Table 508.2.5

Incidental Accessory Occupancies

CHANGE TYPE: Modification

CHANGE SUMMARY: Parking garages and storage rooms are no longer regulated as incidental accessory occupancies.

2009 CODE:

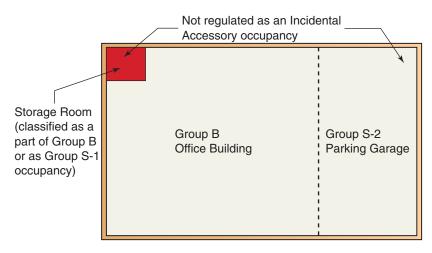
TABLE 508.2.5
INCIDENTAL USE AREAS ACCESSORY OCCUPANCIES

ROOM OR AREA	SEPARATION AND/OR PROTECTION
Parking garage (Section 406.2)	2 hours: or 1 hour and provide automatic fire-extinguishing system
Storage rooms over 100 square feet	1 hour or provide automatic fire-extinguishing system
Rooms containing fire pumps in	2 hours; or 1 hour and provide
non high-rise buildings	automatic sprinkler system throughout
	the building
Rooms containing fire pumps in high-rise buildings	<u>2 hours</u>

(Portions of table not shown remain unchanged.)

CHANGE SIGNIFICANCE: The classification of an incidental accessory area as a separate and distinct occupancy is no longer permitted. Rather, any incidental accessory area is to be classified the same as that portion of the building in which it is located. This is based on the concept that incidental accessory areas are typically areas of special hazard within occupancies; thus they are not classified as separate occupancies. Previously, there were two areas identified as incidental use areas that were often classified as separate and distinct occupancies: parking garages and storage rooms. These two types of uses have been removed from the table in order to restore the requirements for separation and/or protection specified in Table 508.2.5 to the remaining incidental accessory occupancies. Storage rooms and parking ga-

Table 508.2.5 continues



Classification of storage room and parking garage

rages will now be classified in a manner consistent with the classification of any other uses within a building, often resulting in a Group S-1 or S-2 classification for storage rooms and a Group S-2 classification for parking garages. As such, the provisions of Section 508 for mixed-occupancy buildings will be applicable.

Although storage rooms are no longer addressed in Table 508.2.5, the degree of hazard anticipated by their presence must still be addressed. Where the storage use is considerable in size and has the potential for a high level of fire load, classification as a Group S-1 occupancy would continue to be appropriate. However, a small closet with a limited hazard concern could simply be classified as a part of the occupancy in which it is located as a portion of the general occupancy classification. The approach to classifying various portions of buildings based on their functions is not intended to change because of this revision to the table.

The addition of fire pump rooms to the list of incidental accessory areas recognizes similar requirements found in IBC Section 913.2.1. The separation requirements are also consistent with those of NFPA 20, Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection. Where the building is considered a high-rise, the fire pump room must be separated from the remainder of the building by minimum 2-hour fire barriers and/or horizontal assemblies. If it is not a high-rise building, a 2-hour separation is also required if the building is not fully sprinklered. In such a building provided with a sprinkler system throughout, minimum 1-hour fire barriers and/or horizontal assemblies are required.

CHANGE TYPE: Modification

CHANGE SUMMARY: Previous code language had been modified to address the situation in which the load on the cantilevered portion of a deck span could produce uplift at the support remote from the support at the cantilever, which is consistent with the intent of the distribution of live loads in Section 1607.10.

2009 CODE: 1604.8.3 Decks. Where supported by attachment to an exterior wall, decks shall be positively anchored to the primary structure and designed for both vertical and lateral loads as applicable. Such attachment shall not be accomplished by the use of toenails or nails subject to withdrawal. Where positive connection to the primary building structure cannot be verified during inspection, decks shall be self-supporting. For Connections of decks with cantilevered framing members connections to exterior walls or other framing members shall be designed and constructed to resist uplift resulting from the full live load specified in Table 1607.1,acting on the cantilevered portion of the deck, for both of the following:

- 1. The reactions resulting from the dead load and live load specified in Table 1607.1, or the snow load specified in Section 1608, in accordance with Section 1605, acting on all portions of the deck.
- 2. The reactions resulting from the dead load and live load specified in Table 1607.1, or the snow load specified in Section 1608, in accordance with Section 1605, acting on the cantilevered portion of the deck, and no live load or snow load on the remaining portion of the deck.

CHANGE SIGNIFICANCE: Previously, the code addressed the situation in which the load on the cantilevered portion of the span may result in uplift at the support remote from the support at the cantilever. It is accepted engineering practice that for a cantilever, the full live load (or snow load) is placed on the cantilever with no live or snow load on the remaining portion of the span. This may or may not cause uplift at the support, depending on many factors. The intent has been clarified and is consistent with the distribution of live loads prescribed in Section 1607.10 and Section 4.6 of ASCE 7-05. In addition, snow loads have been added because it is conceivable that snow load could control the design of the deck, especially where snow sliding or drifting from a higher roof must be considered.

1604.8.3

Loading Conditions on Cantilevered Decks

