

Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Sections 6-9-40 and 40-1-70

8-800. International Building Code.

**Synopsis:**

The South Carolina Building Codes Council proposes to amend Chapter 8, Article 8, of the Code of Regulations regarding the International Building Code.

A Notice of Drafting was published in the *State Register* on August 24, 2018.

**Instructions:**

Replace regulation as shown below. All other items and sections remain unchanged.

**Text:**

Article 8  
International Building Code

2018 International Building Code Modification Summary  
(Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Section 6-9-40)

8-800. International Building Code.

NOTE-This article is based upon the International Building Code, 2018 Edition, in accordance with the statutory amendments to acts governing the Building Codes Council, except for the modifications referenced below. This code is identical to the 2018 Edition of the International Building Code except for the following modifications:

8-801. IBC Section 202.

Chapter 2 Definitions

The following two definitions are added to those appearing in Section 202 of the 2018 International Building Codes:

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

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

8-802 IBC Section 303.4 Assembly Group A-3

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

8-803. IBC Section 312.1 General

The term “Primitive Camp Structure” is added to the list of examples in this section.

8-804. IBC Section 706.1 General.

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

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### 8-805. IBC Section 903.2.9 Group S-1.

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

1. A Group S-1 fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m<sup>2</sup>).
2. A Group S-1 fire area is located more than three stories above grade plane.
3. The combined area of all Group S-1 fire areas on all floors, including any mezzanines, exceeds 24,000 square feet (2230 m<sup>2</sup>).
4. A Group S-1 fire area used for the storage of commercial motor vehicles where the fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet (464 m<sup>2</sup>).
5. A Group S-1 occupancy used for the storage of upholstered furniture or mattresses where the fire area exceeds 2,500 square feet (232 m<sup>2</sup>). This section, when acceptable to the Authority Having Jurisdiction, does not apply to self-storage facilities that are single-story, fire area(s) less than 12,000 square feet, and the building is only accessible from exterior entry points and is not provided with interior hallways, spaces or corridors.

### 8-806. IBC Section 1016.2 Egress through intervening spaces.

Egress through intervening spaces shall comply with this section.

1. *Exit access* through an enclosed elevator lobby is permitted. Access to not less than one of the required *exits* shall be provided without travel through the enclosed elevator lobbies required by Section 3006. Where the path of *exit access* travel passes through an enclosed elevator lobby, the level of protection required for the enclosed elevator lobby is not required to be extended to the *exit* unless direct access to an *exit* is required by other sections of this code.

2. Egress from a room or space shall not pass through adjoining or intervening rooms or areas, except where such adjoining rooms or areas and the area served are accessory to one or the other, are not a Group H occupancy and provide a discernible path of egress travel to an *exit*.

Exception: *Means of egress* are not prohibited through adjoining or intervening rooms or spaces in a Group H, S or F occupancy where the adjoining or intervening rooms or spaces are the same or a lesser hazard occupancy group.

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

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

Exception: Dwelling units or sleeping areas in R1 and R2 occupancies shall be permitted to egress through other sleeping areas serving adjoining rooms that are part of the same dwelling unit or guest room.

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

Exceptions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 8-807. IBC Section 1803.2 Investigation required.

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

Exceptions:

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

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

8.808. IBC Section 1907.1 General.

The thickness of concrete floor slabs supported directly on the ground shall not be less than 3 ½ inches (89mm). A 10-mil (0.010 inch) polyethylene ground contact vapor retarder with joints lapped not less than 6 inches (152 mm) shall be placed between the base course or subgrade and the concrete floor slab, or other *approved* equivalent methods or materials shall be used to retard vapor transmission through the floor slab.

8.809. IBC Section 2303.2.2 Other means during manufacture

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

8.810. IBC Section Appendix H Signs.

Adopt Appendix H.

**Fiscal Impact Statement:**

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

**Statement of Rationale:**

The updated regulations will reflect modifications made to the 2018 International Building Codes adopted by the Building Codes Council.

Document No. 4865  
**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, LICENSING AND REGULATION**  
**BUILDING CODES COUNCIL**  
CHAPTER 8  
Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Sections 6-9-40 and 40-1-70

8-900. International Fire Code.

**Synopsis:**

The South Carolina Building Codes Council proposes to amend Chapter 8, Article 9, of the Code of Regulations regarding the International Fire Code.

A Notice of Drafting was published in the *State Register* on October 26, 2018.

**Instructions:**

Replace regulation as shown below. All other items and sections remain unchanged.

**Text:**

ARTICLE 9  
INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE

2018 International Fire Code Modification Summary

## 114 FINAL REGULATIONS

8-900. International Fire Code.

NOTE-This article is based upon the International Fire Code, 2018 Edition, in accordance with the statutory amendments to acts governing the Building Codes Council, except for the modifications referenced below. This code is identical to the 2018 Edition of the International Fire Code except for the following modifications:

8-901. IFC Section 202 General definitions.

Recreational Fire: An outdoor fire burning materials other than rubbish where the fuel being burned is not contained in an incinerator, outdoor fireplace, portable outdoor fireplace, barbeque grill or barbeque pit and has a total fuel area of 3 feet (914 mm) or less in diameter and 2 feet (610 mm) or less in height for pleasure, religious, ceremonial to include sky lanterns, cooking, warmth or similar purpose.

8-902. IFC Section 202 General definitions.

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

8-903. IFC Section 202 General definitions.

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

8-904. IFC Table 315.7.6(1) Pile Separation Distances

Use this table instead of the table in the 2018 IFC.

TABLE 315.7.6(1)  
SEPARATION DISTANCE BETWEEN WOOD PALLET STACKS AND BUILDINGS

WALL CONSTRUCTION	OPENING TYPE	WOOD PALLET SEPARATION DISTANCE (FEET)		
		Less than 50 pallets	51 to 200 pallets	Over 200 pallets
Masonry	None	2	2	2
Masonry	Fire-rated glazing with open sprinklers	2	5	20
Masonry	Fire-rated glazing	5	10	20
Masonry	Plain glass with sprinklers	5	10	20
Noncombustible	None	5	10	20
Wood with open sprinklers		5	10	20
Wood	None	15	30	90
Any	Plain glazing	15	30	90

8-905. IFC Section 503.2.1 Dimensions.

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

8-906. IFC Section 507.1 Required water supply.

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

## 8-907. IFC Section 507.5.1 Where required.

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

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

Exceptions:

1. For Group R-3 and Group U occupancies, the distance requirement shall be 600 feet (183 m).
2. For buildings equipped throughout with an *approved automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, the distance requirement shall be 600 feet (183 m).

## 8-908. IFC Section 901.6.3 Records.

Records of all system inspections, tests, and maintenance required by the referenced standards shall be maintained. Copies of the inspection reports shall be sent to the local jurisdiction by the servicing vendor as prescribed by the Fire Code Official.

## 8-909. IFC Section 903.2.9 Group S-1.

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

1. A Group S-1 fire area exceeds 12,000 square feet (1115 m<sup>2</sup>).
2. A Group S-1 fire area is located more than three stories above grade plane.
3. The combined area of all Group S-1 fire areas on all floors, including any mezzanines, exceeds 24,000 square feet (2230 m<sup>2</sup>).
4. A Group S-1 fire area used for the storage of commercial motor vehicles where the fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet (464 m<sup>2</sup>).
5. A Group S-1 occupancy used for the storage of upholstered furniture or mattresses where the fire area exceeds 2,500 square feet (232m<sup>2</sup>).

**Exception:** This section, when acceptable to the Authority Having Jurisdiction, does not apply to self-storage facilities that are single-story fire areas less than 12,000 square feet, and the building is only accessible from exterior entry points and is not provided with interior hallways, spaces or corridors.

## 8-910. IFC 1016.2 Egress through intervening spaces.

Egress through intervening spaces shall comply with this section.

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

2. Egress from a room or space shall not pass through adjoining or intervening rooms or areas, except where such adjoining rooms or areas and the area served are accessory to one or the other, are not a Group H occupancy and provide a discernible path of egress travel to an *exit*.

**Exception:** *Means of egress* are not prohibited through adjoining or intervening rooms or spaces in a Group H, S, or F occupancy where the adjoining or intervening rooms or spaces are the same or a lesser hazard occupancy group.

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

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

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

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

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### Exceptions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

8-911. IFC Section 2307.4 Location of dispensing operations and equipment.

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

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

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

8-912. IFC Section 2307.7 Public fueling of motor vehicles.

“Self-service LP-gas dispensing systems, including key, code and card lock dispensing systems, shall be limited to the filling of permanently mounted containers providing fuel to the LP-gas powered vehicle”, is removed.

8-913. IFC Section 6101.1 Scope.

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

8-914. IFC Section 6103.2.1.1 Use in basement, pit or similar location.

LP-gas containers complying 6103.2.2 shall be permitted to be used in basements and above grade underfloor spaces provided such location has adequate ventilation for equipment utilization. Equipment with attached cylinders shall not be left unattended or stored in such location after use. LP-gas container storage shall comply with Section 6109.7. Self contained torch assemblies may be used in accordance with 6103.2.1.6.

8-915. IFC Section 6103.2.1.6 Use with self-contained assemblies.

Portable LP-gas containers are allowed to be used to supply approved self contained torch assemblies or similar appliances. Such containers shall not exceed a water capacity of 2.7 pounds (1.2 kg).

8-916. IFC Section 6106.1 Attendants.

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

8-917. IFC Section 6107.4 Protecting containers from vehicles.

Exception: An alternative method may be used that meets the intent of this section with the approval of the AHJ.

8-918. IFC Section 6109.13 Protection of containers.

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

8-919. IFC Section 6110.1 Temporarily out of service.

Containers not connected for service at customer locations. LP-gas containers at customer locations that are not connected for service shall comply with all of the following:

1. Have LP-gas container outlets, except relief valves, closed and plugged or capped.
2. Be positioned with the relief valve in direct communication with the LP-gas container vapor space.

8-920. IFC Section 6111.2.1 Near residential, educational and institutional occupancies and other high-risk areas.

Separation distance requirements may be reduced to not less than 50 feet as approved by the fire code official, based upon a completed fire safety analysis and consideration of special features such as topographical conditions, capacity of the LP-gas vehicle and the capabilities of the local fire department. The Office of the State Fire Marshall will provide an approved fire safety analysis to be utilized for this specific requirement.

**Fiscal Impact Statement:**

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

**Statement of Rationale:**

The updated regulations will reflect modifications made to the 2018 International Fire Code adopted by the Building Codes Council.

Document No. 4866  
**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, LICENSING AND REGULATION**  
**BUILDING CODES COUNCIL**  
CHAPTER 8  
Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Sections 6-9-40 and 40-1-70

8-1000. International Fuel Gas Code.

**Synopsis:**

The South Carolina Building Codes Council proposes to amend Chapter 8, Article 10, of the Code of Regulations regarding the International Fuel Gas Code.

A Notice of Drafting was published in the *State Register* on October 26, 2018.

**Instructions:**

Replace regulation as shown below. All other items and sections remain unchanged.

**Text:**

ARTICLE 10  
INTERNATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE

2018 International Fuel Gas Code Modification Summary

8-1000. International Fuel Gas Code.

## 118 FINAL REGULATIONS

NOTE-This article is based upon the International Fuel Gas Code, 2018 Edition, in accordance with the statutory amendments to acts governing the Building Codes Council, except for the modifications referenced below. This code is identical to the 2018 Edition of the International Fuel Gas Code except for the following modifications:

8-1001. IFGC Section 401.10 Third-party testing and certification.

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

8-1002. IFGC Section 412.4 Listed equipment.

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

8-1003. IFGC Section 412.6 Location.

In addition to the fuel dispensing requirements of the International Fire Code, the point of transfer for dispensing operations shall be 25 feet (7620 mm) or more from buildings having combustible exterior wall surfaces, buildings having noncombustible exterior wall surfaces that are not part of a 1-hour fire-resistance-rated assembly or buildings having combustible overhangs, property which could be built on, and railroads; and at least 10 feet (3048 mm) from public streets or sidewalks and buildings having noncombustible exterior wall surfaces that are part of a fire-resistance-rated assembly having a rating of 1 hour or more; and 5 feet from driveways.

Exception: 1. The point of transfer for dispensing operations need not be separated from canopies providing weather protection for the dispensing equipment constructed in accordance with the International Building Code. Liquefied petroleum gas containers shall be located in accordance with the International Fire Code. 2. The separation from driveways is not required where the driveway serves the vehicle fuel dispenser.

Liquefied petroleum gas storage and dispensing equipment shall be located outdoors and in accordance with the International Fire Code.

8-1004. IFGC Section 412.8.3 Vehicle impact protection.

Exception: An alternative method may be used that meets the intent of this section with the approval of the AHJ.

8-1005. IFGC Section 413.5 Private fueling of motor vehicles.

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

8-1006. IFGC Section 505.1.1 Commercial cooking appliances vented by exhaust hoods.

Exception: An interlock between the cooking appliance and the exhaust hood system shall not be required for appliances that are of the manually operated type and are factory equipped with standing pilot burner ignition systems.

### **Fiscal Impact Statement:**

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

### **Statement of Rationale:**

The updated regulations will reflect modifications made to the 2018 International Fuel Gas Code adopted by the Building Codes Council.



Document No. 4869  
**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, LICENSING AND REGULATION**  
**BUILDING CODES COUNCIL**  
 CHAPTER 8

Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Sections 6-9-40 and 40-1-70

8-1300. International Mechanical Code.

**Synopsis:**

The South Carolina Building Codes Council proposes to add Chapter 8, Article 13, of the Code of Regulations to incorporate modifications to the International Mechanical Code.

A Notice of Drafting was published in the *State Register* on October 26, 2018.

**Instructions:**

Print regulation as shown below.

**Text:**

ARTICLE 13  
 INTERNATIONAL MECHANICAL CODE

2018 International Mechanical Code Modification Summary

8-1300. International Mechanical Code.

NOTE-This article is based upon the International Mechanical Code, 2018 Edition, in accordance with the statutory amendments to acts governing the Building Codes Council, except for the modifications referenced below.

This code is identical to the 2018 Edition of the International Mechanical Code except for the following modifications:

8-1301. IMC Section 504.8.2 Duct Installation.

Exhaust ducts shall be supported at intervals not to exceed 8 feet and within 16 inches of each side of a joint that is not installed in a vertical orientation, secured in place, making rigid contact with the duct at not less than 4 equally spaced points or 2/3rds contact if strap is used. All brackets and strapping must be noncombustible. The insert end of the duct shall extend into the adjoining duct or fitting in the direction of airflow. The overlap shall comply with Section 603.4.2. Ducts shall not be joined with screws or similar devices that protrude into the inside of the duct. Exhaust ducts shall be sealed in accordance with Section 603.9. Where dryer ducts are enclosed in wall or ceiling cavities, such cavities shall allow the installation without substantial deformation. The duct work may be ovalized as long as it terminates in an approved duct box. Minor imperfections located on the duct, in areas other than along the seam, do not constitute a violation of this section.

**Fiscal Impact Statement:**

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

**Statement of Rationale:**

The proposed regulations will incorporate modifications to the 2018 International Mechanical Code as adopted by the South Carolina Building Codes Council.

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Document No. 4868  
**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, LICENSING AND REGULATION**  
**BUILDING CODES COUNCIL**  
CHAPTER 8

Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Sections 6-9-40 and 40-1-70

8-1200. International Residential Code.

### Synopsis:

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

A Notice of Drafting was published in the *State Register* on October 26, 2018.

### Instructions:

Replace regulation as shown below. All other items and sections remain unchanged.

### Text:

ARTICLE 12  
INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE

#### 2018 International Residential Code Modification Summary

8-1200. International Residential Code.

NOTE-This article is based upon the International Residential Code, 2018 Edition, in accordance with the statutory amendments to acts governing the Building Codes Council, except for the modifications referenced below.

This code is identical to the 2018 Edition of the International Residential Code except for the following modifications:

#### 8-1201. IRC Section R202 Definitions

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

#### 8-1202. IRC Figure R302.1 Exterior walls.

Exception 6. a. The minimum fire separation distance for improvement constructed on a lot shown on: [i] a recorded bonded or final subdivision plat, or [ii] a sketch plan, site plan, plan of phased development or preliminary plat approved by the local governing authority which was recorded or approved prior to the

implementation of IRC 2012 which shows or describes lesser setbacks than the fire separation distances provided in Table R302.1(1) shall be equal to the lesser setbacks, but in no event less than 3 feet.

b. The minimum fire separation distance for improvements constructed on a lot where the local governing authority has prior to the implementation of IRC 2012: [i] accepted exactions or issued conditions, [ii] granted a special exception, [iii] entered into a development agreement, [iv] approved a variance, [v] approved a planned development district, or [vi] otherwise approved a specific development plan which contemplated or provided for setbacks less than the fire separation distances provided in Table R302.1(1) shall be equal to the lesser setback, but in no event less than 3 feet.

8-1203. IRC Section R302.5.1 Opening protection.

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

8-1204. Section R.302.13 Fire Protection of Floors.

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

Exceptions:

1. Floor assemblies located directly over a space protected by an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section P2904, NFPA 13D, or other approved equivalent sprinkler system.
2. Floor assemblies located directly over a crawl space.
3. Portions of floor assemblies shall be permitted to be unprotected where complying with the following:
  - 3.1. The aggregate area of the unprotected portions does not exceed 80 square feet (7.4 m<sup>2</sup>) per story.
  - 3.2. Fireblocking in accordance with Section R302.11.1 is installed along the perimeter of the unprotected portion to separate the unprotected portion from the remainder of the floor assembly.
4. Wood floor assemblies using dimension lumber or structural composite lumber equal to or greater than 2-inch by 10-inch (50.8 mm by 254 mm) nominal dimension, or other approved floor assemblies demonstrating equivalent fire performance.

8-1205. IRC Section R303.4 Mechanical ventilation.

The Building Codes Council does not adopt IRC Section R303.4.

8-1206. IRC Figure R307.1 Minimum Fixture Clearances.

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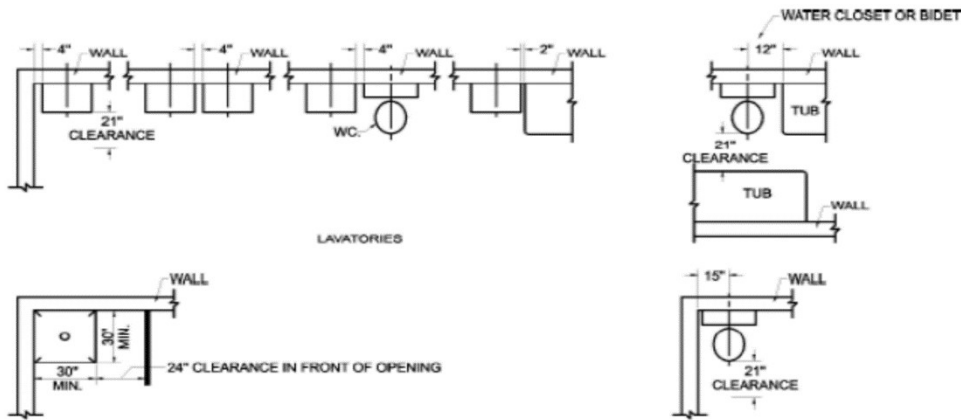


FIGURE 307.2  
MINIMUM FIXTURE CLEARANCES

### 8-1207. IRC Section R311.7.5.1 Risers.

The maximum riser height shall be 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inches (196 mm). The maximum riser height for masonry stairs shall be 8 inches (203 mm). The riser shall be measured vertically between leading edges of the adjacent treads. The greatest riser height within any flight of stairs shall not exceed the smallest by more than 3/8 inch (9.5 mm). Risers shall be vertical or sloped from the underside of the nosing of the tread above at an angle not more than 30 degrees (0.51 rad) from the vertical. Open risers are permitted provided that the opening between treads does not permit the passage of a 4-inch-diameter (102 mm) sphere.

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

### 8-1208. IRC Section R312.1.1 Where required.

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

### 8-1209. IRC Section R312.2 Window Fall Protection

The Building Codes Council does not adopt IRC Section R312.2.

The Building Codes Council does not adopt IRC Section R312.2.1.

The Building Codes Council does not adopt IRC Section 312.2.2.

### 8-1210. IRC Section R313 Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 8-1211. IRC Section R315.2.2 Alterations, Repairs and Additions.

Exception 2. Installation, alteration or repairs of plumbing or mechanical systems other than installation or alteration of fuel-fired systems and appliances.

## 8-1212. IRC Section R317.1.1 Field treatment.

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

## 8-1213. IRC Section 318.1 Subterranean termite control methods.

A seventh item is added which reads:

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

## 8-1214. IRC 318.4 Foam Plastic Protection.

In areas where the probability of termite infestation is "very heavy" as indicated in Figure R301.2(7), extruded and expanded polystyrene, polyisocyanurate and other foam plastics shall not be installed on the exterior face or under interior or exterior foundation walls or slab foundations located below *grade*. The clearance between foam plastics installed above *grade* and exposed earth shall be not less than 6 inches (152 mm). For crawl space applications, foam plastic shall be installed so as to provide a termite inspection gap of no less than 6 inches along the top of the foundation wall and foundation sill plate.

Exceptions:

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

## 8-1215. IRC Section R319.1 Address ID.

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

## 8-1216. IRC Section R322.1 General.

Buildings and structures constructed in whole or in part in flood hazard areas, including A or V Zones and Coastal A Zones, as established in Table R301.2(1), and substantial improvement and repair of substantial damage of buildings and structures in flood hazard areas, shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the provisions contained in this section. Buildings and structures that are located in more than one flood hazard area shall comply with the provisions associated with the most restrictive flood hazard area. Buildings and structures located in whole or in part in identified floodways shall be designed and constructed in accordance with ASCE 24. Where there is a conflict with this code and a locally adopted flood ordinance, the more restrictive shall apply.

## 8-1217. IRC Section R404.1.9.2 Masonry piers supporting floor girders.

Masonry piers supporting wood beams and girders sized in accordance with Tables R602.7(1) and R602.7(2) shall be permitted in accordance with this section. Piers supporting girders for interior bearing walls shall be filled solidly with grout or type M or S mortar and shall have a minimum nominal dimension of 8 inches (203

mm) and a maximum height not exceeding 10 times the nominal thickness from the top of footing to bottom of sill plate or girder. Piers supporting beams and girders for exterior bearing walls shall be filled solidly with grout or type M or S mortar; shall contain a minimum of one #4 (13 mm) dowel mid-depth; and shall have a minimum nominal dimension of 8 inches (203 mm) and a maximum height of 4 times the nominal thickness from top of

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footing to bottom of sill plate or girder unless it can be shown by accepted engineering practice that there is sufficient foundation wall along the foundation line to resist the imposed lateral loads, in which case the maximum height shall not exceed 10 times the nominal thickness. Girders and sill plates shall be anchored to the pier or footing in accordance with Section R403.1.6 or Figure R404.1.5(1). Floor girder bearing shall be in accordance with Section R502.6.

### 8-1218. IRC Section R408.3 Under Floor Space.

Ventilation openings in under-floor spaces specified in Sections R408.1 and R408.2 shall not be required where the following items are provided:

1. Exposed earth is covered with a continuous vapor retarder meeting ASTM E 1745 Class A. Joints of the vapor retarder shall overlap by 6 inches (152 mm) and shall be sealed or taped. The edges of the vapor retarder shall extend not less than 6 inches (152 mm) up the stem wall and shall be attached and sealed to the stem wall or insulation.

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

- 2.1 Continuously operated mechanical exhaust ventilation at a rate equal to 1 cubic foot per minute (0.47 L/s) for each 50 square feet (4.7 m<sup>2</sup>) of *crawl space* floor area, including an air pathway to the common area (such as a duct or transfer grille), and perimeter walls insulated in accordance with Section N1102.2.11 of this code.

- 2.2 *Conditioned air* supply sized to deliver at a rate equal to 1 cubic foot per minute (0.47L/s) for each 50 square feet (4.7 m<sup>2</sup>) of under-floor area, including a return air pathway to the common area (such as a duct or transfer grille), and perimeter walls insulated in accordance with Section N1102.2.11 of this code.

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

- 2.4 Dehumidification sized to provide 70 pints (33 liters) of moisture removal per day for every 1,000 square feet (93m<sup>2</sup>) of *crawl space* floor area.

### 8-1219. IRC Section R408.4 Access.

Access shall be provided to all under-floor spaces. Access openings through the floor shall be a minimum of 18 inches by 24 inches (457 mm by 610 mm). Openings through a perimeter wall shall be not less than 16 inches by 24 inches (407 mm by 610 mm). Where any portion of the through-wall access is below grade, an areaway not less than 16 inches by 24 inches (407 mm by 610 mm) shall be provided. The bottom of the areaway shall be below the threshold of the access opening. See Section M1305.1.4 for access requirements where mechanical equipment located under floors.

### 8-1220. IRC Section R502.11.4 Truss design.

Truss design drawings. Truss design drawings, prepared in compliance with Section R502.11.1, shall be provided to the building official at the time of inspection. Truss design drawings shall be provided with the shipment of trusses delivered to the job site. Truss design drawings shall include at a minimum the information specified as follows:

1. Slope or depth, span and spacing.

2. Location of all joints.

3. Required bearing widths.

4. Design loads as applicable:

- 4.1. Top chord live load.

- 4.2. Top chord dead load.

- 4.3. Bottom chord live load.

- 4.4. Bottom chord dead load.

- 4.5. Concentrated loads and their points of application.

- 4.6. Controlling wind and earthquake loads.

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

6. Each reaction force and direction.

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

8. Lumber size, species and grade for each member.
9. Connection requirements for:
  - 9.1. Truss-to-girder-truss;
  - 9.2. Truss ply-to-ply; and
  - 9.3. Field splices.
10. Calculated deflection ratio and/or maximum description for live and total load.
11. Maximum axial compression forces in the truss members to enable the building designer to design the size, connections and anchorage of the permanent continuous lateral bracing. Forces shall be shown on the truss drawing or on supplemental documents.
12. Required permanent truss member bracing location.

8-1221. IRC Section R506.2.3 Vapor Retarder.

A 6-mil (0.006 inch; 152 mum) polyethylene or approved vapor retarder with joints lapped not less than 6 inches (152 mm) shall be placed between the concrete floor slab and the base course or the prepared subgrade where no base course exists.

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

1. Utility buildings and other unheated accessory structures.
2. For unheated storage rooms having an area of less than 70 square feet (6.5 m2) and carports.
3. Driveways, walks, patios and other flatwork not likely to be enclosed and heated at a later date.
4. Where approved by the building official, based on local site conditions.

8-1222. IRC Section R606.7 Piers.

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

8-1223. IRC Section R802.10.1 Wood Truss Design.

Truss design drawings, prepared in conformance to Section R802.10.1 shall be provided to the building official at the time of their inspection. Truss design drawings shall be provided with the shipment of trusses delivered to the job site. Truss design drawings shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

1. Slope or depth, span and spacing.
2. Location of all joints.
3. Required bearing widths.
4. Design loads as applicable.
  - 4.1. Top chord live load (as determined from Section R301.6).
  - 4.2. Top chord dead load.
  - 4.3. Bottom chord live load.
  - 4.4. Bottom chord dead load.
  - 4.5. Concentrated loads and their points of application.
  - 4.6. Controlling wind and earthquake loads.
5. Adjustments to lumber and joint connector design values for conditions of use.
6. Each reaction force and direction.
7. Joint connector type and description such as size, thickness or gage and the dimensioned location of each joint connector except where symmetrically located relative to the joint interface.
8. Lumber size, species and grade for each member.
9. Connection requirements for:
  - 9.1. Truss to girder-truss.
  - 9.2. Truss ply to ply.
  - 9.3. Field splices.
10. Calculated deflection ratio and/or maximum description for live and total load.

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

12. Required permanent truss member bracing location.

8-1224. IRC Section R905.2.8.5 Drip Edge.

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

8-1225. IRC Section M1411.6 Insulation of refrigerant piping.

Piping and fittings for refrigerant vapor (suction) lines shall be insulated with insulation have a thermal resistivity of at least R 2.5 hr. ft 2 F/Btu and having external surface permeance not exceeding 0.05 perm [2.87 ng/(s m<sup>2</sup> Pa)] when tested in accordance with ASTM E 96.

8-1226. IRC Chapter 11 Energy Efficiency.

The Building Codes Council does not adopt IRC Chapter 11.

8-1227. IRC Section M1411.8 Locking access port caps.

The Building Codes Council does not adopt IRC Section M1411.8.

8-1228. IRC Section M1502.3 Duct termination.

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

8-1229. IRC Section M1502.4.2 Duct Installation.

Exhaust ducts shall be supported at intervals not to exceed 8 feet and within 16 inches of each side of a joint that is not installed in a vertical orientation, secured in place, making rigid contact with the duct at not less than 4 equally spaced points or 2/3rds contact if strap is used. All brackets or strapping must be noncombustible. The insert end of the duct shall extend into the adjoining duct or fitting in the direction of airflow. The overlap shall comply with Section M1601.4.2. Ducts shall not be joined with screws or similar devices that protrude into the inside of the duct. Exhaust ducts shall be sealed in accordance with Section M1601.4.1. Where dryer ducts are enclosed in wall or ceiling cavities, such cavities shall allow the installation without substantial deformation. The duct work may be ovalized as long as it terminates in an approved duct box. Minor imperfections located on the duct, in areas other than along the same, do not constitute a violation.

8-1230. IRC Section M1502.4.5 Duct length.

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

8-1231. IRC Section M1503.4 Makeup air required.

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

8-1232. IRC Section M1504.3 Exhaust Openings.

Air exhaust openings shall terminate as follows:

1. Not less than 3 feet (914 mm) from property lines.
2. Not less than 3 feet (914 mm) from gravity air intake openings, operable windows and doors.



Exception: Bathrooms, water closets shower spaces.

8-1233. IRC Section M1601.4.1 Joints, seams and connections.

Longitudinal and transverse joints, seams and connections in metallic and nonmetallic ducts shall be constructed as specified in SMACNA HVAC Duct Construction Standards-Metal and Flexible and NAIMA Fibrous Glass Duct Construction Standards. Joints, longitudinal and transverse seams, and connections in ductwork shall be securely fastened and sealed with welds, gaskets, mastics (adhesives), mastic- plus-embedded-fabric systems, liquid sealants or tapes.

Tapes and mastics used to seal fibrous glass ductwork shall be listed and labeled in accordance with UL 181A and shall be marked "181A-P" for pressure-sensitive tape, "181 A-M" for mastic or "181 A-H" for heat-sensitive tape. Tapes and mastics used to seal metallic and flexible air ducts and flexible air connectors shall comply with UL 181B and shall be marked "181 B-FX" for pressure-sensitive tape or "181 BM" for mastic. Duct connections to flanges of air distribution system equipment shall be sealed and mechanically fastened. Mechanical fasteners for use with flexible nonmetallic air ducts shall comply with UL 181B and shall be marked 181B-C. Crimp joints for round metallic ducts shall have a contact lap of not less than 1 inch (25 mm) and shall be mechanically fastened by means of not less than three sheet-metal screws or rivets equally spaced around the joint. Closure systems used to seal all ductwork shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions.

Exceptions:

1. Spray polyurethane foam shall be permitted to be applied without additional joint seals.
2. Where a duct connection is made that is partially inaccessible, three screws or rivets shall be equally spaced on the exposed portion of the joint so as to prevent a hinge effect.
3. For ducts having a static pressure classification of less than 2 inches of water column (500 Pa), additional closure systems shall not be required for continuously welded joints and seams and locking-type joints.

8-1234. IRC Section G2418.2 Design and Installation.

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

8-1235. IRC Section P2503.6 Shower Liner Test.

Where shower floors and receptors are made water tight by the application of materials required by Section P2709.2, the completed liner installation shall be tested. Shower liner shall be tested to the lesser of the depth of threshold or 2" and shall be operated at normal pressure for a test period of not less than 15 minutes, and there shall be no evidence of leakage.

8-1236. IRC Section P2603.5 Freezing.

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

8-1237. IRC Section P2903.10 Hose Bibb.

This section is deleted without substitution.

8-1238. IRC Section P2904.1 General.

The design and installation of residential fire sprinkler systems shall be in accordance with NFPA 13D or Section P2904 which shall be considered equivalent to NFPA 13D. Partial residential sprinkler systems shall be permitted to be installed only in buildings not required to be equipped with a residential sprinkler system. Section

P2904 shall apply to stand-alone and multipurpose wet-pipe sprinkler systems that do not include the use of antifreeze. A multipurpose fire sprinkler system shall provide domestic water to both fire sprinklers and plumbing fixtures. A stand-alone sprinkler system shall be separate and independent from the water distribution system. A backflow preventer shall not be required to separate a stand-alone sprinkler system from the water distribution system. Any individual offering to contract for the design, installation, testing, and/or maintenance

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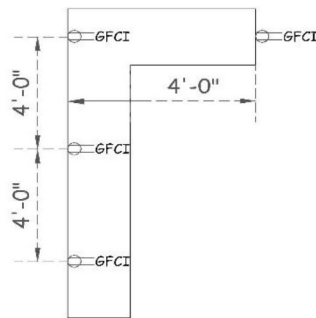
of a residential multipurpose fire sprinkler systems, as referred in Section P2904, must be certified and licensed through the South Carolina Contractors Licensing Board.

8-1239. IRC Section E3802.4 In unfinished basements and crawl spaces.

Where type NM or SE cable is run at angles with joists in unfinished basements, cable assemblies containing two or more conductors of sizes 6 AWG and larger and assemblies containing three or more conductors of sizes 8 AWG and larger shall not require additional protection where attached directly to the bottom of the joists. Smaller cables shall be run either through bored holes in joists or on running boards. Type NM or SE cable installed on the wall of an unfinished basement shall be permitted to be installed in a listed conduit or tubing or shall be protected in accordance with Table E3802.1. Conduit or tubing shall be provided with a suitable insulating bushing or adapter at the point where the cable enters the raceway. The sheath of the Type NM or SE cable shall extend through the conduit or tubing and into the outlet or device box not less than 1/4 inch (6.4 mm). The cable shall be secured within 12 inches (305 mm) of the point where the cable enters the conduit or tubing. Metal conduit, tubing, and metal outlet boxes shall be connected to an equipment grounding conductor complying with Section E3908.13. [334.15(C)]

8-1240. Section R3901.4.3 Peninsular countertop space.

Not less than one receptacle outlet shall be installed at each peninsular countertop long dimension space having a long dimension of 48 inches (1220 mm) or greater and a short dimension of 12 inches (305 mm) or greater. A peninsular countertop is measured from the connected perpendicular wall. [210.52(C)(3)].



8-1241. IRC Section R3902.16 Arc Fault Circuit Interrupted Protection.

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

1. A listed combination-type arc-fault circuit-interrupter, installed to provide protection of the entire branch circuit. [210.12(A)(1)]

2. A listed branch/feeder-type AFCI installed at the origin of the branch-circuit in combination with a listed outlet branch-circuit-type arc-fault circuit-interrupter installed at the first outlet box on the branch circuit. The first outlet box in the branch circuit shall be marked to indicate that it is the first outlet of the circuit. [210.12(A)(2)]

3. A listed supplemental arc-protection circuit breaker installed at the origin of the branch circuit in combination with a listed outlet branch-circuit-type arc-fault circuit interrupter installed at the first outlet box on the branch circuit where all of the following conditions are met:

3.1 The branch-circuit wiring shall be continuous from the branch-circuit overcurrent device to the outlet branch-circuit arc-fault circuit-interrupter.

3.2 The maximum length of the branch-circuit wiring from the branch-circuit overcurrent device to the first outlet shall not exceed 50 feet (15.2 m) for 14 AWG conductors and 70 feet (21.3 m) for 12 AWG conductors.

3.3 The first outlet box on the branch circuit shall be marked to indicate that it is the first outlet on the circuit. [210.12(A)(3)].

4. A listed outlet branch-circuit type arc-fault circuit interrupter installed at the first outlet on the branch circuit in combination with a listed branch-circuit overcurrent protective device where all of the following conditions are met:

4.1 The branch-circuit wiring shall be continuous from the branch-circuit overcurrent device to the outlet branch-circuit arc-fault circuit-interrupter.

4.2 The maximum length of the branch-circuit wiring from the branch-circuit overcurrent device to the first outlet shall not exceed 50 feet (15.2 m) for 14 AWG conductors and 70 feet (21.3m ) for 12 AWG conductors.

4.3 The first outlet box on the branch circuit shall be marked to indicate that it is the first outlet on the circuit.

8-1242. IRC Section Appendix H Patio Covers.

The Building Codes Council does adopt IRC Section Appendix H.

8-1243. IRC Section Appendix J Existing Buildings.

The Building Codes Council does adopt IRC Section Appendix J.

8-1244. IRC Section Appendix Q Tiny Houses

The Building Codes Council does adopt IRC Section Appendix Q.

**Fiscal Impact Statement:**

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

**Statement of Rationale:**

The proposed regulations will incorporate modifications to the 2018 International Residential Code, appearing in Chapter 8, Article 12, as adopted by the South Carolina Building Codes Council.

Document No. 4867  
**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, LICENSING AND REGULATION**  
**BUILDING CODES COUNCIL**  
CHAPTER 8

Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Sections 6-9-40 and 40-1-70

8-1100. National Electrical Code.

**Synopsis:**

The South Carolina Building Codes Council proposes to amend Chapter 8, Article 11, of the Code of Regulations regarding the National Electrical Code.

A Notice of Drafting was published in the *State Register* on October 26, 2018.

**Instructions:**

Replace regulation as shown below. All other items and sections remain unchanged.

**Text:**

ARTICLE 11  
NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE

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### 2017 International Electrical Code Modification Summary

8-1100. National Electrical Code.

NOTE-This article is based upon the National Electrical Code, 2017 Edition, in accordance with the statutory amendments to acts governing the Building Codes Council, except for the modifications referenced below. This code is identical to the 2017 Edition of the National Electrical Code except for the following modifications:

8-1101. NEC Article 90.2(B)(5) Scope.

b. Are located in legally established easements, rights-of-way, or by other agreements either designated by or recognized by public service commissions, utility commissions, or other regulatory agencies having jurisdiction for such installations, or

8-1102. Repealed.

#### **Fiscal Impact Statement:**

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

#### **Statement of Rationale:**

The updated regulations will reflect modifications made to the 2017 National Electrical Code, as adopted by the South Carolina Building Codes Council

Document No. 4849  
**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, LICENSING AND REGULATION**  
**CONTRACTOR'S LICENSING BOARD**  
CHAPTER 29  
Statutory Authority: 1976 Code Section 40-11-60

29-14. Surety Bond Claims.

#### **Synopsis:**

The South Carolina Contractor's Licensing Board proposes to amend its regulations to establish a bond claim procedure in compliance with the requirements set forth in 2018 Act No. 217.

A Notice of Drafting was published in the *State Register* on August 24, 2018.

#### **Instructions:**

Print new regulation as shown below.

#### **Text:**

29-14. Surety Bond Claims.

(A) A claim on a surety bond issued pursuant to Section 40-11-262 shall be filed directly with the surety company by the claimant on a claim form approved by the Board. A claimant is not required to receive

authorization from the Board to file a bond claim. Claims are limited to the acts or omissions referenced in Section 40-11-262(B)(3), are for actual damages, and do not include attorney's fees incurred by or punitive damages awarded to the claimant.

(B) All liability on a surety bond is applicable to the surety bond in effect as of the date of occurrence which gave rise to the liability.

#### **Fiscal Impact Statement:**