

Document No. 4320
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, LICENSING AND REGULATION
BUILDING CODES COUNCIL
CHAPTER 8

Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Sections 6-9-40 and 6-9-63(E)

- Article 8. International Building Code
- Article 9. International Fire Code
- Article 10. International Fuel Gas Code
- Article 11. National Electrical Code

Synopsis:

The South Carolina Building Codes Council will amend its regulations by adding Article 8, based upon the International Building Code, 2012 Edition; by adding Article 9, based upon the International Fire Code, 2012 Edition; by adding Article 10, based upon the International Fuel Gas Code, 2012 Edition; and by adding Article 11, based upon the National Electrical Code, 2011 Edition, in accordance with the statutory amendments to acts governing the Building Codes Council, including proposed modifications.

The Notice of Drafting was published in the *State Register* on September 28, 2012.

Copies of the referenced codes can be found at <http://publiccodes.citation.com/icod/IC-P-2012-000019.htm>

Instructions:

The following sections of Chapter 8 are added as provided below. All other items and sections remain unchanged.

Text:

ARTICLE 8
INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE
2012 International Building Code Modification Summary
(Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Section 6-9-40)

8-800. International Building Code.

NOTE-This article is based upon the International Building Code, 2012 Edition, in accordance with the statutory amendments to acts governing the Building Codes Council, except for the modifications referenced below.

This code is identical to the 2012 Edition of the International Building Code except for the following modifications:

8-801. IBC Section 403.2.1 Reduction in fire-resistance rating.

8-802. IBC Section 706.3 Materials.

8-803. IBC Table 706.4 Fire Wall Fire-Resistance Ratings.

- a. For group H-1, H-2 or H-3 buildings, also see Sections 415.6 and 415.7.

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8-804. IBC Section 1014.2. Egress through intervening spaces.

Means of egress shall consist of continuous and unobstructed paths of travel to the exterior of a building. Means of egress shall not be permitted through kitchens, closets, restrooms and similar areas nor through adjacent tenant spaces.

Exception: Means of egress shall be permitted through a kitchen area serving adjoining rooms constituting part of the same dwelling unit or guest room.

When unusually hazardous conditions exist, the building official may require additional means of egress to assure the safety of the occupants.

8-805. IBC Section Appendix H Signs.

Adopt Appendix H.

ARTICLE 9
INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE
2012 International Fire Code Modification Summary
(Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Section 6-9-40)

8-900. International Fire Code.

NOTE-This article is based upon the International Fire Code, 2012 Edition, in accordance with the statutory amendments to acts governing the Building Codes Council, except for the modifications referenced below.

This code is identical to the 2012 Edition of the International Fire Code except for the following modifications:

8-901. IFC Section 202 General definitions.

An outdoor fire burning materials other than rubbish where the fire being burned is not contained in an incinerator, outdoor fireplace, portable outdoor fireplace, barbeque grill or barbeque pit and has a total fuel area of 3 feet (914 mm) or less in diameter and 2 feet (610 mm) or less in height for pleasure, religious, ceremonial to include sky lanterns, cooking, warmth or similar purpose.

8-902. IFC Section 202 General definitions.

Sky lanterns are miniature, unmanned hot air balloons categorized as a recreational fire. This open flame source in the lantern creates heat inside which causes the lantern to lift into the atmosphere, uncontrollably. These devices are often used in celebrations and other recreational events and are also known as "Kongming lanterns."

8-903. IFC Section 307.5. Attendance.

Sky lanterns are prohibited, unless tethered or anchored.

8-904. IFC Section 503.2.1 Dimensions.

Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed width of not less than 20 feet (6096 mm) except for approved security gates in accordance with Section 503.6 and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 13 feet 6 inches (4115 mm).

8-905. IFC Section 507.1 Required water supply.

Water supply. Approved fire hydrants shall be provided for buildings to meet the necessary fire flow requirements as determined by the fire official. Where public water supply is inadequate or not available, an approved alternative water source meeting the fire flow requirements shall be provided. Fire flow performance tests shall be witnessed by the fire official, or representative, prior to final approval.

Location. The location and number of hydrants shall be designated by the fire official, but in no case, shall distance between installed fire hydrants exceed 1000 ft (305 m). Fire hydrants shall be located within 500 ft (152 m) of all firefighter access points when measured along the normal routes of fire department vehicle access which conforms to the requirements of Section 503. No point on the exterior of a building shall be located more than 500 ft (152 m) from a fire hydrant accessible to fire department vehicles as provided in Section 503.

Exception. One and two family dwellings, including attached or detached accessory structures.

8-906. IFC Section 905.3 Required installations.

1. Standpipe systems are not required in Group R-3 occupancies.
2. Where a standpipe system is provided per section 905, the hose and nozzle may be removed if approved by the AHJ.

8-907. IFC Section 906.1(1) Where required.

8-908. IFC Section 2307.2.2 Listed equipment.

Hoses, hose connections, vehicle fuel connections, dispensers, LP-gas pumps and electrical equipment used for LP-gas shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 58.

8-909. IFC Section 2307.4 Location of dispensing operations and equipment.

In addition to the requirements of Section 2306.7, the point of transfer for LP-gas dispensing operations shall be 25 feet (7620 mm) or more for buildings having combustible exterior wall surfaces, buildings having combustible exterior wall surfaces that are not part of a 1-hour fire-resistance-rated assembly, or buildings having combustible overhangs, *lot lines* of property which could be built on, and railroads; and least 10 feet (3048 mm) from public streets, or sidewalks and buildings having noncombustible exterior wall surfaces that are part of a fire-resistance-rated assembly having a rating of 1 hour or more; and 5 feet from driveways.

Exception: 1. the point of transfer for LP-gas dispensing operations need not be separated from canopies that are constructed in accordance with the *International Building Code* and which provide weather protection for the dispensing equipment. 2. The separation from driveways is not required where the driveway serves the vehicle fuel dispenser.

LP-gas containers shall be located in accordance with Chapter 61. LP-gas storage and dispensing equipment shall be located outdoors and in accordance with Section 2306.7.

8-910. IFC Section 2307.5.3 Vehicle impact protection.

Exception: An alternative method may be used that meets the intent of this section with the approval of the AHJ.

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8-911. IFC Section 2307.6 Private fueling of motor vehicles.

Self-service LP-gas dispensing systems, including key, code and card lock dispensing systems, shall not be open to the public. In addition to the requirements of Sections 2305 and 2306.7, self-service LP-gas dispensing systems shall be in accordance with the following:

1. The system shall be provided with an emergency shutoff switch located within 100 feet (30 480 mm) of, but not less than 20 feet (6096 mm) from dispensers.
2. The *owner* of the LP-gas motor fuel-dispensing facility shall provide for the safe operation of the system and the training of users.

8-912. IFC Section 6101.1 Scope.

Storage, handling and transportation of liquefied petroleum gas (LP-gas) and the installation of LP-gas equipment pertinent to systems for such uses shall comply with this chapter and NFPA 58. Properties of LP-gas shall be determined in accordance with Annex B of NFPA 58.

8-913. IFC Section 6103.2.1.1 Use in basement, pit or similar location.

LP-gas containers complying 6103.2.2 shall be permitted to be used in basements and above grade underfloor spaces provided such location has adequate ventilation for equipment utilization. Equipment with attached cylinders shall not be left unattended or stored in such location after use. LP-gas container storage shall comply with Section 6109.7. Self contained torch assemblies may be used in accordance with 6103.2.1.6.

8-914. IFC Section 6103.2.1.6 Use with self-contained assemblies.

Portable LP-gas containers are allowed to be used to supply approved self contained torch assemblies or similar appliances. Such containers shall not exceed a water capacity of 2.7 pounds (1.2 kg).

8-915. IFC Section 6105.2 Release to the atmosphere.

LP-gas shall not be released to the atmosphere, except as provided in NFPA 58 7.3.1.

8-916. IFC Section 6106.1 Attendants.

Dispensing of LP-gas shall be performed by a qualified attendant that meets the requirements of this section and NFPA 58 Section 4.4.

8-917. IFC Section 6106.2 Overfilling.

LP-gas containers shall not be filled or maintained with LP-gas in excess of either the volume determined using the fixed maximum liquid-level gauge installed in accordance with NFPA 58 5.7.5 and in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications or equivalent, or the weight determined by the required percentage of the water capacity marked on the container. Portable LP-gas containers shall not be refilled unless equipped with an overfilling prevention device (OPD) where required by Section 5.7.3 of NFPA 58.

8-918. IFC Section 6107.4 Protecting containers from vehicles.

Exception: An alternative method may be used that meets the intent of this section with the approval of the AHJ.

8-919. IFC Section 6109.3 Position.

LP-gas containers in storage having individual water capacity greater than 2.7 pounds (1.2 kg) [nominal 1-pound (0.454 kg) LP-gas capacity] shall be positioned with the pressure relief valve in direct communication with the vapor space of the container.

8-920. IFC Section 6109.7 Storage in basement, pit or similar location.

Department of Transportation (DOT) specification cylinders with a maximum water capacity of 2.7 pounds (1.2 kg) for use in completely self contained hand torches and similar applications. The quantity of LP-gas shall not exceed 20 pounds (9 kg).

8-921. IFC Section 6109.9 Storage within buildings accessible to the public.

Department of Transportation (DOT) specification cylinders with a maximum water capacity of 2.7 pounds (1.2 kg) used in completely self contained hand torches and similar applications are allowed to be stored or displayed in a building accessible to the public. The quantity of LP-gas shall not exceed 200 pounds (91 kg) except as provided in Section 6109.11.

8-922. IFC Section 6109.13 Protection of containers.

LP-gas containers shall be stored within a suitable enclosure or otherwise protected against tampering. Vehicle protections shall be required as required by the *fire code official* in accordance with IFC 312 or NFPA 58 8.4.2.2.

8-923. IFC Section 6110.1 Temporarily out of service.

Containers not connected for service at customer locations. LP-gas containers at customer locations that are not connected for service shall comply with all of the following:

1. Have LP-gas container outlets, except relief valves, closed and plugged or capped.
2. Be positioned with the relief valve in direct communication with the LP-gas container vapor space.

8-924. IFC Section 6111.2.1 Near residential, educational and institutional occupancies and other high-risk areas.

Separation distance requirements may be reduced to not less than 50 feet as approved by the *fire code official*, based upon a completed fire safety analysis and consideration of special features such as topographical conditions, capacity of the LP-gas vehicle and the capabilities of the local fire department. The Office of the State Fire Marshall will provide an approved fire safety analysis to be utilized for this specific requirement.

8-925. IFC Section 6111.3 Garaging.

Garaging of LP-gas tank vehicles shall be as specified in NFPA 58. Vehicles with LP-gas fuel systems are allowed to be stored or serviced in garages as specified in Section 11.16 of NFPA 58.

ARTICLE 10
INTERNATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE
2012 International Fuel Gas Code Modification Summary
(Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Section 6-9-40)

8-1000. International Fuel Gas Code.

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NOTE-This article is based upon the International Fuel Gas Code, 2012 Edition, in accordance with the statutory amendments to acts governing the Building Codes Council, except for the modifications referenced below.

This code is identical to the 2012 Edition of the International Fuel Gas Code except for the following modifications:

8-1001. IFGC Section 401.9 Identification.

8-1002. IFGC Section 401.10 Third-party testing and certification.

All piping, tubing and fittings shall comply with the applicable referenced standards, specifications and performance criteria of this code, including Section 403 of the IFGC and corresponding sections.

8-1003. IFGC Section 412.4 Listed equipment.

Hoses, hose connections, vehicle fuel connections, dispensers, LP-gas pumps and electrical *equipment* used for LP-gas shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 58.

8-1004. IFGC Section 412.6 Location.

In addition to the fuel dispensing requirements of the *International Fire Code*, the point of transfer for dispensing operations shall be 25 feet (7620 mm) or more from buildings having combustible exterior wall surfaces, buildings having noncombustible exterior wall surfaces that are not part of a 1-hour fire-resistance-rated assembly or buildings having combustible overhangs, property which could be built on, and railroads; and at least 10 feet (3038 mm) from public streets or sidewalks and buildings having noncombustible exterior wall surfaces that are part of a fire-resistance-rated assembly having a rating of 1 hour or more; and 5 feet from driveways.

Exception: 1. The point of transfer for dispensing operations need not be separated from canopies providing weather protection for the dispensing equipment constructed in accordance with the *International Building Code*. Liquefied petroleum gas containers shall be located in accordance with the *International Fire Code*. 2. The separation from driveways is not required where the driveway serves the vehicle fuel dispenser.

Liquefied petroleum gas storage and dispensing equipment shall be located outdoors and in accordance with the *International Fire Code*.

8-1005. IFGC Section 412.7.3 Vehicle impact protection.

Exception: An alternative method may be used that meets the intent of this section with the approval of the AHJ.

8-1006. IFGC Section 412.8 Private fueling of motor vehicles.

Self-service LP-gas dispensing systems, including key, code and card lock dispensing systems, shall not be open to the public. In addition to the requirements of the International Fire Code, self-service LP-gas dispensing systems shall be provided with an emergency shutoff switch located within 100 feet (30 480 mm) of, but not less than 20 feet (6096 mm) from, dispensers and the owner of the dispensing facility shall ensure the safe operation of the system and the training of users.

8-1007. IFGC Section 505.1.1 Commercial cooking appliances vented by exhaust hoods.

Exception: An interlock between the cooking appliance and the exhaust hood system shall not be required for appliances that are of the manually operated type and are factory equipped with standing pilot burner ignition systems.

ARTICLE 11
NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE
2011 National Electrical Code Modification Summary
(Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Section 6-9-40)

8-1100. National Electrical Code.

NOTE-This article is based upon the National Electrical Code, 2011 Edition, in accordance with the statutory amendments to acts governing the Building Codes Council, except for the modifications referenced below.

This code is identical to the 2011 Edition of the National Electrical Code except for the following modifications:

8-1101. NEC Article 210.12(B) Arc-Fault Circuit-Interrupter Protection.

(c) A circuit serving no outlets within the bedroom except the smoke detector shall not be protected by an arc-fault protector.

Fiscal Impact Statement:

There will be no cost incurred by the State or any of its political subdivisions.

Statement of Rationale:

The science and technology supporting the development of these regulations can be found in the corresponding construction codes located at the website referenced in the synopsis.

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Document No. 4321
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, LICENSING AND REGULATION
BUILDING CODES COUNCIL
CHAPTER 8
Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Sections 6-9-40 and 6-9-63(E)

Article 12. International Residential Code

Synopsis:

The South Carolina Building Codes Council will amend its regulations by adding Article 12, based upon the International Residential Code, 2012 Edition, in accordance with the statutory amendments to acts governing the Building Codes Council, including proposed modifications.

The Notice of Drafting was published in the *State Register* on September 28, 2012.

A copy of the referenced code can be found at <http://publicecodes.citation.com/icod/IC-P-2012-000019.htm>

Instructions:

The following section of Chapter 8 is added as provided below. All other items and sections remain unchanged.

Text:

ARTICLE 12
INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE
2012 International Residential Code Modification Summary
(Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Section 6-9-40)

8-1200. International Residential Code.

NOTE-This article is based upon the International Residential Code, 2012 Edition, in accordance with the statutory amendments to acts governing the Building Codes Council, except for the modifications referenced below.

This code is identical to the 2012 Edition of the International Residential Code except for the following modifications:

8-1201. IRC Section R202 Definitions.

Accepted Engineering Practice – The performance design of structures and/or structural elements that vary from prescriptive design methods of this code. Such design shall be made with accepted design standards by a South Carolina licensed Architect or Engineer as permitted by existing state law.

8-1202. IRC Figure R302.1 Exterior walls.

Exception 6. a. The minimum fire separation distance for improvement constructed on a lot shown on: [i] a recorded bonded or final subdivision plat, or [ii] a sketch plan, site plan, plan of phased development or preliminary plat approved by the local governing authority which was recorded or approved prior to the implementation of IRC 2012 which shows or describes lesser setbacks than the fire separation distances provided in Table R302.1(1) shall be equal to the lesser setbacks, but in no event less than 3 feet.

b. The minimum fire separation distance for improvements constructed on a lot where the local governing authority has prior to the implementation of IRC 2012: [i] accepted exactions or issued conditions, [ii] granted a special exception, [iii] entered into a development agreement, [iv] approved a variance, [v] approved a planned development district, or [vi] otherwise approved a specific development plan which contemplated or provided for setbacks less than the fire separation distances provided in Table R302.1(1) shall be equal to the lesser setback, but in no event less than 3 feet.

8-1203. IRC Section R302.2 Townhouses.

Exception: A common 2-hour fire resistance rated wall assembly tested in accordance with ASTM E119 or UL263 is permitted for townhouses if such walls do not contain plumbing or mechanical equipment, ducts or vents in the cavity of the common wall. This rating may be reduced to 1-hour when the townhouses on both sides of such wall are equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section P2904. The wall shall be rated for fire exposure from both sides and shall extend to and be tight against the exterior wall and tight against the underside of the roof sheathing. Electrical installations shall be installed in accordance with Chapters 34 through 43. Penetrations of electrical outlet boxes shall be in accordance with Section R302.4.

8-1204. IRC Section R302.5.1 Opening protection.

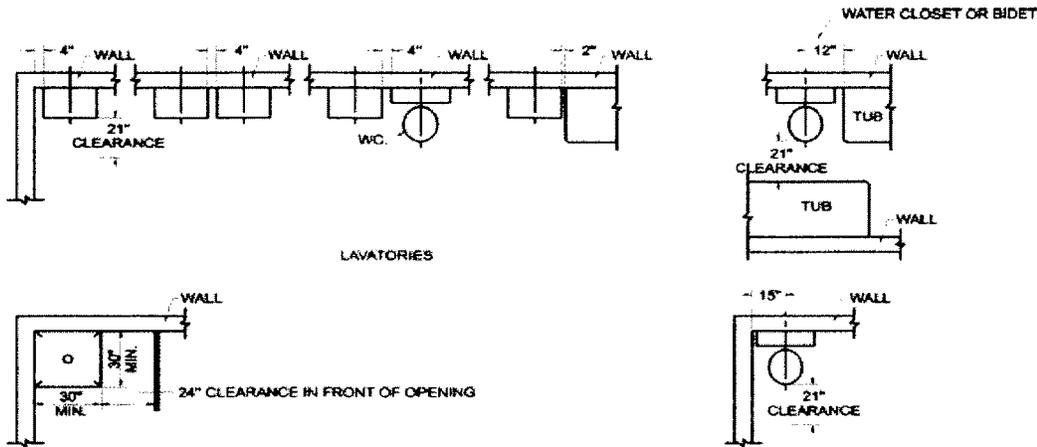
Openings from a private garage directly into a room used for sleeping purposes shall not be permitted. Other openings between the garage and residence shall be equipped with solid wood doors not less than 1 3/8 inches (35 mm) in thickness, solid or honeycomb core steel doors not less than 1 3/8 inches (35 mm) thick, or 20-minute fire-rated doors.

8-1205. IRC Section R303.4 Mechanical ventilation.

The Building Codes Council does not adopt IRC Section R303.4.

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8-1206. IRC Figure R307.2 Minimum Fixture Clearances.



**FIGURE 307.2
MINIMUM FIXTURE CLEARANCES**

8-1207. IRC Section R311.7.5.1 Risers.

The maximum riser height shall be 7¾ inches (196 mm). The maximum riser height for masonry stairs shall be 8 inches (203 mm). The riser shall be measured vertically between leading edges of the adjacent treads. The greatest riser height within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by more than 3/8 inch (9.5 mm). Risers shall be vertical or sloped from the underside of the nosing of the tread above at an angle not more than 30 degrees (0.51 rad) from the vertical. Open risers are permitted provided that the opening between treads does not permit the passage of a 4-inch-diameter (102 mm) sphere.

Exception: The opening between adjacent treads is not limited on stairs with a total rise of 30 inches (762 mm) or less.

8-1208. IRC Section R312.1.1 Where required.

Guards shall be located along-open sided walking surfaces of all decks, porches, balconies, stairs, ramps and landings that are located more than 30 inches measured vertically to the floor or grade below and at any point where a downward slope exceeds 3V:12H within 36 inches (914 mm) horizontally to the edge of the open side. Insect screening shall not be considered as a guard.

8-1209. IRC Section R312.2 Window fall protection.

Where window fall protection is provided it shall be installed in accordance with Section R312.2.1.

Window opening control devices. Window opening control devices shall comply with ASTM F 2090. The window opening control device, after operation to release the control device allowing the window to fully open, shall not reduce the minimum net clear opening area of the window unit to less than the area required by Section R310.1.1.

8-1210. IRC Section R313.1 Townhouse Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems.

An automatic residential fire sprinkler system shall be installed in townhouses.

Exceptions: 1. Townhouses constructed with a common 2-hour fire-resistance-rated wall assembly or separated from each other by wall or floor assemblies having not less than a 1-hour fire resistance rating tested in accordance with ASTM E119 or UL 263 provided such walls do not contain plumbing or mechanical equipment, ducts or vents in the cavity of the common wall. The wall(s) shall be rated for fire exposure from both sides and shall extend to and be tight against exterior walls and the underside of the roof sheathing. Electrical installations in the separation walls shall be installed in accordance with Chapters 34 through 43. Penetrations for electrical outlet boxes shall be in accordance with Section R302.4.

2. An automatic residential fire sprinkler system shall not be required when additions or alterations are made to existing townhouses that do not have an automatic residential fire sprinkler system installed.

8-1211. IRC Section R313.2. One and two-family dwellings automatic fire sprinkler systems.

The Building Codes Council does not adopt IRC Section R313.2.

8-1212. IRC Section R317.1.1 Field treatment.

Field-cut ends, notches and drilled holes of preservative-treated wood shall be treated in the field in accordance with AWPA M4 or in accordance with the preservative-treated wood product manufacturer's recommendations.

8-1213. IRC Section R404.1.9.2 Masonry piers supporting floor girders.

Masonry piers supporting wood girders sized in accordance with Tables R502.5(1) and R502.5(2) shall be permitted in accordance with this section. Piers supporting girders for interior bearing walls shall have a minimum nominal dimension of 8 inches (203 mm) for heights not exceeding 4 feet (1220 mm) and a minimum nominal dimension of 12 inches (305 mm) for heights not exceeding 10 feet (3048 mm) from top of footing to bottom of sill plate or girder. Piers supporting girders for exterior bearing walls shall have a minimum nominal dimension of 12 inches (305 mm) and a maximum height of 4 feet (1220 mm) from top of footing to bottom of sill plate or girder. Girders and sill plates shall be anchored to the pier or footing in accordance with Section R403.1.6 or Figure R404.1.5(1). Floor girder bearing shall be in accordance with Section R502.6.

8-1214. IRC Section R502.11.4 Truss design drawings.

Truss design drawings, prepared in compliance with Section R502.11.1, shall be provided to the building official at the time of inspection. Truss design drawings shall be provided with the shipment of trusses delivered to the job site. Truss design drawings shall include at a minimum the information specified below:

8-1215. IRC Section R703.8 Flashing.

R703.8 Flashing. Flashing shall be provided in accordance with this section and shall be installed at all of the following locations:

1. Exterior window and door openings.
2. At the intersection of chimneys or other masonry construction with frame or stucco walls, with projecting lips on both sides under stucco copings.
3. Under and at the ends of masonry, wood or metal copings and sills.
4. Continuously above all projecting wood trim.

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5. Where exterior porches, decks or stairs attach to a wall or floor assembly of wood frame construction.
6. At wall and roof intersections.
7. At built-in gutters.

R703.8.1 Flashing Materials. Approved flashing materials shall be corrosion-resistant. Self adhered membranes used as flashing shall comply with AAMA 711. Pan flashing shall comply with Section R703.8.2. Installation of flashing materials shall be in accordance with Section R703.8.3.

R703.8.2 Pan Flashing. Pan flashing installed at the sill of exterior window and door openings shall comply with this section. Pan flashing shall be corrosion-resistant and shall be permitted to be pre-manufactured, fabricated, formed or applied at the job site. Self-adhered membranes complying with AAMA 711 shall be permitted to be used as pan flashing. Pan flashing shall be sealed or sloped in such a manner as to direct water to the surface of the exterior wall finish or to the water-resistive barrier for subsequent drainage.

R703.8.3 Flashing Installation. Flashing installation shall be in accordance with this section and the flashing manufacturer's installation instructions. Flashing shall be applied shingle fashion in a manner to prevent entry of water into the wall cavity or penetration of the water to the building structural framing components. Flashing shall extend to the surface of the exterior wall finish.

R703.8.3.1 Flashing Installation at Exterior Windows and Doors. Flashing at exterior windows and doors shall be applied shingle fashion and shall extend to the surface of the exterior wall finish or to the water resistive-barrier for drainage. Installation of flashing materials shall be in accordance with one or more of the following methods:

1. The fenestration manufacturer's installation and flashing instructions.
2. The flashing manufacturer's installation instructions.
3. Flashing details or other methods approved by the building official.
4. As detailed by a registered design professional.

8-1216. IRC Chapter 11 Energy Efficiency.

The Building Codes Council does not adopt IRC Chapter 11.

8-1217. IRC Section M1411.5 Insulation of refrigerant piping.

Piping and fittings for refrigerant vapor (suction) lines shall be insulated with insulation have a thermal resistivity of at least R 2.5 hr. ft² F/Btu and having external surface permeance not exceeding 0.05 perm [2.87 ng/(s m² Pa)] when tested in accordance with ASTM E 96.

8-1218. IRC Section M1411.6 Locking access port caps.

The Building Codes Council does not adopt IRC Section M1411.6.

8-1219. IRC Section M1502.3 Duct termination.

Exhaust ducts shall terminate on the outside of the building. Exhaust duct terminations shall be in accordance with the dryer manufacturer's installation instructions. Exhaust duct terminations shall be equipped with a backdraft damper. Screens shall not be installed at the duct termination.

8-1220. IRC Section M1502.4.4 Duct length.

The maximum length of a clothes dryer exhaust duct shall not exceed 35 feet (10668 mm) from the dryer location to the wall or roof termination.

8-1221. IRC Section G2418.2 Design and Installation.

Piping shall be supported with pipe hooks, pipe straps, bands, brackets, hangers, or building structural components suitable for the size of *piping*, of adequate strength and quality, and located at intervals so as to prevent or damp out excessive vibration.

8-1222. IRC Section P2503.6 Shower Liner Test.

Where shower floors and receptors are made water tight by the application of materials required by section P2709.2, the completed liner installation shall be tested. Shower liner shall be tested to the lesser of the depth of threshold or 2" and shall be operated at normal pressure for a test period of not less than 15 minutes, and there shall be no evidence of leakage.

8-1223. IRC Section P2904.1 General.

The design and installation of residential fire sprinkler systems shall be in accordance with NFPA 13D or Section P2904 which shall be considered equivalent to NFPA 13D. Partial residential sprinkler systems shall be permitted to be installed only in buildings not required to be equipped with a residential sprinkler system. Section P2904 shall apply to stand-alone and multipurpose wet-pipe sprinkler systems that do not include the use of antifreeze. A multipurpose fire sprinkler system shall provide domestic water to both fire sprinklers and plumbing fixtures. A stand-alone sprinkler system shall be separate and independent from the water distribution system. A backflow preventer shall not be required to separate a stand-alone sprinkler system from the water distribution system. Any individual offering to contract for the design, installation, testing, and/or maintenance of a residential multipurpose fire sprinkler systems, as referred in section P2904, must be certified and licensed through the South Carolina Contractors Licensing Board.

8-1224. IRC Section E3901.12 HVAC outlet.

A 125-volt, single-phase, 15 or 20 ampere-rated receptacle outlet shall be installed at an accessible location for the servicing of heating, air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment located in attics and crawl spaces. The receptacle shall be located on the same level and within 25 feet (7620 mm) of the heating, air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment. The receptacle outlet shall not be connected to the load side of the HVAC equipment disconnecting means.

8-1225. IRC Section Appendix H Patio Covers.

The Building Codes Council does adopt IRC Section Appendix H, but does not provide the Appendix below.

Fiscal Impact Statement:

There will be no cost incurred by the State or any of its political subdivisions.

Statement of Rationale:

The science and technology supporting the development of these regulations can be found in the corresponding code located at the website referenced in the synopsis.