auctioneer or in any other capacity connected with the practice of auctioneering subjects the licensee or registered firm to discipline by the Commission.

14-19. Definitions.

A. "Online Auction" means the sale of goods or real estate by means of exchanges between an auctioneer and a member of an audience via a virtual platform. The exchanges consist of a series of invitations for offers made by the auctioneer, offers by members of the audience, and the acceptance by the auctioneer of the highest or most favorable offer.

Fiscal Impact Statement:

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

Statement of Rationale:

The Auctioneers' Commission proposes updating, clarifying and modernizing their regulations and repealing unnecessary regulations. The Commission seeks to establish reciprocal licensure standards for auctioneers desiring to practice in this state, ensuring they are qualified and therefore safe to serve the public, without additional or burdensome licensure requirements. The Commission also proposes establishing an application for waiver of continuing education requirements for auctioneers who are age 65 or older who have been licensed in SC for 25 years or more. Additionally, the Commission desires to clarify continuing education requirements, reflecting biennial licensing renewal, as well as requirements for reinstating or reapplying after a license lapses. Recognizing the modernization of the practice, the Commission wishes to define "online auctions" and add that licensees are prohibited from allowing an unlicensed bid caller to cry bids at an in person or online auction. The Commission also proposes adding a section prohibiting firms from hiring revoked, relinquished or suspended auctioneers and warning of potential discipline for violation the section in an effort to provide further protection to the public. Finally, the Commission proposes repealing sections no longer needed related to examinations, appeals and tobacco auctions.

Document No. 5424
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, LICENSING AND REGULATION
BUILDING CODES COUNCIL
CHAPTER 8
Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Sections 6-9-40 and 40-1-70

8-800. International Building Code.

Synopsis:

The South Carolina Building Codes Council proposes to amend Chapter 8, Article 8, to reflect modifications to the 2024 South Carolina Building Codes, the International Building Code.

A Notice of Drafting was published in the *State Register* on June 27, 2025.

Instructions:

Print regulation as shown below. All other items remain unchanged.

Text:

ARTICLE 8

INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE

2024 International Building Code Modification Summary

(Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Section 6-9-40)

8-800. International Building Code.

NOTE-This article is based upon the International Building Code, 2024 Edition, in accordance with the statutory amendments to acts governing the Building Codes Council, except for the modifications referenced below.

This code is identical to the 2024 Edition of the International Building Code except for the following modifications:

8-801. Repealed.

8-802. IBC Section 101.4.7.1 Structural Concrete.

In addition, assessment, repairs, and restoration of structural concrete in accordance with ACI 562 shall be permitted.

Exception: ACI 562 shall not be used for the evaluation or design of repairs or rehabilitation of elements of seismic force-resisting system that result in strength, stiffness, or ductility of those elements different from the pre-damage condition.

8-803. IBC Section 202. Definitions

The following two definitions are added to those appearing in Section 202 of the 2021 International Building Code:

Vapor Retarder, Ground Contact: Ground contact vapor retarder class shall be defined using the requirements of ASTM E1745, Class A, B, or C - Standard specification for water vapor retarders used in contact with soil or granular fill under concrete slabs.

Primitive Camp Structure: Shall include any structure permanent or temporary in nature, used for outdoor camping (transient), open on at least one side with no fully enclosed habitable spaces, less than 400 square feet under roof, and not classified as a residential occupancy due to lack of electrical, plumbing, mechanical and sprinkler systems.

8-804. IBC Section 303.4 Assembly Group A-3

Add to the listing of A-3 occupancies the following use: Structures, without a commercial kitchen, used in agritourism activity as defined by S.C. Code Ann. 46-53-10(1).

8-805. IBC Section 312.1 General

The term "Primitive Camp Structures" is added to the list of examples in this section for Group U.

8-806. IBC Section 706.1 General.

Fire walls shall be constructed in accordance with Sections 706.2 through 706.11. Each portion of a building separated by one or more firewalls may be considered a separate building. The extent and location of such fire walls shall provide a complete separation. Where a fire wall separates occupancies that are required to be separated by a fire barrier wall, the most restrictive requirements of each separation shall apply.

8-807. IBC Section 1010.2.13 Controlled egress doors in Groups I-1, I-2, and I-4 (Adult Day Care Occupancy only).

Controlled egress electrical locking systems where egress is controlled by authorized personnel shall be permitted on doors in the means of egress in Group I-1, I-2, and I-4 (Adult Day Care occupancy only) occupancies where the clinical needs of persons receiving care require their containment. Controlled egress doors shall be permitted in such occupancies where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or an approved automatic smoke detection system installed in accordance with Section 907, provided that the doors are installed and operate in accordance with all of the following:

1. The door's electric locks shall unlock on actuation of the automatic sprinkler system or automatic smoke detection system allowing immediate free egress.

2. The door's electric locks shall unlock on loss of power to the electrical locking system or to the electric lock mechanism allowing immediate free egress.

3. The electric locking system shall be installed to have the capability of unlocking the electric locks by a switch located at the fire command center, a nursing station or other approved location. The switch shall directly break power to the electric lock.

4. A building occupant shall not be required to pass through more than one door equipped with a controlled egress locking system before entering an exit.

5. The procedures for unlocking the doors shall be described and approved as part of the emergency planning and preparedness required by Chapter 4 of the South Carolina Fire Code.

6. All clinical staff shall have the keys, codes or other means necessary to operate the controlled egress electrical locking systems.

7. Emergency lighting shall be provided at the door.

8. The electromechanical or electromagnetic locking device shall be listed in accordance with either UL 294 or UL1034.

Exceptions:

1. Items 1 through 4 shall not apply to doors to areas occupied by persons who, because of clinical needs, require restraint or containment as part of the function of a psychiatric or cognitive treatment area.

2. Items 1 through 4 shall not apply to doors to areas where a listed egress control system is utilized to reduce the risk of child abduction from nursery and obstetric areas of a Group I-2 hospital.

8-808. IBC Section 1016.2 Egress through intervening spaces.

Egress through intervening spaces shall comply with this section.

1. Exit access through an enclosed elevator lobby is permitted. Where access to two or more exits or exit access doorways is required in Section 1006.2.1, access to not less than one of the required exits shall be provided without travel through the enclosed elevator lobbies required by Section 3006 of the South Carolina Building Code. Where the path of exit access travel passes through an enclosed elevator lobby, the level of protection required for the enclosed elevator lobby is not required to be extended to the exit unless direct access to an exit is required by other sections of this code.

2. In other than Group H occupancies, egress from a room or space is allowed to pass through adjoining or intervening rooms or areas provided that such adjoining rooms or areas and the area served are accessory to one or the other and provide a discernible path of egress travel to an exit.

3. In Group H occupancies, egress from a room or space is allowed to pass through adjoining or intervening rooms or areas provided that such adjoining rooms or areas are the same or lesser hazard occupancy group and provide a discernible path of egress travel to an exit.

4. An exit access shall not pass through a room that can be locked to prevent egress.

Exception: An electrically locked exit access door providing egress from an elevator lobby shall be permitted in accordance with Section 1010.2.14.

5. Means of egress from dwelling units or sleeping areas shall not lead through other sleeping areas, toilet rooms or bathrooms.

Exception: Dwelling units or sleeping areas in R-1 and R-2 occupancies shall be permitted to egress through other sleeping areas serving adjoining rooms that are part of the same dwelling unit or guest room.

6. Egress shall not pass through kitchens, storage rooms, closets or spaces used for similar purposes.

Exceptions:

1. Means of egress are not prohibited through a kitchen area serving adjoining rooms constituting part of the same dwelling unit or sleeping unit.

2. Means of egress are not prohibited through stockrooms in Group M occupancies where all of the following are met:

2.1 The stock is of the same hazard classification as that found in the main retail area.

2.2 Not more than 50 percent of the exit access is through the stockroom.

2.3 The stockroom is not subject to locking from the egress side.

2.4 There is a demarcated, minimum 44-inch wide (1118mm) aisle defined by a wall not less than 42 inches (1067 mm) high or similar construction that will maintain the required width and lead directly from the retail area to the exit without obstructions.

8-809. IBC Section 1803.2 Investigations required.

Geotechnical investigations shall be conducted in accordance with Sections 1803.3 through 1803.5.

Exceptions:

1. The building official shall be permitted to waive the requirement for a geotechnical investigation where satisfactory data from adjacent areas is available that demonstrates an investigation is not necessary for any of the conditions in Sections 1803.5.1 through 1803.5.6 and Sections 1803.5.10 and 1803.5.11.

2. For single story buildings not more than 5,000 sq ft and not more than 30 ft in height, a site specification investigation report is not required if the seismic design category is determined by the design professional in accordance with Chapter 20 of ASCE 7.

8-810. IBC Section 1907.4 Vapor retarder.

A 10-mil (0.010 inch) polyethylene ground contact vapor retarder with joints lapped not less than 6 inches (152 mm) shall be placed between the base course or subgrade and the concrete floor slab, or other approved equivalent methods or materials shall be used to retard vapor transmission through the floor slab.

Exception:

A vapor retarder is not required:

1. For detached structures accessory to occupancies in Group R-3, such as garages, utility buildings or other unheated facilities.

2. For unheated storage rooms having an area of less than 70 square feet ($6.5m^2$) and carports attached to occupancies in Group R-3.

3. For buildings of other occupancies where migration of moisture through the slab from below will not be detrimental to the intended occupancy of the building.

4. For driveways, walks, patios and other flatwork that will not be enclosed at a later date.

5. Where approved based on local site conditions.

8-811. IBC [BF] Section 2303.2.3 Other means during manufacture

For wood products impregnated with chemicals by other means during manufacture, the treatment shall be an integral part of the manufacturing process of the wood product. The treatment shall provide permanent protection to all surfaces of the wood product.

8-812. IBC Section [P] 2902.1.1 Fixture calculations.

To determine the occupant load of each sex, the total occupant load shall be divided in half. To determine the required number of fixtures, the fixture ratio or ratios for each fixture type shall be applied to the occupant load of each sex in accordance with Table 2902.1. Fractional numbers resulting from applying the fixture ratios of Table 2902.1 shall be rounded up to the next whole number. For calculations involving multiple occupancies, such fractional numbers for each occupancy shall first be summed and then rounded up to the next whole number.

Exception:

The total occupant load shall not be required to be divided in half where approved statistical data indicates a distribution of the sexes of other than 50 percent of each sex.

8-813. IBC Section [P] 2902.2 Separate Facilities

Where plumbing fixtures are required, separate facilities shall be provided for each sex.

Exceptions:

1. Separate toilet facilities shall not be required for dwelling units and sleeping units.

2. Separate toilet facilities shall not be required in structures or tenant spaces with a total occupant load, including both employees and customers, of 15 or fewer.

3. Separate toilet facilities shall not be required in mercantile occupancies in which the maximum occupant load is 100 or fewer.

4. Separate toilet facilities shall not be required in business occupancies in which the maximum occupant load is 25 or fewer.

5. Separate toilet facilities shall not be required to be designated by sex where single-user toilet rooms are provided in accordance with Section 2902.1.2.

8-814. IBC Section Appendix H Signs.

Adopt Appendix H.

Fiscal Impact Statement:

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

Statement of Rationale:

The South Carolina Building Codes Council proposes to amend Chapter 8, Article 8, to reflect modifications to the 2024 South Carolina Building Codes.

Document No. 5426
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, LICENSING AND REGULATION
BUILDING CODES COUNCIL
CHAPTER 8
Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Sections 6-9-40 and 40-1-70

8-900. International Fire Code.

Synopsis:

The South Carolina Building Codes Council proposes to amend Chapter 8, Article 9, to reflect modifications to the 2024 South Carolina Building Codes, the International Fire Code.

A Notice of Drafting was published in the *State Register* on June 27, 2025.

Instructions:

Print regulation as shown below. All other items remain unchanged.

Text:

ARTICLE 9

INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE

2024 International Fire Code Modification Summary

(Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Section 6-9-40)

8-900. International Fire Code.

NOTE-This article is based upon the International Fire Code, 2024 Edition, in accordance with the statutory amendments to acts governing the Building Codes Council, except for the modifications referenced below.

This code is identical to the 2024 Edition of the International Fire Code except for the following modifications:

8-901. IFC Section 202 General definitions.

Recreational Fire: An outdoor fire burning materials other than rubbish where the fuel 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 purposes.

8-902. IFC Section 202 General definitions.

Primitive Camp Structure: Shall include any structure permanent or temporary in nature, used for outdoor camping (transient), open on at least one side with no fully enclosed habitable spaces, less than 400 square feet under roof, and not classified as a residential occupancy due to lack of electrical, plumbing, mechanical and sprinkler systems.

8-903. IFC Section 203.2.8 Assembly Group A-3.

Add to the listing of A-3 occupancies: Structures, without a commercial kitchen, used in agritourism activity as defined by S.C. Code Ann. 46-53-10(1).

8-904. IFC Section 315.3.3 Equipment rooms. Combustible material shall not be stored in boiler rooms, mechanical rooms, elevator machine rooms, electrical equipment rooms or in fire command centers as specified in Section 508.1.5. Rooms shall be labeled with appropriate signage "No storage allowed."

8-905. IFC Section 503.1.2 Additional access.

The fire code official is authorized to require more than one fire apparatus access road based on the potential for impairment of a single road by vehicle congestion, condition of terrain, climatic conditions or other factors that could limit access.

Exception: Where two fire apparatus access roads are required by Section 503.1.2, the additional fire apparatus access road is permitted to be a driveway, pathway, court or other approved fire lane not accessible to public motor vehicles, where designed by a registered design professional to meet the loading requirements and minimum specifications of Section 503 and the surface provides all-weather driving capabilities. Marking or signs shall be provided in accordance with Section 503.3 and Section D103.6.

8-906. IFC Section 503.2.1 Dimensions.

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

8-907. Repealed.

8-908. IFC Section 507.1 Required water supply.

An approved water supply capable of supplying the required fire flow for fire protection shall be provided to premises on which facilities, buildings, or portions of buildings are hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction to meet the necessary fire flow as determined by the fire code official. Where public water supply is inadequate or not available, an approved alternate water source meeting the fire flow requirements shall be provided. Fire flow performance tests shall be witnessed by the fire code official or representative prior to final approval.

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

8-909. IFC Section 507.5.1 Where required.

Where a portion of the facility or building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction is more than 500 feet (152 m) from a hydrant on a fire apparatus access road, as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility or building, on-site fire hydrants and mains shall be provided where required by the fire code official.

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

Exceptions:

1. For Group R-3 and Group U occupancies, the distance requirement shall be 600 feet (183 m).

2. For buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, the distance requirement shall be 600 feet (183 m).

8-910. IFC Section 507.5.1.1 Hydrant for standpipe systems.

Buildings equipped with a standpipe or fire sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903 or 905 shall have a fire hydrant within 100 feet (30 480 mm) of the fire department connections.

Exception: The distance shall be permitted to exceed 100 feet (30 480 mm) where approved by the fire code official.

8-911. IFC Section 507.5.4 Obstruction.

Unobstructed access to fire hydrants shall be maintained at all times. The fire department shall not be deterred or hindered from gaining immediate access to fire protection equipment or fire hydrants. No parking shall be allowed within 15 feet (4572 mm) of a fire hydrant.

8-912. IFC Section 606.3.3.2. Grease accumulation.

If during the inspection it is found that hoods, grease-removal devices, fans, ducts or other appurtenances have an accumulation of grease, such components shall be cleaned in accordance with ANSI/IKECA C10 and NFPA 96. The cleanings shall be completed by a properly trained and qualified company or person(s) acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. The individual or company performing the inspections and cleaning shall indicate their certifications to the authority having jurisdiction upon request.

8-913. IFC Section 607.1 General.

Storage of cooking oil (grease) in commercial cooking operations utilizing above-ground tanks with a capacity greater than 60 gal (227 L) installed within a building shall comply with Sections 607.2 through 607.7 and NFPA 30. For purposes of this section, cooking oil shall be classified as a Class IIIB liquid unless otherwise determined by testing. These tanks shall have the contents identified as outlined in Section 5703.5.

8-914. IFC Section 901.6.3 Records.

Records of all system inspections, tests, and maintenance shall be maintained in accordance with Section 110.3. Copies of the inspection reports shall be sent to the local jurisdiction by the servicing vendor as prescribed by the fire code official.

8-915. IFC Section 904.14. Commercial cooking systems.

The automatic fire-extinguishing system for commercial cooking systems shall be of a type recognized for protection of commercial cooking equipment and exhaust systems of the type and arrangement protected. Preengineered automatic dry- and wet-chemical extinguishing systems shall be tested in accordance with UL300 and listed and labeled for the intended application. Other types of automatic fire-extinguishing systems shall be listed and labeled for specific use as protection for commercial cooking operations. The system shall be installed and maintained in accordance with this code, NFPA 96, its listing and the manufacturer's installation instructions. Automatic fire-extinguishing systems of the following types shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the referenced standard indicated, as follows:

1. Carbon dioxide extinguishing systems, NFPA 12.

2. Automatic sprinkler systems, NFPA 13.

3. Automatic water mist systems, NFPA 750.

4. Foam-water sprinkler system or foam-water spray systems, NFPA 11.

5. Dry-chemical extinguishing systems, NFPA 17.

6. Wet-chemical extinguishing systems, NFPA 17A.

Exception: Factory-built commercial cooking recirculating systems that are tested in accordance with UL 710B and listed, labeled and installed in accordance with Section 304.1 of the International Mechanical Code.

8-916. IFC Section 907.6.5 Access.

Access shall be provided to each fire alarm device and notification appliance for periodic inspection, maintenance and testing. Fire alarm notification devices shall be unobstructed and visible at all times.

8-917. IFC Section 1010.2.13 Controlled egress doors in Groups I-1, I-2, and I-4 (Adult Day Care occupancy only).

Controlled egress electrical locking systems where egress is controlled by authorized personnel shall be permitted on doors in the means of egress in Group I-1, I-2, and I-4 (Adult Day Care occupancy only) occupancies where the clinical needs of persons receiving care require their containment. Controlled egress doors shall be permitted in such occupancies where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or an approved automatic smoke detection system installed in accordance with Section 907, provided that the doors are installed and operate in accordance with all of the following:

1. The door's electric locks shall unlock on actuation of the automatic sprinkler system or automatic smoke detection system allowing immediate free egress.

2. The door's electric locks shall unlock on loss of power to the electrical locking system or to the electric lock mechanism allowing immediate free egress.

3. The electric locking system shall be installed to have the capability of unlocking the electric locks by a switch located at the fire command center, a nursing station or other approved location. The switch shall directly break power to the electric lock.

4. A building occupant shall not be required to pass through more than one door equipped with a controlled egress locking system before entering an exit.

5. The procedures for unlocking the doors shall be described and approved as part of the emergency planning and preparedness required by Chapter 4.

6. All clinical staff shall have the keys, codes or other means necessary to operate the controlled egress electrical locking systems.

7. Emergency lighting shall be provided at the door.

8. The electromechanical or electromagnetic door locking device shall be listed in accordance with either UL 294 or UL 1034.

Exceptions:

1. Items 1 through 4 shall not apply to doors to areas occupied by persons who, because of clinical needs, require restraint or containment as part of the function of a psychiatric or cognitive treatment area.

2. Items 1 through 4 shall not apply to doors to areas where a listed egress control system is utilized to reduce the risk of child abduction from nursery and obstetric areas of a Group I-2 hospital.

8-918. IFC 1016.2 Egress through intervening spaces.

Egress through intervening spaces shall comply with this section.

1. Exit access through an enclosed elevator lobby is permitted. Where access to two or more exits or exit access doorways is required in Section 1006.2.1, access to not less than one of the required exits shall be provided without travel through the enclosed elevator lobbies required by Section 3006 of the South Carolina Building Code. Where the path of exit access travel passes through an enclosed elevator lobby, the level of protection required for the enclosed elevator lobby is not required to be extended to the exit unless direct access to an exit is required by other sections of this code.

2. In other than Group H occupancies, egress from a room or space is allowed to pass through adjoining or intervening rooms or areas provided that such adjoining rooms or areas and the area served are accessory to one or the other and provide a discernible path of egress travel to an exit.

3. In Group H occupancies, egress from a room or space is allowed to pass through adjoining or intervening rooms or areas provided that such adjoining rooms or areas are the same or lesser hazard occupancy group and provide a discernible path of egress travel to an exit.

4. An exit access shall not pass through a room that can be locked to prevent egress.

Exception: An electrically locked exit access door providing egress from an elevator lobby shall be permitted in accordance with Section 1010.2.14.

5. Means of egress from dwelling units or sleeping areas shall not lead through other sleeping areas, toilet rooms or bathrooms.

Exception: Dwelling units or sleeping areas in R-1 and R-2 occupancies shall be permitted to egress through other sleeping areas serving adjoining rooms that are part of the same dwelling unit or guest room.

6. Egress shall not pass through kitchens, storage rooms, closets, or spaces used for similar purposes.

Exceptions:

1. Means of egress are not prohibited through a kitchen area serving adjoining rooms constituting part of the same dwelling unit or sleeping unit.

2. Means of egress are not prohibited through stockrooms in Group M occupancies where all of the following are met:

2.1 The stock is of the same hazard classification as that found in the main retail area.

2.2 Not more than 50 percent of the exit access is through the stockroom.

2.3 The stockroom is not subject to locking from the egress side.

2.4 There is a demarcated, minimum 44-inch-wide (1118 mm) aisle defined by a wall not less than 42 inches (1067 mm) high or similar construction that will maintain the required width and lead directly from the retail area to the exit without obstructions.

8-919. IFC Section 1032.11. Maintenance of the listed occupancy load signage.

Design occupancy load maintenance: the designed occupancy load calculations shall be adhered to and posted per requirements outlined in Section 1004.1 through 1004.9. Any changes to the occupancy load shall be designed and submitted to the building department for review and approval.

8-920. IFC Section 2303.2 Emergency disconnect switches.

An approved emergency disconnect switch shall be provided at an approved location to stop the transfer of fuel to the fuel dispensers in the event of a fuel spill or other emergency. The emergency disconnect switch for exterior fuel dispensers shall be provided with ready access and shall be located within 100 feet (30 480 mm) of, but not less than 20 feet (6096 mm) from, the fuel dispensers. For interior fuel-dispensing operations, the emergency disconnect switch shall be provided with ready access and be installed at an approved location. Such devices shall be distinctly labeled as "EMERGENCY FUEL SHUTOFF". Signs shall be provided in approved

locations. The sign shall be durable with lettering not less than two inches in size. Letter widths, strokes and spacing shall be in proportion to their height. The sign shall be red in color with white lettering, or a white sign with red lettering. The sign shall state EMERGENCY FUEL SHUTOFF.

8-921. IFC Section 2303.2.2 Testing.

Emergency disconnect switches shall be tested annually by the responsible party to ensure proper operation; records of testing shall be maintained on site for inspection. For any switches determined to be faulty, the fuel pumps they serve shall be taken out of service until the emergency shutoff switch is placed back into service.

8-922. IFC Section 2304.3.6. Communications.

A telephone not requiring a coin to operate or other approved, clearly identified means to notify the fire department shall be provided on the site in a location approved by the fire code official. This means of communication shall be maintained and tested annually. Test records shall be maintained and submitted to the fire code official.

8-923. IFC Section 2305.5 Fire extinguishers.

Approved portable fire extinguishers complying with Section 906 with a minimum rating of 2-A:20-B:C shall be provided and located such that an extinguisher is not more than 50 feet (15 240 mm) from pumps, dispensers or storage tank fill-pipe openings.

8-924. IFC Section 2307.4 Location of dispensing operations and equipment.

The point of transfer for LP-gas dispensing operations shall be separated from buildings and other exposures in accordance with NFPA 58 Table 6.7.2.1 and IFC Section 2306.7.

Exception: The point of transfer for LP-gas dispensing operations need not be separated from canopies that are constructed in accordance with the South Carolina Building Code and that provide weather protection for the dispensing equipment.

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

8-925. IFC Section 2307.7 Public fueling of motor vehicles.

The requirements for self-service LP-gas dispensing systems shall be in accordance with the following:

1. The arrangement and operation of the transfer of product into a vehicle shall be in accordance with this section and Chapter 61.

2. 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.

3. The owner of the LP-gas motor fuel-dispensing facility or the owner's designee shall provide for the safe operation of the system and the training of users.

4. The dispenser and hose-end valve shall release not more than 1/8 fluid ounce (4 cc) of liquid to the atmosphere upon breaking the connection with the fill valve on the vehicle.

5. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in accordance with Section 2305.6.

6. Warning signs shall be provided in accordance with Section 2305.6.

7. The area around the dispenser shall be maintained in accordance with Section 2305.7.

8-926. IFC Section 4106.6 Clearance requirements.
Mobile cooking operations shall be separated from buildings, structures, canopies, tents, combustible materials, vehicles, and other cooking operations by a minimum of 10 feet.

8-927. IFC Section 6101.1 Scope.

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

8-928. IFC Section 6104.2. Maximum capacity within established limits.

For the protection of heavily populated or congested areas, storage of liquefied petroleum gas shall not exceed an aggregate capacity in any one installation of 4,000 gallons (15 140 L) within the limits established by law as set forth in the fire code adoption ordinance or other regulation adopted by the jurisdiction.

Exception: In particular installations, this capacity limit shall be determined by the fire code official, after consideration of special features such as topographical conditions, nature of occupancy, and proximity to buildings, capacity of proposed LP-gas containers, degree of fire protection to be provided and capabilities of the local fire department.

8-929. IFC Section 6106.1 Attendants.

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

8-930. IFC Section 6107.3 Clearance to combustibles.

Combustible materials shall not accumulate or be stored within 10 feet (3 m) of a container.

8-931. IFC Section 6107.4 Protecting containers from vehicles.

Where exposed to vehicular damage due to proximity to alleys, driveways or parking areas, LP-gas containers, regulators and piping shall be protected in accordance with NFPA 58.

Exception: An alternative method may be used that meets the intent of this section with the approval of the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ).

8-932. IFC Section 6109.13 Protection of containers.

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

Exception: Vehicle impact protection shall not be required for protection of LP-gas containers where the containers are kept in lockable, ventilated cabinets of metal construction.

8-933. IFC Section 6110.1 Removed from service.

LP-gas containers at customers' locations that are not connected for service shall comply with the following:

1. Containers shall be located in a manner that will minimize exposure to physical damage.

2. Containers shall be oriented so that the pressure relief valve remains in communication with the vapor space.

3. Containers shall not be located on roofs of buildings.

4. Valve outlets on ASME containers shall be plugged or capped.

5. Where screw-on-type caps or collars are utilized on ASME containers, they shall be in place wherever this type of container is stored regardless of the fill level of the container.

6. The location of ASME containers shall comply with the "Aboveground Containers" column and the "Between Containers" column of NFPA 58 Table 6.4.1.1 with respect to important buildings and lines of adjoining property that can be built upon.

7. Where the provisions of item 6 are impractical, alternative storage locations for containers shall be approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

8-934. IFC Section 6111.2.1 Near residential, educational and institutional occupancies and other high-risk areas.

LP-gas tank vehicles shall not be left unattended at any time on residential streets or within 500 feet (152 m) of a residential area, apartment or hotel complex, educational facility, hospital or care facility. Tank vehicles shall not be left unattended at any other place that would, in the opinion of the fire code official, post an extreme life hazard.

Where vehicles carrying portable containers or cargo tank vehicles or 3500 gal (13 m^3) water capacity or less are parked on streets adjacent to the driver's residence in uncongested residential areas, the parking locations shall be at least 50 ft (15 m) from a building used for assembly, institutional, or multiple residential occupancy.

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 Marshal will provide an approved fire safety analysis to be utilized for this specific requirement.

Fiscal Impact Statement:

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

Statement of Rationale:

The South Carolina Building Codes Council proposes to amend Chapter 8, Article 9, to reflect modifications to the 2024 South Carolina Building Codes, the International Fire Code.

Document No. 5427
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, LICENSING AND REGULATION
BUILDING CODES COUNCIL
CHAPTER 8
Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Sections 6-9-40 and 40-1-70

8-1000. International Fuel Gas Code.

Synopsis:

The South Carolina Building Codes Council proposes to amend Chapter 8, Article 10, to reflect modifications to the 2024 South Carolina Building Codes, the International Fuel Gas Code.

A Notice of Drafting was published in the *State Register* on June 27, 2025.

Instructions:

Print regulation as shown below. All other items remain unchanged.

Text:

ARTICLE 10

INTERNATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE

2024 International Fuel Gas Code Modification Summary

(Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Section 6-9-40)

8-1000. International Fuel Gas Code.

NOTE-This article is based upon the International Fuel Gas Code, 2024 Edition, in accordance with the statutory amendments to acts governing the Building Codes Council, except for the modifications referenced below.

This code is identical to the 2024 Edition of the International Fuel Gas Code except for the following modifications:

8-1001. IFGC Section 401.9 Identification.

This section is deleted without substitution.

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

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

8-1003. IFGC Section 404.17.1 Limitations.

Plastic pipe and plastic composite piping including pex-al-pex and pe-al-pe (where listed and approved) shall be installed outdoors underground only. Plastic pipe shall not be used within or under any building or slab or be operated at pressures greater than 100 psig (689 kPa) for natural gas or 30 psig (207 kPa) for LP-gas.

Exceptions:

1. Plastic pipe shall be permitted to terminate above ground outside of buildings where installed in premanufactured anodeless risers or service head adapter risers that are installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

2. Plastic pipe shall be permitted to terminate with a wall head adapter within buildings where the plastic pipe is inserted in a piping material for fuel gas use in buildings.

3. Plastic pipe shall be permitted under outdoor patio, walkway and driveway slabs provided that the burial depth complies with Section 404.12.

8-1004. IFGC Section 412.4 Listed equipment.

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

8-1005. IFGC Section 412.6 Location.

In addition to the fuel dispensing requirements of the South Carolina 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 that could be built on, and railroads; at 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 (1524 mm) from driveways.

Exceptions:

1. The point of transfer for LP-gas 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 South Carolina Fire Code.

8-1006. IFGC Section 412.8.3 Vehicle impact protection.

Where installed within 10 feet (3048 mm) of vehicle traffic, LP-gas storage containers, pumps and dispensers shall be protected in accordance with Section 2307.5, Item 2 of the South Carolina Fire Code.

Exception: An alternative method may be used that meets the intent of this section with the approval of the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ).

8-1007. IFGC Section 412.10 Private fueling of motor vehicles.

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

8-1008. IFGC Section 505.1.1 Commercial cooking appliances vented by exhaust hoods.

Where commercial cooking appliances are vented by means of the Type I or 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(s) 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.

Fiscal Impact Statement:

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

Statement of Rationale:

The South Carolina Building Codes Council proposes to amend Chapter 8, Article 10, to reflect modifications to the 2024 South Carolina Building Codes, the International Fuel Gas Code.

Document No. 5428
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, LICENSING AND REGULATION
BUILDING CODES COUNCIL
CHAPTER 8
Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Sections 6-9-40, 6-9-50, 6-9-55, and 40-1-70

8-1300. International Mechanical Code.

Synopsis:

The South Carolina Building Codes Council proposes to amend Chapter 8, Article 13, to reflect modifications to the 2024 South Carolina Building Codes, the International Mechanical Code.

A Notice of Drafting was published in the *State Register* on June 27, 2025.

Instructions:

Print the regulation as shown below. All other items remain unchanged.

Text:

ARTICLE 13

INTERNATIONAL MECHANICAL CODE

2024 International Mechanical Code Modification Summary

(Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Section 6-9-40)

8-1300. International Mechanical Code.

NOTE-This article is based upon the International Mechanical Code, 2024 Edition, in accordance with the statutory amendments to acts governing the Building Codes Council, except for the modifications referenced below.

This code is identical to the 2024 Edition of the International Mechanical Code except for the following modifications:

8-1301. IMC Section 504.9.2 Duct Installation.

Exhaust ducts shall be supported at intervals not to exceed 8 feet and within 16 inches of each side of a joint that is not installed in a vertical orientation, secured in place, making rigid contact with the duct at not less than 4 equally spaced points or 2/3rds contact if strap is used. All brackets and strapping must be noncombustible. The insert end of the duct shall extend into the adjoining duct or fitting in the direction of airflow. The overlap shall comply with Section 603.4.2. Ducts shall not be joined with screws or similar devices that protrude into the inside of the duct. Exhaust ducts shall be sealed in accordance with Section 603.9.

Where dryer ducts are enclosed in wall or ceiling cavities, such cavities shall allow the installation of the duct without deformation. The duct work may be ovalized as long as it terminates in an approved duct box. Minor imperfections located on the duct, in areas other than along the seam, do not constitute a violation of this section.

8-1302. IMC Table 1103.1 Refrigerant Classification, Amount, and OEL.

TABLE 1103.1-REFRIGERANT CLASSIFICATION, AMOUNT AND OEL-continued

CHEMICAL REFRIGERANT	FORMULAS	CHEMICAL NAME OF BLENDS	REFRIGERANT SAFETY GROUP CLASSIFICATION	AMOUNT OF REFRIGERANT PER OCCUPIED SPACE						
				RCL			LFL			OEL
				Lb/MCf	ppm	g/m^3	Lb/MCf	ppm	g/m^3	ppm
R-444A	zeotrope	R-32/152a/1234ze(E) (12.0/5.0/83.0)	A2L	5.0	21,000	80	19.9	82,000	319.4	850
R-444B	zeotrope	R-32/152a/1234ze(E) (41.5/10.0/48.5)	A2L	4.3	23,000	70	17.6	93,000	278.1	930
R-445A	zeotrope	R-744/134a/1234ze (E) (6.0/9.0/85.0)	A2L	5.4	16,000	87	21.6	63,000	347.4	930
R-446A	zeotrope	R-32/1234ze(e)/600 (68.0/29.0/3.0)	A2L	3.7	23,000	59	14.8	93,000	237.7	960
R-447A	zeotrope	R-32/125/1234ze(E) (68.0/3.5/28.5)	A2L	5.2	32,000	83	20.6	128,000	331.4	960
R-447B	zeotrope	R-32/125/1234ze(E) (68.0/8.0/24.0)	A2L	4.8	30,000	78	19.5	121,000	312.7	970
R-451A	zeotrope	R-1234yf/134a (89.8/10.2)	A2L	5.3	18,000	81	21.3	74,000	341	530
R-451B	zeotrope	R-1234yf/134a (88.8/11.2)	A2L	5.0	18,000	81	21.3	74,000	341.6	530
R-454A	zeotrope	R-32/1234yf (35.0/65.0)	A2L	4.4	21,000	70	17.5	84,000	281.4	690
R-454B	zeotrope	R-32/1234yf (68.9/31.1)	A2L	4.6	29,000	74	18.5	115,000	296.8	850
R-454-C	zeotrope	R-32/1234yf (21.5/78.5)	A2L	4.6	19,000	73	18.2	77,000	291.7	620
R-455A	zeotrope	R-744/32/1234yf (3.0/21.5/75.5)	A2L	6.8	30,000	108	26.9	118,000	432.1	650

(portions of table not shown remain unchanged)

8-1303. Repealed.

8-1304. IMC Section 1109.2.5 Refrigerant pipe shafts.

Refrigerant piping that penetrates two or more floor/ceiling assemblies shall be enclosed in a fire-resistance-rated shaft enclosure. The fire-resistance-rated shaft enclosure shall comply with Section 713 of the South Carolina Building Code.

Exceptions:

1. Refrigeration systems using R-718 refrigerant (water).

2. Piping in a direct refrigeration system where the refrigerant quantity does not exceed the limits of Table 1103.1 for the smallest occupied space through which the piping passes.

3. Piping located on the exterior of the building where vented to the outdoors.

8-1305. IMC Section 1109.3.2 Shaft ventilation.

Required refrigerant pipe shafts with systems using Group A2L or B2L refrigerant shall be naturally or mechanically ventilated. Refrigerant pipe shafts with one or more systems using any Group A2, A3, B2 or B3 refrigerant shall be continuously mechanically ventilated and shall include a refrigerant detector. The shaft ventilation exhaust outlet shall comply with Section 501.3.1. Naturally ventilated shafts shall have a pipe, duct or conduit not less than 4 inches (102 mm) in diameter that connects to the lowest point of the shaft and extends to the outdoors. The pipe, duct or conduit shall be level or pitched downward to the outdoors. Mechanically ventilated shafts shall have a minimum airflow velocity in accordance with Table 1109.3.2. The mechanical ventilation shall be continuously operated or activated by a refrigerant detector. Systems utilizing a refrigerant detector shall activate the mechanical ventilation at a maximum refrigerant concentration of 25 percent of the lower flammable limit of the refrigerant. The detector, or a sampling tube that draws air to the detector, shall be located in an area where refrigerant from a leak will concentrate. The shaft shall not be required to be ventilated for double-wall refrigerant pipe where the interstitial space of the double-wall pipe is vented to the outdoors. For refrigeration system used in residential occupancies serving on a single dwelling unit or sleeping unit, shaft ventilation shall not be required where the pipe or tube is continuous without fittings in the shaft.

8-1306. IMC Chapter 15 Reference Standards.

ASHRAE

15 – 2024: Safety Standard for Refrigeration Systems
1101.6, 1105.8, 1108.1

34 – 2024: Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants
202, 1102.2.1, 1103.1

Fiscal Impact Statement:

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

Statement of Rationale:

The South Carolina Building Codes Council proposes to amend Chapter 8, Article 13, to reflect modifications to the 2024 South Carolina Building Codes, the International Mechanical Code.

Document No. 5417
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, LICENSING AND REGULATION
BUILDING CODES COUNCIL
CHAPTER 8
Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Sections 6-9-40, 6-9-50, and 6-9-55

8-1200. International Residential Code.

Synopsis:

The South Carolina Building Codes Council proposes to amend Chapter 8, Article 12, to reflect modifications to the 2024 South Carolina Building Codes, the International Residential Code.

A Notice of Drafting was published in the *State Register* on June 27, 2025.

Instructions:

Print the regulation as shown below. All other items remain unchanged.

Text:

ARTICLE 12

INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE

2024 International Residential Code Modification Summary

(Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Section 6-9-40)

8-1200. International Residential Code.

NOTE-This article is based upon the International Residential Code, 2024 Edition, in accordance with the statutory amendments to acts governing the Building Codes Council, except for the modifications referenced below.

This code is identical to the 2024 Edition of the International Residential Code except for the following modifications:

8-1201. IRC Section R202 Definitions

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

Crawl space: An underfloor space that is not a basement. Spaces under decks and porches that do not contain mechanical equipment and are separated by a foundation wall are not to be considered crawlspaces.

Sleeping loft: Delete without substitution.

8-1202. IRC Section R301.2.1 Wind Design criteria.

Buildings and portions thereof shall be constructed in accordance with the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) Hazard Tool. The local building official may delineate the wind design category within their

jurisdiction, as long as, it does not surpass those provided on the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) Hazard Tool website. The structural provisions of this code for wind loads are not permitted where wind design is required as specified in Section R301.2.1.1. Where different construction methods and structural materials are used for various portions of a building, the applicable requirements of this section for each portion shall apply. Where not otherwise specified, the wind loads listed in Table R301.2.1(1) adjusted for height and exposure using Table R301.2.1(2) shall be used to determine design load performance requirements for wall coverings, curtain walls, roof coverings, exterior windows, skylights, garage doors and exterior doors. Asphalt shingles shall be designed for wind speeds in accordance with Section R905.2.4. Metal roof shingles shall be designed for wind speeds in accordance with Section R905.4.4. A continuous load path shall be provided to transmit the applicable uplift forces in Section R802.11 from the roof assembly to the foundation. Where ultimate design wind speeds in Figure 301.2(2) are less than the lowest wind speed indicated in the prescriptive provisions of this code, the lowest wind speed indicated in the prescriptive provisions of this code shall be used.

8-1203. IRC Section R301.2.2 Seismic provisions.

Buildings within the scope of this code as defined in Section R101.2 shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements of his section and other seismic requirements of this code. The seismic provisions of this code shall apply as follows:

1. Townhouses and buildings as permitted by the exceptions to Section R101.2 containing three or more dwelling units in Seismic Design Categories D0, D1 and D2.

2. Detached one- and two-family dwellings and buildings as permitted by the exceptions to Section R101.2 continuing less than three dwelling units in Seismic Design Categories D0, D1 and D2. Buildings in Seismic Design Category E shall be designed to resist seismic loads in accordance with the International Building Code, except where the seismic design categories are reclassified to lower seismic design categories in accordance with Section R301.2.2.1. Components of buildings not required to be designed to resist seismic loads shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of this code.

8-1204. IRC Section R301.2.2.1 Determination of seismic design category.

Buildings shall be assigned a seismic design category in accordance with the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) Hazard Tool. The local building official may delineate the seismic design category within the jurisdiction, as long as it does not surpass those provided on the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) Hazard Tool website.

8-1205. IRC Section R302.1 Exterior walls.

Add the following Exceptions 6 and 7:

Exception 6: Fire Separation Distance

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 2012 International Residential Code and 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 (914 mm).

b. The minimum fire separation distance for improvements constructed on a lot where the local governing authority has, prior to the implementation of 2012 International Residential Code: [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 (914 mm).

Exception 7: Aesthetic roof and siding projections may extend beyond the common wall of a townhouse unit over an adjoining unit's property line as long as the construction of the projection does not damage the integrity of the fire rated assembly, the projection is completely supported by the common wall, the projection is protected by the one-hour construction or fire retardant-treated wood, and the projection is limited to 18-inches (457 mm). These projections shall not contain any plumbing, electrical, or mechanical installations. An easement may be required by the jurisdiction to ensure future access to this projection for repair and maintenance.

8-1206 IRC Section R302.2.7 Meter Location.

Installation of multiple electrical meters on the exterior wall of town homes is permitted, provided the installation does not breach the fire-resistance-rated wall assembly.

8-1207. IRC Section R302.4.1 Through penetrations.

Through penetrations of fire-resistance-rated wall or floor assemblies shall comply with Section 302.4.1.1 or R302.4.1.2. No penetrations shall pass completely through the fire rated assembly separating townhouse units.

Exceptions:

1. Where the penetrating items are steel, ferrous or copper pipes, tubes or conduits, the annular space shall be protected as follows:

1.1. In concrete or masonry wall or floor assemblies, concrete, grout or mortar shall be permitted where installed to the full thickness of the wall or floor assembly or the thickness required to maintain the fire-resistance rating, provided that both of the following are complied with:

1.1.1. The nominal diameter of the penetrating item is not more than 6 inches (152 mm).

1.1.2. The area of the opening through the wall does not exceed 144 square inches (92 900 mm^2).

1.2. The material used to fill the annular space shall prevent the passage of flame and hot gases sufficient to ignite cotton waste where subjected to ASTM E119 or UL 263 time temperature fire conditions under a positive pressure differential of not less than 0.01 inch of water (3 Pa) at the location of the penetration for the time period equivalent to the fire-resistance rating of the construction penetrated.

2. The annular space created by the penetration of water-filled fire sprinkler piping, provided that the annular space is filled using a material complying with Item 1.2 of Exception 1.

8-1208. IRC Section R302.5.1 Opening protection.

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

8-1209. Section R.302.13 Fire Protection of Floors.

Floor assemblies that are not required elsewhere in this code to be fire-resistance rated, shall be provided with a 1/2-inch (12.7 mm) gypsum wallboard membrane, 5/8-inch (16 mm) wood structural panel membrane, or equivalent on the underside of the floor framing member. Penetrations or openings for ducts, vents, electrical

outlets, lighting, devices, luminaires, wires, speakers, drainage, piping and similar openings or penetrations shall be permitted.

Exceptions:

1. Floor assemblies located directly over a space protected by an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section P2904, NFPA 13D, or other approved equivalent sprinkler system.

2. Floor assemblies located directly over a crawl space.

3. Portions of floor assemblies shall be permitted to be unprotected where complying with the following:

3.1. The aggregate area of the unprotected portions does not exceed 80 square feet (7.4 m^2) per story.

3.2. Fireblocking in accordance with Section R302.11.1 is installed along the perimeter of the unprotected portion to separate the unprotected portion from the remainder of the floor assembly.

4. Wood floor assemblies using dimension lumber or structural composite lumber equal to or greater than 2-inch by 10-inch (50.8 mm by 254 mm) nominal dimension, or other approved floor assemblies demonstrating equivalent fire performance.

5. Wood floor assemblies less than 600 square feet (55.7m^2) within detached accessory structures with no habitable space above them.

8-1210. IRC Section 304.1.1 Field treatment

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

8-1211. IRC Section R305.1 Subterranean termite control methods.

A seventh item is added which reads:

7. Treatments may be conducted as outlined in Section 27-1085 of the Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the South Carolina Pesticide Control Act and enforced by the Clemson University Department of Pesticide Regulation.

8-1212. IRC Section R305.4 Foam Plastic Protection

In areas where the probability of termite infestation is "very heavy" as indicated in Figure 305.4, extruded and expanded polystyrene, polyisocyanurate and other foam plastics shall not be installed on the exterior face or under interior or exterior foundation walls or slab foundations located below grade. The clearance between foam plastics installed above grade and exposed earth shall be not less than 6 inches (152 mm). For crawl space applications, foam plastic shall be installed so as to provide a termite inspection gap of no less than 6 inches (152 mm) along the top of the foundation wall and foundation sill plate.

Exceptions:

1. Buildings where the structural members of walls, floors, ceilings and roofs are entirely of noncombustible materials or pressure-preservative-treated wood.

2. On the interior side of basement walls.

8-1213. IRC Section 305.5 Termite Inspection Strip.

Where foam plastic is applied in accordance with Section R318.4, a continuous 6-inch (152 mm) strip centered along the sill plate shall be left open for termite activity inspection.

8-1214. IRC Section R309 Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems.

R309.1 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.

R309.1.1 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.

R309.2 One- and two-family dwellings automatic sprinkler systems. An automatic residential fire sprinkler system shall not be required to be installed in one- and two-family dwellings.

R309.2.1 Design and installation. Automatic residential fire sprinkler systems when installed shall be designed and installed in accordance with Section P2904 or NFPA 13D.

8-1215. IRC Section R310.3 Location.

Smoke alarms shall be installed in the following locations:

1. In each sleeping room.

2. Outside each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms.

3. On each additional story of the dwelling unit, including basements and habitable attics and not including crawl spaces and uninhabitable attics. In dwelling units with split levels and without an intervening door between the adjacent levels, a smoke alarm installed on the upper level shall suffice for the adjacent lower level provided that the lower level is less than one full story below the upper level.

4. Not less than 3 feet (914 mm) horizontally from the door or opening of a bathroom that contains a bathtub or shower unless this would prevent placement of a smoke alarm required by this section.

5. In the hallway and in the room open to the hallway in dwelling units where the ceiling height of a room open to a hallway serving bedrooms exceeds that of the hallway by 24 inches (610 mm) or more.

8-1216. IRC Section R314.1 General.

Mezzanines shall comply with Sections R314.2 through R314.5.

8-1217. IRC Section R315. Sleeping lofts.

Delete without substitution.

8-1218. IRC Section R316.3 Story above grade plane.

A habitable attic shall be considered a story above grade plane.

Exceptions: A habitable attic shall not be considered to be a story above grade plane provided that the habitable attic meets all the following:

1. The aggregate area of the habitable attic is not greater than one-half of the floor area of the story below.

2. The occupiable space is enclosed by the roof assembly above, knee walls, if applicable, on the sides and the floor-ceiling assembly below.

3. The floor of the habitable attic does not extend beyond the exterior walls of the story below.

8-1219. IRC Section R318.3.1 Floor elevations at the required egress doors.

Landings or finished floors at the required egress door shall not be more than 1 ½ inches (38mm) lower than the top of the primary floor level.

Exception: The landing or floor on the exterior side shall be not more than 7 ¾ inches (196mm) below the top of the threshold provided that the door does not swing over the landing or floor.

Where exterior landings or floors serving the required egress door are not at grade, they shall be provided with access to grade by means of a ramp in accordance with Section R318.8 or a stairway in accordance with Section R318.7.

8-1220. IRC Section R318.7.5.1 Risers.

The maximum riser height shall be 7 ¾ inches (196 mm). The maximum riser height for masonry stairs shall be 8 inches (203 mm). The riser height 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. At open risers, openings located more than 30 inches (762 mm), as measured vertically, to the floor or grade below shall not permit the passage of a 4-inch-diameter (102 mm) sphere.

Exceptions:

1. The opening between adjacent treads is not limited on spiral stairways.

2. The riser height of spiral stairways shall be in accordance with Section R318.7.11.1.

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

8-1221. IRC Section R319.1 Emergency escape and rescue opening required.

Basements, habitable attics, and every sleeping room shall have not less than one operable emergency escape and rescue opening. Where basements contain one or more sleeping rooms, an emergency escape and rescue opening shall be required in each sleeping room. Emergency escape and rescue openings shall open directly into a public way, or to a yard or court that opens to a public way.

Exceptions:

1. Basements used only to house mechanical equipment not exceeding a total floor area of 200 square feet (18.58 m^2).

2. Storm shelters constructed in accordance with ICC 500.

3. Where the dwelling unit or townhouse unit is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section P2904, sleeping rooms in basements shall not be required to have emergency escape and rescue openings provided that the basement has one of the following:

3.1 One means of egress complying with Section R318 and one emergency escape and rescue opening.

3.2 Two means of egress complying with Section R318.

4. A yard shall not be required to open directly into a public way where the yard opens to an unobstructed path from the yard to the public way. Such path shall have a width of not less than 36 inches (914 mm).

8-1222. IRC Section R321.1.1 Where required.

Guards shall be located along open-sided walking surfaces of all decks, porches, balconies, floors, stairs, ramps and landings that are located more than 30 inches (762 mm) measured vertically to the floor or grade below; and at any point where a downward slope exceeds 3V:12H within 36 inches (914 mm) horizontally to the edge of the open side. Insect screening shall not be considered as a guard.

8-1223. IRC Section R321.2 Window Fall Protection

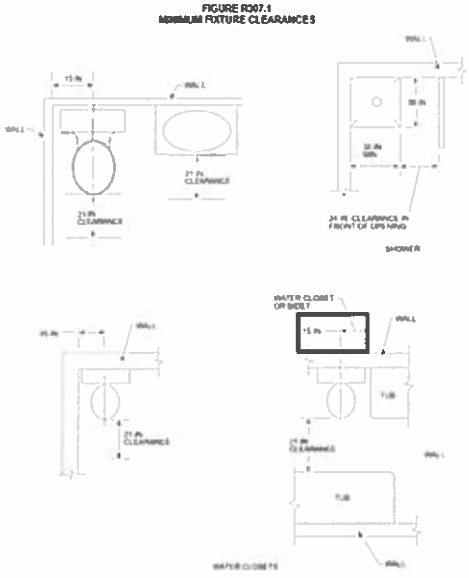
Delete without substitution.

8-1224. IRC Section R325.3 Mechanical ventilation.

Delete without substitution.

8-1225. IRC Figure R327.1 Minimum Fixture Clearances.

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



8-1226. IRC Section R404.1.9.2 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 supporting 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 R404.1.5.3. Floor girder bearing shall be in accordance with Section R502.6.

8-1227. IRC Section R408.3 Unvented Crawl Space.

For unvented under-floor spaces, the following items shall be provided:

1. Exposed earth shall be covered with a continuous vapor retarder meeting ASTM E1745 Class A. Joints of the vapor retarder shall overlap by 6 inches (152 mm) and shall be sealed or taped. The edges of the vapor retarder shall extend not less than 6 inches (152 mm) up the stem wall and shall be attached and sealed to the stem wall or insulation.

2. One of the following is provided for the under-floor space:

2.1. Continuously operated mechanical exhaust ventilation at a rate equal to 1 cubic foot per minute (0.47 L/s) for each 50 square feet (4.7 m) of crawl space floor area, including an air pathway to the common area (such as a duct or transfer grille), and perimeter walls insulated in accordance with the South Carolina Energy Standard Act.

2.2. Conditioned air supply sized to deliver at a rate equal to 1 cubic foot per minute (0.47L/s) for each 50 square feet (4.7 m) of under-floor area, including a return air pathway to the common area (such as a duct or transfer grille), and perimeter walls insulated in accordance with the South Carolina Energy Standard Act.

2.3. Plenum in existing structures complying with Section M1601.5, if under-floor space is used as a plenum.

2.4. Dehumidification sized in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

8-1228. IRC Section R408.4 Access.

Access shall be provided to all under-floor spaces. Access openings through the floor shall be not smaller than 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 than 16 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 Section M1305.1.3 for access requirements where mechanical equipment is located under floors.

8-1229. IRC Section R408.8 Under-floor vapor retarder.

Section R408.8 is deleted without substitution.

8-1230. IRC Section R502.12.4 Truss design drawings.

Truss design drawings, prepared in compliance with Section R502.12.1, shall be submitted 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 as follows:

1. Slope or depth, span and spacing.

2. Location of all joints.

3. Required bearing widths.

4. Design loads as applicable:

4.1. Top chord live load.

4.2. Top chord dead load.

4.3. Bottom chord live load.

4.4. Bottom chord dead load.

4.5. Concentrated loads and their points of application.

4.6. Controlling wind and earthquake loads.

5. Adjustments to lumber and joint connector design values for conditions of use.

6. Each reaction force and direction.

7. Joint connector type and description, such as size, thickness or gage, and the dimensioned location of each joint connector except where symmetrically located relative to the joint interface.

8. Lumber size, species and grade for each member.

9. Connection requirements for:

9.1. Truss-to-girder-truss;

9.2. Truss ply-to-ply;

9.3. Field splices.

10. Calculated deflection ratio, maximum description for live and total load, or both.

11. Maximum axial compression forces in the truss members to enable the building designer to design the size, connections and anchorage of the permanent continuous lateral bracing. Forces shall be shown on the truss drawing or on supplemental documents.

12. Required permanent truss member bracing location.

8-1231. IRC Section R506.3.3 Vapor Retarder.

A minimum 6-mil (0.006 inch; 152 μm) polyethylene or approved vapor retarder with joints lapped not less than 6 inches (152 mm) shall be placed between the concrete floor slab and the base course or the prepared subgrade where a base course does not exist.

Exception: The vapor retarder is not required for the following:

1. Utility buildings and other unheated accessory structures.

2. For unheated storage rooms having an area of less than 70 square feet (6.5 m^2) and carports.

3. Driveways, walks, patios and other flatwork not likely to be enclosed and heated at a later date.

4. Where approved by the building official, based on local site conditions.

8-1232. IRC Section R606.7 Piers.

The unsupported height of masonry piers shall not exceed 10 times their least dimension. Where structural clay tile or hollow concrete masonry units are used for isolated piers to support beams and girders, the cellular spaces shall be filled solidly with grout or Type M or S mortar, except that unfilled hollow piers shall be permitted to be used if their unsupported height is not more than four times their least dimension. Where hollow masonry units are solidly filled with grout or Type M or S mortar, the allowable compressive stress shall be permitted to be increased as provided in Table R606.9.

8-1233. IRC Section R802.10.1 Truss Design Drawings.

Truss design drawings, prepared in conformance to Section R802.10.1 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 following information:

1. Slope or depth, span and spacing.

2. Location of all joints.

3. Required bearing widths.

4. Design loads as applicable.

4.1. Top chord live load (as determined from Section R301.6).

4.2. Top chord dead load.

4.3. Bottom chord live load.

4.4. Bottom chord dead load.

4.5. Concentrated loads and their points of application.

4.6. Controlling wind and earthquake loads.

5. Adjustments to lumber and joint connector design values for conditions of use.

6. Each reaction force and direction.

7. Joint connector type and description such as size, thickness or gage and the dimensioned location of each joint connector except where symmetrically located relative to the joint interface.

8. Lumber size, species and grade for each member.

9. Connection requirements for:

9.1. Truss to girder-truss.

9.2. Truss ply to ply.

9.3. Field splices.

10. Calculated deflection ratio or maximum description for live and total load.

11. Maximum axial compression forces in the truss members to enable the building designer to design the size, connections and anchorage of the permanent continuous lateral bracing. Forces shall be shown on the truss design drawing or on supplemental documents.

12. Required permanent truss member bracing location.

8-1234. IRC Section R905.1.1(2) Underlayment application.

In Table R905.1.1(2), for asphalt shingles, the last column for "Areas Where Wind Design is Required in Accordance with Figure R.301.2.1.1" is changed to match the requirements in the column for "Areas Where Wind Design is Not Required in Accordance with Figure R.301.2.1.1."

TABLE R905.1.1(2)
UNDERLAYMENT APPLICATION
Roof Covering: Asphalt Shingles
SECTION:R905.2
AREAS WHERE WIND DESIGN IS REQUIRED IN ACCORDANCE WITH FIGURE R301.2.1.1:

Underlayment shall be one of the following:

1. For roof slopes from 2 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (2:12), up to 4 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (4:12), underlayment shall be two layers applied in the following manner: apply a strip of underlayment that is half the width of a full sheet parallel to and starting at the eaves, fastened sufficiently to hold in place. Starting at the eave, apply full-width sheets of underlayment, overlapping successive sheets half the width of a full sheet plus 2 inches. Distortions in the underlayment shall not interfere with the ability of the shingles to seal. End laps shall be 4 inches and shall offset by 6 feet.

2. For roof slopes of 4 units vertical in 12 units horizontal (4:12) or greater underlayment shall be one layer applied in the following manner: underlayment shall be applied shingle fashion, parallel to and starting from the eave and lapped 2 inches. Distortions in the underlayment shall not interfere with the ability of the shingles to seal. End laps shall be 4 inches and shall be offset by 6 feet.

3. A single layer of self-adhering polymer modified bitumen underlayment complying with ASTM D1970, installed in accordance with the underlayment and roof covering manufacturer's installation instructions for the deck material, roof ventilation configuration and climate exposure of the roof covering.

8-1235. IRC Section R905.2.8.5 Drip Edge.

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

8-1236. IRC Chapter 11 Energy Efficiency.

The Building Codes Council does not adopt IRC Chapter 11.

8-1237. M1411.9.1 Auxiliary and secondary drain systems.

In addition to the requirements of Section M1411.9, a secondary drain or auxiliary drain pan shall be required for each cooling or evaporator coil where damage to any building components will occur as a result of overflow from the equipment drain pan or stoppage in the condensate drain piping. Such piping shall maintain a minimum horizontal slope in the direction of discharge of not less than 1/8 unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (1-percent slope). Drain piping shall be not less than ¾ inch (19 mm) nominal pipe size. One of the following methods shall be used:

1. An auxiliary drain pan with a separate drain shall be installed under the coils on which condensation will occur. The auxiliary pan drain shall discharge to a conspicuous point of disposal to alert occupants in the event of a stoppage of the primary drain. The pan shall have a minimum depth of 1.5 inches (38 mm), shall be not less than 3 inches (76 mm) larger than the unit or the coil dimensions in width and length and shall be constructed of corrosion-resistant material. Galvanized sheet steel pans shall have a minimum thickness of not less than 0.0236-inch (0.6010 mm) (No. 24 Gage). Nonmetallic pans shall have a minimum thickness of not less than 0.0625 inch (1.6 mm).

2. A separate overflow drain line shall be connected to the drain pan installed with the equipment. This overflow drain shall discharge to a conspicuous point of disposal to alert occupants in the event of a stoppage of the primary drain. The overflow drain line shall connect to the drain pan at a higher level than the primary drain connection.

3. An auxiliary drain pan without a separate drain line shall be installed under the coils on which condensation will occur. This pan shall be equipped with a water level detection device conforming to UL508 that will shut off the equipment served prior to overflow of the pan. The auxiliary drain pan shall be constructed in accordance with item 1 of this section.

4. A water-level detection device conforming to UL 508 shall be installed that will shut off the equipment served in the event that the primary drain is blocked. The device shall be installed in the primary drain line, the overflow drain line or the equipment-supplied drain pan, located at a point higher than the primary drain line connection and below the overflow rim of such pan.

8-1238. IRC Section M1411.12 Insulation of refrigerant piping.

Piping and fittings for refrigerant vapor (suction) lines shall be insulated with insulation having a thermal resistivity of at least R2.5 hr. ft2 F/Btu and having external surface permeance not exceeding 0.05 perm [2.87ng/(s × m^2 × Pa)] when tested in accordance with ASTM E96.

8-1239. IRC Section M1411.15 Locking access port caps.

IRC Section M1411.15 is deleted without substitution.

8-1240. IRC Section M1502.3 Duct termination.

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

8-1241. IRC Section M1502.4.2 Duct Installation.

Exhaust ducts shall be supported at intervals not to exceed 8 feet (2438 mm) and within 16 inches (406 mm) of each side of a joint that is not installed in a vertical orientation, secured in place, making rigid contact with the duct at not less than 4 equally spaced points or two-thirds contact if strap is used. All brackets or strapping must be noncombustible. The insert end of the duct shall extend into the adjoining duct or fitting in the direction of airflow. The overlap shall comply with Section M1601.4.2. Ducts shall not be joined with screws or similar devices that protrude into the inside of the duct. Exhaust ducts shall be sealed in accordance with Section M1601.4.1. Where dryer ducts are enclosed in wall or ceiling cavities, such cavities shall allow the installation of the duct without deformation. The duct work may be ovalized as long as it terminates in an approved duct box. Minor imperfections located on the duct, in areas other than along the seam, do not constitute a violation.

8-1242. IRC Section M1502.4.6 Duct length.

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

8-1243. IRC Section M1503.6 Makeup air required.

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 ($0.19m^3/s$) per minute. Such makeup air systems shall be equipped with not less than one outdoor air duct and 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 replaced.

8-1244. IRC Section M1504.3 Exhaust Openings.

Air exhaust openings shall terminate as follows:

1. Not less than 3 feet (914 mm) from property lines.

2. Not less than 3 feet (914 mm) from gravity air intake openings, operable windows and doors except where the exhaust opening is located not less than 1 foot (305 mm) above the gravity air intake opening, operable windows and doors.

3. Not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) from mechanical air intake openings except where either of the following apply:

3.1 The exhaust opening is located not less than 3 feet (914 mm) above the air intake opening.

3.2 The exhaust opening is part of a factory-built intake/exhaust combination termination fitting installed in accordance with the fan manufacturer's instructions, and the exhaust air is drawn from a living space.

4. In accordance with Section R303.5.2 and R.303.6.

Exception: Bathrooms, water closets shower spaces.

8-1245. IRC Section M1601.4.1 Joints, seams and connections.

Longitudinal and transverse joints, seams and connections in metallic and nonmetallic ducts shall be constructed as specified in SMACNA HVAC Duct Construction Standards-Metal and Flexible and NAIMA Fibrous Glass Duct Construction Standards. Joints, longitudinal and transverse seams, and connections in ductwork shall be securely fastened and sealed with welds, gaskets, mastics (adhesives), mastic-plus-embedded-fabric systems, liquid sealants or tapes. Tapes and mastics used to seal fibrous glass ductwork shall be listed and labeled in accordance with UL 181A and shall be marked "181A-P" for pressure-sensitive tape, "181 A-M" for mastic or "181 A-H" for heat-sensitive tape.

Tapes and mastics used to seal metallic and flexible air ducts and flexible air connectors shall comply with UL 181B and shall be marked "181 B-FX" for pressure-sensitive tape or "181 BM" for mastic. Duct connections to flanges of air distribution system equipment shall be sealed and mechanically fastened. Mechanical fasteners for use with flexible nonmetallic air ducts shall comply with UL 181B and shall be marked 181B-C. Crimp joints for round metallic ducts shall have a contact lap of not less than 1 inch (25 mm) and shall be mechanically fastened by means of not less than three sheet-metal screws or rivets equally spaced around the joint.

Closure systems used to seal all ductwork shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions.

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 without access, 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 and seams.

8-1246. IRC Section G2415.17.1 (404.17.1) Limitations.

Plastic pipe and plastic composite piping including pex-al-pex and pe-al-pe (where listed and approved) shall be installed outdoors underground only. Plastic pipe shall not be used within or under any building or slab or be operated at pressures greater than 100 psig (689 kPa) for natural gas or 30 psig (207 kPa) for LP-gas.

Exceptions:

1. Plastic pipe shall be permitted to terminate above ground outside of buildings where installed in premanufactured anodeless risers or service head adapter risers that are installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

2. Plastic pipe shall be permitted to terminate with a wall head adapter within buildings where the plastic pipe is inserted in a piping material for fuel gas use in buildings.

3. Plastic pipe shall be permitted under outdoor patio, walkway and driveway slabs provided that the burial depth complies with Section G2415.12.

8-1247. IRC Section G2418.2 (407.2) Design and Installation.

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

appliances and shall not be supported by other piping. Pipe hangers and supports shall conform to the requirements of MSS SP-58 and shall be spaced in accordance with Section G2424. Supports, hangers, and anchors shall be installed so as not to interfere with the free expansion and contraction of the piping between anchors. The components of the supporting equipment shall be designed and installed so that they will not be disengaged by movement of the supported piping.

8-1248. IRC Section P2503.6 Shower Liner Test.

Where shower floors and receptors are made water tight by the application of materials required by Section P2709.2, the completed liner installation shall be tested. The shower liner shall be tested to the lesser of the depth of threshold or 2 inches (51 mm) and shall be operated at normal pressure for a test period of not less than 15 minutes and there shall "not be" evidence of leakage. The shower liner test shall be performed at the rough plumbing or at the final plumbing inspection at the discretion of the builder.

8-1249. IRC Section P2603.2.1 Protection against physical damage.

In concealed locations, where piping, other than cast-iron or galvanized steel, is installed through holes or notches in studs, joists, rafters or similar members less than 1 ¼ inches (31.8 mm) from the nearest edge of the member, the pipe shall be protected by steel shield plates. Such plates shall cover the area of the pipe where the member is notched or bored, and shall extend not less than 2 inches (51 mm) above sole plates and below top plates. Steel shield plates shall not be secured with nails or screws unless required by the manufacturer.

P2603.2.1.1. Shield plates. Shield plates shall be of steel material having a thickness of not less than 0.0575 inch (1.463 mm)(No. 16 gage).

8-1250. IRC Section P2603.5 Freezing.

In localities having a winter design temperature of 32°F (0°C) or lower as shown in Table R301.2 of this code, a water pipe shall not be installed outside of a building, in exterior walls, in attics or crawl spaces, or in any other place subjected to freezing temperature 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.

Exception: Water pipes that are installed on the warm in winter side of the building envelope, i.e., above the insulation line in a floor system or below the insulation line in an attic, do not need additional pipe insulation.

8-1251. IRC Section P2705.1 General.

The installation of fixtures shall conform to the following:

1. Floor-outlet or floor-mounted fixtures shall be secured to the drainage connection and to the floor, where so designed, by screws, bolts, washers, nuts and similar fasteners of copper, copper alloy or other corrosion-resistant material.

2. Wall-hung fixtures shall be rigidly supported so that strain is not transmitted to the plumbing system.

3. Where fixtures come in contact with walls and floors, the contact area shall be watertight.

Exception: Water closets and/or bidets shall not be required to be caulked to flooring surface.

4. Plumbing fixtures shall be usable.

5. Water closets, lavatories, and bidets. A water closet, lavatory or bidet shall not be set closer than 15 inches (381 mm) from its center to any side wall, partition or vanity or closer than 27 inches center-to-center between adjacent fixtures. There shall be a clearance of not less than 21 inches (533 mm) in front of a water closet, lavatory or bidet to any wall, fixture or door.

Exception: toilets and bidets may be spaced 12" from its center to the edge of a shower or tub.

6. The location of piping, fixtures or equipment shall not interfere with the operation of windows or doors.

7. In flood hazard areas as established by Table R301.2, plumbing fixtures shall be located or installed in accordance with Section R306.1.6.

8. Integral fixture-fitting mounting surfaces on manufactured plumbing fixtures or plumbing fixtures constructed on site, shall meet the design requirements of ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1 or ASME A112.19.3/CSA B45.4.

8-1252. IRC Section P2708.4 Shower control valves.

Individual shower and tub/shower combination valves shall be balanced-pressure, thermostatic or combination balanced-pressure/thermostatic valves that conform to the requirements of ASSE 1016/ASME 112.1016/CSA B125.16 or ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1. Shower and tub/shower combination valves required by this section shall be equipped with a means to limit the maximum setting of the valve to 120°F (49°C), which shall be field adjusted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to provide water at a temperature not to exceed 120°F (49°C). In-line thermostatic valves shall not be utilized for compliance with this section.

8-1253. IRC Section P2713.3 Bathtub and whirlpool bathtub valves.

Hot water supplied to bathtubs and whirlpool bathtubs shall be limited to a temperature of not greater than 120°F (49°C) by a water-temperature limiting device that conforms to ASSE 1070/ASME A112.1070/CSA B125.70 or CSA B125.3, except where such protection is otherwise provided by a combination tub/shower valve in accordance with Section P2708.4.

8-1254. IRC Section P2903.10.3 Fixture valves and access.

Shutoff valves shall be required on each fixture supply pipe to each plumbing appliance and to each plumbing fixture other than through wall faucets, bathtubs and showers. Valves serving individual plumbing fixtures, plumbing appliances, risers and branches shall be accessible.

8-1255. IRC Section P2903.11 Hose Bibb.

This section, including Figure P2903.11, is deleted without substitution.

8-1256. IRC Section P2904.2.4.2.1 Additional requirements for pendent sprinklers.

Pendent sprinklers within 3 feet (915 mm) of the center of a ceiling fan, surface mounted ceiling luminaire or similar object shall be considered to be obstructed, and additional sprinklers shall be installed.

Exception: Pendent sprinklers within 3 feet (915 mm) of the center of a ceiling fan shall not be considered to be obstructed if the total area of the fan blades does not exceed more than 50% of the plan area view.

8-1257. IRC Section E3601.7.3 Metering centers.

A service with two to six disconnecting means in compartments of a metering center or a metering center with a main service disconnecting means shall be permitted. [230.71(B), 230.72(A)].

Exception: Disconnecting means installed as part of listed equipment and used solely for the following shall not be considered a service disconnecting means:

1. Power monitoring equipment.

2. Surge-protective device.

3. Power-operable service disconnecting means. [230.71(A)].

8-1258. IRC Section E3606.5 Surge protection.

This section is deleted without substitution.

8-1259. IRC Section E3702.2 Branch-circuit ampere rating.

Branch circuits shall be rated in accordance with the maximum allowable ampere rating or setting of the overcurrent protection device. The rating for other than individual branch circuits shall be 15, 20, 30, 40, and 50 amperes. Where conductors of higher ampacity are used, the ampere rating or setting of the specified over-current device shall determine the circuit rating. (210.18).

8-1260. IRC Section E3702.3 Ten-ampere branch circuits.

Delete without substitution.

8-1261. IRC Section 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 bushing or adapter that provides protection from abrasion at the point where the cable enters and exits the raceway. The sheath of the Type NM or SE cable shall extend through the conduit or tubing and into the outlet, device or junction 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 Section E3908.14. [334.15(C)]

8-1262. IRC Section E3901.4.2.1 Islands and peninsular countertops and work spaces

Receptacle outlets shall be installed in accordance with the following: [210.52(C)(2)]

1. At least one receptacle outlet shall be provided for the first 6 feet (1829 mm) of length, or fraction thereof, of the countertop or work surface. A minimum of two receptacle outlets shall be provided for any island over 6 feet (1829 mm) long.

2. At least one receptacle outlet shall be located within 2 feet (600 mm) of the outer end of a peninsular countertop or work surface. Additional receptacle outlets shall be permitted to be located as determined by the installer, designer or building owner. The location of the receptacle outlets shall be in accordance with Section E3901.4.3 [210.52(C)(2)(b)].

8-1263. IRC Section R3901.4.3 Receptacle outlet location.

Receptacle outlets rendered not readily accessible by appliances fastened in place, appliance garages, sinks, or rangetops as covered in the exception to Section E3901.4.1, or appliances occupying assigned spaces shall not be considered as these required outlets. Required receptacle outlets shall be located in one or more of the following:

1. On or above, but not more than 20 inches (508 mm) above, the countertop or work surface.

2. Receptacle outlet assemblies listed for the use in countertops or work surfaces shall be permitted to be installed in countertops or work surfaces.

3. Not more than 12 inches (305 mm) below the countertop or work surface. Receptacles installed below a countertop or work surface shall not be located where the countertop or work surface extends more than 6 inches (152 mm) beyond its support base. [210.52(C)(3)].

8-1264. IRC Section E3902 Ground-fault and Arc-Fault Circuit-Interrupter Protection.

Remove all references to "through 250 volt" from all parts of Section E3902.1 through E3902.22.

8-1265. IRC Section E3902.5 Basement receptacles.

125-volt receptacles installed in basements and supplied by single phase branch circuits rated 150 volts or less to ground shall have ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel. [210.8(A)(5)].

Exception:

Receptacles in walk-out basements are excluded from this requirement.

8-1266. IRC Section E3902.12 Specific appliance outlets.

Ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection shall be provided for the branch circuit or outlets supplying the following appliances rated 150 volts or less to ground and 60 amperes or less, single- or three-phase:

1. Drinking water coolers and bottle fill stations.

2. High-pressure spray washing machines.

3. Dishwashers.

4. Clothes dryers.

8-1267. IRC Section E3902.14. Outdoor Outlets.

All outdoor outlets, including outlets installed in the following locations, and supplied by single-phase branch circuits rated 150 volts or less to ground, 50 amperes or less, shall be provided with GFCI protection:

1. Garages that have floors located at or below grade level.

2. Accessory buildings.

3. Boathouses.

Exceptions:

1. GFCI protection shall not be required on lighting outlets other than those covered in Section 210.8(F) of NFPA 70.

2. GFCI protection shall not be required for receptacles that are not readily accessible and are supplied by a branch circuit dedicated to electric snow-melting, deicing, or pipeline and vessel heating equipment where such equipment is protected as required by NFPA 70.

3. GFCI protection shall not be required for listed HVAC equipment.

8-1268. IRC Section E3902.21 Arc fault circuit interrupter protection.

In areas other than kitchen and laundry areas, branch circuits that supply 120-volt, single-phase, 10-, 15- and 20-ampere outlets installed in family rooms, dining rooms, living rooms, parlors, libraries, dens, bedrooms, sunrooms, recreations rooms, closets, hallways, and similar rooms or areas shall be protected by any of the following: [210.12(A)]

The remainder of this section remains unchanged.

8-1269. IRC Section E4002.11 Bathtub and shower space.

Receptacles shall not be installed inside of the tub or shower within a zone measured 27 inches horizontally from the outside edge of the bathtub or shower stall, including the space outside the bathtub or shower stall space below the zone. The zone also includes the space measured vertically from the floor to 8 feet (2438 mm) above the top of the bathtub rim or shower stall threshold. The identified zone is all-encompassing and shall include the space directly over the bathtub or shower stall and the space below this zone, but not space separated by a floor, wall, ceiling, room door, window or fixed barrier. [406.9(C)]

Exceptions:

1. Receptacles installed in accordance with Section E4209.4 shall be permitted. [406.9(C)(Exception No. 1]

2. In bathrooms with less than the required zone, the receptacles(s) required by Section E3901.6 shall be permitted to be installed opposite the bathtub rim or shower stall threshold on the farthest wall in the room. [406.9(C) Exception No. 2]

3. Weight-supporting ceiling receptacles (WSCR) shall be permitted to be installed for listed luminaires that employ a weigh-supporting attachment fitting (WSAF) in damp locations complying with Section E4003.11 [406.9(C) Exception No. 3]

4. A single receptacle shall be permitted for an electronic toilet or personal hygiene device such as an electronic bidet seat. The receptacle shall be readily accessible and not located in the space between the toilet and the bathtub or shower. [406.9(C) Exception No. 4]

8-1270. IRC Section E4002.14. Tamper-resistant receptacles.

In areas specified in Section E3901.1, 15- and 20-ampere, 125-volt nonlocking-type receptacles shall be listed tamper-resistant receptacles. [406.12]

Exception: Receptacles in the following locations shall not be required to be tamper resistant:

1. Receptacles located more than 5.5 feet (1676 mm) above the floor.

2. Receptacles that are part of a luminaire or appliance.

3. A single receptacle that is not readily accessible that supplies a single appliance or a duplex receptacle that is not readily accessible and supplies two appliances where such receptacles are located in spaces occupied by or designated for the appliances served and, under conditions of normal use, the appliances are not easily moved from one place to another. The appliances shall be cord-and-plug-connected to such receptacles in accordance with Section E3909.4. [406.12 Exception].

8-1271. IRC Chapter 44 Referenced Standards.

The referenced standards listed as "UL/CSA 60335-2-40—2022" and "ASHRAE 34—2022" in Chapter 44 of the 2024 IRC are modified to read as follows:

UL/CSA 60335-2-40—2022: Household and Similar Electrical Appliances—Safety—Part 2-40: Particular Requirements for Electrical Heat Pumps, Air-Conditioners and Dehumidifiers M1402.1, M1403.1, M1412.1, M1413.1, and M2006.1.

8-1272. IRC Appendix BF Patio Covers.

Appendix BF, Patio Covers, is adopted for statewide use.

8-1273. IRC Appendix BO Existing Buildings and Structures.

Appendix BO is adopted for statewide use.

8-1274. IRC Appendix BB Tiny Houses.

Appendix BB is adopted for statewide use.

Fiscal Impact Statement:

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

Statement of Rationale:

The South Carolina Building Codes Council proposes to amend Chapter 8, Article 12, to reflect modifications to the 2024 South Carolina Building Codes, the International Residential Code.

Document No. 5416
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, LICENSING AND REGULATION
BUILDING CODES COUNCIL
CHAPTER 8
Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Sections 6-9-40, 6-9-50, and 6-9-55

8-1400. International Plumbing Code.

Synopsis:

The South Carolina Building Codes Council proposes to amend Chapter 8, Article 14, to reflect modifications to the 2024 South Carolina Building Codes, the International Plumbing Code.

A Notice of Drafting was published in the *State Register* on June 27, 2025.

Instructions:

Print the regulation as shown below. All other items remain unchanged.

Text:

ARTICLE 14

INTERNATIONAL PLUMBING CODE

2024 International Plumbing Code Modification Summary

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

8-1400. International Plumbing Code.

NOTE - This article is based upon the International Plumbing Code, 2024 Edition, in accordance with the statutory amendments to acts governing the Building Codes Council, except for the modifications referenced below.

This code is identical to the 2024 International Plumbing Code, except for the following modifications:

8-1401. IPC Section 202 General Definitions.

Drinking fountain: A plumbing fixture that is connected to the potable water distribution system and the drainage system. The fixture allows the user to obtain a drink directly from a stream of flowing water without the use of any accessories. Such fixtures can be separate from or integral to a bottle-filling station.

Bottle Filling Station: A type of water dispenser that is connected to the potable water distribution system and the drainage system. The fixture is designed and intended for automatically or manually filling personal use drinking water bottles or containers not less than 10 inches (254 mm) in height and is in compliance with the American with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq.). Such fixtures can be separate from or integral to a drinking fountain and can incorporate a water filter and a cooling system for chilling the drinking water.

Water Cooler: A drinking fountain or bottle filling station that incorporates a means of reducing the temperature of the water supplied to it from the potable water distribution system.

Water Dispenser: A plumbing fixture that is automatic or manually controlled by the user for the purpose of dispensing potable drinking water into a receptacle such as a cup, glass or bottle. Such fixture is connected to the potable water distribution system of the premises. This definition includes a freestanding apparatus for the same purpose that is not connected to the potable water distribution system and that is supplied with potable water from a container, bottle or reservoir.

8-1402. IPC Table 403.1 Minimum Number of Required Plumbing Fixtures.

No.	Classification	Description	Water Closets (Urinals: See Section 424.2)		Lavatories		Bathtubs/ Showers	Drinking Fountain See Section 410	Other
			M	F	M	F			
3	Educational	Educational Facilities	1 per 50		1 per 50		–	1 per 100	1 service sink

8-1403. IPC 403.1.1 Fixture calculations.

To determine the occupant load of each sex, the total occupant load shall be divided in half. To determine the required number of fixtures, the fixture ratio or ratios for each fixture type shall be applied to the occupant load of each sex in accordance with Table 403.1. Fractional numbers resulting from applying the fixture ratios of Table 403.1 shall be rounded up to the next whole number. For calculations involving multiple occupancies, such fractional numbers for each occupancy shall first be summed and then rounded up to the next whole number.

Exception: The total occupant load shall not be required to be divided in half where approved statistical data indicate a distribution of the sexes of other than 50 percent of each sex.

8-1404. IPC 403.2 Separate facilities.

Where plumbing fixtures are required, separate toilet facilities shall be provided for each sex.

Exceptions:

1. Separate toilet facilities shall not be required for dwelling units and sleeping units.
2. Separate toilet facilities shall not be required in structures or tenant spaces with a total occupant load, including both employees and customers, of 15 or fewer.
3. Separate toilet facilities shall not be required in mercantile occupancies in which the maximum occupant load is 100 or fewer.
4. Separate toilet facilities shall not be required in business occupancies in which the maximum occupant load is 25 or fewer.
5. Separate toilet facilities shall not be required to be designated by sex where single-user toilet rooms are provided in accordance with Section 403.1.2.

8-1405. IPC Section 410. 4 Substitution.

Where restaurants provide drinking water in a container free of charge, drinking fountains shall not be required in those restaurants. In other occupancies where three or more drinking fountains are required, water dispensers shall be permitted to be substituted for not more than 50 percent of the required number of drinking fountains.

Fiscal Impact Statement:

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

Statement of Rationale:

The South Carolina Building Codes Council proposes to amend Chapter 8, Article 14, to reflect modifications to the 2024 South Carolina Building Codes, the International Plumbing Code.

Document No. 5418
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, LICENSING AND REGULATION
BUILDING CODES COUNCIL
CHAPTER 8
Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Sections 6-9-40 and 40-1-70

8-1100. National Electrical Code.

Synopsis:

The South Carolina Building Codes Council proposes to amend Chapter 8, Article 11, to incorporate the modifications to the 2024 South Carolina Building Codes, the 2023 Edition of the National Electrical Code.

A Notice of Drafting was published in the *State Register* on June 27, 2025.

Instructions:

Print the regulation as shown below. All other items remain unchanged.

Text:

ARTICLE 11

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE

2023 National Electrical Code Modification Summary

(Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Section 6-9-40)

8-1100. National Electrical Code.

NOTE-This article is based upon the National Electrical Code, 2023 Edition, in accordance with the statutory amendments to acts governing the Building Codes Council, except for the modifications referenced below.

This code is identical to the 2023 Edition of the National Electrical Code except for the following modifications:

8-1101. Repealed.

8-1102. Repealed.

8-1103. NEC Article 210.8(A) Dwelling Units.

All 125-volt receptacles installed in the following locations and supplied by single-phase branch circuits rated 150 volts or less to ground shall have ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel:

(1) Bathrooms

(2) Garages and also accessory buildings that have a floor located at or below grade level not intended as habitable rooms and limited to storage areas, work areas, and areas of similar use

(3) Outdoors

(4) Crawl spaces — at or below grade level

(5) Basements

Exception to (5): Receptacles in walk-out basements are excluded from this requirement.

(6) Kitchens — where the receptacles are installed to serve the countertop surfaces

(7) Areas with sinks and permanent provisions for food preparation, beverage preparation, or cooking

(8) Sinks — where receptacles are installed within 1.8 m (6 ft) from the top inside edge of the bowl of the sink

(9) Boathouses

(10) Bathtubs or shower stalls — where receptacles are installed within 1.8 m (6 ft) of the outside edge of the bathtub or shower stall

(11) Laundry areas

(12) Indoor damp and wet locations

Exception No. 1: Receptacles that are not readily accessible and are supplied by a branch circuit dedicated to electric snow-melting, deicing, or pipeline and vessel heating equipment shall be permitted to be installed in accordance with 426.28 or 427.22, as applicable.

Exception No. 2: A receptacle supplying only a permanently installed premises security system shall be permitted to omit ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection.

Exception No. 3: Listed weight-supporting ceiling receptacles (WSCR) utilized in combination with compatible weight-supporting attachment fittings (WASF) installed for the purpose of supporting a ceiling luminaire or ceiling-suspended fan shall be permitted to omit ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection. If a general-purpose convenience receptacle is integral to the ceiling luminaire or ceiling-suspended fan, GFCI protection shall be provided.

Exception No. 4: Factory-installed receptacles that are not readily accessible and are mounted internally to bathroom exhaust fan assemblies shall not require GFCI protection unless required by the installation instructions or listing.

8-1104. NEC Article 210.8(F) Outdoor Outlets.

For dwellings, all outdoor outlets, other than those covered in 210.8(A), Exception No. 1, including outlets installed in the following locations, and supplied by single-phase branch circuits rated 150 volts or less to ground, 50 amperes or less, shall be provided with GFCI protection:

(1) Garages that have floors located at or below grade level

(2) Accessory buildings

(3) Boathouses

If equipment supplied by an outlet covered under the requirements of this section is replaced, the outlet shall be supplied with GFCI protection.

Exception No. 1: GFCI protection shall not be required on lighting outlets other than those covered in 210.8(C).

Exception No. 2: GFCI protection shall not be required for listed HVAC equipment.

8-1105. NEC Article 210.12(B) Dwelling Units.

All 120-volt, single-phase, 15- and 20- ampere branch circuits supplying outlets or devices installed in the following locations shall be protected by any of the means described in 210.12(A)(1) through (A)(6):

(1) Family Rooms

(2) Dining Rooms

(3) Living Rooms

(4) Parlors

(5) Libraries

(6) Dens

(7) Bedrooms

(8) Sunrooms

(9) Recreation Rooms

(10) Closets

(11) Hallways

(12) Similar Areas

Exception No. 1: AFCI protection shall not be required for an individual branch circuit supplying a fire alarm system installed in accordance with 760.41(B) or 760.121(B). The branch circuit shall be installed in a metal raceway, metal auxiliary gutter, steel-armored cable, or Type MC or Type AC cable meeting the applicable requirements of 250.118, with metal boxes, conduit bodies, and enclosures.

Exception No. 2: AFCI protection shall not be required for the individual branch circuit supplying an outlet for arc welding equipment in a dwelling unit.

8-1106. Repealed.

Fiscal Impact Statement:

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

Statement of Rationale:

The South Carolina Building Codes Council proposes to amend Chapter 8, Article 11, to incorporate the modifications to the 2024 South Carolina Building Codes, the 2023 Edition of the National Electrical Code.

Document No. 5419
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, LICENSING AND REGULATION
SOUTH CAROLINA BOARD OF LONG TERM HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATORS
CHAPTER 93
Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Sections 40-1-70 and 40-35-60

93-50. General Definitions.
93-60. Board of Examiners; Officers and Duties.
93-65. Operating a Facility without a License.
93-70. Additional combination of education and experience acceptable by the Board; Criminal Background Check; Completion of probation or parole.
93-75. Health Services Executive Qualification. (New)
93-80. Administrator-in-Training Program Requirements.
93-100. Fees [and Fee Schedule].
93-110. Examination; Scheduling and Grading.
93-120. Initial Licenses.
93-130. Provisional Licenses.
93-140. Licensure by Endorsement. (New)
93-150. Inactive or Retired Status Licenses.
93-160. Registration of Licenses.
93-170. Display of Certificate and Normal Work Hours.
93-200. Continuing Education for Relicensure.
93-210. Reinstatement of Lapsed License.
93-220. Complaints.
93-230. Suspension and Revocation of License.
93-240. Hearing Procedure.
93-250. Conduct of Hearing.
93-260. Applicability, Legal Effect and Severability of Regulations.

Synopsis:

The South Carolina Board of Long Term Health Care Administrators proposes to amend various sections in Chapter 93.

A Notice of Drafting was published in the *State Register* on June 27, 2025.

Instructions:

Print the regulation as shown below. All other items remain unchanged.

Text:

93-50. General Definitions.

Whenever used in these regulations, unless expressly stated otherwise, or unless the context or subject matter requires a different meaning, the following terms shall have the respective meanings hereinafter set forth or indicated: