler systems in accordance with 33.2.3.5 shall not be required to meet the requirements of 33.2.1.3.2.

33.2.1.3.2.6

Unfinished, unused, and essentially inaccessible loft, attic, or crawl spaces shall not be required to meet the requirements of 33.2.1.3.2.

33.2.1.3.2.7

Where the facility has demonstrated to the authority having jurisdiction that the group is capable of evacuating the building in 8 minutes or less, or where the group achieves an E-score of 3 or less using the board and care occupancies evacuation capability determination methodology of NFPA 101A the requirements of 33.2.1.3.2 shall not apply.

33.2.1.3.3 Impractical Evacuation Capability

Nonsprinklered buildings shall be of any construction type in accordance with 8.2.1, other than Type II(000), Type III(200), or Type V(000) construction. Buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.2.3.5 shall be permitted to be of any type of construction.

33.2.1.4 Multiple-Level Buildings

For purposes of applying requirements of this chapter that utilize the term level of exit discharge, including determination of stories in height as addressed in 4.6.3, the level of exit discharge shall be permitted to be the combination of floor levels as addressed in 33.2.1.4.1, 33.2.1.4.2, or 33.2.1.4.3.

33.2.1.4.1

One floor level located not more than three stair risers above the level of exit discharge shall be permitted to be considered part of the level of exit discharge.

33.2.1.4.2

One floor level located not more than three stair risers below the level of exit discharge shall be permitted to be considered part of the level of exit discharge.

33.2.1.4.3

Where one floor level is located above the level of exit discharge, another floor level is located below the level of exit discharge, and not more than a total of three stair risers separate the upper level from the lower level, the two floor levels shall be permitted to be considered part of the level of exit discharge.

33.2.1.4.4

The provisions of 33.2.1.4.1, 33.2.1.4.2, and 33.2.1.4.3 shall not be used in combination with each other.

33.2.2 Means of Escape

Designated means of escape shall be continuously maintained free of all obstructions or impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or emergency.

33.2.2.1 Number of Means of Escape

33.2.2.1.1

Each normally occupied story of the facility shall have not less than two remotely located means of escape that do not involve using windows, unless the facility meets the requirement of 33.2.2.1.4 or 33.2.2.1.5.

33.2.2.1.2

Not less than one of the means of escape required by 33.2.2.1.1 shall be in accordance with 33.2.2.2.

33.2.2.1.3

The provisions of Chapter 7 shall not apply to means of escape, unless specifically referenced in this chapter.

33.2.2.1.4

In prompt evacuation capability facilities, one means of escape shall be permitted to involve windows complying with 33.2.2.3.1(3).

33.2.2.1.5

A second means of escape from each story shall not be required where the entire building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system complying with 33.2.3.5 and the facility has two means of escape; this provision shall not be permitted to be used in conjunction with 33.2.2.3.3.

33.2.2.2 Primary Means of Escape

33.2.2.2.1

Every sleeping room and living area shall have access to a primary means of escape located to provide a safe path of travel to the outside at street level or the finished ground level.

33.2.2.2.2

Where sleeping rooms or living areas are above or below the level of exit discharge, the primary means of escape shall be an interior stair in accordance with 33.2.2.4, an exterior stair, a horizontal exit, or a fire escape stair.

33.2.2.2.3

In slow and impractical evacuation capability facilities, the primary means of escape for each sleeping room shall not be exposed to living areas and kitchens, unless the building is protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.2.3.5 utilizing quick-response or residential sprinklers throughout.

33.2.2.2.4

Standard-response sprinklers shall be permitted for use in hazardous areas in accordance with 33.2.3.2.

33.2.2.3 Secondary Means of Escape

33.2.2.3.1

In addition to the primary route, each sleeping room shall have a second means of escape consisting of one of the following, unless the provisions of 33.2.2.3.2, 33.2.2.3.3, or 33.2.2.3.4 are met:

Door, stairway, passage, or hall providing a way of unobstructed travel to the outside of the dwelling at street or the finished ground level that is independent of, and remotely located from, the primary means of escape

Passage through an adjacent nonlockable space independent of, and remotely located from, the primary means of escape to any approved means of escape

\*Outside window or door operable from the inside, without the use of tools, keys, or special effort, that provides a clear opening of not less than 5.7 ft2 (0.53 m2), with the width not less than 20 in. (510 mm), the height not less than 24 in. (610 mm), and the bottom of the opening not more than 44 in. (1120 mm) above the floor, with such means of escape acceptable, provided that one of the following criteria is met:

The window is within 20 ft (6100 mm) of the finished ground level.

The window is directly accessible to fire department rescue apparatus, as approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

The window or door opens onto an exterior balcony.

Windows having a sill height below the adjacent finished ground level that are provided with a window well meeting the following criteria:

The window well has horizontal dimensions that allow the window to be fully opened.

The window well has an accessible net clear opening of not less than 9 ft2 (0.84 m2), with a length and width of not less than 36 in. (915 mm).

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

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

The ladder or steps are not obstructed by the window.

33.2.2.3.2

Sleeping rooms that have a door leading directly to the outside of the building with access to the finished ground level or to a stairway that meets the requirements of exterior stairs in 33.2.2.2.2 shall be considered as meeting all the requirements for a second means of escape.

33.2.2.3.3

A second means of escape from each sleeping room shall not be required where the facility is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.2.3.5.

33.2.2.3.4

Existing approved means of escape shall be permitted to continue to be used.

33.2.2.4 Interior Stairs Used for Primary Means of Escape

Interior stairs used for primary means of escape shall comply with 33.2.2.4.1 through 33.2.2.4.9.

33.2.2.4.1

Interior stairs shall be enclosed with fire barriers in accordance with Section 8.3 having a minimum 1/2-hour fire resistance rating and shall comply with 7.2.2.5.3.

33.2.2.4.2 Reserved

33.2.2.4.3

The entire primary means of escape shall be arranged so that it is not necessary for occupants to pass through a portion of a lower story, unless that route is separated from all spaces on that story by construction having a minimum 1/2-hour fire resistance rating.

33.2.2.4.4

In buildings of construction other than Type II(000), Type III(200), or Type V(000), the supporting construction shall be protected to afford the required fire resistance rating of the supported wall.

33.2.2.4.5

Stairs that connect a story at street level to only one other story shall be permitted to be open to the story that is not at street level.

33.2.2.4.6

Stair enclosures shall not be required in buildings three or fewer stories in height that house prompt or slow evacuation capability facilities, provided that both of the following criteria are met:

The building is protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.2.3.5 that uses quick-response or residential sprinklers.

A primary means of escape from each sleeping area exists that does not pass through a portion of a lower floor, unless that route is separated from all spaces on that floor by construction having a minimum 1/2-hour fire resistance rating.

33.2.2.4.7

Stair enclosures shall not be required in buildings that are two or fewer stories in height, that house prompt evacuation capability facilities with not more than eight residents, and that are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.2.3.5 that uses quick-response or residential sprinklers.

33.2.2.4.8

The provisions of 33.2.2.3.3, 33.2.3.4.4.6, or 33.2.3.4.4.7 shall not be used in conjunction with 33.2.2.4.7.

33.2.2.4.9

Stairs shall be permitted to be open at the topmost story only where all of the following criteria are met:

The building is three or fewer stories in height.

The building houses prompt or slow evacuation capability facilities.

The building is protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.2.3.5.

The entire primary means of escape of which the stairs are a part is separated from all portions of lower stories.

33.2.2.5 Doors

33.2.2.5.1

Doors, other than bathroom doors addressed in 33.2.2.5.1.1, and paths of travel to a means of escape shall be not less than 28 in. (710 mm) wide.

33.2.2.5.1.1

Bathroom doors shall be not less than 24 in. (610 mm) wide.

33.2.2.5.1.2 Reserved

33.2.2.5.2

Doors shall be swinging or sliding.

33.2.2.5.3

Every closet door latch shall be readily opened from the inside.

Upcodes Diagrams

33.2.2.5.4

Every bathroom door shall be designed to allow opening from the outside during an emergency when locked.

33.2.2.5.5

No door in any means of escape, other than those meeting the requirement of 33.2.2.5.5.1, 33.2.2.5.5.2, or 33.2.2.5.5.3, shall be locked against egress when the building is occupied.

33.2.2.5.5.1

Delayed-egress electrical locking systems complying with 7.2.1.6.1 shall be permitted on exterior doors only.

33.2.2.5.5.2

Sensor-release of electrical locking systems complying with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted.

33.2.2.5.5.3

Door-locking arrangements shall be permitted where the clinical needs of residents require specialized security measures or where residents pose a security threat, provided all of the following conditions are met:

Staff can readily unlock doors at all times in accordance with 33.2.2.5.5.4

The building is protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.2.3.5

33.2.2.5.5.4

Doors that are located in the means of egress and are permitted to be locked in accordance with 33.2.2.5.5.3 shall comply with all of the following:

Provisions shall be made for the rapid removal of occupants by means of one of the following:

Remote control of locks from within the locked building

Keying of all locks to keys carried by staff at all times

Other such reliable means available to staff at all times

Only one locking device shall be permitted on each door.

33.2.2.5.6

Forces to open doors shall comply with 7.2.1.4.5.

33.2.2.5.7

Door-latching devices shall comply with 7.2.1.5.3.

33.2.2.6 Stairs

33.2.2.6.1

Stairs shall comply with 7.2.2, unless otherwise specified in this chapter.

33.2.2.6.2

Winders complying with 7.2.2.2.4 shall be permitted.

33.2.2.6.3\*

Exterior stairs shall be protected against blockage caused by fire within the building.

33.2.3 Protection

33.2.3.1 Protection of Vertical Openings

33.2.3.1.1

Vertical openings, other than stairs complying with 33.2.2.4.5, 33.2.2.4.6, or 33.2.2.4.7, shall be protected so as not to expose a primary means of escape.

33.2.3.1.2

Vertical openings required to be protected by 33.2.3.1.1 shall be considered protected where separated by smoke partitions in accordance with Section 8.4 that resist the passage of smoke from one story to any primary means of escape on another story.

33.2.3.1.3

Smoke partitions used to protect vertical openings shall have a minimum 1/2-hour fire resistance rating.

33.2.3.1.4

Any doors or openings to the protected vertical opening shall be capable of resisting fire for a minimum of 20 minutes.

33.2.3.2 Hazardous Areas

33.2.3.2.1

Any space where there is storage or activity having fuel conditions exceeding those of a one- or two-family dwelling and that possesses the potential for a fully involved fire shall be protected in accordance with 33.2.3.2.4 and 33.2.3.2.5.

33.2.3.2.2

Spaces requiring protection in accordance with 33.2.3.2.1 shall include, but shall not be limited to, areas for cartoned storage, food or household maintenance items in wholesale or institutional-type quantities and concentrations, or mass storage of residents' belongings.

33.2.3.2.3

Areas containing approved, properly installed and maintained furnaces and heating equipment; furnace rooms; and cooking and laundry facilities shall not be classified as hazardous areas solely on the basis of such equipment.

33.2.3.2.4

Any hazardous area that is on the same floor as, and is in or abuts, a primary means of escape or a sleeping room shall be protected by one of the following means:

Protection shall be an enclosure having a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating, with self-closing or automatic-closing fire doors in accordance with 7.2.1.8 having a minimum 3/4-hour fire protection rating.

Protection shall be automatic sprinkler protection, in accordance with 33.2.3.5, and a smoke partition, in accordance with Section 8.4, located between the hazardous area and the sleeping area or primary escape route, with any doors in such separation self-closing or automatic-closing in accordance with 7.2.1.8.

33.2.3.2.5

Other hazardous areas shall be protected by one of the following:

Enclosure having a minimum 1/2-hour fire resistance rating, with self-closing or automatic-closing doors in accordance with 7.2.1.8 equivalent to minimum 13/4 in. (44 mm) thick, solid-bonded wood-core construction

Automatic sprinkler protection in accordance with 33.2.3.5, regardless of enclosure

33.2.3.2.6 Medical Gas

Medical gas storage shall be in accordance with Section 8.7 and the provisions of NFPA 99 applicable to operation, maintenance, and testing.

33.2.3.3 Interior Finish

33.2.3.3.1 General

Interior finish shall be in accordance with Section 10.2.

33.2.3.3.2 Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish

Interior wall and ceiling finish materials complying with Section 10.2 shall be as follows:

Class A or Class B in facilities other than those having prompt evacuation capability

Class A, Class B, or Class C in facilities having prompt evacuation capability

33.2.3.3.3 Interior Floor Finish

(No requirements.)

33.2.3.4 Detection, Alarm, and Communications Systems

33.2.3.4.1 Fire Alarm Systems

A fire alarm system shall be provided in accordance with Section 9.6, unless the provisions of 33.2.3.4.1.1 or 33.2.3.4.1.2 are met.

33.2.3.4.1.1

A fire alarm system shall not be required where interconnected smoke alarms complying with 33.2.3.4.4 and not less than one manual fire alarm box per floor arranged to continuously sound the smoke detector alarms are provided.

33.2.3.4.1.2

Other manually activated continuously sounding alarms acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted in lieu of a fire alarm system.

33.2.3.4.2 Initiation

Initiation of the required fire alarm system shall be by manual means in accordance with 9.6.2.1(1).

33.2.3.4.3 Occupant Notification

Occupant notification shall be in accordance with 9.6.3.

33.2.3.4.4\* Smoke Alarms

33.2.3.4.4.1

Approved smoke alarms shall be provided in accordance with 9.6.2.10, unless otherwise indicated in 33.2.3.4.4.6 and 33.2.3.4.4.7.

33.2.3.4.4.2

Smoke alarms shall be installed on all levels, including basements but excluding crawl spaces and unfinished attics.

33.2.3.4.4.3

Additional smoke alarms shall be installed for living rooms, dens, day rooms, and similar spaces.

33.2.3.4.4.4 Reserved

33.2.3.4.4.5

Smoke alarms shall be powered from the building electrical system and, when activated, shall initiate an alarm that is audible in all sleeping areas.

33.2.3.4.4.6

Smoke alarms in accordance with 33.2.3.4.4.1, 33.2.3.4.4.2, and 33.2.3.4.4.3 shall not be required where buildings are protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system, in accordance with 33.2.3.5, that uses quick-response or residential sprinklers, and are protected with approved smoke alarms installed in each sleeping room, in accordance with 9.6.2.10, that are powered by the building electrical system.

33.2.3.4.4.7

Smoke alarms in accordance with 33.2.3.4.4.1, 33.2.3.4.4.2, and 33.2.3.4.4.3 shall not be required where buildings are protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system, in accordance with 33.2.3.5, that uses quick-response or residential sprinklers, with existing battery-powered smoke alarms in each sleeping room, and where, in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction, the facility has demonstrated that testing, maintenance, and a battery replacement program ensure the reliability of power to the smoke alarms.

33.2.3.5\* Extinguishment Requirements

33.2.3.5.1 Reserved

33.2.3.5.2 Reserved

33.2.3.5.3

Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, for either total or partial building coverage, all of the following requirements shall be met:

The system shall be in accordance with Section 9.7 and shall initiate the fire alarm system in accordance with 33.2.3.4.1, as modified by 33.2.3.5.3.1 through 33.2.3.5.3.6.

The adequacy of the water supply shall be documented to the authority having jurisdiction.

33.2.3.5.3.1\*

In prompt evacuation capability facilities, all of the following shall apply:

An automatic sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13D shall be permitted.

Automatic sprinklers shall not be required in closets not exceeding 24 ft2 (2.2 m2) and in bathrooms not exceeding 55 ft2 (5.1 m2), provided that such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

33.2.3.5.3.2

In slow and impractical evacuation capability facilities, all of the following shall apply:

An automatic sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13D with a 30-minute water supply, shall be permitted.

All habitable areas and closets shall be sprinklered.

Automatic sprinklers shall not be required in bathrooms not exceeding 55 ft2 (5.1 m2), provided that such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

33.2.3.5.3.3

In prompt and slow evacuation capability facilities, where an automatic sprinkler system is in accordance with NFPA 13 sprinklers shall not be required in closets not exceeding 24 ft2 (2.2 m2) and in bathrooms not exceeding 55 ft2 (5.1 m2), provided that such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

33.2.3.5.3.4\*

In prompt and slow evacuation capability facilities in buildings four or fewer stories above grade plane, systems in accordance with NFPA 13R shall be permitted.

33.2.3.5.3.5\*

In impractical evacuation capability facilities in buildings four or fewer stories above grade plane, systems in accordance with NFPA 13R shall be permitted. All habitable areas and closets shall be sprinklered. Automatic sprinklers shall not be required in bathrooms not exceeding 55 ft2 (5.1 m2), provided that such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

33.2.3.5.3.6

Initiation of the fire alarm system shall not be required for existing installations in accordance with 33.2.3.5.6.

33.2.3.5.3.7

All impractical evacuation capability facilities shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.2.3.5.3.

33.2.3.5.4 Reserved

33.2.3.5.5 Reserved

33.2.3.5.6

Sprinkler piping serving not more than six sprinklers for any isolated hazardous area shall be permitted to be installed in accordance with 9.7.1.2 and shall meet all of the following requirements:

In new installations, where more than two sprinklers are installed in a single area, waterflow detection shall be provided to initiate the fire alarm system required by 33.2.3.4.1.

The duration of water supplies shall be as required for the sprinkler systems addressed in 33.2.3.5.3.

33.2.3.5.7

Attics shall be protected in accordance with 33.2.3.5.7.1 or 33.2.3.5.7.2.

33.2.3.5.7.1

Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, attics used for living purposes, storage, or fuel-fired equipment shall be protected with automatic sprinklers that are part of the required, approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1.

33.2.3.5.7.2

Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, attics not used for living purposes, storage, or fuel-fired equipment shall meet one of the following criteria:

Attics shall be protected throughout by a heat detection system arranged to activate the building fire alarm system in accordance with Section 9.6.

Attics shall be protected with automatic sprinklers that are part of the required, approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1.

Attics shall be of noncombustible or limited-combustible construction.

Attics shall be constructed of fire-retardant-treated wood in accordance with NFPA 703.

Attics shall be protected by heat alarms arranged to provide occupant notification in accordance with 33.2.3.4.3.

33.2.3.5.8

Systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13D shall be inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with 33.2.3.5.8.1 through 33.2.3.5.8.15, which reference specific sections of NFPA 25. The frequency of the inspection, test, or maintenance shall be in accordance with this Code, whereas the purpose and procedure shall be from NFPA 25.

33.2.3.5.8.1

Control valves shall be inspected monthly in accordance with 13.3.2 of NFPA 25.

33.2.3.5.8.2

Gauges shall be inspected monthly in accordance with 13.2.7.1.1 of NFPA 25.

33.2.3.5.8.3

Alarm devices shall be inspected quarterly in accordance with 5.2.4 of NFPA 25.

33.2.3.5.8.4

Alarm devices shall be tested semiannually in accordance with 5.3.2 of NFPA 25.

33.2.3.5.8.5

Valve supervisory switches shall be tested semiannually in accordance with 13.3.3.5 of NFPA 25.

33.2.3.5.8.6

Visible sprinklers shall be inspected annually in accordance with 5.2.1 of NFPA 25.

33.2.3.5.8.7

Visible pipe shall be inspected annually in accordance with 5.2.2 of NFPA 25.

33.2.3.5.8.8

Visible pipe hangers shall be inspected annually in accordance with 5.2.3 of NFPA 25.

33.2.3.5.8.9

Buildings shall be inspected annually prior to the onset of freezing weather to ensure that there is adequate heat wherever water-filled piping is run in accordance with 4.1.2 of NFPA 25.

33.2.3.5.8.10

A representative sample of fast-response sprinklers shall be tested once the sprinklers in the system are 20 years old in accordance with 5.3.1.1.1.3 of NFPA 25.

(A)

If the sample fails the test, all of the sprinklers represented by that sample shall be replaced.

(B)

If the sprinklers pass the test, the test shall be repeated every 10 years thereafter.

33.2.3.5.8.11

A representative sample of dry-pendent sprinklers shall be tested once the sprinklers in the system are 10 years old in accordance with 5.3.1.1.1.6 of NFPA 25.

(A)

If the sample fails the test, all of the sprinklers represented by that sample shall be replaced.

(B)

If the sprinklers pass the test, the test shall be repeated every 10 years thereafter.

33.2.3.5.8.12

Antifreeze solutions shall be tested annually in accordance with 5.3.3 of NFPA 25.

33.2.3.5.8.13

Control valves shall be operated through their full range and returned to normal annually in accordance with 13.3.3.1 of NFPA 25.

33.2.3.5.8.14

Operating stems of OS&Y valves shall be lubricated annually in accordance with 13.3.4 of NFPA 25.

33.2.3.5.8.15

Dry-pipe systems that extend into the unheated portions of the building shall be inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with 13.4.5 of NFPA 25.

33.2.3.6 Construction of Corridor Walls

33.2.3.6.1

Unless otherwise indicated in 33.2.3.6.1.1 through 33.2.3.6.1.4, corridor walls shall meet all of the following requirements:

Walls separating sleeping rooms from corridors and areas open to the corridor shall have a minimum 1/2-hour fire resistance rating. The minimum 1/2-hour fire resistance rating shall be considered to be achieved if the partitioning is finished on both sides with lath and plaster or materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

Sleeping room doors shall be substantial doors, such as those of 13/4 in. (44 mm) thick, solid-bonded wood-core construction or of other construction of equal or greater stability and fire integrity.

Any vision panels shall be fixed fire window assemblies in accordance with 8.3.4 or shall be wired glass not exceeding 9 ft2 (0.84 m2) each in area and installed in approved frames.

33.2.3.6.1.1

In prompt evacuation capability facilities, all sleeping rooms shall be separated from the escape route by smoke partitions in accordance with Section 8.4, and door closing shall be regulated by 33.2.3.6.4.

33.2.3.6.1.2

The requirement of 33.2.3.6.1 shall not apply to corridor walls that are smoke partitions in accordance with Section 8.4 and that are protected by automatic sprinklers in accordance with 33.2.3.5 on both sides of the wall and door, and all of the following shall also apply:

In such instances, there shall be no limitation on the type or size of glass panels.

Door closing shall comply with 33.2.3.6.4.

33.2.3.6.1.3

Sleeping arrangements that are not located in sleeping rooms shall be permitted for nonresident staff members, provided that the audibility of the alarm in the sleeping area is sufficient to awaken staff who might be sleeping.

33.2.3.6.1.4

In previously approved facilities, where the facility has demonstrated to the authority having jurisdiction that the group is capable of evacuating the building in 8 minutes or less, or where the group achieves an E-score of 3 or less using the board and care occupancies evacuation capability determination methodology of NFPA 101A sleeping rooms shall be separated from escape routes by walls and doors that are smoke resistant.

33.2.3.6.2 Reserved

33.2.3.6.3

No louvers, operable transoms, or other air passages shall penetrate the wall, except properly installed heating and utility installations other than transfer grilles, which shall be prohibited.

33.2.3.6.4

Doors shall meet all of the following requirements:

Doors shall be provided with latches or other mechanisms suitable for keeping the doors closed.

No doors shall be arranged to prevent the occupant from closing the door.

Doors shall be self-closing or automatic-closing in accordance with 7.2.1.8 in buildings other than those protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.2.3.5.3.

33.2.4 Alcohol-Based Hand-Rub Dispensers

Alcohol-based hand-rub dispensers in accordance with 8.7.3.3 shall be permitted.

33.2.5 Building Services

33.2.5.1 Utilities

Utilities shall comply with Section 9.1.

33.2.5.2 Heating, Ventilating, and Air-Conditioning

33.2.5.2.1

Heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning equipment shall comply with the provisions of 9.2.1 and 9.2.2, except as otherwise required in this chapter.

33.2.5.2.2

No stove or combustion heater shall be located to block escape in case of fire caused by the malfunction of the stove or heater.

33.2.5.2.3

Unvented fuel-fired heaters shall not be used in any residential board and care facility.

33.3 Large Facilities

33.3.1 General

33.3.1.1 Scope

33.3.1.1.1

Section 33.3 shall apply to residential board and care occupancies providing sleeping accommodations for more than 16 residents.

33.3.1.1.2

Facilities having sleeping accommodations for not more than 16 residents shall be evaluated in accordance with Section 33.2.

33.3.1.1.3

Facilities meeting the requirements of Section 33.3 shall be considered to have met the requirements of Section 33.2 for the appropriate evacuation capability classification, except as amended in Section 33.3.

33.3.1.2 Requirements Based on Evacuation Capability

33.3.1.2.1 Prompt and Slow

Large facilities classified as prompt or slow evacuation capability, other than those meeting the requirement of 33.3.1.2.1.1 or 33.3.1.2.1.2, shall comply with the requirements of Section 33.3, as indicated for the appropriate evacuation capability.

33.3.1.2.1.1\*

Facilities where the authority having jurisdiction has determined equivalent safety is provided in accordance with Section 1.4 shall not be required to comply with the requirements of Section 33.3, as indicated for the appropriate evacuation capability.

33.3.1.2.1.2

Facilities that were previously approved as complying with 33.3.1.2.2 shall not be required to comply with the requirements of Section 33.3, as indicated for the appropriate evacuation capability.

33.3.1.2.2 Impractical

Large facilities classified as impractical evacuation capability shall meet the requirements of Section 33.3 for impractical evacuation capability, or the requirements for limited care facilities in Chapter 19, unless the authority having jurisdiction has determined equivalent safety is provided in accordance with Section 1.4.

33.3.1.2.3 Evacuation Capability Determination

33.3.1.2.3.1

Facility management shall furnish to the authority having jurisdiction, upon request, an evacuation capability determination using a procedure acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

33.3.1.2.3.2

Where the documentation required by 33.3.1.2.3.1 is not furnished, the evacuation capability shall be classified as impractical.

33.3.1.3 Minimum Construction Requirements

Large facilities shall be limited to the building construction types specified in Table 33.3.1.3. (See 8.2.1.)

Table 33.3.1.3 Construction Type Limitations

Construction Type Sprinklereda Stories in Heightb

1c 2 3 4 5 6 >6

I (442)d, e Yes X X X X X X X

No X X X X X X X

I (332)d, e Yes X X X X X X X

No X X X X X X X

II (222)d, e Yes X X X X X X X

No X X X X X X X

II (111)d, e Yes X X X X X X X

No X X X X X X NP

II (000) Yes X X X2 X2 X2 X2 NP

No X1 X1 NP NP NP NP NP

III (211) Yes X X X X X X X

No X X X X X X NP

III (200) Yes X X X2 X2 X2 X2 NP

No X1 X1 NP NP NP NP NP

IV (2HH) Yes X X X X X X X

No X X NP NP NP NP NP

V (111) Yes X X X2 X2 X2 X2 NP

No X X NP NP NP NP NP

V (000) Yes X X X2 X2 NP NP NP

No X1 X1 NP NP NP NP NP

NP: Not permitted.

X: Permitted.

X1: Permitted if the interior walls are covered with lath and plaster or materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

X2: Permitted if the interior walls are covered with lath and plaster or materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier, and protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 33.3.3.5.

aBuilding protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 9.7. (See 33.3.3.5.)

bSee 4.6.3.

cOne-story prompt evacuation capability facilities having 30 or fewer residents, with egress directly to the exterior at the finished ground level, are permitted to be of any construction type.

dAny building of Type I, Type II(222), or Type II(111) construction is permitted to include roofing systems involving combustible supports, decking, or roofing, provided that all of the following criteria are met:

The roof covering meets Class A requirements in accordance with ASTM E108, Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings, or UL 790, Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings.

The roof is separated from all occupied portions of the building by a noncombustible floor assembly having not less than a 2-hour fire resistance rating that includes not less than 21/2 in. (63 mm) of concrete or gypsum fill, and the attic or other space so developed is either unused or protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.3.3.5.1.

eAny building of Type I, Type II(222), or Type II(111) construction is permitted to include roofing systems involving combustible supports, decking, or roofing, provided that all of the following criteria are met:

The roof covering meets Class A requirements in accordance with ASTM E108, Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings, or UL 790, Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings.

The roof/ceiling assembly is constructed with fire-retardant-treated wood meeting the requirements of NFPA 220.

The roof/ceiling assembly has the required fire resistance rating for the type of construction.

33.3.1.4 Occupant Load

The occupant load, in number of persons for whom means of egress and other provisions are required, shall be determined on the basis of the occupant load factors of Table 7.3.1.2 that are characteristic of the use of the space, or shall be determined as the maximum probable population of the space under consideration, whichever is greater.

33.3.2 Means of Egress

33.3.2.1 General

33.3.2.1.1

Means of egress from resident rooms and resident dwelling units to the outside of the building shall be in accordance with Chapter 7 and this chapter.

33.3.2.1.2

Means of escape within the resident room or resident dwelling unit shall comply with Section 24.2 for one- and two-family dwellings.

33.3.2.2 Means of Egress Components

33.3.2.2.1 Components Permitted

Components of means of egress shall be limited to the types described in 33.3.2.2.2 through 33.3.2.2.10.

33.3.2.2.2 Doors

Doors in means of egress shall be as follows:

Doors complying with 7.2.1 shall be permitted.

Doors within individual rooms and suites of rooms shall be permitted to be swinging or sliding.

No door in any means of egress, other than those meeting the requirement of 33.3.2.2.2(4), 33.3.2.2.2(5), or 33.3.2.2.2(6), shall be locked against egress when the building is occupied.

Delayed-egress electrical locking systems in accordance with 7.2.1.6.1 shall be permitted.

Sensor-release of electrical locking systems in accordance with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted.

Door-locking arrangements shall be permitted where the clinical needs of residents require specialized security measures or where residents pose a security threat, provided both of the following conditions are met:

Staff can readily unlock doors at all times in accordance with 33.3.2.2.2(7).

The building is protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.3.3.5.

Doors located in the means of egress that are permitted to be locked under other provisions of Chapter 33, other than those meeting the requirement of 33.3.2.2.2(4) or 33.3.2.2.2(5), shall have adequate provisions made for the rapid removal of occupants by means such as remote control of locks, keying of all locks to keys carried by staff at all times, or other such reliable means available to staff at all times.

Only one such locking device, as described in 33.3.2.2.2(7), shall be permitted on each door.

Revolving doors complying with 7.2.1.10 shall be permitted.

33.3.2.2.3 Stairs

Stairs complying with 7.2.2 shall be permitted.

33.3.2.2.4 Smokeproof Enclosures

Smokeproof enclosures complying with 7.2.3 shall be permitted.

33.3.2.2.5 Horizontal Exits

Horizontal exits complying with 7.2.4 shall be permitted.

33.3.2.2.6 Ramps

Ramps complying with 7.2.5 shall be permitted.

33.3.2.2.7 Exit Passageways

Exit passageways complying with 7.2.6 shall be permitted.

33.3.2.2.8 Fire Escape Ladders

Fire escape ladders complying with 7.2.9 shall be permitted.

33.3.2.2.9 Alternating Tread Devices

Alternating tread devices complying with 7.2.11 shall be permitted.

33.3.2.2.10 Areas of Refuge

Areas of refuge complying with 7.2.12 shall be permitted.

33.3.2.3 Capacity of Means of Egress

33.3.2.3.1

The capacity of means of egress shall be in accordance with Section 7.3.

33.3.2.3.2

Street floor exits shall be sufficient for the occupant load of the street floor plus the required capacity of stairs and ramps discharging onto the street floor.

33.3.2.3.3

The width of corridors serving an occupant load of 50 or more in facilities having prompt or slow evacuation capability, and all facilities having impractical evacuation capability, shall be sufficient for the occupant load served but shall be not less than 44 in. (1120 mm).

33.3.2.3.4

The width of corridors serving an occupant load of less than 50 in facilities having prompt or slow evacuation capability shall be not less than 36 in. (915 mm).

33.3.2.4 Number of Means of Egress

33.3.2.4.1

Means of egress shall comply with the following, except as otherwise permitted by 33.3.2.4.2:

The number of means of egress shall be in accordance with 7.4.1.1 and 7.4.1.3 through 7.4.1.6.

Not less than two separate exits shall be provided on every story.

Not less than two separate exits shall be accessible from every part of every story.

33.3.2.4.2

Exit access, as required by 33.3.2.4.1(3), shall be permitted to include a single exit access path for the distances permitted as common paths of travel by 33.3.2.5.2 and 33.3.2.5.3.

33.3.2.5 Arrangement of Means of Egress

33.3.2.5.1

Access to all required exits shall be in accordance with Section 7.5 unless otherwise modified by this chapter.

33.3.2.5.2

Common paths of travel shall not exceed 110 ft (33.5 m) in buildings not protected throughout by an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.3.3.5.

33.3.2.5.3

In buildings protected throughout by automatic sprinkler systems in accordance with 33.3.3.5, common paths of travel shall not exceed 160 ft (48.8 m).

33.3.2.5.4

Dead-end corridors shall not exceed 50 ft (15 m).

33.3.2.6 Travel Distance to Exits

33.3.2.6.1

Travel distance within a room, suite, or living unit to a corridor door shall not exceed 75 ft (23 m) in buildings not protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.3.3.5.

33.3.2.6.2

Travel distance within a room, suite, or living unit to a corridor door shall not exceed 125 ft (38 m) in buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.3.3.5.

33.3.2.6.3

Travel distance from the corridor door of any room to the nearest exit shall be in accordance with 33.3.2.6.3.1, 33.3.2.6.3.2, or 33.3.2.6.3.3.

33.3.2.6.3.1

Travel distance from the corridor door of any room to the nearest exit, measured in accordance with Section 7.6, shall not exceed 100 ft (30 m).

33.3.2.6.3.2

Travel distance to exits shall not exceed 200 ft (61 m) for exterior ways of exit access arranged in accordance with 7.5.3.

33.3.2.6.3.3

Travel distance to exits shall not exceed 200 ft (61 m) if the exit access and any portion of the building that is tributary to the exit access are protected throughout by approved automatic sprinkler systems in accordance with 33.3.3.5. In addition, the portion of the building in which 200 ft (61 m) travel distance is permitted shall be separated from the remainder of the building by construction having a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating, for buildings three or fewer stories in height, and a minimum 2-hour fire resistance rating for buildings four or more stories in height.

33.3.2.7 Discharge From Exits

Exit discharge shall comply with Section 7.7.

33.3.2.8 Illumination of Means of Egress

Means of egress shall be illuminated in accordance with Section 7.8.

33.3.2.9 Emergency Lighting

Emergency lighting in accordance with Section 7.9 shall be provided in all facilities meeting any of the following criteria:

Facilities having an impractical evacuation capability

Facilities having a prompt or slow evacuation capability with more than 25 sleeping rooms, unless each sleeping room has a direct exit to the outside of the building at the finished ground level.

33.3.2.10 Marking of Means of Egress

Means of egress shall be marked in accordance with Section 7.10.

33.3.2.11 Special Means of Egress Features

33.3.2.11.1 Reserved

33.3.2.11.2 Lockups

Lockups in residential board and care occupancies, other than approved existing lockups, shall comply with the requirements of 23.4.6.

33.3.3 Protection

33.3.3.1 Protection of Vertical Openings

33.3.3.1.1

Vertical openings shall comply with 33.3.3.1.1.1, 33.3.3.1.1.2, or 33.3.3.1.1.3.

33.3.3.1.1.1

Vertical openings shall be enclosed or protected in accordance with Section 8.6.

33.3.3.1.1.2

Unprotected vertical openings not part of required egress shall be permitted by the authority having jurisdiction where such openings do not endanger required means of egress, provided that the building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.3.3.5, and the exits and required ways of travel thereto are adequately safeguarded against fire and smoke within the building, or where every individual room has direct access to an exterior exit without passing through a public corridor.

33.3.3.1.1.3

In buildings two or fewer stories in height, unprotected vertical openings shall be permitted by the authority having jurisdiction, provided that the building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.3.3.5.

33.3.3.1.2 Reserved

33.3.3.1.3

No floor below the level of exit discharge and used only for storage, heating equipment, or purposes other than residential occupancy shall have unprotected openings to floors used for residential occupancy.

33.3.3.2 Protection From Hazards

33.3.3.2.1

In other than buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1), rooms containing high-pressure boilers, refrigerating machinery, transformers, or other service equipment subject to possible explosion shall not be located directly under or adjacent to exits, and such rooms shall be effectively separated from other parts of the building as specified in Section 8.7.

33.3.3.2.2

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

Boiler and heater rooms

Laundries

Repair shops

Rooms or spaces used for storage of combustible supplies and equipment in quantities deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction

33.3.3.2.3

In facilities having impractical evacuation capability, hazardous areas shall be separated from other parts of the building by smoke partitions in accordance with Section 8.4.

33.3.3.2.4 Medical Gas

The operation, testing, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.

33.3.3.3 Interior Finish

33.3.3.3.1 General

Interior finish shall be in accordance with Section 10.2.

33.3.3.3.2 Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish

Interior wall and ceiling finish materials complying with Section 10.2 shall be Class A or Class B.

33.3.3.3.3 Interior Floor Finish

Interior floor finish, other than approved existing floor coverings, shall be Class I or Class II in corridors or exits.

33.3.3.4 Detection, Alarm, and Communications Systems

33.3.3.4.1 General

A fire alarm system in accordance with Section 9.6 shall be provided, unless all of the following conditions are met:

The facility has an evacuation capability of prompt or slow.

Each sleeping room has exterior exit access in accordance with 7.5.3.

The building does not exceed three stories in height.

33.3.3.4.2 Initiation

The required fire alarm system shall be initiated by each of the following means:

Manual means in accordance with 9.6.2, unless there are other effective means (such as a complete automatic sprinkler or detection system) for notification of fire as required

Manual fire alarm box located at a convenient central control point under continuous supervision of responsible employees

Automatic sprinkler system, other than that not required by another section of this Code

Required detection system, other than sleeping room smoke alarms

33.3.3.4.3 Reserved

33.3.3.4.4 Occupant Notification

Occupant notification shall be provided automatically, without delay, by internal audible alarm in accordance with 9.6.3.

33.3.3.4.5 Reserved

33.3.3.4.6 Emergency Forces Notification

33.3.3.4.6.1\*

Where the existing fire alarm system does not provide for automatic emergency forces notification in accordance with 9.6.4, provisions shall be made for the immediate notification of the public fire department by either telephone or other means, or, where there is no public fire department, notification shall be made to the private fire brigade.

33.3.3.4.6.2

Where a new fire alarm system is installed, or the existing fire alarm system is replaced, emergency forces notification shall be provided in accordance with 9.6.4.

33.3.3.4.7 Smoke Alarms

Smoke alarms shall be provided in accordance with 33.3.3.4.7.1, 33.3.3.4.7.2, or 33.3.3.4.7.3.

33.3.3.4.7.1

Each sleeping room shall be provided with an approved smoke alarm in accordance with 9.6.2.10 that is powered from the building electrical system.

33.3.3.4.7.2

Existing battery-powered smoke alarms, rather than building electrical-service-powered smoke alarms, shall be accepted where, in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction, the facility has demonstrated that testing, maintenance, and battery replacement programs ensure the reliability of power to the smoke alarms.

33.3.3.4.7.3

Sleeping room smoke alarms shall not be required in facilities having an existing corridor smoke detection system that complies with Section 9.6 and is connected to the building fire alarm system.

33.3.3.4.8 Smoke Detection Systems

33.3.3.4.8.1

All living areas, as defined in 3.3.22.5, and all corridors shall be provided with smoke detectors that comply with NFPA 72 and are arranged to initiate an alarm that is audible in all sleeping areas, as modified by 33.3.3.4.8.2 and 33.3.3.4.8.3.

33.3.3.4.8.2

Smoke detection systems shall not be required in living areas of buildings having a prompt or slow evacuation capability protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 33.3.3.5.

33.3.3.4.8.3

Smoke detection systems shall not be required in unenclosed corridors, passageways, balconies, colonnades, or other arrangements with one or more sides along the long dimension fully or extensively open to the exterior at all times.

33.3.3.5 Extinguishment Requirements

33.3.3.5.1\* General

Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, for either total or partial building coverage, the system shall be installed in accordance with Section 9.7, as modified by 33.3.3.5.1.1, 33.3.3.5.1.2, and 33.3.3.5.1.3.

33.3.3.5.1.1\*

In buildings four or fewer stories above grade plane, systems in accordance with NFPA 13R shall be permitted.

33.3.3.5.1.2

In facilities having prompt or slow evacuation capability, automatic sprinklers shall not be required in closets not exceeding 24 ft2 (2.2 m2) and in bathrooms not exceeding 55 ft2 (5.1 m2), provided that such spaces are finished with noncombustible or limited-combustible materials.

33.3.3.5.1.3

Initiation of the fire alarm system shall not be required for existing installations in accordance with 33.3.3.5.6.

33.3.3.5.2 Impractical Evacuation Capability

All facilities having impractical evacuation capability shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1).

33.3.3.5.3 High-Rise Buildings

All high-rise buildings shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.3.3.5. Such systems shall initiate the fire alarm system in accordance with Section 9.6.

33.3.3.5.4

Attics shall be protected in accordance with 33.3.3.5.4.1 or 33.3.3.5.4.2.

33.3.3.5.4.1

Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, attics used for living purposes, storage, or fuel-fired equipment shall be protected with automatic sprinklers that are part of the required, approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1.

33.3.3.5.4.2

Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, attics not used for living purposes, storage, or fuel-fired equipment shall meet one of the following criteria:

Attics shall be protected throughout by a heat detection system arranged to activate the building fire alarm system in accordance with Section 9.6.

Attics shall be protected with automatic sprinklers that are part of the required, approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1.

Attics shall be of noncombustible or limited-combustible construction.

Attics shall be constructed of fire-retardant-treated wood in accordance with NFPA 703.

33.3.3.5.5 Supervision

Automatic sprinkler systems shall be supervised in accordance with Section 9.7; waterflow alarms shall not be required to be transmitted off-site.

33.3.3.5.6 Domestic Water Supply Option

Sprinkler piping serving not more than six sprinklers for any isolated hazardous area in accordance with 9.7.1.2 shall be permitted; in new installations where more than two sprinklers are installed in a single area, waterflow detection shall be provided to initiate the fire alarm system required by 33.3.3.4.1.

33.3.3.5.7 Portable Fire Extinguishers

Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in accordance with Section 9.9.

33.3.3.6 Corridors and Separation of Sleeping Rooms

33.3.3.6.1

Access shall be provided from every resident use area to not less than one means of egress that is separated from all other rooms or spaces by walls complying with 33.3.3.6.3 through 33.3.3.6.6.3, unless otherwise indicated in 33.3.3.6.1.1 through 33.3.3.6.1.3.

33.3.3.6.1.1

Rooms or spaces, other than sleeping rooms, protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.3.3.5 shall not be required to comply with 33.3.3.6.1.

33.3.3.6.1.2

The requirements of 33.3.3.6.1 shall not apply where all of the following are met:

The evacuation capability shall be prompt.

The building shall be two or fewer stories in height.

Not less than one required means of egress from each sleeping room shall provide a path of travel to the outside without traversing any corridor or other spaces exposed to unprotected vertical openings, living areas, and kitchens.

33.3.3.6.1.3

Rooms or spaces, other than sleeping rooms, provided with a smoke detection and alarm system connected to activate the building evacuation alarm shall not be required to comply with 33.3.3.6.1. Furnishings, finishes, and furniture, in combination with all other combustibles within the spaces, shall be of minimum quantity and arranged so that a fully developed fire is unlikely to occur.

33.3.3.6.2

Sleeping rooms shall be separated from corridors, living areas, and kitchens by walls complying with 33.3.3.6.3 through 33.3.3.6.6.3.

33.3.3.6.3

Walls required by 33.3.3.6.1 or 33.3.3.6.2 shall comply with 33.3.3.6.3.1, 33.3.3.6.3.2, or 33.3.3.6.3.3.

33.3.3.6.3.1

Walls shall have a minimum 1/2-hour fire resistance rating.

33.3.3.6.3.2

In buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.3.3.5, walls shall be smoke partitions in accordance with Section 8.4, and the provisions of 8.4.3.5 shall not apply.

33.3.3.6.3.3

In buildings two or fewer stories in height that are classified as prompt evacuation capability and that house not more than 30 residents, walls shall be smoke partitions in accordance with Section 8.4, and the provisions of 8.4.3.5 shall not apply.

33.3.3.6.4

Doors in walls required by 33.3.3.6.1 or 33.3.3.6.2 shall comply with 33.3.3.6.4.1, 33.3.3.6.4.2, 33.3.3.6.4.3, or 33.3.3.6.4.4.

33.3.3.6.4.1

Doors shall have a minimum 20-minute fire protection rating.

33.3.3.6.4.2

Solid-bonded wood-core doors of not less than 13/4 in. (44 mm) thickness shall be permitted to continue in use.

33.3.3.6.4.3

In buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.3.3.5, doors that are nonrated shall be permitted to continue in use.

33.3.3.6.4.4

Where automatic sprinkler protection is provided in the corridor in accordance with 31.3.5.6, all of the following requirements shall be met:

Doors shall not be required to have a fire protection rating, but shall be in accordance with 8.4.3.

The provisions of 8.4.3.5 shall not apply.

Doors shall be equipped with latches for keeping the doors tightly closed.

33.3.3.6.5

Where walls and doors are required by 33.3.3.6.1 and 33.3.3.6.2, all of the following requirements shall be met:

Such walls and doors shall be constructed as smoke partitions in accordance with Section 8.4.

The provisions of 8.4.3.5 shall not apply.

No louvers, transfer grilles, operable transoms, or other air passages shall penetrate such walls or doors, except properly installed heating and utility installations.

33.3.3.6.6

Doors in walls required by 33.3.3.6.1 and 33.3.3.6.2 shall comply with 33.3.3.6.6.1, 33.3.3.6.6.2, or 33.3.3.6.6.3.

33.3.3.6.6.1

Doors shall be self-closing or automatic-closing in accordance with 7.2.1.8, and doors in walls separating sleeping rooms from corridors shall be automatic-closing in accordance with 7.2.1.8.2.

33.3.3.6.6.2

Doors to sleeping rooms that have occupant-control locks such that access is normally restricted to the occupants or staff personnel shall be permitted to be self-closing.

33.3.3.6.6.3

In buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 33.3.3.5, doors, other than doors to hazardous areas, vertical openings, and exit enclosures, shall not be required to be self-closing or automatic-closing.

33.3.3.6.6.4

In buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 33.3.3.5, doors shall be equipped with latches for keeping the doors tightly closed.

33.3.3.7 Subdivision of Building Spaces

The requirements of 33.3.3.7.1 through 33.3.3.7.6 shall be met for all sleeping floors, unless otherwise permitted by 33.3.3.7.8.

33.3.3.7.1

Every sleeping room floor shall be divided into not less than two smoke compartments of approximately the same size, with smoke barriers in accordance with Section 8.5, unless otherwise indicated in 33.3.3.7.4, 33.3.3.7.5, 33.3.3.7.6, or 33.3.3.7.7.

33.3.3.7.2

Smoke dampers shall not be required.

33.3.3.7.3

Additional smoke barriers shall be provided such that the travel distance from a sleeping room corridor door to a smoke barrier shall not exceed 150 ft (46 m).

33.3.3.7.4

Smoke barriers shall not be required in buildings having prompt or slow evacuation capability where protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 33.3.3.5.

33.3.3.7.5

Smoke barriers shall not be required in buildings having prompt or slow evacuation capability where each sleeping room is provided with exterior ways of exit access arranged in accordance with 7.5.3.

33.3.3.7.6

Smoke barriers shall not be required in buildings having prompt or slow evacuation capability where the aggregate corridor length on each floor is not more than 150 ft (46 m).

33.3.3.7.7

Smoke barriers shall not be required in single-story buildings that are less than 10,000 ft2 (929 m2) in area and where all sleeping rooms have direct egress to the exterior.

33.3.3.7.8

Positive latching hardware shall not be required on smoke barrier doors.

33.3.3.7.9

Smoke partitions in accordance with Section 8.4 shall be permitted in lieu of smoke barriers on stories used for sleeping by not more than 30 residents.

33.3.3.8 Cooking Facilities

33.3.3.8.1

Cooking facilities shall be protected in accordance with 9.2.3, unless otherwise permitted by 33.3.3.8.2, 33.3.3.8.3, or 33.3.3.8.4.

33.3.3.8.2\*

Where residential cooking equipment is used for food warming or limited cooking or where the equipment has heating elements or burners that have been tested and listed not to allow cooking pan temperature to exceed 662°F (350°C), the equipment shall not be required to be protected in accordance with 9.2.3, and the presence of the equipment shall not require the area to be protected as a hazardous area.

33.3.3.8.3\*

Compliance with 9.2.3 shall not be required where all of the following conditions are met:

Residential or commercial cooking equipment in a single kitchen per smoke compartment is used to prepare meals for 30 or fewer persons.

The portion of the board and care facility served by the cooking facility is limited to 30 beds and is separated from other portions of the board and care facility by a smoke barrier constructed in accordance with 33.3.3.7.1 and with 33.3.3.7.8 through 33.3.3.7.9.

The cooktop or range is equipped with a range hood of a width at least equal to the width of the cooking surface, with grease baffles or other grease-collecting and clean-out capability.

\*The hood systems have a minimum airflow of 500 cfm (14,000 L/min).

The hood systems that are not ducted to the exterior additionally have a charcoal filter to remove smoke and odor.

The cooktop or range complies with all of the following:

The cooktop or range is protected with a fire suppression system listed in accordance with UL 300, Fire Testing of Fire Extinguishing Systems for Protection of Commercial Cooking Equipment, or is tested and meets all requirements of UL 300A, Extinguishing System Units for Residential Range Top Cooking Surfaces, in accordance with the applicable testing document's scope.

A manual release of the extinguishing system is provided in accordance with Section 10.5 of NFPA 96.

An interlock is provided to turn off all sources of fuel and electrical power to the cooktop or range when the suppression system is activated.

\*The use of solid fuel for cooking is prohibited.

\*Deep-fat frying is prohibited.

Portable fire extinguishers in accordance with NFPA 96 are located in all kitchen areas.

\*A switch meeting all of the following is provided:

A locked switch, or a switch located in a restricted location, is provided within the cooking facility that deactivates the cooktop or range.

The switch is used to deactivate the cooktop or range whenever the kitchen is not under staff supervision.

The switch is on a timer, not exceeding a 120-minute capacity, that automatically deactivates the cooktop or range, independent of staff action.

Procedures for the use, inspection, testing, and maintenance of the cooking equipment are in accordance with Chapter 11 of NFPA 96, and the manufacturer's instructions are followed.

\*No fewer than two ac-powered photoelectric smoke alarms, interconnected in accordance with 9.6.2.10.4 and equipped with a silence feature, are located not closer than 20 ft (6.1 m) and not farther than 25 ft (7.6 m) from the cooktop or range.

The smoke alarms required by 33.3.3.8.3(12) are permitted to be located outside the kitchen area where such placement is necessary for compliance with the 20 ft (6.1 m) minimum distance criterion.

A single system smoke detector is permitted to be installed in lieu of the smoke alarms required in 33.3.3.8.3(12), provided the following criteria are met:

The detector is located not closer than 20 ft (6.1 m) and not farther than 25 ft (7.6 m) from the cooktop or range.

The detector is permitted to initiate a local audible alarm signal only.

The detector is not required to initiate a building-wide occupant notification signal.

The detector is not required to notify emergency forces.

The local audible signal initiated by the detector is permitted to be silenced and reset by a button on the detector or by a switch installed within 10 ft (3.0 m) of the system smoke detector.

System smoke detectors that are required by other sections of this chapter to be installed in corridors or spaces open to the corridor are not used to meet the requirements of 33.3.3.8.3(12) and are located not closer than 25 ft (7.6 m) to the cooktop or range.

33.3.3.8.4\*

Within a smoke compartment, residential or commercial cooking equipment that is used to prepare meals for 30 or fewer persons shall be permitted, provided that the cooking facility complies with all of the following conditions:

The space containing the cooking equipment is not a sleeping room.

The space containing the cooking equipment is separated from the corridor by partitions complying with 33.3.3.6.2 through 33.3.3.6.5.

The requirements of 33.3.3.8.3(1) through 33.3.3.8.3(10) are met.

33.3.3.8.5\*

Where cooking facilities are protected in accordance with 9.2.3, the presence of the cooking equipment shall not cause the room or space housing the equipment to be classified as a hazardous area with respect to the requirements of 32.3.3.2, and the room or space shall not be permitted to be open to the corridor.

33.3.4 Special Provisions

33.3.4.1 (Reserved)

33.3.4.2 Alcohol-Based Hand-Rub Dispensers

Alcohol-based hand-rub dispensers in accordance with 8.7.3.3 shall be permitted.

33.3.5 Building Services

33.3.5.1 Utilities

Utilities shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.1.

33.3.5.2 Heating, Ventilating, and Air-Conditioning

33.3.5.2.1

Heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning equipment shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.2.

33.3.5.2.2

No stove or combustion heater shall be located such that it blocks escape in case of fire caused by the malfunction of the stove or heater.

33.3.5.2.3

Unvented fuel-fired heaters shall not be used in any board and care occupancy.

33.3.5.3 Elevators, Dumbwaiters, and Vertical Conveyors

Elevators, dumbwaiters, and vertical conveyors shall comply with Section 9.4.

33.3.5.4 Waste Chutes, Incinerators, and Laundry Chutes

Waste chutes, incinerators, and laundry chutes shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.5.

33.3.6 Reserved

33.4\* Suitability of an Apartment Building to House a Board and Care Occupancy

33.4.1 General

33.4.1.1 Scope

33.4.1.1.1

Section 33.4 shall apply to apartment buildings that have one or more individual apartments used as a board and care occupancy. (See 33.1.3.2.)

33.4.1.1.2

The provisions of Section 33.4 shall be used to determine the suitability of apartment buildings to house a residential board and care facility.

33.4.1.1.3

The suitability of existing apartment buildings not used for board and care occupancies shall be determined in accordance with Chapter 31.

33.4.1.2 Requirements for Individual Apartments

Requirements for individual apartments used as residential board and care occupancies shall be as specified in Section 33.2. Egress from the apartment into the common building corridor shall be considered acceptable egress from the board and care facility.

33.4.1.3 Additional Requirements

33.4.1.3.1\*

Apartment buildings housing board and care facilities shall comply with the requirements of Section 33.4, unless the authority having jurisdiction has determined that equivalent safety for housing a residential board and care facility is provided in accordance with Section 1.4.

33.4.1.3.2

All facilities shall meet the requirements of Chapter 31 and the additional requirements of Section 33.4.

33.4.1.4 Minimum Construction Requirements

In addition to the requirements of Chapter 31, apartment buildings housing residential board and care facilities for groups classified as prompt or slow evacuation capability shall meet the construction requirements of 33.3.1.3, and those for groups classified as impractical evacuation capability shall meet the construction requirements of 19.1.6.

33.4.2 Means of Egress

The requirements of Section 31.2 shall apply only to the parts of means of egress serving the apartment(s) used as a residential board and care occupancy.

33.4.3 Protection

33.4.3.1 Interior Finish

The requirements of 31.3.3 shall apply only to the parts of means of egress serving the apartment(s) used as a residential board and care occupancy.

33.4.3.2 Construction of Corridor Walls

The requirements of 31.3.6 shall apply only to corridors serving the residential board and care facility, including that portion of the corridor wall separating the residential board and care facility from the common corridor.

33.4.3.3 Subdivision of Building Spaces

The requirements of 31.3.7 shall apply to those stories with an apartment(s) used as a residential board and care occupancy.

33.5 Reserved

33.6 Reserved

33.7 Operating Features

33.7.1 Emergency Action Plan

33.7.1.1\*

The administration of every residential board and care facility shall have, in effect and available to all supervisory personnel, written copies of a plan for protecting all persons in the event of fire, for keeping persons in place, for evacuating persons to areas of refuge, and for evacuating persons from the building when necessary.

33.7.1.2

The emergency action plan shall include special staff response, including the fire protection procedures needed to ensure the safety of any resident, and shall be amended or revised whenever any resident with unusual needs is admitted to the home.

33.7.1.3

All employees shall be periodically instructed and kept informed with respect to their duties and responsibilities under the plan, and such instruction shall be reviewed by the staff not less than every 2 months.

33.7.1.4

A copy of the plan shall be readily available at all times within the facility.

33.7.2 Resident Training

33.7.2.1

All residents participating in the emergency action plan shall be trained in the proper actions to be taken in the event of fire.

33.7.2.2

The training required by 32.7.2.1 shall include actions to be taken if the primary escape route is blocked.

33.7.2.3

If the resident is given rehabilitation or habilitation training, training in fire prevention and the actions to be taken in the event of a fire shall be a part of the training program.

33.7.2.4

Residents shall be trained to assist each other in case of fire to the extent that their physical and mental abilities permit them to do so without additional personal risk.

33.7.3 Emergency Egress and Relocation Drills

Emergency egress and relocation drills shall be conducted in accordance with 33.7.3.1 through 33.7.3.6.

33.7.3.1

Emergency egress and relocation drills shall be conducted not less than six times per year on a bimonthly basis, with not less than two drills conducted during the night when residents are sleeping, as modified by 33.7.3.5 and 33.7.3.6.

33.7.3.2

The emergency drills shall be permitted to be announced to the residents in advance.

33.7.3.3\*

The drills shall involve the actual evacuation of all residents to an assembly point, as specified in the emergency action plan, and shall provide residents with experience in egressing through all exits and means of escape required by this Code.

33.7.3.4

Exits and means of escape not used in any drill shall not be credited in meeting the requirements of this Code for board and care facilities.

33.7.3.5

Actual exiting from windows shall not be required to comply with 33.7.3; opening the window and signaling for help shall be an acceptable alternative.

33.7.3.6

If the board and care facility has an evacuation capability classification of impractical, those residents who cannot meaningfully assist in their own evacuation or who have special health problems shall not be required to actively participate in the drill.

33.7.4 Smoking

33.7.4.1\*

Smoking regulations shall be adopted by the administration of board and care occupancies.

33.7.4.2

Where smoking is permitted, noncombustible safety-type ashtrays or receptacles shall be provided in convenient locations.

33.7.5\* Furnishings, Mattresses, and Decorations

33.7.5.1

New draperies, curtains, and other similar loosely hanging furnishings and decorations shall comply with 33.7.5.1.1 and 33.7.5.1.2.

33.7.5.1.1

New draperies, curtains, and other similar loosely hanging furnishings and decorations in board and care facilities shall be in accordance with the provisions of 10.3.1, unless otherwise permitted by 33.7.5.1.2.

33.7.5.1.2

In other than common areas, new draperies, curtains, and other similar loosely hanging furnishings and decorations shall not be required to comply with 33.7.5.1.1 where the building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 33.2.3.5 for small facilities or 33.3.3.5 for large facilities.

33.7.5.2\*

New upholstered furniture within board and care facilities shall comply with 33.7.5.2.1 or 33.7.5.2.2.

33.7.5.2.1

New upholstered furniture shall be tested in accordance with the provisions of 10.3.2.1(1) and 10.3.2.2.

33.7.5.2.2

Upholstered furniture belonging to residents in sleeping rooms shall not be required to be tested, provided that a smoke alarm is installed in such rooms; battery-powered single-station smoke alarms shall be permitted in such rooms.

33.7.5.3\*

Newly introduced mattresses within board and care facilities shall comply with 33.7.5.3.1 or 33.7.5.3.2.

Newly introduced mattresses shall be tested in accordance with the provisions of 10.3.3 and 10.3.3.2.

33.7.5.3.2

Mattresses belonging to residents in sleeping rooms shall not be required to be tested, provided that a smoke alarm is installed in such rooms; battery-powered single-station smoke alarms shall be permitted in such rooms.

33.7.6 Staff

Staff shall be on duty and in the facility at all times when residents requiring evacuation assistance are present.

33.7.7 Inspection of Door Openings

Door assemblies for which the door leaf is required to swing in the direction of egress travel shall be inspected and tested not less than annually in accordance with 7.2.1.14.

33.7.8 Integrated Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems

33.7.8.1

Integrated fire protection and life safety systems shall be tested in accordance with 9.11.4.1.

33.7.8.2

Integrated fire protection and life safety systems in high-rise buildings shall be tested in accordance with 9.11.4.2.