

106.5.7

Previous Approvals



CHANGE TYPE. Addition

CHANGE SUMMARY. A new or revised construction permit is not required for projects where the scope of work exceeds the 180-day limit in Section 106.4.4 and work is pursued in good faith.

2009 CODE: 106.5.7 Previous Approvals. This code shall not require changes in the construction documents, construction or designated occupancy of a structure for which a lawful permit has been heretofore issued or otherwise lawfully authorized, and the construction of which has been pursued in good faith within 180 days after the effective date of this code and has not been abandoned.

CHANGE SIGNIFICANCE. For some construction projects the scope of work requires that the construction timeline extend beyond a six-month period. In these instances the code official is authorized using the provisions in Section 106.4.4 to extend the duration of the construction permit by an additional 180 days. Using this provision, an installing contractor can possibly maintain a fuel gas system construction permit for a single period for essentially a year.

At major construction projects the scope of work may be so great that the duration of the permit will be greater than one calendar year. Common examples of this may include large recreational resorts or industrial processes requiring large volumes of steam at high pressures to power machinery or other processes. In these cases, the fuel gas distribution and delivery system is generally treated as a site utility, as is electrical power, water for process cooling and fire protection, and compressed air.

Section 106.5.7 establishes new requirements in the 2009 IFGC to address such a condition. This provision provides the code official with a mechanism to protect construction permits for large projects that extend over extended durations. It also serves to protect the contractor and design professional in the event a jurisdiction adopts a more current edition of the IFGC while a project is ongoing. For example, consider a project that was permitted under the 2006 IFGC and the jurisdiction adopts the 2009 edition 14 months later. The construction schedule stipulates a project duration of approximately 30 months. Application of the requirement in Section 106.5.7 would allow this hypothetical project to continue to be inspected and approved under the provisions of the 2006 IFGC so long as work is being pursued in good faith.

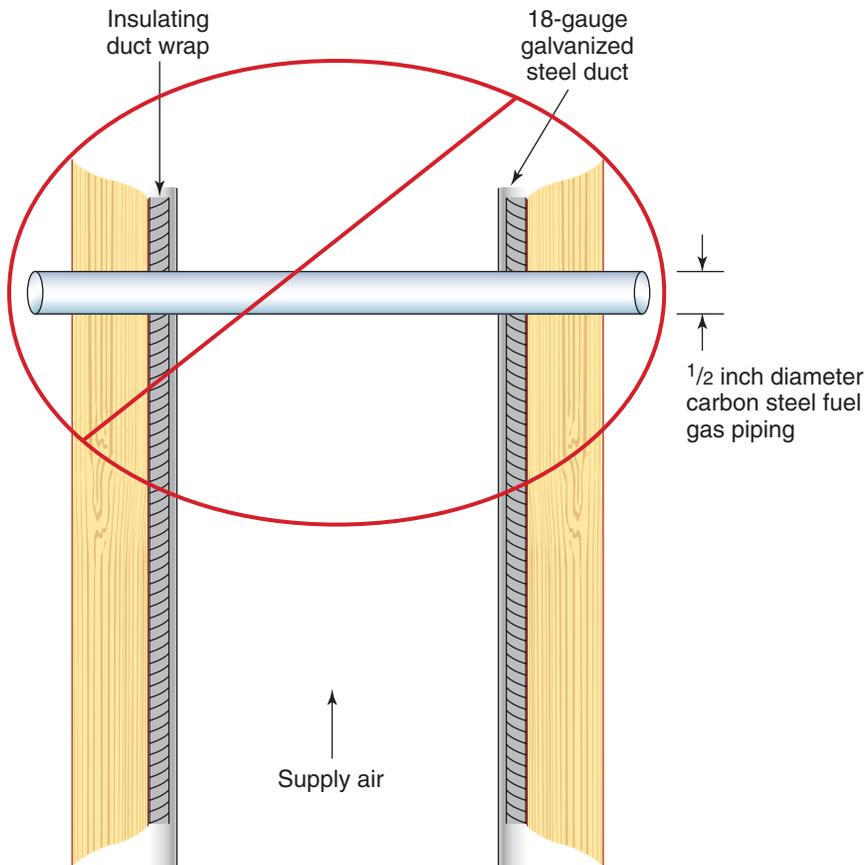
CHANGE TYPE. Modifications

CHANGE SUMMARY. Requirements prohibiting the installation of fuel gas piping in any vertical shaft used as an air duct or laundry chute have been clarified.

2009 CODE: 404.1 Prohibited Locations. Piping shall not be installed in or through a ~~circulating-air ducted supply, return or exhaust duct, or a clothes chute, chimney or gas vent, ventilating duct, dumb-waiter or elevator shaft.~~ Piping installed downstream of the point of delivery shall not extend through any townhouse unit other than the unit served by such piping.

CHANGE SIGNIFICANCE. IFGC Section 404 sets forth the minimum requirements for the installation of fuel gas piping. This section contains requirements that specify where and how fuel gas piping should be installed. Their intent is to ensure that the fuel gas piping is protected from a galvanic reaction (e.g., corrosion) causing loss of the pipe or tubing metal or accidental penetration. In these and other instances, the goal is to prevent the release of fuel gas from the distribution system.

404.1 Prohibited Locations



Prohibited Locations

Section 404.1 has been modified to clarify locations where the installation of fuel gas piping and fittings are prohibited. The requirements now prohibit the installation of fuel gas piping in any duct of a mechanical ventilation system that delivers supply air or return air or is an exhaust duct. The concern is that a potential fuel gas leak inside of the duct could allow the circulation of fuel gas throughout a building. This provision does not prohibit the installation of fuel gas piping in supply or return air plenum. In such cases, the selected piping must meet the flame spread and smoke production ratings in IMC Section 602.2.1.