SOUTH CAROLINA BUILDING CODES
STATEWIDE MODIFICATIONS INDEX

The Modifications Index lists all modifications that apply to the respective 2015 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 2015 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 2015 building code cycle numbering, and are distinguished by a note and reference to their prior modification numbers.

2015 INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE

Number	Section	New / Continued
IRC 2015 01	R202	Continued (IRC 2012 01)
IRC 2015 02	R301.2(4)(B)	New
IRC 2015 03	R301.2.2.1	New
IRC 2015 04	R302.1	Continued(IRC2012 02)
IRC 2015 05	R302.5.1	Continued(IRC2012 04)
IRC 2015 06	R302.13	New
IRC 2015 07	R303.4	Continued(IRC2012 04)
IRC 2015 08	R307.1	Continued(IRC 2012 06)
IRC 2015 09	R311.7.5.1	Continued(IRC 2012 07)
IRC 2015 10	R312.1.1	Continued(IRC2012 8)
IRC 2015 11	R312.2	New
IRC 2015 12	R313	New
IRC 2015 13	R317.1.1	Continued (IRC 2012 12)
IRC 2015 14	R319.1	New
IRC 2015 15	R326	New
IRC 2015 16	R404.1.9.2	New
IRC 2015 17	R408.04	New
IRC 2015 18	R502.11.4	Continued (IRC 2012 14)
IRC 2015 19	R506.2.3	New
IRC 2015 20	R606.7	New
IRC 2015 21	R802.10.1	New
IRC 2015 22	R905.2.8.5	New
IRC 2015 23	Chapter 11	Continued (IRC 2012 16)
IRC 2015 24	M1411.5	Continued (IRC2012-17)
IRC 2015 25	M1411.6	Continued (IRC 2012 18)
IRC 2015 26	M1502.3	Continued (IRC 2012 19)
IRC 2015 27	M1502.4.4	Continued (IRC 2012 20)
IRC 2015 28	M1503.4	New
IRC 2015 29	M1601.4.1	New
IRC 2015 30	G2418.2	Continued (IRC 2012 21)
IRC 2015 31	P2503.6	Continued (IRC 2012 22)
IRC 2015 32	P2603.5	New
IRC 2015 33	P2903.10	New
IRC 2015 34	P2904.1	Continued (IRC 201 23)

IRC 2015 35	E3802.4	New
IRC 2015 36	Appendix H	Continued (IRC 2012 25)
IRC 2015 37	Appendix J	New

2015 INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE

Number	Section	New / Continued
IBC 2015 01	403.2.1	Continued (IBC 2012 01)
IBC 2015 02	706.3	Continued (IBC 2012 02)
IBC 2015 03	Table 706.4	Continued (IBC 2012 03)
IBC 2015 04	903.2.9	New
IBC 2015 05	1009.4	New
IBC 2015 06	1016.2	Continued (IBC 2012 04)
IBC 2015 07	Appendix H	Continued (IBC 2012 05)

2015 INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE

Number	Section	New / Continued
IFC 2015 01	202	Continued (IFC 2012 01)
IFC 2015 02	202	Continued (IFC 2012 02)
IFC 2015 03	307.5.1	Continued (IFC 2012 03)
IFC 2015 04	503.2.1	Continued (IFC 2012 04)
IFC 2015 05	508.5.1	Continued (IFC 2012 05)
IFC 2015 06	905.3	Continued (IFC 2012 06)
IFC 2015 07	906.1	Continued (IFC 2012 07)
IFC 2015 08	2307.2.2	Continued (IFC 2012 08)
IFC 2015 09	2307.4	Continued (IFC 2012 09)
IFC 2015 10	2307.5.3	Continued (IFC 2012 10)
IFC 2015 11	2307.6	Continued (IFC 2012 11)
IFC 2015 12	6101.1	Continued (IFC 2012 12)
IFC 2015 13	6103.2.1.1	Continued (IFC 2012 13)
IFC 2015 14	6103.2.1.6	Continued (IFC 2012 14)
IFC 2015 15	6105.2	Continued (IFC 2012 15)
IFC 2015 16	6106.1	Continued (IFC 2012 16)
IFC 2015 17	6106.2	Continued (IFC 2012 17)
IFC 2015 18	6107.4	Continued (IFC 2012 18)
IFC 2015 19	6109.3	Continued (IFC 2012 19)
IFC 2015 20	6109.7	Continued (IFC 2012 20)
IFC 2015 21	6109.9	Continued (IFC 2012 21)
IFC 2015 22	6109.13	Continued (IFC 2012 22)
IFC 2015 23	6110.1	Continued (IFC 2012 23)
IFC 2015 24	6111.2.1	Continued (IFC 2012 24)
IFC 2015 25	6111.3	Continued (IFC 2012 25)

2015 INTERNATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE

Number	Section	New / Continued
IFGC 2015 01	401.9	Continued (IFGC 2012 01)
IFGC 2015 02	401.10	Continued (IFGC 2012 02)
IFGC 2015 03	412.4	Continued (IFGC 2012 03)
IFGC 2015 04	412.6	Continued (IFGC 2012 04)
IFGC 2015 05	412.8.3	Continued (IFGC 2012 05)
IFGC 2015 06	412.10	Continued (IFGC 2012 06)
IFGC 2015 07	505.1.1	Continued (IFGC 2006 01)

2014 NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE

Number	Article	New / Continued
NEC 2015 01	90.2(B)(5)(b)	Continued (NEC 2012 01)
NEC 2015 02	210.12(B)	Continued (NEC 2012 02)

SOUTH CAROLINA MODIFICATIONS
TO THE 2015 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 2015 building code cycle numbering, and are distinguished by a note and reference to their prior modification numbers.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 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 2015 02.

Figure: R301.2(4)(B)

Modification: Additional language was added to the section.

Buildings shall be assigned a wind design category in accordance with figure R301.2(4)(B) Until probabilistic hazard maps, funded by the SC General Assembly can be presented by its author, Dr. Timothy Mayes and the findings reviewed, addressed and, if justified, adopted as a modification by the SC Building Code Council.

Reason: To determine if IRC tables reflect actual conditions in South Carolina

Proponent: Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

Effective Date: July 1, 2016.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 03.

Figure: R301.2.2.1

Modification: Additional language was added to the section.

Buildings shall be assigned a seismic design category in accordance with figure R301.2(2) Until probabilistic hazard maps, funded by the SC General Assembly can be presented by its author, Dr. Timothy Mayes and the findings reviewed, addressed and, if justified, adopted as a modification by the SC Building Code Council.

Reason: To determine if IRC tables reflect actual conditions in South Carolina

Proponent: Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

Effective Date: July 1, 2016.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 04.

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 2015 05.

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 2015 06.

Section: R302.13 Fire Protection of floors.

Modification: The existing text was modified to not require floor protection over a crawl space.

Exception 2 now reads:

2. Floor assemblies located directly over a crawl space.

Reason: Requirements are unwarranted and unnecessary.

Proponent: Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

Effective Date: July 1, 2016.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 07.

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 2015 08.

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.

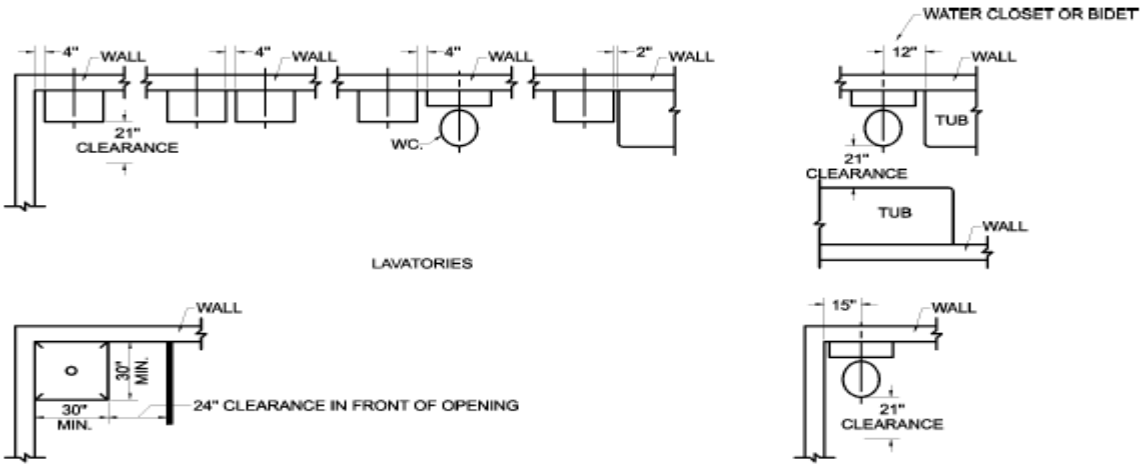

FIGURE 307.2
MINIMUM FIXTURE CLEARANCES

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 307.1in the 2012 IRC.

Proponent: Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

Effective Date: July 1, 2005.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 09

Section: R311.7.5.1Risers.

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 2015 10.

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 2015 11.

Section: R312.2 Window fall protection.

Modification: The existing text for window fall protection was deleted. The section is deleted without substitution

Reason: Unusually restrictive

Note: This modification replaces modification IRC 2012 09

Proponent: Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

Effective Date: July 1, 2016.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 12.

Section: R313

Modification: Delete and substitute

Section R313 now reads:

R313.1 Townhouse automatic fire sprinkler systems. An automatic residential fire sprinkler system shall not be required to be installed in townhouses when constructed in accordance with R302.2.

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

R313.1.1 Design and installation. Automatic residential fire sprinkler systems for townhouses when installed shall be designed and installed in accordance with Section P2904 or NFPA 13D.

R313.2 One- and two- family dwellings automatic fire systems. An automatic residential fire sprinkler system shall not be required to be installed in one- and two-family dwellings.

Exception: An automatic residential fire sprinkler system shall not be required for additions or alterations to existing buildings that are not already provided with an automatic residential fire sprinkler system.

R313.2.1 Design and installation. Automatic residential fire sprinkler systems when installed shall be designed and installed in accordance with Section P2904 or NFPA 13D.

Reason: Unusually restrictive

Proponent: Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

Effective Date: July 1, 2016.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 13.

Section: R317.1.1 Field treatment.

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

The section now reads: 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 2015 14. **Section:** R319.1 Address identification

Modification: Delete language

The section now reads: Buildings shall be provided with approved address identification. The address identification shall be legible and placed in a position that is visible from the
street or road fronting the property. Address identification characters shall contrast with their background. Address numbers shall be Arabic numbers or alphabetical letters. Numbers shall not be spelled out. Each character shall be not less than 4 inches (102 mm) in height with a stroke width of not less than 0.5 inch (12.7 mm). Where access is by means of a private road and the building address cannot be viewed from the public way, a monument, pole or other sign or means shall be used to identify the structure. Address identification shall be maintained.

Reason: Impractical

Proponent: Home Builders Association of South Carolina

Effective Date: July 1, 2016.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 15.

Section: R326 Swimming pools, spas and hot tubs

Modification: Deleted without substitution.

Reason: Conflicts with Permissive Code

Proponent: Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

Effective Date: July 1, 2016.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 16.

Section: R404.1.9.2 Masonry Piers Supporting floor girders

Modification: Modify language

Section now reads:

R404.19.2 Masonry piers supporting floor girders. Masonry piers supporting wood girders sized in accordance with Tables R602.7(1) and R602.7(2) shall be permitted in accordance with this section. Piers sup-porting girders for interior bearing walls shall be filled solidly with grout or type M or S mortar and shall have a minimum nominal dimension of 8 inches (203 mm)and a maximum height not exceeding 10 times the nominal thickness from top of footing to bottom of sill plate or girder. Piers supporting beams and girders for exterior bearing walls shall be filled solidly with grout or type M or S mortar, shall contain a minimum of one #4 (13 mm) dowel mid-depth, and shall have a minimum nominal dimension of 8 inches (203 mm) and a maximum height of 4 times the nominal thickness from top of footing to bottom of sill plate or girder unless it can be shown by accepted engineering practice that there is sufficient foundation wall along the foundation line to resist the imposed lateral loads, in which case the maximum height shall not exceed 10 times the nominal thickness. 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: Unusually restrictive

Proponents: Home Builders Association of South Carolina
South Carolina Structural Engineers Association

Effective Date: July 1, 2016

Modification Number: IRC 2015 17

Section: R408.4 Access

Modification: Text was removed

The section now reads: Access shall be provided to all under-floor spaces. Access openings through the floor shall be a mini-mum of 18 inches by 24 inches (457 mm by 610 mm). Openings through a perimeter wall shall be not less than 16 inches by 24 inches (407 mm by 610 mm). Where any portion of the through-wall access is below grade, an areaway not less than16 inches by 24 inches (407 mm by 610 mm) shall be provided. The bottom of the areaway shall be below the threshold of the access opening. See SectionM1305.1.4 for access requirements where mechanical equipment is located under floors.

Reason: To allow access openings under a doorway

Proponent: Home Builders Association of South Carolina

Effective Date: July 1, 2016

Modification Number: IRC 2015 18.

Section: R502.11.4 Truss design drawings.

Modification: The section was modified to eliminate the requirement for 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 their 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 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.

Note: Continued modification IRC 2003 17, IRC 2006 21 and 2012 14 with minor language change to include all trusses

Proponent: Home Builders Association of South Carolina

Effective Date: July 1, 2016.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 19.

Section: R506.2.3

Modification: Delete “Garages” from Exception 1

Exception 1 now reads: Utility buildings and other unheated accessory structures

Reason: It is a fairly common practice for garages to be transformed into conditioned space at which time having a vapor retarder becomes necessary, or to be converted to storage space (over 70 sq. ft.) at which time a vapor barrier is required

Proponent: Structural Engineers’ Association of South Carolina

Effective Date: July 1, 2016.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 20.

Section: R606.7 Piers

Modification: Remove type N mortar from section

Reason: To allow the use of only type M or S mortar to comply with ACI 530 which disallows the use of type N mortar in foundation walls

Proponent: Structural Engineers’ Association of South Carolina

Effective Date: July 1, 2016.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 21.

Section: R802.10.1

Modification: Truss design drawings.

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

The section now states: Truss design drawings, prepared in compliance with Section R802.10, shall be provided to the building official at the time of their 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 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.

Note: Continued modification IRC 2003 17, IRC 2006 21 and 2012 14 with minor language change to include all trusses

Proponent: Home Builders Association of South Carolina

Effective Date: July 1, 2016.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 22. **Section:** R905.2.8.5 Drip Edge **Modification:**

Language change

This section now reads: A drip edge shall be provided at eaves and rake edges of asphalt shingle roofs where required by the manufacturer.

Reason: Impractical

Proponent: Home Builders Association of South Carolina

Effective Date: July 1, 2016

Modification Number: IRC 2015 23. **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, IRC 2006 27 and 2012 16.

Proponent: Home Builders Association of South Carolina

Effective Date: July 1, 2005.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 24.

Section: M1411.6 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^2 F/Btu and having external surface permeance not exceeding 0.05 perm [2.87 ng/(s·m^2·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, IRC 2006 28 and IRC 2012 17. In the 2006 edition the section number was changed from M1411.4 to M1411.5. And then to 1411.6 in the 2015 edition

Proponent: Home Builders Association of Greater Columbia.

Effective Date: July 1, 2005.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 25. **Section:** M1411.8 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.

Note: Continued modification IRC 2012 18. The section number was changed to 1411.8 in the 2015 edition

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 26.

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 and 2012 19. 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 2015 27.

Section: M1502.4.5 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 and 2012 20. In the 2015 edition the section number was changed from M1502.6 to M1502.4.5.

Proponent: Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

Effective Date: July 1, 2008.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 28.

Section: M1503.4 Make up air.

Modification: Language was modified to require make up air in the amount of excess over 400 cfm.

The section now states: Exhaust hood systems capable of exhausting more than 400 cubic feet per minute ($0.19m^3/s$) shall be mechanically or naturally provided with makeup air at a rate approximately equal to the exhaust air rate more than 400 cubic feet per minute. Such makeup air systems shall be equipped with not less than one damper. Each damper shall be a gravity damper or an electrically operated damper that automatically opens when the exhaust system operates. Dampers shall be accessible for inspection,
service, repair and replacement without removing permanent construction or any other ducts not connected to the damper being inspected, serviced, repaired or

Reason: Makeup air is not required for installations less than 400 cfm.

Proponent: Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

Effective Date: July 1, 2016.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 29.

Section: M1601.4.1 Joints, Seams and Connections.

Modification: Language was modified to not require additional closure system for seams of other than snap lock and button lock types.

Exceptions:

1. Spray polyurethane foam shall be permitted to be applied without additional joint seals.

2. Where a duct connection is made that is partially inaccessible, three screws or rivets shall be equally spaced on the exposed portion of the joint so as to prevent a hinge effect.

3. For ducts having a static pressure classification of less than 2 inches of water column (500 Pa), additional closure systems shall not be required for continuously welded joints and seams and locking-type joints.

Reason: Makeup air is not required for installations less than 400 cfm.

Proponent: Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

Effective Date: July 1, 2016.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 30

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 have been used successfully for years.

Note: Continued modification from 2012 21

Proponent: Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 31.

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.

Note: Continued modification from IRC 2012 22

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 32

Section: P2603.5 Freezing

Modification: Modify language to allow a soil or waste pipe to be installed outside of a building.

The section now reads: In localities having a winter design temperature of 32 degrees (0 degrees C) or lower as shown in Table R301.2(1) of this code, a water pipe shall not be installed outside of a building, in exterior walls, in attic or crawl spaces, or any other place subjected to freezing temperatures unless adequate provision is made to protect it from freezing by insulation or heat or both. Water service pipe shall be installed not less than 12 inches (305 mm) deep and not less than 6 inches (152 mm) below the frost line.

Reason: Unusually restrictive.

Proponent: Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

Effective Date: July 1, 2016.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 33

Section: P2903.10 Hose bibb

Modification: Delete section without substitution

Entire section deleted.

Reason: Unusually restrictive.

Proponent: Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

Effective Date: July 1, 2016.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 34.

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.

Note: Continued from IRC 2012 23

Proponent: Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 35

Section: E3802.4 In unfinished basements and crawl spaces

Modification: Remove requirement for smaller cables to be ran through joists or on running boards in a crawl space.

E3802.4 In unfinished basements. Where type NM or SE cable is run at angles with joists in unfinished basements, cable assemblies containing two or more conductors of sizes 6 AWG and larger and assemblies containing three or more conductors of sizes 8 AWG and larger shall not require additional protection where attached directly to the bottom of the joists. Smaller cables shall be run either through bored holes in joists or on running boards. Type NM or SE cable installed on the wall of an unfinished basement shall be permitted to be installed in a listed conduit or tubing or shall be protected in accordance with Table E3802.1. Conduit or tubing shall be provided with a suitable insulating bushing or adapter at the point where the cable enters the raceway. The sheath of the Type NM or SE cable shall extend through the conduit or tubing and into the outlet or device box not less than 1/4 inch (6.4 mm). The cable shall be secured within 12 inches (305 mm) of the point where the cable enters the conduit or tubing. Metal conduit, tubing, and metal outlet boxes shall be connected to an equipment grounding conductor complying with SectionE3908.13. [334.15(C)]

Reason: Unusually restrictive.

Proponent: Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

Effective Date: July 1, 2016.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 36.

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.

Modification Number: IRC 2015 37.

Section: Appendix J Existing Buildings.

Modification: Appendix J was adopted for use statewide.

Reason: To provide guidance for renovating, modifying or updating residential structures in applying the IRC and to help with uniform enforcement of the IRC on renovation projects across the state.

Proponent: Structural Engineers Association of South Carolina.

Effective Date: July 1, 2016.

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SOUTH CAROLINA MODIFICATIONS
TO THE 2015 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
2015 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.

The modifications are arranged by the affected IBC section numbers in ascending order. Modifications continued from a prior building code cycle were renumbered to coincide with the 2015 building code cycle numbering, and are distinguished by a note and reference to their prior modification numbers.

Modification Number: IBC 2015 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, IBC 2006 01, and IBC 2012 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 2015 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, IBC 2006 02 and IBC 2012 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 2015 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, IBC 2006 03, IBC 2012 03 and 2012 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 2015 04.

Section: 903.2.9.Group S-1

Modification: Modify the language in item 5

903.2.9 Group S-1. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings containing a Group S-1 occupancy where one of the following conditions exists:

1. A Group S-1 fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet(1115 m^2).

2. A Group S-1 fire area is located more than three stories above grade plane.

3. The combined area of all Group S-1 fire areas on all floors, including any mezzanines, exceeds 24,000 square feet (2230 m^2).

4. A Group S-1 fire area used for the storage of commercial motor vehicles where the fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet (464 m^2).

5. A Group S-1 occupancy used for the storage of upholstered furniture or mattresses <u>where the fire area</u> exceeds 2,500 square feet (232 m^2).

Reason: To allow separation of the structure in item 5 into fire areas

Proponent: England Training LLC.

Effective Date: July 1, 2016.

Modification Number: IBC 2015 05

Section: 1009.4. Elevators

Modification: To add Section 3008 to be included in this section.

1009.4 Now reads: In order to be considered part of an accessibility means of egress, an elevator shall comply with the emergency operation and signaling device requirements of Section 2.27 of ASME A17.1. Standby power shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 27 and Section 3003. The elevator shall be accessed from an area of refuge complying with Section 1009.6. <u>Elevators shall also comply with 3008 Occupant Evacuation Elevators.</u>

Reason: To allow for elevator use in a fire as a means of egress

Proponent: England Training LLC

Effective Date: July 1, 2016

Modification Number: IBC 2015 06.

Section: 1016.2. 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. In the 2015 the Section was changed to 1016.2

Proponent: Grand Strand Chapter, AIA.

Effective Date: July 1, 2001.

Modification Number: IBC 2015 07.

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 2015 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
2015 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 2015 building code cycle numbering, and are distinguished by a note and reference to their prior modification numbers.

Modification Number: IFC 2015 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

Note: Continued Modification IFC 2012 01

Proponent: South Carolina Fire Marshal’s Association.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFC 2015 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.

Note: Continued modification IUFC 2012 02

Proponent: South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFC 2015 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. Note: Continued modification IFC

2012 03

Proponent: South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFC 2015 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 with 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.

Note: Continued modification IFC2012 04

Proponent: Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFC 2015 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, IFC 2006 01 and IFC 2012 05. In the 2012 edition the section number was changed from 508.5.1to 507.1.

Proponent: Home Builders Association of South Carolina.

Effective Date: July 1, 2001.

Modification Number: IFC 2015 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

Note: Continued modification IFC 2012 06

Proponent: South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFC 2015 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 0 and IFC 2012 07. **Proponent:** Fire Equipment

Manufacturer's Association.

Effective Date: July 1, 2008.

Modification Number: IFC 2015 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.

Note: Continued modification IFC 2012 08

Proponent: South Carolina Propane Gas Association.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFC 2015 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. Note: Continued

modification IFC 2012 09

Proponent: South Carolina Propane Gas Association.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFC 2015 10. **Section:** 2307.6.4 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.

Note: Continued modification IFC 2012 10 (Old Section was 2307.5.3)

Proponent: South Carolina Propane Gas Association.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFC 2015 11.

Section: 2307.7 Public fueling of motor vehicles.

Modification: Text was deleted from the first sentence.

The first sentence, Self-Service LP-gas dispensing systems, including key, code and card lock dispensing systems, shall be limited to the filling of permanently mounted containers providing fuel to the LP-gas powered vehicle. Is eliminated

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

Note: Continued modification IFC 2012 11(old section was 2307.6 titled “Private fueling of motor vehicles)

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. Note: Continued modification IFC

2012 12

Proponent: South Carolina Fire Marshal’s Association.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFC 2015 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.

Note: Continued modification IFC 2012 13

Proponent: South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFC 2015 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.

Note: Continued modification IFC 2012 14

Proponent: South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFC 2015 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.

Note: Continued modification IFC 2012 15

Proponent: South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFC 2015 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.

Note: Continued modification IFC 2012 16

Proponent: South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFC 2015 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.

Note: Continued modification IFC 2012 17

Proponent: South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFC 2015 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.

Note: Continued modification IFC 2012 18

Proponent: South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFC 2015 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.

Note: Continued modification IFC 2012 19

Proponent: South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFC 2015 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.

Note: Continued modification IFC 2012 20

Proponent: South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFC 2015 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.

Note: Continued modification IFC 2012 21

Proponent: South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFC 2015 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.

Note: Continued modification IFC 2012 22

Proponent: South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFC 2015 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. Note: Continued modification IFC

2012 23

Proponent: South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFC 2015 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. Note Continued modification IFC 2012 24

Proponent: South Carolina Fire Marshal's Association.

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFC 2015 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. Note: Continued modification IFC

2012 25

Proponent: South Carolina Fire Marshal's

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

SOUTH CAROLINA MODIFICATIONS
TO THE 2015 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
2015 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 2015 building code cycle numbering, and are distinguished by a note and reference to their prior modification numbers.

Modification Number: IFGC 2015 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.

Note: Continued modification IFGC 212 01

Proponent: South Carolina Propane Gas Association

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFGC 2015 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.

Note: Continued modification IFGC 2012 02

Proponent: South Carolina Propane Gas Association

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFGC 2015 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.

Note: Continued modification IFGC 2012 03

Proponent: South Carolina Propane Gas Association

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFGC 2015 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.

Note: Continued modification IFGC 2012 04

Proponent: South Carolina Propane Gas Association

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFGC 2015 05. **Section:** 412.8.3 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.

Note: Continued modification IFGC 2012 05

Proponent: South Carolina Propane Gas Association

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFGC 2015 06.

Section: 412.10 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.

Note: Continued modification IFGC 2012 06

Proponent: South Carolina Propane Gas Association

Effective Date: July 1, 2013.

Modification Number: IFGC 2015 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, 2006 01 and IFGC 2012 07. 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 2014 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
2014 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 2015 building code cycle numbering, and are distinguished by a note and reference to their prior modification numbers.

Modification Number: NEC 2014 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 and NEC 2011 01

Proponent: Duke Energy

Effective Date: July 1, 2009.

Modification Number: NEC 2014 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, 2008 02 and 2011 02.

Proponent: City of Rock Hill Electric Advisory Board

Effective Date: July 1, 2007.