

**SOUTH CAROLINA BUILDING CODES  
STATEWIDE MODIFICATIONS INDEX**

The Modifications Index lists all modifications that apply to the respective 2012 building codes. The index is a compilation of all modifications that apply to the respective codes from the 2000 building code cycle, up to and including 2012 cycle. The modifications are arranged by the affected code section numbers in ascending order. Modifications continued from a prior building code cycle were renumbered to coincide with the 2012 building code cycle numbering, and are distinguished by a note and reference to their prior modification numbers.

**2012 INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>New / Continued</b>
IRC 2012 01	R202	New
IRC 2012 02	R302.1	New
IRC 2012 03	R302.2	New
IRC 2012 04	R302.5.1	New
IRC 2012 05	R303.4	New
IRC 2012 06	R307.2	Continued (IRC 2006 06)
IRC 2012 07	R311.7.5.1	New
IRC 2012 08	R312.1.1	New
IRC 2012 09	R312.2	New
IRC 2012 10	R313.1	New
IRC 2012 11	R313.2	New
IRC 2012 12	R317.1.1	New
IRC 2012 13	R404.1.9.2	New
IRC 2012 14	R502.11.4	Continued (IRC 2006 21)
IRC 2012 15	R703.8	New
IRC 2012 16	Chapter 11	Continued (IRC 2006 27)
IRC 2012 17	M1411.5	Continued (IRC 2006 28)
IRC 2012 18	M1411.6	New
IRC 2012 19	M1502.3	Continued (IRC 2006 29)
IRC 2012 20	M1502.4.4	Continued (IRC 2006 30)
IRC 2012 21	G2418.2	New
IRC 2012 22	P2503.6	New
IRC 2012 23	P2904.1	New
IRC 2012 24	E3901.12	Continued (IRC 2006 31)
IRC 2012 25	Appendix H	New

**2012 INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>New / Continued</b>
IBC 2012 01	403.2.1	Continued (IBC 2006 01)
IBC 2012 02	706.3	Continued (IBC 2006 02)
IBC 2012 03	Table 706.4	Continued (IBC 2006 03)
IBC 2012 04	1014.2	Continued (IBC 2006 04)
IBC 2012 05	Appendix H	New

## 2012 INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE

Number	Section	New / Continued
IFC 2012 01	202	New
IFC 2012 02	202	New
IFC 2012 03	307.5.1	New
IFC 2012 04	503.2.1	New
IFC 2012 05	508.5.1	Continued (IFC 2006 01)
IFC 2012 06	905.3	New
IFC 2012 07	906.1	Continued (IFC 2006 01)
IFC 2012 08	2307.2.2	New
IFC 2012 09	2307.4	New
IFC 2012 10	2307.5.3	New
IFC 2012 11	2307.6	New
IFC 2012 12	6101.1	New
IFC 2012 13	6103.2.1.1	New
IFC 2012 14	6103.2.1.6	New
IFC 2012 15	6105.2	New
IFC 2012 16	6106.1	New
IFC 2012 17	6106.2	New
IFC 2012 18	6107.4	New
IFC 2012 19	6109.3	New
IFC 2012 20	6109.7	New
IFC 2012 21	6109.9	New
IFC 2012 22	6109.13	New
IFC 2012 23	6110.1	New
IFC 2012 24	6111.2.1	New
IFC 2012 25	6111.3	New

## 2012 INTERNATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE

Number	Section	New / Continued
IFGC 2012 01	401.9	New
IFGC 2012 02	401.10	New
IFGC 2012 03	412.4	New
IFGC 2012 04	412.6	New
IFGC 2012 05	412.7.3	New
IFGC 2012 06	412.8	New
IFGC 2012 07	505.1.1	Continued (IFGC 2006 01)

## 2011 NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE

Number	Article	New / Continued
NEC 2012 01	90.2(B)(5)(b)	Continued (NEC 2008 01)
NEC 2012 02	210.12(B)	Continued (NEC 2008 02)

**SOUTH CAROLINA MODIFICATIONS  
TO THE 2012 EDITION OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE**

As authorized by Section 6-9-40 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1976 as amended, the South Carolina Building Codes Council has approved the following modifications to the 2012 edition of the International Residential Code (IRC). Approved modifications under Section 6-9-40 are mandatory for all local jurisdictions and must be incorporated into the International Residential Code.

The modifications are arranged by the affected IRC section numbers in ascending order. Modifications continued from a prior building code cycle were renumbered to coincide with the 2012 building code cycle numbering, and are distinguished by a note and reference to their prior modification numbers.

**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 01.

**Section:** R202 Definitions.

**Modification:** A definition of “Accepted Engineering Practice” was added.

The new definition states: 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.

**Reason:** To provide a clear definition and uniform interpretation of the phrase.

**Proponent:** Coastal Code Enforcement Association of South Carolina.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 02.

**Figure:** R302.1 Exterior walls.

**Modification:** An additional exception was added to the section.

The new exception states: 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.

**Reason:** To retain the fire separation distances used in previous editions of the residential building codes.

**Proponent:** Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 03.

**Section:** R302.2 Townhouses.

**Modification:** The existing exception was modified to allow for a fire rating reduction when a fire sprinkler system is installed.

The exception now states: 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.

**Reason:** To maintain the two-hour common wall, but allow the reduction to one-hour when the townhouse contains a sprinkler system.

**Proponent:** Coastal Code Enforcement Association of South Carolina.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 04.

**Section:** R302.5.1 Opening protection.

**Modification:** The existing text was modified to remove the self closing device.

The section now states: 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.

**Reason:** Lack of supporting documentation proving that self closing devices contribute to fire or carbon monoxide safety.

**Proponent:** Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 05.

**Section:** R303.4 Mechanical ventilation.

**Modification:** The section was deleted without substitution.

**Reason:** The blower door test is not required with the current State Energy Standard (2009 International Energy Conservation Code) and is not applicable.

**Proponent:** Coastal Code Enforcement Association of South Carolina

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 06.

**Figure:** R307.1 Minimum Fixture Clearances.

**Modification:** Change the minimum dimension for the side clearance between bathtubs and water closets and bidets from 15 inches to 12 inches.

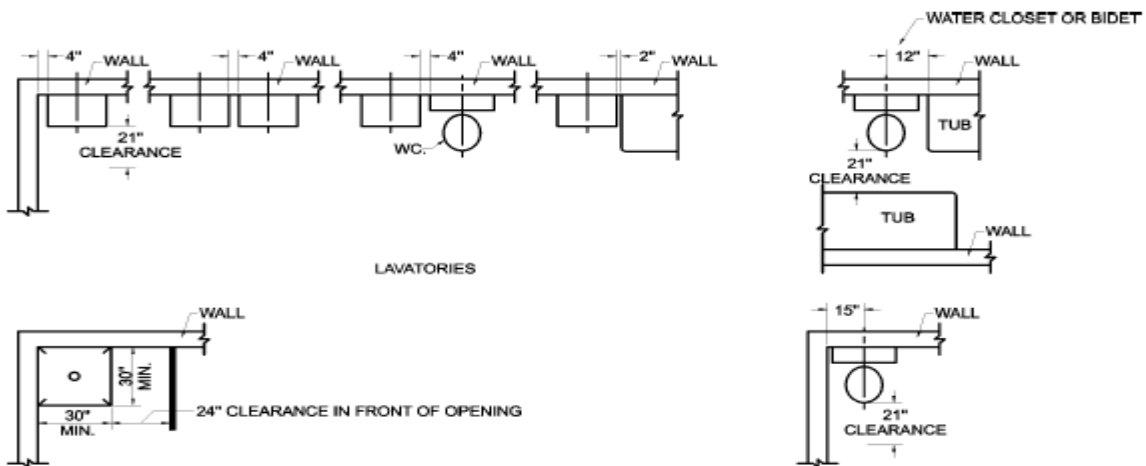


FIGURE 307.2  
MINIMUM FIXTURE CLEARANCES

**Reason:** No valid reason exists to justify a minimum clearance of 15 inches.

**Notes:** Continued modification IRC 2003 05 and IRC 2006 06. The Figure number changed from 307.2 to 307.1 in the 2012 IRC.

**Proponent:** Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2005.

**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 07.

**Section:** R311.7.5.1 Risers.

**Modification:** The existing text was modified to add riser height for masonry stairs.

The section now states: 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.

**Reason:** To establish a maximum height for masonry risers.

**Proponent:** Structural Engineers Association of South Carolina.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 08.

**Section:** R312.1.1 Where required.

**Modification:** The existing text was modified to create a downward slope ratio.

The section now states: 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.

**Reason:** No technical justification to substantiate a 36 inch measurement away from the leading edge of the walking surface or tread to determine when a guard should be required.

**Proponent:** Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.



**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 09.

**Section:** R312.2 Window fall protection.

**Modification:** The existing text for window fall protection was modified.

The section now states: Where window fall protection is provided it shall be installed in accordance with Section R312.2.1.

R312.2. 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.

**Reason:** To retain the provision for window opening control devices and to delete the reference of requiring the devices based on window sill height.

**Note:** This modification replaces modification IRC 2006 24.

**Proponent:** Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 10.

**Section:** R313.1 Townhouse automatic fire sprinkler systems.

**Modification:** An exception was added to the section.

The exception now states: 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.

**Reason:** To add a tradeoff for sprinkler systems in townhouses.

**Note:** A modification to add the exception to Section R313.1 was originally submitted by the Home Builders Association of South Carolina and disapproved by the Building Codes Council. The issue was reconsidered and approved in conjunction with Section 313.2 as a compromise supported by the Home Builders Association of South Carolina (HBASC), The Building Officials Association of South Carolina (BOASC) and South Carolina Fire Sprinkler Coalition. The request to reconsider was submitted by the BOASC and the reason for the modification offered by the HBASC.

**Proponent:** Building Officials Association of South Carolina.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 11.

**Section:** R313.2 One and two-family dwellings automatic fire systems.

**Modification:** The section was deleted without substitution.

**Reason:** To allow sprinkler installation to be the home buyer's choice.

**Note:** A modification to delete Section R313.2 was originally submitted by the Home Builders Association of South Carolina and disapproved by the Building Codes Council. The issue was reconsidered and approved in conjunction with Section 313.1 as a compromise supported by the Home Builders Association of South Carolina (HBASC), The Building Officials Association of South Carolina (BOASC) and South Carolina Fire Sprinkler Coalition. The request to reconsider was submitted by the BOASC and the reason for the modification offered by the HBASC.

**Proponent:** Building Officials Association of South Carolina.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 12.

**Section:** R317.1.1 Field treatment.

**Modification:** Add text to the end of the existing section.

The section now states: 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.

**Reason:** To add the preservative-treated wood product manufacturer's field treatment recommendations as a method of compliance.

**Proponent:** Structural Engineers Association of South Carolina.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 13.

**Section:** R404.1.9.2 Masonry piers supporting floor girders.

**Modification:** The existing text was modified for masonry piers.

The section now states: 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.

**Reason:** No justification for the increase of size or height of piers.

**Proponent:** Coastal Code Enforcement Association of South Carolina.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 14.

**Section:** R502.11.4 Truss design drawings.

**Modification:** The section was modified to eliminate the requirement for roof truss design approval prior to installation.

The section now states: 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:

**Reason:** The section was modified to allow the approval of roof truss design drawings by local building officials to occur at the time of the framing inspection, rather than at an undefined time prior to installation. The truss design drawings will be required to be provided with the shipment of trusses and be available on the construction site for review by an inspector before installation.

**Note:** Continued modification IRC 2003 17 and IRC 2006 21.

**Proponent:** Home Builders Association of Greater Columbia.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2005.

**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 15.

**Section:** R703.8 Flashing.

**Modification:** The existing text was modified.

The section now states: 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.
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.

**Reason:** To utilize the 2009 language.

**Proponent:** Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 16.

**Chapter:** 11 Energy Efficiency.

**Modification:** Deleted without substitution.

**Reason:** The State of South Carolina has specific energy standards in statutory form (Re: Title 6, Chapter 9, Building Codes and Title 6, Chapter 10, Building Energy Efficiency Standard Act.). To eliminate any possible conflicts concerning the insulation requirements for single and two family residential buildings between the International Residential Code and state law, Chapter 11 was deleted.

**Note:** Continued modification IRC 2003 21 and IRC 2006 27.

**Proponent:** Home Builders Association of Greater Columbia.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2005.

**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 17.

**Section:** M1411.5 Insulation of refrigerant piping.

**Modification:** The thermal resistivity of the insulation around refrigerant vapor lines was reduced from R 4.0 to R 2.5.

The section now states: Piping and fittings for refrigerant vapor (suction) lines shall be insulated with insulation have a thermal resistivity of at least R 2.5 hr. ft<sup>2</sup> F/Btu and having external surface permeance not exceeding 0.05 perm [2.87 ng/(s m<sup>2</sup> Pa)] when tested in accordance with ASTM E 96.

**Reason:** Section M1411.4 requires insulation of refrigerant lines to R 4. Further research is needed to determine if this insulating product is commercially available. To qualify for R 4 additional insulation may be required, which could limit the spaces in which refrigerant lines could be installed.

**Note:** Continued modification IRC 2003 22 and IRC 2006 28. In the 2006 edition the section number was changed from M1411.4 to M1411.5.

**Proponent:** Home Builders Association of Greater Columbia.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2005.

**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 18.

**Section:** M1411.6 Locking access port caps.

**Modification:** Deleted without substitution.

**Reason:** The section appears to solve a non-issue at an added cost to the consumer.

**Proponent:** Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 19.

**Section:** M1502.3 Duct termination.

**Modification:** Deleted the third sentence without substitution.

The section now states: 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.

**Reason:** The three feet dimension is arbitrary and restrictive; the dimension is not a requirement of the dryer manufacturers.

**Note:** Continued modification IRC 2006 29. In the 2012 edition the section number was changed from M1502.2 to M1502.3.

**Proponent:** Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2008.



**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 20.

**Section:** M1502.4.4 Duct length.

**Modification:** Language was modified in the first sentence to increase the maximum dryer duct length to 35 feet.

The section now states: 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.

**Reason:** To coincide with the maximum duct length specified by most clothes dryer manufacturers.

**Note:** Continued modification IRC 2006 30. In the 2012 edition the section number was changed from M1502.6 to M1502.4.4.

**Proponent:** Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2008.

**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 21.

**Section:** G2418.2 Design and installation.

**Modification:** The word “metal” was removed from the first sentence of the section.

The sentence now states: *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.

**Reason:** To allow other support materials that were used successfully for years.

**Proponent:** Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 22.

**Section:** P2503.6 Shower liner test.

**Modification:** The requirement for a dam for the shower liner test was eliminated.

The sentence now states: 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.

**Reason:** To allow a simple test performed under typical conditions.

**Proponent:** Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 23.

**Section:** P2904.1 General.

**Modification:** Text was added to the end of the existing section.

The sentence now states: 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.

**Reason:** To protect the homeowner and contractor from liability due to faulty design or installation.

**Proponent:** Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 24.

**Section:** E3901.12 HVAC outlet.

**Modification:** Text was added in the first sentence to establish that the required convenience receptacle is to be installed when HVAC and refrigeration equipment is located in an attic or crawl space.

The section now states: 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.

**Reason:** The purpose for the convenience receptacle is to provide a technician with power in an attic or crawl space where receptacles are not typically available.

**Note:** Continued modification IRC 2006 31. In the 2012 edition the section number was changed from E3801.11 to E3901.12.

**Proponent:** Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2008.

**Modification Number:** IRC 2012 25.

**Section:** Appendix H Patio Covers.

**Modification:** Appendix H was adopted for use statewide.

**Reason:** To provide minimum requirements for patio covers for the protection of people and property.

**Proponent:** Structural Engineers Association of South Carolina.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**SOUTH CAROLINA MODIFICATIONS  
TO THE 2012 EDITION OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE**

As authorized by Section 6-9-40 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1976 as amended, the South Carolina Building Codes Council has approved the following modifications to the 2012 edition of the International Building Code (IBC). Approved modifications under Section 6-9-40 are mandatory for all local jurisdictions and must be incorporated into the International Building Code.

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**Modification Number:** IBC 2012 01.

**Section:** 403.2.1 Reduction in fire-resistance rating.

**Modification:** Deleted without substitution.

**Reason:** Historically, fire protection for high-rise buildings of type I construction with unlimited height and area required a four-hour rating for columns and a three-hour rating for floors. For type II construction limited to 80 feet in height, the ratings could be reduced to a three-hour rating for columns and a two-hour rating for floors.

Allowable reductions contained in Section 403.3 of the IBC would further reduce the columns and floors in certain high-rise buildings with unlimited height and area to a two-hour rating and the columns and floors in buildings limited to 160 feet in height to a one-hour rating.

**Note:** Continued modification IBC 2000 04, IBC 2003 01 and IBC 2006 01. In the 2012 edition the section number was changed from 403.3 to 403.2.1.

**Proponent:** Portland Cement Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2001.

**Modification Number:** IBC 2012 02.

**Section:** 706.3 Materials.

**Modification:** The Exception was deleted without substitution.

**Reason:** Past provisions for fire walls required their construction in accordance with NCMA-TEK 5-8 or equivalent in brick, concrete or other nationally tested and recognized systems. The essence of those provisions was for firewalls to be composed of noncombustible materials.

**Note:** Continued modification IBC 2000 02, IBC 2003 02 and IBC 2006 02. In the 2012 edition the section number was changed from 705.3 to 706.3.

**Proponent:** Portland Cement Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2001.

**Modification Number:** IBC 2012 03.

**Table:** 706.4 Fire Wall Fire-Resistance Ratings.

**Modification:** Footnote a) was deleted without substitution. Change reference to footnote b) to footnote a).

**Reason:** Until the adoption of the IBC, a firewall was required to have a minimum of a four-hour rating. The IBC reduced that rating to three hours. Further reduction in fire resistance for certain occupancies and for less fire resistive and combustible types of construction is not technically justified.

**Note:** Continued modification IBC 2000 02, IBC 2003 03 and IBC 2006 03. In the 2012 edition the table number was changed from 705.4 to 706.4.

**Proponent:** Portland Cement Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2001.

**Modification Number:** IBC 2012 04.

**Section:** 1014.2. Egress through intervening spaces.

**Modification:** The section was deleted and replaced with substitute language.

The section now states: 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.

**Reason:** Most hotel and motel suites built in South Carolina, are designed with a living room, a bedroom (sleeping area) a small kitchen and a bathroom, all utilizing a single means of egress. It is also customary to place "Murphy" beds, "roll-away" beds or sleeper sofas in the living room of the unit, thereby creating a second sleeping area when necessary. Section 1014.2 does not allow egress through a sleeping area, effectively prohibiting the construction of hotel or motel suites that do not have a second means of egress or an exit access corridor around the sleeping area (be it the living room or bedroom) closest to the exit door.

**Note:** Continued modification IBC 2000 08, IBC 2003 04 and IBC 2006 04. In the 2003 edition the section number was changed from 1004.2.3 to 1013.2 and in the 2006 edition the section number was changed from 1013.2 to 1014.2.

**Proponent:** Grand Strand Chapter, AIA.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2001.

**Modification Number:** IBC 2012 05.

**Section:** Appendix H Signs

**Modification:** Appendix H was adopted for use statewide.

**Reason:** To provide minimum requirements for signs for the protection of people and property.

**Proponent:** Structural Engineers Association of South Carolina.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**SOUTH CAROLINA MODIFICATIONS  
TO THE 2012 EDITION OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE**

As authorized by Section 6-9-40 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1976 as amended, the South Carolina Building Codes Council has approved the following modifications to the 2012 edition of the International Fire Code (IFC). Approved modifications under Section 6-9-40 are mandatory for all local jurisdictions and must be incorporated into the International Fire Code.

The modifications are arranged by the affected IFC section numbers in ascending order. Modifications continued from a prior building code cycle were renumbered to coincide with the 2012 building code cycle numbering, and are distinguished by a note and reference to their prior modification numbers.

**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 01.

**Section:** 202 General definitions.

**Modification:** Add “sky lanterns” to the definition of Recreational Fire.

The definition now states: 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.

**Reason:** To recognize sky lanterns as recreational fires.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 02.

**Section:** 202 General definitions.

**Modification:** Added definition of sky lanterns.

The new definition states: 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.”

**Reason:** To define sky lanterns.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Fire Marshal’s Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 03.

**Section:** 307.5. Attendance.

**Modification:** Added new subsection 307.5.1.

The new subsection states: Sky lanterns are prohibited, unless tethered or anchored.

**Reason:** To establish requirements for sky lanterns.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Fire Marshal’s Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.



**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 04.

**Section:** 503.2.1 Dimensions.

**Modification:** Deleted the words “exclusive of shoulders” from text.

The section now states: 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).

**Reason:** To retain the current means in which fire apparatus access and road dimensions are measured.

**Proponent:** Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 05.

**Section:** 507.1 Required water supply.

**Modification:** Deleted and replaced with substitute language.

The section now states: 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.

**Reasons:** The new language specifically addresses situations where there is no public water supply and allows the fire official other options for compliance. The language also provides an exception to the required installation of fire hydrants for one and two family dwellings.

**Note:** Continued modification IFC 2000 01, IFC 2003 01 and IFC 2006 01. In the 2012 edition the section number was changed from 508.5.1 to 507.1.

**Proponent:** Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2001.

**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 06.

**Section:** 905.3 Required installations.

**Modification:** Added Exception 2 to the section.

The additional exception states: 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.

**Reason:** To improve fire department operations.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 07.

**Section:** 906.1(1) Where required.

**Modification:** The "Exception" was deleted without substitution.

**Reason:** The exception grants a "trade-off" in favor of quick response sprinklers in several occupancies.

**Note:** Continued modification IFC 2006 02.

**Proponent:** Fire Equipment Manufacturer's Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2008.

**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 08.

**Section:** 2307.2.2 Listed equipment.

**Modification:** Text was modified.

The section now states: 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.

**Reason:** No listed dispenser packages for LP-gas dispensers are available at this time.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Propane Gas Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 09.

**Section:** 2307.4 Location of dispensing operations and equipment.

**Modification:** Modify text and exception.

The section now states: 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.

**Reason:** To bring IFC Chapter 23 in harmony with NFPA 58.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Propane Gas Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 10.

**Section:** 2307.5.3 Vehicle impact protection

**Modification:** An exception was added to the section.

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

**Reason:** NFPA 58 requires protection from vehicular impact in a manner to be approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Propane Gas Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 11.

**Section:** 2307.6 Private fueling of motor vehicles.

**Modification:** Text was deleted in the first sentence.

The section now states: 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.

**Reason:** To allow portable propane cylinders to be refilled at self service refueling stations.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Propane Gas Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 12.

**Section:** 6101.1 Scope.

**Modification:** Text was modified.

The section now states: 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.

**Reason:** NFPA uses the word annex not appendix.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 13.

**Section:** 6103.2.1.1 Use in basement, pit or similar location.

**Modification:** Delete the section and substitute with new text.

The section now states: 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.

**Reason:** To permit the use of LP-gas powered equipment in below grade or underfloor spaces with adequate ventilation.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 14.

**Section:** 6103.2.1.6 Use with self-contained assemblies.

**Modification:** Increased the capacity of portable LP-gas containers.

The section now states: 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).

**Reason:** To bring IFC Chapter 61 in harmony with NFPA 58.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 15.

**Section:** 6105.2 Release to the atmosphere.

**Modification:** To refer to NFPA 58.

The section now states: LP-gas shall not be released to the atmosphere, except as provided in NFPA 58 7.3.1.

**Reason:** NFPA 58 7.3.1 lists eight allowable methods of venting LP-gas.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 16.

**Section:** 6106.1 Attendants.

**Modification:** To require an attendant dispensing LP-gas to be qualified in part by NFPA 58.

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

**Reason:** NFPA 58 Section 4.4. requires documented training every three years.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.



**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 17.

**Section:** 6106.2 Overfilling.

**Modification:** Modified text to include compliance with NFPA 58 and the manufacturer's specifications when filling or maintaining LP-gas containers.

The section now states: 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.

**Reason:** To allow service and repair of propane containers in the field.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 18.

**Section:** 6107.4 Protecting containers from vehicles.

**Modification:** Added an exception.

The new exception states: An alternative method may be used that meets the intent of this section with the approval of the AHJ.

**Reason:** To allow the AHJ the ability to accept an alternate method of compliance through a variance.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 19.

**Section:** 6109.3 Position.

**Modification:** Increased the capacity of LP-gas containers.

The section now states: 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.

**Reason:** To be in harmony with NFPA 58 for one pound cylinders.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 20.

**Section:** 6109.7 Storage in basement, pit or similar location.

**Modification:** Modified the exception to increase the capacity of LP-gas containers.

The exception now states: 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).

**Reason:** To be in harmony with NFPA 58 for one pound cylinders.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 21.

**Section:** 6109.9 Storage within buildings accessible to the public.

**Modification:** Increased the capacity of LP-gas self-contained hand torches.

The section now states: 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.

**Reason:** To be in harmony with NFPA 58 for one pound cylinders.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 22.

**Section:** 6109.13 Protection of containers.

**Modification:** Added text to the end of the section.

The section now states: 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.

**Reason:** To provide an alternate method of compliance.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 23.

**Section:** 6110.1 Temporarily out of service.

**Modification:** Changed the section heading and modified text.

The section now states: Containers not connected for service at customer locations. LP-gas containers at customers 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.

**Reason:** To reflect the original intent of the section.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 24.

**Section:** 6111.2.1 Near residential, educational and institutional occupancies and other high-risk areas.

**Modification:** Added a second paragraph to the existing section.

The additional text states: 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.

**Reason:** To allow the fire code official to authorize a reduction of the 500 foot requirement.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFC 2012 25.

**Section:** 6111.3 Garaging.

**Modification:** Changed the reference in the section.

The section now states: 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.

**Reason:** To reference the correct section in NFPA 58.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**SOUTH CAROLINA MODIFICATIONS  
TO THE 2012 EDITION OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE**

As authorized by Section 6-9-40 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1976 as amended, the South Carolina Building Codes Council has approved the following modifications to the 2012 edition of the International Fuel Gas Code (IFGC). Approved modifications under Section 6-9-40 are mandatory for all local jurisdictions and must be incorporated into the International Fuel Gas Code.

The modifications are arranged by the affected IFGC section numbers in ascending order. Modifications continued from a prior building code cycle were renumbered to coincide with the 2012 building code cycle numbering, and are distinguished by a note and reference to their prior modification numbers.

**Modification Number:** IFGC 2012 01.

**Section:** 401.9 Identification.

**Modification:** Deleted the section without substitution.

**Reason:** The section does nothing to protect health, safety or welfare. Some products are not capable of being marked.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Propane Gas Association

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFGC 2012 02.

**Section:** 401.10 Third-party testing and certification.

**Modification:** Deleted and added text concerning third party testing of piping and fittings.

The modified section now states: 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.

**Reason:** The requirement offers little or no protection of health, safety or welfare to the public.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Propane Gas Association

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFGC 2012 03.

**Section:** 412.4 Listed equipment.

**Modification:** Deleted the requirement for listed LP-gas equipment.

The modified section now states: 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.

**Reason:** No listed dispenser packages for LP-gas dispensers are available at this time.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Propane Gas Association

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFGC 2012 04.

**Section:** 412.6 Location.

**Modification:** Deleted and added text to the section.

The modified section now states: 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*.

**Reason:** To bring the IFGC in harmony with NFPA 58 with respect to distance between the point of transfer and exposures.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Propane Gas Association

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.



**Modification Number:** IFGC 2012 05.

**Section:** 412.7.3 Vehicle impact protection.

**Modification:** Added an exception to the section.

The new exception now states: Exception: An alternative method may be used that meets the intent of this section with the approval of the AHJ.

**Reason:** To allow the AHJ the ability to accept an alternate method of compliance through a variance.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Propane Gas Association

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFGC 2012 06.

**Section:** 412.8 Private fueling of motor vehicles.

**Modification:** Deleted the requirement for a permanently mounted fuel containers.

The modified section now states: 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.

**Reason:** The requirement would prohibit vehicles with removable containers from being refilled at self-service refueling stations.

**Proponent:** South Carolina Propane Gas Association

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Modification Number:** IFGC 2012 07.

**Section:** 505.1.1 Commercial cooking appliances vented by exhaust hoods.

**Modification:** An exception was added to the section to allow an interlock between cooking appliances and exhaust hood systems as an option when the appliances are of the manually operated type and are factory equipped with standing pilot burner ignition systems.

The modified section states: Where commercial cooking appliances are vented by means of the Type I or Type II kitchen exhaust hood system that serves such appliances, the exhaust system shall be fan powered and the appliances shall be interlocked with the exhaust hood system to prevent appliance operation when the exhaust hood system is not operating. Where a solenoid valve is installed in the gas piping as part of an interlock system, gas piping shall not be installed to bypass such valve. Dampers shall not be installed in the exhaust system.

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.

**Reason:** Manually operated commercial cooking appliances are in operation only when kitchen staff is present. An inoperative exhaust system, therefore, is apparent to kitchen personnel.

**Note:** Continued modification IFGC 2000 02 and 2006 01. This modification includes the additional language approved by modification IFGC 2003 02.

**Proponent:** Piedmont Natural Gas.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2005.

**SOUTH CAROLINA MODIFICATIONS  
TO THE 2011 EDITION OF THE  
NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE**

As authorized by Section 6-9-40 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1976 as amended, the South Carolina Building Codes Council has approved the following modifications to the 2011 edition of the National Electrical Code (NEC). The approved modifications under Section 6-9-40 are mandatory for all local jurisdictions and must be incorporated into the National Electrical Code.

The modifications are arranged by the affected NEC section numbers in ascending order. Modifications continued from a prior building code cycle were renumbered to coincide with the 2012 building code cycle numbering, and are distinguished by a note and reference to their prior modification numbers.

**Modification Number:** NEC 2011 01.

**Article:** 90.2(B)(5)b Scope.

**Modification:** Language was added to the sentence.

The modified section will now read: b. Are located in legally established easements, rights-of-way, or by other agreements either designated by or recognized by public service commissions, utility commissions, or other regulatory agencies having jurisdiction for such installations, or

**Reason:** To provide a more concise understanding of the additional agreements and rules that govern an electric utility's operations.

**Note:** Continued modification NEC 2008 01.

**Proponent:** Duke Energy

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2009.

**Modification Number:** NEC 2011 02.

**Article:** 210.12(B) Arc-Fault Circuit-Interrupter Protection.

**Modification:** An additional exception was added to omit arc-fault protection in bedrooms for circuits serving smoke detectors only.

The modified section will now read: (c) A circuit serving no outlets within the bedroom except the smoke detector shall not be protected by an arc-fault protector.

**Reason:** A smoke detector is a static load most unlikely to create a fault that would lead to arcing, except in reacting to smoke or fire. The current state of the art of arc fault detectors has not proven to be reliable. It is not prudent to entrust the operation of something as crucial to life safety as smoke detectors to circuits with arc fault protection.

**Note:** Continued modification NEC 2005 01 and 2008 02.

**Proponent:** City of Rock Hill Electric Advisory Board

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2007.