

**Summary of comparisons between the
2010 UNIFORM FIRE PREVENTION AND BUILDING CODE
and
2015 CODES PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CODE COUNCIL**

Reviewed by the Department of State Division of Building Standards and Codes
11/12/14

Note: This summary does not include minor or editorial changes

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
RESIDENTIAL CODE				
<p>Reviewed and prepared by Miriam McGiver and/or John Addario Note: The term RCNYS means the 2010 Residential Code of New York State and the term IRC means the 2015 International Residential Code.</p>				
CHAPTER 1 ADMINISTRATION				
RC1	101.2	101.2	Scope	<p>The 2015 IRC scope is revised from the current 2010 RCNYS as shown below, with additions underline and deletions crossed out.</p> <p>IRC Scope Modifications §R101.2 Scope. The provisions of the <i>International Residential Code for One- and Two- Family Dwellings</i> shall apply to the construction, alteration, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, removal and demolition of detached one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses not more than three stories above grade <u>plane</u> in height with a separate means of egress and their accessory structures <u>not more than three stories above grade plane in height</u> and one-family dwellings converted to bed and breakfast dwellings.</p> <p><u>Exceptions:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Live/work units complying with the requirements of Section 419 of the International Building Code shall be permitted to be constructed in accordance with the International Residential Code for one- and two-family dwellings. Fire suppression required by Section 419.5 of the International Building Code when constructed under the International Residential Code for One- and Two-family Dwellings shall conform to Section P2904.</u> <u>Owner-occupied lodging houses with five or fewer guestrooms shall be</u>

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
				<p><u>permitted to be constructed in accordance with the International Residential Code for One- and Two-family Dwellings when equipped with a fire sprinkler system in accordance with Section P2904.</u></p> <p><i>Impact: This appears to limit when a dwelling can be used for work purposes. Also, it permits construction under the IRC of lodging house, defined as NYS statute defines 'Bed and Breakfast.' NYS has allowed conversion to B&B's dwellings under the RC. Construction of a lodging house requires a sprinkler system.</i></p>
CHAPTER 2 DEFINITIONS				
RC2	202	202	IRC definition replaces NYS definition of: Approved	<p>IRC definition, "Acceptable to the building official." Replaces the current NYS definition, "Acceptable to the code enforcement official as determined to meet the requirements of this code."</p> <p><i>Impact: NYS statute defines code enforcement official, not building official. [Executive law Article 18 Section 376A 1. For the purpose of this section, the term code enforcement personnel shall mean a code enforcement official charged with enforcement of the uniform fire prevention and building code or the state energy conservation construction code. 19 NYCRR 433.1(b)(3) defines the term with similar language,] Staff recommends clarification in the NYS supplement that the term 'building official' in the I-codes shall mean 'code enforcement official' for the purposes of NYS' implementation.</i></p>
RC3	202	202	New definition of: Attic, Habitable	<p>New IRC definition: A finished or unfinished area, not considered a story, complying with all of the following requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The occupiable floor area is at least 70 square feet (17m2), in accordance with Section R304, 2. The occupiable floor area has a ceiling height in accordance with Section R305, and 3. The occupiable space is enclosed by the roof assembly above, knee walls (if applicable) on the sides and the floor-ceiling assembly below. <p>Note that the current definition of attic remains: ATTIC. The unfinished space between the ceiling assembly of the top story and the roof assembly. <i>Impact: a dwelling constructed under the IRC may have up to five inhabited stories, including 3 stories above grade, a basement and habitable attic, rather than four as per the 2010 RCNYS,</i></p>
RC4	202	202	New definition of: Lodging House	<p>New IRC definition. A one-family dwelling where one or more occupants are primarily permanent in nature, and rent is paid for guestrooms. [SEE SCOPE</p>

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
				Exception.2, which allows Owner-occupied lodging houses with five or fewer guestrooms to be constructed under the IRC when equipped with a fire suppression sprinkler system per Section 2904.] Def'n is similar to NYS statutory definition of Bed and Breakfast Dwelling: An owner-occupied residence resulting from a conversion of a one-family dwelling, used for providing overnight accommodations and a morning meal to not more than ten transient lodgers and containing not more than five bedrooms for such lodgers.
RC5	202	202	Other New definitions	New definitions: Air barrier; Alternating tread device; Anchored stone or masonry veneer; Cap plate; Cement plaster; Circulating hot water system; Climate zone; Collection pipe; Continuous insulation; Core; Cross laminated timber; Engineered wood rim board; ERI reference design; Escarpment Exterior insulation and finish systems (EIFS); Exterior insulation and finish systems (EIFS) with drainage; Facing; Factory made air duct; Fiber cement products; Fire retardant treated wood; Flexible air connector; Gray water; Guestroom; Gypsum board / panel product; Hill; Historic building; Local exhaust; Mechanical joint; Nailable substrate; Onsite nonpotable water reuse system; Pan flashing; Panel thickness; Performance category. <i>Photovoltaic (PV) terms:</i> Building integrated PV panel; PV module; PV panel; PV panel system; PV shingles Plastic composite; Polypropylene siding; Precast concrete foundation wall; Rated design (<i>energy</i>); Reclaimed water; Reflective duct insulation; Ridge Roof replacement; Shingle fashion <i>Solar thermal systems terms:</i> Direct system; Drain-back system; Indirect system Spline; Stairway, spiral; Structural composite lumber; Subsoil drain Termite resistant material; Third party terms: 3 rd party certification agency; 3 rd party certified; 3 rd party tested; Tubular daylighting device; Ultimate wind speed; Waste receptor; Whole-house mechanical ventilation system; Wood plastic composite
RC6	202	202	Revised definitions	Related to existing dwellings, IRC definitions, shown, do not include the NYS modification: "For the purpose of compliance with Chapter R11, the term "addition" shall also include an increase in conditioned space or the extension of a building system or subsystem," and do not refer to alteration levels 1, 2 and 3.

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addition. “An extension or increase in floor area or height of a building or structure.” • Alteration. “Any construction or renovation to an existing structure other than repair or addition that requires a permit. Also, a change in a mechanical system that involves an extension, addition or change to the arrangement, type or purpose of the original installation that requires a permit • Repair. The reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing building for the purpose of its maintenance or to correct damage. <p>Accessory structure. Redefined from ‘A structure that is not greater than 3,000 square feet (279 m2) in floor area, and not over two stories in height, the use of which is customarily accessory to and incidental to that of the dwelling(s) and which <u>that</u> is located on the same lot.’</p> <p>Flame spread index. A comparative measure, expressed as a dimensionless number, derived from visual measurements of the spread of flame versus time for a material tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or UL 723. The numeric value assigned to a material tested in accordance with ASTM E 84</p> <p>Plumbing fixture. A receptacle or device that requires both a <u>is connected to</u> a water supply system and <u>or</u> discharges to a drainage system or both. <u>Such receptacles or devices require a supply of water; or discharge liquid waste or liquid-borne solid waste; or require a supply of water and discharge waste to a drainage system.</u> , such as water closets, lavatories, bathtubs and sinks. <u>Plumbing appliances as a special class of fixture are further defined.</u> <i>Impact: Recommend revising as needed any NYS provisions for owner occupied dwellings.</i></p> <p>Stories above grade, Revised as shown, with additions underlined and deletions crossed out: STORY ABOVE GRADE <u>PLANE</u>. Any story having its finished floor surface entirely above grade plane, except that a basement shall be considered a story above grade where or in which the finished surface of the floor <u>next</u> above is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>More than 6 feet (1829 mm) above grade plane; or</u> 2. More than 6 feet (1829 mm) above the finished ground level for more than 50% of the total building perimeter.

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				<p>3. More than 12 feet (3658 mm) above the finished ground level at any point.</p> <p><i>Impact: Grade plane is likely to be lower than grade at the building perimeter, possibly around 4", as grade must slope from the building perimeter for drainage (per §401.3). Where ground slopes from the building, the grade plane is established by the lowest points between the building and the lot line or a point 6 feet from the building.</i></p> <p>New / revised IRC definitions related to stairways: Flight, Nosing, Stair, Stairway, Riser, and Winder</p>
RC7	202	202	Removed NYS definitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code enforcement official. The officer or other designated authority charged with the administration and enforcement of this code, or a duly authorized representative. • Premises. • Registered design professional. • Removed NYS definitions regarding flood prone areas, including flood or flooding, flood boundary and floodway map (FBFM), Flood hazard area, Flood area subject to high velocity wave action, Flood insurance rate map (FIRM), Floodway and Special flood hazard area.
CHAPTER 3 BUILDING PLANNING				
RC8	301.1.1	301.1.1	Alternative provisions for log cabins	New IRC standard allows an alternative prescriptive standard for log structures, ICC-400: Standard on the Design and Construction of Log Structures.
RC9	301.2.1	301.2.1	Wind design criteria	IRC Modification. Using new IRC figures [Figures R301.2 (4) A, B & C], the prescriptive provisions of the IRC may be used for wind design purposes in all of NYS. Wind design is now based on ultimate design wind speed; a change in accordance with the IBC and referenced standards.
RC10	Not in RCNYS	NEW 301.2.1.1.1	Sunrooms	NEW section, requires that sunrooms comply with the standard AAMA/NPEA/NSA 2100-12, <i>Specification for Sunrooms</i> , published by the American Architectural Manufacturers Association (AAMA), National Patio Enclosure Assoc. (NPEA) and the National Sunroom Association (NSA). The standard lists five categories of sunrooms, from a patio cover to fully-conditioned room open to the house, and specifies design criteria for each, including structural loads, energy conservation, emergency egress & rescue openings (EERO), lighting, and exit criteria.

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RC11	301.2.1.2	301.2.1.2	Protection of openings – large missile test	Current code requires that protection of openings meet the Large Missile Test of ASTM E 1996 and ASTM E 1886. New Section 301.2.1.2.1 modifies ASTM E1996 with some requirements of ASCE 7, a document that the code currently references. The RCNYS allows buildings to be designed a partially enclosed buildings in lieu of the requirement to protect openings. The IRC does not allow this option.
RC12	301.2.1	301.2.1.5 & table 301.2(1) footnote k.	Topographic wind effects	New IRC language mandates that buildings be designed to withstand the effects of wind speedup caused by localized geographic conditions.
RC13	301.2.2	301.2.2	Seismic provisions	IRC language modification to clarify the applicability of seismic provisions.
RC14	301.2.4, 322.1	301.2.4. 322.1	Floodplain construction	IRC modification to clarify that this section applies to substantial improvements and restorations, and to require the most restrictive provisions for buildings located in more than one hazard zone; also alternative use of ASCE 24 is permitted in all locations.
RC15	301.3	301.3	Story heights	Story height limits are simplified and clarified. An exception is deleted; which allowed use of prescriptive provisions for wood framed stories increased from 11'-7" to 12' on the condition that bracing was to be increased by a factor of 1.2.
RC16	Table R301.5	Table 301.5	Minimum uniformly distributed live loads	IRC modification Includes live load for 'Habitable Attics' (30psf); and Balconies / Decks are grouped together with same live load of 40 psf (was 60 / 40, respectively).
RC17	Table 301.7	Table 301.7	Allowable deflection	Criteria added for ceilings, with brittle finish and without. The limit of L/360 for brittle finish (plaster, stucco, etc.) is the same as that for floors, while the limit of L/240 for flexible finish (including gypsum board) is less stringent. Criteria added for lintels supporting masonry veneers: L/600 maximum allowable deflection.
RC18	R302 and elsewhere	302	Fire-resistant construction (was 'Exterior wall location')	IRC Language Modification. IRC reorganized so that all fire-resistance provisions are in one section (similar to Chapter 7 of IBC).
RC19	R302	302	Exterior wall location	IRC Language Modification. IRC includes provisions to reduce fire separation distance based on fire sprinkler installation. Dwellings with sprinklers are allowed lesser separation than those without.
RC20	302	302	Exterior wall location	New IRC Language. Fire separation distance no longer must be measured between dwellings and accessory structures, except detached garages, on the same lot.

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RC21	317	302.2	Townhouses	New language permits townhouses with sprinkler systems per P2904 to have 1-hour fire walls, and to require those without sprinkler systems to have 2-hour fire walls.
RC22	R317.1	R302.3	Two-family dwellings	Remove NYS Language requiring openings in fire-resistance-rated assemblies to be protected in NYS
RC23	R309.1	R302.5.1	Dwelling/ garage opening protection	Remove NYS Language requiring opening between house and garage to be fire-protection-rated assembly
RC24	R309.2	R302.6	Dwelling/ garage fire separation	Remove NYS Language requiring fire-resistance rated assembly of ¾-hour between a house and garage; replace with IRC prescription method from Table.
RC25	315, 317	302.13	Fire protection of floors.	New IRC language requires floor assemblies not otherwise required by the RC to be fire-resistance-rated to be protected on the underside with 1/2-inch gypsum board, 5/8-inch wood structural panel membrane, or equivalent. There are exceptions for spaces protected by sprinklers and for floor assemblies using 2 x 10 or larger lumber. This could require “ceilings” in uninhabited basements. This change was rejected by the 2013 technical subcommittee.
RC26	303.7	-	Required glazed openings	Section is removed, except reference to sunrooms, now a subsection to ‘Exterior stairway illumination.’
RC27	304	304	Minimum room areas	Removed the requirement for at least one habitable room no less than 120 sq. ft.
RC28	308.6.9	308.6.9	Comparative analysis for glass glazed unit skylights	New language clarifies that unit skylights that differ in size from tabulated values in the referenced standard may be used if acceptable engineering analysis is provided.
RC29	310	310	Emergency escape and rescue openings (EERO)	This section has been reorganized, and has new provisions as follow: New requirement that basements without habitable space shall have an EERO. [NYS Language removed as shown crossed out. Basements with habitable space and every sleeping room shall have at least one openable emergency escape and rescue opening.] Added IRC exception that allows basements < 200SF in area and having only mechanical equipment to not be provided with EEROs. Each ‘habitable attic’ shall have an EERO. EERO doors do not have to be “egress” door, that is, they may be side hinged or sliders. EEROs may open to a yard / court that opens to a public way rather than only directly to public way.
RC30	311	311	Means of egress	IRC requirements for means of egress have been reorganized and clarified. Dimensions for the one required egress door have been decreased: From: “...not less than 3 feet in width and 6 feet 8 inches in height...” (36 inches x 80 inches)

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				To: "...minimum clear width of 32 inches...minimum clear height of the door opening shall not be less than 78 inches..."
RC31		R311.4	Vertical egress	New IRC Language requires a compliant stairway or ramp be provided for egress from each habitable level not provided with an egress door.
RC32	311	311	Stairway egress modifications removed	Removed NYS modifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that allows riser height of 8-1/4 inches rather than the IRC riser maximum of 7-3/4 and minimum tread depth of 9" rather than IRC minimum of 10 inches. • IRC requires a landing for two or more risers; while NYS required a landing for 3 or more risers.
RC33	311.5.8.1	311.7.10	Spiral stairways	The section has revised limits for tread depth of spiral stairways. It requires a 24.5 inches maximum walkline radius dimension, with minimum tread depth of 6.75-inch at the walkline, rather than a 7.5-inch minimum tread depth at 12 inches from the narrower edge. This will allow 13 treads in one revolution, a common manufacturing standard.
RC34	Not in RCNYS 2010	311.7.11	Alternating tread devices	NEW section allows and provides requirements for alternating tread devices – where allowed (not means of egress), dimensions, handrails, etc.
RC35	Not in RCNYS	311.7.12	Ship ladders.	NEW section allows and provides requirements for ship ladders – where allowed (not means of egress), dimensions, handrails, etc
RC36	R613	R312.2	Window fall protection	Remove NYS Language Modification. NYS deleted requirements for fall protection
RC37	R313	R313, 309 (dwellings with reduced separation)	Automatic fire suppression sprinkler systems	New IRC Language. Requires the installation of sprinkler systems in all new construction of dwellings under the IRC rather than only those three stories or more. New provision requiring sprinkler installations in attached garages based on the fire-resistance rating of wall assemblies and fire distance separations
RC38	313	314, 315	Smoke alarms, CO alarms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section is reorganized and divided for clarity. • Provisions are added to require combination smoke/carbon monoxide alarm to be listed per UL standard. • New requirements that household fire alarm systems and CO systems be permanent fixture (not leased removable system). • A new section allows wireless interconnection of smoke alarms; there is no longer an exception to the interconnection requirement for battery-operated smoke alarms. • Carbon monoxide alarms are required due to an attached garage only if there is an opening between the dwelling and the garage.

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires a CO alarm in each bedroom that has a fuel burning appliance; and in the immediate vicinity of each sleeping area. Detectors need to be installed in locations specified in section R315.3, not in all locations specified in NFPA 720.
RC39	314	316	Foam plastic	Specifies that 18.2 mm wood structural panel can be used as thermal barrier, as well as previously allowed gyp board and material that meets performance tests. For ignition protection in attics, adds to the six materials previously listed to allow use of 1.5-inch cellulose insulation or ¼-inch fiber cement panel, soffit or backer board.
RC40	-	316	Foam plastic wind resistance	In IRC 2015, foam plastic used as sheathing on framed exterior walls must be able to resist wind loads, unless installed over sheathing that resists wind load or otherwise exempt.
RC41	322	320	Accessibility – guestrooms	New language: R320.1.1 Guestrooms. A dwelling with guestrooms shall comply with ... Chapter 11 of the IBC for group R-3... guestrooms shall be considered sleeping units. Exception: owner occupied lodging houses with 5 or fewer guestrooms ...
RC42	324	322	Flood resistant construction in coastal a zones	New language says dwellings in “Coastal A Zones” (areas per FEMA with waves between 1.5 and 3 feet) must meet the requirements coastal high hazard areas (Zone V), including open foundations (pilings or columns) with an exception that allows filled stemwalls; The current IRC requires dwellings in Coastal A Zones comply with requirements for Zone A. Flood resistant material is now required to conform to FEMA TB-2 – one of 2 alternatives previously. Allows jurisdiction to define areas that need to comply with high hazard requirements in addition to FEMA areas.
RC43	324.1.8	322.1.9	Flood resistant manufactured homes	New language says that the design flood elevation / freeboard requirements that apply to the lowest floor elevation in other homes, shall apply to the bottom of frame for manufactured homes. This is likely to increase their elevation requirement approximately one foot above other homes.
RC44	324.2.2	322.2.2	Flood construction – enclosed areas below design flood	New language about the openings: (1) the square foot area of enclosures is to be measured from the outside; and (2) the net open area has to take into account if there are louvers, blades, screens and faceplates whose presence affects the flow of water.
RC45	324.2, 324.3	322.2; 322.3	Flood construction - Elevation requirements	Adds a factor of safety of one-foot of additional height (called freeboard) to the elevation requirements. In coastal high hazard areas, applies elevation requirements to <u>the bottom</u> of the lowest horizontal structural member, whether parallel or perpendicular to wave action. The 2010 RCNYS requires a two-foot freeboard.

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RC46	--	322.2, 322.3	Flood construction - tanks	NEW section requires tanks below the design elevation shall be anchored.
RC47	324.3.4	322.3.4	Walls below design flood (coastal high hazard areas)	Break-away walls and walls in coastal A zones shall have flood openings, and an exterior door to be installed at the top of stairs enclosed with break-away walls.
RC48		R323	Storm shelters	New IRC Language has standards for Storm shelters (not required by Code in NYS), if constructed, must comply with ICC/NSSA-500
RC49		324	Solar energy systems	NEW Section to clarify details for the design and installation of rooftop mounted photovoltaic panels installed on or above the roof covering, building integrated or on the ground. Provisions address loading, fire separation, equipment listing, access, location and size of units.
RC50	202, 301.2.2.4.1	325	Mezzanines	New Section adds requirement for mezzanines, from relevant portions of IBC Section 505.2: area limits, means of egress, openness, clear height above and below. Mezzanines are considered not stories because they have such provisions that protect from fire hazards.
CHAPTER 4 FOUNDATIONS				
RC52	-	R402.3, 402.4	Precast concrete	New IRC Language. New sections address foundations of precast concrete and of masonry
RC53	403.1	403.1	Footings	New tables allow a variety of footing width and thicknesses where previously a worst case design was assumed. The tables take into consideration soil bearing capacity, framing types, stories and now differentiate footings by snow load and if houses are built as slab on grade, crawl space or with a basement.
RC54	403.1.2, 403.1.3, 602.10.9.1	403.1.2, 403.1.3	In seismic D areas, continuous footings, footing and stem wall reinforcing	Reorganized for clarity of reinforcement required in Seismic Design Categories D areas. The footing figures are revised to improve the graphic quality of the figures and add information, showing specific reinforcement requirements, and alert the code user to other applicable sections relating to foundations, such as vapor barriers and ventilation.
RC55	R403.1.3.2	R403.1.3.3	Slabs-on-ground with turned-down footings.	IRC Language Modification added requirements for size and placement of vertical dowels when the slab is not cast monolithically with the footing. New figure to illustrate vertical dowel placement required by section R403.1.3.2 when the slab is not cast monolithically with the footing.
RC56	403.1.6	403.1.6	Foundation anchorage	Clarifies the foundation anchorage requirements for cold-formed steel framing systems, and specifies that anchor requirements of 505.3.1 and 603.3.1 must be followed. Currently, the anchorage requirements for cold-formed steel are part of a larger paragraph mostly concerning wood framing.

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				For wood sole plates at all exterior wall on monolithic slabs, bolts must now extend into concrete or grouted cells of CMUs (no longer into brick or other CMU).
RC57	Tables in 404	Tables in 404	Minimum vertical reinforcement for concrete basement walls	The tables are reorganized. Provisions address details for reinforcing steel, including steel type, location in wall, wall openings, support and cover, lap splices, standard hooks, and construction joint reinforcement. Some provisions that were applicable to ICF foundations are now applicable to all reinforcing steel, where required New table gives alternative reinforcing sizes and spacing based on what was required by tables cited in Section R404.1.2.2. Engineered design required for retaining walls and increased wall thickness for some plain concrete walls. Some cost increase.
RC58	404.1.4.1	404.1.4.1,	Foundations in seismic areas	Minimum vertical reinforcement increased in seismic areas;
RC59		R404.1.5.2	Concrete wall thickness	New IRC Language adds provisions for the thickness of concrete walls (separate from masonry provisions) based on the thickness of what is being supported and the determination of the placement of reinforcing.
RC60	606.9	R404.1.9, 606.9	Isolated masonry piers	New IRC Language in the foundation chapter has prescriptive provisions for masonry piers. The language adds prescriptive provisions for piers supporting floor girders to language from the pier requirements in chapter 6. .
RC61		R404.5	Precast concrete foundation walls	New IRC section for precast concrete foundation walls requires panel design drawings be prepared by a design professional per Section R106.1; and panels be identified by a certificate of inspection label issued by third party inspection agency.
CHAPTER 5 FLOORS				
RC62	All tables referring to spruce-pine-fir			Remove NYS Table Modifications. A footnote was added to all tables in the RCNYS to indicate that any reference to spruce-pine-fir means <u>North American</u> spruce-pine-fir only, due to quality problem with some imported materials in the past
RC63	502.1	502.1	Wood floor framing standards	Listing requirements are added for several materials that have come into standard use, including cross laminated timber, engineered wood rim board, structural log members.
RC64	Span Tables in 502 and 802	Span Tables in 502 and 802	Wood floor framing & roof framing - Spans for common lumber species	Due to changes in lumber capacities published by the American Wood Council, an ICC referenced standard, the span tables in the IRC are revised. The maximum spans for some grades of Southern Pine are decreased, while those for Douglas Fir- Larch and Hem – Fir, are slightly higher.

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RC65	R505	R505	Steel floor framing	IRC Language Modifications/New Tables and Figures incorporate prescriptive provisions from new AISI S230-2007, which includes 3-story cold-formed steel framed structures.
RC66	507	507	Exterior decks	New section contains prescriptive requirements for deck connections to dwellings and provisions for the use of wood/plastic composites in decks.
CHAPTER 6 WALL CONSTRUCTION				
RC67	R602.3	R602.3	Design and construction	IRC language for wood structural panel sheathing used for exterior walls requires the panels to be fastened to resist wind pressures as specified in new Table R602.3(3)
RC68	Table 602.3(1)	Table R602.3(3)	Wood structural panel wall sheathing to resist wind	New IRC Table puts in a separate table attachment details for wood structural panel sheathing used for exterior walls to resist wind pressures
RC69	Table R602.3(1), Figure 602.10.5	Table R602.3(1))	Fastener schedule for wall construction	IRC Table is reorganized and clarified, and the fastening schedule is revised. Alternate fasteners are now all in one table. Generally the number and size of fasteners required is increased, updated to meet manufacturer's recommendations/standards. New entries in the table replace Figure 602.10.5 from 2010RCNYS (deleted).
RC70	602.7	R602.7	Headers	New IRC Language. New table (span tables of Chapter 5 have been moved into Chapter 6) and figures for headers based on opening size, roof/ceiling dead load and ground snow load limitations. Header section revised to combine chapter 5 and 6 tables, and to combine single and multi-ply headers. New lumber capacities per the American Lumber Standard Committee result in revised maximum spans, slightly greater for Douglas fir-larch and Hem-Fir and slightly less for Southern Pine. A paragraph is added for rim board headers: rather than placing the header in a wall cavity, the rim board in the floor system may be used as a header.
RC71	R602.10	R602.10	Wall bracing	This section is reorganized and revised for technical accuracy and clarity, and to use ultimate design wind speed rather than basic wind speed. A new footnote specifies that to space parallel braced wall lines of different length, the average length may be used. Method CS-SFB (Continuously Sheathed Structural Fiberboard) is now allowed at greater wind speeds, as other similar methods (not in seismic D areas). Other technical revisions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Continuously sheathed portal frames (CS-PF) method is allowed a 1.5 multiplier of actual length to determine contributing length. • For the portal frames with hold-downs (PFH) method, the required capacity of hold-downs is reduced from 4200 lb to 3500 lb, and 2 sill

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				plates are required instead of 3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some restrictions are added to mixing of bracing methods.
RC72		602.12	Simplified wall bracing	For dwellings meeting specific criteria, criteria for simplified wall bracing are specified for up to 3 stories with limits.
RC73	603	603	Cold-formed steel wall framing	This section is reorganized for clarity, to switch to ultimate wind speed, and to conform to the standard which ICC references for cold-formed steel framing, <i>AISI S230 'Cold formed steel framing – prescriptive method for 1 & 20 family dwellings.'</i>
RC74	606 - 613	606-610	Masonry design and construction	The masonry design & construction requirements in these sections are reorganized. Some definitions and requirements are added, including specified grout pour height and limit on the use of AAC masonry in shear walls in seismic D areas.
RC75	-	R613	Structural insulated wall panel construction	New IRC Section R613 contains prescriptive provisions for structural insulated panel (SIP) wall construction
CHAPTER 7 WALL COVERING				
RC76	703.1	703.1	Exterior wall covering	Log walls designed per ICC 400 are excepted from this section. Wood panel sheathing labeled 'exterior' or 'exposure' is not specifically mentioned as a water resistive barrier.
RC77		R703.1.2	Wind resistance (Exterior wall covering)	New requirements for wind resistance added to those for water resistance for exterior wall coverings
RC78	703.3	703.3	Nominal thickness and attachments	Section title added 'nominal thickness,' already included along with a schedule of attachments. All nails and staples need to comply with ASTM F1667
RC79	Table R703.4	Table 703.3(1) & 703.3.2	Weather-resistant siding attachment and minimum thickness	Changes to table reflects: . Minimum fastener size and minimum penetration requirements, along with other installation details, are coordinated with current installation guides such as are available from WWPA (Western Wood Products Assoc.). The "water-resistive barrier required" columns is deleted, as one is required for all except detached accessory buildings. Prohibition on stapling vinyl siding.
RC80	R703.7.3	R703.8.3	Lintels (stone & masonry veneer)	New IRC Language/Table/Figure. Prescriptive requirements expanded for lintels in masonry veneers
RC81	R703.7.4	R703.8.4	Anchorage (stone & masonry veneer)	New/Modified IRC Language. Prescriptive anchoring requirements expanded for masonry veneers.
RC82	703.7.3	Table R703.8.4	Stone and masonry	New IRC Table. Table organizes the requirements for anchoring in Section

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
			veneer attachment & airspace	R703.7.4 into a more user-friendly format
RC83	R703.8	R703.4	Flashing	New/Modified IRC Language. Prescriptive requirements expanded for flashing windows and doors where there are no manufacturer's installation instructions
RC84	703.9	703.9	Ext. insulation & finish system	Sets new limits on how and when this type of system can be used: reference standard, substrate, termination above grade, penetrations and drainage are specified.
RC85	703.11	703.11	Vinyl siding	Section is expanded to compile in one place vinyl siding requirements.
RC86		703.12, 13 & 703.14	Insulated siding	New sections set minimum requirements for adhered masonry veneer, insulated vinyl siding, polypropylene siding.
RC87		703.15, 703.16 & 703.17	Cladding attachment over foam sheathing	New sections set minimum requirements for cladding attachment over foam sheathing for wood, steel and masonry walls. Some prescriptive requirements are provided for wood; otherwise engineered design is required.
CHAPTER 8				
ROOF CEILING CONSTRUCTION				
RC88	R802.7.1	R802.7.1	Sawn lumber	New IRC Language/Figures. New language for limiting depth of notching in cantilevered portions of rafters (depth of birdsmouth cut) and ceiling joist taper cuts
RC89	R802.11	R802.11	Roof tie-down	Requirements are separated into prescriptive connections under limited conditions, or accepted engineering practices (truss design drawings, engineered design). Section is rewritten to allow prescriptive practices for roofs with uplift force $\leq 200\#$ and with rafter / truss spacing ≤ 24 inches; or where basic (ultimate) wind speed ≤ 115 mph (most of NYS except Long Island and some of downstate), exposure B, roof pitch $\geq 5:12$ and roof span ≤ 32 feet. Language requiring a continuous load path has been removed from chapter 8.
RC90	R804	R804	Steel roof framing	Section has been revised to incorporate prescriptive provisions from new AISI S230-2007, which includes design allowances for three-story cold-formed steel framed RC structures. Many tables and figures are added
RC91	R806	R806	Roof ventilation	Provisions are reorganized. An exception is removed that code official may determine ventilation is not needed due to climate / atmospheric conditions. The reduction in ventilation area from 300 SF to 150 SF due to installation of vapor retarder no longer applies for climate zones 4 and 5 (much of NYS except Catskills, Adirondacks, other higher / northern areas).
RC92	Table 806.5	Table 806.5	Insulation for condensation control in unvented attics	New footnote allows calculation of insulation thickness when the insulation is placed above the structural roof sheathing.

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
CHAPTER 9 ROOF ASSEMBLIES				
RC93	R902.1	R902.1	Roof covering materials	Limits are placed on Class A roof assemblies, so that some materials must be installed on noncombustible decks (metal sheets and shingles, clay or concrete roof tile or slate without underlayment) while others can be installed over combustible decks (slate with underlayment, min 16 ounce / SF copper sheets, those covering brick, masonry and exposed concrete deck)
RC94	-	902.3, 902.4, 905.16, 907, 909	Photovoltaic roofing	Requirements added for building integrated and roof mounted photovoltaic - wind resistance, fire classification, installation and listing and labeling
RC95	903.2	903.2	Flashing locations	Requirements for flashing “kick-out” at eave added. Cricket or saddle required on ridge side of penetration over 30” wide or chimney, except skylights flashed per manufacturer.
RC96	905	905	Roof coverings	Requirements are expanded for underlayment, ice barriers, fasteners for wood shakes and wood shingles, and application of shingles
RC97	R905.2.4.1	R905.2.4.1	Asphalt shingle - Wind resistance	Provisions for wind resistance clarified, including a table of shingle class permitted at different wind speeds.
RC98	R905.2.8.	R905.2.8.	Asphalt shingle - flashing	Prescriptive requirements are added for step flashing at sidewalls and for drip edge at eave and rake edges
RC99	R907	R908	Reroofing	Remove NYS Language Modification in which body of section deleted and replaced with reference to Appendix J.
CHAPTER 10 CHIMNEYS AND FIREPLACES				
RC100	R1001.8	R1001.8	Smoke chamber	Minimum dimensions for smoke chambers added
RC101	1002	1002	Masonry heaters	The option to comply with either ASTM E1602 or UL 1482 is removed; compliance with both is now required.
RC102	1003.6	R1003.9	Chimney caps	New Language requires that masonry chimneys be provided with concrete, metal or stone caps and specifies the net free area required under chimney rain caps when they are provided.
RC103	1005	R1005	Factory-built chimney offsets	New Language limits the angle and number of factory-built chimney offsets
RC104				<p>Energy Conservation (Chapter 11) is Under Energy Technical Subcommittee Highlights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ERI Rating Index allows a true performance alternative, with far more flexibility than the prescriptive /trade-off method, a ‘simulated performance alternative.’

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thermal isolation of rooms containing fuel burning equipment when open air combustion air ducts provide combustion air to fuel burning appliances. • Compliance paths are clarified. • A permanent energy certificate is required, placed on the wall at a specified location. • Insulated siding counts towards satisfying the wall insulation R-value requirement. • Access doors and hatches to unconditioned space are not required to have an R-value matching the wall insulation. • Insulation in floor framing cavities, wall corners and headers is revised to be more constructible. • Doors on wood-burning fireplaces must be listed and labeled. • Maximum duct leakage rates are now prescriptive rather than mandatory to provide for greater design flexibility. • The code requires automatic controls to maintain hot water temperature for heated water circulation systems and for heat trace temperature maintenance systems when installed. Continuously operated circulation pumps are no longer permitted. <p>Mechanical, Fuel Gas, and Plumbing Chapters Under the Plumbing, Mechanical & Fuel Gas Codes Technical Subcommittee</p> <p>Highlights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions for duct ventilation, length and installation are modified to reflect current materials and practices. • For kitchen exhausts, make-up air can may be other rooms rather than a required outside source. Gravity dampers continue to be allowed. • Condensate pumps in concealed locations must be wired to turn off appliances served when they fail. • CSST must be bonded to a grounding system! • PVC and CPVC are expressly prohibited materials for supplying fuel gas. • Requirements are expanded for protection of concealed gas piping. • Some restrictions are added on locations of venting terminals (not behind doors or within 10 feet of a neighbor's window). • Inspection and testing requirements are added for building sewers, including existing sewers when the sanitary drainage system is being replaced.

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised requirements for protecting piping from physical damage, including corrosion. Chapter 29 has new provisions for collecting, storing and using various types of non-potable water.
CHAPTER 13 GENERAL MECHANICAL SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS				
RC105	M1300	M1301.2	Identification	Requires that each length of pipe and tubing and each pipe fitting shall bear the ID of the manufacturer
RC106	M1300	M1301.5	Identification	Either tested or certified by third party
RC107	M1400		Solid Fuel appliances	Removed NYS – reference to Part 1203 for inspection required
RC108		M1401.3	Sizing heating and cooling equipment	ACCA Manual S and Manual J
CHAPTER 15 EXHAUST SYSTEMS				
RC109	New	M1502	Clothes dryer exhaust	Specifies maximum Duct length 35 feet
RC110	M1500	M1502.4.4	Domestic Dryer Exhaust	New section allows dryer exhaust duct power ventilators “dryer booster fans” to be used
RC111	M1503	M1503.4	Range hoods	Make-up air required for exhaust hood capable of exhausting 400 c.f./min require makeup air in same quantity
RC112	New	M1507.3 & Table M1507.3.3(1)	Whole-house mechanical ventilation system	Requires Whole-house mechanical ventilation system
CHAPTER 17 COMBUSTION AIR				
RC113	Chapter 17	Chapter 17	Combustion Air	Combustion Air DELETED for oil fired equipment Replaced with: Solid fuel – manufactures installation instructions, Oil-fired equipment must comply with NFPA 31; AND Gas-fired equipment must comply with Chapter 24
CHAPTER 23 SOLAR SYSTEMS				
RC114	New	M2302	Photovoltaic Systems	Photovoltaic Solar Energy Systems now addressed in code
CHAPTER 24 FUEL GAS				
RC115	G2400	G2404.11	Condensate Pumps	Condensate pumps located in inhabitable spaces are required to be interlock with equipment served to prevent from running if pump fails
RC116	G2400	G2409.1	Clearance Reduction	Clearance Reduction - gypsum board is now specifically listed as a combustible material

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RC117	G2400	G2412.10	Third-party testing	Third-party testing (or certified by an approved third-party certification agency) All piping, tubing and fittings
RC118	G2411.1.1	G2411.1.1	CSST	Bonding Jumper Length shall not exceed 75 feet
RC119	G2415	G2415.7	Protection of concealed piping against physical damage	Now addresses piping parallel to framing members and piping within member, requires protection extend beyond the edge of members that are bored or notched
RC120	G2419	G2419.4	Sediment trap	Illuminating appliances, ranges, clothes dryers, decorative vented appliances for installation in vented fireplaces, gas fireplaces and outdoor grills
RC121	G2415.7	G2415.7	Plastic Piping (used to vent appliances)	Use of plastic pipe for venting appliances must now be approved by the appliance manufacturer and the listing agency
RC122			Appliance shutoff valve	Located in the same room, vented appliances and room heaters, or located at manifold
RC123	G2439	G2439.4	Domestic Dryer Exhaust	Now allows dryer exhaust duct power ventilators "dryer booster fans"
RC124	G2454	G2454	Outdoor Decorative Appliances	Outdoor Decorative Appliances
CHAPTER 25 PLUMBING ADMINISTRATION				
RC125	P2503	P2503.5	Drain, Waste and Vent Testing	Test pressure for water test on drain, waste and vent systems has been reduced to 5 foot of head (from 10 ft.)
CHAPTER 27 PLUMBING FIXTURES				
RC126	2709	2709	Shower liner test	Shower liner test required
CHAPTER 28 WATER HEATERS				
RC127	P2801	P2801.1	Water Heater Drain Pans	If a water heater drain pan is required under a replacement water heater, the drain is not required if one did not exist
CHAPTER 29 WATERSUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION				
RC128	P2901	P2901.1	Potable water	Removed NYS owner-occupied exception for requirements for potable water
RC129	P2901	P2901, P2910 – P2913	Identification of Nonpotable water systems	Expanded identification of systems, requirement lifted from IGCC
RC130	P2906	P2906.2.1	Lead content	Limit lead content to meet Federal Law
RC131	New	P2904	Fire sprinkler system	Dwelling Unit Fire Sprinkler Systems – Specifies design and installation

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CHAPTER 30 SANITARY DRAINAGE				
RC132	P3003	P3003.9.2	Solvent Cementing	Allows solvent cement for PVC which meets a specific Listing to be used without primer (≤ 4" pipe size)
RC133	P3005	P3005.2	Cleanouts	Expanded and clarified the requirements for cleanouts (where required) in drainage piping
CHAPTER 31 VENTS				
RC134	P3100	P3100	Roof vent Frost Closure	NYS Removal: Requires all Vent thru roofs to be 3", 2015 IPC requires 3" based on outside design temperature of 0oF (@97.5%) which excludes most of NYS
CHAPTER 32 TRAPS				
RC135	P3200	P3200	Traps	Remove NYS modification to allow house traps as required by CEO
RC136	P3201	P3201.2	Trap Seal Protection	Provides additional methods for trap seal protection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Valve 2. Gray water 3. Wastewater 4. Barrier Type
CHAPTER 39 DEVICES AND LUMINAIRES				
RC137	3901.9	3901.9	Receptacle outlets for garages	Garage receptacle outlets must be served by a separate branch circuit that does not supply other outlets. At least one outlet per car space.
RC138	3902	3902	Ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) protection	GFCI protection is now required for receptacles in several new areas: in laundry areas, within 6 feet of bathtubs and showers and serving dishwashers.
RC139	4203.4.3	4203.4	Luminaires near swimming pools	Certain listed low voltage luminaires are permitted to be less than 5 feet from the edge of swimming pools, spas and hot tubs.
RC140	4204.2	4204.2	Bonding of outdoor hot tubs and spas.	Bonding is not required for certain self-contained spas and hot tubs.
RC141	Ch. 44	Ch. 44	Reference Standards	None noted
RC142	Appendices	Appendices	Adopted appendices	Discussion is limited to Appendices that NYS currently adopts and makes part of code: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the IRC Appendices C (informational only), E, G (from IRC 2012 and previous), and H • two unique NYS appendices, J Existing Buildings and Structures; and N – Structural Safety

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				<p>Old Appendix G - Swimming Pools, Spas and Hot Tubs – Moved to referenced standard (new I-code) and electrical provisions moved to Chapter 42 of IRC</p> <p>Appendix H - Patio Covers, revised to reflect ultimate design wind speed.</p> <p>New Appendices not adopted or discussed: Appendix G – Piping standards for various applications: List applicable reference standards by application and location for types of plastic pipe. Appendix R – Light straw –clay construction Appendix S – Strawbale construction Appendix T – Recommended procedure for worst-case testing of atmospheric venting systems under N1102.4 or N1105 conditions $\leq 5ACH50$ Appendix U – Solar-ready provisions – detached one- and two- family dwellings, multiple single-family dwellings (townhouses)</p>
<p>BUILDING CODE</p> <p>Reviewed by Mark Blanke Note: The term BCNYS means the 2010 Building Code of New York State and the term IBC means the 2015 International Building Code.</p>				
<p>CHAPTER 2 DEFINITIONS</p>				
BC1	202	202	Definitions	<p>New definitions: 24-Hour Basis; Air-Impermeable Insulation; Ambulatory Care Facility; Breakout; Building Integrated Photovoltaic Product; Care Suite; Coastal A-Zone; Coastal High-Hazard Area; Critical Circuit; Cross-Laminated Timber; Custodial Care; Defend-in Place; Designated Seismic System; Detoxification Facilities; Electrical Circuit Protective System; Emergency Power System; Engineered Wood Rim Board; Equipment Platform; Exit Access Doorway; Exit Access Ramp; Exit Access Stairway; Exterior Insulation and Finishing System; Exterior Insulation and Finishing Systems with Drainage; Fenestration; Fiber-reinforced polymer; Fire-rated glazing; Fixed Seating; Foster Care Facilities; Hospitals and Psychiatric Hospitals; Hydrogen Fuel Gas Room; Gas Cabinet; Group Home; Guest Room; Incapable of Self-Preservation; Interior Exit Ramp (Stairway); Joint; Limit of Moderate Wave Action; Lodging House; Low Energy Operated Door; Medical Care; Naturally Durable Wood; Nonstructural Concrete; Nursing Homes; Open-ended Corridor; Photovoltaic Modules; Photovoltaic Shingles; Photovoltaic Panel; Photovoltaic Panel System; Plastic Lumber; Power-Assisted Door; Power Operated Door; Primary Structural Frame; Private Garage; Radiant Barrier; Reflective Plastic Core Insulation; Secondary Members; Shingle Fashion; Standby Power System; Storage Racks; Tubular Daylighting Device (TDD); Vegetative Roof; etc.</p>

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				*The following definitions were included in an amendment for the BCNYS: "Agricultural Building", "Approved" and "Registered Design Professional". This amendment is not proposed to be included in the Uniform Code update.
BC2	202	202	Definitions	The BCNYS has amended definitions for the terms "Agricultural Building", "Approved" and "Registered Design Professional". These amended definitions do not appear necessary.
CHAPTER 3 USE AND OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION				
BC3A	303.1	303.3	Assembly Group A-2	Casinos and gaming areas is currently not listed in the BCNYS in a specific Assembly Group category. The IBC adds Casinos (gaming areas) to Assembly Group A-2 occupancy.
BC3B	303.1 306.2	303.3 306.2	Assembly Group A-2 Moderate-Hazard Factory, Group F-1	Commercial kitchens, cafeterias, and similar dining facilities are not listed in the BCNYS in a specific occupancy group category. The IBC adds cafeterias, and similar dining facilities (including associated commercial kitchens) to Assembly Group A-2 occupancy. It also adds food processing establishments and commercial kitchens not associated with restaurants, cafeterias, and similar dining facilities more than 2500 SF in areas to Factory Group F-1 (Moderate-hazard) occupancy. Those facilities that are not more than 2,500 square feet in area are classified as Business Group B occupancy.
BC4	Table 307.1(1)	Table 307.1(1)	Maximum Allowable Quantity Per Control Area of Hazardous Materials Posing a Physical Hazard	The material "Combustible Dust" has been added to Table 307.1(1) of the IBC with reference to Section 414.1.3 which requires that a technical report for "Combustible Dust" be prepared by a qualified person, firm, or corporation and be submitted to the building official to address methods of protection from such hazards when it is manufactured, generated or used in concentrations and conditions that create a fire or explosion hazard.
		414.1.3	Information Required	
BC5	305.2 308.5.2	305.2.1 308.6.2	Group E, Day Care Facilities Group I-4, Day Care Facilities	The BCNYS classifies day care for more than five children older than 2 ½ years of age as Group E (Educational) occupancy, including such day care located in places of religious worship. The IBC classifies rooms and spaces providing such day care within places of religious worship during religious functions, to be part of the primary occupancy (A-3, places of religious worship). The BCNYS classifies day care for more than five children 2 ½ years of age or less , on less than a 24-hour basis, as Group I-4 (day care facilities) occupancy, including such day care located in places of worship. The IBC classifies rooms and spaces providing such day care within places of religious worship during

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
				religious functions, to be part of the primary occupancy (A-3, places of religious worship).
BC6	Table 307.1(1)	Table 307.1(1)	Maximum Allowable Quantity Per Control Area of Hazardous Materials Posing a Physical Hazard	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The BCNYS permits the allowable storage quantity per control area for class 4 solid oxidizers to be increased 100 percent when stored in approved storage containers. The IBC no longer allows this increase. 2. The allowable quantity per control area for unstable (reactive) materials increased from 250 cubic feet in the BCNYS to 750 cubic feet in the IBC at NTP for both storage and use in closed systems. 3. Both codes list certain materials not required to be included in determining the maximum allowable quantities. The IBC has added certain alcohol-based hand rubs as a material not required to be included in determining the maximum allowable quantities.
BC7	308.3	308.3.1 308.3.2	Institutional Group I-1	The IBC has added 2 categories of Group I-1 occupancy (1) Condition 1 for persons receiving custodial care who are capable of responding to an emergency, and (2) Condition 2 for persons receiving custodial care who require limited verbal or physical assistance while responding to an emergency.
BC8	308.4 New New	308.4 308.4.1.1 308.4.1.2	Institutional Group I-2	The IBC has added 2 categories of Group I-2 occupancy (1) Condition 1 for facilities that do not provide emergency care, surgery, obstetrics, or in-patient stabilization units for psychiatric or detoxification, including but not limited to hospitals, and (2) Condition 2 for facilities that could provide emergency care, surgery, obstetrics, or in-patient stabilization units for psychiatric or detoxification, including but not limited to hospitals.
BC9	310.1 New New	310.5 310.5.1 310.5.2	Residential Group R-3	The IBC expands the list of Residential Group R-3 occupancy uses to include 1)Congregate living facilities (transient) with 10 or fewer occupants; 2)Congregate living facilities (non-transient) with 16 or fewer occupants; 3)Boarding houses (non-transient) with 16 or fewer occupants; and, 4)Boarding houses (transient) with 10 or fewer occupants.
BC10	310.5 New	310.5 310.5.2	Residential Group R-3	The IBC adds <i>lodging houses with five or fewer guest rooms</i> to the list of uses classified as Group R-3 occupancy. It also states that owner-occupied lodging houses with five or fewer guest rooms shall be permitted to be constructed in accordance with the IRC.
BC11	310.6 New New	310.6 310.6.1 310.6.2	Residential Group R-4	The IBC has added 2 categories of Group R-4 occupancy (1) Condition 1 for persons receiving custodial care who are capable of responding to an emergency, and (2) Condition 2 for persons receiving custodial care who require limited verbal or physical assistance while responding to an emergency.
BC12	310.1	310.6	Residential Group R-4	The IBC clarifies Residential Group R-4 occupancies and specifically lists the following uses: Alcohol and drug centers, assisted living facilities, congregate

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
				care facilities, group homes, halfway houses, residential board and care facilities, social rehabilitation facilities.
BC13	308.2	308.3.4	Institutional Group I-1 Five or fewer persons receiving custodial care	The BCNYS classifies buildings housing five or fewer persons on a 24-hour basis, who because of age, mental disability or other reasons, live in a supervised residential environment that provides personal care services, as Group R-3 occupancy, or permits such buildings to comply with the RCNYS. The IBC requires such buildings to comply with the IRC to be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system.
BC14	308.3	308.4.2	Institutional Group I-2 Five or fewer persons receiving medical care	The BCNYS classifies buildings used for medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing or custodial care for five or fewer persons on a 24-hour basis as Group R-3 occupancy, or permits such buildings to comply with the RCNYS. The IBC requires such buildings to comply with the IRC to be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system.
BC15	New	310.5.1	Care Facilities within a Dwelling Unit	The IBC adds a new section to address “care facilities” for five or fewer persons within a single-family dwelling and allows them to comply with the IRC provided they are equipped with an automatic sprinkler system.
BC16	New	311.3	Low Hazard Storage Group S-2	The BCNYS classifies the storage of beverages up to and including 12% alcohol as group S-2 (moderate hazard) occupancy. The IBC increases the alcohol content to be increased from 12% to 16% and still be classified as Group S-2 occupancy.
BC17	312	312	Utility and Miscellaneous Group U	*The BCNYS includes an amendment to include Bathhouse and Toilet facilities as Group U occupancy. The IBC does not identify or categorize these uses. This amendment is not proposed to be included in this Uniform Code update.
CHAPTER 4 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS				
BC18	402.2	402.2	Covered Malls Definitions	The BCNYS contain special conditions that apply to Covered Mall Buildings. The IBC includes the newly defined Open Mall Buildings to these special conditions.
BC19	402 402.13	402 402.7.3	Covered Mall and Open Mall Buildings Standby Power Emergency Systems	The BCNYS requires standby power for the emergency voice/alarm communication system in covered mall buildings greater than 50,000 square feet in area. The IBC requires emergency power for the emergency voice/alarm communication system in covered mall buildings greater than 50,000 square feet in area.
BC20	402.6	402.1.1	Covered Mall and Open Mall Buildings	The BCNYS requires malls to be surrounded on all sides by permanent open space of not less than 60 feet. This IBC modifies this to allow a reduction to 40 feet under certain conditions including:

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
				<p>1. The reduced open space is not more than 75% of the perimeter;</p> <p>2. The exterior wall facing the reduced space has a minimum fire-resistance rating of 3 hours;</p> <p>3. Openings in the exterior wall facing the reduced space has opening protectives having a minimum fire-resistance rating of 3 hours; and,</p> <p>4. Groups E, H, I or R occupancies are not located within the mall.</p>
BC21	New	402.4.3 402.4.3.1	Open Mall Construction	The IBC has a new provision that requires floor assemblies in open mall buildings to be open to the atmosphere and that pedestrian walkways be separated from other pedestrian walkways by not less than 20 feet.
BC22	402.4.6	402.8.7	Covered/Open Mall Buildings Service areas fronting on exit passageways	The BCNYS allows mechanical rooms, electrical rooms, building service areas and service elevators to open directly into exit passageways of covered mall and open mall buildings provided the exit passageway is separated from such rooms with not less than a 1-hour fire-resistance rated fire barriers. The IBC provides a slight modification of this provision for clarity.
BC23	New	403.2.3	High-Rise Buildings Structural integrity of interior exit stairways and elevator enclosures	The IBC has a new provision for high-rise buildings of risk category III or IV and buildings and more than 420 feet in height. It requires wall assembly enclosures for interior stairways and elevator hoistway enclosures to meet or exceed the Soft Body Impact Level 2 (ASTM C1629/C1629M) classification. It also requires the face of such wall assemblies outside the enclosure to meet or exceed specific impact-resistant construction standards including the Hard Body Impact Level 2 or 3 classification. Concrete or masonry walls shall be deemed to satisfy these requirements.
BC24	New	403.2.4	High-Rise Buildings Spray fire-resistant materials (SFRM)	The IBC has a new provision for high-rise buildings that requires a minimum bond strength of SFRM of 430 PSF for buildings greater than 420 feet in height and 1,000 PSF for buildings greater than 420 feet in height.
BC25	New	403.3.1	High-Rise Buildings Number of sprinkler risers and system design	The IBC has a new provision for buildings more than 420 feet in height that requires at least two (2) sprinkler risers for each sprinkler system zone. It also requires sprinkler risers to be located in remotely separated interior exit stairways.
BC26	New	403.3.2	High-Rise Buildings Water supply to required fire pumps	The IBC has a new provision which requires fire pumps to be supplied by connections with no fewer than two water mains located in different streets.
BC27	New	403.4.7	High-Rise Buildings Smoke removal	The IBC has a new provision which requires buildings to be equipped with smoke removal capability in post-fire salvage operations to include either a minimum distribution of windows around the perimeter of each floor or

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
				mechanical air-handling equipment having return and exhaust air moved directly to the outside without recirculation to other portions of the building.
BC28	New	403.5.1	High-Rise Buildings Remoteness of interior stairs	The IBC modifies existing requirements in the BCNYS to permit interior stairs to be separated by a distance of not less than 30 feet or one-fourth of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the building or area served, whichever is less. The BCNYS requirement for all sprinklered buildings is one-third the length.
BC29	New	403.5.2	High-Rise Buildings Additional exit stairway	The IBC has a new provision that applies to buildings more than 420 feet in height, except for Group R-2 occupancies. It requires one additional exit stairway in addition to the normally required minimum number of exits by Section 1021.1. In lieu of the additional stair, an occupant self-evacuation elevator is permitted.
BC30	New	403.5.5	High-Rise Buildings Luminous egress path	The IBC has a new provision that requires luminous egress path markings in certain high-rise buildings.
BC31	New	403.6.1	High-Rise Buildings Fire service access elevator	The IBC has a new requirement that requires no fewer than two fire service access elevators, or all elevators, whichever is less, in buildings with an occupied floor more than 120 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.
BC32	New	403.6.2	High-Rise Buildings Occupant evacuation elevator	The IBC includes a new provision to allow passenger elevators to be used for occupant self-evacuation.
BC33	403.9	403.6.1	High-Rise Buildings Fire service access elevator	The IBC has a new provision for buildings with an occupied floor more than 120 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access to require no fewer than 2 or all elevators, whichever is less, to be fire service access elevators. In addition each fire service access elevator shall have a capacity of not less than 3500 pounds.
BC34	403 403.10.1	403 403.4.8.1	High-Rise Buildings Standby and Emergency Power	The BCNYS requires standby power systems to be provided with manual start and transfer features located in a fire command center. The IBC provides an exception that would not require the manual start and transfer features for the critical branch of the emergency power to be located in a fire command center for buildings classified as Group I-2, Condition 2.
BC35	403 New	403 403.4.8.2	High-Rise Buildings Fuel Line Protection	The IBC has a new provision that requires fuel lines supplying a generator set in a high-rise building to be separated from other areas of the building with a 2-hour fire-rated separation or, where buildings are equipped with an automatic sprinkler system, a 1-hour fire-rated separation.

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
BC36	406.1 406.1.1 406.1.2 New	406.3 406.3.1 Deleted 406.3.4.3	Private Garages and Carports	The BCNYS allows the maximum area of private garages to be increased from 1,000 square feet to 3,000 square feet under certain conditions. The IBC does not allow this increase in area. The IBC has a new provision that requires ducts in a private garage to be constructed of sheet metal of not less than 0.019 inch in thickness and prohibits any openings between the duct and the garage.
BC37	406.3.6	406.5.5	Area and Height Increases	This section allows area and height increases for open parking garages that have perimeter openings that exceed the minimum requirements. For the purposes of calculating the interior area of the sides, the IBC limits the height needed to be considered in the calculation to 7 feet.
BC38	New	406.5.2.1	Motor Vehicle Related Occupancies Openings below grade	The IBC has a new provision that applies to below grade open parking garages which requires a minimum horizontal clear space in front of the opening to be a minimum of one and one-half times the depth of the opening below grade.
BC39	407 New New	407 407.2.5 407.2.6	Group I-2 (Nursing homes, hospitals, etc.) Corridors continuity and separation	Both the BCNYS and IBC require corridors in Group I-2 occupancies to be separated from adjacent areas with certain exceptions that apply to waiting and similar areas, care provider's stations, psychiatric treatment areas, and gift shops. The IBC adds more exceptions to this general requirement applicable to Group I-2 (Condition 1) occupancies that allow corridors to be open to areas where nursing home residents are housed, shared living spaces, group meeting or multipurpose therapeutic spaces, and rooms or spaces that contain a cooking facility with domestic cooking appliances.
BC40	New	407.4.3	Projections in Nursing Home Corridors	The IBC provides a new requirement that permits the placement of furniture in nursing home corridors in Group I-2 (Condition1) occupancies with certain specified limitations.
BC41	New	407.4.4 407.4.4.3	Group I-2 Care Suites Care Suite Exit Access	The IBC allows exit access from rooms other than sleeping rooms located within a care suite to travel through one intervening room when the travel distance to an exit access is no more than 100 feet and through two intervening rooms when the travel distance to an exit access is no more than 50 feet. It also allows exit access through three intervening rooms when the travel distance from habitable rooms to a corridor is not more than 100 feet (or 125 feet when the care suite is equipped throughout with an automatic smoke detection system).
BC42	New	407.4.4 407.4.4.5	Group I-2 Care Suites Care Suite Sleeping Rooms	The IBC allows sleeping rooms to be grouped into care suites provided that either (1) the care suite is not used as an exit access for more than eight care recipient beds, or (2) the arrangement of the care suite allows for direct and constant visual supervision into the sleeping rooms by care providers. It also

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
				allows sleeping rooms to be grouped into care suites when an automatic smoke detection system is provided in the sleeping rooms.
BC43	New	407.4.4 407.4.4.5.1	Group I-2 Care Suites Care Suite Area with Sleeping Rooms	The IBC limits the area of care suites containing sleeping rooms to 7,500 square feet.
BC44	New	407.4.4 407.4.4.6.1	Group I-2 Care Suites Care Suite Area with no sleeping rooms	The IBC limits the area of care suites not containing sleeping rooms to 12,500 square feet in area and allows the area to be up to 15,000 square feet where an automatic smoke detection system is provided throughout the care suite.
BC45	407.4	407.5	Group I-2 Smoke Barriers	Both the BCNYS and IBC require smoke barriers for Group I-2 occupancies (Hospitals, Nursing Homes, etc.) to subdivide every story used by persons receiving care, treatment or sleeping and to divide other stories with an occupant load of 50 or more persons into no fewer than two smoke compartments. The IBC limits the area of smoke compartments to 22,500 square feet for Condition 1 occupancies (persons capable of responding to an emergency) and to 40,000 square feet for Condition 2 occupancies (persons requiring limited verbal or physical assistance in responding to an emergency).
BC46	New	410.6	Stages, Platforms and Technical Production Areas Means of Egress	The IBC provides new provisions with means of egress requirements for stages, platforms and technical production areas including: 1. Requirement that one exit or exit access doorway be provided on each side of a stage where two or more exits are required. 2. Allowing exit access stairways and ramps serving a stage or platform to be unenclosed. 3. Adding a definition for "technical production areas". 4. Requirement that technical production areas be provided with at least one means of egress, an exit access travel distance not greater than 300 feet for buildings without an automatic sprinkler system, an exit access travel distance not greater than 400 feet for buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system, and limiting the common path of travel to 100 feet where two means of egress are required. 5. Allowing exit access components for technical production areas to include spiral stairs, catwalks, alternate tread devices, and permanent ladders. 6. Limiting the width of egress travel within technical support areas to 22 inches.

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
BC47	412.2.6	412.4.6	Aircraft-related Occupancies Fire Suppression	The BCNYS requires fire suppression in aircraft hangers to be installed in accordance with NFPA 412. The IBC has a new section type and hanger group designation.
BC48	412.1.3	412.3 412.3.2 412.3.3	Airport Traffic Control Towers	The BCNYS allows one exit stairway for air traffic control towers of any height provided that the occupant load per floor is no more than 15 and the stairway enclosure is pressurized. The IBC allows the observation levels of airport traffic control towers to have a single means of exit access, without an enclosure, for a distance of travel not greater than 100 feet after which the exit stairway is required to be a smokeproof enclosure.
BC49	412.3 New	412.3 412.3.6	Airport Traffic Control Towers	The IBC requires airport traffic control towers to be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system when an occupied floor is more than 35 feet above fire department vehicle access.
BC50	412.3 New	412.3 4.12.3.7.1	Airport Traffic Control Towers	Where elevators are provided in addition to an exit stairway, the IBC requires them to be designed as occupant evacuation elevators.
BC51	New	412.7	Aircraft Manufacturing Facilities	The IBC adds requirements specific to aircraft manufacturing facilities such as building construction type requirements and maximum exit access travel distances.
BC52	New	419	Live/work Units	The IBC adds a new section that provides for and allows dwelling units and sleeping units to have space for nonresidential use and allows them to be classified as Group R-2 occupancy. The provision includes limitations and requirements that address size of space, employees, structural, accessibility, and plumbing facilities.
BC53	419 New	420 420.4	Group I-1 Smoke Barriers	The IBC requires smoke barriers for Group I-1 Condition 2 occupancies (Assisted Living, Group Homes, Congregate Care, etc.) to subdivide every story used by persons receiving care, treatment or sleeping and to divide other stories with an occupant load of 50 or more persons into no fewer than two smoke compartments. The IBC would limit the area of the smoke compartments to 22,500 square feet.
BC54	420 420.4.1	421 421.4.1	Hydrogen Fuel Gas Rooms Ventilation	The BCNYS requires interior doors separating hydrogen cutoff rooms (referred to as <i>hydrogen fuel gas rooms</i> in the IBC) from other areas of the building to be electronically interlocked to prevent the operation of the hydrogen system when doors are opened, or in lieu of the interlock, the room is required to be provided with a mechanical exhaust system that operates continuously to create a negative pressure in relation to the surrounding area. The IBC does not require the interlocking system but requires hydrogen fuel gas rooms to be provided with ventilation designed to maintain the room at a negative pressure.
BC55	New	422	Ambulatory Health Care Facilities	The IBC includes a new section that provides special requirements for ambulatory health care facilities classified as Group B occupancies and defined

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
				as “Buildings or portions thereof used to provide medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing, or similar care on a less than 24-hour basis to individuals who are rendered incapable of self-preservation by the services provided”. Increased safeguards provided might include smoke barriers, refuge area, independent egress for smoke compartments, automatic sprinkler system, and fire alarm system.
BC56	New	423 423.3 423.4	Storm Shelters Critical Emergency Operations Group E Occupancies	The IBC adds provisions for the construction of storm shelters to be constructed in accordance with ICC-500 and requires 911 call stations, and emergency operation centers and fire, rescue, ambulance and police stations, and Group E occupancies (educational) with an aggregate occupant load of 50 or more, located in areas where the shelter design wind speed for tornados is 250 mph, to be constructed in accordance with ICC 500 (Standard on the Design and Construction of Storm Shelters).
BC57	New	424	Children’s Play Structures	The IBC adds a provision that regulates children’s play structures previously applicable only for covered mall buildings. This regulates materials, size, and placement of play structures.
BC58	New	425	Hyperbaric Facilities	The IBC requires Hyperbaric Facilities to meet the requirements of NFPA 99 (Health Care Facilities Code).
BC59	New	426	Combustible Dusts, Grain Processing and Storage	The IBC adds new provisions that apply to buildings where materials that produce combustible dusts are stored and handled and requires them to comply with NFPA Standards. It also contains special requirements for grinding rooms, conveyors, explosion control, grain elevators, coal pockets and tire rebuilding. More specifically it: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Requires grinding Rooms to be enclosed with fire barriers having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2-hours for rooms not more than 3,000 square feet; 2. Requires conveyor, chutes, piping and similar equipment passing through enclosures of rooms to be constructed dirt tight and vapor tight, and be of noncombustible materials. 3. Requires explosion control or equivalent mechanical ventilation. 4. Requires grain elevators not to be located within 30 feet of interior lot lines or structures on the same lot. 5. Requires coal pockets located within 30 feet of interior lot lines or structures on the same lot to be constructed of Type 1B construction and, coal pockets located more than 30 feet of interior lot lines or structures on the same lot shall be a minimum of Type IV construction and not more than 65 feet in height.

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
				6. Requires buffing operations for tire rebuilding to be in a room separated from the remainder of the building by a 1-hour fire barrier.
CHAPTER 5 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS				
BC60	501.2	501.2	Address Identification	The IBC modifies address identification requirements in the BCNYS by 1) giving the AHJ the authority to require additional identification for properties to facilitate emergency response and, 2) by requiring a monument, pole, sign or other approved means to identify a structure location where access is by means of a private road and the building cannot be viewed from the public way.
BC61	501.3	501	General Scope	*The BCNYS includes an amendment with a requirement that Fire Apparatus Roads be provided in accordance with the Fire Code. The IBC does not include this provision.
BC62	501.4	501	General Scope	*The BCNYS includes an amendment with a requirement that water supply for fire protection of premises be provided in accordance with the Fire Code. The IBC does not include this provision.
BC63	503.1 Table 503	504.4 Table 504.4	Allowable Building Heights and Areas	The IBC reduces the allowable number of stories for Groups B and M occupancy of Type IIB construction; and, for Groups B, M, S-1, S-2 occupancy of Type IIIB construction as follows: Type IIB Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B occupancy is reduced from 4 to 3 stories • M occupancy is reduced from 4 to 2 stories Type IIIB Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B occupancy is reduced from 4 to 3 stories • M occupancy is reduced from 4 to 2 stories • S-1 occupancy is reduced from 3 to 2 stories • S-2 occupancy is reduced from 4 to 3 stories
BC64	504.1 Table 503 504.2	504.3 Table 504.3 504.4	Building Height in Feet	The BCNYS permits the allowable height of buildings to be increased by one story and 20 feet when the building is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system with the exception of I-2 occupancies of Types IIB, III, IV, or V construction and H-1, H-2, H-3, of H-5 occupancies of any construction type.

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
		Table 504.4	Building Height in Stories	The IBC does not allow the height increase for Group I-1 Condition 2 occupancies (Assisted Living, Group Homes, Congregate Care, etc.).
BC65	504.2	504.4 Table 504.4	Building Height in Stories	The BCNYS permits the maximum allowable height of a building of S-2 occupancy, Type IV construction, without an automatic sprinkler system, to be limited to 5 stories. The IBC reduces this allowable height to 4 stories.
BC66	505.2.1	505.2.1	Area Limitation (Mezzanines)	The IBC adds language to limit the aggregate area of a mezzanine and equipment platform in a room.
BC67	506.2.1	506.3.2	Width Limits	The IBC defines how to measure <i>W</i> , the width of a public way or open space used to modify building area limitations. It is defined as being measured perpendicular from the face of the building to 1) the closest interior lot line, 2) the entire width of a street, alley or public way, or 3) the exterior face of an opposing building on the same lot.
BC68	507.6	507.6	Unlimited Area Buildings Group A-3 buildings of Type II construction	The BCNYS allows certain A-3 occupancy uses in type II one-story buildings to have unlimited area under the following conditions: 1. The building has no stage. 2. The building is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system. 3. The assembly floor is located within 21 inches of street or grade level. 4. The building is surrounded by public ways or yards not less than 60 feet in width. The IBC does not include condition #3.
BC69	New	507.7	Unlimited Area Buildings Group A-3 buildings of Types III and IV construction	The IBC includes a new section that allows unlimited area buildings of Group A-3 occupancy (place of worship, community hall, dance hall, exhibition hall, gymnasium, lecture hall, indoor swimming pool or tennis court) and Type III or IV construction and one story in height under the following conditions: 1. The building shall not have a stage other than a platform; 2. The building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system (NFPA 13); 3. The assembly floor is at or within 21-inches of street or grade level and all exits are provided with ramps to grade level; and 4. The building is surrounded by public ways or yards not less than 60 feet in width.
BC70	507.7	507.8 507.8.1.1.1 507.8.1.1.2	Group H occupancies Liquid use, dispensing and mixing rooms;	The BCNYS permits Group H occupancies in unlimited area buildings containing Group F and S occupancies under certain conditions. The IBC includes a new requirement that such Group H occupancies be located on the perimeter of buildings with the exception of: 1. Liquid use, dispensing and mixing rooms of not more than 500 square feet;

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
		507.8.1.1.3 507.8.2	Liquid storage rooms; Spray paint booths; Located on Building perimeter	2. Liquid storage rooms of not more than 1,000 square feet; and, 3. Spray paint booths. This modification also requires Group H-2 and H-3 occupancies to have not less than 25 % of their perimeter to be an exterior wall.
BC71	508.2 Table 508.2	509.1 Table 509	Incidental Use Areas	*The BCNYS includes an amendment with a provision that storage areas larger than the main occupancy be regulated as a mixed occupancy as opposed to an incidental use. The IBC does not include this provision.
BC72	508.3.1	508.2	Accessory occupancies	The BCNYS contains special allowances for accessory occupancies that are less restrictive than if they were classified as separated or nonseparated uses provided that they occupy not more than 10% of each story in which they are located on with the following exceptions: 1. Accessory assembly areas having a floor area less than 750 square feet are not considered separate occupancies; 2. Assembly areas accessory to Group E occupancies are not considered separate occupancies; 3. Accessory religious educational rooms and religious auditoriums with occupant loads of less than 100 are not considered separate occupancies. The IBC eliminates these exceptions.
BC73	508.3.3.4 Table 508.3.3	508.4 Table 508.4	Required Separation of Occupancies	* The BCNYS includes an amendment with a requirement for fire separations between the following mixed occupancies: M/B, M/F-1, M/S-1, B/F-1, or B/S-1. The IBC does not have this requirement.
BC74	Table 508.3.3	Table 508.4	Occupancies	The BCNYS contains a table that provides fire separation requirements that are applied to the optional separated occupancy provisions of Section 508.3.3.4 (508.4 IBC). The IBC subdivides the column and row for Group I occupancy into two (2) columns and rows, 1) for Groups I-1, I-3, and I-4 occupancies and 2) for Group I-2 (hospitals, nursing homes, etc.). This increases the fire separation requirement between I-2 occupancy and Groups A, I-1, I-3, I-4, R, B, F-1, F-2, M, S-1, and S-2 occupancies. The BCNYS includes an exception that separations are not required for storage areas within Groups B and M occupancies if the storage area is less than 10 percent of the floor area; is equipped with an automatic fire-extinguishing system and is less than 3,000 SF; or, is an area less than 1,000 square feet. The IBC eliminates this exception.

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
BC75	New	507.9	Unlimited Mixed Occupancy Buildings with Group H-5	<p>The IBC has a new provision that permits an unlimited area for a building of Group B, F, M or S occupancy with Group H occupancy provided the building is no more than 2 stories in height, the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system (NFPA 13), and the building is surrounded and adjoined by public ways and yards not less than 60 feet in width, provided the following is met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Buildings containing Group H-5 occupancy are of Type I or II construction. 2. Each area used as Group H-5 occupancy is separated from other occupancies as required by Sections 415.11 and 508.4 (BCNYS 415.8 and 508.3.3). 3. Each area used as Group H-5 occupancy shall not exceed the allowable area permitted for such occupancies in Section 503.1 including modifications of Section 506. An exception allows the area to be exceeded if the Group H-5 occupancy is subdivided into areas that are separated by 2-hour fire barriers.
BC76	509.1 Table 509	509.1 Table 509	Incidental Uses	<p>The IBC designates the following as incidental use rooms or areas requiring a fire separation and/or protection:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Laboratories not classified as Group H in ambulatory care facilities, a 1-hour separation and an automatic sprinkler system is required. 2. Waste and linen collection rooms with containers having an aggregate volume of 10 cubic feet or more, in ambulatory care facilities or Group I-2, a 1-hour separation is required. 3. Waste and linen collection rooms over 100 square feet in other than ambulatory care facilities or Group I-2 occupancies, a 1-hour separation and an automatic sprinkler system is required. 4. Storage rooms greater than 100 square feet in area in ambulatory care facilities or Group I-2, a 1 hour separation is required. <p>The IBC modifies the separation and/or protection requirements for some incidental uses including the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The category of “stationary storage battery systems” is modified from those having a liquid capacity of 100 gallons to those having a liquid capacity of 50 gallons for flooded lead-acid, nickel cadmium or VRLA, or more than 1,000 pounds for lithium-ion and lithium metal polymer. 2. Storage rooms over 100 square feet is deleted from the incidental use area table.

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
				3. The 1-hour fire separation requirement for waste and linen collection rooms in I-2 occupancies now includes this requirement for ambulatory care facilities.
BC77	509.2	510.2	Horizontal building separation allowance	This is a special provision in both the BCNYS and IBC that allows construction above and below a horizontal separation to be considered as separate buildings for the purpose of determining area limitations, continuity of fire walls, limitations of stories, and construction type. The IBC this provision to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A clarification that only the building portion below the horizontal separation needs to be of type 1A construction and the horizontal separation does not exceed one story above grade plane. 2. Expands the allowable uses of the building below to include Groups A (less than 300 occupants), B, M, and R. 3. Requires an automatic sprinkler system for the building below.
BC78	509.5	510.5	Groups R-1 and R-2 buildings of type IIIA construction	This is a special provision in both the BCNYS and IBC for buildings of Group R-2 occupancy and type IIIA construction where the first floor has a fire-resistance rating of not less than 3 hours and the floor area is subdivided by 2-hour fire-resistance rated fire walls into areas of not less than 3,000 s.f. It allows the height of such buildings to be increased to six stories and 75 feet from 4 stories and 65 feet. The IBC adds Group R-1 occupancy to this provision.
BC79	509.6	510.6	Groups R-1 and R-2 buildings of type IIA construction	This is a special provision in both the BCNYS and IBC for buildings of Group R-2 occupancy and type IIA construction where the building is separated by not less than 50 feet from other buildings and lot lines, with enclosed 2-hour fire-resistance rated exits, and 1 ½-hour fire-resistance rated first floor construction. It allows the height of such buildings to be increased to nine stories and 100 feet from 4 stories and 65 feet. The IBC adds Group R-1 occupancy to this provision.
BC80	509.8	510.8	Group B or M with Group S-2 Open Parking Structure	This is a special provision in both the BCNYS and IBC for Groups B and M occupancies located below open parking structures (S-2) that allows construction above and below a horizontal separation to be considered as separate buildings for the purpose of determining construction type. The IBC requires the fire-resistance rating of the horizontal separation to be at least 2-hours as opposed to 1-hour with an automatic sprinkler system.
CHAPTER 6 TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION				
BC81	Table 601	Table 601	Fire-Resistance Rating Requirements For Building Elements	The IBC replaces the building element term <i>Structural Frame</i> with the newly defined term <i>Primary Structural Frame</i> defined to include bracing members whether or not they carry gravity loads.

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
BC82	Table 602	Table 602 Footnote g	Fire-Resistance Rating Requirements for Exterior Walls Based on Fire Separation Distance	The IBC allows the fire-resistance rating for certain nonbearing exterior walls to be 0 hours where Table 705.8 permits nonbearing exterior walls with unlimited area of unprotected openings.
BC83	602.4 New New 602.4.5	602.4 602.4.2 602.4.6.2 602.4.7	Type 4 (Heavy Timber)	Both the BCNYS and IBC describe the elements of type IV (Heavy Timber) construction. The IBC specifically permits the use of cross-laminated timber for type IV construction in exterior walls, floors and roofs. The use of cross-laminated timber in type IV construction is not addressed in the BCNYS.
BC84	603.1	603 603.1	Combustible Material in Type I and II Construction Allowable materials	The BCNYS does not allow fire-retardant-treated-wood for roof construction in both type IA and IB construction of buildings exceeding two stories in height when the vertical distance from the upper floor to the roof is less 20 feet. The IBC only applies this restriction to type IB construction but continues the 20 foot requirement for Type IA construction.
CHAPTER 7				
FIRE RESISTANCE RATED CONSTRUCTION				
BC85	New	703.7	Marking and identification	The IBC includes a new section that applies to fire walls, fire barriers, fire partitions, smoke barriers, and smoke partitions required to have protected openings. It requires such walls to be permanently identified with signs or stenciling with suggested wording as "FIRE AND/OR SMOKE BARRIER-PROTECT ALL OPENINGS". The sign or stenciling is required to be located in accessible concealed floor, floor-ceiling or attic spaces.
BC86	704 704.2 New	705 705.2 Table 705.2	Exterior Walls Projections	The IBC includes a new table which simplifies building projection limits (cornices, exterior overhangs, exterior balconies, etc.), allows building projections to be measured from the line used to determine fire separation distance, and is based on the actual fire separation distance of the building as opposed to the theoretical degree of opening protection.
BC87	704 704.2.3	705 705.2.3	Exterior Walls Combustible projections	The BCNYS requires combustible projections located where openings are not permitted or where protection of openings is required to be of 1-hour fire-resistance rated construction, type IV construction, fire-retardant-treated wood, or as required for balconies in section 1406.3. The IBC adds these requirements to combustible projections extending within 5 feet of the line used to determine the fire separation distance.
BC88	704 704.8	705 705.8.1	Exterior Walls Allowable area of openings	The BCNYS limits the maximum area of openings in an exterior wall in a story of a building to percentages specified in Table 704.8 (705.8). The IBC adds an exception that will allow unlimited unprotected openings in buildings whose exterior walls, exterior nonbearing walls, and exterior primary structural frame are not required to be fire-resistance rated.

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
BC89	704 Table 704.8	705 Table 705.8	Exterior Walls Maximum area of exterior wall openings	The BCNYS limits the maximum area of openings in an exterior wall in a story of a building based on fire separation distance and two (2) classifications of openings, 1) protected and 2) unprotected. The IBC adds a third classification of openings, i.e., unprotected, sprinklered.
BC90	705 705.2	706 706.2	Exterior Walls Structural stability	The BCNYS requires fire walls to have sufficient structural stability under fire conditions to allow the collapse of construction on either side without the collapse of the wall for the duration of time required. The IBC specifically allows the construction of a double fire wall in accordance with NFPA 221 in lieu of the structural stability requirement.
BC91	704 704.3	705 705.3 Exception 2	Exterior Walls Buildings on the same Lot	The BCNYS and IBC prohibit exterior wall openings between adjacent buildings with a fire separation distance of less than 3 feet. The IBC provides an exception that would specifically allow a Group S-2 parking garage directly adjacent to a Group R-2 (apartment, dormitory, etc.) building with occupant use openings in the exterior of the parking structure protected as required for fire walls.
BC92	New	706 706.6.2	Fire Walls Buildings with sloped roofs	The IBC adds new provisions to address minimum parapet height requirement for fire wall parapets where a sloped roof is adjacent to one or both sides of the parapet.
BC93	705 705.8	706 706.8	Fire Walls Openings	The BCNYS restricts the size of openings in a fire wall to 120 s.f. The IBC increases the allowable opening size to 156 s.f. (13x12)
BC94	707 707.13.4	713 713.4	Shaft Enclosures Chute discharge room	The BCNYS requires a minimum one-hour fire-resistance rated enclosure where refuse and laundry chutes discharge. The IBC requires the enclosure openings to be consistent with the shaft enclosure requirements.
BC95	707.14	3006	Elevator Lobbies and Hoistway Opening Protection	The BCNYS requires that an enclosed elevator lobby be provided at each floor where an elevator shaft enclosure connects more than three stories with numerous exceptions. One exception is for buildings protected by an automatic sprinkler system for most occupancies including enclosures that connect stories used by patients for sleeping, treatment, or with an occupant load of 50 or less persons in Group I-2 occupancies. The IBC would eliminate this exception for all Group I-1 Condition 2 and I-2 occupancies regardless of occupant load. It would also not require lobbies in high-rise buildings for elevators serving floors that are less than 75 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.
BC96	707.14.2.1	3006.3 Item 4 909.21	Elevator Lobbies and Hoistway Opening Protection	The BCNYS specifies pressurization standards for elevators that are pressurized in lieu of otherwise required enclosed elevator lobbies. It requires pressurization to maintain a minimum positive pressure of 0.04 inches of water and a

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
			Elevator hoistway pressurization alternative	maximum positive pressure of 0.06 inches of water with respect to adjacent occupied space on all floors. The IBC increases this pressure to 0.10 inches of water minimum and 0.25 inches of water maximum.
BC97	709 New	709 709.5.1	Smoke Barriers Smoke Barrier Openings	The IBC includes a new provision applicable to doors installed across a corridor of Group I-2 and ambulatory care facilities and requires such doors to have vision panels of fire protection-rated glazing materials in fire protection-rated frames.
BC98	711 711.4	711 711.2.3	Horizontal Assemblies Supporting construction	The BCNYS requires supporting construction for fire-resistance rated horizontal assemblies to be protected to afford the same fire-resistance rating of the horizontal assembly. The IBC provides the following exceptions for buildings of types IIB, IIIB, or VB construction: 1. Horizontal assemblies at the separation of incidental uses provided the required fire-resistance rating does not exceed 1-hour. 2. Horizontal assemblies at the separations of dwelling unit and sleeping units. 3. Horizontal assemblies at smoke barriers.
BC99	New	715.4.1	Exterior curtain wall/non-fire-resistance-rated floor assembly intersections	The IBC includes a new provision that requires voids created at the intersection of exterior curtain wall assemblies and non-fire-resistance-rated floor/ceiling assemblies to be sealed to retard the interior spread of fire and hot gases between stories.
BC100	716.5.3	717.5.3	Ducts and Air Transfer Openings Shaft Enclosures	* The BCNYS includes an amendment with several exceptions to the requirement that listed fire and smoke dampers be installed where dusts and transfer openings penetrate shaft enclosures. The IBC does not include these specific exceptions. The following are the exceptions that are included in the BCNYS: 5. In Group R occupancies, fire dampers and smoke dampers are not required at penetrations of individual bathroom/toilet room exhaust, domestic clothes dryer exhaust and domestic kitchen exhaust systems with steel exhaust subducts which extend at least 22 inches (559 mm) vertically in exhaust shafts, provided there is a continuous air flow upward to the outside. 6. Fire dampers, smoke dampers, combination fire/smoke dampers and any similar device that will obstruct the exhaust flow shall be prohibited in laboratory exhaust systems. 7. Fire dampers, smoke dampers, combination fire/smoke dampers and any similar device that will obstruct the exhaust flow shall be prohibited in clothes dryer exhaust systems.

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
				8. Fire dampers and smoke dampers and any similar device that will obstruct the exhaust flow shall be prohibited in commercial kitchen exhaust systems.
BC101	716 716.5.4	717 717.5.4	Ducts and Air Transfer Openings Fire partitions	The IBC includes a new exception that would eliminate the requirement for fire dampers in fire partitions, having no more than a 1-hour fire resistance-rating, where penetrated by ducted HVAC systems and where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system.
BC102	716.5.5 New	717.5.5 Exception 2	Duct and Air Transfer Openings Smoke Barriers	The BCNYS and IBC require smoke dampers to resist the passage of smoke where each duct or air transfer opening penetrates a smoke barrier with one exception for openings in ducts which are limited to single smoke compartment and the ducts are constructed of steel. The IBC adds an exception to the smoke damper requirement for Group I-2, Condition 2 occupancies where the HVAC is fully ducted and where buildings are equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system and equipped with quick-response sprinklers.
BC103	716 New	717 717.5.6	Exterior walls	The IBC includes a new provision that requires ducts and air transfer openings in fire-resistance-rated exterior walls, required to have protected openings, to be protected with fire dampers.
BC104	717 717.2.6	718 718.2.6	Concealed Spaces Exterior wall coverings	The IBC includes a new exception for exterior wall fireblocking requirements where the exterior wall covering has been tested in accordance with NFPA 285.
BC105	721 721.6.3	722 Deleted	Calculated Fire Resistance Design of Fire-resistant Exposed Wood Members	The BCNYS includes a method for determining the fire-resistance rating of exposed timber, beams and columns. The IBC does not include this method for determining the fire-resistance ratings.
CHAPTER 8 INTERIOR FINISHES				
BC106	804.4.1	804.4.2	Interior Floor Finish	The IBC adds a requirement that the minimum critical radiant flux for interior floor finish in exit enclosures, exit passageways and corridors, in group I-1 occupancies to be not less than a Class 1. The current code does not have any requirement for Group I-1 occupancies.
CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS See reported changes in chapter 9 of the Fire Code				
CHAPTER 10 MEANS OF EGRESS				

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
BC107	1004.1.1	1004.1.2	Occupant Load Areas without fixed seating	* The BCNYS includes an amendment to not allow the occupant load to be determined by the actual occupant load where approved by the code official. The IBC allows the occupant load to be determined by the actual load when approved by the code official.
BC108	Table 1004.1.2	Table 1004.1.2	Maximum Floor Area Allowances Per Occupant	The BCNYS specifies the occupant load factor (floor area in square feet per occupant) for mercantile space at 30 for basement and grade floor areas; 300 for storage stock, shipping areas; and 60 for areas on other floors. The IBC eliminates the categories "basement and grade floor areas" and "areas on other floors" and combines them into one category, "mercantile", with a floor area in square feet per occupant of 60. This reduces the calculated occupant load of mercantile basement and grade floor areas by 1/2.
BC109	1005.1 Table 1005.1	1005.3	Means of Egress Sizing Required capacity based on occupant load	The IBC modifies the allowance for a reduction in the minimum required egress width for buildings equipped with an automatic sprinkler system by also requiring an emergency voice/alarm communication system. The IBC also removes the table (1005.1) that describes egress width requirements and includes these requirements in the text.
BC110	1006 New	1008 1008.2.2	Means of Egress Illumination Exit Discharge	The BCNYS and IBC require the means of egress of most occupancies to be illuminated at all times the room(s) or spaces(s) is occupied. The IBC adds a provision that applies to Group I-2 occupancies where two or more exits are required. It requires the minimum illumination be maintained with the failure of any single lighting unit.
BC111	1006.3	1008.3.2	Illumination Emergency Power	* The BCNYS includes an amendment to require all public toilet rooms to be illuminated with emergency power in the event of power failure. This amendment will not be included except that the IBC instead requires illumination of public rest rooms with an area greater 300 s.f..
BC112	1007 1007.3 1007.4	1009 1009.3 1009.3	Accessible Means of Egress Stairway	The BCNYS requires stairways and elevators that are designated as an accessible means of egress to be accessed from an area of refuge. The IBC provides an exception to the area of refuge requirement when the building is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system and for smoke protected seating areas.
BC113	1007 1007.3 New	1009 1009.3 Exceptions 4,9	Accessible Means of Egress Stairways	The BCNYS and IBC require stairways that are part of an accessible means of egress to incorporate an area of refuge. The IBC adds an exception that does not require an area of refuge for exit access stairways where two-way communication is provided at the elevator landing. It also adds an exception that does not require an area of refuge for stairways accessed from a refuge area in conjunction with a horizontal exit.

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
BC114	1008.1.1	1010.1.1	Size of Doors	*The BCNYS includes an amendment was amended to require door openings required to be accessible within type B dwelling units to have a minimum width of 32 inches as opposed to the 31.75 inches permitted by the IBC. This amendment will not be included in this adoption.
BC115	1008.1.2 New	1009.3	Door Swing	The IBC allows manually operated sliding egress doors from all spaces, other than group H occupancies, having an occupant load of 10 or less.
BC116	1008.1.8.4	1010.1.9.4	Bolt Locks	The IBC adds additional exceptions to the general requirement that manually operated bolts are not permitted on doors including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A pair of doors serving an occupant load of 50 or less in Groups B, F, or S occupancies, manually operated edge or surface mounted bolts are permitted on the inactive leaf provided that the inactive leaf does not contain doorknobs, panic bars or similar hardware. 2. A pair of doors serving Groups B, F, or S occupancies, manually operated edge or surface mounted bolts are permitted on the inactive leaf provided that such inactive leaf is not needed to meet egress capacity requirements, the building is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system, and the inactive leaf does not contain doorknobs, panic bars or similar hardware. 3. A pair of doors serves patient care rooms in Group I-2 occupancies, self-latching edge or surface mounted bolts are permitted on the inactive leaf provided the inactive leaf is not needed to meet egress width requirements and does not contain doorknobs, panic bars or similar hardware.
BC117	New	1010.1.9.6	Controlled egress doors in Group I-1 and I-2	The IBC adds a new section that allows controlled electric locking systems for Groups I-1 and I-2 occupancies under certain conditions including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Doors unlock upon activation of the automatic sprinkler or fire detection systems. 2. Doors unlock upon the loss of power. 3. Doors unlock by a signal from the fire command center, nursing station or approved location. 4. Occupants shall not be required to pass through more than one door equipped with controlled locking before entering an exit. 5. Procedures for operation of the unlocking system are described as part of emergency planning and preparedness required by the Fire Code. 6. All clinical staff have necessary means to operate locking devices. 7. Emergency lighting is provided at the door. 8. The controlled locking system is listed in accordance with UL 294.

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
BC118	1008.1.8.7	1010.1.9.11	Stairway doors	The BCNYS requires interior stairway egress doors to be openable from both sides without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort and provides exceptions to this requirement. The IBC adds the following exceptions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stairway exit doors shall be openable from the egress side and shall only be locked from the opposite side in Group B, F, M, and S occupancies where the only interior access to the tenant space is from a single exit door where permitted in Section 1021.2. 2. Stairway exit doors shall be openable from the egress side and shall only be locked from the opposite side in Group R-2 occupancies where the only interior access to the dwelling unit is from a single exit stair where permitted in Section 1021.2.
BC119	1008.1.8.6	1010.1.9.7	Delayed Egress	The BCNYS and IBC allows delayed egress locking arrangements for other than Groups A, E and H occupancies with specific conditions. The BCNYS includes a condition that the locks open within 15 seconds after a force has been applied to the door for 1 second. The IBC includes a similar condition that the locks open within 15 seconds after a force has been applied to the door for not more than 3 seconds
BC120	1008.1.9	1010.1.10.1	Panic and fire exit hardware	The IBC adds a requirement that panic hardware and fire exit hardware be listed.
BC121	1008.1.3.4	1010.1.9.8	Sensor Release of Electrically Locked Egress Doors	The BCNYS and IBC both allow electric locks on sensor release doors located in a means of egress in buildings of groups A, B E, M, R-1 or R-2 occupancy. The IBC also allows electric locks for doors located in a means of egress in buildings of I-1 and I-4 occupancy. The BCNYS and IBC both allow electric locks on sensor release doors located in entrances to tenant spaces in Group A, B, E, I-2, M, R-1 and R-2 occupancies. The IBC also allows electric locks for doors located in entrances to tenant spaces in Group I-1 and I-4 occupancies.
BC122	New	1010.1.9.9	Electromagnetically locked egress doors	The IBC has a new provision that allows the use of electromagnetically locked entrance doors to tenant spaces and for means of egress in groups A, B, E, I-1, I-2, I-4, M, R-1, or R-2 occupancies.
BC123	1011 1011.1	1013 1013.1	Exit Signs Where required	The BCNYS and IBC both require exit signs in exit access areas. The IBC expands the requirement for exit signs to be included within exits in cases where the path of egress travel is not immediately visible to occupants.
BC124	1011 New	1013 1013.2	Exit Signs Floor level exit signs in group R-1	The IBC has a new provision that applies when exit signs are required. It adds a requirement for low level exit signs in all areas serving guestrooms in Group R-1 occupancy, near the floor level.

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
BC125	1011.5.3	1013 1013.6.3	Exit Signs Power Source	The BCNYS and IBC allow the emergency power source for the illumination of exit signs to be provided by the unit equipment battery. The IBC does not allow the emergency power source for the illumination of exit signs to be provided by the unit equipment battery for Group I-2 Condition 2 occupancy.
BC126	1009.3.3	1011.5.5.3	Solid Risers	The IBC adds exceptions to the general requirement that all stair risers be solid to include Groups F, H, and S occupancies in areas that are not accessible to the public.
BC127	1009.10	1011.11	Handrails	The BCNYS requires handrails for changes in room elevations of two or more risers in Group R-2 and R-3 occupancies. The IBC would only require handrails in room elevations of four or more risers.
BC128	New	1011.12.1	Stairway to elevator equipment	The IBC adds a new provision that requires a stairway to roofs and penthouses containing elevator equipment.
BC129	New	1011.15	Ship ladders	The IBC adds a new provision that allows ship ladders in Group I-3 (jails) occupancies as a component of a means of egress to and from control rooms or elevated facility operation stations not more than 250 s.f. in area with not more than 3 occupants and to unoccupied roofs.
BC130	New	1011.16	Ladders	The IBC specifically lists locations where permanent ladders are permitted to provide access including (1) spaces frequented only by personnel for maintenance, repair or monitoring of equipment, (2) nonoccupiable spaces accessed only by catwalks, crawl spaces, freight elevators or very narrow passageways, (3) raised areas used primarily for purposes of security, life safety or fire safety, (4) elevated levels in Group U occupancy not open to the general public, and (5) non-occupied roofs.
BC131	1012 1012.2	1014 1014.2	Handrails Height	The IBC adds a new provision to that specifies handrail height requirements for alternating tread devices that differ from conventional stairs.
BC132	1012 1012.2	1014 1014.3	Handrail Graspability	The IBC an alternative handrail graspability type that is acceptable for certain dwelling units.
BC133	1013 1013.3	1015 1015.4	Guards Opening limitations	The BCNYS has exceptions to the general requirement that guard openings be limited to allow the passage of a sphere no more than 4 inches in diameter. The proposed change adds an exception to allow a 4 3/8 inches sphere at a height of 36 inches to 42 inches.
BC134	1013 New	1015	Guards Window sills	The IBC adds a new provision that applies to operable windows where the opening of the sill portion is more than 72 inches above finished grade and less than 36 inches above the finished floor surface. It requires guard protection against falling out the window.

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
BC135	1014.2	1016.2	Egress through intervening spaces	*The BCNYS includes an amendment to prohibit the means of egress through stockrooms. This amendment will not be included in this Uniform Code update.
BC136	1014.2 New	1016.2 Item 1	Egress Through Intervening Spaces	The IBC specifically permits a means of egress to travel through an elevator lobby.
BC137	1014.3	1006.2.1 Table 1006.2.1	Egress based on occupant load and common path of egress travel	The BCNYS allows the common path of egress travel for Group R-2 occupancies to be 125 feet when the building of equipped with an NFPA 13 automatic sprinkler system. The IBC allows the common path of egress travel to be 125 feet when the building is equipped with an NFPA 13R automatic sprinkler system.
BC138	1015.1	1006.2.1 Exception 1	Egress based on occupant load and common path of egress travel	The BCNYS requires 2 exits or exit access doorways from dwelling units in buildings of Group R-2 occupancy when the calculated occupant load exceeds 10 (2000 sf). The IBC would only require such dwelling units to have 2 exits or access doorways when the calculated occupant load exceeds 20 (4000sf).
BC139	1016 1016.2	1017 1017.2.2	Exit Access Travel Distance Group F-1 and S-1 increase	The BCNYS allows the exit access travel distance for one-story buildings of Groups F-1 and S-1 occupancies equipped with an automatic sprinkler system to be increased from 250 feet to 400 feet if the building is also equipped with automatic heat and smoke roof vents. The IBC allows the exit access travel distance to be 400 feet without automatic heat and smoke vents but instead requires that the minimum height from the finished floor to the bottom of the roof deck be 24 feet.
BC140	1017 1017.3 Exc. 2	1020 1020.3 Exc. 2	Corridors Dead ends	The BCNYS limits the length of dead ends in corridors to 20 feet with an exception for Groups B and F occupancies in which the length of the dead end corridor is permitted to 50 feet provided that the building is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system. The IBC allows this exception to include Groups E, I- 1, M, R-1, R-2, R-4, S, and U occupancies.
BC141	1014.4.1	1018.3	Aisles in Groups B and M	The BCNYS requires the minimum clear width of aisles in group B and M occupancy to be not less than the calculated minimum width capacity for the occupant load served but not less than 36 inches and with one exception that allows nonpublic aisles serving less than 50 people to be a minimum of 28 inches in width. The IBC similarly requires the minimum clear width of aisles in group B and M occupancy to be not less than the calculated minimum width capacity for the occupant load served but requires it to be at least that required for corridors which ranges between 24 inches (access to and utilization of mechanical, plumbing or electrical systems or equipment) to 96 inches (Group I-2 in areas where required for bed movement).
BC142	1014.4	1018	Aisles	The BCNYS does not specifically address aisles in spaces that are not classified as assembly or of Groups B and M occupancy. The IBC requires aisles in

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
	New	1018.5	Aisles in other than Assembly Spaces and Group B and M	spaces not classified as assembly or Groups B and M occupancy to have a minimum clear width to be not less than the calculated minimum width capacity for the occupant load served but not less than 36 inches provided that the width be at least that required for corridors which ranges between 24 inches (access to and utilization of mechanical, plumbing or electrical systems or equipment) to 96 inches (Group I-2 in areas where required for bed movement). There is an exception that allows nonpublic aisles serving less than 50 people to be a minimum of 28 inches in width.
BC143	1020.1	1023 1023.3.1 Exc. 2	Interior Exit Stairways and Ramps Extension	The BCNYS requires vertical exit enclosures (interior stairways) to be enclosed with fire barriers or horizontal assemblies. The IBC provides an exception that allows for no separation between stairways and exit passageways where the exit passageway is an extension of the stairway with no openings..
BC144	New	1023.10	Elevator Lobby Identification Sign	The IBC has a new provision that applies to interior exit stairway landings where two or more doors, where any doors leads to the elevator lobby shall have a sign on the door stating "Elevator Lobby".
BC145	1024.6	1028.5	Access to a public way	The BCNYS was amended to add additional requirements when an exit discharge is permitted not to provide direct access to a public way and is permitted to provide direct access to a safe dispersal area. The additional requirements included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The area shall extend at a minimum distance no less than 150 percent of the building height. 2. The area shall be provided with a two-way voice communication system connecting the safe dispersal area to the main entrance. If a fire command center is provided, voice communication shall connect the safe dispersal area with both the main entrance and fire command center. This Uniform Code update will not include these additional requirements.
BC146	New	1025	Luminous Egress Path Markings	The IBC contains a new provision which applies to high rise buildings of Group A, B, E, I, and R-1 occupancies. It requires luminous egress path markings in interior exit stairways, interior exit ramps, and exit passageways.
BC147	1025.3	1029.3	Assembly other exits	*The BCNYS includes an amendment to require additional exits for assembly spaces including 3 exits for an occupant load of 350-700 persons and 4 exits for an occupant load of more than 700 persons. This amendment will not be included in the Uniform Code update.
CHAPTER 11				

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
ACCESSIBILITY				
BC148	1103 1103.2.3	1103 1103.2.2	Scoping Requirements Employee work areas	The BCNYS exempts employee work areas from accessibility requirements where they are less than 150 s.f. in area and elevated 7 or more inches where the elevation is essential to the function of the space. The IBC increases the 150 s.f. area that qualifies for the exemption to 300 s.f.
BC149	1103 New	1103 1103.2.8	Scoping Areas in places of religious worship	The IBC contains a new provision that exempts accessibility requirements for areas used primarily for the performance of religious ceremonies less than 300 square feet in area and more than 7 inches above or below a floor.
BC150	1103 New	1103 1103.2.10	Scoping Highway Tollbooths	The IBC contains a new provision that exempts accessibility requirements for highway tollbooths where access is provided above by bridges or below by underground tunnels.
BC151	1106.1.1	1106.5	Parking and Passenger Loading Facilities Access Aisles	*The BCNYS includes an amendment to require all access aisles for accessible parking spaces to be at least 8 feet in width. This amendment is not proposed to be included in this Uniform Code update.
BC152	1106.5	1106.5 1111.1	Parking and Passenger Loading Facilities Signage	*The BCNYS includes an amendment to require signage displaying the international parking symbol at all accessible parking spaces and signage at each access aisle with language that reads "No Parking Anytime". This amendment is not proposed to be included in this Uniform Code update. However, the IBC does require signage at accessible parking spaces with an exception where less than 4 parking spaces are being provided and at Group I-1, R-2, R-3 and R-4 where parking spaces are assigned to specific dwelling units.
BC153	1107.2	1107.2	Dwelling Units and Sleeping Units Design	*The BCNYS includes an amendment to remove the design criteria for Type A dwelling units and modify the design requirements for Type B dwelling units to include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Require the clear width and maneuvering clearances to comply with accessible requirements at the primary entrance door to the dwelling unit and all other doors meant for human passage, and 2. Require at least one toilet and bathing facility to be constructed in accordance with Type A unit toilet and bathing facility requirements. This amendment is not proposed to be included with this Uniform Code update.
BC154	1107.4	1107.4	Accessible Route	The IBC includes several conditions that exempt requirements for an accessible route between stories in Group I-3, R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4 occupancies where accessible units, type A units, type B units, all common use areas serving

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
				accessible, type A or type B units, and all public use areas are on an accessible route.
BC155	1107.5.1.1	1107.5.1.1	Group I-1 Accessible Units	The BCNYS requires at least one but not less than 4 percent of dwelling units or sleeping units in Group I-1 occupancies to be accessible. The IBC also requires at least one but not less than 4 percent of dwelling or sleeping units to be accessible for Group I-1 Condition 1 but increases the number of required accessible units for Group I-1 Condition 2 occupancies to at least 10 percent.
BC156	1107.6.4.1	1107.6.4.1	Group R-4 Accessible Units	The BCNYS requires at least one dwelling unit or sleeping unit in Group R-4 occupancies to be accessible. The IBC also requires at least one dwelling or sleeping unit to be accessible for Group R-4 Condition 1 occupancies but increases the number of required accessible units for Group R-4 Condition 2 occupancies to at least 2.
BC157	1107.7 1107.7.1 1107.7.1.3 1107.7.1.4	1107.7 1107.7.1	Dwelling Units and Sleeping Units General Exceptions Structures without elevator service Additional stories with entrance through fire wall Additional stories with entrances from bridge or elevated walkways	*The BCNYS includes an amendment to require an accessible route between buildings separated by a fire wall or connected by a bridge or elevated walkways. This amendment is not proposed to be included in this Uniform Code update.
BC158	1108.4 1108.4.1	1108.4 1108.4.1	Judicial Facilities Courtrooms	The BCNYS requires courtrooms to be fully accessible. The IBC changes the scope for specific court room accessibility requirements to be limited to jury box, gallery seating, assistive listening systems, employee work stations, litigant's and counsel stations and lectern.
BC159	1109.3	1109.2.3	Lavatories	The IBC adds a new provision that requires at least 5 percent but not less than one accessible lavatory, where lavatories are provided. In addition, where the total lavatories provided in a toilet room or bathing facility is six or more, it requires at least one with enhanced reach ranges in accordance with ANSI A117.1.

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
BC160	New	1109.14	Fuel dispensing systems	The IBC includes a new provision that requires Fuel-dispensing systems to be accessible.
BC161	New	1109.6	Saunas and steam rooms	The IBC includes a new provision that requires saunas and steam rooms to be accessible except in areas where saunas and steam rooms are clustered at a single location where at least 5 percent of saunas and steam rooms are required to be accessible.
BC162	New	1111.4	Variable message sign	The IBC includes a new provision that requires variable message signs where provided at transportation facilities and emergency shelters to comply with ANSI A117.1
BC163	New	1110.4.8	Amusement rides	The IBC includes a new provision that requires accessibility for amusement rides.
BC164	New	1110.4.9	Recreational boating facilities	The IBC includes a new provision that requires accessibility for recreational boating facilities.
BC165	New	1110.4.11	Fishing piers and platforms	The IBC includes a new provision that requires accessibility for fishing piers and platforms.
BC166	New	1110.4.12	Miniature golf facilities	The IBC includes a new provision that requires accessibility for miniature golf facilities.
BC167	New	1110.4.13	Swimming pools, wading pools, hot tubs and spas	The IBC includes a new provision that requires accessibility for Swimming pools, wading pools, hot tubs and spas.
BC168	New	1110.4.14	Shooting facilities with firing positions	The IBC includes a new provision that requires accessibility for shooting facilities with firing positions.
CHAPTER 12				
INTERIOR ENVIRONMENT				
BC169	1203 1203.1	1203 1203.1	Ventilation General	The IBC includes a new provision that requires dwelling units to have mechanical ventilation where the infiltration rate is less than 5 air changes per hour when tested with a blower door at a pressure 0.2 inch w.c.
BC170	1208.2	1208.2	Interior Space Dimensions Minimum ceiling heights	The BCNYS was amended to add exceptions to the minimum ceiling height requirements in basement rooms. This amendment is not proposed to be included in this Uniform Code update.
BC171	New	1203.3	Unvented Attic and Unvented Enclosed Rafters Assemblies	The IBC includes a new provision that provides prescriptive requirements to allow unvented attics and unvented enclosed rafter assemblies.
BC172	1208.3	1208.3	Room area	The IBC eliminates the minimum floor area requirement for all kitchens.

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
BC173	1204.1 New	1204.1 Exception 2	Temperature Control	Both the BCNYS and IBC require interior spaces intended for human occupancy to be provided with heating systems capable of maintaining an indoor temperature of not less than 68 degrees. The IBC adds an exception for Group F, H, S or U occupancies.
BC174	1208.2	1208.2	Interior Space Dimensions Minimum Ceiling Heights	Both the BCNYS and IBC require corridors to have a minimum ceiling height of 7 feet 6 inches. The IBC has an exception that allows the minimum ceiling height for corridors in dwelling units or sleeping units in a Group R occupancy to be not less than 7 feet.
BC175	1210.1	1210.2.1	Floors and wall bases	The IBC modifies the requirement that smooth, hard, and nonabsorbent floors required in toilet, bathing and shower rooms (not including dwelling units) extend upward onto walls at least 6 inches. The modification allows a nonabsorbent vertical base on the wall at the intersection of the floor to extend upward onto the wall not less than 4 inches
BC176	1203.3.2	1203.4 1203.4.2	Under floor ventilation Exceptions	The IBC modifies the minimum required net area of under-floor ventilation from 1/150th to 1/1500th of crawl space area where the ground surface is covered with a class I vapor retarder material and the required openings are placed so as to provide cross ventilation of the space.
CHAPTER 13 ENERGY EFFICIENCY				
BC177	1301.1.1	1301.1.1	Criteria	The BCNYS requires buildings to be designed and constructed in accordance with the Energy Code of New York State. The IBC requires buildings to be designed and constructed in accordance with the International Energy Conservation Construction Code.
CHAPTER 14 EXTERIOR WALLS				
BC178	1405.4	1405.5	Wood veneers	The BCNYS limits the maximum height allowed for wood veneers to 3 stories and for non-fire-retardant-treated wood and to 4 stories. IBC instead limits the maximum height allowed for wood veneers to 40 feet and for non-fire-retardant-treated wood and to 60 feet.
BC179	New	1405.7	Stone veneer	The IBC includes a new provision that provides standards and allows the use of cold-formed steel stud backing for stone veneer.
BC180	New	1405.10.1	Exterior adhered masonry veneer	The IBC includes a new provision that provides standards and allows the use of exterior adhered masonry veneer.
BC181	1405.17	1405.16	Fiber cement siding	The IBC requires fiber-cement panels and lap siding to comply with ASTM C1186.

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
BC182	New	1408	Exterior insulation and finish systems	The IBC includes a new provision that applies to EIFS systems including compliance with ASTM standards E 2273, E 2568, and E 2570.
CHAPTER 15 ROOF ASSEMBLIES AND ROOFTOP STRUCTURES				
BC183	1503 1503.4	1503 1503.4.1	Weather Protection Secondary drainage required	The IBC includes a new provision that requires secondary roof drains or scuppers where the roof perimeter extends above the roof in such a manner that water will be entrapped.
BC184	New	1503.6	Crickets and saddles	The IBC includes a new provision that to require crickets and saddles at chimneys or penetrations greater than 30 inches.
BC185	1507.2.8.2	1507.5.4 1507.6.4 1507.7.4 1507.8.4 1507.9.4	Ice barrier	The IBC expands ice barrier requirements for multiple roof covering materials including metal roof shingles, mineral surfaced rolled roofing, slate shingles, wood shingles, and wood shakes
BC186	1507.2.9.2	1507.2.9.2	Valleys	The IBC modifies the requirement for open valleys lined with metal and increases the minimum width from 16 inches to 24 inches.
BC187	1509 1509.2.1	1510 1510.2.5	Rooftop Structures Type of construction	The BCNYS requires exterior walls and roofs of penthouses on buildings of types I and II construction with a fire separation distance of more than 5 feet and less than 20 feet to be of at least 1-hour fire resistance rating of noncombustible construction. It also permits exterior walls and roofs of penthouses with a fire separation distance greater than 20 feet to be unrated but still of noncombustible construction. The IBC modification applies to buildings of type 1 construction two stories or less in height and to all buildings of type II construction and continues to require walls and roofs of penthouses with a fire separation distance of more than 5 feet and less than 20 feet to be of at least 1-hour construction but allows it to be reduced as permitted by Table 602. The IBC also allows such walls and roof construction with a fire separation distance of more than 5 feet to be constructed of fire-retardant-treated wood
BC188	New	1507.17	Photovoltaic Shingles	The IBC adds requirements for photovoltaic shingles including material, attachment, wind resistance decking, underlayment, ice barrier, and fastening requirements.
BC189	New	1510.7	Photovoltaic Panels and Modules	The IBC adds new provisions to address additional rooftop structures such as mechanical equipment screens and photovoltaic systems and requires the wind resistance to comply with component and cladding wind loads.

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
CHAPTER 16 STRUCTURAL DESIGN				
BC190	Chapter 16	Chapter 16	Structural Design	The IBC updates structural design provisions to coordinate with the 2010 edition of ASCE 7.
BC191	1604.8.2	1604.8.2	Structural walls	The IBC modifies this section to require all structural walls (not just concrete and masonry walls) that provide loadbearing resistance or lateral shear resistance to be anchored to the roof and to all floors that provide lateral support for the wall. It is also modified to require lateral resistance in accordance with ASCE 7 instead of the previously required minimum strength design lateral force of 280 plf.
BC192	1604.3.1 Table 1604.3	1604.3.1 Table 1604.3	Deflections	The BCNYS has the same deflection limits for exterior walls and interior partitions based on wind loads. The IBC separates the deflection requirements for interior partitions from the exterior walls. The deflection limits for interior partitions in the IBC are based on live loads applicable to interior partitions.
BC193	1605.2 1605.3	1605.2 1605.3	Load combinations	Load combinations for strength design and allowable stress design have been modified in the IBC for fluid loads, lateral earth pressures, ground water pressure or pressure of bulk materials, wind pressure, and earthquake induced forces.
BC194	1605.5	1607.6	Helipads	The IBC modifies the positioning of uniform loads and for helipads.
BC195	Table 1607.1	Table 1607.1	Minimum Uniformly Distributed Live Load	The IBC modifies the minimum uniform or concentrated loading requirements for balconies, stage floors and corridors. The IBC adds minimum uniform live load requirements for ice skating rinks and roller skating rinks of 250 psf and 100 psf respectively.
BC196	1607.6	1607.7	Heavy vehicle loads	The IBC expands the live load requirements for truck and bus garages is to include heavy vehicle loads such as fire truck, emergency vehicles, forklifts and movable equipment. Minimum specified design uniform and concentrated loads for trucks and buses has been categorized to include vehicles exceeding 10,000 pounds and require portions of a structure subject to such loading to be designed using vehicular live loads in accordance with the codes and specifications required by the jurisdiction having authority for the design and construction of the roadways and bridges in the same location of the structure.
BC197	1607.7.1 1607.7.1.3	1607.8.1 Deleted	Handrails and guards Stress increase	The BCNYS permits the allowable stress of handrails and guards to be increased by one-third when designed by using the allowable stress design (working stress design). The IBC deletes this provision.
BC198	1607.7.3	1607.8.3	Vehicle barriers	The BCNYS requires the height of the applied 6,000 pound design load for vehicle barriers to be a minimum height of 1 foot 6 inches above the floor or ramp surface. The IBC requires the height to be in compliance with ASCE 7

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
				(2010) which requires the height to range between 1 foot 6 inches and 2 feet 3 inches located to produce the maximum load effect.
BC199	New	1607.9.3	Elements Supporting Hoists for Façade Access Equipment	The IBC adds new minimum live loading requirements for structural elements that support hoist equipment for façade access. It requires such structural elements to be designed for the larger of 2.5 times the rated load of the hoist or the stall load of the hoist.
BC200	New	1607.9.4	Lifeline Anchorages for Façade Access Equipment	The IBC adds a new minimum live loading requirements for lifeline anchorages and structural elements that support lifeline anchorages. It requires such structural elements to be designed for a minimum of 3,100 pounds for each attached lifeline in every direction that a fall arrest load may be applied.
BC201	New	1607.12.5	Photovoltaic Panel Systems	The IBC adds design live load requirements for photovoltaic panel systems.
BC202	1609.1.1	1609.1.1	Determination of wind speed	The BCNYS provides different methods of determining wind loads including methods determined in accordance with ASCE 7 which allows a wind tunnel test procedure. The IBC references the 2010 edition of ASCE 7 which adds a limitation on loads obtained by using the wind tunnel test procedure so that the load must be not less than 80 percent of the loads obtained using the procedure identified as Part 1: Enclosed, partially enclosed, and open buildings of all heights.
BC203	1609 1609.1.2	1609 1609.1.2	Wind Loads Protection of Openings	* The BCNYS includes an amendment to allow an exception to the requirement for impact resistant glazing meeting the testing requirements of ASTM E 1996 and E 1886 for openings in wind-borne debris regions. The exception allowed the building to be designed an open or partially enclosed building in compliance with ASCE 7. This amendment is not proposed to be included in this Uniform Code update.
BC204	Figure 1609	Figure 1609.3(1) Figure 1609.3(2) Figure 1609.3(3)	Ultimate design wind speed	The BCNYS provides basic wind speed maps to determine the design wind speed. The IBC contains new wind speed maps which provide the ultimate design wind speed for different risk category buildings.
BC205	1609 1609.1.1.1	1609 1609.1.1.1	Wind Loads Applicability	The IBC adds a new optional reference standard, ICC 600, <i>Standard for Residential Construction in High-Wind Regions</i> , with prescriptive requirements for certain residential buildings located in high-wind regions, areas where the design wind speed equals or exceeds 100 mph.
BC206	1609 1609.1.2	1609 1609.1.2	Wind Loads Protection of openings	The BCNYS contains exceptions to the general requirement that glazing in buildings located in wind-borne debris regions be equipped with impact resistant glazing. One exception allows precut wood structural panels be provided. This exception is modified in the IBC to be applicable to only Group R-3 or R-4 occupancies.

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
BC207	1609 1609.1.2	1609 1609.1.2	Wind Loads Protection of openings	The definition of the term “wind-borne debris region” in the BCNYS is modified in the IBC to include areas within 1 mile of the coastal mean high water line where the ultimate design wind speed is 130 mph or greater. It no longer includes areas of basic wind speed (3-second gust) of 110 or 120 mph.
BC208	Wind Loads Table 1609.1.2	Wind Loads Table 1609.1.2	Wind Loads Wind-borne debris protection fastening schedule for wood structural panels	The BCNYS includes a prescriptive attachment schedule for wood structural panels used to provide opening protection against wind-borne-debris. The IBC modifies this requirement.
BC209	1611.1	1611.1	Design rain loads	The IBC requires the design rainfall to be based the 100-year hourly rainfall rate and includes a 100-year 1-hour rainfall map.
BC210	New	1615	Structural Integrity	The IBC includes a new provision that adds structural integrity requirements applicable to high-rise buildings assigned to occupancy category III or IV.
BC211	1612.4	1612.4	Flood Loads Design and Construction	The BCNYS requires that the design and construction of buildings located in flood hazard areas to be in accordance with the 2005 edition of ASCE 24. The IBC requires that the design and construction of buildings located in flood hazard areas to be in accordance with the 2010 edition of ASCE 7 and the updated 2013 edition of ASCE 24.
BC212	New	1613.6	Ballasted Photovoltaic Panel Systems	The IBC contains new provisions that allow for ballasted photovoltaic panel systems that are not rigidly attached to the roof.
CHAPTER 17				
SPECIAL INSPECTIONS AND TESTS				
BC213	1704.1	1704.2.1	Special inspector qualifications	The IBC contains new provisions that specifically allows the registered design professional in responsible charge and involved in the design of a project to be permitted to act as the special inspector for the work designed by them provided that they otherwise qualify a special inspectors. In addition, the special inspector exemption for Group R-3 occupancies has been deleted.
BC214	1704 1704.3.1	1705 1705.2.2 1705.3.1	Special Inspections Cold-formed steel deck Welding of reinforcing bars	The IBC modifies welding inspector qualifications by deleting the current required welding inspection and welding qualifications of AWS D1.1 (Structural Welding Code-Steel) in the BCNYS and adding welding inspection and welding inspector qualifications of AWS D1.3 (Structural Welding Code-Sheet Steel) for cold-formed steel floor and roof decks; and AWS D1.4 (Structural Welding Code-Reinforcing Steel) for reinforcing steel. Special inspections and quality assurance is still required to comply with AISC 360.
BC215	New	1705 1705.2.4	Special Inspections	The IBC contains new provisions that requires special inspection of cold-formed steel trusses and metal plate connected wood trusses spanning 60 feet or

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
		1705.5.2	Cold formed steel trusses and Metal plate connected wood trusses spanning 60 feet or more	greater to verify that temporary and permanent installation restraint/bracing is installed.
BC216	New	1705.2.3	Open-web steel joists and Joist Girders	The IBC contains new inspection requirements for open-web steel joists and joist girders. Periodic inspections are required for end connections and bridging.
BC217	New	1705.11	Special inspections for wind resistance	The IBC contains new provisions which establish new special inspection requirements for buildings in areas of high wind including wind exposure category B where the 3-second gust basic wind speed is 120 mph or greater and wind exposure C or D where the 3-second gust basic wind speed is 110 mph or greater.
BC218	1707.4	1705.11.2	Cold-formed steel lightframe construction	The IBC includes an exception for special inspections of cold-formed steel light-frame construction, when otherwise required, when the sheathing is gypsum or fiberboard, or when the sheathing is wood structural panel or steel sheets on only one side of the shear wall and the fastener spacing is more than 4 inches o.c.
BC219	New	1705.12.9	Cold-Formed Steel Special Bolted Moment Frames	The IBC includes new periodic special inspection requirements for cold-formed steel special bolted moment frames for seismic resistance systems in buildings of seismic design category D, E or F.
CHAPTER 18 SOILS AND FOUNDATIONS				
BC220	1802 1802.2.7	1803 1803.5.12	Geotechnical Investigations Seismic design categories D through F	The IBC modifies this section of the BCNYS to expand the geotechnical investigation requirements for structures located in Seismic Design Category D, E, and F. This would include an assessment of potential consequences of liquefaction and soil strength loss and a discussion of mitigation measures.
BC221	1806.1	1807.2.3	Retaining walls safety factor	The IBC modifies the lateral sliding and overturning safety factors for retaining walls.
BC222	New	Table 1808.8.1 Table 1808.8.2	Minimum specified compressive strength of concrete Minimum concrete cover	The IBC contains new provisions to specify minimum concrete strength and concrete cover for reinforcement.
BC223	New	1810.3.1.5	Helical Piles	The IBC contains new provisions to specifically allow the use of helical piles.
CHAPTER 19				

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
CONCRETE				
BC224	Chapter 19	Chapter 19	Concrete	Concrete provisions have been updated in the IBC to coordinate with the 2014 edition of ACI 318.
BC225	1905 1906 1907	1905	Modifications to ACI 318	The provisions in the BCNYS that address concrete quality, mixing, placing, formwork, embedded pipes, construction joints, and details of reinforcement have been deleted from the IBC which instead requires these methods of construction to be in accordance with ACI 318 except as modified.
BC226	1909	1906	Structural Plain Concrete	The provisions of the BCNYS that apply to structural plain concrete, including limitations, joints, design, precast members, and walls have been deleted from the IBC which instead require these methods of construction to be in accordance with ACI 318 except with one modification for certain Group R-3 occupancies concerning edge thickness requirements.
BC227	1911	1901.3	Anchoring to concrete	The BCNYS includes provisions that apply anchoring to concrete. The IBC deletes this provision and instead requires anchorage to concrete to comply with ACI 318.
BC228	1912	1901.4	Composite Structural Steel and Concrete Structures	The BCNYS includes provisions that apply to concrete-filled pipe columns. The IBC deletes this provision and instead requires composite structural steel and concrete structures (which includes concrete-filled pipe columns) to comply with AISC 360 (Specifications for Structural Steel Buildings) and ACI 318 Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete).
BC229	1904.1 1904.2	1904.1 1904.2	Durability Requirements	The BCNYS includes provisions that apply to the durability of structural concrete. The IBC deletes this provision which instead requires the durability of concrete to comply with ACI 318.
CHAPTER 20 ALUMINUM				
BC230	2002 2002.1	2002 2002.1	Materials General	The BCNYS requires aluminum used for structural purposes to comply with reference standard AA ADM 1-00 (Aluminum Design Manual). The IBC updates this reference standard to the 2015 edition of AA ADM 1.
CHAPTER 21 MASONRY				
BC231	2101.2.2	2101.2	Strength design	The BCNYS prohibits the use of autoclaved aerated concrete (ACC) in seismic force-resisting systems of structures classified as Seismic Design Category B, C, D, E or F. This prohibition is not included in the IBC.
BC232	2103.1 2103.2 2103.3 2103.4	2103.1	Masonry Units	The BCNYS includes provisions for masonry material standards. This has been deleted from the IBC which instead requires masonry material standards to comply with TMS 602/ACI 530/ASCE 6 (Specification for Masonry Structures).

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
	2103.5 2103.6 2103.7			
BC233	2104.1 2104.2 2104.3 2104.4	2104.1	Masonry Construction	The BCNYS includes provisions for masonry construction requirements. This has been deleted from the IBC which instead requires masonry construction requirements to comply with TMS 602/ACI 530/ASCE 6 (Specification for Masonry Structures).
BC234	2107	2107	Allowable stress design	The BCNYS requires the design of masonry structures using the allowable stress design comply with ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402 with several modifications. Many of the modifications have been deleted in the IBC including modifications that address load combinations, design strength, columns, and maximum reinforcement percentage.
BC235	2108	2108	Strength design of masonry	The BCNYS requires the design of masonry structures using the strength design comply with ACI 530/ASCE 5/TMS 402 with several modifications. One modification concerning maximum areas of flexural tensile reinforcement has been deleted in the IBC.
BC236	2110	2110	Glass unit masonry	The BCNYS contain design and construction requirements for glass masonry. The modification deletes these requirements and instead adds a requirement that glass masonry unit construction be in accordance with TMS 402/ACI 530/ASCE 5.
BC237	2111 2111.3	2111 2111.4	Masonry Fireplaces Seismic reinforcement	The BCNYS requires masonry or concrete fireplaces in Seismic Design Category D to comply with a minimum level of construction, support, reinforcement and anchoring. The IBC amends this to include the same requirements for masonry or concrete fireplaces in Seismic Design Category C.
BC238	2113 New	2113 2113.9.1	Masonry Chimneys Chimney caps	The IBC include a new provision that requires masonry chimneys to be equipped with a cap.
BC239	2105	2105	Quality Assurance	The BCNYS includes provisions for a quality assurance program for masonry. This has been deleted from the IBC which instead requires a quality assurance program to comply with TMS 602/ACI 530/ASCE 6 (Specification for Masonry Structures).
CHAPTER 22				
STEEL				
BC240	New	2210.1.1.3	Composite Slabs on Steel Decks	The IBC includes a new provision that specifically permits composite slabs on steel decks to be designed and constructed in accordance with a new design and construction standards, SDI-C (Standard for Composite Steel Floor Deck Slabs).
CHAPTER 23				

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
WOOD				
BC241	2301.2	2301.2	General design requirements	The IBC includes a new provision that requires the design and construction of log structures to be in accordance with ICC 400, <i>Standard on Design and Construction of Log Structures</i> .
BC242	2303.1.1	2303.1.1	Minimum Standards and Quality Sawn Lumber	* The BCNYS includes an amendment allow an exception to the requirement that sawn lumber be identified with a grade mark of a lumber grading or inspection agency. It allows the producing mill to certify that the lumber is equivalent in quality and strength to No. 2 grade of the species in certain buildings and uses. This amendment is not proposed to be included under this Uniform Code update.
BC243	New	2303.1.4	Structural Glued Cross-Laminated Timber	The IBC includes a new provision that adds a manufacturing standard for structural glued cross-laminated timber, ANSI/APA PRG 320 (Standard for Performance-Rated Cross-Laminated Timber).
BC244	New	2303.1.13	Engineered Wood Rim Board	The IBC includes a new provision that adds 2 standards for engineered wood rim board, ANSI/APA PRG 410 (Standards for Performance Rated Engineered Wood Rim Boards) and ASTM D 7672 (Standards Specifications for Evaluating Structural Capacities of Rim Board Products and Assemblies).
BC245	2303.2	2303.2	Fire-retardant-treated-wood	The IBC provides additional requirements for fire-retardant-treated wood including minimum pressure by pressure process and minimum requirements for fire-retardant-treated wood products produced by other than a pressure process.
BC246	2303.4.1.2	2303.4.1.2	Permanent individual truss member restraint	The IBC requires minimum restraint of truss members and that such information be identified on the truss design drawing.
BC247	2304.6 2304.6.1	2304.6 Table 2304.6.1	Exterior wall sheathing	The IBC includes a new table that provides prescriptive fastening requirements for wood structural panel sheathing attached to exterior walls used to resist wind pressures.
BC248	2304.11.2.6	2304.12.1.5	Wood siding	The BCNYS requires a minimum clearance between siding and earth to be 6 inches unless the siding is naturally durable or of preservative-treated wood. The IBC allows the clearance to be reduced to 2 inches from concrete steps, porch slabs, patio slabs and similar horizontal surfaces.
CHAPTER 24 GLASS AND GLAZING				
BC249	2406 2406.4.7	2406 2406.4.7	Safety Glazing Glazing Adjacent to the Bottom Stair Landing	The BCNYS classifies glazing, within 60 inches from a bottom stair landing and 36 inches above the landing, as a hazardous location requiring safety glazing. The IBC classifies glazing within 60 inches above the bottom floor landing (and within 60 inches from the stair) as a hazardous location requiring safety glazing.

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
BC250	2409	2409	Glass in Walkways, Elevator Hoistways and Elevator Cars	The provisions for glass in elevators hoistways and elevator cars are expanded in the IBC to deal with glass walkways, hoistway enclosures, vision panels, and elevator cars separately.
CHAPTER 25 GYPSUM BOARD, GYPSUM PANEL PRODUCTS AND PLASTER				
There are no known substantial changes in chapter 25 between the BCNYS and the IBC				
CHAPTER 26 PLASTIC				
BC251	New	2612	Plastic Composites	The includes new provisions for the use of plastic composites for exterior deck boards, stair treads, handrails and guards including loading, flame spread, termite and decay resistance, and construction requirements.
CHAPTER 27 ELECTRICAL				
BC252	2701.1	2701.1	Scope	The BCNYS requires electrical components, equipment and systems to be designed and constructed in accordance with NFPA 70-2008 (National Electrical Code). The IBC references the 2014 edition of NFPA 70.
CHAPTER 28 MECHANICAL SYSTEMS				
Changes are shown in the review of the Mechanical Code				
CHAPTER 29 PLUMBING SYSTEMS				
BC253	2902.1 Table 2902.1	2902.2 Table 2902.1	Minimum Plumbing Facilities	*The BCNYS includes an amendment to require fixtures located in adjacent buildings under the ownership or control of a church to be made available during periods the church is occupied. The amendment is not proposed to be included with this Uniform Code update.
BC254	2902.3	2902.3	Employee and Public Toilet Facilities	The BCNYS requires public toilet facilities for customers, patrons and visitors with an exception for open or enclosed parking garages and parking garages where there are no parking attendants. The IBC also requires public toilet facilities for customers, patrons and visitors with the exception slightly modified to open or enclosed parking garages where there are no attendants and adds an additional exception to include tenant spaces intended for quick transactions having a public access area less than and including 300 square feet.
BC255	New	2902.3.6	Prohibited Toilet Room Location	The IBC has a new provision that does not allow toilet rooms to open directly into a space in which there is food preparation for service to the public.
CHAPTER 30 ELEVATORS AND CONVEYING SYSTEMS				

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
BC256	3004	Deleted	Hoistway Venting	The BCNYS to be provided with a means for venting smoke to the exterior. The IBC no longer requires venting for hoistways.
BC257	3006.4	3005.4	Machine rooms, control rooms, machinery spaces and control spaces	The BCNYS requires elevator machine rooms and spaces to be enclosed with fire barriers or horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with Section 707 or 712. The IBC adds 2 exceptions including 1) where machine rooms do not abut and has no openings to hoistway enclosures, the fire resistance rating for fire barrier and horizontal assemblies shall be permitted to be reduced to a 1-hour fire resistance rating, and 2) in buildings four stories or less above grade plane when machine rooms do not abut and has no openings to the hoistway enclosure they serve, the machine room and machinery spaces are not required to be fire-resistance rated.
BC258	New	3007	Fire Service Access Elevator	The IBC has a new provision that allows public use passenger elevators to be used in lieu of the additional required exit stairway required by Section 403.5.2 in buildings more than 420 feet in building height. The new provision addresses requirements such as hoistway lighting, fire service access elevator lobby, lobby doorways, lobby size, class I standpipe hose connection, elevator monitoring, electrical power, and protection of wiring and cables.
BC259	707.14.1	3006.2	Hoistway Opening Protection Required	The BCNYS requires elevators to be protected by a lobby at each floor level in high-rise buildings where the elevators connect more than 3 stories with certain exceptions. The IBC also requires elevators to be protected by a lobby at each floor level in high-rise buildings with certain exceptions where elevators connect more than 3 stories and the elevator hoistway is more than 75 feet in height.
BC260	3004	Deleted	Hoistway Venting	The BCNYS requires elevator and dumbwaiter hoistways penetrating more than 3 stories to be provided with a means for venting smoke to the exterior. The IBC no longer requires venting for hoistways.
CHAPTER 31 SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION				
BC261	3109.6	3109.5	Swimming Pool Enclosures and Safety Devices Entrapment protection	*The BCNYS includes an amendment to allow an alternative to the requirement that entrapment protection be designed and installed in accordance with ANSI/APSP-7. This amendment is not proposed to be included in this Uniform Code update.
CHAPTER 32 ENCROACHMENTS INTO THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY				
There are no known substantial changes in chapter 32 between the BCNYS and the IBC				
CHAPTER 33				

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
SAFEGUARDS DURING CONSTRUCTION				
There are no known substantial changes chapter 33 between the BCNYS and the IBC				
CHAPTER 34 RESERVED				
CHAPTER 35 REFERENCE STANDARDS Numerous reference standards have been updated to newer editions				
APPENDIX E SUPPLEMENTARY ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS There are no known substantial changes to Appendix E				
APPENDIX F RODENT PROOFING There are no known changes to Appendix F				
APPENDIX I PATIO COVERS There are no known substantial changes to Appendix I				
PLUMBING CODE				
Reviewed and prepared by John Addario				
CHAPTER 3 General Regulations				
PC1	303	303.1, 303.4	Material	All plumbing products and materials are now required to be listed by a third party certification agency.
PC2	312			NYS removal – Lists required inspections, underground, rough-in and final
PC3	312	312.9	Showers	Field installed shower liners must be leak tested to assure that the installation is watertight
CHAPTER 4 FIXTURES, FAUCETS AND FIXTURE FITTINGS				
PC4	403	403	Fixtures	Building occupant loads are required to be split into male and female numbers before plumbing fixture ratios are applied.
PC5	Tbl. 403.1 footnotes	footnotes	Minimum No/ Required Fixtures	NYS Removal - NYS footnote e. Church – allows adjacent building under ownership of church to be made available
PC6	403.3	403.3	Toilet Facilities	Added exception to the requirement for toilet facilities in: 1. Open or Enclosed parking Garages 2. Spaces intended for quick transactions
PC7	new	403.4.1		Public toilet facilities must have directional signage for the route to the facilities.

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
PC8	410	410	Drinking Fountains	Removed NYS Not required for small occupancies <= 15 occupants
PC9	412.4		floor drains	NYS Removal: required floor drains in kitchens, public resrooms and boiler rooms,, requires 4" floor drain underground below slab. Provides exception for public single use
PC10	428, 403.1	403.1	Service sink	Removed NYS exception, 2015 allows exception where occupant load 15 or less for service sink
CHAPTER 5 WATER HEATERS				
PC11	new	502.5	Water Heater	Water heaters must have a level working space of 30 inches by 30 inches on the control side and equipment and piping/ductwork running to and from unrelated equipment cannot block removal of a water heater.
PC12	504	504.6	Water Heater	Additional requirements to Elevate ignition source & protect water heaters from damage
PC13	504.7.2	504.7.2	Water Heater Drain Pans	If a water heater drain pan is required under a replacement water heater, the drain is not required if one did not exist
CHAPTER 6 WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION				
PC14	602.3	602	Individual water supply	NYS Removal: when public water supply is not available within 200 feet allows individual water supply
PC15	605.10.2, 605.16.2, 605.22.2	605	Solvent cementing	NYS Removal: added additional standard ASTM F 402.
PC16	605.2.1	605.2.1	Lead content in Pipe & Fittings	Limit lead content to meet Federal Law
PC17	New	607.2.1	Circulation and Heat Tracing Systems	Refers to IECC for Insulation, adds requirements for pump controls
PC18		608.7	Hydrants	Frost proof yard hydrants with below grade waste valves are specifically prohibited unless upstream backflow protection is provided and the hydrant is permanently identified with "do not drink" signage.
PC19	608.8	608.8	Identification of Nonpotable water systems	Expanded identification of systems, requirement lifted from IGCC
CHAPTER 7 SANITARY DRAINAGE				
PC20	705.2.2, 705.2.2, 705.8.2, 705.14.2	705	Solvent cementing	NYS Removal: added additional standard ASTM F 402.

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
PC21	705.11.2	705.11.2	Solvent Cementing	Allows solvent cement for PVC, which meets a specific Listing, to be used without primer (<= 4" pipe size)
PC22	708	708	Cleanouts	Expanded and clarified the requirements for cleanouts (where required) in drainage piping
PC23	712	712.3.3	Sumps & ejectors	The code expands on suitable materials for pressurized sewage discharge applications and ratings
PC24	New	717	Pipe Bursting Method	New Section covers replacement sewer pipe by pipe-bursting method
CHAPTER 8 INDIRECT/SPECIAL WASTE				
PC25	802	802.1.8	Indirect Waste	Sinks utilized for cleaning food utensils, dishes, pots, pans and serveware must indirectly connect to the sanitary drainage system by an air gap or air break.
CHAPTER 9 VENTS				
PC26	901	901.3, 918.8	Vents	Air admittance valves complying with standard ASSE 1049 are now allowed for venting chemical waste systems.
PC27	903	903.2	Roof vent Frost Closure	NYS Removal: Requires all Vent thru roofs to be 3", 2015 IPC requires 3" based on outside design temperature of 0°F (@97.5%) which excludes most of NYS
PC28		917.2		The Single Stack Vent System method has been added.
CHAPTER 10 TRAPS, INTERCEPTORS AND SEPARATORS				
PC29	1002	1002	Traps	Remove NYS modification to allow house traps as required by CEO
PC30	1002	1002	Trap Seal Protection	Provides additional methods for trap seal protection 5. Valve 6. Gray water 7. Wastewater 8. Barrier Type
CHAPTER 11 STORM DRAINAGE				
PC31	1106	1106	Storm Drain and gutter sizing	Now based on flow rate, maximum ponding on roof, the sizing tables are now based on gpm rather than the roof area served
PC32	New	1107	Siphonic Roof Drainage System	Requirements for the design of a Siphonic Roof Drainage System have been added. "Hydro-mechanical" and "Gravity" are the new terms for the two general types of grease interceptors.
CHAPTER 13 NONPOTABLE WATER SYSTEMS				

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
PC33	New	1300	Non-Potable Water Systems	New Chapter – Includes material, design, construction and installation requirements for collecting, storage, treatment and distribution of non-potable water systems
CHAPTER 14 SUBSURFACE LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS				
PC34	New	1400	Subsurface Landscape Irrigation Systems	New chapter broken out from 2012 code, now in its own chapter, includes irrigation systems connected to non-potable water from on-site water reuse systems
MECHANICAL CODE				
Reviewed and prepared by John Addario				
CHAPTER 1 SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION				
MC1	New	102.3	Maintenance	New and existing mechanical systems must be maintained in accordance with ASHRAE/ACCA/ANSI Standard 180.
CHAPTER 2 DEFINITIONS				
MC2	202	202	Definitions	Parking garage exhaust now defined as environmental air
CHAPTER 3 GENERAL REGULATIONS				
MC3	302.2.1 thru 302.2.4		Protection of Structure	Remove NYS - Sections (302.2.1 thru 302.2.4) removed (duplicate)
MC4	New	307.3	Condensate Pumps	Condensate pumps located in inhabitable spaces are required to be interlock with equipment served to prevent from running if pump fails
CHAPTER 4 VENTILATION				
MC5	403	403	Ventilation	The outdoor air ventilation requirements of Chapter 4 have been significantly revised to more closely reflect the requirements of ASHRAE 62. This will improve the indoor air quality performance of systems designed to the IMC and allow for some reductions in the amount of outdoor air required
MC6	New	403.3	Outdoor Air and Local Exhaust rates	Requires R-2, R-3 and R-4 occupancies three stories or less in height to meet ventilation requirements similar to requirements in IRC, simplified approach to calculating ventilation requirements
MC7	404.1	404.1	Enclosed Parking Garage	Ventilation systems – deleted the option to run ventilation system detecting vehicle operation or occupant presence, now allows automatic operation when controlled with carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide detectors.
CHAPTER 5 EXHAUST SYSTEMS				

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
MC8	504.6	504.6	Clothes Dryers	The maximum length of a clothes dryer duct was increased from 25 feet to 35 feet to provide more flexibility in the location of clothes dryers in a building
MC9	506	506.3.6	Exhaust Hoods	Field applied grease duct enclosures can't be used on a Type I hood penetrating a ceiling. The system is listed for duct enclosures and is not listed for such an application
MC10	New	504.5, 504.8.4.3	Domestic Dryer Exhaust	Now allows dryer exhaust duct power ventilators "dryer booster fans"
MC11	New	505.3	Common exhaust systems for domestic kitchens in multistory buildings	New section now covers design and construction of exhaust shafts that serve kitchen exhaust systems, similar to dryer exhausts
MC12	New	506.3.10	Grease Ducts	Includes requirements for underground grease ducts
MC13	New	506.3.7.1	Grease Ducts	Includes specifications for grease reservoirs in commercial cooking exhaust duct systems
MC14	507	507.2.1	Kitchen Hoods	Electric cooking appliances are except from requiring a Type I hood when the amount grease is below a certain threshold
MC15		507.2.8	Type I Grease Filters	The code now recognizes the use of disposable grease filters
MC16	514	514	Energy recovery ventilation systems	Coil-type heat exchangers are not limited in their application, can be used in laboratory and kitchen exhaust systems
CHAPTER 6 DUCT SYSTEMS				
MC17	602	602.2	Plenum Construction	Depending on construction type of the building, the material creating the plenum must meet the 25/50 flame-spread, material that are used for the construction type may not be allowed, (specifically Type V construction.)
MC18	602	602.2	Plenums	Requires any combustible material in a return air plenum to be listed and labeled to verify compliance with ASTM E-84 or UL 723
MC19	New	602.1.5	Discrete plumbing and mechanical products in plenums	Discrete products used in plenum must be tested to UL 2043 Added definition of Discrete Products
MC20	New	603.17		Air dispersion systems are now specifically cover in the code
CHAPTER 7 COMBUSTION AIR				
MC21	New	701.2	(Combustion air openings) Dampers	Where combustion air openings are provided with dampers, dampers shall be interlocked with the firing of the appliance, manual dampers are prohibited
CHAPTER 9 SPECIFIC APPLIANCES, FIREPLACES AND SOLID FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT				

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
MC22	901		Solid Fuel appliances	Remove NYS – reference to Part 1203 for inspection required
MC23	New	928		Evaporative coolers are now specifically addressed in the code
CHAPTER 11 REFRIGERATION				
MC24	New	1101.10	Refrigeration	A new section 1101.10 was added to require locking access caps on outdoor refrigerant systems to prevent children from having easy access to the refrigerant for purposes of inhaling. In an attempt to get “a buzz”, many children have died from inhaling the refrigerants
MC25	1102	1102.3	Access Port Protection (Refrigerant)	Refrigerant access ports must be made tamper resistant on existing installations when either adding or removing refrigerant
FUEL GAS CODE				
Reviewed and prepared by John Addario				
CHAPTER 3 GENERAL REGULATIONS				
FG1	304	304.4	Make Up Air Provisions	Section 304.4 was reworded to make it quite clear that makeup air must be provided to any space in which exhaust fans, kitchen hoods and/or clothes dryers that are capable of depressurizing the space and interfering with the function of appliance vents and chimneys
FG2	New	306.7	Condensate Pumps	Condensate pumps located in inhabitable spaces are required to be interlock with equipment served to prevent from running if pump fails
FG3	308.1	308.1	Clearance reduction	Clarification that gypsum board requires reduced clearances to combustibles the same as any other combustible material
FG4	310	310.1.1	CSST	Bonding Jumper Length shall not exceed 75 feet
CHAPTER 4 GAS PIPING INSTALLATIONS				
FG5	401	401.9	Identification	All piping, tubing and fittings in a fuel gas system must bear the manufacturer’s identification
FG6	404.7	404.7	Protection of concealed piping against physical damage	Now addresses piping parallel to framing members and piping within member, requires protection extend beyond the edge of members that are bored or notched
FG7	407.2	407.2	Piping Supports	The revisions to Section 407.2 make it clear that all materials and devices used to hang or otherwise support gas piping must be constructed of metal
FG8	410	410.5	Flow Controls	Requirement of flashback arrestors and check valves in fuel gas systems used with oxygen

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
FG9	new	411.3	Tube Heaters	New Section 411.3 addresses the special installations involving infrared radiant tube heaters and so called "flexible" gas appliance connectors. The heater installation instructions require a specific connector configuration
CHAPTER 5 CHIMNEYS AND VENTS				
FG10	503.4.1	503.4.1	Plastic Piping (used to vent appliances)	Use of plastic pipe for venting appliances must now be approved by the manufacturer and the appliance listing agency
FG11	new	503.16	Outside wall penetrations	To prevent the entry of combustion products into a building, new Section 503.16 requires all vents that penetrate an exterior wall to be permanently sealed around the penetration
FG12	505	505.1.1	Cooking appliances vented by exhaust hoods	Section was revised in an attempt to eliminate the problem created by appliance/hood interlock arrangements that shut off the gas supply to appliances equipped with standing pilot ignition systems
CHAPTER 6 SPECIFIC APPLIANCES				
FG13	New	614.5	Domestic Exhaust	Allows dryer exhaust duct power ventilators "dryer booster fans" to be used
FG14	614	614.6	Domestic Exhaust	The maximum length of clothes dryer exhaust ducts has increased to 35 feet and the deduction for the equivalent length of fittings is tied to the type of fitting design and turning radius
FG15	New	630.3	Combustion and Ventilation Air	New Section 630.3 requires special ventilation in any space in which unvented infrared heaters are installed
FIRE CODE				
Reviewed and prepared by Dan Nichols				
FC1	302.1	302.1	Open Burning	Requirements for portable outdoor fireplaces
FC2	---	311.6	Fire Safety Plans	Rewrite of the emergency preparedness requirements for all occupancies
FC3	402.1	402.1	Fire Safety Plans	Addresses lockdown plans
FC4	404.2	404.2	Fire Safety Plans	Adds Group F into fire safety and evacuation plan/drill requirements
FC5	407.2	407.2	Hazardous Materials	Allows for electronic access to MSDS sheets be approvable
FC6	---	503.2.2	Fire Apparatus Access	Addresses traffic calming needs in fire access road design
FC7	510.1	510.1	Radio Repeaters	Addition of emergency responder radio coverage requirements in buildings
FC8	---	609.3.3.2.F91-13	Kitchen Hoods	Adds a standard for hood cleaning techniques
FC9	603.4	603.4	Open Burning	Requirements for portable outdoor gas heaters
FC10	---	605.12 (New)	Electrical Methods	Requirement for removing abandoned plenum cables
FC11	---	605.11	PV Panels	Sets requirements for the installation of PV panels

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
FC12	703.1	703.1	Passive fire protection	Sets annual inspection requirements for passive fire protection systems (walls, doors, floors, etc.)
FC13	703.1.2	703.1.2	Door Inspection	Adds smoke partitions to the maintenance requirements. Adds NFPA 80 for opening protective maintenance and inspection requirements.
FC14	805.4	805.4	Student Housing	Extension of upholstered furniture limitations to decks, balconies, and porches for Group R-2 student housing
FC15	903.2	903.2	Sprinkler Systems	All Group A-1, A-3, and A-4 occupancies have a sprinkler threshold of 300 people
FC16	907.2.1	907.2.1	Fire Alarm Systems	No requirements for automatic smoke detection in assembly occupancies
FC17	---	909.5	Smoke barriers	Added requirements for smoke leakage in passive and pressurized smoke control system barriers
FC18	---	910.2	Smoke and heat vents	Update to the requirements for smoke and heat removal in certain factory and storage buildings
FC19	1030.2 (New)	1030.2 (New)	Means of Egress	Removal of sprinkler tradeoff regarding width of egress components
FC20	1030.2.1 (New)	1030.2.1 (New)	Arrangement of Egress	Addresses special locking and access-control on existing doorways.
FC21	607.5 thru 607.5.4 (New)	607.5 thru 607.5.4 (New)	Elevators	Requirements for upgrade of elevator keys when equipped as Phase 1, Phase 2, or fire service access elevator
FC22	---	611 thru 611.2 (New)	Hyperbaric Chambers	Adds requirements for hyperbaric facilities
FC23	---	2004.7	Airports	Addition of NFPA 410 for aircraft maintenance
FC24	1206.2	2106.2	Dry Cleaning	Further defines the limitation of Class 1 solvents in dry cleaning to 1 gallon and a specific use.
FC25	2205.1	2305.1	Fueling Pumps	Modifies the motor-fuel distribution facility requirements for Biodiesel
FC6	2206.7	2306.7	Fueling Pumps	New requirements addressing alcohol blended fuel-dispensing systems
FC27	---	2206	Gas Station Fire Suppression	IFC does not require gas station fire suppression systems
FC28	1507.2	2407.2	Flammable Finishes	Adds allowances for portable electrostatic paint-spraying apparatus
FC29	1802.1	2702.1	Semiconductor Facilities	Clarifies the requirements for HPM handling in rehabilitated semiconductor facilities
FC30	---	2801.1	Agro-Industrial Materials	Adds biomass and agro-industrial materials to the lumber yard chapter
FC31	2302.1	3202.1	High-Rack Storage	Requirements for first responder safeguards in buildings with automatic rack storage
FC32	---	3206.4.1 (New)	Storage Occupancies	Clarifies that sprinkler systems shall consider the pallet in design
FC33	4504.1	3604.1	Marinas	Updated requirements concerning marinas

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
FC34	2703.1.1(1) Table	5003.1.1(1) Table	Fuel Oil Tanks	Clarifies that fuel oil storage for building systems over 660 gallons is a Group H-3
FC35	---	5003.11.3.11.	Fire Safety Plan	New requirement for storage plan in Group M and S displays
FC36	---	5704.2.7.6	Hot Work	Requirements for hot work of liquid storage tanks
FC37	3405.5.1	5705.5.1	Infectious Control	Allows for the use of certain aerosol based hand rubs
FC38	---	5307 thru 5307.5.2	Emergency Detection	Adds requirements for CO2 beverage dispensing systems
PROPERTY MAINTENANCE CODE				
Reviewed and prepared by Mark Blanke Note: The term PMCNYS means the 2010 Property Maintenance Code of New York State and the term IPMC means the 2015 International Property Maintenance Code.				
PM1	302 New	302 302.9	Exterior Property Areas Defacement of property	The IPMC has a provision that prohibits any person from willfully damaging the exterior surface of buildings.
PM2	304 304.1	304 304.1 304.1.1	Exterior Structure General Unsafe conditions	The PMCNYS and the IPMC contain general requirements that require the exterior of a building to be maintained structurally sound and in good repair. The IPMC adds a substantial list of conditions that are deemed "unsafe" and are required to be repaired or replaced. These unsafe conditions include structural strength, siding and masonry joints, roofing and flooring components, overhangs and projections, stairs and decks, and chimneys.
PM2	304 New	304 304.14	Exterior Structure Insect screens	The IPMC has a provision that requires and specifies insect screens for outside openings during a specified time of year where the openings are required for ventilation.
PM3	304 New	304 304.18	Exterior Structure Building security	The IPMC has a provision that requires locking devices to provide security for doors, windows or hatchways for dwelling units, room units or housekeeping units.
PM4	305 305.1 New	305 305.1 305.1.1	Interior Structure General Unsafe conditions	The PMCNYS and the IPMC contain general requirements that require the interior of a building to be maintained structurally sound, in good repair and in a clean sanitary condition. The IPMC adds a list of conditions that are deemed "unsafe" and are required to be repaired or replaced. These unsafe conditions include structural strength, stairs, landings, balconies, walking surfaces, guards and handrails.
PM5	New	306	Components Serviceability	The IPMC has a new provision that requires components of a structure and equipment to be maintained structurally sound, in good repair and in a sanitary condition. It also includes a list of conditions that are deemed "unsafe" and are required to be repaired or replaced. These unsafe conditions include inadequate

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
				soil conditions that compromise structural strength, and other building structural elements that have compromised their structural integrity.
PM6	404 404.4	404 404.4	Occupancy Limitations Bedroom and living room requirements	The IPMC includes a requirement that every living room be at least 120 s.f. in area.
PM7	New	502.5	Public toilet facilities	The IPMC includes a requirement that public access and use of public toilet facilities be provided at all times during occupancy of the premises.
PM8	New	506.3	Grease interceptors	The IPMC includes a requirement that grease interceptors be maintained and regularly serviced to prevent the discharge of oil or grease to the building drainage system. It also requires that records of maintenance be available to the code official.
PM9	New	604.3.1	Abatement of electrical hazards associated with water exposure	The IPMC includes a new requirement that includes a requirement to repair or replace electrical systems that have been exposed to water.
PM10	New	604.3.2	Abatement of electrical hazards associated with fire exposure	The IPMC includes a new requirement that includes a requirement to repair or replace electrical systems that have been exposed to fire.

EXISTING BUILDING CODE

Reviewed and prepared by Dan Nichols

Note: The term EBCNYS means the 2010 Existing Building Code of New York State and the term IEBC means the 2015 International Existing Building Code.

EB1	202	202	Definitions	Several definitions modified and added
EB2	N/A	Chapter 3	All compliance methods	New chapter developed to ensure proper use of the different methods within the IEBC
EB3	302	402, 403, 404	Prescriptive Method-Additions, Alterations, and Repairs	Three topics split into separate sections. Extensive rewrite to include a comprehensive set of seismic and structural conditions.
EB4	304, 602	406, 702.4	Various Methods-Glass replacement	Additional requirements for window controls and allowances for replace in kind for emergency escape and rescue openings
EB5	503.2, 603.2, 802.3, 902.3	N/A	Work area method,-nightclubs	Does not require the removal of foam plastics in nightclubs. Now handled in the IFC. Also requires the installation of sprinkler and fire detection in Alt. 3 and Change of Occupancy.
EB6	508	608.2	Work area method, repairs- fireplaces	Allows for mechanical draft devices to be installed when repairing manually fired appliances

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
EB7	605.2	705.2	Work area method- Type B units	IEBC exempts work on just Type B dwelling units from the alterations affecting the area containing a primary function
EB8	701.3	801.3	Work area method, alt. 2- ceiling height	Change the ceiling height requirement from certain newly created habitable and occupiable spaces from 6-8 to 7-0.
EB9	704.2.2	804.2.2	Work area method, alt. 2- sprinklers	Requires the installation of an automatic detection system in locations where a sprinkler system is exempted due to water supply
EB10	705.3.1.1	805.3.1.1	Work area method, alt. 2- single exit buildings	The IEBC has an exception for addressing single exit buildings where the EBCNYS has a table of multiple variables for their allowance in certain occupancy groups
EB11	707	807	Work area method, alt. 2- structural	Additional requirements for gravity and lateral loading
EB12	N/A	904.1.4	Work area method, alt. 3- furniture stores	Requires sprinkler protection in upholstered furniture or mattress stores or factories undergoing an Alt. 3 rehab.
EB13	1002.2	1102.2	Work area method, additions- area limitations	IEBC does not permit the 125% increase in building area
EB14	1003.5	1103.5	Work area method, additions- foundation replacement or new construction	Requires compliance with the flood requirements for any foundation in connection with an addition.
EB15	1005	1105	Work area method, additions- accessibility	Specific requirements added for accessible dwelling or sleeping units
EB16	1101.2	1201.2	Work area method, historic buildings- compliance methods	IEBC does not specifically recognize NFPA 914 or 101A
EB17	1103.12.2, 1103.13	N/A	Work area method, historic buildings- historic surfaces	IEBC does not specifically recognize paneled doors and historic wall and floor-ceiling assemblies
EB18	1301.2.5	1401.2.5	Performance compliance- accessibility	Revised to allow for the use of the area of primary function requirements for accessibility rather than new requirements
ENERGY CODE (RESIDENTIAL)				
Reviewed and prepared by Joe Hill				
EC1	202	202	Definitions	New definitions: Approved Agency; Building Site; Circulating Hot water System; Climate Zone; Continuous Air Barrier; Continuous Insulation (ci); Demand Recirculation water system; ERI Reference Design; Fenestration Product, Site Built; Insulated Siding; Historic Building; Rated Design; Re-

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
				roofing; Roof recover; Roof Repair; Roof Replacement; Vertical Fenestration; Visible Transmittance; Whole house mechanical ventilation.
EC2	202	202	Definitions	Definitions that have been modified between the ECCCNY and IECC; Alteration; Conditioned Space; Building; Fenestration; Repair; Skylight.
EC3	202	202	Definitions	The ECCCNY included the following definitions that are not included in the IECC: Air Impermeable Insulation; Building System; Heat Trap; Humidistat; Insulated Sheathing; Modulating Aquastat; Screw Lamp holders; Sleeping Unit.
EC4	-----	Figure R301.1	Climate Design Zone	Climate Design Zone map has been added
EC5	-----	Table R301.1.3(1)	International Climate Zone Definitions	International Climate Zone Definitions have been added
EC6	303.1.3	R303.1.3	Fenestration Product rating	Section R303.1.3 and also Table R303.1.3 (3) modified to include Visible Transmittance
EC7	-----	R303.1.4.1	Insulated siding.	Code Section added- requires the thermal resistance (R-value) of insulated siding to be tested per ASTM C1363
EC8	303.1.5	-----	Fireplaces	Requirements for Fireplaces has been moved to Chapter R4
EC9	-----	R401.2	Compliance Energy Rating Index	<p>New section added, ERI- Energy Rating Index-</p> <p>Allows for performance alternative for compliance based on RESNET systems, yet not limited solely to RESNET. The rating takes into account all energy used by the building. Allows the building envelope to comply with IECC 2009 levels, <i>Overall energy consumption</i> of the building must be roughly 10% better than baseline energy code.</p> <p>ERI is inherently more flexible than the Energy Codes' Prescriptive, Trade-off requirements, or "Simulated performance alternative"</p> <p>In a Multi-Unit Building, due to the nature of the building structure in which the dwelling units are contained, due to limited exterior wall/ceiling exposure to exterior, there may be very limited ability for compliance with ERI.</p> <p>This new Code Section requires some language adjustment, which is currently under review by the ICC (according to the proponent).Some errata may be issued on this Section.</p>
EC10	402.1.1	R402.1.2	Insulation and Fenestration requirements by component	<p>Prescriptive Building Envelope-</p> <p>Significant modifications;</p> <p>Climate design zone #5& 6- Glazing goes to U=.32, Ceiling goes to R-49.0</p> <p>Climate design zone #4- now requires Solar heat gain coefficient.</p> <p>Wood framed wall goes to R-20.0 or 13+5.</p>

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
				Climate design zone #6- Wood framed wall now requires the installation of continuous insulation on exterior walls. R-20.0+5 or 13+10.
EC11	402.5	R402.1.1	Vapor retarder	Section Modified- - References Vapor retarder requirements to Residential Code or Building Code (as applicable) rather than repeating the same requirements within the Energy Code.
EC12	402.2.12	-----	Tenant Separation Walls (Mandatory)	Not found in the IECC codes, (IECC 2012 or 2015) Mandatory requirement for insulation and air sealing of tenant separation walls in two family and Multiple dwelling units. This requirement was added to the Energy Conservation Construction Code of New York State- 2010. Lacking this requirement creates a thermal bypass at the common wall separating living units. Code required blower door testing results of 3 Air changes per hour, cannot be met lacking this provision.
EC13	-----	R402.2.7	Walls with partial structural sheathing	New section added, Simplification-/ clarification of conditions under which values of continuous insulation may be reduced in order to maintain structural sheathing continuity
EC14	402.2.7	R402.2.8	Floors	Section Modified- Simplification-/ clarification of proper insulation in order to maintain insulation continuity.
EC15	-----	R402.3.2	Dynamic Glazing	New section added, Allows Dynamic Glazing, as an alternative to Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC). Dynamic Glazing can be actuated to tint when desired. This is minor modification for New York State, since SHGC is required only in Climate Design Zone 4.
EC16	402.4.2.1 Testing option	R402.4.1.2 Mandatory Testing	Testing (of building thermal envelope)	Section Modified- revised- Testing requirements for building thermal envelope for IECC 2015 <i>becomes mandatory</i> . All residential building must be tested for air leakage. The current requirement for air leakage is an optional test at 7 air changes per hour. The updated requirement is a Mandated test at 3 air changes per hour, which is a significant change to the stringency of the building envelope air leakage. Certification language of test result should be retained. The IECC 2015 does not include the qualification or certification requirements of the tester, nor specified test results. Alternative test protocol appears to be needed for Multi-family buildings, generally attributed to air loss to interstitial building spaces.
EC17	-----	R402.4.4	Rooms containing fuel burning equipment	New section added requiring thermal isolation of rooms containing fuel burning equipment <i>when open air combustion air ducts provide combustion air to fuel burning appliances</i> . Atmospheric vented appliances inside the building envelope... must be in closet sealed and insulated according to Table R402.1.1 Section G2401 for Combustion, Dilution and Ventilation air requires communication with exterior air in specific instances. In cases where minimum

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
				required volume is not available for combustion and dilution air, a space communicating with the exterior is required to provide the Combustion, Dilution and Ventilation
EC18	-----	R403.2	Hot water Boiler outdoor temperature setback	New section added requires outdoor temperature setback control to lower the boiler temperature based on outdoor temperature.
EC19	403.2	R403.3.3	Duct Testing (Mandatory)	Section Modified- - when ducts are located outside of Conditioned spaces (any part of a duct system) the entire duct system must be tested for air leakage. The total allowable leakage is 4 cfm/ sq.ft. of conditioned space.
EC20	403.2	R403.3.1	Insulation (ductwork)	Section revised Clarifies proper insulation dependent on duct location.
EC21		R403.3.2.1	Sealed Air Handler	Air Handler is required to be sealed in accordance with ASHRAE 193. Most air handlers are currently be manufactured to this Standard.
EC22	-----	R403.3.5	Building Cavities Prohibited for use as ducts/plenums	New section added- Framed building cavities may not be used as ducts or plenums.
EC23	403.3	R403.5.1	Domestic hot water provisions	Section Modified- For domestic hot water <i>circulation</i> systems. The code change prohibits both gravity and thermo-syphon circulation systems, requires a circulation pump and requires the recirculation systems to be demand-controlled. Allows for a “heat trace” system which will operate during demand times. Hot water pipe insulation is upgraded from R-2 to R-3.
EC24	-----	R403.6	Mechanical Ventilation (Mandatory)	New section added Requires a Whole house mechanical ventilation system to be designed and installed, to provide a specified level of outdoor make up air to be provided. Section R403.6 references the IRC, or IMC as applicable.
EC25	-----	R403.7	Manual “S”	New section added- Requires ACCA Manual “S” to be utilized for selection of equipment, used in conjunction with ACCA manual “J” for sizing of heat gain and heat loss of the dwelling.
EC26	403.9	R403.10.1	Residential Pools and permanently installed residential Spas	Section Modified- – Adds Permanently installed spas to the requirements of limiting energy consumption. Adds code reference standard for “The Association of Pool and Spa Professionals”
EC27	404.1	R404.1	Lighting Equipment	Section Modified- minimum number of high efficacy lamps in permanently installed lighting fixtures changes for 50% to 75%.
CHAPTER 5				
New Chapter dedicated to Energy Code application to existing building additions, alterations, repair and change of occupancy.				
EC28		R502.1.1.1	Building Envelope Assemblies	Requires Building Envelope assemblies as a part of an addition to comply with same requirements as for new buildings. This may create a problem of isolation

ITEM NO.	2010 NYS Code Section(s)	2015 Code Section(s)	TITLE	SUMMARY
				of the building addition from existing building for required air testing of the envelope.
EC29		R502	Building Additions	Compliance for Building additions is allowed only by Prescriptive path, or Performance path. The Performance path combines exiting building compliance with building addition. This Section may need some language alteration.
EC30		R503.1.2	Heating and Cooling systems	Requires Heating and Cooling systems and ducts as a part of an alteration to comply with same requirements as for new systems.
EC31		R504	Repairs	The Code section regulating repairs may require the removal of this code section to align with Article 11, the Energy Law of New York State, <i>which does not regulate repairs</i> . This new section limits Repairs to; Glass only replacements for windows, Roof repairs, and bulb/ballast lighting replacements.
EC32		R505	Change of Occupancy or use	Spaces undergoing a change in occupancy which result in an increased demand for energy, must comply with this code. Requires that where Section 405 Simulated performance option is utilized, the annual cost of the proposed design is allowed to be 110 of the annual energy cost normally allowed.
<p>Informative Appendix RA Recommended procedure for Worst Case testing of atmospheric venting systems under R402.4, or R405 Conditions <- 5ACH₅₀</p>				
EC33				New Chapter added to provide guidelines for worst case testing of Atmospheric venting systems. Worst case testing is recommended to identify problems that may weaken draft and restrict combustion air to atmospherically vented combustion appliances, including power vented (fan assisted) appliances.