

**SOUTH CAROLINA MODIFICATIONS
TO THE 2003 EDITION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE**

Number	Section	New / Continued
IBC 2003 01	403.3	Continued (IBC 2000 04)
IBC 2003 02	705.3	Continued (IBC 2000 02)
IBC 2003 03	Table 705.4	Continued (IBC 2000 03)
IBC 2003 04	1013.2 (1004.2.3 IBC 2000)	Continued (IBC 2000 08)

As authorized by Section 6-9-60(C) of the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1976 as amended, the South Carolina Building Codes Council has approved the following modifications to the 2003 edition of the International Building Code (IBC). Approved modifications under Section 6-9-60(C) are mandatory for all local jurisdictions and must be incorporated into the International Building Code.

The modifications are arranged by the affected IBC section numbers in ascending order. Modifications that have been continued from the prior building code cycle were renumbered to coincide with the 2003 building code cycle numbering, and are distinguished by a note and reference to the prior modification number.

Modification Number: IBC 2003 01.

Section: 403.3 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: Modification (IBC 2000 04) continued from the 2000 building code cycle.

Proponent: Portland Cement Association.

Effective Date: February 28, 2001.

Modification Number: IBC 2003 02.

Section: 705.3 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: Modification (IBC 2000 02) continued from the 2000 building code cycle.

Proponent: Portland Cement Association.

Effective Date: January 26, 2001.

Modification Number: IBC 2003 03.

Section: Table 705.4 Fire Wall 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: Modification (IBC 2000 02) continued from the 2000 building code cycle.

Proponent: Portland Cement Association.

Effective Date: January 26, 2001.

Modification Number: IBC 2003 04.

Section: 1013.2. Egress through intervening spaces.

Modification: Deleted and replaced with substitute language.

The section will now read: "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 1004.2.3 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: Modification (IBC 2000 08) continued from the 2000 building code cycle.

Proponent: Grand Strand Chapter, AIA.

Effective Date: February 27, 2002.