

CHAPTER 23
UNIFORM CONSTRUCTION CODE

Authority

N.J.S.A. 52:27D-123, 123a, 123.2, 123.5, 123.8, 124, 124f and 133.4.

Source and Effective Date

R.2003 d.70, effective January 15, 2003.
See: 34 N.J.R. 351(a), 35 N.J.R. 1054(a).

Chapter Expiration Date

Chapter 23, Uniform Construction Code, expires on January 15, 2008.

Chapter Historical Note

Chapter 23, Uniform Construction Code, was adopted as R.1976 d.344, d.345, d.346 and d.347, effective January 1, 1977 and codified as Subchapter 1, General Provisions; Subchapter 2, Administration and Enforcement Process; Subchapter 3, Subcodes, and Subchapter 4, Enforcing Agencies: Duties, Powers, Procedures. See: 8 N.J.R. 216(b), 319(a), 370(d), 414(a); 8 N.J.R. 546(a). Chapter 23, Uniform Construction Code, superseded N.J.A.C. 5:16, Standard Building Code and N.J.A.C. 5:20, Safety Glazing Materials, which were repealed by R.1978 d.360, effective October 6, 1978. See: 10 N.J.R. 377(a), 10 N.J.R. 470(a). Chapter 23, Uniform Construction Code, also superseded N.J.A.C. 5:21, Uniform Standards Code for Mobile Homes, which was repealed by R.1982 d.7, effective February 1, 1982. See: 13 N.J.R. 717(a), 14 N.J.R. 142(a).

Subchapter 5, Licensing of Code Enforcement Officials, was adopted as R.1977 d.304, effective October 1, 1977. See: 9 N.J.R. 257(b), 9 N.J.R. 413(b). Subchapter 6, Tax Exemption for Solar Facilities, was adopted as R.1978 d.334, effective September 18, 1978. See: 10 N.J.R. 222(b), 10 N.J.R. 418(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Subchapter 6, Tax Exemption for Solar Facilities, was readopted as R.1980 d.303, effective July 1, 1980. See: 12 N.J.R. 249(c), 12 N.J.R. 452(c).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 23, Uniform Construction Code, was readopted as R.1983 d.144, effective April 26, 1983. See: 14 N.J.R. 1247(a), 15 N.J.R. 803(c).

Subchapter 7, Barrier Free Subcode, was adopted as R.1986 d.448, effective November 3, 1986. See: 18 N.J.R. 757(a), 18 N.J.R. 2194(a).

Subchapter 8, Asbestos Hazard Abatement Subcode, was adopted as Emergency New Rules R.1985 d.362, effective June 18, 1985 (expired August 17, 1985). See: 17 N.J.R. 1782(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), the provisions of R.1985 d.362 were readopted as R.1985 d.472, effective August 16, 1985. See: 17 N.J.R. 2249(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 23, Uniform Construction Code, was readopted as R.1988 d.168, effective March 22, 1988. N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.1, 6.2 and 6.3, concerning tax exemption for solar facilities, were not readopted and expired on April 1, 1988. See: 20 N.J.R. 223(a), 20 N.J.R. 893(a).

Subchapter 9, Code Interpretations, was adopted as R.1988 d.195, effective May 2, 1988. See: 20 N.J.R. 224(a), 20 N.J.R. 977(a).

Subchapter 10, Radon Hazard Subcode, was adopted as R.1990 d.226, effective May 7, 1990. See: 21 N.J.R. 3696(a), 22 N.J.R. 1356(a).

Subchapter 4A, Industrialized/Modular Buildings and Building Components, was adopted as R.1990 d.313, effective June 18, 1990, (operative July 1, 1990). See: 22 N.J.R. 691(a), 22 N.J.R. 1915(b).

Subchapter 11, Indoor Air Quality Standards and Procedures for Buildings Occupied by Public Employees, was adopted as R.1992 d.33, effective January 21, 1992. See: 23 N.J.R. 1730(b), 24 N.J.R. 229(c).

Subchapter 12, Elevator Safety Subcode, was adopted as R.1991 d.325, effective July 1, 1991. See: 23 N.J.R. 805(a), 23 N.J.R. 2046(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 23, Uniform Construction Code, was readopted as R.1993 d.106, effective February 3, 1993. See: 24 N.J.R. 1420(b), 25 N.J.R. 920(a).

Subchapter 4B, Manufactured Homes and Manufactured Home Add-On Units Not Subject to Federal Regulation, and Subchapter 4C, Enforcement of Federal Manufactured Home Standards, were adopted as R.1994 d.96, effective February 22, 1994. See: 25 N.J.R. 5388(a), 26 N.J.R. 1073(a).

N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.1 through 7.99 were repealed and 7.100 through 7.116 were recodified as 7.2 through 7.18 by R.1995 d.144, effective March 20, 1995 (operative July 1, 1995). See: 26 N.J.R. 2698(a), 26 N.J.R. 2524(a), 27 N.J.R. 1180(a).

Subchapter 11, Indoor Air Quality Standards and Procedures for Buildings Occupied by Public Employees, was repealed by R.1995 d.612, effective December 4, 1995 (operative July 1, 1995). See: 27 N.J.R. 3518(a), 27 N.J.R. 4885(a).

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66(1978), Chapter 23, Uniform Construction Code, was readopted as R.1997 d.409, effective September 9, 1997. As a part of R.1997 d.409, effective October 6, 1997, Subchapter 6, Tax Exemption, was repealed. See: 29 N.J.R. 2736(a), 29 N.J.R. 4281(a).

Subchapter 6, Rehabilitation Subcode, was adopted as R.1998 d.28, effective January 5, 1998. See: 29 N.J.R. 3603(a), 30 N.J.R. 129(a).

Subchapter 12A, Optional Elevator Inspection Program, was adopted as R.1998 d.480, effective September 21, 1998. See: 30 N.J.R. 1119(b), 30 N.J.R. 3461(a).

Subchapter 11, Playground Safety Subcode, was adopted as R.1999 d.351, effective October 18, 1999. See: 31 N.J.R. 1838(a), 31 N.J.R. 3082(a).

Subchapter 3A, State-Jurisdiction Subcodes, was adopted as R.2001 d.303, effective September 4, 2001. See: 33 N.J.R. 1991(a), 33 N.J.R. 2989(a).

Chapter 23, Uniform Construction Code, was readopted as R.2003 d.70, effective January 15, 2003. See: Source and Effective Date.

Cross References

Child care center physical facility requirements, see N.J.A.C. 10:122-5.1 et seq.

Children's group home physical facility requirements, see N.J.A.C. 10:128-4.1 et seq.

Children's shelter physical facility requirements, see N.J.A.C. 10:124-5.1 et seq.

Residential child care facility maintenance and sanitation requirements, see N.J.A.C. 10:127-4.4.

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SUBCHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

5:23-1.1 Title; division into subchapters

(a) These regulations shall be known as the “Regulations for the New Jersey Uniform Construction Code” and are referred to herein as “the regulations”.

(b) The chapter consists of the following subchapters:

1. “General provisions” which may be cited throughout the regulations as N.J.A.C. 5:23-1 and when referred to in subchapter 1 of this chapter may be cited as this subchapter.

2. “Administration and enforcement; process” which may be cited throughout the regulations as N.J.A.C. 5:23-2 and when referred to in subchapter 2 of this chapter may be cited as this subchapter.

3. “Subcodes” which may be cited throughout the regulations as N.J.A.C. 5:23-3 and when referred to in subchapter 3 of this chapter may be cited as this subchapter.

i. N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.11B contains references to the Department of Environmental Protection’s rules concerning underground storage tanks, codified at N.J.A.C. 7:14B, which are jointly enforced by this Department and local enforcing agencies pursuant to this chapter.

4. “Enforcing agencies: duties, powers, and procedures” which may be cited throughout the regulations as N.J.A.C. 5:23-4 of this chapter and when referred to in subchapter 4 of this chapter may be cited as this subchapter.

5. “Industrialized/Modular Buildings and Building Components” which may be cited throughout the regulations as N.J.A.C. 5:23-4A and when referred to N.J.A.C. 5:23-4A may be cited as this subchapter.

6. “Manufactured Homes and Manufactured Home Add-On Units Not Subject to Federal Regulations” which may be cited throughout the regulations as N.J.A.C. 5:23-4B and when referred to in subchapter 4B may be cited as this subchapter.

5:23-2.7 Ordinary maintenance

(a) Ordinary maintenance to structures may be made without filing a permit application with or giving notice to the construction official.

(b) Such maintenance shall not include any of the following:

1. The cutting away of any wall, partition or portion thereof;
2. The removal or cutting of any structural beam or bearing support;
3. The removal or change of any required means of egress, or rearrangement of parts of a structure affecting the exitway requirements;
4. Any work affecting structural or fire safety;
5. Any work that will increase the nonconformity of any existing building or structure with the requirements of the regulations;
6. Addition to, or alteration, replacement or relocation of:
 - i. Any standpipe;
 - ii. Water supply, sewer, drainage, gas, soil, waste, vent or similar piping;
 - iii. Electrical wiring, other than wiring for a low voltage communication system in a one- or two-family dwelling; or
 - iv. Mechanical or other work affecting public health or general safety; or
7. Any work undertaken for the purpose of lead abatement.

Amended by R.1993 d.487, effective October 4, 1993.

See: 25 N.J.R. 2159(a), 25 N.J.R. 4592(a).

Amended by R.1993 d.580, effective November 15, 1993.

See: 25 N.J.R. 3692(a), 25 N.J.R. 5145(c).

Amended by R.1995 d.381, effective July 17, 1995.

See: 27 N.J.R. 970(a), 27 N.J.R. 2715(a).

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

Substituted references to ordinary maintenance for references to ordinary repairs throughout; and in (a), substituted a reference to permit applications for a reference to applications.

Case Notes

Municipal order under zoning ordinance to remove sleeping trailers and disconnect utilities used by a refinery repair crew proper exercise of police power; action not preempted by Occupational Safety and Health Act. *Twp. of Greenwich v. Mobil Oil Corp.*, 504 F.Supp. 1275 (D.N.J. 1981).

5:23-2.8 Installation of equipment

(a) When the installation, extension or alteration of mechanical equipment, refrigeration, air conditioning or ventilating apparatus, plumbing, gas piping, electric wiring, heating system or other equipment is specifically controlled by

the provisions of this chapter, it shall be unlawful to use such equipment until a certificate of occupancy or certificate of approval, as the case may be, has been issued therefor by the construction official having jurisdiction. Use of elevator devices shall be subject to N.J.A.C. 5:23-12.9.

(b) The Department shall have exclusive authority to approve systems for indirect apportionment of heating costs in multiple dwellings.

Amended by R.1991 d.509, effective October 7, 1991.

See: 23 N.J.R. 2236(a), 23 N.J.R. 3001(a).

Stylistic changes.

Amended by R.1996 d.323, effective July 15, 1996, (operative January 1, 1997).

See: 28 N.J.R. 2112(a), 28 N.J.R. 3549(a).

Amended by R.2003 d.384, effective October 6, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 2422(a), 35 N.J.R. 4712(a).

Designated the existing paragraph as (a) and added (b).

5:23-2.9 Variations and exceptions

(a) No variations or exceptions from the requirements of any subcode of these regulations may be made, except upon the following findings:

1. That strict compliance with any specific subcode provision, if required, would result in practical difficulty to such owner; and
2. That the exception, if granted, will not jeopardize the health, safety and welfare of intended occupants and the public generally.

(b) Except as may be otherwise specified in this chapter, no variations shall be granted from any of the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-2, 4 or 5.

Amended by R.1996 d.236, effective May 20, 1996 (operative January 1, 1997).

See: 27 N.J.R. 4050(a), 28 N.J.R. 2586(a).

Added (b).

5:23-2.10 Applications for variations

(a) An application for a variation pursuant to this section shall be filed in writing with the construction official and shall state specifically:

1. A statement of the requirements of the subcode from which a variation is sought;
2. A statement of the manner by which strict compliance with said provisions would result in practical difficulties;
3. A statement of the nature and extent of such practical difficulties; and
4. A statement of feasible alternatives to the requirements of the subcode which would adequately protect the health, safety and welfare of the occupants or intended occupants and the public generally.

Administrative Correction to (a): Changed "set" to "state".

See: 22 N.J.R. 2503(b).

5:23-2.11 Review of variation applications

Within 20 business days next succeeding the receipt by the construction official of the application, it shall be denied or granted by written order stating the reasons therefor. The application shall be deemed denied for purposes of appeal if no decision is forthcoming within such 20-day period. Records of all applications for variation, and actions taken thereon shall be available for public inspection at the enforcing agency during normal business hours.

5:23-2.12 Final decision on variations

The appropriate subcode official(s) shall make the final determination with respect to matters within their jurisdiction. The construction official shall notify the applicant of that determination. Whenever an application for a variation shall result in contradictory or inconsistent determinations by different subcode officials having jurisdiction pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-3, the construction official shall rule as to which subcode official's determination shall be final, and shall notify the applicant of that ruling. Whenever the construction official shall be certified in a particular subcode, he may modify the determination of the subcode official.

5:23-2.13 Authority to grant variations

The enforcing agency with plan review responsibility shall have the sole authority to grant variations.

5:23-2.14 Construction permits—when required

(a) It shall be unlawful to construct, enlarge, repair, renovate, alter, reconstruct or demolish a structure, or change the use of a building or structure, or portion thereof, or to install or alter any equipment for which provision is made or the installation of which is regulated by this chapter, or to undertake a project involving lead abatement in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:17, without first filing an application with the construction official, or the appropriate subcode official where the construction involves only one subcode, in writing and obtaining the required permit therefor.

1. Exception: No permit shall be required for ordinary maintenance as defined in N.J.A.C. 5:23-1.4 and 2.7.

(b) The following are exceptions from (a) above:

1. Ordinary maintenance as defined in N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.7 shall not require a permit or notice to the enforcing agency;

2. Minor work as defined by N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.17A shall require a permit. However, work may proceed, upon notice to the enforcing agency, before the permit is issued;

3. Emergency work not involving lead abatement, except that a permit shall be applied for or notice given as soon thereafter as is practicable, but not later than 72 hours thereafter.

4. Permit requirements for tents and membraned structures shall be in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.14(b)20ii. A temporary greenhouse meeting the criteria of N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.14(b)20ii(4) shall not require a permit except as otherwise provided in N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.14(b)20ii(5).

5. Gas utility company shall not be required to obtain a permit or give notice to the enforcing agency for replacement of interior gas utility company-owned metering (meter and related appurtenances) by exterior gas utility company owned-metering if the work is performed by qualified employees of the gas utility company.

6. A permit shall not be required for a sign that meets all of the following conditions; provided, however, that the construction official shall have authority to require the removal of any sign that creates an unsafe condition or otherwise to require correction of any such condition:

i. It is supported by uprights or braces in or upon the ground surface;

ii. It is not served by an electrical circuit directly connected to the sign;

iii. It is not greater than 25 square feet in surface area (one side); and

iv. It is not more than six feet above the ground (mounted height).

7. Lead abatement work performed on a steel structure or other superstructure or in a commercial building.

8. A permit shall not be required for garden-type utility sheds and similar structures that are 100 square feet or less in area, 10 feet or less in height, and accessory to buildings of Group R-2, R-3, R-4, or R-5. Such garden-type utility sheds and similar structures are required to comply with the requirements at N.J.A.C. 5:23-9.9.

9. A permit shall not be required for fences six feet or less in height. This exception does not apply to barriers surrounding public or private swimming pools.

(c) An annual construction permit may be issued by the construction official to educational, industrial, institutional, mercantile, business and government facilities based upon submission of the following in duplicate:

1. Identification of the facility and the buildings covered by the application for the annual permit.

2. Identification of the location within the facility where the annual permit records will be maintained.

3. A listing of the names, titles and trade specialties of the facility's full-time maintenance staff.

4. The name of the person responsible for the maintenance logs, job assignments and quality control.

5. A statement from the management of the facility attesting that the maintenance staff performing work under the annual permit are under the direct supervision of a qualified individual, as set forth under N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.14(e)1, or are individually qualified in their respective trades.

i. Evidence of qualification shall be journeyman status, civil service status, trade experience, trade school certification, college degree, State licensure pursuant to law or other appropriate evidence of competence.

ii. No person employed on the maintenance staff of a facility shall be deemed to be qualified to engage in lead abatement unless he or she has been certified by the New Jersey Department of Health pursuant to section 3 of P.L. 1993, c.288 (N.J.S.A. 26:20-3) (see N.J.A.C. 8:62).

6. A statement from the management explaining their procedures for providing training at Department seminars on construction codes on a regular basis for at least one, but not more than three, individuals per subcode.

7. A statement from the management explaining the procedures of the applicant to ensure proper quality control of the work performed under the annual permit.

8. Receipt of the required annual permit fee and training registration fee.

(d) The Construction Official, upon review of the application may issue or deny an annual construction permit in whole or in part. The construction permit (Form F-170C) shall state that the permit is an annual permit and indicate the technical subcodes in which the facility is approved to do work under the annual permit. A copy of the annual permit shall be forwarded by the Construction Official to the Department of Community Affairs Training Section along with the appropriate training registration fee.

(e) Conditions of the annual permit are as follows:

1. The "annual permit" may be issued for building/fire protection, electrical, mechanical or plumbing work or any combination of those classifications of work, providing that the individual responsible for work done under the annual permit possesses knowledge as evidenced in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.14(c)5, in the technical work classification for which the annual permit is sought.

i. An approved copy of the annual permit application shall be kept at a facility's maintenance office within the municipality having jurisdiction for review by the Construction Official and appropriate subcode official. The Construction Official shall be notified of the location of the facilities maintenance office.

2. The life of the annual construction permit shall be limited to one year;

3. The facility shall maintain a construction log of all work performed. The construction log shall contain the

date, a brief description and estimated or actual cost of the project. This log shall be subject to a quarterly inspection by the construction official or his authorized representative. Any business record showing when and where work was done and the extent of such work shall be deemed to be a construction log: Applications for the renewal of the "annual permit" shall be filed with the Construction Official at least 60 days prior to the expiration of the current annual permit. The facility application shall make current the information previously submitted to the Construction Official. The application for renewal shall be accompanied by the established fee.

4. The annual permit covers all work subject to this chapter done by the facility's full-time maintenance staff, but shall not include work performed by outside contract even if the contractor is hired by the facility and is working under direct supervision of the facility's maintenance staff. Work performed by outside contract shall be subject to applicable UCC regulations and State Licensure Law.

5. A permanent work log, approved by the construction official, of all work done under the "annual permit" must be maintained at a facilities maintenance office on site or must be available at the time of the inspection upon 24 hours notice of such inspection. The log must contain the date, a brief description of the work, photographs for any work which was not inspected prior to closing as set forth in (e)8 below, and the name of the person supervising the work. The log shall be retained for three years.

6. Architectural or engineering drawings, as required by law for work done under the annual permit, shall be prepared by a registered architect or licensed engineer as defined by the statutory requirements of the professional registration laws of this State and shall be kept permanently on file and be made available to the Construction Official and appropriate subcode official, for review upon request.

7. The appropriate subcode official, at least two (2) times a year, shall perform inspections of the facility for which an annual permit has been issued. The maximum time between inspections shall be a six month period.

8. Work that is normally inspected prior to closing shall be ordered to be reopened by the facility upon written notice from the Construction Official or appropriate subcode official if he has reason to believe that a violation is present. A photograph shall be taken of any work intended to be enclosed without inspection.

9. Any work that is done under the supervision of the facilities maintenance staff and under a regular construction permit shall be entered into the annual permit log. The construction permit number shall be listed as a part of the entry.

10. Training for annual permits shall be provided at the seminars for code officials.

i. The facility shall provide a list of at least one, but not more than three, individuals per subcode who are required to complete five hours of continuing education per year.

ii. The Department shall maintain the training records for each annual permit. The annual permit shall not be renewed unless the facility completes the training for each issued subcode.

iii. The Department shall notify the construction official who issued the permit if the training has not been completed.

11. Any changes to the annual construction permit application shall be forwarded to the Construction Official within 30 days of the change.

12. The following work is not permitted under an annual permit:

i. Any work done on a facility that would result in a change of use of a building or part of a building;

ii. New buildings and additions regardless of size;

iii. Renovation, alteration or reconstruction work completed between inspection periods in an area in excess of 5,000 square feet per building;

iv. Any work done on a facility that would result in an increase to the area of a building;

v. The installation or alteration of a sprinkler system;

vi. Any work that affects the required means of egress;

vii. Any modification work, other than routine maintenance, that affects life safety systems, such as, but not limited to:

- (1) Emergency lighting systems;
- (2) Smoke and heat detection systems;
- (3) Stand-by generator systems;
- (4) Emergency smoke evacuation systems.

viii. Any work which would disturb asbestos and require a permit to perform.

(f) Construction requirements for commercial farm buildings shall be as set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.2(d).

As amended, R.1981 d.462, eff. December 7, 1981.

See: 13 N.J.R. 390(a), 13 N.J.R. 885(d).

(c)1i: added "under the control and supervision of a person"; (c)1iii: added "any business construction log."

Amended by R.1985 d.351 effective July 15, 1985.

See: 17 N.J.R. 1029(a), 17 N.J.R. 1756(b).

Section substantially amended.

Amended by R.1986 d.213, effective June 16, 1986.

See: 17 N.J.R. 2490(a), 18 N.J.R. 1266(a).

Subsection (e) substantially amended.

Administrative Correction: "facility's" changed from "facilities" throughout.

See: 22 N.J.R. 2503(b).

Amended by R.1990 d.558, effective November 19, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 1969(b), 22 N.J.R. 3483(a).

Conditional exemption for hoopouses or polyhouses added.

Amended by R.1991 d.60, effective February 19, 1991.

See: 22 N.J.R. 3609(a), 23 N.J.R. 405(b).

Gas utilities exempt from permit and notice requirements.

Amended by R.1991 d.325, effective July 1, 1991.

See: 23 N.J.R. 805(a), 23 N.J.R. 2046(a).

Mechanical work added to (e)1.

Amended by R.1992 d.230, effective June 1, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 168(a), 24 N.J.R. 2052(a).

Form numbers changed in (d).

Amended by R.1993 d.662, effective December 20, 1993.

See: 25 N.J.R. 3891(a), 25 N.J.R. 5918(a).

Amended by R.1995 d.381, effective July 17, 1995.

See: 27 N.J.R. 970(a), 27 N.J.R. 2715(a).

Amended by R.1995 d.475, effective September 5, 1995 (operative January 1, 1996).

See: 27 N.J.R. 1716(a), 27 N.J.R. 3325(a).

Rewrote (c)6 and (e)10.

Amended by R.1996 d.297, effective July 1, 1996 (operative October 1, 1996).

See: 28 N.J.R. 1586(b), 28 N.J.R. 3301(a).

In (b) added exception for signs.

Amended by R.1997 d.302, effective July 21, 1997 (operative September 24, 1997).

See: 29 N.J.R. 2202(a), 29 N.J.R. 3242(b).

Added (b)7.

Amended by R.1998 d.28, effective January 5, 1998.

See: 29 N.J.R. 3603(a), 30 N.J.R. 129(a).

Rewrote (a); added (a)1 stating exception; amended (e)4 and (e)12iii. Administrative change.

See: 31 N.J.R. 135(b).

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

In (a)1 and (b)1, substituted references to ordinary maintenance for references to ordinary repairs.

Amended by R.2000 d.166, effective April 17, 2000.

See: 31 N.J.R. 4151(a), 32 N.J.R. 1376(a).

In (b), added 8 and 9.

Administrative correction.

See: 34 N.J.R. 2965(a).

Amended by R.2003 d.187, effective May 5, 2003.

See: 34 N.J.R. 4248(a), 35 N.J.R. 1939(c).

In (b), rewrote 4.

Amended by R.2004 d.67, effective February 17, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 4627(a), 36 N.J.R. 949(b).

In (b)8, substituted "that" for "which" preceding "are 100 square feet or less in area", substituted "Group R-2, R-3, R-4 or R-5" for "Use Groups R-2, R-3 or R-4", and inserted "the requirements at" preceding "N.J.A.C. 5:23-9.9".

5:23-2.15 Construction permits—application

(a) The application for a permit shall be submitted on the standard Construction Permit Application form prescribed by the Commissioner at N.J.A.C. 5:23-4.5(b)2 and shall be accompanied by the required fee, as provided for in this subchapter and N.J.A.C. 5:23-4. The application shall contain a general description of the proposed work, its location, the use and occupancy of all parts of the building or structure and all portions of the site or lot not covered by the building or structure, and such additional information as may be required by the construction official, which shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. The name and address of the owner: Where the owner is not a resident of the State, he shall designate a resident as agent for the purpose of service of any notices or orders which may be necessary. Such address shall not be limited to a post office box, but shall specify a physical location where such owner or agent may be found during normal business hours. Where the owner is a corporation, partnership or other business entity, the application shall indicate the names and addresses of the officers, or other responsible persons upon whom service may be made;

2. The street address and lot and block number of the property upon which the building or structure is proposed to be erected;

3. A description of the proposed work, including the use group classification, proposed construction type, lot ground coverage in square feet, total floor area in square feet, total building or structure volume in cubic feet, the total number of plumbing fixtures, the total number of electrical fixtures, outlets and major appliances, a description of the type of heating system, the source of water

supply, the mode of sanitary waste disposal and a listing of any special, unusual or hazardous facilities proposed for inclusion in the building or structure;

4. The estimated cost of the work for which a permit is sought, including but not limited to building construction, on-site construction, and all integral equipment, built-in furnishings and finishes. Where any material or labor proposed for installation in the building or structure is furnished or provided at no cost, its normal or usual cost shall be included in the estimated cost;

5. A statement that all required State, county and local prior approvals have been given, including such certification as the construction official may require;

6. For Class I structures, a list of all materials and work requiring special inspections, and a list of agencies, qualified licensed professionals or firms intended to be retained for conducting those inspections in accordance with the requirements of the building subcode;

7. If the work involves lead abatement, the applicant shall provide the following:

i. A copy of the scope of work which shall describe precisely the location and extent of the work;

ii. A sketch plan showing the locations where abatement work is to be performed and showing emergency egress routes for any occupants to be in the building during abatement;

iii. A record of all materials to be used for all phases of the job, including encapsulants, enclosures, containment materials and replacement components, as appropriate;

iv. A copy of the lead evaluation report, if any has been done, prepared by a business firm certified by the Department pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:17 to do lead evaluation; and

v. The degree to which any lead hazard identified in any report prepared by a lead evaluation firm certified by the Department will be abated; and

8. If the work involves reconstruction, an identification of the work area, except where plans are filed with the application, in which case the work area shall be delineated on the plans.

(b) In addition, the following information shall be required on any application for a construction permit when such information is available, but not later than the commencement of work.

1. The names and addresses of all contractors engaged or planned for engagement by the owner in the execution of the work.

i. A current validated State builder registration card shall be shown by the contractor and the registration number of the contractor shall be recorded on the permit, pursuant to the New Home Warranty and Builder's Registration Act (N.J.S.A. 46:3B-1 et seq.), if the project is a one or two family dwelling, condominium or cooperative, unless it is to be built in whole or in part by an owner, in which case an affidavit shall be filed by the owner on a form prescribed by the Department of Community Affairs, in which he acknowledges that work done by him, or by a subcontractor working under his supervision, is not covered under the New Home Warranty and Builders' Registration Act and states that he will disclose this information to any

person purchasing the property from him within 10 years of the date of issuance of a certificate of occupancy.

2. The name and license number of the contractor or subcontractor for plumbing and for electrical work where such work is proposed.

i. Plumbing and electrical work shall not be undertaken except by persons licensed to perform such work pursuant to law, except in the case of a single family homeowner on his own dwelling.

ii. The seal and signature of the licensed plumbing and electrical contractor shall be affixed to the corresponding subcode application form.

3. The name and address of the responsible person who will be in charge of the work and who is responsible to the owner for ensuring that all work is installed and completed in conformity with the regulations. The person may be the design architect or engineer, the contractor or a third party acceptable to the construction official.

4. If the work involves lead abatement, one of the following shall be supplied:

i. The name and Department certification number issued pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:17 of any business firm undertaking the lead abatement; or

ii. If the work is to be done by employees of the owner of the property, the name and New Jersey Department of Health certification number issued pursuant to N.J.A.C. 8:62 of each such employee; or

iii. If the work is to be done on an owner-occupied single family dwelling, a certification by the owner stating that he or she owns and occupies the property as a principal place of residence, will be performing the abatement work, and has received the written information for homeowners prepared by the Department explaining the danger of improper lead abatement, procedures for conducting safe lead abatement, and the availability of certified lead abatement contractors or of any available training for homeowners.

5. In the event of any change of contractor or person in charge of work under (b)1, 2, 3 and 4 above, such change shall be filed as an amendment to the application.

(c) A separate application and permit shall be required for each building.

(d) Application for a permit shall be made by the owner, or his agent, a licensed engineer, architect or plumbing, electrical or other contractor employed in connection with the proposed work. If the application is by a person other than the owner in fee, it shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the owner or the authorized person making the application, that the proposed work is authorized by the owner in fee, and that the applicant is authorized to make such application. All issued permits shall remain the prop-

erty of the owner even if the application was made by a contractor or authorized agent.

(e) Plans, plan review, plan release:

1. Plans and specifications: The application for the permit shall be accompanied by no fewer than two copies of specifications and of plans drawn to scale, with sufficient clarity and detail dimensions to show the nature and character of the work to be performed. Plans submitted shall be required to show only such detail and include only such information as shall be necessary to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the code and these regulations or to facilitate inspections for code conformity. When quality of materials is essential for conformity to the regulations, specific information shall be given to establish such quality; and this code shall not be cited, or the term "legal" or its equivalent be used, as a substitute for specific information.

i. Site diagram: There shall also be filed a site plan showing to scale the size and location of all the new construction and all existing structures on the site, distances from lot lines and the established street grades; accessible route(s) for buildings required by N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.1 to be accessible; and it shall be drawn in accordance with an accurate boundary line survey. In the case of demolition, the site plan shall show all construction to be demolished and the location and size of all existing structures and construction that are to remain on the site or plot.

ii. Building plans and specifications shall contain the following information:

(1) Foundation, floor, roof and structural plans;

(A) For buildings with roof or other truss systems, a truss layout and permanent truss bracing plan shall be submitted. This plan shall show all the permanent lateral and other bracing locations for individual truss members as well as the connections between the truss system and other components of the structural system necessary for the permanent lateral bracing of the entire structural system.

(2) Door, window and finish schedules; and

(3) Sections, details, connections and material designations.

iii. Electrical plans and specifications shall contain: Floor and ceiling plans; lighting, receptacles, motors and equipment; service entry location, line diagram and wire, conduit and breaker sizes.

iv. Plumbing plans and specifications shall contain: Floor plan; fixtures, pipe sizes and other equipment and materials; isometric with pipe sizes, fixture schedule and sewage disposal.

v. Mechanical plans and specifications shall contain: Floor or ceiling plans; equipment, distribution location, size and flow; location of dampers and safeguards; and all materials.

vi. Energy calculations: Calculations showing compliance with the energy subcode shall be submitted for all new buildings and additions to existing buildings. As provided in (e)1vii below, these calculations shall be signed and sealed by the design professional, with the exception of calculations for class III structures which may be submitted by the mechanical contractor.

(1) For detached one-and two-family residential buildings and other residential buildings three stories or less in height, compliance may be demonstrated by the submission of Energy Star compliance documentation, the submission of printouts from software recognized by the Department, such as RES Check, or conforming with the prescriptive packages described in Bulletin 03-2. RES Check software is available from the Department of Community Affairs, Division of Codes and Standards, PO Box 802, Trenton, New Jersey 08625 or from the U.S. Department of Energy at www.energycodes.gov.

(2) For all other buildings, compliance may be shown with the COM Check compliance software or equivalent, submission of the compliance forms found in the COM Check EZ user's manual or the ASHRAE 90.1 user's manual for the edition of ASHRAE adopted under the energy subcode. The COM Check EZ user's manual and software are available from the U.S. Department of Energy at www.energycodes.gov or from Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, PO Box 999, ATTN: K5-20, Richland, Washington 99352. The ASHRAE 90.1 user's manual is available from the American Society of Heating and Refrigerating and Air-conditioning Engineers Inc., 1791 Tullie Circle, NE, Atlanta, GA 30329.

vii. Engineering details and specifications: The construction official and appropriate subcode official may require adequate details of structural, mechanical, plumbing and electrical work, including computations, stress diagrams and other essential technical data to be filed. All engineering plans and computations shall bear the seal and signature of the licensed engineer or registered architect responsible for the design. Plans for buildings shall indicate how required structural and fire-resistance rating will be maintained for penetrations made for electrical, mechanical, plumbing and communication conduits, pipes and systems.

(1) Plumbing plans for class III structures may be prepared by persons licensed pursuant to "The Master Plumber Licensing Act", N.J.S.A. 45:14C-1 et seq. Electrical plans for class III structures may be prepared by persons licensed pursuant to "The Electrical Contractors Licensing Act", N.J.S.A. 45:5A-1 et seq.;

(2) Whenever the licensing board pursuant to either of the above Acts shall provide for a seal evidencing that the holder is licensed, such shall be acceptable to the enforcing agency in lieu of affidavit;

(3) Mechanical plans for class III structures may be prepared by mechanical contractors.

viii. Work area: For reconstruction work in an existing structure, the work area shall be clearly delineated on the plans.

ix. Architect's or engineer's seal: The seal and signature of the registered architect or licensed engineer who prepared the plans shall be affixed to each sheet of each copy of the plans submitted and on the first or title sheet of the specifications and any additional supportive information submitted. The construction official shall waive the requirement for sealed plans in the case of a single family home owner who had prepared his own plans for the construction, alteration or repair of a structure used or intended to be used exclusively as his private residence, and to be constructed by himself, providing that the owner shall submit an affidavit attesting to the fact that he has prepared the plans and provided further that said plans are in the opinion of the construction official, and appropriate subcode official, legible and complete for purposes of ensuring compliance with the regulations.

x. The construction official upon the advice of the appropriate subcode official may waive the requirement for plans when the work is of a minor nature.

xi. Those portions of the plans that are required to be submitted and which are not included at the time of application shall be listed by the design professional as part of the application.

(1) All documents prepared by people other than the design professional shall be reviewed by the design professional and submitted with a letter indicating that they have been reviewed and found to be in conformance with the regulations for the design of the building.

xii. Building, electrical, plumbing and mechanical work required to be shown may be shown on a single set of plans or a single drawing so long as the drawings are clear and legible.

2. (Reserved)

3. Examination of plans: All plans submitted and any amendments thereto accompanied by the required documentation and application, and upon payment of the fee established by the enforcing agency, shall be numbered, docketed and examined promptly after their submission for compliance with the provisions of the regulations.

4. Plan review:

i. Department review: When a review and release of plans by the Department is required pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.11 or requested for a prototype plan intended for use Statewide, the owner or agent of the owner shall file an application for construction plan release for each project, along with three sets of plans, specifications and such other supporting information as the Department may require on forms obtained from the Department. The plans, specifications and other supporting information shall conform to the requirements of (e) above.

(1) Release of plans: Plans complying with the provisions of the regulations shall be released by the Department and written notice of approval shall be given the applicant promptly and no later than 20 business days after the submission thereof. Plans failing to comply with the provisions of the code shall be rejected and a written notice of rejection, stating the grounds for rejection, shall be given to the applicant not later than 20 business days after the submission thereof. Whenever plans have been rejected and are thereafter revised and resubmitted, the revised plans shall be released if the grounds for rejection have been corrected and code compliance has been demonstrated. In that case, a written notice of release shall be given to the applicant not later than seven business days after the resubmission of the revised plans. When the grounds for rejection have not been corrected or when code compliance has not been demonstrated, a written notice of rejection stating the grounds for rejection shall be given to the applicant not later than seven business days after the resubmission of the revised plans.

(2) Endorsement of released plans: All plans and amendments thereto, when approved by the department, shall be stamped or endorsed "released", followed by a notation of the date of plan release. One set of such released plans shall be retained by the department, two sets of such released plans shall be submitted to the local enforcing agency with the application for construction permit as herein provided.

(3) Partial filing: When circumstances require, a project may be filed in part (that is, footings, structural, electrical, plumbing, and so forth). Each partial submittal shall include sufficient detail to assure that the proposed portion of work complies with the regulations. A plan "release" for such a portion of work shall be issued without prejudice as to whether a "release" shall be issued for the entire project.

(4) Prototype or master plan filing: Designs repeatedly used at different locations may be designated as "prototype or master plans" and filed as follows: On initial application, one additional complete set of repeated portions of the project, with as many variations as can be shown on the plans, may be submitted along with a request for prototype or

master plan filing. Subsequent submittals shall consist of at least a plot plan which is signed and sealed by a registered architect or licensed professional engineer, including utilities, exterior elevations of the specific building, and the prototype or master plan file identification number. In addition, a schematic or sketch plan that clearly shows the floor plan arrangement, and any necessary mechanical, electrical and plumbing information not clearly shown in the prototype plan or on the subcode sections, must be submitted.

(5) Construction permits: Owners and their agents shall not apply to a local enforcing agency for a construction permit for any building or structure for which a department plan review and release is required by N.J.A.C. 5:23-3, unless such review and release has been applied for and received by the applicant as evidenced by presentation of released plans to the local enforcing agency.

ii. Local enforcing agency plan review: Where a Department plan review is not required by the regulations, an applicant for a construction permit shall be deemed to have applied for a local enforcing agency plan review by filing an application for a construction permit.

(1) When the plans submitted with an application for a construction permit or amendment thereto are accompanied by plans which have been released by the Department, then further municipal plan review and fee therefor shall not be required. Release of the plans by the Department shall not prevent enforcing agency officials from thereafter requiring correction of any errors in said plans or from issuing a stop work order when in violation of the regulations. In such case the enforcing agency shall notify the Department;

(2) Where a design is used repeatedly at different locations, the plans attached to the first application for the construction permit may be designated as a "prototype or master plan." These plans may include as many variations as can be shown. Subsequent submittals shall consist of a plot plan which is signed and sealed by a registered architect or professional engineer, including utilities, exterior elevations, and a reference to the prototype plan by application or permit number. In addition, a schematic or sketch plan that clearly shows the floor plan arrangement, and any necessary mechanical, electrical or plumbing information not clearly shown in the prototype plan or on the subcode sections, must be submitted;

iii. Validity of plan release or prototype approval: The released plans or prototype approval (Department or local) shall be valid for the purposes of applying for a construction permit until six months after the operative date of the next edition of the code, as set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-1.6(b).

iv. Time limitation of application: An application for a permit for any proposed work shall be deemed to have been abandoned six months after date of filing, unless such application has been diligently prosecuted or a permit shall have been issued; except that for reasonable cause, the construction official may grant one or more extensions of time for additional periods not exceeding 90 days each.

v. Amended plans and specifications: Amendments may be filed at any time; such amendments shall be deemed part of the original application and, when released, shall be filed therewith. Amended plans and specifications shall be required where deviations affect matters controlled by the code and, in the judgment of the subcode official having jurisdiction, such amended plans are necessary to assist in the determination of code compliance. The official may require the affected portions of the work to be halted until amended plans and specifications are released. If the amendment involves a substantial deviation from the original application, a new affidavit of consent may be required by the construction official. If a Department plan review was required originally, the enforcing agency shall not permit an amendment to the plans or specifications unless the amendment has been released by the Department.

vi. Building systems: Structural, electrical and mechanical designs performed and certified by licensed architects or engineers need not be checked in detail by the staff of the enforcing agency, but shall remain as the responsibility of the professional certifying such design.

vii. A schematic or sketch plan, when required pursuant to this subsection, shall not be deemed to be a construction copy of a plan and shall therefore not be required to be signed or sealed by a registered architect or licensed professional engineer.

Amended by R.1985 d.352, effective July 15, 1985.

See: 17 N.J.R. 1031(a), 17 N.J.R. 1758(a).

(b)1i: deleted text "The registration number of the contractor", and added "A current validated . . . contractor and the".

Amended by R.1985 d.479, effective September 16, 1985.

See: 17 N.J.R. 1462(a), 17 N.J.R. 2248(b).

(b)2ii added. (d) text added "All issued permits . . .".

Administrative Correction: Cleaned up typographical errors.

See: 22 N.J.R. 2503(b).

Amended by R.1992 d.244, effective June 15, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 1147(a), 24 N.J.R. 2243(a).

Text added at (a)6 on Class I structure.

Amended by R.1993 d.353, effective July 19, 1993.

See: 25 N.J.R. 1629(a), 25 N.J.R. 3147(a).

Amended by R.1995 d.381, effective July 17, 1995.

See: 27 N.J.R. 970(a), 27 N.J.R. 2715(a).

Amended by R.1995 d.544, effective October 16, 1995.

See: 27 N.J.R. 2827(a), 27 N.J.R. 3933(a).

Amended by R.1997 d.304, effective July 21, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 2204(a), 29 N.J.R. 3248(a).

In (e)1, substituted "no fewer" for "no less"; and in (e)1i, inserted reference to accessible routes.

Amended by R.1998 d.28, effective January 5, 1998.

See: 29 N.J.R. 3603(a), 30 N.J.R. 129(a).

Amended (a)6, (a)7v and (e)3v; inserted (a)8 and (e)1vii.

Amended by R.2003 d.187, effective May 5, 2003.

See: 34 N.J.R. 4248(a), 35 N.J.R. 1939(c).

Rewrote the section.

Amended by R.2003 d.216, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 16(a), 35 N.J.R. 2203(a).

Rewrote the section.

Case Notes

Zoning permit may be required pursuant to Municipal Land Use Law but not Uniform Construction Code Act. *Acqua Development Corp. v. Township of Holmdel*, 287 N.J.Super. 578, 671 A.2d 636 (L.1995).

Compliance with former N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.5 requirements for permit to non-contractor owner to perform repairs. *Winn v. Margate City*, 204 N.J.Super. 114, 497 A.2d 928 (Law Div.1985).

Requirement of architect's or engineer's seal on plans does not broaden scope of engineering practice into architecture; engineer's plan limitations. *State Board of Architects v. North*, 197 N.J.Super. 349, 484 A.2d 1297 (Ch.Div.1984).

Prior-approval rule discussion; zoning matters involved in construction must be resolved before issuance of permits. *Bell v. Twp. of Bass River*, 196 N.J.Super. 304, 482 A.2d 208 (Law Div.1984).

Construction permit application and fee requirements under former N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.5; municipal requirement for payment of property taxes before issuance of permit invalid as preempted by legislation. *Home Builders League of South Jersey, Inc. v. Evesham Twp.*, 174 N.J.Super. 252, 416 A.2d 81 (Law Div.1980).

Construction permit applicant must provide assurances that prior approvals obtained. *Riggins v. Pinelands Commission*, 8 N.J.A.R. 441 (1985).

5:23-2.16 Construction permits—procedure

(a) Action on application: The construction official or the appropriate subcode official in the case of construction involving only one trade or subcode, shall examine or cause to be examined all applications for permits and amendments thereto, and approve or deny in whole or in part the application, within 20 business days. If the application is denied in whole or in part, the enforcing agency shall set forth the reasons therefor in writing. If an enforcing agency fails to grant, in whole or in part, or deny an application within 20 business days, such failure shall be deemed a denial of the application for purposes of an appeal to the Construction Board of Appeals, unless such period of time has been extended with the consent of the applicant. Whenever plans have been rejected and are thereafter revised and resubmitted, the revised plans shall be released if the deficiencies that were stated as grounds for rejection have been corrected and code compliance has been demonstrated. In that case, a written notice of release shall be given to the applicant not later than seven business days after the resubmission of the revised plans. When the grounds for rejection have not been corrected or when code compliance has not been demonstrated, a written notice of rejection stating the grounds for rejection shall be given to the applicant not later than seven business days after the resubmission of the revised plans.

1. Exception: Where the Department or local enforcing agency has released a prototype or master plan which is to be used for the work covered by the permit application, a permit shall be issued within three business days.

(b) Suspension of permit: Any permit issued shall become invalid if the authorized work is not commenced within 12 months after issuance of the permit, or if the authorized work is suspended or abandoned for a period of six months after the time of commencing the work.

(c) Previous approvals: The rules shall not require changes in the plans, construction or designated use of a building for which a lawful permit has been heretofore issued or otherwise lawfully authorized, and the construction of which shall have been actively prosecuted within six months after the operative date of the rules and completed with dispatch. This six months provision shall also apply to subsequent amendments.

(d) Signature to permit: The construction official shall attach his signature to every permit; or he may authorize a subordinate to affix such signature thereto. By doing so he shall certify that each responsible subcode official shall have reviewed and approved the application for permit.

(e) Released plans: The construction official shall stamp or endorse in writing both sets of plans released, and one set of such released plans shall be retained and the other set shall be kept at the building site, open to inspection of the construction official or the construction official's authorized representative at all reasonable times.

(f) Revocation of permits: The construction official may revoke a permit or approval issued under the provisions of this code in case of any false statement or misrepresentation of fact in the application or on the plans on which the permit or approval was based.

(g) Approval of part: The construction official shall issue a permit for the construction of foundations or any other part of a building or structure before the entire plans and specifications for the whole building or structure have been submitted, provided adequate information and detailed statements have been filed complying with all the pertinent requirements of this code. The holder of such permit for the foundations or other part of a building or structure shall proceed at his own risk with the building operation and without assurance that a permit for the entire structure will be granted.

(h) Posting of permit: A true copy of the construction permit shall be kept on the site of operations open to inspection during the entire time of prosecution of the work and until the completion of the same.

(i) Notice of start: At least 24 hours notice of start of work under a construction permit shall be given to the construction official.

(j) Conditions of permit: The issuance of the construction permit shall be conditioned upon the following:

1. The payment of appropriate fees;

2. That work will conform to the requirements of the code applicable to the work for which the permit has been issued including prior approvals and any approved amendments thereto;

3. That the permit is a license to proceed with the work and shall not be construed as authority to violate, cancel or set aside any of the provisions of the regulations;

4. That the owner, his agent, contractor or other employees will assist the enforcing agency in its inspection work, if requested.

(k) Upon request of the local health department, the construction official shall supply copies of permits issued for lead abatement work.

Amended by R.1993 d.420, effective September 7, 1993.

See: 25 N.J.R. 2158(a), 25 N.J.R. 4072(a).

Amended by R.1995 d.381, effective July 17, 1995.

See: 27 N.J.R. 970(a), 27 N.J.R. 2715(a).

Amended by R.1995 d.544, effective October 16, 1995.

See: 27 N.J.R. 2827(a), 27 N.J.R. 3933(a).

Amended by R.1997 d.409, effective October 6, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 2736(a), 29 N.J.R. 4281(a).

Amended by R.1998 d.36, effective January 5, 1998.

See: 29 N.J.R. 4214(a), 30 N.J.R. 193(a).

Deleted (k); recodified existing (l) as (k).

Amended by R.2003 d.216, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 16(a), 35 N.J.R. 2203(a).

Rewrote the section.

Case Notes

Construction permit could be voided by developer suspending construction for period of more than six months. *Palatine I v. Planning Bd. of Tp. of Montville*, 133 N.J. 546, 628 A.2d 321 (1993).

5:23-2.17 Demolition or removal of structures; abandoned wells

(a) Service connections: Before a structure can be demolished or removed, the owner or agent shall notify all utilities having service connections within the structure, such as water, electric, gas, sewer and other connections. A permit to demolish or remove a structure shall not be issued until releases are obtained from all utilities that provided service to the property, stating that their respective service connections and appurtenant equipment, such as meters and regulators, have been removed or sealed or plugged in a safe manner.

(b) Abandoned wells:

1. In the event that there is a well on the property that has been abandoned, or that will be abandoned in conjunction with the proposed demolition, a permit to demolish or remove a structure on that property shall not be issued until a certification has been obtained from a well driller licensed by the Department of Environmental Protection indicating that the well has been sealed in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:9-9. If such certification is not presented within 15 days of the application for the permit, the construction official shall give notice of the absence of such certification to the Bureau of Water Allocation, Department of Environmental Protection, PO Box 029, Trenton, NJ 08625-0029.

2. Notice shall also be given by the construction official to the Bureau of Water Allocation in the event of any demolition activity found to have been undertaken without a permit at a building or premises currently or previously served by a well and in any other case in which no permit application for demolition has been made but the construction official becomes aware that a well has been, or is about to be, abandoned without having been sealed by a licensed well driller.

(c) Notice to adjoining owners: Only when written notice has been given by the applicant to the owners of adjoining lots and to the owners of wired or other facilities, of which the temporary removal may be necessitated by the proposed work, shall a permit be granted for the demolition or removal of a building or structure.

(d) Lot regulation: Whenever a structure is demolished or removed, the premises shall be maintained free from all unsafe or hazardous conditions by the proper regulation of the lot, restoration of established grades and the erection of the necessary retaining walls and fences in accordance with the provisions of the appropriate subcodes.

(e) Asbestos abatement: Before a structure can be demolished or removed, the owner or agent shall document that the requirements of USEPA 40 CFR 61 subpart M have been or shall be met. A permit to demolish or remove the structure shall not be issued until the owner or agent notifies the enforcing agency that all friable asbestos or asbestos-containing material that will become friable during demolition or removal has been or will be properly abated prior to demolition.

Amended by R.1993 d.198, effective June 7, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 1422(a), 25 N.J.R. 2519(b).

Amended by R.1993 d.420, effective September 7, 1993.

See: 25 N.J.R. 2158(a), 25 N.J.R. 4072(a).

Amended by R.1997 d.409, effective October 6, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 2736(a), 29 N.J.R. 4281(a).

Amended by R.1998 d.36, effective January 5, 1998.

See: 29 N.J.R. 4214(a), 30 N.J.R. 193(a).

Added (b); and recodified existing (b) through (d) as (c) through (e).

5:23-2.17A Minor work

(a) The issuance of a permit shall not be required before minor work may proceed. The owner, or an architect or contractor acting on behalf of the owner, shall, however, provide notice of the work to the enforcing agency before work begins.

(b) Notice of work; application:

1. Notice of minor work shall be a personal or telephoned oral notice before work commences. This oral notice shall be provided to the enforcing agency between 9:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday, except holidays. In those cases where the local enforcing agency is not open and available to receive notice at those times then notice shall be provided to the municipal clerk;

Law Review and Journal Commentaries

Arbitration—Condominiums—Consumer Fraud Act. Steven P. Bann, 137 N.J.L.J. No. 2, 65 (1994).

Attorneys fees—Condominiums—Damages—DCA—PREDFDA. 132 N.J.L.J. No. 9, 45 (1992).

Case Notes

Civil rights action challenging township actions regarding use of property as church were not ripe for adjudication until township planning board decided site plan application and any need for variance. *Trinity Resources, Inc. v. Township of Delanco*, D.N.J.1994, 842 F.Supp. 782.

Condominium vendor committed unconscionable practice within scope of Consumer Fraud Act. *Cybul v. Atrium Palace Syndicate*, 272 N.J.Super. 330, 639 A.2d 1146 (A.D.1994), certification denied 137 N.J. 311, 645 A.2d 140.

Penalties could not be imposed on condominium vendor for failure to obtain temporary certificates of occupancy. *Department of Community Affairs, Div. of Housing and Urban Development v. Atrium Palace Syndicate*, 259 N.J.Super. 578, 614 A.2d 1069 (A.D.1992).

Purchasers were entitled to return of deposit for failure of vendors to timely perform. *Department of Community Affairs, Div. of Housing and Development v. Atrium Palace Syndicate*, 247 N.J.Super. 511, 589 A.2d 1046 (A.D.1991), certification denied 126 N.J. 338, 598 A.2d 895.

Not substantially complete condominium unit could not be occupied. *Department of Community Affairs, Div. of Housing and Development v. Atrium Palace Syndicate*, 247 N.J.Super. 511, 589 A.2d 1046 (A.D. 1991), certification denied 126 N.J. 338, 598 A.2d 895.

Certificates of occupancy cannot bar occupancy. *Department of Community Affairs, Div. of Housing and Department v. Atrium Palace Syndicate*, 247 N.J.Super. 511, 589 A.2d 1046 (A.D.1991), certification denied 126 N.J. 338, 598 A.2d 895.

Developer's failure to timely issue temporary certificate of occupancy (TCO) required refund of purchasers' deposits. *Department of Community Affairs, Div. of Housing and Development v. Atrium Palace Syndicate*, 244 N.J.Super. 329, 582 A.2d 821 (A.D.1990), certification denied 126 N.J. 317, 598 A.2d 878.

Building does not qualify for property tax exemption if certificate of occupancy issued after assessment date; use of building for exempt purposes prior to issuance of certificate irrelevant to exemption issue (citing former N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.7). *Grace & Peace Fellowship Church, Inc. v. Cranford Twp.*, 4 N.J.Tax 391 (Tax Ct.1982).

5:23-2.24 Conditions of certificate of occupancy

(a) Certificate of occupancy shall be conditioned upon the following:

1. That the completed project meets the conditions of the construction permit, and all prior approvals and has been done substantially in accordance with the code and with those portions of the plans and specifications controlled by the code;
2. That all required fees have been paid in full;
3. That all necessary inspections have been completed and that the completed project meets the requirements of the regulations;
4. That all violations have been corrected and that any assessed penalties have been paid;

5. That all protective devices and equipment required to be installed by the regulations will continue to be operational as required by the regulations.

(b) No certificate of occupancy shall be issued for any new home, built by a builder, as such terms are defined in N.J.A.C. 5:25-1.3, except after filing by the builder with the construction official of proof that the new home has been enrolled in either the State New Home Warranty Security Plan or a private plan approved by the Department of Community Affairs. If the new home is enrolled in the State New Home Warranty Security Plan, proof shall be in the form of a validated copy of the Certificate of Participation, required pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:25-5.5, and proof of payment of the warranty premium.

(c) No certificate of occupancy shall be issued for any new home built by an owner or in which any design, construction, plumbing or electrical work has been done by the owner unless the owner shall file with the construction official an affidavit in which he certifies that all work has been done in conformity with applicable law, acknowledges that work done by him or by any subcontractor working under his supervision, is not covered under the New Home Warranty and Builders' Registration Act (N.J.S.A. 46:3B-1 et seq.) and states that he will disclose this to any person purchasing the property from him within 10 years of the date of issuance of a certificate of occupancy. The affidavit shall be filed on a form prescribed by the Department of Community Affairs.

(d) No certificate of occupancy shall be issued for any building used or intended to be used as a rooming house or a boarding house, as such terms are defined in section 3 of the Rooming and Boarding House Act of 1979 (P.L. 1979, c.496; N.J.S.A. 55:13B-1 et seq.), except after filing by the owner with the construction official of a photocopy of a license to own a rooming or boarding house issued to the owner by the Department of Community Affairs.

(e) No certificate of occupancy shall be issued for a hotel or multiple dwelling, as defined in the Hotel and Multiple Dwelling Law (N.J.S.A. 55:13A-1 et seq.), except after filing by the owner with the construction official of a photocopy of a certificate of registration issued by the Bureau of Housing Inspection of the Department of Community Affairs.

(f) No certificate of occupancy shall be issued for any building containing one or more elevators unless all of the elevators in the building have been registered with the Department in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-12.

(g) No certificate of occupancy or certificate of approval shall be issued for any building or project that includes a vapor delivery liquefied petroleum gas installation that is greater than 250 gallons, but not more than 2,000 gallons, except after filing by the owner with the construction official of a photocopy of a notice of LP gas installation filed, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:18-6.4(a), with the New Jersey De-

partment of Community Affairs, Division of Codes and Standards, Bureau of Code Services, PO Box 816, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0816.

(h) No certificate of occupancy shall be required in the case of minor work as provided for by N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.17A.

Amended by R.1991 d.509, effective October 7, 1991.

See: 23 N.J.R. 2236(a), 23 N.J.R. 3001(a).

Text added at (f).

Amended by R.1995 d.476, effective September 5, 1995 (operative January 1, 1996).

See: 27 N.J.R. 1846(a), 27 N.J.R. 3325(b).

Rewrote (f).

Amended by R.2001 d.141, effective May 7, 2001.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3917(a), 33 N.J.R. 746(a), 33 N.J.R. 1399(d).

Added new (g); recodified former (g) as (h).

Amended by R.2003 d.216, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 16(a), 35 N.J.R. 2203(a).

Rewrote (a)1.

Amended by R.2003 d.200, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 7(a), 35 N.J.R. 2187(a).

In (g), amended the N.J.A.C. reference and substituted "Bureau of Code Services" for "Bureau of Boiler and Pressure Compliance". Administrative correction.

See: 35 N.J.R. 3608(a).

Case Notes

Citation to former N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.7; municipal requirement for payment of property taxes before permit issuance invalid as preempted by legislation. *Home Builders League of South Jersey, Inc. v. Evesham Twp.*, 174 N.J.Super. 252, 416 A.2d 81 (Law Div.1980).

5:23-2.25 Establishment of fees

The municipality, in accordance with this chapter, shall establish by ordinance enforcing agency fees for the following activities: plan review; construction permits; certificate of occupancy; elevator device inspections and tests; demolition permit; moving of building permit; lead abatement clearance certificate; annual electrical inspection of swimming pools, spas and hot tubs; and sign permit. The fee shall be collected prior to the issuance of the permit or certificate. A schedule of such fees shall be posted in the office of the construction official and shall be accessible to the public.

Amended by R.1991 d.325, effective July 1, 1991.

See: 23 N.J.R. 805(a), 23 N.J.R. 2046(a).

Elevator activities added.

Amended by R.1995 d.381, effective July 17, 1995.

See: 27 N.J.R. 970(a), 27 N.J.R. 2715(a).

Administrative correction.

See: 29 N.J.R. 2267(a).

Administrative correction.

See: 29 N.J.R. 3721(a).

Deleted reference to certificate of compliance and certificate of approval.

Amended by R.2000 d.47, effective February 7, 2000.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2314(a), 32 N.J.R. 443(a).

Inserted a reference to annual electrical inspection of swimming pools, spas and hot tubs in the first sentence.

Case Notes

Citation to former N.J.A.C. 5:23-4.8 fee standards; municipal requirement for payment of property taxes before permit issuance invalid as preempted by legislation. *Home Builders League of South Jersey, Inc. v. Evesham Twp.*, 174 N.J.Super. 252, 416 A.2d 81 (Law Div.1980).

5:23-2.26 Plan review fees

Twenty percent of the construction permit fee shall be deemed to be the plan review fee. When a department plan review fee has been collected pursuant to the regulations or when a plan review is waived, then the enforcing agency construction permit fee shall be reduced by 20 per cent from the amount otherwise specified in the municipal enforcing agency fee schedule.

5:23-2.27 Refunds

In the case of discontinuance of a building project, the volume of the work actually completed shall be computed. Any excess for the uncompleted work shall be returned to the permit holder; except that all penalties that may have been imposed on the permit holder under the requirements of the regulations shall first be collected. Plan review fees are not refundable.

5:23-2.28 Volume computation

(a) General: For the determination of the permit fees, the volume of the structure shall be computed as provided in this section.

(b) Structures with basements: The volume of the structure shall include all enclosed dormers, porches, penthouses and other enclosed portions of the structure extending from the basement or cellar floor to the mean height of a pitched roof, or the average height of the top of the roof beams of a flat roof.

(c) Structures without basements: For structures without basements or cellars, the volume shall be based on the height measured to a level located one-fifth the distance from the first floor level to the bottom of the footings, but not to exceed 2½ feet below the first floor level.

(d) Open sheds: For open sheds and structures of a similar character, the volume shall be measured within the perimeter of the roof for a height from the grade line to the mean roof level.

(e) No fee shall be required for premanufactured construction, assembly or components transported to a construction site. A fee shall be required for work performed at the site, including, but not limited to, foundation systems, structural installations and external utility connections.

(f) No fee shall be required for commercial farm buildings, or portions of, constructed of pre-engineered systems specified in N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.2(d)3. A fee shall be required, unless exempted, for commercial farm building work performed at the site.

As amended, R.1982 d.7, eff. February 1, 1982.

See: 13 N.J.R. 717(a), 14 N.J.R. 142(a).

(e) added.

Amended by R.1995 d.603, effective November 20, 1995 (operative March 20, 1996).

See: 27 N.J.R. 2655(a), 27 N.J.R. 4699(a).

5:23-2.29 Entry

(a) The owner of any premises upon which a building or structure is to be constructed shall be deemed to have

consented to inspection, by the enforcing agency, of the entire premises and of any and all construction being performed on it until a certificate of occupancy has been issued.

Amended by R.1982 d.436, effective December 20, 1982.

See: 14 N.J.R. 734(a), 14 N.J.R. 1449(a).

Added appeals to be made to the Division of Housing, cases to be heard by the OAL with final decision by the Commissioner. Also added APA cite.

Amended by R.1988 d.352, effective August 1, 1988.

See: 19 N.J.R. 1270(a), 20 N.J.R. 1873(b).

Added (b).

Amended by R.1991 d.428, effective August 19, 1991.

See: 23 N.J.R. 1730(a), 23 N.J.R. 2500(d).

In (b), added codification 1 through 5. In (b)3, added "what corrective measures shall be required by owner or agency".

Amended by R.1997 d.409, effective October 6, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 2736(a), 29 N.J.R. 4281(a).

In (a), inserted N.J.S.A. reference, amended Division name, and designated second and third sentences as (a)1 and 2; in (a)2, amended N.J.S.A. references and substituted "construction boards of appeal" for "county or municipal boards".

Amended by R.1997 d.417, effective October 6, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 3387(a), 29 N.J.R. 4285(a).

In (a), amended where to appeal.

Amended by R.1999 d.351, effective October 18, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 1838(a), 31 N.J.R. 3082(a).

In (b), inserted a reference to owners and administering agencies, and changed N.J.A.C. reference in the introductory paragraph.

5:23-2.39 Automatic fire suppression systems

(a) Applications for tax exemption pursuant to P.L. 1983, c.309 shall be made on a form prepared by the Department of Treasury, Division of Taxation, and made available to the public at the office of the enforcing agency.

(b) Construction official's responsibilities:

1. The construction official shall have responsibility for determining the eligibility of any proposed automatic fire suppression systems.

2. The construction official shall consult with the appropriate subcode officials in determining conformity with the building and fire protection subcodes and their referenced standards, as well as, where applicable, the most recently published editions of NFPA 13D, NFPA 20, NFPA 22 and NFPA 24. A system shall only be eligible for tax exemption if it conforms to such of these standards as are applicable to that type of automatic fire suppression system and appurtenant installations.

i. A system shall not be deemed ineligible because it is in a new building or because it only provides coverage to part of a building.

3. The construction official shall, in addition, review the cost estimates provided by the applicant.

4. The construction official may require documentation in the form of signed contracts, contractor estimates and the like if he deems it necessary.

5. The construction official shall grant or deny certification of the system prior to issuance of the construction permit and shall notify the applicant of his decision at that time.

6. The construction official shall forward a copy of the approved application for exemption to the municipal as-

essor for his action upon issuance of the certificate of occupancy or certification of completion.

(c) The enforcing agency, after giving written notice to the owner, may revoke such certification whenever any of the following appears:

1. The exemption was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation;

2. The claimant for tax exemption has failed substantially to proceed with the construction, reconstruction, installation or acquisition of an automatic fire suppression system;

3. The mechanical system to which the certificate relates has ceased to be used for the primary purpose of providing automatic fire suppression and is being used for a different primary purpose;

4. The claimant for tax exemption hereunder has so departed from the equipment, design and construction previously certified by the enforcing agency that, in the opinion of said enforcing agency, the automatic fire suppression system is not suitable and reasonably adequate for the purpose of providing automatic fire suppression.

(d) The construction official shall notify the assessor in writing of the revocation of the certification.

(e) Appeals may be made regarding the decision of the construction official to the Construction Board of Appeals having jurisdiction, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23A.

New Rule, R.1984 d.121, effective April 16, 1984.

See: 16 N.J.R. 180(a), 16 N.J.R. 874(a).

This section replaces 5:23-6.2, Construction Official's Responsibilities, which was recodified as N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.1(b).

Recodified from 5:23-6.2 by R.1987 d.387, effective October 5, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 433(b), 19 N.J.R. 1793(a).

Recodified from 5:23-6.4 and amended by R.1997 d.409, effective October 6, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 2736(a), 29 N.J.R. 4281(a).

In (e), amended N.J.A.C. reference.

SUBCHAPTER 3. SUBCODES

5:23-3.1 Title; scope; intent

(a) This section of the regulations, adopted pursuant to authority of the State Uniform Construction Code Act and entitled "Subcodes," shall be known and may be cited throughout the regulations as "N.J.A.C. 5:23-3," and when referred to in this subchapter may be cited as "this subchapter."

(b) When used alone, the term "subchapter," "section," and so forth, refers to that portion of the regulations. When used in conjunction with the term "building subcode," "plumbing subcode" or "electrical subcode," and so forth,

the term "article" or "section," and so forth, refers to that subcode.

(c) This subchapter shall control matters relating to:

1. The adoption of subcodes of the Uniform Construction Code.
2. Modifications to the subcodes adopted.
3. The organization of enforcement responsibilities.
4. The use of standards of accepted practice.
5. Approvals and interrelations.
6. The division of plan review responsibilities and State reserved activities; and
7. Procedures for adoption of future subcode amendments.

(d) This subchapter provides a uniform system of construction standards throughout the State through the adoption of model codes applicable throughout the State. Modifications made to the subcodes are for the purpose of providing a uniform, harmonious system of construction code interface and administration, and to resolve conflicts with preempting Federal and State legislation.

(e) Provisions concerning underground storage tanks, jointly enforced by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), are in N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.11B and in the DEP's rules at N.J.A.C. 7:14B.

Amended by R.1990 d.562, effective November 19, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 2629(c), 22 N.J.R. 3482(d).

Added reference to N.J.A.C. 7:14B.

5:23-3.2 Matters covered; exceptions

(a) Except as is otherwise provided in (b), (c) and (d) below, the provisions of this subchapter shall apply uniformly throughout the State. Any standards other than those provided herein are void and of no effect.

(b) Rules concerning exceptions in health care facilities are as follows:

1. Construction or rehabilitation of health care facilities shall be in accordance with this code and with the "Guidelines for Construction and Equipment of Hospital and Medical Facilities" (American Institute of Architects Committee on Architecture for Health), 1996-1997 edition or current edition. In the event of any conflict, the more restrictive code provision shall govern.
2. The Department of Health may adopt licensing standards for the physical plant and environment of health care facilities that supplement this code and the "Guidelines for Construction and Equipment of Hospital and Medical Facilities," although these standards may not be in conflict with these codes.

3. The publication "Guidelines for Construction and Equipment of Hospital and Medical Facilities" is available from The American Institute of Architects Press, 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

(c) Individual on-site water supply and sewage disposal systems shall be in accordance with N.J.S.A. 58:11-23 et seq., and N.J.A.C. 7:10-3.1 et seq. and N.J.A.C. 7:9-2.1 et seq.

(d) Rules concerning commercial farm buildings are as follows:

1. A commercial farm building means any building located on a commercial farm which produces not less than \$2,500 worth of agricultural or horticultural products annually which building's main use or intended use is related to the production of agricultural or horticultural products produced on that farm.

2. Buildings constructed in accordance with the provisions of this section and meeting the requirements of (d)1 above shall be classified as commercial farm buildings. For those provisions not covered by this section, commercial farm buildings shall comply with the construction code provisions applicable to Group S-2. Commercial farm buildings shall include, but not be limited to, the following: stall barns, milking parlors, poultry houses, horse arenas, packing houses for agricultural or horticultural commodities, farrowing houses, greenhouses, and buildings used for the storage of agricultural or horticultural products, farm machinery and farm equipment, or farm materials and supplies that are produced or used on the farm.

3. Pre-engineered grain bins, silos, manure handling equipment and impoundments used on a farm for the storage of agricultural commodities or by-products which are produced by or used on the farm shall not require a construction permit. However, all on-site construction work such as foundations and plumbing and electrical connections shall be subject to all requirements and inspections of any applicable subcode(s).

4. The type and amount of materials or supplies stored in a commercial farm building, including hay, straw, and livestock bedding materials, shall not be subject to limitation. However, other hazardous materials within spaces of commercial farm buildings occupied by more than 10 persons shall not exceed the allowable exempt amounts shown in Tables 307.7(1) and 307.7(2) of the building subcode unless separated from the occupied area by appropriate fire resistance rated construction as prescribed in the building subcode.

5. A commercial farm building may be used as a place of public assembly for not more than 15 days in a calendar year. For the purposes of enforcing this requirement, a public assembly shall be a gathering of 50 or more people. A permit shall be obtained from the local fire official pursuant to the Uniform Fire Safety Act, N.J.S.A. 52:27D-192 et seq., and the fee for issuing the permit shall not exceed \$75.00 per event.

i. A commercial farm building that is used as a place of public assembly for not more than 15 days in a calendar year and that is provided with electricity shall comply with section 1003.2.11 of the building subcode.

ii. The temporary or permanent use of a commercial farm building as a "special amusement building," as defined in the building subcode, shall be a change in the character of use of the existing building. The building or portion thereof shall be required to comply with the building subcode and fire protection subcode requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.31(a)5vii.

6. Buildings containing any of the following uses are not included in the definition of a commercial farm building:

i. Residential structures;

ii. High hazard facilities, such as grain elevators or grain storage silos used to store products which are neither used nor produced on the farm itself;

iii. Processing facilities that include specialized machinery to perform functions other than the washing, cleaning, hydrocooling, vacuum cooling, grading, sizing and packing of agricultural or horticultural products, unless the exempted functions are only the first step in a sequence of processing to be performed on the farm;

iv. Mercantile structures, such as farm retail markets or nursery greenhouse retail sales areas;

v. Offices with either 11 or more occupants, or floor area of greater than 1,200 square feet; and

vi. Buildings that contain any use not included in the definition of commercial farm building, except incidental offices as provided in (d)9vii below.

7. A commercial farm building may include a use that does not meet the definition of a "commercial farm building," provided that the space that does not meet the commercial farm building definition is separate from the remainder of the building with the required fire separation assemblies and meets all applicable requirements of the building subcode.

8. Construction type, height and allowable area requirements for commercial farm buildings and structures shall be as specified in the building subcode and shall not exceed the area or height limitations of Table 503 for the type of construction used, except as follows:

i. The height and area of a one story commercial farm building of any type of construction shall not be limited if the building meets the exterior wall fire resistance rating as specified in section 507.2 of the building subcode and has a fire separation distance of 50 feet. In that case, a sprinkler system shall not be required.

ii. The height and area of a two story commercial farm building of any type of construction shall not be

limited if the building meets the exterior wall fire resistance rating as specified in section 507.2 of the building subcode, is provided with an approved automatic fire suppression system throughout, conforming to the Uniform Construction Code and has a fire separation distance of 50 feet.

iii. Two or more commercial farm buildings excepted under (d)8i and ii above may be constructed on the same lot, or on an owner's contiguous lots without meeting the fire separation distance of 50 feet. However, the fire separation distance specified in Table 602 of the building subcode must be maintained between a commercial farm building and any building not eligible for the commercial farm building exemption.

9. Commercial farm buildings exempted under (d)8i above shall meet the following requirements in lieu of those requirements specified in the subsections of Chapter 10, Means of Egress, of the building subcode:

i. In lieu of the requirements of Section 1004.2.4, the maximum distance of travel from any point in the building to an exit shall not exceed 150 feet;

ii. In lieu of the requirements of Sections 1005.2.1 and 1005.2.2, one exit is required for each 15,000 square feet of floor area and fraction thereof;

iii. In lieu of the requirements of Section 1003.2.10, exit signs must be posted. Exit signs are not required to be illuminated;

iv. The provisions of Section 1003.2.11 shall apply in commercial farm buildings where the owner has determined to provide electricity. Where electricity is provided, any electric light provided in the commercial farm building shall be deemed to meet the means of egress lighting requirements and a back up power source shall not be required unless the commercial farm building will be used as a place of public assembly in accordance with (d)5 above.

v. In lieu of the requirements of Section 1003.2, occupancy is limited to 30 people;

vi. Lightning protection of the type required for the structure by NFPA 780, fire extinguishers and "no smoking" signs shall be provided;

vii. Offices with 10 or fewer occupants and a floor area not in excess of 1,200 square feet shall be considered incidental to the structure, if direct exit to the exterior is provided.

10. Site plans signed and sealed by a registered architect or a licensed engineer, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.15(e)1viii, shall not be required, provided that a sketch plan of the site is submitted to the construction official.

Amended by R.1981 d.132, effective May 7, 1981.

See: 13 N.J.R. 121(a), 13 N.J.R. 258(d).

Amended by R.1986 d.448, effective November 3, 1986.

See: 18 N.J.R. 757(a), 18 N.J.R. 2194(a).

Deleted (b)1 and 4; recodified (b)2 and 3 to (b)1 and 2.
Amended by R.1987 d.374, effective September 21, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 1024(a), 19 N.J.R. 1720(b).

(b)1: model subcode revisions.

Amended by R.1988 d.144, effective April 4, 1988.

See: 19 N.J.R. 1778(a), 20 N.J.R. 783(a).

Changed (b)2 to (c) and (d).

Amended by R.1993 d.662, effective December 20, 1993.

See: 25 N.J.R. 3891(a), 25 N.J.R. 5918(a).

Amended by R.1995 d.603, effective November 20, 1995 (operative March 20, 1996).

See: 27 N.J.R. 2655(a), 27 N.J.R. 4699(a).

Amended by R.1997 d.269, effective July 7, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 968(a), 29 N.J.R. 2817(a).

Inserted (d)5i; in (d)6vi, amended N.J.A.C. reference; in (d)8, inserted reference to construction type and inserted ", except as follows:"; deleted (d)8i; recodified former (d)8i(1) through (3) as (d)8i through iii; inserted new (d)9iv; recodified former (d)9iv through vi as (d)9v through vii; and recodified former (e) as (d)10.

Amended by R.1997 d.417, effective October 6, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 3387(a), 29 N.J.R. 4285(a).

Substantially amended (b)1.

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

In (a)1, substituted a reference to rehabilitation for a reference to alteration, and changed guideline reference.

Administrative correction.

See: 33 N.J.R. 3735(a).

Amended by R.2003 d.157, effective April 21, 2003.

See: 34 N.J.R. 4247(a), 35 N.J.R. 1663(b).

In (d)5, added ii.

Administrative correction.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5062(a).

Amended by R.2003 d.425, effective November 3, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 2424(a), 35 N.J.R. 5062(b).

Rewrote (d).

5:23-3.3 Enforcement

(a) In accordance with the delineation of responsibility for enforcement specified herein, subject to specific reservations by the Department to itself, the appropriate official(s) shall enforce the subcode and shall act on any question relative to the mode or manner of construction, and the materials to be used in the erection, addition to, repair, renovation, alteration, reconstruction, removal, demolition, installation of service equipment, and the location, use and occupancy of all buildings and structures, except as may be otherwise specifically provided for in the regulations, including, but not limited to:

1. Applications, certificates and permits: Such official(s) shall review applications for permits for the erection, repair (other than ordinary maintenance), renovation, alteration and reconstruction of buildings and structures; indicate approval or denial to the construction official; and inspect the premises for which such permits have been issued and enforce compliance with the provisions of the regulations.

2. Notices and orders: Such official(s) shall issue all necessary notices or orders to remove illegal or unsafe conditions; to require the necessary safeguards during construction; and to insure compliance with all requirements for the safety, health and general welfare of the public.

3. Inspections: Such official(s) shall make all the required inspections, and all reports of such inspections shall be in writing and certified by them or they may engage such expert opinion as he may deem necessary to report upon unusual technical issues that may arise, subject to the approval of the construction official and appointing authority.

4. Enforcing agency records: Such official(s) shall assist in the keeping of official records of applications received, permits and certificates issued, fees collected, reports of inspections, and notices and orders issued as may be required by the construction official.

Amended by R.1998 d.28, effective January 5, 1998.

See: 29 N.J.R. 3603(a), 30 N.J.R. 129(a).

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

In (a), deleted a reference to other State agencies in the introductory paragraph, and substituted a reference to ordinary maintenance for a reference to ordinary repairs in 1.

5:23-3.4 Responsibilities

(a) Individual acting as a building subcode official or building inspector shall have responsibility for enforcing the adopted subcodes as listed below.

1. Plan review for the sections listed below shall be the responsibility of the building subcode official:

BUILDING SUBCODE

INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE

Chapter 3^F

Chapter 4 as follows:

401.0-402.11^F

402.14-403.5^F

403.7-403.8^F

403.11^F

403.12

404-404.6^F

404.8-405.6^F

405.8^F

405.11^F

406.1

406.1.1-406.1.2^F

406.1.3-406.2.6

406.2.7-406.2.8^F

406.2.9

406.3-406.6.4^F

406.6.5-406.6.6.3^{F, E}

407.0-412.1.4^F

412.1.6-412.2.3

412.2.4^F

412.2.5

412.2.6^F

412.3-412.3.1

412.3.2-412.4.6^F

412.5

413.0-414.5.3^F

414.5.5-415.9.2.7^F

415.9.2.8.2-416.4^F

417.0-417.4

418.0^F

Chapter 21 as follows:

2101.0-2110.0

2111.0-2113.0^F

Chapter 22-25

Chapter 26 as follows:

2601.0-2602.0

2603.0^F

2604.0

2605.0-2607.0^F

2608.0-2611.0

Chapter 28

Chapter 30 as follows:

3001.0-3001.2^{EL}

3001.3^{F, EL}

3001.4^{EL}

3002.0-3002.2^{F, EL}

3002.4-3002.7^{F, EL}

3003.0-3003.1.4^{E, EL}

3003.2-3004.4^{F, EL}

3004.5^{EL}

3005.0-3005.2^{F, EL}

3005.3-3005.4^F

3006.0-3006.4^{F, EL}

3006.5^{E, EL}

3006.6^{EL}

Chapter 31 as follows:

3101.0-3103.4

3104.0-3104.11^F

3105.0-3109.4

Chapter 32

Chapter 33 as follows:

Chapter 5-6	3301.0-3308.0
Chapter 7-8 ^F	3309.0 ^F
Chapter 10 ^F	3310.0
Chapter 12	3311.0-3312.0 ^F
Chapter 14-20	

INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE

Chapter 3 as follows:	Chapter 23 ^P
R301	Chapter 24 as follows:
R302 ^F	G2404.4-G2404.9
R303-R309	G2405
R310-R316 ^F	G2409 ^F
R318-R321 ^F	G2424.1-G2424.2 ^F
R322-R327	G2424.3
Chapter 4-9	G2424.4-G2424.6 ^F
Chapter 10 ^F	G2424.7 ^F
Chapter 13 as follows:	G2424.8-G2424.10 ^F
M1301-M1304 ^F	G2424.11 ^F
M1308	G2424.12-G2424.15 ^F
Chapter 14 ^F	G2425-G2445 ^F
(All except M1411.3 and M1412.2)	G2447.1 ^F
Chapter 15-16 ^F	G2447.4 ^F
Chapter 18-19 ^F	G2448.1-G2448.3 ^F
Chapter 22 as follows:	G2449-G2451 ^F
M2201.1 ^{FP}	
M2201.2-2201.3 ^F	
M2201.5 ^F	

ELECTRICAL SUBCODE

Section 250.52(A)(3)	Concrete-Encased Electrode—as applicable
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MECHANICAL SUBCODE

Chapter 3 as follows:
301 ^F
302
308 ^F
310 ^F
311 ^F
Chapter 4
Chapter 5 as follows:
501
502 ^F through 511 ^F
512
513 ^F
Chapter 6 ^F
Chapter 8 ^F
Chapter 9 ^F
(All except 908.5, 908.6 and 908.7)
Chapter 13 as follows:
1301.2 ^{F, P}
1301.3 ^F
1301.4 ^{F, P}
1306 ^F
Chapter 14 ^P

ENERGY SUBCODE

Chapter 1 as applicable	Chapter 6 as follows:
Chapter 3-4	602
Chapter 5 as follows:	603

502
503

FUEL GAS SUBCODE

Chapter 3 as follows:

301.8
301.10
301.11
301.12
301.13 ^F
301.14
301.15
302
308 ^F
Chapter 5 ^F
Chapter 6 ^F
(All except 623, 625, 626.2, 626.3, 626.8, 626.9, 627.4 & 630)

E = Joint with Electrical Subcode Official

EL = Joint with Elevator Subcode official for devices covered by N.J.A.C. 5:23-12 except those installed in Group R-3, R-4, or R-5 or in structures of Group R-2 where the elevator devices are wholly within dwelling units and not accessible to the general public.

F = Joint with Fire Subcode Official.

P = Joint with Plumbing Subcode Official.

2. Field inspection for the sections listed below shall be performed by an inspector possessing a building technical license.

BUILDING SUBCODE

INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE

Chapter 3	Chapter 5-8
Chapter 4 as follows:	Chapter 10
401.0-402.7	Chapter 12
402.10-402.11	Chapter 14-20
402.14	Chapter 21
403.1	Chapter 22-26
403.4	Chapter 28
403.12-404.2	Chapter 30 as follows:
404.5	3002.0-3002.1.2
404.8-404.9	3002.4
405.2	3004.0-3004.4
405.4	3005.2.1-3006.4
406.0-406.3.8	3006.6
406.3.11-406.6.5	Chapter 31-32
407.0-407.4.2	Chapter 33 as follows:
408.0-410.5.4	3301.0-3308.0
411.0-411.2	3310.0
411.7-412.1.3	
412.1.6-412.2.5	
412.3.5-412.4.4	
412.6-413.2	
414.6.1	
415.0-415.7.1.6	
415.7.3.3-415.9.2.1	
415.9.2.2-415.9.2.7	
415.9.2.8.2-415.9.4.5	
415.9.5-415.9.6.2.2	
415.9.6.3-415.9.7.2.1	

416.0-418.6

INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL SUBCODE

Chapter 3 as follows:

R301-R316

R318-R327

Chapter 4-10

Chapter 13 as follows:

M1301-M1304

M1308

Chapter 14

(All except M1411.3,
M1412.2, and M1412.4)

Chapter 15 as follows:

M1501

M1503

Chapter 16

Chapter 18 as follows:

M1805.1

Chapter 19

Chapter 22 as follows:

M2201.1-M2201.3

M2201.5

Chapter 24 as follows:

G2404.4-G2404.9

G2405

G2424.3

G2424.3

G2424.7

G2424.11

G2426.5.2

G2431

G2431

G2435-G2437

G2438.1-G2438.3

G2438.6-G2438.7

G2439-G2441

G2442 (All except
G2442.4)

G2443-G2445

G2447.1

G2447.4

G2448.1-G2448.3

G2449-G2451

ELECTRICAL SUBCODE

Section 250.52(A)(3)

Concrete-Encased Elec-
trode—as applicable

MECHANICAL SUBCODE

Chapter 3 as follows:

301

302

Chapter 4

Chapter 5 as follows:

501

502

504

510 through 512

Chapter 6

Chapter 8 as follows:

801.3

Chapter 9

(All except: 908.5, 908.6
and 908.7)

Chapter 13 as follows:

1301.2

1301.3

1301.4^P

1306

ENERGY SUBCODE

Chapter 1 as applicable

Chapter 3-4

Chapter 5 as follows:

502

503

Chapter 6 as follows:

602

603

FUEL GAS SUBCODE

Chapter 3 as follows:

301.8

301.10 through 301.15

302

Chapter 5 as follows:

501.3

501.7

501.11

501.15.3

503.5.3

Chapter 6 as follows:

602

608 through 613

614 (All except 614.4 and 614.5)

616 through 618

619 (except 619.4)

620 through 622

624

626.1

626.4 through 626.7

627 (All except 627.4)

628

629

632

P = Joint with Plumbing Subcode Official.

(b) An individual acting as a plumbing subcode official or
plumbing inspector shall have the responsibility for enforcing
the adopted subcodes as listed below.1. Plan review for the sections listed below shall be
the responsibility of the plumbing subcode official:

BUILDING SUBCODE

INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE

Chapter 14 as follows:

M1411.3-M1412.2

Chapter 20-21

Chapter 22 as follows:

M2201.1^{BF}

M2201.4

M2202-M2204

Chapter 23^B

Chapter 24 as follows:

G2411-G2423

G2446

G2447.2-G2447.3

G2448.4

PLUMBING SUBCODE

ALL

MECHANICAL SUBCODE

Chapter 3 as follows:

305

307

Chapter 9 as follows:

908.5

908.6

908.7^F

Chapter 10

Chapter 11

Chapter 12

Chapter 13 as follows:

1301.2^{B, F}1301.4^{B, F}

1302 through 1305

1307

1308

Chapter 14^B

ENERGY SUBCODE

Chapter 1 as applicable
Chapter 5 as follows:
504

Chapter 6 as follows:
604

FUEL GAS SUBCODE

Chapter 3 as follows:

301.6
307

Chapter 4

Chapter 6 as follows:

623
625
626.2
626.3
626.8
626.9
627.4
630

B = Joint with Building Subcode Official

F = Joint with Fire Subcode Official

2. Field inspection for the sections listed below shall be performed by an inspector possessing a plumbing technical license.

BUILDING SUBCODE

INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE

Chapter 14 as follows:

M1411.3-M1412.2

M1412.4

Chapter 20-21

Chapter 22 as follows:

M2201.1

M2201.4

M2202-M2204

Chapter 23

Chapter 24 as follows:

G2411-G2423

G2446

G2447.2-G2447.3

G2448.4

PLUMBING SUBCODE

ALL

MECHANICAL SUBCODE

Chapter 3 as follows:

305

307

Chapter 9 as follows:

908.5 through 908.7

Chapter 10

Chapter 11

Chapter 12

Chapter 13 as follows:

1301.4^B

1302 through 1305

1307

1308

Chapter 14

ENERGY SUBCODE

Chapter 1 as applicable

Chapter 6 as follows:

Chapter 5 as follows:
504

604

FUEL GAS SUBCODE

Chapter 3 as follows:

301.6

307

Chapter 4

Chapter 6 as follows:

623

625

626.2

626.3

626.8

626.9

627.4

630

B = Joint with Building Subcode Official

(c) An individual acting as an electrical subcode official or electrical inspector shall have responsibility for enforcing the adopted subcodes as listed below.

1. Plan review for the sections listed below shall be the responsibility of the electrical subcode official:

BUILDING SUBCODE

INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE

Chapter 4 as follows:

402.12-402.13^F

403.6^F

403.10^F

404.7^F

405.7^F

405.9^F-405.10^F

406.5-406.6.6. 3^{B, F}

412.1.5^F

414.5.4^F

415.9.2.8-415.9.2.8.1^F

Chapter 30 as follows:

3003.0-3003.1.4^{B, EL}

3006.5^{B, EL}

ELECTRICAL SUBCODE

Article 90 Introduction

Chapter 1

Chapter 2

200-1 to 250-50(b)

250-50(c)^B

250-50(d) to 280-25

Chapter 3 as follows:

300-1 to 300-20

300-1^F

300-22 to 384

Chapter 4 as follows:

400 to 450 part B

450 part C^F

455 to 480

Chapter 5^F

Chapter 6 as follows:

600 to 610

620^{EL}

625 to 690

695^F

Chapter 7 as follows:

700 to 727

760^F

770 to 780

Chapter 8

Chapter 9

ENERGY SUBCODE

Chapter 1 as applicable

Chapter 5 as follows:

505

Chapter 6 as follows:

605

B = Joint with Building Subcode Official
 F = Joint with Fire Subcode Official
 E = Joint with Electrical Subcode Official
 EL = Joint with Elevator Subcode Official for N.J.A.C. 5:23-12 devices not installed in Group R-3, R-4, R-5 or in structures of Group R-2 in which the elevator devices are wholly within dwelling units and are not accessible to the general public.

2. Field inspection for the sections listed below shall be performed by an inspector possessing an electrical technical license.

ELECTRICAL SUBCODE

Article 90—Introduction

Chapter 1

Chapter 2 (All except for section 250.52(A)(3) Concrete-Encased Electrode)

Chapter 3-5

Chapter 6 as follows:

600-610

620 (Note: The following sections are enforced by the electrical inspector when devices covered by N.J.A.C. 5:23-12 are installed in any building excluding installations in Group R-3, R-4, or R-5 or in structures of Group R-2 where the elevator devices are located wholly within dwelling units and are not accessible to the general public.)

620-13 (on the line side of the machine room/machinery space disconnect(s))

620-22 (on the line side of the machine room/machinery space disconnect(s))

620-23

620-24

620-38 (for elect, equipment and materials only)

620-51 (except for (b), (c) and (d))

620-61(c) and 620-61(d) (on the line side of the machine room/machinery space disconnect(s))

620-85 (except for cartop receptacles)

620-91(b)

625-695

Chapter 7-9

N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.16(c) Automatic rain season device

ENERGY SUBCODE

Chapter 1 as applicable
 Chapter 5 as follows:
 505

Chapter 6 as follows:
 605

(d) An individual acting as a fire protection subcode official or fire protection inspector shall have responsibility for enforcing the adopted subcodes as listed below.

1. Plan review for the sections listed below shall be the responsibility of the fire protection subcode official:

BUILDING SUBCODE

INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE

Chapter 3^B
 Chapter 4 as follows:
 401-402.11^B
 402.12-402.13^E
 402.14-403.5^B
 403.6^E
 403.7-403.8^B
 403.10^E
 403.11^B
 404-404.6^B
 404.7^E
 404.8-405.6^B
 405.7^E
 405.8^B
 405.9-405.10^E
 405.11^B
 406.1.1-406.1.2^B
 406.2.7-406.2.8^B
 406.3-406.6.4^B
 406.5-406.6.6.3^{B, E}
 407.0-412.1.4^B
 412.1.5^E
 412.2.4^B
 412.2.6^B
 412.3.2-412.4.6^B
 413-414.5.3^B
 414.5.4^E
 414.5.5-415.9.2.7^B
 415.9.2.8-415.9.2.8.1^E
 415.9.2.8.2-416.4^B
 418.0^B

Chapter 7-8^B
 Chapter 9
 Chapter 10^B
 Chapter 21 as follows:
 2111.0-2113.0^B
 Chapter 26 as follows:
 2603.0^B
 2605.0-2607.0^B
 Chapter 30 as follows:
 3001.3^{B, EL}
 3002.0-3002.2^{B, EL}
 3002.4-3002.7^{B, EL}
 3003.2-3004.4^{B, EL}
 3005.0-3005.2^{B, EL}
 3005.3-3005.4^B
 3006.0-3006.4^{B, EL}
 Chapter 31 as follows:
 3104.0-3104.11^B
 Chapter 33 as follows:
 3309.0^B
 3311.0-3312.0^B

INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL SUBCODE

Chapter 3 as follows:
 R302^B
 R310-R316^B
 R317
 R318-R321^B
 Chapter 10^B
 Chapter 13 as follows:
 M1301-M1304^B
 M1305-M1307
 Chapter 14^B
 (All except M1411.3 and M1412.2)
 Chapter 15-16^B
 Chapter 17
 Chapter 18-19^B
 Chapter 22

Chapter 24 as follows:
 G2404.2-2404.3
 G2406-G2408
 G2409^B
 G2424.1-G2424.2^B
 G2424.4-G2424.6^B
 G2424.7^B
 G2424.8-G2424.10^B
 G2424.11^B
 G2424.12-G2424.15^B
 G2425-G2445^B
 G2447.1^B
 G2447.4^B
 G2448.1-G2448.3^B
 G2449-G2451^B

M2201.1^{B, P}
 M2201.2-2201.3^B
 M2201.5^B

MECHANICAL SUBCODE

Chapter 3 as follows:

301^B
 303
 304
 306
 308^B
 310^B
 311^B

Chapter 5 as follows:

502^B through 511^B
 513^B

Chapter 6^B

Chapter 7

Chapter 8^B

(All except 801.3)

Chapter 9^B

(All except 908.5 and 908.6)

908.7^P

Chapter 13 as follows:

1301.2^{B, P}
 1301.3^B
 1301.4^{B, P}
 1306^B

N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.20(c) Carbon monoxide alarms

ELECTRICAL SUBCODE

Chapter 3 as follows:

300-21^E

Chapter 4 as follows:

450 part C^E

Chapter 5^E

Chapter 6 as follows:

695^E

Chapter 7 as follows:

760^E

FUEL GAS SUBCODE

Chapter 3 as follows:

301.1.1
 301.2 through 301.4
 301.4.1
 301.5
 301.7
 301.13^B
 303 through 306
 308^B

Chapter 5^B

Chapter 6^B

(All except 623, 625, 626.2,
 626.3, 626.8, 626.9, 627.4
 and 630)

B = Joint with Building Subcode Official

P = Joint with Plumbing Subcode Official

E = Joint with Electrical Subcode Official

EL = Join with Elevator Subcode Official for N.J.A.C. 5:23-12 devices not installed in Group R-3, R-4, or R-5 or in structures of Group R-2 structures in which the elevator devices are wholly within dwelling units and not accessible to the general public.

2. Field inspection for the sections listed below shall be performed by an inspector possessing a fire protection technical license.

BUILDING SUBCODE

INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE

Chapter 4 as follows:

402.8-402.9
 402.12-402.13
 402.15
 403.2-403.3
 403.5-403.8
 403.10-403.11
 404.3-404.4
 404.6-404.7
 405.1
 405.3
 405.5-405.11
 406.3.9-406.3.10
 406.6.6-406.6.6.3
 407.5-407.6
 410.6-410.7
 411.3-411.6
 412.1.4-412.1.5
 412.2.6
 412.3.4
 412.4.5

414.0-414.6

414.7

415.7.2-415.7.3.2

415.9.2.1.1-415.9.2.1.2

415.9.2.8-415.9.2.8.1

415.9.4.6.1-415.9.4.6.2

415.9.4.6.4-415.9.4.6.5

415.9.6.2.3

415.9.7.1.3-415.9.7.1.4

415.9.7.2.2-415.9.11.4

Chapter 9

Chapter 33 as follows:

3309.0

3311.0

3312.0

INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE

Chapter 3 as follows:

R317

Chapter 13 as follows:

M1305-M1307

Chapter 15 as follows:

M1502

M1504-M1505

Chapter 17

Chapter 18

(All except M1805.1)

Chapter 24 as follows:

G2404.2-2404.3

G2406-G2408

G2409

G2424.1-G2424.2

G2424.4-G2424.6

G2424.8-G2424.10

G2424.12-G2424.15

G2425

G2426 (All except

G2426.5.2)

G2427-G2429

G2432-G2434

G2438.4-G2438.5

G2442.4

MECHANICAL SUBCODE

Chapter 3 as follows:

303

304

306

308

310

311

Chapter 5 as follows:

503

505 through 509

513

Chapter 7

Chapter 8

(All except 801.3)

Chapter 7

Chapter 8 as follows:

(All except 801.3)

N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.20(c) Carbon monoxide alarms

FUEL GAS SUBCODE

Chapter 3 as follows:

301.1.1
301.2
301.3
301.4
301.5
301.7
303 through 306
308

Chapter 5

(All except 501.3, 501.7, 501.11,
501.15.3, 503.5.3)

Chapter 6 as follows

603 through 607
614.4
614.5
615
619.4

(e) An individual acting as an elevator subcode official or elevator inspector shall have responsibility for enforcing the adopted subcodes as listed below.

1. Plan review for the sections listed below shall be the responsibility of the elevator subcode official:

BUILDING SUBCODE

INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE

Chapter 4 as follows[†]:

403.9

Chapter 30 as follows[†]:

3001.0-3001.2^B

3001.3^{B, F}

3001.4^B

3002.0-3002.2^{B, F}

3002.3

3002.4-3004.4^{B, F}

3004.5^B

3005-3005.2^{B, F}

3006.0-3006.4^{B, F}

3006.5^{B, E}

3006.6^B

ELECTRICAL SUBCODE

Chapter 6 as follows[†]:

620^E

ELEVATOR SUBCODE

All (except as otherwise provided for in N.J.A.C. 5:23-12)

B = Joint with Building Subcode Official

E = Joint with Electrical Subcode Official

F = Joint with Fire Protection Subcode Official

[†] These sections are enforced by the elevator subcode official when elevator devices covered by N.J.A.C. 5:23-12 are installed in any structure excluding installations in Group R-3, R-4, or R-5 or in structures of Group R-2 where the elevator devices are located wholly within dwelling units and are not accessible to the general public.

2. Field inspection for the sections listed below shall be performed by an inspector possessing an elevator technical license:

BUILDING SUBCODE
INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODEChapter 4 as follows[†]:

403.9

Chapter 30 as follows[†]:

3001.0-3001.4

3002.2-3002.3

3002.5-3003.2

3004.5-3005.2

3006.5

ELECTRICAL SUBCODE

Article 620 as follows[†]:

Part A and B excluding Sections 620-13 and 620-22 on the line side of the machine room/machinery space disconnect(s)

Part C (except Sections 620-23 and 620-24)

Part D (except Section 620-38)

Part E

Part F excluding Sections 620-51 and 620-51(a)

Part G excluding Sections 620-61(c) and 620-61(d) on the line side of the machine room/machinery space disconnect(s)

Part H

Part J (except Section 620-85 with the provision that the car top receptacles remains the responsibility of the elevator inspector)

Part K except section 620-91(b)

ELEVATOR SUBCODE

All (except as otherwise provided for in N.J.A.C. 5:23-12)

[†] These sections are enforced by the elevator inspector when elevator devices covered by N.J.A.C. 5:23-12 are installed in any structure excluding installations in Group R-3, R-4, or R-5 or in structures of Group R-2 where the elevator devices are located wholly within dwelling units and are not accessible to the general public.

(f) Where responsibility for enforcement of a section is joint between two officials and there are conflicting opinions regarding enforcement, the construction official shall rule as to which interpretation or application shall be followed.

(g) Responsibility for enforcement of the Barrier Free Subcode and Radon Hazard Subcode shall be in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.14 and 10.3, respectively.

(h) Any mechanical inspector employed by the Department or by a municipality, and so assigned by the construction official, shall have the responsibility for enforcement of the provisions of the code, except electrical, relating to the installation of mechanical equipment, such as refrigeration, air conditioning or ventilating apparatus, gas piping or heating systems, in Group R-3, R-4, or R-5 structures.

1. When assigned by the construction official, a plumbing subcode official shall have the responsibility for the enforcement of the provisions of the code, except electrical, for the replacement of heating or cooling equipment or water heaters in Group R-3, R-4, or R-5 structures. A plumbing subcode official need not be a mechanical inspector to perform these inspections.

Amended by R.1981 d.132, effective May 7, 1981.

See: 13 N.J.R. 121(a), 13 N.J.R. 258(d).

Amended by R.1986 d.380, effective September 22, 1986.

See: 18 N.J.R. 1235(a), 18 N.J.R. 1931(a), 18 N.J.R. 2063(a).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1987 d.14, effective January 5, 1987.

See: 18 N.J.R. 2083(a), 19 N.J.R. 63(a).

(f)4 added; old (f)4-6 renumbered (f)5-7.

Amended by R.1987 d.374, effective September 21, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 1024(a), 19 N.J.R. 1720(b).

(a)1 through 4: model subcode revisions.

Amended by R.1990 d.226, effective May 7, 1990.

See: 21 N.J.R. 3696(a), 22 N.J.R. 1356(a).

Provisions for enforcement of radon subcode added at (g).

Amended by R.1990 d.507, effective October 15, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 2208(a), 22 N.J.R. 3214(a).

Text conformed to BOCA National Code/1990.

Amended by R.1991 d.325, effective July 1, 1991.

See: 23 N.J.R. 805(a), 23 N.J.R. 2046(a).

Other elevator devices covered; enforcement responsibilities clarified.

Amended by R.1992 d.147, effective April 6, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 170(a), 24 N.J.R. 1397(a).

Elevators wholly within R-2 residences exempt.

Amended by R.1992 d.183, effective April 20, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 167(a), 24 N.J.R. 1475(b).

Enforcement of indoor air quality subcode assigned to building subcode official.

Amended by R.1993 d.187, effective May 3, 1993.

See: 25 N.J.R. 624(a), 25 N.J.R. 1875(a).

Added subsection (j); deleted "Allocation of enforcement" from heading.

Amended by R.1993 d.662, effective December 20, 1993.

See: 25 N.J.R. 3891(a), 25 N.J.R. 5918(a).

Amended by R.1995 d.143, effective March 20, 1995 (operative July 1, 1995).

See: 26 N.J.R. 4872(a), 27 N.J.R. 1179(b).

Amended by R.1997 d.409, effective October 6, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 2736(a), 29 N.J.R. 4281(a).

In (g), deleted reference to exception to exclusive authority provided in N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.11(h).

Amended by R.1997 d.418, effective October 6, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 3402(a), 29 N.J.R. 4286(a).

In (f), inserted reference to (j); and added (j)1.

Amended by R.1998 d.28, effective January 5, 1998.

See: 29 N.J.R. 3603(a), 30 N.J.R. 129(a).

Inserted (k) stating responsibility for the enforcement of the rehabilitation subcode.

Repeal and New Rule, R.1998 d.332, effective July 6, 1998.

See: 30 N.J.R. 1377(a), 30 N.J.R. 2421(b).

Section was "Responsibility".

Amended by R.1999 d.259, effective August 16, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 825(a), 31 N.J.R. 2330(a).

In (d)1 and (d)2, under "MECHANICAL SUBCODE", added references to N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.20(c).

Amended by R.2000 d.166, effective April 17, 2000.

See: 31 N.J.R. 4151(a), 32 N.J.R. 1376(a).

In (b)2, changed Chapter 21 and Chapter 31 through 33 references in the Building Subcode, and inserted Chapter 12 reference in the Mechanical Subcode; and in (d)2, deleted a former Chapter 21 reference in the Building Subcode, and changed Chapter 12 reference in the Mechanical Subcode.

Amended by R.2001 d.141, effective May 7, 2001.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3917(a), 33 N.J.R. 746(a), 33 N.J.R. 1399(d).

In (b)1 and (b)2, deleted "as follows: (All except M-801.2)" following "Chapter 8" in the Mechanical Code; in (d)1, deleted "Chapter 8 as follows: M-801.2" in the Mechanical Code; in (d)2, deleted "3007.3" following "413.5.2", inserted "3305.0" following "414.5", and deleted "408.3.1", "3305.0" and "414.5" at the end of the Building Subcode, and deleted "Chapter 8 as follows: M-801.2" in the Mechanical Subcode.

Amended by R.2001 d.196, effective June 18, 2001.

See: 33 N.J.R. 6(a), 33 N.J.R. 2090(a).

In (a)1, (a)2, (b)1, (b)2, (d)1 and (d)2, rewrote Mechanical Subcode and inserted Fuel Gas Subcode.

Amended by R.2001 d.244, effective July 16, 2001 (operative January 16, 2002).

See: 33 N.J.R. 1241(a), 33 N.J.R. 2471(a).

In "ENERGY SUBCODE" categories of (a) through (c), listed specific sections of Chapters 5 and 6, relating to building subcode official responsibility.

Administrative correction.

See: 33 N.J.R. 3308(a).

Amended by R.2002 d.6, effective January 7, 2002.

See: 33 N.J.R. 2570(a), 33 N.J.R. 3883(a), 34 N.J.R. 268(a).

In (a), inserted "ELECTRICAL SUBCODE" in categories 1 and 2, and updated references to officials in "ENERGY SUBCODE" category 1; in (c)1 and 2, updated "ELECTRICAL SUBCODE" chapter references.

Amended by R.2003 d.240, effective June 16, 2003.

See: 34 N.J.R. 3045(a), 35 N.J.R. 2637(c).

In (c)2, added "N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.16(c) Automatic rain sensor device".

Amended by R.2003 d.418, effective November 3, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 21(a), 35 N.J.R. 5064(a).

Rewrote the section.

5:23-3.5 Posting structures

(a) Posted use and occupancy: Every building and structure and part thereof designed for business, factory and industrial, high hazard, mercantile, or storage use, (use groups B, F, H, M and S) as defined in article 2 of the building subcode shall be posted on all floors by the owner with a suitably designed placard in a form designated by the building subcode official, which shall be securely fastened to the structure in a readily visible place, stating the use group and the live load and occupancy load.

(b) Posted occupancy load: Every building and structure and part thereof designed for use as a place of public assembly or as an institutional building for harboring people for penal, correctional, educational, medical or other care or treatment (use groups A, E and I) shall be posted with an approved placard designating the maximum occupancy load.

(c) Replacement of posted signs: All posting signs shall be furnished by the owner and shall be of permanent design; they shall not be removed, or defaced and, if lost, removed or defaced, shall be immediately replaced.

(d) Posted hydraulic system data plate: In lieu of the nameplate of the referenced NFPA standard(s), fire sprinkler system contractors are required to identify hydraulically designed fire sprinkler systems by affixing a permanently marked weatherproof metal or rigid plastic sign at the alarm valve. The nameplate shall contain information relative to the design parameters of the system as indicated on Form No. F380. The plate shall be secured at the alarm valve with corrosion resistant wire, chain, or other approved means.

(e) Identifying emblems for structures with truss construction: Identifying emblems shall be permanently affixed to the front of structures with truss construction as required by N.J.A.C. 5:70-2.20.

1. The emblem shall be of a bright and reflective color, or made of reflective material. The shape of the emblem shall be an isosceles triangle and the size shall be 12 inches horizontally by six inches vertically. The following letters, of a size and color to make them conspicuous, shall be printed on the emblem:

- i. "F" to signify a floor with truss construction;
- ii. "R" to signify a roof with truss construction; or

iii. "F/R" to signify both a floor and roof with truss construction.

2. The emblem shall be permanently affixed to the left of the main entrance door at a height between four and six feet above the ground and shall be installed and maintained by the owner of the building.

3. Detached one and two-family residential structures with truss construction that are not part of a planned real estate development shall be exempt from the requirements of (e) above, unless required by municipal ordinance.

4. Individual structures and dwelling units with truss construction that are part of a planned real estate development shall not be required to have an identifying emblem if there is an emblem affixed at each entrance to the development.

(f) Swimming pools, spas and hot tubs: A valid electrical certificate of compliance and a bonding and grounding certificate shall be posted by the owner in a conspicuous place in or around the pool pump house or equipment control room.

Amended by R.1989 d.555, effective November 6, 1989.
See: 21 N.J.R. 2783(a), 21 N.J.R. 3460(a).

Added reference to E Use Group (educational facilities) at (b).
Amended by R.1990 d.507, effective October 15, 1990.
See: 22 N.J.R. 2208(a), 22 N.J.R. 3214(a).

Text conformed to BOCA National Code/1990.
Amended by R.2000 d.47, effective February 7, 2000.
See: 31 N.J.R. 2314(a), 32 N.J.R. 443(a).

Added (f).
Amended by R.2000 d.166, effective April 17, 2000.
See: 31 N.J.R. 4151(a), 32 N.J.R. 1376(a).

Rewrote (d) and (e).

5:23-3.6 Standards; accepted practice

(a) This chapter, together with the subcodes, national standards and appendices it adopts by reference, shall be the primary guide to accepted engineering practice in respect to any material, equipment, system or method of construction therein specified.

(b) When this chapter and the subcodes, national standards and appendices it adopts by reference are silent, a manufacturer's recommendations for the installation of any material or assembly may be considered to be accepted engineering practice; provided, however, that a manufacturer's recommendations shall not be read to overrule this chapter or any subcode, national standard or appendix which it adopts by reference.

New Rule, R.1988 d.283, effective June 20, 1988.
See: 20 N.J.R. 699(a), 20 N.J.R. 1343(c).

Old text repealed and new text substituted.
Amended by R.1998 d.28, effective January 5, 1998.
See: 29 N.J.R. 3603(a), 30 N.J.R. 129(a).

Case Notes

Contractor not liable for injuries caused by failure of subcontractor to provide and install material in conformance with State building code. *Miltz v. Borroughs—Shelving, a Div. of Lear Siegler, Inc.*, 203 N.J.Super. 451, 497 A.2d 516 (App.Div.1985).

5:23-3.7 Municipal approvals of alternative materials, equipment, or methods of construction

(a) Approvals: Alternative materials, equipment, or methods of construction shall be approved by the appropriate subcode official provided the proposed design is satisfactory and that the materials, equipment, or methods of construction are suitable for the intended use and are at least the equivalent in quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability and safety of those conforming with the requirements of the regulations.

1. A field evaluation label and report or letter issued by a nationally recognized testing laboratory verifying that the specific material, equipment, or method of construction meets the identified standards or has been tested and found to be suitable for the intended use, shall be accepted by the appropriate subcode official as meeting the requirements of (a) above.

2. Reports of engineering findings issued by nationally recognized evaluation service programs, such as, but not limited to, the Building Officials and Code Administrators (BOCA), the International Conference of Building Officials (ICBO), the Southern Building Code Congress International (SBCCI), the International Code Council (ICC), and the National Evaluation Service, Inc., shall be accepted by the appropriate subcode official as meeting the requirements of (a) above. The materials, equipment, or assembly shall be installed in accordance with the conditions specified in the report.

(b) Research and investigations: The appropriate subcode official shall require that sufficient technical data be submitted to substantiate the proposed use of any material or assembly, and if it is determined that the evidence submitted is satisfactory proof of performance for the use intended, he may approve its use subject to the requirements of the regulations. The cost of all tests, reports and investigations required under these provisions shall be paid by the applicant.

(c) Research reports: The appropriate subcode official may accept, as supporting data to assist in this determination, duly authenticated research reports from approved authoritative sources for all materials or assemblies proposed for use which are not specifically provided for in the regulations.

Amended by R.1992 d.390, effective October 5, 1992.
See: 24 N.J.R. 1844(a), 24 N.J.R. 3515(b).

Reference to exception in 3.8 added.
Amended by R.2003 d.384, effective October 6, 2003.
See: 35 N.J.R. 2422(a), 35 N.J.R. 4712(a).
Rewrote (a).

5:23-3.8 Products violating the Code

(a) The Department shall, after public hearing and in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (P.L. 1968, c.410, as amended), establish and distribute to all enforcing agencies a list of items, devices and materials the regular and intended use of which would violate any provision of the State Uniform Construction Code. A list of such items is set forth in (d) below.

(b) Upon determining that any manufacturer or distributor in the State is selling or offering for retail sale any product on the list which does not have a regular and intended use that does not violate the Code, or any product which may have one or more such non-violative regular and intended use but which is being advertised or promoted for a use that does violate the Code, the Department or any enforcing agency having jurisdiction shall give written notice of the violation of N.J.S.A. 52:27D-138a(5) to such seller. Such notice shall forbid the further sale or offering for retail sale of such product within the State and shall specify a date and time by which such product shall be removed from display to customers.

(c) Any person who, having received a notice of violation pursuant to this section, continues to sell or offer for retail sale products specified in such notice, shall be deemed to be knowingly selling or offering the product for sale in violation of the Code and shall be subject to penalty as provided by statute, in accordance with the procedures set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.31.

(d) The Commissioner has determined that the following materials and supplies are not in conformance with the State Uniform Construction Code:

1. Building materials and supplies:

i. Wood paneling being used as an interior finish not in conformance with section 803.2 of the building subcode. This section specifies that finish shall be classified in accordance with ASTM E84;

ii. Carpeting used as an interior floor finish material not in conformance with section 805.2 of the building subcode. This section specifies that interior floor finish shall be classified in accordance with ASTM E648; and

2. Electrical materials/supplies:

i. As stated in the National Electric Code (sections 90-7, 110-2, 110-3, and 100), only products listed, labeled, approved, and identified are acceptable. Approval is to be based on tests and listings of testing laboratories such as Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL), Factory Mutual (FM), or Canadian Standards Association/Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (CSA/NRTL), etc.

3. Plumbing materials/supplies:

i. All purpose solvent cement, except transition glues permitted in the plumbing subcode;

ii. Clear PB piping;

iii. Flexible traps and tailpieces;

iv. Sheet and tubular copper and brass trap and tailpiece fittings less than B & S 17 gauge (.045 in.);

v. Water closets requiring in excess of an average of 1.6 gallons per flush, that either have a manufacturer's date stamp of July 1, 1991 or later or were not purchased by the distributor prior to July 1, 1991;

vi. Plumbing fixtures that do not meet the standards listed in the plumbing subcode.

4. Miscellaneous materials and supplies:

i. Portable unvented natural gas, liquified petroleum gas and kerosene heaters when offered for sale for use in buildings for human occupancy, unless they are tested, listed, labeled and certified by a nationally recognized testing laboratory such as the American Gas Association Laboratories (AGA), Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL) or Factory Mutual (FM);

ii. Urea formaldehyde foam insulation, unless offered for sale for use elsewhere than in buildings.

R.1983 d.296, effective August 1, 1983.

See: 15 N.J.R. 587(a), 15 N.J.R. 1247(a).

Amended by R.1985 d.38, effective February 19, 1985.

See: 16 N.J.R. 3074(a), 17 N.J.R. 421(a).

(d) added.

Amended by R.1987 d.374, effective September 21, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 1024(a), 19 N.J.R. 1720(b).

(d)1i and ii: 904.2 was 1404.2; 904.3 was 1404.3.

Amended by R.1990 d.507, effective October 15, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 2208(a), 22 N.J.R. 3214(a).

Text conformed to BOCA National Code/1990.

Amended by R.1992 d.47, effective February 3, 1992.

See: 23 N.J.R. 3602(a), 24 N.J.R. 405(a).

Low volume water closet exception added at (d)4iii.

Amended by R.1993 d.662, effective December 20, 1993.

See: 25 N.J.R. 3891(a), 25 N.J.R. 5918(a).

Amended by R.1997 d.508, effective December 1, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 3762(a), 29 N.J.R. 5062(a).

In (d)2i, added reference to CSA/NRTL standards; in (d)3i, added the exception for transition glues; and inserted (d)3vi.

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.8A by R.2003 d.384, effective October 6, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 2422(a), 35 N.J.R. 4712(a).

Former N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.8, Department approval of nonconforming materials, repealed.

5:23-3.9 Interpretations and opinions

(a) Whenever the Commissioner shall, in accordance with applicable provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, make any rule constituting an interpretation of any provision of the regulations, such shall be binding provided, however, that such interpretations shall be prospective in nature. Such interpretations shall not alter the ruling of a subcode official already rendered in a specific instance relating to a specific permit or structure. Requests for interpretations shall be in the form, and submitted in accordance with the procedure, set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:2-2.

(b) In response to a written inquiry or request setting forth a specific factual situation, or upon its own initiative, the Construction Code Element may issue a formal technical opinion to clarify provisions of the adopted subcodes. Such formal technical opinion shall be signed by the Assistant Director of the Element and shall be binding upon the Element and upon other code enforcement agencies and licensed officials. Formal technical opinions shall be prospective in nature, shall be based upon adopted subcodes or upon authoritative test results or standards incorporated by reference into an adopted subcode and shall not alter the ruling of a licensed official already rendered in a specific instance relating to a specific permit or structure, except that any such formal technical opinion may be considered in the context of an appeal from any such ruling.

(c) The Construction Code Element may issue bulletins to provide advice to code enforcing agencies, builders, and designers. Bulletins may be issued when the Element finds that an issue that is in need of clarification is adequately dealt with by existing rules and that rulemaking is therefore not appropriate or necessary. Consultation with the Code Advisory Board shall be required prior to the issuance of any bulletin.

(d) In response to a written or oral inquiry or request setting forth a specific factual situation, a staff member of the Construction Code Element may issue an informal opinion as to the proper application of the regulations if the issue is one with which he has authority to deal. Such informal opinion shall only be in writing if it is issued in response to a written inquiry or request and shall not be binding upon the Element or any other party.

Amended by R.1981 d.454, effective December 7, 1981.

See: 13 N.J.R. 561(a), 13 N.J.R. 886(a).

Section substantially amended.

Administrative Correction: Name change.

See: 22 N.J.R. 2503(b).

Amended by R.1995 d.340, effective June 19, 1995.

See: 27 N.J.R. 1512(a), 27 N.J.R. 2388(a).

Redesignated (c) as (d) and added a new (c).

Administrative correction.

See: 31 N.J.R. 4259(a).

5:23-3.10 (Reserved)

Amended by R.1987 d.509, effective December 7, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 1264(a), 19 N.J.R. 2270(a).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1990 d.507, effective October 15, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 2208(a), 22 N.J.R. 3214(a).

Text conformed to BOCA National Code/1990.

Recodified to 5:23-4.3A by R.1992 d.272, effective July 6, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 1446(a), 24 N.J.R. 2424(a).

Section was "Enforcing agency classification".

5:23-3.11 Enforcement activities reserved to the Department

(a) Except as otherwise provided in N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.11A(b), the Department of Community Affairs shall be the sole plan review agency for the following structures:

1. Electrical generating stations and substations, including nuclear;
2. Incineration plants;
3. Solid waste disposal plants;
4. Class I and Class II structures where required in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-4.3A and N.J.A.C. 5:23-4.24(a)2ii;
5. Casino hotels;
6. Public mausoleums, vaults, crypts and other structures intended to hold or contain human remains;
7. All premanufactured systems for Class I and Class II structures, other than those authorized to be approved by an inplant inspection agency licensed to perform Class I and Class II plan review as provided in N.J.A.C. 5:23-4A.10, and all on-site installation of Class I and Class II premanufactured construction within the jurisdiction of a local enforcing agency that is not a Class I or Class II agency, as the case may be.
8. Health care facilities, as defined in N.J.A.C. 5:23-1.4; and
9. Public school facilities, as defined in N.J.A.C. 5:23-1.4.

(b) The Department of Community Affairs shall be the sole plan review agency for elevators, escalators, and moving walks in structures of Groups other than R-2, R-3, R-4, or R-5 in which the elevator devices are wholly within dwelling units and not accessible to the general public, in all buildings and structures other than those that:

1. Are in a municipality that has an elevator subcode official; and
2. Are otherwise within the plan review jurisdiction of the local enforcing agency.

(c) A permit shall not be issued until the required plans for the building or structure have been released by the department. The department shall insure that the municipal enforcing agency receives a copy of the approved plans.

(d) The department may perform field inspections for any of the above projects when it deems such activity appropriate. However, such action shall not relieve the municipality of the obligation to perform field inspections for any project for which the municipality has granted a permit.

(e) Whenever the department shall determine that there exists a violation of these regulations, it shall take appropriate action and shall provide the municipality with copies of all notices, orders, and other applicable information. The department and any municipality may consolidate or take other steps to expedite any matter of which they jointly complain, but in no event shall the owner of any building subject to the act be sanctioned twice for the same violations.

(f) In any case where the department shall notify a municipality that a violation exists, no certificate of occupancy may issue until the department notifies the municipality that the violation has been abated.

(g) The Department of Community Affairs shall be the sole agency for the enforcement of the Barrier Free Recreation Standards (N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.15 through 7.31). Any complaint of noncompliance with these rules shall be forwarded to the Department.

(h) The Department of Community Affairs shall be the sole agency having authority to grant variations from the requirements of the Asbestos Hazard Abatement Subcode, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-8.4.

(i) The Department of Community Affairs shall be the sole agency for the enforcement of the Playground Safety Subcode (N.J.A.C. 5:23-11) with regard to all matters not within the scope of a construction permit issued by a local enforcing agency; provided, however, that this subsection shall not be construed as prohibiting the Department of Education from including review of compliance with applicable playground requirements in its ongoing district monitoring process.

(j) The Department shall be the sole enforcing agency for the following work:

1. Amusement rides;
2. Ski lifts;
3. High pressure boilers;
4. Refrigeration systems;
5. Pressure vessels; and
6. Liquefied petroleum gas installations, except one- and two-family residential (building subcode Use Group R-3/R-4) or vapor delivery installations utilizing containers with an aggregate water capacity of 2,000 gallons or less, which jurisdiction is retained by the municipal enforcing agency.

Amended by R.1981 d.455, effective December 7, 1981.

See: 13 N.J.R. 561(b), 13 N.J.R. 886(b).

Correction: Codification error and (a)6 was missing.

See: 16 N.J.R. 1621(a).

Administrative Change: This section has been divided into 3.11 and 3.11A administratively.

See: 18 N.J.R. 1842(a).

Amended by R.1988 d.352, effective August 1, 1988.

See: 19 N.J.R. 1270(a), 20 N.J.R. 1873(b).

Added (f).

Amended by R.1990 d.313, effective June 18, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 691(a), 22 N.J.R. 1915(b).

Industrialized/modular buildings requirements added to (a)7.

Amended by R.1990 d.507, effective October 15, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 2208(a), 22 N.J.R. 3214(a).

Text conformed to BOCA National Code/1990.

Amended by R.1991 d.325, effective July 1, 1991.

See: 23 N.J.R. 805(a), 23 N.J.R. 2046(a).

Enforcement of elevator, moving walk and escalator requirements for other than R-3 and R-4 reserved to Department.

Amended by R.1992 d.147, effective April 6, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 170(a), 24 N.J.R. 1397(a).

Elevators wholly within R-2 residences exempt.

Amended by R.1992 d.183, effective April 20, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 167(a), 24 N.J.R. 1475(b).

Enforcement of public employees' indoor air quality subcode assigned to DCA.

Amended by R.1994 d.28, effective January 18, 1994.

See: 25 N.J.R. 4546(b), 26 N.J.R. 352(a).

Amended by R.1994 d.96, effective February 22, 1994.

See: 26 N.J.R. 1073(a).

Amended by R.1997 d.377, effective September 15, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 2741(b), 29 N.J.R. 4102(b).

In (g), amended N.J.A.C. references; deleted (g)1; and substantially amended (h).

Amended by R.1997 d.417, effective October 6, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 3387(a), 29 N.J.R. 4285(a).

In (a), inserted "Except as otherwise provided . . . and (d),"; added (a)8 and 9; and in (g), amended N.J.A.C. references.

Amended by R.1999 d.351, effective October 18, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 1838(a), 31 N.J.R. 3082(a).

Added (i).

Amended by R.2000 d.166, effective April 17, 2000.

See: 31 N.J.R. 4151(a), 32 N.J.R. 1376(a).

In (a), changed N.J.A.C. reference; and added (j).

Amended by R.2001 d.127, effective April 16, 2001.

See: 33 N.J.R. 392(a), 33 N.J.R. 1195(a).

In (g), amended the N.J.A.C. reference.

Amended by R.2001 d.141, effective May 7, 2001.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3917(a), 33 N.J.R. 746(a), 33 N.J.R. 1399(d).

In (j)6, inserted "or vapor delivery installations utilizing containers with an aggregate water capacity of 2,000 gallons or less," following "(building subcode Use Group R-3/R-4)".

Amended by R.2004 d.67, effective February 17, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 4627(a), 36 N.J.R. 949(b).

In (b), substituted "moving walks in structures of Groups other than R-2, R-3, R-4, or R-5" for "moving walks in Use Groups R-3, R-4, or R-2 structures" preceding "in which the elevator devices are wholly within dwelling units".

Case Notes

Delaware River Port Authority was not subject to Construction Code or anti-discrimination laws. *Eastern Paralyzed Veterans Ass'n, Inc. v. City of Camden*, 111 N.J. 389, 545 A.2d 127 (1988).

5:23-3.11A Public school facility plan review and inspections; Uniform Construction Code enhancements in public school facilities

(a) Plan review for the following types of projects shall be performed by the Department of Community Affairs. Prior to the release of plans for the following types of projects, the Department of Education shall ensure that the plans meet the standards for educational adequacy set forth in N.J.A.C. 6A:26:

1. New public school buildings, including the creation of a new public school building through the change of use of an existing building;
2. Additions to existing public school buildings;
3. Alterations changing the total number of instructional spaces, the size of any such spaces or type of any such spaces;
4. Installations of mobile units; or
5. Any site or building change or alteration for the purpose of making the site and school barrier-free pursu-

ant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-7 and accessible to the handicapped pursuant to section 504 of the Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

(b) In lieu of obtaining construction code plan review and release from the Department of Community Affairs, a school district, upon notice to and approval by the Department, may secure construction code plan review and release from a municipal code enforcing agency, pursuant to P.L. 1990, c.23.

1. The municipal code enforcing agency providing construction code plan approval must agree to perform the review and must be appropriately classified for the proposed project in accordance with this chapter.

i. The municipal code enforcing agency in the municipality where the proposed project is to take place shall be given the right of first refusal to review the plans provided that the agency is appropriately classified for the proposed project in accordance with this chapter.

2. The municipal code enforcing agency performing the construction code plan review may require the payment of any municipal plan review fees.

3. No construction permit shall be issued for a public school facility unless and until the final plans and specifications have been released by the Department or an appropriately classified municipal code enforcing agency.

4. The municipal code enforcing agency within the jurisdiction in which the facility is located shall be responsible for construction permit issuance, construction inspection and certificate of occupancy issuance.

5. Amendments to released plans and specifications for reasons other than educational adequacy shall be submitted for review and release to the Department or the municipal code enforcing agency, whichever originally released the plans.

6. Release of the plans by the Department or the municipal code enforcing agency, as the case may be, shall not preclude the enforcing agency doing the inspection from issuing a stop work order in the event of a violation of the code. The enforcing agency doing the inspection shall not, however, issue a stop work order based on its disagreement with the released plans unless the agency that released the plans, be it the Department or another local enforcing agency, agrees that the issuance of such an order is appropriate. In the event that the enforcing agency doing the inspection believes there to be an error in the plans, that enforcing agency shall give prompt notice of the error that is believed to exist to the Department or the municipal agency that reviewed the plans, as the case may be.

(c) The Department or the municipal code enforcing agency providing construction code plan release or inspection shall be responsible for enforcing the following Uniform Construction Code enhancements in public school facilities:

1. An automatic fire detection system shall be installed in all new buildings of Group E (educational), in accordance with National Fire Protection Association standard 72. The system shall utilize:

i. Combination fixed-temperature and rate of rise devices in classrooms and other spaces not covered in (c)1ii below;

ii. Devices to detect abnormal visible smoke densities or gaseous products of combustion in corridors and exit stairs;

iii. An automatic fire suppression system and, in areas where suppression is deleted, automatic detection devices; or

iv. A combination of the above three types of detection devices except that a fixed-temperature detector shall be permitted in approved locations, such as in a boiler room or incinerator.

2. Manual fire alarm boxes, in addition to requirements from Section 907.3 of the building subcode, shall be provided in the natural path of escape from fire, near each exterior door from the corridor, kitchen, heater room and other exits that are required to serve 50 or more persons. Additional fire alarm boxes shall be located in the main office, stage, at each stairway entrance from a corridor or place of assembly and near one exterior exit in each section of a place of assembly. It shall not be necessary to traverse more than 200 feet of unobstructed horizontal distance on the same floor in order to reach a fire alarm box.

3. Each instructional space and room of assembly which is illuminated with the use of high intensity discharge (HID) sources, such as mercury vapor, high pressure sodium and metal halide lamps, shall also be provided with a second source of illumination to provide illumination instantly upon activation of the circuit. All high intensity discharge (HID) lamps shall be of the fail-safe type which will permanently extinguish within 15 minutes after the outer glass of the bulb is broken. All lamps shall be provided with a glass or plastic lens to protect the bulb.

4. All school buildings shall be equipped with a mechanical air supply and exhaust ventilation system which will provide, during periods of occupancy, standard tempered outdoor air supply and mechanical exhaust at the minimum rates set forth in the mechanical subcode.

1. The municipality shall include in any such ordinance all fees pertaining to the operations of the enforcing agency, including those for which the department has not set standards, such as fees for reinstatement of lapsed permit. All minimum fees shall be stipulated. Fees may be rounded to nearest dollar amount if the municipality's ordinance so provides.

(b) On or before February 10 of each year, in a municipality that budgets according to the calendar year (January 1 to December 31), or on or before August 10 of each year, in a municipality that budgets according to the State fiscal year (July 1 to June 30), the construction official shall, with the advice of the subcode officials and in consultation with the municipal finance officer, prepare and submit to the governing body a report detailing the receipts and expenditures of the enforcing agency and indicating his recommendations for a fee schedule, based on the operating expense of the agency.

1. The report shall be structured in accordance with (c) below and with such guidelines as shall be issued from time-to-time by the Commissioner so as to accurately portray true enforcing agency expenses in general and for structures of different use groups. This report shall serve as the basis for the ordinance to be enacted by the municipality, as it may deem appropriate, establishing the fee schedule.

2. A copy of the construction official's report recommending a fee schedule and setting forth enforcing agency revenues and expenses shall be filed with the Department when prepared and a copy of the ordinance, together with the fee schedule, shall be filed with the Department when enacted or amended.

3. The appropriation and expenditure of construction code fee revenues generated from the fee schedule established pursuant to (b)1 above shall be audited annually by an independent auditor acceptable to the Department and a copy of the auditor's report shall be provided to the Department when it is issued to the municipality. Submission of a copy of the annual municipal audit required to be submitted to the Division of Local Government Services at the time that it is required to be submitted to that Division shall constitute compliance with this requirement provided, however, that the annual municipal audit tests and contains an opinion that all expenditures of construction code fees have been made for purposes herein permitted.

(c) Costs: The fee schedule shall be calculated to reasonably cover the municipal costs of enforcing the regulations.

1. It is the purpose and intent of this subsection to facilitate the accumulation by municipalities of the funds necessary to offset future construction code enforcement expenses, to ensure that construction code revenue is used only for construction code enforcement purposes, and to

provide a means of making such revenue readily available for such purposes from year to year.

2. All fees collected pursuant to the fee schedule established in accordance with (b)1 above shall be appropriated in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Construction Code Act and the Local Budget Law to be applied solely to meet the municipal costs of enforcing the regulations, which costs shall be defined as including only the following:

i. Salaries and employee benefits for licensed code enforcement officials and inspectors and clerical personnel assigned to the enforcing agency, in an amount proportionate to the time spent in performing work for the enforcing agency provided, however, that detailed time records are kept where employees divide their time between Uniform Construction Code and Non-Uniform Construction Code duties;

ii. Cost of motor vehicles in an amount proportionate to their use by or for the enforcing agency. Payments for this purpose may be in the form of mileage reimbursement paid to employees for use of their own motor vehicles, cost of purchase of motor vehicles by the municipality for the exclusive use of the enforcing agency (which cost may not be amortized), depreciation and operating expenses of motor vehicles made available to the enforcing agency by another municipal agency, and cost of rental of motor vehicles for use by the enforcing agency;

iii. Direct costs in support of the agency such as equipment, supplies, furniture, office equipment maintenance, standardized forms, printing, and safety equipment that are supplied directly to the enforcing agency for its sole use;

iv. Professional expenses of enforcing agency personnel that are directly related to the enforcement of the regulations, including publications, membership dues, license fees, and authorized travel to conferences, meetings and seminars;

v. Fees for services performed under contract by private on-site inspection agencies;

vi. Documented charges for legal services required in connection with construction code enforcement litigation;

vii. Fees for the annual audit of the dedicated fund by an independent auditor; and

viii. Subject to the limitations set forth in (c)3 below, indirect, overhead, and other expenses of the municipality in support of the enforcing agency, including:

(1) Legislative and Executive expenses;

(2) Administration, including personnel, payroll, and general training services provided to the agency in common with all other municipal offices;

(3) Central services shared jointly with other municipal offices, such as telephone, reproduction, centralized computer services, etc.;

(4) Insurance except for group insurance premiums included under employer fringe benefits;

(5) General building maintenance expenses;

(6) Finance, including bookkeeping, purchasing, and auditing;

(7) Office space expenses, including rent or interest and debt service on municipal capital facilities; and

(8) Such other expenses as may be properly allocable to construction code enforcement.

3. Indirect and overhead expenses charged to the construction code fee revenues shall not exceed 12 percent of all other costs of the enforcing agency unless the indirect and overhead expenses of the municipality exceed 12 percent of the entire municipal budget, in which case indirect and overhead expense may be charged to construction code fee revenues in proportion to the general municipal overhead and expense ratio. A detailed written justification for any charge for indirect and overhead expenses in excess of 12 percent shall be prepared and made available for inspection both by the Department and by the public.

4. This subsection shall not be construed as precluding the use of money from the general fund of the municipality to pay costs of code enforcement when the construction code fee revenues generated from the fee schedule established pursuant to (b)1 above are insufficient for that purpose or when necessary to compensate the enforcing agency for work done without fee pursuant to statute or ordinance.

(d) Interlocal enforcement: When two or more municipalities or a county and one or more municipalities enter into an agreement to administer and enforce this chapter pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-4.4(a)2 and the Interlocal Service Act (N.J.S.A. 40:8A-1 et seq.), there shall be one uniform fee schedule which shall be applied by all parties to the agreement. Said fee shall be collected by the interlocal enforcing agency performing the administration and enforcement of the regulations. No additional fee shall be required to be paid or be paid by an applicant to any municipality or county for any Uniform Construction Code enforcement service. The enforcing agency shall maintain financial records showing for each municipality the amounts of money collected and expended in the enforcement of this chapter.

Amended by R.1982 d.401, effective November 15, 1982.
See: 14 N.J.R. 495(a), 14 N.J.R. 1300(a).

Added (d). Prior to recodification of N.J.A.C. 5:23, this section was codified at 5:23-4.8.

Amended by R.1982 d.402, effective November 15, 1982.

See: 14 N.J.R. 943(a), 14 N.J.R. 1300(b).

Added to (b)2 that copy of report . . . must be filed every two years. Emergency amendment, R.1989 d.405, effective July 3, 1989 (expires September 1, 1989).

See: 21 N.J.R. 2127(b).

In (a): added "certificates of continued occupancy, certificate of approval" and deleted "moving of building permit . . .".

In (a)1: added language regarding rounding of dollar amounts in fees.

Adopted concurrent proposal, R.1989 d.512, effective September 1, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 2127(a), 21 N.J.R. 3086(a).

Provisions of emergency amendment R.1989 d.405 readopted without change.

Amended by R.1990 d.115, effective February 5, 1990 (operative March 1, 1990).

See: 21 N.J.R. 3348(a), 22 N.J.R. 352(a).

Requirements added at (c) for the establishment of a mechanism (dedication by rider) to ensure construction fees are used for no other purpose than to fund annual costs for the operation of enforcing agencies.

Amended by R.1990 d.489, effective October 1, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 1871(a), 22 N.J.R. 3147(a).

Amended to state that appropriation of municipal construction code fees may be done by rider or by estimates in advance, in accordance with the Local Budget Law, N.J.S.A. 40A:4-1 et seq.

Amended by R.1992 d.148, effective April 6, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 169(a), 24 N.J.R. 1399(a).

Construction official may report based on the municipality's fiscal year.

Amended by R.1996 d.544, effective December 2, 1996 (operative February 1, 1997).

See: 28 N.J.R. 3996(a), 28 N.J.R. 5071(a).

Case Notes

Fee schedules must be calculated to reasonably cover municipal code enforcement costs. *Bureau of Construction Code Enforcement v. Hasbrouck Heights*, 4 N.J.A.R. 282 (1983).

5:23-4.18 Standards for municipal fees

(a) General:

1. The fee for plan review, computed as a percentage of the fee for a construction permit, shall be paid at the time of submission of an application for a permit. The amount of this fee shall then be deducted from the amount of the fee due for a construction permit, when the permit is issued; provided however, that the municipality may provide by ordinance that the plan review fee be paid at the time of granting the permit. Plan review fees are not refundable.

2. The fee to be charged for a construction permit will be the sum of the basic construction fee computed in accordance with (c) below herein plus any applicable special fees, such as elevator or sign fees. This fee shall be paid before a permit is issued.

3. The fee to be charged for a certificate of occupancy shall be paid before a certificate is issued. This fee shall be in addition to the construction permit fee;

4. The fee to be charged for an annual construction permit shall be charged annually. This fee shall be a flat fee based upon the number of maintenance workers employed by the facility and who are primarily engaged in work that is governed by a subcode. Managers, engineers and clericals shall not be considered maintenance workers for the purposes of establishing the annual construction permit fee. Annual permits may be issued for building/fire protection, electrical and plumbing. Annual permit fees shall be non-refundable.

5. Prior to the issuance of the annual permit, a training registration fee of \$140.00 per subcode and a list of not more than three individuals to be trained per subcode shall be submitted by the applicant to the municipal construction official, who shall forward the fee and list to the Department of Community Affairs, Bureau of Code Services, Training Section along with a copy of the construction permit (Form F170). Checks shall be made payable to "Treasurer, State of New Jersey." The Department shall register these individuals and notify them of the courses being offered.

(b) Plan review fees:

1. Plan review fees shall be computed as a percentage of the fee to be charged for the construction permit. This percentage shall, to the extent possible, approximate the actual costs incurred in plan review activities, but in any case shall be not less than five percent nor more than 25 percent of the amount that would be charged for the construction permit. For projects which do not require plan review for all subcodes, the fee shall be the appropriate percentage of the subcode fee which is applicable.

2. N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.26 requires the designation of 20 percent of the construction permit fee as the plan review fee for the purpose of providing for plan review by the department or waiver of plan review.

3. If a municipality has not established a plan review fee by ordinance, 20 percent of the construction permit fee shall be designated as the plan review fee for prototype plans, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.26.

(c) Basic construction fee: The basic construction fee shall be computed on the basis of the volume of the building or, in the case of alterations, the estimated construction cost, and the number and types of plumbing, electrical and fire protection fixtures and devices as herein provided.

1. Fees for new construction or alterations shall be as follows:

i. Fees for renovations, alterations, reroofing, repairs, and site construction associated with pre-engineered systems of commercial farm buildings, pre-manufactured construction, and the external utility connections for premanufactured construction, shall be based upon the estimated cost of the work. The

fee shall be computed as a unit rate per \$1,000 of estimated cost.

ii. Fees for renovations, alterations, and repairs shall be based upon the estimated cost of the work. The fee shall be computed as a unit rate per \$1,000 of estimated cost.

iii. Fees for additions shall be computed on the same basis as for new construction for the added portion;

iv. Fees for combination renovations and additions shall be computed as the sum of the fees for the addition and alteration computed separately in accordance with (b) and (c) above;

v. The unit rates may vary for different occupancy groups or structures of different sizes within the same occupancy group, but this shall be clearly indicated in the ordinance and schedule;

vi. Temporary structures and all structures for which volume cannot be computed, such as swimming pools and open structural towers, shall be charged a flat rate;

vii. Fees for minor construction work shall be based upon the estimated cost of the work. The fee shall be computed as a unit rate per \$1,000 of estimated cost or fraction thereof.

2. Plumbing fixtures and stacks: Fees shall be based upon the number of plumbing fixtures, devices, plumbing stacks and utility service connections to be installed. Utility service connections include sewer connections and water service connections. The fee shall be a unit rate per fixture, stack, and utility service connection. The unit rate may vary for different types of fixtures and utility service pipes, but this shall be clearly indicated in the ordinance and schedule. There shall be no inspection fee charged for gas service entrances.

3. Electrical fixtures and devices: Fees shall be based upon the number of electrical fixtures or rating of electrical equipment and devices to be installed. The fee shall be a unit rate per fixture or per kilowatt, horsepower or ampere rating of the device or equipment. The unit rate may vary for different types of fixtures or devices, but this shall be clearly indicated in the ordinance and schedule.

4. Fees shall be based upon the number of sprinkler heads, standpipes, and detectors (smoke and heat) and shall be reasonable unit charges. Fees may also be charged for the inspection of premanufactured fire suppression systems, for gas and oil fired appliances not connected to the plumbing system, for kitchen exhaust systems and for incinerators and crematoriums. The municipal ordinance shall clearly set forth what fees are to be charged for what devices.

5. The municipality shall set a flat fee for a mechanical inspection performed by a mechanical inspector or a

plumbing inspector in a structure of Group R-3, R-4, or R-5. No separate fee shall be charged for gas, fuel oil, or water piping connections associated with the mechanical equipment inspected.

(d) Demolition permit fees: Permit fees for demolition of a building or structure shall be a flat fee. This fee may vary according to type of structure or whether there has been a condemnation, but this shall be clearly indicated in the ordinance and schedule.

(e) Sign permit fees: The fee for a permit to construct a sign shall be either based upon the square foot area of the surface of the sign, computed on one side only for double-faced signs, or a flat fee per sign.

(f) Certificate fees:

1. The fee for a certificate of occupancy for new construction shall be computed as a percentage of the fee to be charged for the construction permit. This percentage shall be an amount sufficient to cover the actual costs for processing the certificate of occupancy. In the alternative, the municipality may establish a flat fee for the certificate of occupancy.

2. The municipality shall establish a flat fee for certificate of continued occupancy, for certificate of occupancy granted pursuant to a change of use, for multiple certificates of occupancy (as for a shopping center), and similar conditions.

3. The fee for the first issuance and the renewal of a temporary certificate of occupancy shall not exceed \$30.00.

i. Exception: There shall be no fee for the first issuance of the temporary certificate of occupancy provided the certificate of occupancy fee is paid at that time.

4. Where a written request for a temporary certificate of occupancy is made for reasons other than uncompleted work covered by the permit (such as prior approvals from state or municipal agencies), the duration of the temporary certificate of occupancy shall be reasonably consistent with the time required for compliance with the conditions of the prior approval.

5. There shall be no fee charged for a certificate of approval issued pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.23(j).

6. There shall be no fee for a certificate of compliance.

(g) Elevator, backflow preventer and cross connection fees are as follows:

1. The fee for a permit to install an elevator device shall be a flat fee. The fee may vary for different types of inspections, tests and elevator devices.

2. The fees for inspections and witnessing of tests for an elevator, escalator, moving walk, dumbwaiter or other elevator device shall be flat fees. These fees may vary for different required inspections and tests, but any variation shall be set forth in the ordinance and the schedule.

3. The categories of municipal elevator fees shall be identical to the categories of elevator fees listed at N.J.A.C. 5:23-12.6(a) and (b).

4. For cross-connections and backflow preventers that are subject to testing and require reinspection, the fee shall be a flat fee.

(h) No special fee shall be established for any class or type of work which is undertaken as a part of work authorized by a construction permit, except elevator and sign permits as herein provided. Other special fees may be established for work regulated by the code but not undertaken as a part of the new construction project. Such special fees shall be flat fees.

(i) Whenever a permit is received based on an approved prototype plan, the permit fee shall be reduced by the amount of the plan review fee.

(j) Rules concerning the appeal of fees are:

1. Whenever any person shall believe that the fees established by a municipality, pursuant to this subsection, fail to meet the standards of this section for establishing fees, that person shall be entitled to petition the commissioner for a review of the fee schedule in question.

i. Any such petition shall state the name, place of residence and the manner in which the fee schedule affects the petitioner. It shall further state the manner in which the petitioner believes the fees established to be inconsistent with the standards established herein.

ii. If, upon investigation, the commissioner determines that there is reason to believe that the fees in question do not meet the standards established herein, then the commissioner shall set a time and the place for a hearing. The purpose of the hearing shall be to determine the facts.

iii. No such hearing shall be called except upon 30 days notice to the municipality and the petitioner. The municipality shall be required to furnish such information concerning construction volume, construction activity, and local enforcing agency costs as the commissioner may require in order that a determination may be made.

iv. As soon as practical after the conclusion of such a hearing, the commissioner shall make a finding and determination as to whether the fee schedule in question, as a whole or in any of its parts, conforms or fails to conform to the standards established in this section.

2. In addition to any other actions that he may take upon determining that the fees established by a municipality fail to meet the standards of this section, the commissioner may order the repayment of the excess amount of such fees to the persons who have paid them.

(k) Fees to be charged by municipalities where private on-site inspection and plan review agencies carry out sub-code official responsibilities shall not exceed the amounts to be paid to those private agencies for those services, pursuant to the contract between the private agency and the municipality, by more than 15 percent.

(l) The fee charged for the annual electrical inspection of swimming pools, spas or hot tubs shall be a flat fee and the amount of the fee shall be set to cover the costs.

Amended by R.1984 d.260, effective July 2, 1984.

See: 16 N.J.R. 3(a), 16 N.J.R. 1714(c).

Section substantially amended.

Amended by R.1985 d.351, effective July 15, 1985.

See: 17 N.J.R. 1029(a), 17 N.J.R. 1756(b).

Old (a)4 deleted and new text substituted.

Amended by R.1986 d.213, effective June 16, 1986.

See: 17 N.J.R. 2490(a), 18 N.J.R. 1266(a).

Added text to (a)4 "annual permit-fees shall be non-refundable" and (a)5 "Prior to the issuance of the annual permit" and "Bureau of Construction Code Enforcement."

Emergency amendment, R.1989 d.405, effective July 3, 1989 (expires September 1, 1989).

See: 21 N.J.R. 2127(b).

Minor technical changes made throughout section.

Adopted concurrent proposal, R.1989 d.512, effective September 1, 1989 (operative January 1, 1990 for 4.18(c)-(e)).

See: 21 N.J.R. 2127(a), 21 N.J.R. 3086(a).

Provisions of emergency amendment R.1989 d.405 readopted with change.

Added sections (c)4; (k)iv and v.

Deleted sections (e), "Removal permit fees"; (l)iii, "Fire subcode"; and (l)4, "Elevator fees . . .", with renumbering and recodification.

Amended by R.1991 d.325, effective July 1, 1991.

See: 23 N.J.R. 805(a), 23 N.J.R. 2046(a).

Uniform flat fees for elevators to be set forth in ordinance and schedule.

Amended by R.1992 d.230, effective June 1, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 168(a), 24 N.J.R. 2052(a).

Form numbers changed in (a)5.

Amended by R.1992 d.313, effective August 3, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 1846(a), 24 N.J.R. 2712(b).

No inspection fee for gas service entrances.

Amended by R.1993 d.187, effective May 3, 1993.

See: 25 N.J.R. 624(a), 25 N.J.R. 1875(a).

Added (c)5.

Amended by R.1993 d.353, effective July 19, 1993.

See: 25 N.J.R. 1629(a), 25 N.J.R. 3147(a).

Amended by R.1993 d.665, effective December 20, 1993.

See: 25 N.J.R. 4548(a), 25 N.J.R. 5928(a).

Amended by R.1994 d.96, effective February 22, 1994.

See: 25 N.J.R. 5388(a), 26 N.J.R. 1073(a).

Amended by R.1994 d.323, effective July 5, 1994 (operative January 1, 1995).

See: 25 N.J.R. 2162(a), 26 N.J.R. 2780(a).

Amended by R.1995 d.381, effective July 17, 1995.

See: 27 N.J.R. 970(a), 27 N.J.R. 2715(a).

Amended by R.1995 d.475, effective September 5, 1995 (operative January 1, 1996).

See: 27 N.J.R. 1716(a), 27 N.J.R. 3325(a).

In (a)5 added individuals to be trained and registered.

Amended by R.1995 d.476, effective September 5, 1995 (operative January 1, 1996).

See: 27 N.J.R. 1846(a), 27 N.J.R. 3325(b).

Rewrote (f) and (g).

Amended by R.1995 d.603, effective November 20, 1995 (operative March 20, 1996).

See: 27 N.J.R. 2655(a), 27 N.J.R. 4699(a).

Amended by R.1997 d.409, effective October 6, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 2736(a), 29 N.J.R. 4281(a).

Amended by R.1997 d.418, effective October 6, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 3402(a), 29 N.J.R. 4286(a).

In (c)5, inserted reference plumbing inspector.

Amended by R.2000 d.47, effective February 7, 2000.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2314(a), 32 N.J.R. 443(a).

Rewrote (c)3; and added (l).

Amended by R.2001 d.347, effective October 1, 2001.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3218(a), 33 N.J.R. 3430(a).

Rewrote (f).

Amended by R.2004 d.67, effective February 17, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 4627(a), 36 N.J.R. 949(b).

In (c), rewrote 5.

Case Notes

Owner was not entitled to hearing before administrative law judge to review adverse determination of Department of Community Affairs regarding its challenge to permit fees charged in connection with construction of new building absent evidence that township's permit fee revenues exceeded its expenditures, in violation of governing law. *Toys R Us, Inc. v. Township of Mount Olive*, 300 N.J.Super. 585, 693 A.2d 539 (A.D.1997).

Fee standards violation. *Bureau of Construction Code Enforcement v. Hasbrouck Heights*, 4 N.J.A.R. 282 (1983).

5:23-4.19 New Jersey State permit surcharge fees

(a) In order to provide for the training and certification and technical support programs required by the Act, an enforcing agency, including the Department when acting as the local agency, shall collect a surcharge fee to be based upon the volume of new construction within the municipality. Said fee shall be accounted for and forwarded to the Division of Codes and Standards in the manner herein provided.

(b) Amount: This fee shall be in the amount of \$0.00265 per cubic foot volume of new buildings and additions. Volume shall be computed in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.28. The fee for all other construction shall be \$1.35 per \$1,000 of value of construction.

1. No fee shall be collected for preengineered systems of commercial farm buildings.

2. No fee shall be collected for permits to perform asbestos abatement or lead abatement.

3. No fee shall be collected for permits for the construction or rehabilitation of residential units that are to be legally restricted to occupancy by households of low or moderate income, as defined in N.J.A.C. 5:43-1.5.

4. No fee shall be collected for demolition of buildings or structures.

5. No fee shall be collected for work consequential to a natural disaster when the local code enforcement agency is waiving its fee.

(c) Remitting and reporting:

1. The municipality shall remit fees to the Bureau on a quarterly basis, in conjunction with report number R-840B State Training Fee Report in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-4.5(e). Fees remitted shall be for the quarter. Checks shall be made payable to "Treasurer, State of New Jersey."

Amended by R.1982 d.220, effective July 19, 1982.

See: 14 N.J.R. 456(a), 14 N.J.R. 755(b).

In (c)3i deleted "state fiscal" and "third and fourth quarter" and added "quarters of the calendar" year. In (c)3ii deleted reporting on an annual basis and added quarterly report. Also added iii and (1). Prior to recodification of N.J.A.C. 5:23, this section was codified at 5:23-4.8(c).

Amended by R.1983 d.611, effective January 3, 1984.

See: 15 N.J.R. 1789(a), 16 N.J.R. 45(b).

In (c), deleted old 1.-3. and added new 1.

Emergency adoption, R.1989 d.405, effective July 3, 1989 (expires September 1, 1989).

See: 21 N.J.R. 2127(b).

In (b): changed "will" to "shall" and changed "\$0.0006" to "\$0.0014" per cubic foot.

Adopted concurrent proposal, R.1989 d.512, effective September 1, 1989.

See: 21 N.J.R. 2127(a), 21 N.J.R. 3086(a).

Provisions of emergency amendment R.1989 d.405 readopted without change.

Amended by R.1990 d.61, effective February 5, 1990.

See: 21 N.J.R. 3346(b), 22 N.J.R. 351(b).

At (c)1, monthly reporting and fee submissions changed to quarterly.

Amended by R.1991 d.181, effective April 1, 1991, operative July 1, 1991.

See: 23 N.J.R. 257(b), 23 N.J.R. 1029(a).

In (b) increased fee amount from \$0.0014 to \$0.0016 per cubic foot.

Amended by R.1992 d.47, effective February 3, 1992.

See: 23 N.J.R. 3440(a), 24 N.J.R. 405(a).

Fees to be paid to Regulatory Affairs.

Amended by R.1992 d.392, effective October 5, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 2657(a), 24 N.J.R. 3521(b).

Fee amount amended at (b).

Amended by R.1995 d.603, effective November 20, 1995 (operative March 20, 1996).

See: 27 N.J.R. 2655(a), 27 N.J.R. 4699(a).

Administrative Correction.

See: 28 N.J.R. 1981(b).

Amended by R.1997 d.303, effective July 21, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 1437(b), 29 N.J.R. 3247(a).

Subdivided (b); in (b), deleted reference to preengineered systems of commercial farm buildings; and added (b)2.

Amended by R.2001 d.194, effective June 18, 2001.

See: 33 N.J.R. 1041(a), 33 N.J.R. 2097(a).

In (a), substituted "Division of Codes and Standards" for "Bureau of Regulatory Affairs"; in (b), added 3 and 4.

Amended by R.2002 d.42, effective February 4, 2002.

See: 33 N.J.R. 3713(a), 34 N.J.R. 732(a).

In (b), added 5.

Amended by R.2002 d.260, effective August 5, 2002.

See: 34 N.J.R. 1572(a), 34 N.J.R. 2781(c).

In (b), substituted "\$0.0019" for "\$0.0016" and "\$0.96" for "\$0.80" in the introductory paragraph.

Administrative correction.

See: 35 N.J.R. 2208(b).

Amended by R.2003 d.249, effective June 16, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 1361(a), 35 N.J.R. 2639(a).

In (b), substituted "\$ 0.00265" for "\$ 0.0019" and "\$ 1.35" for "\$ 0.96".

5:23-4.20 Departmental fees

(a) General:

1. The fee for plan review, computed as a percentage of the fee for a construction permit, shall be paid at the time of application for a permit. The amount of this fee shall then be deducted from the amount of the fee due for a construction permit, when the permit is issued. Plan review fees are not refundable.

2. The fee to be charged for a construction permit will be the sum of the basic construction fee plus all applicable special fees, such as elevator or sign fees. This fee shall be paid before a permit is issued.

3. The fee to be charged for a certificate of occupancy shall be paid before a certificate is issued. This fee shall be in addition to the construction permit fee.

4. Where the Department, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-4.24, is designated as the plan review agency, or when the Department has been requested to provide plan review services by a municipality pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-4.24, or when the Department is designated as the local enforcing agency pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-4.3, the following schedule of fees shall pertain.

5. The construction or rehabilitation of residential units that are to be legally restricted to occupancy by households of low or moderate income shall be exempted from the fees set forth in (b) and (c) below and otherwise payable to the Department.

6. No fee shall be collected for work consequential to a natural disaster when the Department is the local enforcing agency.

(b) Departmental plan review fee:

1. The plan review fee for new construction shall be based upon the volume of the structure.

i. For buildings or structures in Use Groups A, F or S, the plan review fee shall be \$.010 per cubic foot;

ii. For health care facilities in Use Groups B or I, the plan review fee shall be \$.022 per cubic foot; and

iii. For all other buildings or structures, the plan review fee shall be \$.016 per cubic foot.

2. The plan review fee for renovations, alterations, repairs, site construction associated with pre-engineered systems of commercial farm buildings, premanufactured construction and external utility connections for premanufactured construction shall be based upon the estimated cost of work.

i. For health care facilities in Use Groups B or I, the fee shall be \$14.00 per \$1,000 or part thereof for estimated cost not exceeding \$50,000, \$11.00 per \$1,000 or part thereof for estimated cost in excess of the first \$50,000 and not exceeding \$100,000, and \$9.00 per \$1,000 or part thereof for estimated cost in excess of the first \$100,000; and

ii. For all other buildings or structures, the fee shall be \$10.00 per \$1,000 or part thereof for estimated cost not exceeding \$50,000, \$8.00 per \$1,000 or part thereof for estimated cost in excess of the first \$50,000 and not exceeding \$100,000, and \$7.00 per \$1,000 or part thereof for estimated cost in excess of the first \$100,000.

3. The elevator device plan review fee shall be as set forth in (c)6 and 7 below.

4. There shall be an additional fee of \$45.00 per hour for review of any amendment or change to a plan that has already been released.

5. In any case where the Department conducts plan review for a local enforcing agency, the fee charged by the local enforcing agency for inspection services shall be 80 percent of the fee that would otherwise be determined under the local fee schedule.

(c) Departmental (enforcing agency) fees shall be as follows:

1. The fee for plan review shall be 20 percent of the amount to be charged for a construction permit, except that the elevator device plan review fee shall be as in (c)6 and 7 below.

2. The basic construction permit fee shall be the sum of the parts computed on the basis of the volume or cost of construction, the number of plumbing fixtures and pieces of equipment, the number of electrical fixtures and rating of electrical devices, the number of sprinklers, standpipes and detectors (smoke and heat) at the unit rates and/or the applicable flat fees as provided herein plus any special fees.

i. Building volume or cost: The fees for new construction or alteration are as follows:

(1) Fees for new construction shall be based upon the volume of the structure. Volume shall be computed in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.28. The new construction fee shall be in the amount of \$0.027 per cubic foot of volume for buildings and structures of all use groups and types of construction as classified and defined in articles 3 and 4 of the building subcode; except that the fee shall be \$0.015 per cubic foot of volume for use groups A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, F-1, F-2, S-1 and S-2, and the fee shall be \$0.0008 per cubic foot for structures on farms, including commercial farm building under N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.2(d), with the maximum fee for such structures on farms not to exceed \$1,145.

(2) Fees for renovations, alterations and repairs or site construction associated with pre-engineered systems of commercial farm buildings, premanufactured construction, and the external utility connection for premanufactured construction shall be based upon the estimated cost of work. The fee shall be in the amount of \$24.00 per \$1,000. From \$50,001 to and

including \$100,000, the additional fee shall be in the amount of \$18.00 per \$1,000 of estimated cost above \$50,000. Above \$100,000, the additional fee shall be in the amount of \$15.00 per \$1,000 of estimated cost above \$100,000. For the purpose of determining estimated cost, the applicant shall submit to the Department such cost data as may be available produced by the architect or engineer of record, or by a recognized estimating firm, or by the contractor. A bona fide contractor's bid, if available, shall be submitted. The Department shall make the final decision regarding estimated cost.

(3) Fees for additions shall be computed on the same basis as for new construction for the added portion.

(4) Fees for combination renovations and additions shall be computed as the sum of the fees computed separately in accordance with items (2) and (3) above.

(5) The fee for tents, in excess of 900 square feet or more than 30 feet in any dimension, shall be \$92.00.

(6) The fee for roofing and siding work completed on structures of Group R-3 or R-5 shall be \$46.00.

(7) The fee for an above-ground swimming pool shall be \$100.00 for a pool with a surface area greater than 550 square feet; the fee in all other cases shall be \$50.00. The fee for an in-ground swimming pool shall be \$150.00 for a pool with a surface area greater than 550 square feet; the fee in all other cases shall be \$75.00.

ii. Plumbing fixtures and equipment: The fees shall be as follows:

(1) The fee shall be in the amount of \$10.00 per fixture, piece of equipment or appliance connected to the plumbing system, and for each appliance connected to the gas piping or oil piping system, except as indicated in (c)2ii(2) below.

(2) The fee shall be \$65.00 per special device for the following: grease traps, oil separators, refrigeration units, utility service connections, backflow preventers equipped with test ports (double check valve assembly, reduced pressure zone and pressure vacuum breaker backflow preventers), steam boilers, hot water boilers (excluding those for domestic water heating), active solar systems, sewer pumps and interceptors. There shall be no inspection fee charged for gas service entrances.

iii. Electrical fixtures and devices: The fee shall be as follows:

(1) For the first block consisting of one to 50 receptacles, fixtures or devices, the fee shall be \$36.00; for each additional block consisting of up to 25 receptacles, fixtures or devices, the fee shall be \$6.00. For the purpose of computing this fee, receptacles, fixtures or devices shall include lighting fixtures, wall switches, convenience receptacles, sensors, dimmers, alarm devices, smoke and heat detectors, communications outlets, light-standards eight feet or less in height including luminaries, emergency lights, electric signs, exit lights or similar electric fixtures and devices rated 20 amperes or less including motors or equipment rated less than one horsepower (hp) or one kilowatt (kw).

(2) For each motor or electrical device rated from one hp or one kw to 10 hp or 10 kw; for each transformer or generator rated from one kw or one kva to 10 kw or 10 kva; for each replacement of wiring involving one branch circuit or part thereof; for each storable pool or hydro massage bath tub; for each under-water lighting fixture; for household electric cooking equipment rated up to 16 kw; for each fire, security or burglar alarm control unit; for each receptacle rated from 30 amperes to 50 amperes; for each light-standard greater than eight feet in height including luminaries; and for each communications closet, the fee shall be \$10.00.

(3) For each motor or electrical device rated from greater than 10 hp or 10 kw to 50 hp or 50 kw; for each service equipment, panel board, switch board, switch gear, motor-control-center, or disconnecting means rated 225 amperes or less; for each transformer or generator rated from greater than 10 kw or 10 kva to 45 kw or 45 kva; for each electric sign rated from greater than 20 amperes to 225 amperes including associated disconnecting means; for each receptacle rated greater than 50 amperes; and for each utility load management device, the fee shall be \$46.00.

(4) For each motor or electrical device rated from greater than 50 hp or 50 kw to 100 hp or 100 kw; for each service equipment, panel board, switch board, switch gear, motor-control-center or disconnecting means rated from greater than 225 amperes to 1,000 amperes; and for each transformer or generator rated from greater than 45 kw or 45 kva to 112.5 kw or 112.5 kva, the fee shall be \$92.00.

(5) For each motor or electrical device rated greater than 100 hp or 100 kw; for each service equipment, panel board, switch board, switch gear, motor-control-center or disconnecting means rated greater than 1,000 amperes; and for each transformer or generator rated greater than 112.5 kw or 112.5 kva, the fee shall be \$457.00.

(6) The fee charged for electrical work for each permanently installed private swimming pool as defined in the building subcode, spa, hot tub or fountain shall be a flat fee of \$46.00 which shall include any required bonding, and associated equipment such as filter pumps, motors, disconnecting means, switches, required receptacles, and heaters, etc., excepting panelboards and under-water lighting fixtures. For public swimming pools, the fee shall be charged on the basis of number of electrical fixtures and rating of electrical devices involved in accordance with (c)2iii(1) through (5) above.

(7) The fee charged for the installation of single and multiple station smoke or heat detectors and fire, burglar or security alarm systems in any one or two-family dwelling shall be a flat fee of \$23.00 per dwelling unit. For fire, burglar and security alarm systems and detectors in buildings other than one or two-family dwellings, the fee shall be charged in accordance with (c)2iii(1) and (2) above.

(8) For installations consisting of multimeter stacks, the fee shall be based on the ampere rating of the main bus and not upon the number of meters or rating of disconnects on the meter stack. Individual loadside panel boards shall be charged in accordance with (c)2iii(3), (4) or (5) above. There shall be no additional fee charged for the concurrent installation of individual feeder conductors.

(9) For motors or similar devices requiring concurrent installation of individual controls, relays and switches, the fee shall be based only upon the rating of the motor or device. There shall be no additional fee charged for the concurrent installation of individual circuit components, for example, controllers, starters, and disconnecting means.

(10) For electrical work requiring replacement of service entrance conductors or feeder conductors only, the fee shall be in accordance with (c)2iii(2) through (5) above based on the designated ampere rating of the overcurrent device of the service or feeder.

(11) The fee charged for process equipment shall be based on the ampere rating of the overcurrent device protecting the conductor feeding the process equipment or the cutoff device.

(12) For the purpose of computing these fees, all electrical and communications devices, utilization equipment and motors which are part of premises wiring, except those which are portable plug-in type, shall be counted.

iv. For fire protection and hazardous equipment, sprinklers, standpipes, detectors (smoke and heat), pre-engineered suppression systems, gas and oil fired appliances not connected to the plumbing system, kitchen exhaust systems, incinerators and crematoriums, the fee shall be as follows:

(1) The fee for 20 or fewer heads shall be \$65.00; for 21 to and including 100 heads, the fee shall be \$120.00; for 101 to and including 200 heads, the fee shall be \$229.00; for 201 to and including 400 heads, the fee shall be \$594.00; for 401 to and including 1,000 heads, the fee shall be \$822.00; for over 1,000 heads, the fee shall be \$1,050.

(2) The fee for one to 12 detectors shall be \$36.00; for each 25 detectors in addition to this, the fee shall be in the amount of \$12.00.

(3) The fee for each standpipe shall be \$229.00.

(4) The fee for each independent pre-engineered system shall be \$92.00.

(5) The fee for each gas or oil fired appliance that is not connected to the plumbing system shall be \$46.00.

(6) The fee for each kitchen exhaust system shall be \$46.00.

(7) The fee for each incinerator shall be \$365.00.

(8) The fee for each crematorium shall be \$365.00.

(9) For single and multiple station smoke or heat detectors and fire alarm systems in any one or two-family dwellings, there shall be a flat fee of \$23.00 per dwelling unit. For detectors and fire alarm systems in buildings other than one or two-family dwellings, the fee shall be charged in accordance with (c)2iv(2) above.

3. Fees for certificates and other permits are as follows:

i. The fee for a demolition or removal permit shall be \$65.00 for a structure of less than 5,000 square feet in area and less than 30 feet in height, for one- or two-family dwellings (Group R-3 or R-5 of the building subcode), structures on farms, including commercial farm buildings under N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.2(d), and \$120.00 for all other Groups.

ii. The fee for a permit to construct a sign shall be in the amount of \$1.20 per square foot surface area of the sign, computed on one side only for double-faced signs. The minimum fee shall be \$46.00.

iii. The fee for a certificate of occupancy shall be \$28.00.

iv. The fee for a certificate of occupancy granted pursuant to a change of use group shall be \$120.00.

v. The fee for a certificate of continued occupancy issued under N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.23(c) shall be \$120.00.

vi. The fee for the first issuance and the renewal of a temporary certificate of occupancy shall be \$28.00.

(1) Exception: There shall be no fee for the first issuance of the temporary certificate of occupancy

provided the certificate of occupancy fee is paid at that time.

(2) Exception: Where a written request for a temporary certificate of occupancy is made for reasons other than uncompleted work covered by the permit (such as uncompleted work required by prior approvals from state or municipal agencies), no renewal fee shall be charged.

vii. The fee for plan review of a building for compliance under the alternate systems and nondepletable energy source provisions of the energy subcode shall be \$274.00 for one- and two-family dwellings (Group R-3 or R-5 of the building subcode), and for light commercial structures having the indoor temperature controlled from a single point, and \$1,369 for all other structures.

viii. The fee for an application for a variation in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.10 shall be \$594.00 for class I structures and \$120.00 for class II and class III structures. The fee for resubmission of an application for a variation shall be \$229.00 for class I structures and \$65.00 for class II and class III structures.

ix. The fee for a permit for lead hazard abatement work shall be \$140.00. The fee for a lead abatement clearance certificate shall be \$28.00.

4. For cross connections and backflow preventers that are subject to testing, requiring reinspection annually, the fee shall be \$46.00 for each device when they are tested.

5. Annual permit requirements are as follows:

i. The fee to be charged for an annual construction permit shall be charged annually. This fee shall be a flat fee based upon the number of maintenance workers who are employed by the facility, and who are primarily engaged in work that is governed by a subcode. Managers, engineers and clericals shall not be considered maintenance workers for the purpose of establishing the annual construction permit fee. Annual permits may be issued for building/fire protection, electrical and plumbing.

ii. Fees for annual permits shall be as follows:

(1) One to 25 workers (including foremen) \$667.00/worker; each additional worker over 25, \$232.00/worker.

(2) Prior to the issuance of the annual permit, a training registration fee of \$140.00 per subcode and a list of not more than three individuals to be trained per subcode shall be submitted by the applicant to the Department of Community Affairs, Bureau of Code Services, Education Unit along with a copy of the construction permit (Form F170). Checks shall be made payable to "Treasurer, State of New Jersey." The Department shall register these individuals and notify them of the courses being offered.

6. The fee for plan review for elevator devices in structures of Group R-3, R-4, or R-5, and for elevator devices wholly within dwelling units in structures of Group R-2 shall be \$50.00 for each device.

7. The fee for plan review for elevator devices in structures of Groups other than R-3, R-4, or R-5 and devices in structures of Group R-2 exempted by (c)6 above shall be \$260.00 for each device.

8. The fees for elevator device inspections and tests shall be as set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-12.

9. The fee for a mechanical inspection in a structure of Group R-3 or R-5 by a mechanical inspector shall be \$43.00 for the first device and \$10.00 for each additional device. No separate fee shall be charged for gas, fuel oil, or water piping connections associated with the mechanical equipment inspected.

10. The fee for the annual electrical inspection of swimming pools, spas or hot tubs shall be \$36.00.

(d) The fee for an application by a manufacturer, distributor, owner or any other person for approval of any fixture, appurtenance, material or method, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.8, shall be an amount equal to the cost incurred, or to be incurred, by the Department for such tests as the Department may require, plus an administrative surcharge in the amount of 10 percent of such cost.

Amended by R.1982 d.402, effective November 15, 1982.
See: 14 N.J.R. 943(a), 14 N.J.R. 1300(b).

Text substantially amended. Department fees increased approximately 50 percent.

Amended by R.1982 d.463, effective January 3, 1983.
See: 14 N.J.R. 1129(a), 14 N.J.R. 1449(a).

Added (c)10, periodic reinspection fees.
Amended by R.1983 d.548, effective December 5, 1983.
See: 15 N.J.R. 1406(a), 15 N.J.R. 2033(b).

In (c)2., added "mechanical systems and equipment" and "the number of sprinklers and standpipes". Also added iv.-v.
Amended by R.1983 d.641, effective January 17, 1984.
See: 15 N.J.R. 1911(a), 16 N.J.R. 129(b).

Substantial changes in section.
Correction: 16 N.J.R. 2267(a).

Amended by R.1985 d.351, effective July 15, 1985.
See: 17 N.J.R. 1029(a), 17 N.J.R. 1756(b).

(c)11 and 12 added.
Amended by R.1986 d.213, effective June 16, 1986.
See: 17 N.J.R. 2490(a), 18 N.J.R. 1266(a).

Added text to (a)12 "Prior to the issuance of the annual permit" and "Bureau of Construction Code Enforcement".
Amended by R.1987 d.490, effective November 16, 1987.
See: 19 N.J.R. 1684(a), 19 N.J.R. 2134(a).

Fees raised.
Emergency amendment, R.1989 d.405, effective July 3, 1989 (expires September 1, 1989).
See: 21 N.J.R. 2127(b).

Amended extensively based on an overall increase of approximately 30 percent in fees for code enforcement and planned real estate development, and an increase in the State training fee per cubic foot volume of new construction. Changed fee amounts throughout.
Adopted concurrent proposal, R.1989 d.512, effective September 1, 1989.
See: 21 N.J.R. 2127(a), 21 N.J.R. 3086(a).

Provisions of emergency amendment R.1989 d.405 readopted with change.

Restructured section.

In (a): added new 5.

In (c): deleted (c)2i(5) regarding minor construction work fees.

In (c)2ii(2): added text to specify equipment fees and deleted (c)2ii(3) regarding fixtures.

In (c)2iii: deleted (3)-(5) and added new (3)-(6).

Deleted (c)3-6 regarding fees, and added (c)2iv, with new (3)-(7) on new fee structure.

Added (c)3 and 4 and renumbered (c)7-12 as (c)3-6ii.

Amended by R.1990 d.61, effective February 5, 1990.

See: 21 N.J.R. 3346(b), 22 N.J.R. 351(b).

Technical change of Form number in (c)6ii.

Amended by R.1991 d.181, effective April 1, 1991.

See: 23 N.J.R. 257(b), 23 N.J.R. 1029(a).

In (b), plan review surcharge increased from 30 to 40 percent; plan review only increased from 20 to 25 percent; minimum fee increased from \$33.00 to \$43.00.

In (c)2, basic construction fee permit increased from \$33.00 to \$43.00.

In (c)2i(1), new construction fee increased from \$0.019 to \$0.025; for use groups A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, F-1, F-2, S-1, S-2 increased from \$0.011 to \$0.014; farm structures increased from \$0.0005 to \$0.0007; maximum farm structures fee increased from \$815.00 to \$1,060.

In (c)2i(2), fees increased from \$17.00 to \$22.00; from \$13.00 to \$17.00 above \$50,000; from \$11.00 to \$14.00 above \$100,000.

In (c)2ii(1), fee increased from \$7.00 to \$9.00 per fixture.

In (c)2ii(2), fee increased from \$46.00 to \$60.00 per special device.

In (c)2iii(1), fee increased from \$25.00 to \$33.00 for one to 50 receptacles or fixtures; each 25 additional increased from \$4.00 to \$5.00.

In (c)2iii(2), fee increased from \$7.00 to \$9.00.

In (c)2iii(3), fee increased from \$33.00 to \$43.00.

In (c)2iii(4), fee increased from \$65.00 to \$85.00.

In (c)2iii(5), fee increased from \$325.00 to \$423.00.

In (c)2iv(1), fee increased from \$46.00 to \$60.00 for 20 or fewer heads; from \$85.00 to \$111.00 for 21 to 100 heads; from \$163.00 to \$212.00 for 101 to 200 heads; from \$423.00 to \$550.00 for 201 to 400 heads; from \$585.00 to \$761.00 for 401 to 1,000 heads; from \$748.00 to \$972.00 for over 1,000 heads.

In (c)2iv(2), fee increased from \$163.00 to \$212.00.

In (c)2iv(3), fee increased from \$65.00 to \$85.00.

In (c)2iv(4) and (5), fee increased from \$33.00 to \$43.00.

In (c)2iv(6) and (7), fee increased from \$260.00 to \$338.00.

In (c)4i, demolition and removal permit increased from \$46.00 to \$60.00 and for form structure removal from \$85.00 to \$111.00.

In (c)4ii, fee for permit to construct a sign increased from \$0.85 to \$1.11 per square foot; minimum fee increased from \$33.00 to \$43.00.

In (c)4iii, certificate of occupancy fee increased from \$85.00 to \$111.00; minimum fee for form structures increased from \$46.00 to \$60.00.

In (c)4iv, fee increased from \$124.00 to \$161.00.

In (c)4v, fee increased from \$85.00 to \$111.00.

In (c)4vii, fee increased from \$20.00 to \$26.00.

In (c)4viii, fees increased from \$195.00 to \$254.00 for one and two-family homes and from \$975.00 to \$41,268 for light commercial structures.

In (c)4ix, fees increased from \$423.00 to \$550.00 for class I structures and from \$85.00 to \$111.00 for class II and III structures. Resubmission of applications increased from \$163.00 to \$212.00 for class I structures and from \$46.00 to \$60.00 for class II and III structures.

In (c)5iii, fees increased from \$33.00 to \$43.00 for thrice annual testing and from \$85.00 to \$111.00 for annual testing.

In (c)6ii(1), fees increased from \$475.00 to \$618.00 for one to 25 workers and from \$165.00 to \$215.00 per worker over 25.

In (c)6ii(2), fee increased from \$100.00 to \$130.00.

Amended by R.1991 d.325, effective July 1, 1991.

See: 23 N.J.R. 805(a), 23 N.J.R. 2046(a).

Departmental fees set at (c).

Amended by R.1992 d.147, effective April 6, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 170(a), 24 N.J.R. 1397(a).

Elevators wholly within R-2 residences exempt.

Notice of correction, effective May 18, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 1879(b).

Amended by R.1992 d.230, effective June 1, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 168(a), 24 N.J.R. 2052(a).

Form numbers changed in (c).

Amended by R.1992 d.313, effective August 3, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 1846(a), 24 N.J.R. 2712(b).

No inspection fee for gas service entrances.

Amended by R.1992 d.390, effective October 5, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 1844(a), 24 N.J.R. 3515(b).

Fee for indirect apportionment systems set at (d).

Amended by R.1992 d.392, effective October 5, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 2657(a), 24 N.J.R. 3521(b).

Fees increased throughout.

Amended by R.1993 d.187, effective May 3, 1993.

See: 25 N.J.R. 624(a), 25 N.J.R. 1875(a).

Added (c)9.

Amended by R.1994 d.28, effective January 18, 1994.

See: 25 N.J.R. 4546(b), 26 N.J.R. 352(a).

Administrative Correction.

See: 26 N.J.R. 796(a).

Amended by R.1994 d.96, effective February 22, 1994.

See: 25 N.J.R. 5388(a), 26 N.J.R. 1073(a).

Amended by R.1994 d.323, effective July 5, 1994 (operative January 1, 1995).

See: 25 N.J.R. 2162(a), 26 N.J.R. 2780(a).

Amended by R.1994 d.434, effective September 6, 1994 (operative January 1, 1995).

See: 26 N.J.R. 1911(a), 26 N.J.R. 3706(b).

Amended by R.1995 d.381, effective July 17, 1995.

See: 27 N.J.R. 970(a), 27 N.J.R. 2715(a).

Amended by R.1995 d.475, effective September 5, 1995 (operative January 1, 1996).

See: 27 N.J.R. 1716(a), 27 N.J.R. 3325(a).

In (c)5ii(2) added individuals to be trained and registered.

Amended by R.1995 d.476, effective September 5, 1995 (operative January 1, 1996).

See: 27 N.J.R. 1846(a), 27 N.J.R. 3325(b).

Eliminated minimum fee in (b) and rewrote (c).

Amended by R.1995 d.603, effective November 20, 1995 (operative March 20, 1996).

See: 27 N.J.R. 2655(a), 27 N.J.R. 4699(a).

Amended by R.1995 d.647, effective December 18, 1995 (operative March 18, 1996).

See: 27 N.J.R. 3517(a), 27 N.J.R. 5012(a).

Amended by R.1997 d.409, effective October 6, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 2736(a), 29 N.J.R. 4281(a).

Amended by R.1998 d.35, effective January 5, 1998.

See: 29 N.J.R. 4215(a), 30 N.J.R. 194(a).

In (c)2.i.(1), added A-5 structures to the fee schedule.

Amended by R.2000 d.47, effective February 7, 2000.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2314(a), 32 N.J.R. 443(a).

Rewrote (c).

Amended by R.2000 d.166, effective April 17, 2000.

See: 31 N.J.R. 4151(a), 32 N.J.R. 1376(a).

In (c)3i, inserted a reference to group R-4.

Amended by R.2001 d.194, effective June 18, 2001.

See: 33 N.J.R. 1041(a), 33 N.J.R. 2097(a).

In (a)5, substituted "The construction or rehabilitation of" for "Newly constructed".

Amended by R.2001 d.347, effective October 1, 2001.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3218(a), 33 N.J.R. 3430(a).

In (c)3, inserted new vi, and recodified former vi through viii as vii through ix.

Amended by R.2002 d.6, effective January 7, 2002.

See: 33 N.J.R. 2570(a), 33 N.J.R. 3883(a), 34 N.J.R. 268(a).

In (c)5ii(2), substituted "Education Unit" for "Training Section".

Amended by R.2002 d.42, effective February 4, 2002.

See: 33 N.J.R. 3713(a), 34 N.J.R. 732(a).

In (a), added 6.

Amended by R.2002 d.260, effective August 5, 2002.

See: 34 N.J.R. 1572(a), 34 N.J.R. 2781(c).

Rewrote (b) and (c)1.

Amended by R.2004 d.67, effective February 17, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 4627(a), 36 N.J.R. 949(b).

Added references to Group R-5 throughout.

5:23-4.21 Private enforcing agency authorization and reauthorization fees

(a) Authorization fee: Any onsite inspection agency submitting an application to the Department under N.J.A.C. 5:23-4.12 for approval as an inspection agency shall pay a fee of \$2,800 for each subcode for which authorization is sought.

(b) Reauthorization fee: Any onsite inspection agency submitting an application to the Department under N.J.A.C. 5:23-4.12 for reapproval as an inspection agency shall pay a fee of \$1,400 for each subcode for which authorization is sought plus an amount equal to five percent of the gross revenue earned from State Uniform Construction Code enforcement activities during the previous 12-month period. This fee shall be paid to the Department in 12 equal installments, beginning with the month immediately following the end of the 12 month period from which the fee is calculated. Payment shall be made prior to the last business day of each month.

Amended by R.1984 d.260, effective July 2, 1984.

See: 16 N.J.R. 3(a), 16 N.J.R. 1714(e).

Section substantially amended.

Amended by R.1985 d.353, effective July 15, 1985.

See: 17 N.J.R. 1032(a), 17 N.J.R. 1758(b).

(b)1: substantially amended.

Public Notice: Notice of Petition to amend section.

See: 17 N.J.R. 2688(a).

Amended by R.1990 d.313, effective June 18, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 691(a), 22 N.J.R. 1915(b).

Text on inplant inspection agencies deleted.

Amended by R.1991 d.181, effective April 1, 1991.

See: 23 N.J.R. 257(b), 23 N.J.R. 1029(a).

In (a), authorization fee increased from \$2,000 to \$2,600. In (b), reauthorization fee increased from \$1,000 to \$1,300.

Amended by R.1992 d.392, effective October 5, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 2657(a), 24 N.J.R. 3521(b).

Fees increased.

5:23-4.22 (Reserved)

Amended by R.1984 d.481, effective November 5, 1984.

See: 16 N.J.R. 2031(a), 16 N.J.R. 3006(a).

Amended by R.1986 d.142, effective May 5, 1986.

See: 17 N.J.R. 1169(a), 18 N.J.R. 945(a).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1990 d.313, effective June 18, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 691(a), 22 N.J.R. 1915(b).

Modular unit fee of \$100.00 deleted; title changed.

Amended by R.1991 d.181, effective April 1, 1991.

See: 23 N.J.R. 257(b), 23 N.J.R. 1029(a).

In (a) and (b), insignia fee increased from \$50.00 to \$65.00.

Amended by R.1992 d.392, effective October 5, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 2657(a), 24 N.J.R. 3521(b).

Fees increased.

Repealed by R.1994 d.96, effective February 22, 1994.

See: 25 N.J.R. 5388(a), 26 N.J.R. 1073(a).

Section was "Building element and manufactured home add-on unit insignia of certification fees".

5:23-4.23 Payment of fees

(a) All fees paid to the Department under the regulations shall be nonrefundable except as otherwise specifically set forth in the regulations. All fees shall be paid by check or

money order, payable to the "Treasurer, State of New Jersey".

5:23-4.24 Plan review by the Department of Community Affairs

(a) There is established in the Department of Community Affairs, Division of Codes and Standards, a Bureau of Construction Projects Review, hereinafter "the plan review bureau." The plan review bureau shall review plans, applications and specifications submitted to the Department in its enforcing agency capacity, and as further required or permitted by this section.

(b) Plan review:

1. Plan review shall be required for all uses except as may be otherwise provided in the regulations whenever the department acts as an enforcing agency in any municipality.

2. Special or hazardous uses and types of construction:

i. N.J.A.C. 5:23-3 divides all construction into three classes according to its 'complexity and potential hazard to the public health and safety. N.J.A.C. 5:23-5 provides for three levels of subcode official certification which correspond to the three classes in N.J.A.C. 5:23-5.

ii. For class 1, department plan review and release shall be required on the effective date of the regulations prior to the issuance of a construction permit unless the construction official and each appropriate subcode official in the municipal enforcing agency is certified by the commissioner as a class one construction official or subcode official.

iii. For class two, department plan review and release shall be required after January 1, 1981, prior to the issuance of a construction permit unless the construction official and each appropriate subcode official in the municipal enforcing agency is certified by the commissioner as a class one or class two construction official or subcode official.

iv. For class three, departmental plan review shall not be required except when the department acts as the enforcing agency.

v. Installations of elevators, escalators, and moving walks, except devices in structures of Group R-3, R-4, or R-5 and those devices in structures of Group R-2 that are otherwise exempted in N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.11(b), shall require Departmental plan review and release.

3. Premanufactured construction: Department plan review and release shall be required for all modular construction other than those authorized to be approved by an inplant inspection agency as provided in N.J.A.C. 5:23-4A.10.

(c) The plan review bureau shall review all applications, plans and specifications for conformance to the regulations.

(d) Plans reviewed by the Department that are judged to be in conformance with the regulations shall be stamped with the word "released" and signed and dated by the reviewing official of the Department.

(e) All plans submitted, and any amendments thereto, accompanied by the required fee, shall be numbered, docketed, and examined promptly after their submission for compliance with the regulations. In the case of plans submitted by an architect or engineer bearing his or her signature, registration number, and seal, plan examination may, except for compliance with exit requirements, be limited to a supervisory check.

(f) If the Department judges a plan not to be in conformance with the regulations, it shall notify the applicant in writing of the reason for rejection.

(g) The Department shall provide such technical assistance to the applicant as may be appropriate pursuant to the regulations.

(h) The municipal enforcing agency shall perform all field inspections required by the regulations, except that the Department shall have the right to perform partial or complete field inspection services for any project for which it has released plans.

Amended by R.1986 d.142, effective May 5, 1986.
See: 17 N.J.R. 1169(a), 18 N.J.R. 945(a).

(a)iii added.

Amended by R.1990 d.313, effective June 18, 1990.
See: 22 N.J.R. 691(a), 22 N.J.R. 1915(b).

Reference to subchapter 4A added at (a)2iii.

Amended by R.1991 d.325, effective July 1, 1991.
See: 23 N.J.R. 805(a), 23 N.J.R. 2046(a).

Text added at (a)2i(5).

Amended by R.1992 d.147, effective April 6, 1992.
See: 24 N.J.R. 170(a), 24 N.J.R. 1397(a).

Elevators wholly within R-2 residences exempt.
Amended by R.1994 d.96, effective February 22, 1994.
See: 26 N.J.R. 1073(a).

Amended by R.1997 d.409, effective October 6, 1997.
See: 29 N.J.R. 2736(a), 29 N.J.R. 4281(a).

Deleted (a) and (b); recodified (a)1 as (a), (a)2 as (b), and (b)1 through 6 as (c) through (h); in (a), amended agencies referenced, in (a) through (h), deleted titling of subsections; and in (h), substituted "Department shall have the right" for "department deserves the right".
Amended by R.2004 d.67, effective February 17, 2004.
See: 35 N.J.R. 4627(a), 36 N.J.R. 949(b).

In (b)2v, added R-5 to the list of groups.

5:23-4.25 (Reserved)

Amended by R.1986 d.142, effective May 5, 1986.
See: 17 N.J.R. 1169(a), 18 N.J.R. 945(a).

Subsections (b) and (r) recodified as 4.26 through 4.38.
Repealed by R.1990 d.313, effective June 18, 1990.
See: 22 N.J.R. 691(a), 22 N.J.R. 1915(b).

5:23-4.26 Certification of building elements

(a) Building elements shall be certified in accordance with the following provisions:

1. Building elements, such as trusses, fire walls, fire separation walls, wall panels, pre-stressed/prefabricated floor or roof panels and pre-engineered structural frames, built in accordance with the New Jersey Uniform Construction Code, may be approved by any of the following options:

i. Approval for both design and construction by a nationally recognized laboratory or a product certification agency. The local municipal subcode official has the authority to accept such approvals based on the evidence, test and/or documentation presented to him or her.

ii. Approval for both design and construction by a professional engineer licensed either in the State of New Jersey or in the state of manufacture. The local municipal subcode official has the authority to accept such approvals based on the evidence, of test and/or documentation presented to him or her.

Amended by R.1986 d.142, effective May 5, 1986.

See: 17 N.J.R. 1169(a), 18 N.J.R. 945(a).

Recodified from 4.25(b) and substantially amended.

Amended by R.1990 d.313, effective June 18, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 691(a), 22 N.J.R. 1915(b).

Text at (a), (a)1, (a)2, (b) and (c) deleted; stylistic revisions.

Amended by R.1994 d.96, effective February 22, 1994.

See: 25 N.J.R. 5388(a), 26 N.J.R. 1073(a).

5:23-4.27 (Reserved)

Amended by R.1986 d.142, effective May 5, 1986.

See: 17 N.J.R. 1169(a), 18 N.J.R. 945(a).

Recodified from 4.25(c) and substantially amended.

Repealed by R.1990 d.313, effective June 18, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 691(a), 22 N.J.R. 1915(b).

5:23-4.28 (Reserved)

Amended by R.1986 d.142, effective May 5, 1986.

See: 17 N.J.R. 1169(a), 18 N.J.R. 945(a).

Recodified from 4.25(d) and substantially amended.

Repealed by R.1990 d.313, effective June 18, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 691(a), 22 N.J.R. 1915(b).

5:23-4.29 (Reserved)

Amended by R.1986 d.142, effective May 5, 1986.

See: 17 N.J.R. 1169(a), 18 N.J.R. 945(a).

Recodified from 4.25(e) and substantially amended.

Amended by R.1990 d.313, effective June 18, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 691(a), 22 N.J.R. 1915(b).

Text at (a)1, 2, 3, 5, (b)1, and (c) through (g) deleted; references to premanufactured system deleted and references to manufactured home add-on units and building elements added.

Repealed by R.1994 d.96, effective February 22, 1994.

See: 25 N.J.R. 5388(a), 26 N.J.R. 1073(a).

Section was "Approval of premanufactured systems documentation".

5:23-4.30 (Reserved)

Amended by R.1986 d.142, effective May 5, 1986.

See: 17 N.J.R. 1169(a), 18 N.J.R. 945(a).

Recodified from 4.25(h)-(j) and substantially amended.

Repealed by R.1990 d.313, effective June 18, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 691(a), 22 N.J.R. 1915(b).

5:23-4.31 (Reserved)

Amended by R.1986 d.142, effective May 5, 1986.

See: 17 N.J.R. 1169(a), 17 N.J.R. 945(a).

Recodified from 4.25(k) and substantially amended.

Amended by R.1990 d.313, effective June 18, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 691(a), 22 N.J.R. 1915(b).

Text at (a) through (e) and (f)1, 2 and 4 deleted.

Repealed by R.1994 d.96, effective February 22, 1994.

See: 25 N.J.R. 5388(a), 26 N.J.R. 1073(a).

Section was "Insignia of certification for manufactured home add-on unit and building element".

5:23-4.32 (Reserved)

Amended by R.1986 d.142, effective May 5, 1986.

See: 17 N.J.R. 1169(a), 17 N.J.R. 945(a).

Recodified from 4.25(l) and substantially amended.

Repealed by R.1990 d.313, effective June 18, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 691(a), 22 N.J.R. 1915(b).

5:23-4.33 (Reserved)

Amended by R.1986 d.142, effective May 5, 1986.

See: 17 N.J.R. 1169(a), 18 N.J.R. 945(a).

Recodified from 4.25(m) and substantially amended.

Repealed by R.1990 d.313, effective June 18, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 691(a), 22 N.J.R. 1915(b).

"Independence of judgment" means not being affiliated with, or influenced or controlled by, building manufacturers or producers, suppliers or vendors of products or equipment used in industrialized/modular buildings and building components, in any manner that is likely to affect capacity to render reports and findings objectively and without bias.

"Industrialized/modular building" means any building of closed construction, including, but not limited to, modular housing that is factory-built single-family and multi-family housing (including closed wall panelized housing) and other modular, nonresidential buildings. "Industrialized/modular building" does not include any structure subject to the requirements of the National Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974.

"Inspection agency" means a designated person or organization, private or public, that is determined by the Commission to be qualified by reason of facilities, personnel, experience and demonstrated reliability and independence of judgment, to monitor compliance assurance programs.

"Installation" means the process of affixing, or assembling and affixing, industrialized/modular building or building components on the building site.

"Interim reciprocal agreement" means a formal reciprocity agreement as defined in P.L. 1991, c.457, the statute ratifying the Interstate Compact on Industrialized/Modular Buildings.

"Module" means a closed wall structure or substantial part of a closed wall structure incorporating one or more rooms used as habitable, occupiable or mechanical/equipment space.

"Nonconformance" means the failure to adhere to the requirements of an approved building system or, where the building system is not specific, to the code.

"Participating state" means any compacting state or any non-compacting state acting under an interim reciprocal agreement.

Repeal and New Rule, R.1994 d.96, effective February 22, 1994.
See: 25 N.J.R. 5388(a), 26 N.J.R. 1073(a).

5:23-4A.5 Standards

(a) Building systems shall comply with all applicable provisions of the State Uniform Construction Code.

(b) The Commissioner has determined that industrialized buildings and building components built to the following codes are consistent with the basic purposes of the State Uniform Construction Code Act and this chapter and that these codes are therefore acceptable, in lieu of the comparable subcodes adopted pursuant to this chapter, for industrialized/modular construction:

1. Building codes:

- i. Uniform Building Code, ICBO, Whittier, CA;
- ii. Standard Building Code, SBCCI, Birmingham, AL.
- iii. One and Two-Family Dwelling Code, CABO.

2. Plumbing codes:

- i. Uniform Plumbing Code, IAPMO, Los Angeles, CA;
- ii. National Plumbing Code, BOCA;
- iii. Standard Plumbing Code, SBCCI;
- iv. One and Two Family Dwelling Code, CABO, Part V—Plumbing.
- v. International Plumbing Code, ICC.

3. Mechanical codes:

- i. Uniform Mechanical Code, ICBO;
- ii. Standard Mechanical Code, SBCCI;
- iii. Standard Gas Code, SBCCI.
- iv. International Mechanical Code, ICC.

4. Energy codes:

- i. Model Energy Code, CABO;
- ii. Regulations of any participating state;
- iii. National Building Code, BOCA—Chapter 13.

5. Barrier-free codes:

- i. Americans With Disabilities Act regulations;
- ii. National Building Code, BOCA—Chapter 11.

(c) Alternates: The provisions of this subchapter are not intended to prevent the use of any technologies, techniques or materials not specifically prescribed by the codes, standards, specifications and requirements, provided any such alternate has been approved.

1. Applications for such alternates shall be filed in writing with the evaluation agency. The application shall contain the current requirements of the codes, standards or specifications from which an alternate is sought and a statement of how the proposed alternate would adequately protect the health, safety and welfare of both the occupants and the public.

2. The evaluation agency may approve any such alternate, provided that it determines that the proposed design is satisfactory and that the material, method or work offered is, for the purpose intended, consistent with the adopted codes and standards as to quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability and safety. The evaluation agency shall require that sufficient evidence or proof be submitted to substantiate any claim that may be made regarding the use of any such alternate. The evaluation agency shall notify the applicant of the determination. If

the application is denied, the notification shall state the reasons for the denial.

Repeal and New Rule, R.1994 d.96, effective February 22, 1994.

See: 25 N.J.R. 5388(a), 26 N.J.R. 1073(a).

Amended by R.1998 d.332, effective July 6, 1998.

See: 30 N.J.R. 1377(a), 30 N.J.R. 2421(b).

In (b), added a new iii in 1, a new v in 2, and a new iv in 3.

5:23-4A.6 Amendments

(a) The Department may amend these rules pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, N.J.S.A. 52:14B-1 et seq.

(b) Any proposed amendments to national codes adopted by reference in these regulations shall be undertaken pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.13, State-sponsored code change proposals.

5:23-4A.7 Certification required

No person or agency shall deliver, sell, lease or install any industrialized/modular building or building component in the State unless such building or building component is certified in accordance with this subchapter.

Repeal and New Rule, R.1994 d.96, effective February 22, 1994.

See: 25 N.J.R. 5388(a), 26 N.J.R. 1073(a).

Section was "Administration and enforcement".

5:23-4A.8 Product control and identification

(a) The following information shall be typewritten on a smudge-proof, permanent manufacturer's data plate located in the vicinity of the certification label:

1. The name and address of the manufacturer;
2. The serial (manufacturer's identification) number(s);
3. The manufacturer's plan approval designation (model number/name);
4. The certification label number(s);
5. The construction classification;
6. The occupancy classification (use group);
7. The seismic zone;
8. The wind velocity load;
9. The roof and floor live load;
10. The fire rating for exterior walls;
11. The thermal transmittance values;
12. The date of manufacture; and
13. The name and date of each code complied with.

(b) The manufacturer shall apply a serial number to each unit at the beginning of the production process. The serial number shall not be applied to a feature of the industrialized building or building component that is readily removable. The location of the serial number(s) shall be identified in the manufacturer's compliance assurance program.

Amended by R.1990 d.507, effective October 15, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 2208(a), 22 N.J.R. 3214(a).

Text conformed to BOCA National Code/1990.

Amended by R.1993 d.662, effective December 20, 1993.

See: 25 N.J.R. 3891(a), 25 N.J.R. 5918(a).

Repeal and New Rule, R.1994 d.96, effective February 22, 1994.

See: 25 N.J.R. 5388(a), 26 N.J.R. 1073(a).

Section was "Approvals of building systems and compliance assurance programs".

5:23-4A.9 Compliance assurance documents

(a) The building systems documents shall consist of plans, specifications, calculations, test results and/or other documents that describe in detail the product and the manufacturing processes employed to produce industrialized/modular buildings or building components. The documents need only show details for equipment provided by the manufacturer. The documents shall be comprehensively indexed and shall treat the material listed below in detail. For the building systems to be evaluated, the following shall be provided:

1. General requirements:

i. All plans, specifications and other documentation shall be submitted in four copies.

ii. All documents submitted with the application shall be identified to indicate the manufacturer's name.

iii. A clear space shall be provided on all sheets of plans near the title box for the stamp(s) of approval.

iv. Manufacturers shall submit plans showing all elements relating to specific systems on properly identifiable sheets.

v. Structural connections and connections of systems, equipment and appliances to be performed on-site shall be identified, detailed and distinguished from work to be performed in the manufacturing facility.

vi. The method of interconnection between the industrialized/modular buildings or building components and the location of connections shall be indicated.

vii. Design calculations and/or test reports shall be submitted when required by the evaluation agency. The manufacturer shall cross-reference all designs to the appropriate calculations and/or test reports.

viii. Documents shall indicate the location of the certification label(s).

ix. Drawings shall be dated and identified and shall include an index that can be used to determine whether the package is complete.

x. Documents shall provide or show, as appropriate, occupancy or use, area, height and number of stories, type of construction and loads (wind, floor, snow and seismic).

2. Documents for industrialized/modular buildings or building components shall provide or show, as appropriate, the details listed in (b)2i through vi below. Only the minimum documentation necessary to demonstrate each alternative possible within the system shall be required.

i. General information as follows:

(1) Details and methods of installation of industrialized/modular buildings or building components on foundations and/or attachment to each other;

(2) Floor plan(s) and typical elevation(s);

(3) Cross-sections necessary to identify major building components;

(4) Details of flashing, such as at openings and at penetrations through roofs and subcomponent connections, including flashing material and gauge to be used;

(5) Attic access and attic ventilation, when required by the code;

(6) Exterior wall, roof and soffit material;

(7) Interior wall and ceiling material;

(8) Barrier-free provisions, if applicable;

(9) Sizes, locations and types of doors and windows;

(10) Suggested foundation plans, vents and underfloor access; and

(11) Details of any elevator or escalator system, including method of emergency operation, when provided.

ii. Fire safety details:

(1) Details of fire-rated assemblies, including reference listing or test report for all stairway enclosures, doors, walls, floors, ceiling partitions, columns, roofs and other enclosures;

(2) Means of egress, including details of aisles, exits, corridors, passageways and stairway enclosures;

(3) The flame spread and smoke-developed classification of interior materials;

(4) The location of required draftstops and firestops;

(5) Opening protectives in fire resistance-rated systems and assemblies; and

(6) Drawings of fire suppression systems, stand-pipe, fire alarms and detection systems, when required.

iii. Structural details, as follows:

(1) Calculations of structural members and/or test results, where appropriate, except where compliance can be demonstrated through code tables, accepted handbooks and listing documents;

(2) Details of structural elements, including framing details, spacing, size and connections;

(3) The grade, species and specifications of materials;

(4) Typical foundation plans, details and assumed design soil-bearing value;

(5) A schedule of roof, floor, wind and seismic loads upon which designing is based; and

(6) The column loads and column schedule.

iv. Mechanical details, as follows:

(1) The location of all equipment, appliances and baseboard radiation units;

(2) Energy conservation calculations;

(3) Input/output rating of all equipment and appliances, as appropriate;

(4) Duct and register locations, sizes and materials, as appropriate;

(5) The method of providing combustion air, if required;

(6) The method of providing ventilation air, if required;

(7) The method of providing make-up air, if required; and

(8) The location of flues, vents and chimneys and clearances from air intakes, combustible materials and other vents and flues.

v. Plumbing details as follows:

(1) A schematic drawing of the plumbing layout, including, but not limited to: size of piping, fittings, traps and vents, closeouts and valves and gas, water and drainage systems; and

(2) Plumbing materials and location of all equipment, appliances and safety controls to be used, including indication of the rating and capacity of equipment and appliances.

vi. Electrical details, as follows:

(1) Details of any service equipment provided by the manufacturer;

(2) The method of grounding service equipment;

SUBCHAPTER 6. REHABILITATION SUBCODE

5:23-6.1 Introduction; using this subcode

(a) This section is a guide to the use of the rehabilitation subcode. It should not be interpreted as containing substantive requirements and it is not intended to be cited for enforcement purposes.

1. The provisions of the other subcodes of the Uniform Construction Code do not apply to work in existing buildings, changing the use of an existing building or work in an existing building related to an addition unless the provisions of this subcode specifically reference them and make them applicable.

2. Traditionally, the New Jersey Uniform Construction Code has made the requirements that are applicable to new buildings also apply to buildings whose use is changed; applicable to buildings undergoing rehabilitation with the extent of the requirements depending on the amount of money being spent on the building; and to some extent applicable to existing buildings that have an addition constructed. Buildings whose use was changed and buildings receiving rehabilitation costing more than 50 percent of the replacement cost of the building were required to comply with all the provisions of the Uniform Construction Code for new buildings.

3. This subcode takes a new approach. The requirements that apply to a project are based upon the type of work being done rather than on the extent of the work. There is only one exception to this rule. In the case of reconstruction work, as the term reconstruction is defined in this subcode, there are some requirements which must be met when the project is a large one in floor area.

4. In this subcode, work is classified into six categories. Each category has a separate section which describes the requirements for that category of work. The categories are repair, renovation, alteration, reconstruction, change of use and additions. These terms are defined in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.3. The definitions are critical to understand the distinctions between these six categories of work. Where a project contains more than one category of work, each applicable category must be consulted for the requirements for that category of work.

(b) Repair Work: The requirements that apply to repair work are in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.4. The requirements for repairs are brief due to the limited nature of the work. There is a short list of materials that may not be used for repair work due to their inherently hazardous nature and another list of materials which must be used in connection with repair work where applicable. These lists should be used when planning the repair components of any project.

1. This subcode does not establish when a permit is required for a project. Those requirements are in N.J.A.C. 5:23-2. Although it is generally true that repair work undertaken by itself does not require a construction

permit, it is important to understand that any repair work undertaken in connection with a project that involves other categories of work is required to meet only the provisions for the repair category established by this subcode. There is no limit to the amount of repair work which may be undertaken. The decision to renovate rather than repair is made only by the owner.

(c) Renovation Work: The requirements that apply to renovation work are in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.5. Renovation is defined in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.3.

1. There are short lists of materials that may not be used and materials or practices which must be used, where applicable, when renovation work is undertaken. These lists should be used when planning a project which involves renovation work.

2. The installation of smoke detectors is required in any building of Use Groups R-3 and R-5 which undergoes a renovation.

3. Renovation work must comply with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.8, Materials and methods. All materials used for the renovation work must meet the standards for those materials established by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.8 and methods of installation must comply with that section. N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.8, Materials and methods, references and makes applicable to renovation work certain specified subsections of the other subcodes of the Uniform Construction Code. Only those subsections specifically referenced in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.8 apply to renovation work. All materials and methods used in renovation work must comply with the requirements of that section.

4. This subcode never requires renovation. Any existing work may be repaired. The requirements for renovation apply only where the owner decides to renovate.

(d) Alteration Work: The requirements that apply to alteration work are in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.6. Alteration is defined in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.3.

1. N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.6, Alteration work, contains short lists of materials that may not be used and materials or practices which must be used, where applicable, when alteration work is undertaken. These lists should be used when planning a project which includes alteration work.

2. The installation of smoke detectors is required in any building of Use Groups R-3 and R-5 which undergoes an alteration.

3. Alteration work must also comply with materials and methods that are set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.8.

4. In alteration work, the configuration of the building is changed in some manner. The definition of "alteration" in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.3 provides the information needed to fully understand this term. Because improper alteration work could create a safety hazard in the building, this subcode contains specific requirements which define these hazards. These are the basic requirements of the subcode which can be found in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.10 through 6.30.

5. The subcode includes basic requirements, listed by use group, with the exception of egress capacity, interior finish requirements, commercial cooking operations, and windowless stories which apply to all use groups. Reference should be made to the list of basic requirements applicable to the particular use group in which the building being altered falls. Care should be taken to ensure that the alteration will not create a non-conformity with any of the basic requirements which did not exist before the alteration was undertaken.

6. Certain alterations create what are defined to be new building elements. There is a specific listing of those items which are to be treated as newly-created building elements which can be found in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.9. The elements on that list are required to conform to certain specific sections of the other subcodes of the Uniform Construction Code. The sections with which each newly-constructed element must comply are listed in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.9. Any alteration which creates one of the elements listed in that section must comply with the specific requirements listed in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.9.

7. Improvements to the accessibility of buildings may be required when alteration work is undertaken. Those requirements are specified in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.6(e) and (j).

(e) Reconstruction Work: The requirements that apply to reconstruction work are in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7. Reconstruction is defined in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.3. Unlike repair, renovation, and alteration, reconstruction is not a kind of work. A reconstruction may, as the definition of the term makes clear, include a combination of repair, renovation, and alteration work. It is the extent and nature of the work which makes a project a reconstruction. There are no quantitative criteria which determine whether a project is a reconstruction. A project becomes a reconstruction when the area where the project is taking place cannot be occupied while the work is in progress and when a new certificate of occupancy is required before the area can be reoccupied. Both criteria must be met.

1. This subcode requires that a reconstruction project have a delineated work area. This area is established by the permit applicant. The term "work area" is defined in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.3. A reconstruction project must always involve an entire use, primary function space, or tenancy as those three terms are defined in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.3. Projects which do not involve an entire use, primary function space, or tenancy are not reconstruction projects.

2. Although a reconstruction project is comprised of repair, renovation and alteration work, all of the requirements that apply are found in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7. For ease of use, this section has been written to include all of the requirements applicable to reconstruction. The entire work area must conform to the basic requirements in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.10 through 6.30. These sections must be carefully reviewed when a reconstruction project is being planned.

3. The basic requirements are organized by individual use groups in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.12 through 6.28. Only the sections relevant to the building's use group must be consulted. Where a project involves mixed uses, then the special provisions of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.29 should also be consulted. Basic requirements that apply to all use groups are in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11 and 6.30. Therefore, N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11, 6.30, and the specific use group section between 6.12 and 6.28 must be consulted for the basic requirements which apply to a project.

4. In addition to meeting the basic requirements, certain reconstruction projects must meet the supplemental requirements found in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.10 through 6.30. There is a specific section for each use group as is the case with the basic requirements. Supplemental requirements that apply to all use groups are in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11A and 6.30. The supplemental requirements apply only when the work area for a reconstruction project exceeds a certain size. Each supplemental requirement has its own threshold of applicability.

5. The owner of a building in which a reconstruction project is planned must review the supplemental requirements applicable to the use of the project to determine if any of those requirements applies to the project. In addition to the specific use group section between N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.12A and 6.28A, N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11A and 6.30 should be consulted for the supplemental requirements that apply to a project.

(f) Applying the Subcode to a Project: The requirements of this subcode applicable to a project can be found as follows:

1. Separate the project into its component parts of repair, renovation, and alteration;
2. Where a portion of the work is repair, consult the repair section of this subcode (N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.4) to ensure that prohibited materials are not being used and that any applicable required materials or practices are being used;
3. Where a portion of the work is renovation:
 - i. Consult the renovation sections of this subcode (N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.5);
 - ii. Ensure that the renovation work does not use any prohibited materials and that any applicable required materials or practices are being used; and
 - iii. Ensure that renovation materials and the methods of their installation conform to the Materials and Methods section of this subcode (N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.8).
4. Where a portion of the work is alteration work:
 - i. Consult the alteration section of this subcode (N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.6);

ii. Ensure that the alteration work does not use any prohibited materials and that any applicable required materials or practices are being used;

iii. Ensure that any materials and methods used for the alterations conform to the requirements of the materials and methods section of this subcode (N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.8);

iv. Ensure that alteration which creates a new building element listed in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.9 conforms to the requirements for new building elements that are specified in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.9; and

v. Ensure that none of the alteration work creates a new condition which would create a violation of any of the basic requirements applicable to the use group that are specified in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.10 through 6.30.

5. Determine whether the project is a reconstruction project according to the definitions in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.3. When the project is a reconstruction project:

i. Establish the work area of the project and show it on the plans and/or permit application;

ii. Ensure that the requirements applicable to the repair, renovation, and alteration portions of the project are followed;

iii. Ensure that the basic requirements for the particular use that are specified in the relevant section of this subcode between N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11 and 6.28 are followed. Where the project work area includes more than one use group, then N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.29 should be consulted; and

iv. Review the size of the work area against the relevant provisions of the supplemental requirements in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11A through 6.28A. Where compliance with a supplemental requirement is necessary, then ensure that the plans and/or the permit application reflect compliance with the required section. Some supplemental requirements will require work outside the work area.

(g) Changes of Use: The Uniform Construction Code divides all buildings into categories called uses. The Rehabilitation Subcode uses these same classifications.

1. The different uses represent different hazards and different needs. Specific requirements apply to each use. Each of the other technical subcodes of the Uniform Construction Code: Building, Fire, Plumbing, Electrical, and Mechanical, defines these uses, each for its own purpose. Traditionally, the Uniform Construction Code required any building or portion of a building where the use was changed to conform to the requirements of the

code for a new building of that use. This subcode takes a different approach.

2. A change of use in a building often, but not always, involves some construction work. Changes of use, in which the owner does not need any construction work to effect the new use, do happen. The different uses defined by the code reflect different levels of hazard and different safety requirements. Depending upon the specific change, a new use may not affect the hazard; it could pose a lesser hazard; or it might pose a greater hazard or necessitate additional safety measures.

3. This subcode allows changes of use where the new use is similar to or less demanding in terms of hazard or safety requirements than the present use. No modifications to the building are required by this subcode where such a change of use is planned.

4. This subcode uses the concept of hazard indexes in order to specify the requirements for a change of use. Separate hazard indexes are established for different aspects of building, health, and safety:

i. Basic Requirements: Changes of use specified in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.31(b) must comply with the basic requirements set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.10 through 6.30 before the building can be occupied for the new use.

ii. Means of Egress: Certain changes of use specified in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.31(c) must comply with additional requirements for egress which are set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.31(c) before the building can be occupied for the new use.

iii. Vertical Openings: Stairways and other vertical openings located in a building or portion of a building where there is a change of use are required to meet certain enclosure requirements for the new use which are specified in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.12 through 6.28. These requirements must be met before the building may be occupied for the new use.

iv. Height and Area Limits: Changes of use are not allowed if the building will exceed the height and area limits specified in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.31(e) for its type of construction. The types of construction are defined in N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.14, the Building Subcode.

v. Exterior Walls: Changes of use as specified in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.31(f) of this subcode must have the fire resistance of exterior walls and any openings therein improved as specified in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.31(f) before the building can be occupied for the new use.

vi. Fire Suppression: Changes of use as specified in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.31(g) must have a fire suppression system installed in accordance with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.31(g) before the building can be occupied for the new use.

vii. Fire Alarms and Fire Detection Systems: Changes of use as specified in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.31(h) and (i) must have fire alarms or fire detection installed in accordance with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.31(h) and (i) before the building can be occupied for the new use.

viii. Structural, Plumbing, Electrical, and Mechanical: Some changes of use may necessitate changes to the structural, plumbing, electrical, or mechanical systems of a building. These requirements are set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.31(k), (l), (m) and (n) of this subcode. Only those requirements necessitated by the change and needed for health or safety in the new use as specified must be met.

ix. Accessibility Requirements: Changes of use must conform to the accessibility requirements specified in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.31(o) before the building can be occupied for the new use.

5. Where the owner of a building undergoing a change of use decides to undertake work not required by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.31, then that work must comply with the requirements for repair, renovation, alteration, and reconstruction, as the case may be, which are established by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.4, 6.5, 6.6 and 6.7.

6. Where the use of a building or portion of a building is changed, a new certificate of occupancy is required for the new use by the provisions of N.J.A.C. 5:23-2. This does not mean that all changes of use are required to meet the requirements for reconstruction: Only a project which meets the definition of reconstruction set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.3 need comply with the provisions of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7, Reconstruction.

(h) Additions: Additions are required to comply with the provision of the other technical subcodes of the Uniform Construction Code. Work in the existing building which is related to the addition must conform with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.32. Additionally, such work undertaken in the existing building must comply with the requirements for repair, renovation, alteration, and reconstruction as set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.4, 6.5, 6.6 and 6.7.

(i) Historical Buildings: N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.33 defines those buildings which are to be treated as historic and sets forth certain special requirements applicable to historic buildings which modify the provisions of this subcode when a building is historic. N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.33 should be reviewed to determine if a building is to be treated as historic under this subcode and for the special provisions applicable to the various types of historical buildings.

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (a)3, deleted the last sentence; and in (d)7, updated N.J.A.C. reference.

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (c)2 and (d)2, substituted "R-3 and R-5" for "R-3/R-4"; in (f)5iii, (g)4ii, and (g)4vii, updated N.J.A.C. references.

Supp. 5-19-03

5:23-6.2 Applicability and compliance

(a) This subchapter, adopted pursuant to authority of the State Uniform Construction Code Act (P.L. 1975, c.217), and entitled "Rehabilitation Subcode," shall be known and may be cited throughout the regulations as N.J.A.C. 5:23-6, and when referred to in subchapter 6 of this chapter, may be cited as "this subchapter" or "this subcode." Unless otherwise specifically provided, all references to article or section numbers, or to provisions not specifically identified by number, shall be construed to refer to such article, section or provision of this subchapter.

(b) Scope: Except as otherwise specified, this subchapter shall control all matters concerning the repair, renovation, alteration, reconstruction, change of use, and addition to all buildings and structures and their service equipment as defined herein and shall apply to all existing buildings and structures in the State of New Jersey.

1. This subchapter shall not be applied to any building or portion thereof that has never been occupied. In such buildings or spaces, the requirements of the other subcodes of the Uniform Construction Code for new construction shall apply.

2. All work shall be classified by the construction official, in consultation with the appropriate subcode official(s), as one or more of six categories: repair, renovation, alteration, reconstruction, change of use, and additions. Specific requirements are established for each work category.

i. If a structure is demolished except for a de minimis amount, the construction official shall designate the replacement structure as a new structure and apply the requirements of the Uniform Construction Code applicable to new construction.

3. Work of more than one category may be part of a single work project.

i. Where a project includes repair, renovation or alteration work, then the work in each such category shall comply with the requirements for that category of work.

ii. Where a project is a reconstruction project which includes repair, renovation or alteration work, then the work in each such category shall comply with the requirements for that category of work.

iii. Where an alteration project results in a new building element, then each such new element shall comply with the requirements for new building elements.

iv. Where a project is a reconstruction project, then the entire work area shall comply with the basic requirements of this subcode. Where a reconstruction project in a building involves more than one work area, then each work area shall comply with the requirements of this subcode. Additionally, reconstruction projects shall comply with the supplemental requirements of this subcode where they exceed the size requirements specified by this subcode in the sections governing supplemental requirements.

v. Where the use of a building or portion thereof is changed, then the building or portion thereof shall be made to conform to the requirements of this subcode for a change of use. Where work is required by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.31 for a change of use to be approved, then that work shall comply with the requirements of this subcode for changes of use. Where a project undertaken in connection with a change of use involves repairs, renovations or alterations which are not required by this subcode for the change of use, then the work in each such category shall comply with the requirements of this subcode for that category.

vi. Where the work project involves an addition to a building, then the addition shall comply with the requirements of the other subcodes of the Uniform Construction Code for new buildings. Any repair, renovation or alteration undertaken in an existing building in connection with an addition shall comply with the requirements of this subcode for such category of work.

(c) Compliance: The only requirements of the other subcodes of the UCC which apply are specifically set forth in this subchapter. Compliance with the requirements of the other subcodes of the Uniform Construction Code is not required for work in existing buildings. However, building components already in compliance with the requirements of the other subcodes of the Uniform Construction Code shall be replaced with components that comply. Where no year or edition is given for a standard referenced in this subchapter, the year or edition shall be the one referenced in the other subcode(s) of the UCC.

1. Buildings in compliance with the current edition of the applicable subcode shall not be required to comply with any more restrictive requirement of this subcode.

2. The repairs, renovations, alterations, reconstruction, and changes of use and/or additions, of any building or structure currently existing shall conform to the requirements of this subchapter. Where compliance with the provisions of this subchapter would result in practical difficulty, the owner may apply for a variation in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.10.

3. Any variation previously issued in writing pursuant to the UCC shall remain in force and effect unless the work to be performed during the course of the rehabilitation project causes one of the conditions of the variation to be violated or would otherwise create a hazardous condition.

4. As an alternative to compliance with the building and fire protection requirements of this subchapter, a permit applicant shall be allowed to evaluate the building in accordance with Section 3409.6 of the International Building Code, 2000 edition, incorporated herein by reference, and to bring the building into compliance with the standards contained therein.

(d) Permits: The requirements of this subchapter shall apply to all rehabilitation work without regard to whether a permit is required for such work. It should not be assumed that a permit is required simply because a requirement is established by this subchapter. Determinations as to whether a permit is required shall be made in accordance with the administrative provisions of the UCC contained at N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.

(e) Enforcement Responsibilities: Responsibility for the enforcement of the provisions of this subchapter shall be as indicated in parentheses at the end of each section, subsection, paragraph or subparagraph, as appropriate (for example, in a subsection of several paragraphs, the enforcement responsibility shall be in parentheses after the subsection's last paragraph). For provisions of other subcodes of the Uniform Construction Code referenced herein, enforcement responsibility shall be as indicated in N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.4.

1. Assignment of enforcement responsibility for a requirement does not imply that work undertaken that would not otherwise require a permit under the provisions of N.J.A.C. 5:23-2 of the Uniform Construction Code would now require a permit. Assignment of enforcement responsibility means that when there is a permit required or a complaint lodged, the designated subcode official is responsible. The parenthetical notes shall have the following meanings:

i. "Building" means that responsibility is assigned to the building subcode official.

ii. "Fire" means that responsibility is assigned to the fire protection subcode official.

iii. "Electrical" means that responsibility is assigned to the electrical subcode official.

iv. "Plumbing" means that responsibility is assigned to the plumbing subcode official.

v. "Elevator" means that responsibility is assigned to the elevator subcode official.

2. Responsibility for the enforcement of mechanical requirements in buildings of use Group R-3 or R-5 may be assigned as delineated in N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.4 at the discretion of the construction official.

3. Enforcement of the provisions of the barrier free subcode shall be as provided in N.J.A.C. 5:23-7 of the Uniform Construction Code.

(f) Pre-Existing Buildings: Buildings or structures legally in existence at the time of the adoption or subsequent amendment of this subchapter may continue in use and nothing herein shall be interpreted as requiring the repair, renovation, alteration or reconstruction of such building, except as provided at N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.32, Unsafe Structures.

(g) Relationship of this subcode to other codes, rules, and ordinances shall be as follows:

1. It is the intent of this subcode to provide a uniform, Statewide, harmonious system of rehabilitation regulations applicable to all existing buildings and structures in the State. No code, ordinance, rule, regulation of any municipality, county, board, department, commission or agency thereof, shall establish any requirement for any matter covered by this subcode.

2. It is the intent of this subcode to establish requirements for reconstruction projects which are at least as stringent as the requirements applicable to that area under the Uniform Fire Code, N.J.A.C. 5:70, the Regulations for Maintenance of Hotels and Multiple Dwellings (N.J.A.C. 5:10) and the New Jersey State Housing Code (N.J.A.C. 5:28). This subcode shall not be interpreted as establishing requirements less stringent than these codes.

3. Certificates of occupancy issued for projects in compliance with the requirements of this subcode are specific to the work undertaken and shall not obviate the need for the building to be brought into compliance with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:70-4.

i. Notwithstanding the above, a variation issued in writing pursuant to the UCC in connection with a rehabilitation project shall remain in force and effect provided that all of the conditions of the variation continue to be met and shall be accepted for purposes of establishing compliance with N.J.A.C. 5:70-4 for the portion of the building to which the variation applies.

4. This subcode is not intended to establish minimum standards of habitability for housing. No provision of any State or municipal housing code or the equivalent which establishes minimum standards for natural light, natural ventilation, minimum habitable floor area per occupant, or requirements for heat shall be deemed to be affected or superseded by this subchapter.

5. Where work is proposed to an existing commercial farm building or where the use of a building is changed to a commercial farm building, the building shall be permitted to comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.2(d). For items not specifically covered by N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.2(d), the project shall comply with the requirements of this subchapter applicable to Use Group S-2.

6. The repair, renovation, alteration, reconstruction or change of use of health care facilities shall be in accordance with this code and with the "Guidelines for Construction and Equipment of Hospital and Medical Facilities," 1992-93 edition or current edition (American Institute of Architects Committee on Architecture for Health). In the event of any conflict, the more restrictive code provision shall govern.

(h) Correction of Violations of Other Codes: Alterations or renovations mandated by any property, housing, or fire safety maintenance code or mandated by any licensing rule or ordinance, adopted pursuant to law, shall conform only to the requirements of that code, rule, or ordinance and shall not be required to conform to this subchapter unless the code requiring such alterations so provides.

(i) Variations: Building owners wishing to use an alternative to compliance with specific provisions of this subcode shall submit request(s) for variations in writing in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.10. For variation requests involving fire safety, the construction official shall consult with the fire official. If the fire official is also licensed as a fire subcode official under the Uniform Construction Code, then the approval of the fire official shall be required on such variation requests.

(j) Asbestos hazard abatement projects and lead hazard abatement projects shall not be categorized as reconstruction projects in and of themselves despite the fact that occupancy of the work area is not permitted. However, all related construction work undertaken in connection with such projects and all replacement materials used shall comply with the applicable provisions of this subcode.

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

Inserted (b)2i.

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (g)2 and 3, updated N.J.A.C. references.

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (c)4, substituted "Section 3409.6 of the International Building Code, 2000 edition" for "Section 3408.6 of the BOCA National Building Code, 1996 edition"; in (e)2, substituted "R-5" for "R-4".

5:23-6.3 Definitions

The words and terms used in this subcode shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. Any term not defined herein which is defined in any of the other subcodes of the Uniform Construction Code shall have the meaning as defined in that subcode. Where a term is defined in this subcode and is also defined in another subcode, then the term shall have the meaning as defined herein wherever it is used in this subcode.

"Addition" means an increase in the footprint area of a building or an increase in the average height of the highest roof surface or the number of stories of a building.

"Alteration" means the rearrangement of any space by the construction of walls or partitions or by a change in ceiling height, the addition or elimination of any door or window, the extension or rearrangement of any system, the installation of any additional equipment or fixtures and any work which reduces the loadbearing capacity of or which imposes additional loads on a primary structural component.

"Change of use" means a change from one use to another use in a building or tenancy or portion thereof.

"Equipment" or "fixture" means plumbing, heating, electrical, ventilating, air conditioning, refrigerating and fire protection equipment, elevators devices, boilers, pressure vessels and other mechanical facilities or installations, which are related to building services and shall not include manufacturing, production or process equipment, but which shall include any connections from building services to process equipment.

"Load bearing element" means any column, beam, joist, girder, wall, floor or roof sheathing which supports any load in addition to its own weight.

"New building element" means any one of the elements listed in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.9 that did not exist previously.

"Primary function space" means a room or space housing a major activity for which the building or tenancy is intended including, but not limited to, office area, auditorium, assembly space, dining room, bar or lounge, warehouse, factory, dwelling, care, confinement, retail, and educational spaces, but not including kitchens, bathrooms, storage rooms or other spaces supporting a primary function space; a building or tenancy may contain more than one primary function space.

"Primary structural component" means any component of the primary load bearing structure of a building including footings, piles, foundations, columns, girders, beams, joists, wind or seismic bracing but not including, for the purposes of this subcode, sheathing or subflooring.

"Reconstruction" means any project where the extent and nature of the work is such that the work area cannot be occupied while the work is in progress and where a new certificate of occupancy is required before the work area can be reoccupied. Reconstruction may include repair, renovation, alteration or any combination thereof. Reconstruction shall not include projects comprised only of floor finish replacement, painting or wallpapering, or the replacement of equipment or furnishings. Asbestos hazard abatement and lead hazard abatement projects shall not be classified as reconstruction solely because occupancy of the work area is not permitted.

"Rehabilitation" means the repair, renovation, alteration or reconstruction of any building or structure.

"Renovation" means the removal and replacement or covering of existing interior or exterior finish, trim, doors, windows, or other materials with new materials that serve the same purpose and do not change the configuration of space. Renovation shall include the replacement of equipment or fixtures.

"Repair" means the restoration to a good or sound condition of materials, systems and/or components that are worn, deteriorated or broken using materials or components identical to or closely similar to the existing.

"System" means the primary structural, mechanical, plumbing, electrical, fire protection, or occupant service components of a building including any equipment, fixtures, connections, conduits, wires, pipes, ducts, as well as any associated sensors, controls, distribution or safety elements.

"Technically infeasible" means, in connection with accessibility requirements, a change that has little likelihood of

being accomplished because the existing structural conditions require the removal or alteration of a loadbearing member that is an essential part of the structural frame, or because other existing physical or site constraints prohibit modification or addition of elements, spaces or features which are in full and strict compliance with the minimum requirements for new construction and which are necessary to provide accessibility.

"Tenancy" means an entire building or that portion of a building or story which is or is intended to be under the control of a single owner or tenant.

"Use" means that portion of a building or tenancy which is devoted to a single use group or special use or occupancy as defined in the building subcode or as established by the provisions of any other subcode for the purpose of specifying special requirements applicable to that portion of a building or tenancy.

"Use Group" means the use group classification of the building subcode.

"Work area" means any entire use, primary function space, or tenancy comprising all or part of a reconstruction project as delineated on the approved permit application and/or plans.

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

Amended "Addition".

5:23-6.4 Repairs

(a) Repairs, as defined in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.3, shall comply with the requirements of this section. There is no limit to the amount of repair work which may be undertaken.

1. The following work shall be considered renovation, alteration, or reconstruction, as appropriate, and not repair work:

i. The cutting away of any wall, partition, or portion thereof;

ii. The permanent, partial or complete removal of any primary structural component;

iii. The removal or rearrangement of any part of a required means of egress; and

iv. Addition to, alteration or relocation of:

(1) Any fire protection system piping;

(2) Water supply, sewer, drainage, gas, oil, waste, vent, or similar piping;

(3) Electrical wiring, other than wiring for a low voltage communication system in a one or two family dwelling;

(4) Mechanical system components such as duct-work; or

(5) Elevator devices.

(b) All work shall be done in a workmanlike manner.

(c) The work shall not cause any diminution of existing structural strength, system capacity or mechanical ventilation below that which exists at the time of application for a permit or that which is required by the applicable subcodes of the Uniform Construction Code, whichever is lower.

1. Newly introduced fixed loads shall not exceed the uniformly distributed live loads or concentrated live load criteria of Table 1607.1 of the building subcode and shall not create deflection that exceeds the standards set forth below. As used in this section, fixed loads shall mean uniform or concentrated loads and shall include, but not be limited to, equipment, files, library stacks, or similar loading conditions. (Building)

i. For wood frame construction, deflection shall not exceed $L/180$ for roofs with a slope of 3 in 12 or less or $L/120$ for roofs with a slope of greater than 3 in 12 and for floors.

ii. For steel frame construction, deflection shall not exceed $L/240$ for roofs with a slope of 3 in 12 or less or $L/180$ for roofs with a slope of greater than 3 in 12 and for floors.

iii. For concrete construction, deflection shall not exceed $L/180$ for roofs or $L/240$ for floors.

2. Existing fire alarm, fire suppression, standpipe, smoke control and emergency power systems shall not be removed without replacement and shall be maintained in operating condition. (Fire)

3. No work shall be undertaken that diminishes accessibility below that which is required by the Barrier Free Subcode of the Uniform Construction Code, N.J.A.C. 5:23-7. (Building)

(d) The following products and practices shall not be used:

1. Wood paneling being used as an interior finish not in conformance with Table 2 of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11 of this subcode; (Building)

2. Carpet used for floor covering that fails to meet the DOC FF-1 "Pill Test" (Consumer Product Safety Commission 16 C.F.R. 1630);

3. Electrical materials/supplies: Unlisted or unapproved electrical products. As stated in the National Electrical Code (sections 90.7, 110.2, 110.3, and article 100), only electrical products listed, labeled, approved, and identified are acceptable. Approval is to be based on tests and listings of testing laboratories such as Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL), Factory Mutual (FM) or Canadian Standards Association/Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (CSA/ NRTL), etc.; and (Electrical)

4. Plumbing materials and supplies:

i. All purpose solvent cement;

ii. Clear PB (polybutylene) piping;

iii. Flexible traps and tailpieces;

iv. Sheet and tubular copper and brass trap and tailpiece fittings less than B&S (Brown & Sharpe) 17 gauge (.045 inch); and

v. Solder having more than 0.2 percent lead shall not be used in the repair of potable water systems. (Plumbing)

5. The following practices shall not be used on painted surfaces in all buildings of Use Group R that were constructed before 1978, Use Group E and Use Group I-4 buildings used as child-care facilities unless the painted surface has been tested and found to be free of lead-based paint:

i. Open flame burning or the use of high temperature (in excess of 1100 degrees Fahrenheit) heat guns;

ii. Power sanding or sandblasting, unless a special HEPA (high efficiency particulate air) filter equipped vacuum attachment is used to contain dust;

iii. Uncontained water blasting or power washing; or

iv. Dry scraping or sanding more than two square feet per room (interior) or 10 square feet or more per building (exterior).

6. A mirror shall not be placed in or adjacent to any means of egress so as to confuse the direction of egress or give the appearance of a doorway, exit, or passageway. Draperies or similar hangings shall not obscure an exit.

i. Exception: Within dwelling units of Use Groups R-2, R-3, R-4 and R-5.

(e) The following products and practices shall be required, when applicable:

1. Replacement glass shall comply with the "Safety Glazing" requirements of the building subcode and shall be installed in the "Specific Hazardous Locations" as specified by Section 2406.2 of the building subcode. (Building)

2. Existing electrical wiring and equipment undergoing repair or replacement shall be allowed to be replaced with like material except for the following: (Electrical)

i. Replacement of electrical receptacles shall comply with the requirements contained in Section 406.3(D) of the electrical subcode;

ii. Plug fuses of the Edison-base type shall be used only for replacements where there is no evidence of over fusing or tampering per Section 240.51(B) of the electrical subcode;

iii. For replacement of nongrounding-type receptacles with grounding-type receptacles, the equipment grounding conductor of a grounding type receptacle outlet shall be permitted to be connected, in accordance with Section 250.130(C) of the electrical subcode;

iv. Non-"hospital grade" receptacles in patient bed locations of health care facilities, Use Group I-2, shall be replaced with "hospital grade" receptacles; and

v. Frames of electric ranges, wall-mounted ovens, counter-mounted cooking units, clothes dryers, and outlet or junction boxes that are part of the existing branch circuit for these appliances, except for mobile homes and recreational vehicles, shall be permitted to be grounded to the grounded circuit conductor if all the conditions of Section 250.140 of the electrical subcode are met.

3. When door hardware is replaced in buildings required by the barrier free subcode to be accessible, replacement hardware shall comply with ICC/ANSI A117.1-1998, Section 404.2.7. (Building)

4. Replacement handrails and guardrails shall comply with Sections 1003.3.3.11, 1003.3.4.7 and 1003.2.12 of the building subcode, respectively. Where 50 percent or more of a handrail or guardrail on a flight or on a level is replaced, then this shall be considered a complete replacement and shall comply with the referenced sections of the building subcode. The repair or replacement of less than 50 percent of a handrail or guardrail shall be permitted to match the existing handrail or guardrail. (Building)

5. When the refrigerant in existing equipment is replaced with a different refrigerant, the requirements of the mechanical subcode applicable to the new refrigerant, if any, shall be met. (Plumbing)

6. Existing roof covering shall be removed before installing new roof covering when any of the following conditions occur:

i. The existing roof or roof covering is water soaked or has deteriorated to the point that the existing roof or roof covering is not adequate as a base for additional roofing;

ii. The existing roof covering is wood shake, slate, clay, cement or asbestos-cement tile; or

iii. The existing roof has two or more applications of any type of roof covering.

7. When the work being performed exposes wood framing of any wall, floor, ceiling, or roof, fireblocking shall be provided as required by section 716.2 of the building subcode. The fireblocking material shall comply with section 716.2.1 or 716.2.1.1 of the building subcode.

(f) In buildings of Use Group R-3, R-4 and R-5 and in dwelling units of Use Group R-2, smoke detectors shall be installed and maintained on each level of the structure,

outside each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms, and located on or near the ceiling. Battery-operated units shall be permitted. (Fire)

(g) In buildings of Groups I-1, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4 or R-5 containing a fuel burning appliance or having an attached garage, carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed in accordance with the mechanical subcode. (Fire)

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

Inserted (e)5; and rewrote (f).

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective January 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (c), rewrote 2; in (d), added 5; in (e)2, rewrote iii and substituted "Section 250-140" for "Section 250-60" in v; and inserted (e)6.

Amended by R.2002 d.5, effective January 7, 2002.

See: 33 N.J.R. 3392(a), 34 N.J.R. 267(a).

In (d), added new 6; in (e), added new 7.

Amended by R.2003 d.137, effective April 7, 2003.

See: 34 N.J.R. 4277(a), 35 N.J.R. 1558(c).

Added (g).

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

Rewrote the section.

5:23-6.5 Renovations

(a) Renovations, as defined in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.3, shall comply with the requirements of this section.

(b) All work shall be done in a workmanlike manner.

(c) The work shall not cause any diminution of existing structural strength, system capacity or mechanical ventilation below that which exists at the time of application for a permit or that which is required by the applicable subcodes of the Uniform Construction Code, whichever is lower. The replacement or addition of fixtures, equipment or appliances shall not increase loads on these systems unless the system is upgraded in accordance with the applicable subcode of the UCC to accommodate the increased load.

1. Newly introduced fixed loads shall not exceed the uniformly distributed live loads or concentrated live load criteria of Table 1607.1 of the building subcode and shall not create deflection that exceeds the standards set forth below. As used in this section, fixed loads shall mean uniform or concentrated loads and shall include, but not be limited to, equipment, files, library stacks, or similar loading conditions. (Building)

i. For wood frame construction, deflection shall not exceed $L/180$ for roofs with a slope of 3 in 12 or less or $L/120$ for roofs with a slope of greater than 3 in 12 and for floors.

ii. For steel frame construction, deflection shall not exceed $L/240$ for roofs with a slope of 3 in 12 or less or $L/180$ for roofs with a slope of greater than 3 in 12 and for floors.

iii. For concrete construction, deflection shall not exceed $L/180$ for roofs or $L/240$ for floors.

2. Existing fire alarm, fire suppression, standpipe, smoke control and emergency power systems shall not be removed without replacement and shall be maintained in operating condition. (Fire)

3. No work shall be undertaken that diminishes accessibility below that which is required by the Barrier Free Subcode of the Uniform Construction Code, N.J.A.C. 5:23-7. (Building)

(d) The following products and practices shall not be used:

1. Wood paneling being used as an interior finish not in conformance with Table 2 of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11 of this subcode; (Building)

2. Carpet used for floor covering that fails to meet the DOC FF-1 "Pill Test" (Consumer Product Safety Commission 16 C.F.R. 1630);

3. Electrical materials/supplies: Unlisted or unapproved electrical products. As stated in the National Electrical Code (sections 90.7, 110.2, 110.3, and article 100), only electrical products listed, labeled, approved, and identified are acceptable. Approval is to be based on tests and listings of testing laboratories such as Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL), Factory Mutual (FM) or Canadian Standards Association/Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (CSA/ NRTL), etc.; and (Electrical)

4. Plumbing materials and supplies:

i. All purpose solvent cement;

ii. Clear PB (polybutylene) piping;

iii. Flexible traps and tailpieces;

iv. Sheet and tubular copper and brass trap and tailpiece fittings less than B&S (Brown & Sharpe) 17 gauge (.045 inch); and

v. Solder having more than 0.2 percent lead shall not be used in the repair of potable water systems. (Plumbing)

5. Bars, grilles and screens shall not be placed over emergency escape windows or doors in Use Groups R or I-1 unless they are releasable or removable from the inside without the use of a key, tool or force greater than that which is required for the normal operation of the window or door. (Building)

6. The following practices shall not be used on painted surfaces in all buildings of Use Group R that were constructed before 1978, Use Group E and Use Group I-4 buildings used as child-care facilities unless the painted surface has been tested and found to be free of lead-based paint:

i. Open flame burning or the use of high temperature (in excess of 1100 degrees Fahrenheit) heat guns;

ii. Power sanding or sandblasting, unless a special HEPA (high efficiency particulate air) filter equipped vacuum attachment is used to contain dust;

iii. Uncontained water blasting or power washing; or

iv. Dry scraping or sanding more than two square feet per room (interior) or 10 square feet or more per building (exterior).

7. A mirror shall not be placed in or adjacent to any means of egress so as to confuse the direction of egress or give the appearance of a doorway, exit, or passageway. Draperies or similar hangings shall not obscure an exit.

i. Exception: Within dwelling units of Use Groups R-2, R-3, R-4 and R-5.

(e) The following products and practices shall be required, when applicable:

1. When any water closet is replaced, the replacement water closet shall require not more than 1.6 gallons of water per flush as required at N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.15(b)8ii. (Plumbing)

2. In buildings required by the barrier free subcode to be accessible, when bathrooms or toilet rooms are renovated, the following requirements for providing accessibility shall apply unless the requirements of the barrier free subcode have been met:

i. When toilet partitions are moved or installed, but existing fixtures are not being moved, an accessible stall complying with ICC/ANSI A117.1-1998, Section 604.8 shall be created provided that this can be accomplished without moving fixtures. (Building)

ii. When bathroom fixtures or hardware are replaced, the replacement fixtures or hardware shall comply with ICC/ANSI A117.1-1998, Sections 603 through 608, as applicable, for nonresidential buildings or ICC/ANSI A117.1-1998, Chapter 10 for residential buildings required by the barrier free subcode to be accessible. (Plumbing)

iii. Where full compliance is technically infeasible, compliance shall be achieved to the maximum extent feasible. (Building)

3. Replacement doors shall comply with the following: (Building)

i. When replacement doors are installed in buildings required by the barrier free subcode to be accessible, replacement hardware shall comply with ICC/ANSI A117.1-1998, Section 404.2.7.

ii. Replacement dwelling unit, guest room or rooming unit corridor doors in Use Groups I-1, R-1 or R-2 shall be 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch solid core wood or approved equal with approved door closers and shall not have any glass panels, other than approved wire glass in metal frames.

(1) 1½ inch solid core replacement doors shall be accepted if the existing frame is not being replaced and will accommodate only a 1½ inch door.

4. Replacement glass shall comply with the "Safety Glazing" requirements of the building subcode and shall be installed in the "Specific Hazardous Locations" as specified by Section 2406.2 of the building subcode. (Building)

5. Where a fireproofing material is removed that is integral to the rating of an existing fire-rated assembly, the material shall be replaced so that the rating is preserved. (Building)

6. Existing electrical wiring and equipment undergoing repair or replacement shall be allowed to be replaced with like material except for the following: (Electrical)

i. Replacement of electrical receptacles shall comply with the requirements contained in Section 406.3(D) of the electrical subcode;

ii. Plug fuses of the Edison-base type shall be used only for replacements where there is no evidence of over fusing or tampering per Section 240.51(B) of the electrical subcode;

iii. For replacement of nongrounding-type receptacles with grounding-type receptacles, the equipment grounding conductor of a grounding type receptacle outlet shall be permitted to be connected, in accordance with Section 250.130(C) of the electrical subcode;

iv. Non-"hospital grade" receptacles in patient bed locations of health care facilities, Use Group I-2, shall be replaced with "hospital grade" receptacles; and

v. Frames of electric ranges, wall-mounted ovens, counter-mounted cooking units, clothes dryers, and outlet or junction boxes that are part of the existing branch circuit for these appliances, except for mobile homes and recreational vehicles, shall be permitted to be grounded to the grounded circuit conductor if all the conditions of Section 250.140 of the electrical subcode are met.

7. When a new refrigerant is introduced, the requirements of the mechanical subcode applicable to that refrigerant, if any, shall be met. This shall apply to the replacement of existing equipment with equipment using a different refrigerant or the replacement of the refrigerant in existing equipment with a different refrigerant. (Plumbing)

8. When the work being performed exposes wood framing of any wall, floor, ceiling, or roof, fireblocking shall be provided as required by section 716.2 of the building subcode. The fireblocking material shall comply with section 716.2.1 or 716.2.1.1 of the building subcode.

(f) In buildings of Use Group R-3, R-4 and R-5 and in dwelling units of Use Group R-2, smoke detectors shall be

installed and maintained on each level of the structure, outside each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms, and located on or near the ceiling. Battery-operated units shall be permitted.

(g) In buildings of Groups I-1, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4 or R-5 containing a fuel burning appliance or having an attached garage, carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed in accordance with the mechanical subcode. (Fire)

(h) All materials and methods used shall comply with the building, plumbing, fire protection, mechanical, electrical and barrier free subcodes as specified in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.8, Materials and methods.

1. Exception: Windows may be replaced with windows like those existing without meeting the size requirements of the building subcode.

i. In sleeping rooms below the fourth story in occupancies of Use Groups R or I-1, where the size of window openings is being changed, at least one window shall:

(1) Be operable;

(2) Have a sill height of not more than 44 inches;

(3) Have a width of at least 20 inches, a height of at least 24 inches and a minimum of total area of 5.7 square feet measured from head to sill and from side to side.

(4) New window openings in sleeping rooms shall not be required to meet these requirements in buildings where the sleeping room is provided with a door to a corridor having access to two remote exits or in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system.

ii. Basement windows in buildings of Use Group R-2 shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.26(a)3 where the window serves as the second means of egress from the dwelling unit.

2. Replacement handrails and guardrails shall comply with Sections 1003.3.3.11, 1003.3.4.7 and 1003.2.12 of the building subcode, respectively. Where 50 percent or more of a handrail or guardrail on a flight or on a level is replaced, then this shall be considered a complete replacement and shall comply with the referenced sections of the building subcode. The repair or replacement of less than 50 percent of a handrail or guardrail shall be permitted to match the existing handrail or guardrail. (Building)

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

Inserted (d)5; in (e), changed N.J.A.C. reference in 1, deleted "In all use groups other than H," at the beginning of 3ii(1), and added 7; and rewrote (f).

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (c), rewrote 2; in (d), added 6; in (e)6, deleted "listed," preceding "like material"; rewrote 6iii and substituted "Section 250-140" for "Section 250-60" in 6v.

Amended by R.2002 d.5, effective January 7, 2002.

See: 33 N.J.R. 3392(a), 34 N.J.R. 267(a).

In (d), added new 7; in (e) added new 8 and 9.

Amended by R.2003 d.137, effective April 7, 2003.

See: 34 N.J.R. 4277(a), 35 N.J.R. 1558(c).

Deleted (e)9; added a new (g); recodified former (g) as (h).

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

Rewrote the section.

5:23-6.6 Alterations

(a) Alterations, as defined in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.3, shall comply with the requirements of this section.

(b) All work shall be done in a workmanlike manner.

(c) The work shall not cause any diminution of existing structural strength, system capacity or mechanical ventilation below that which exists at the time of application for a permit or that which is required by the applicable subcodes of the Uniform Construction Code, whichever is lower. The replacement or addition of fixtures, equipment or appliances shall not increase loads on these systems unless the system is upgraded in accordance with the applicable subcode of the UCC to accommodate the increased load.

1. Newly introduced fixed loads shall not exceed the uniformly distributed live loads or concentrated live load criteria of Table 1607.1 of the building subcode and shall not create deflection that exceeds the standards set forth below. As used in this section, fixed loads shall mean uniform or concentrated loads and shall include, but not be limited to, equipment, files, library stacks, or similar loading conditions. (Building)

i. For wood frame construction, deflection shall not exceed $L/180$ for roofs with a slope of 3 in 12 or less or $L/120$ for roofs with a slope of greater than 3 in 12 and for floors.

ii. For steel frame construction, deflection shall not exceed $L/240$ for roofs with a slope of 3 in 12 or less or $L/180$ for roofs with a slope of greater than 3 in 12 and for floors.

iii. For concrete construction, deflection shall not exceed $L/180$ for roofs or $L/240$ for floors.

2. Existing fire alarm, fire suppression, standpipe, smoke control and emergency power systems shall not be removed without replacement and shall be maintained in operating condition. (Fire)

3. No work shall be undertaken that diminishes accessibility below that which is required by the Barrier Free Subcode of the Uniform Construction Code, N.J.A.C. 5:23-7. (Building)

4. Construction materials used as part of an alteration project shall be consistent with the existing construction type or the allowable construction type, whichever is less restrictive.

(d) The following products and practices shall not be used:

1. Wood paneling being used as an interior finish not in conformance with Table 2 of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11 of this subcode; (Building)

2. Carpet used for floor covering that fails to meet the DOC FF-1 "Pill Test" (Consumer Product Safety Commission 16 C.F.R. 1630);

3. Electrical materials/supplies: Unlisted or unapproved electrical products. As stated in the National Electrical Code (sections 90.7, 110.2, 110.3, and article 100), only electrical products listed, labeled, approved, and identified are acceptable. Approval is to be based on tests and listings of testing laboratories such as Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL), Factory Mutual (FM) or Canadian Standards Association/Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (CSA/NRTL), etc.; and (Electrical)

4. Plumbing materials and supplies:

i. All purpose solvent cement;

ii. Clear PB (polybutylene) piping;

iii. Flexible traps and tailpieces;

iv. Sheet and tubular copper and brass trap and tailpiece fittings less than B&S (Brown & Sharpe) 17 gauge (.045 inch); and

v. Solder having more than 0.2 percent lead shall not be used in the repair of potable water systems. (Plumbing)

5. Bars, grilles and screens shall not be placed over emergency escape windows or doors in Use Groups R or I-1 unless they are releasable or removable from the inside without the use of a key, tool or force greater than that which is required for the normal operation of the window or door. (Building)

6. The following practices shall not be used on painted surfaces in all buildings of Use Group R that were constructed before 1978, Use Group E and Use Group I-4 buildings used as child-care facilities unless the painted surface has been tested and found to be free of lead-based paint:

i. Open flame burning or the use of high temperature (in excess of 1100 degrees Fahrenheit) heat guns;

ii. Power sanding or sandblasting, unless a special HEPA (high efficiency particulate air) filter equipped vacuum attachment is used to contain dust;

iii. Uncontained water blasting or power washing; or

iv. Dry scraping or sanding more than two square feet per room (interior) or 10 square feet or more per building (exterior).

7. A mirror shall not be placed in or adjacent to any means of egress so as to confuse the direction of egress or give the appearance of a doorway, exit, or passageway. Draperies or similar hangings shall not obscure an exit.

i. Exception: Within dwelling units of Use Groups R-2, R-3, R-4 and R-5.

(e) The following products and practices shall be required, when applicable:

1. When any water closet is replaced, the replacement water closet shall require not more than 1.6 gallons of water per flush as required at N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.15(b) 8ii. (Plumbing)

2. In buildings required by the barrier free subcode to be accessible, when bathrooms or toilet rooms are altered, the following requirements for providing accessibility shall apply unless the requirements of the barrier free subcode have been met:

i. When toilet partitions are moved or installed, but existing fixtures are not being moved, an accessible stall complying with ICC/ANSI A117.1-1998, Section 604.8 shall be created provided that this can be accomplished without moving fixtures. (Building)

ii. When bathroom fixtures or hardware are replaced, the replacement fixtures or hardware shall comply with ICC/ANSI A117.1-1998, Sections 603 through 608, as applicable, for nonresidential buildings or ICC/ANSI A117.1-1998, Chapter 10 for residential buildings required by the barrier free subcode to be accessible. (Plumbing)

iii. When space is reconfigured, the altered space shall comply with the barrier free subcode, N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.

(1) Where full compliance is technically infeasible, compliance shall be achieved to the maximum extent feasible.

(2) Where full compliance is technically infeasible, a single fixture unisex accessible bathroom shall be permitted. This may be accomplished by providing two unisex bathrooms, one of which is accessible. (Building)

(3) Where it is technically infeasible to gain compliance within an altered bathroom, signage to the closest accessible bathroom (if any) shall be provided at the altered bathroom. (Building)

3. Replacement doors shall comply with the following: (Building)

i. In buildings required by the barrier free subcode to be accessible, when new door openings are created,

existing door openings are enlarged or door assemblies are replaced and the required door width can be achieved within the existing opening, the new door shall comply with ICC/ANSI A117.1-1998, Section 404.

(1) If the door being added, enlarged or replaced is a building entrance and at least 50 percent of the entrance doors are accessible, then the door being added, enlarged or replaced is not required to comply with ICC/ANSI A117.1-1998, Section 404.

ii. Replacement dwelling unit, guest room or rooming unit corridor doors in Use Groups I-1, R-1 or R-2 shall be 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch solid core wood or approved equal with approved door closers and shall not have any glass panels, other than approved wire glass in metal frames.

(1) 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch solid core replacement doors shall be accepted if the existing frame is not being replaced and will accommodate only a 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch door.

4. In buildings required by the barrier free subcode to be accessible, when entrance steps are being replaced, an accessible entrance shall be provided if this does not add more than 20 percent to the cost of replacing the steps. (Building)

i. If at least 50 percent of the other building entrances are accessible, then the installation of a ramp shall not be required.

5. When providing vertical access is part of the scope of work, a limited use limited application elevator or platform lift may be installed as permitted by N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.1. (Building)

6. Replacement glass shall comply with the "Safety Glazing" requirements of the building subcode and shall be installed in the "Specific Hazardous Locations" as specified by Section 2406.2 of the building subcode. (Building)

7. Where a fireproofing material is removed that is integral to the rating of an existing fire-rated assembly, the material shall be replaced so that the rating is preserved. (Building)

8. Existing electrical wiring and equipment undergoing repair or replacement shall be allowed to be replaced with like material except for the following: (Electrical)

i. Replacement of electrical receptacles shall comply with the requirements contained in Section 406.3 of the electrical subcode;

ii. Plug fuses of the Edison-base type shall be used only for replacements where there is no evidence of over fusing or tampering per Section 240.51(B) of the electrical subcode;

iii. For replacement of nongrounding-type receptacles with grounding-type receptacles, the equipment grounding conductor of a grounding type receptacle

outlet shall be permitted to be connected, in accordance with Section 250.130(C) of the electrical subcode;

iv. Non-“hospital grade” receptacles in patient bed locations of health care facilities, Use Group I-2, shall be replaced with “hospital grade” receptacles; and

v. Frames of electric ranges, wall-mounted ovens, counter-mounted cooking units, clothes dryers, and outlet or junction boxes that are part of the existing branch circuit for these appliances, except for mobile homes and recreational vehicles, shall be permitted to be grounded to the grounded circuit conductor if all the conditions of Section 250.140 of the electrical subcode are met.

9. In buildings of Use Group R or I-1, when the work being performed creates a bedroom, the following shall be provided:

i. A hard-wired smoke detector shall be installed within each new bedroom and a second, hard-wired smoke detector shall be installed within the immediate vicinity of the bedroom in accordance with NFPA 72. (Fire)

ii. A bedroom window or exterior door that meets the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.9(a)17 shall be provided when the bedroom created is below the fourth floor. (Building)

(1) This requirement shall not apply in buildings where the sleeping room is provided with a door to a corridor having access to two remote exits or in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system.

10. In buildings of Use Group R-3, R-4 and R-5, when the work being performed creates living space over a private garage, the private garage shall comply with Sections 302.3.3 or R309.2 as applicable of the building subcode for fire resistance rating.

11. In buildings of Use Group R-1, in at least one sleeping room or suite of every 25 or fewer that are part of the scope of work, the work being performed shall comply with the applicable provisions of ICC/ANSI A117.1-1998 unless the facility already provides the number of accessible sleeping rooms required by the barrier free subcode. In addition, at least one sleeping room or suite of every 25 or fewer that are part of the scope of work shall be equipped with a visual alarm and notification device for the hearing impaired unless the facility already provides the number required by the barrier free subcode. (Building)

12. In buildings of Use Groups R-1 and R-2, when habitable space is created in previously unoccupied space, the minimum clear ceiling height shall be seven feet. For rooms with a sloped ceiling, the minimum clear ceiling height shall be seven feet for at least 35 square feet of the floor area of the room. Any portion of the room measuring less than five feet from the finished floor to the finished ceiling shall not be considered usable floor area.

13. When a new refrigerant is introduced, the requirements of the mechanical subcode applicable to that refrigerant, if any, shall be met. This shall apply to the installation of new equipment, the replacement of existing equipment with equipment using a different refrigerant, or the replacement of the refrigerant in existing equipment with a different refrigerant. (Plumbing)

14. When the work being performed exposes wood framing of any wall, floor, ceiling, or roof, fireblocking shall be provided as required by section 716.2 of the building subcode. The fireblocking material shall comply with section 716.2.1 or 716.2.1.1 of the building subcode.

(f) In buildings of Use Group R-3, R-4 and R-5 and in dwelling units of Use Group R-2, smoke detectors shall be installed and maintained on each level of the structure, outside each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms, and located on or near the ceiling. Battery-operated units shall be permitted. (Fire)

(g) In buildings of Groups I-1, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4 or R-5 containing a fuel burning appliance or having an attached garage, carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed in accordance with the mechanical subcode. (Fire)

(h) The work shall not make the building less conforming with the basic requirements of this subchapter than it was when the alteration was undertaken.

1. Where the building currently exceeds the basic requirements, the extent to which it exceeds shall not be reduced unless the building also exceeds the requirements of the corresponding subcode of the UCC. In this case, the extent of compliance with the basic requirements may be reduced, but not below the requirements of the corresponding subcode of the UCC.

(i) All materials and methods used shall comply with the requirements specified in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.8, Materials and methods.

1. Exception: Windows may be replaced with windows like those existing without meeting the size requirements of the building subcode.

i. In sleeping rooms below the fourth story in occupancies of Use Groups R or I-1, where new window openings are being created or the size of window openings is being changed, at least one window shall:

(1) Be operable;

(2) Have a sill height of not more than 44 inches;

(3) Have a width of at least 20 inches, a height of at least 24 inches and a minimum total area of 5.7 square feet measured from head to sill and from side to side.

(4) New window openings in sleeping rooms shall not be required to meet these requirements in buildings where the sleeping room is provided with a door to a corridor having access to two remote exits or in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system.

ii. Basement windows in buildings of Use Group R-2 shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.26(a)3 where the window serves as the second means of egress from the dwelling unit.

2. Replacement handrails and guardrails shall comply with Sections 1003.3.3.11, 1003.3.4.7 and 1003.2.12 of the building subcode, respectively. Where 50 percent or more of a handrail or guardrail on a flight or on a level is replaced, then this shall be considered a complete replacement and shall comply with the referenced sections of the building subcode. The repair or replacement of less than 50 percent of a handrail or guardrail shall be permitted to match the existing handrail or guardrail. (Building)

(j) All new building elements, as listed in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.9, shall comply with the requirements of that section.

(k) In a building required by the barrier free subcode to be accessible, where the space altered is a primary function space, an accessible path of travel to the altered space shall be provided up to the point at which the cost of providing accessibility is disproportionate to the cost of the overall alteration project; a cost is disproportionate if it exceeds 20 percent of the cost of the alteration work. (Building)

1. The accessible path of travel shall include, but not be limited to, an accessible parking space, an accessible exterior route, an accessible building entrance, an accessible interior route to the altered area, accessible restrooms, accessible drinking fountains, and accessible telephones serving the altered primary function space. Priority shall be given to providing an accessible entrance or accessible restrooms where possible.

2. In determining disproportionate cost, the following materials may be deducted from the overall cost of the project:

- i. Windows, hardware, operating controls, electrical outlets and signage;
- ii. Mechanical systems, electrical systems, installations or alterations of fire protection systems or abatement of hazardous materials; or
- iii. The repair or installation of roofing, siding, or other exterior wall facade.

3. Where the work consists solely of the alteration of materials or systems listed in (k)2 above, the path of travel requirements shall not apply.

4. Where the alteration work is for the primary purpose of increasing the accessibility of the building or

tenancy, the requirement to further improve the path of travel shall not apply.

5. Where it is technically infeasible to comply with the technical standards in the barrier free subcode, the work must comply to the maximum extent feasible.

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

Inserted (d)5; in (e), changed N.J.A.C. reference in 1, inserted a second sentence in 2iii(2), deleted "In all use groups other than H," at the beginning of 3ii(1), rewrote 9, inserted a new 10, recodified former 10 and 11 as 11 and 12, and added 13; and rewrote (f).

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (c), rewrote 2 and added 4; in (d), added 6; in (e), rewrote 8iii and substituted "Section 250-140" for "Section 250-60" in 8v; in (j)3, amended internal reference.

Amended by R.2002 d.5, effective January 7, 2002.

See: 33 N.J.R. 3392(a), 34 N.J.R. 267(a).

In (d), added new 7; in (e) added new 14 and 15.

Amended by R.2003 d.137, effective April 7, 2003.

See: 34 N.J.R. 4277(a), 35 N.J.R. 1558(c).

Deleted (e)15; added a new (g); recodified former (g) through (j) as (h) through (k).

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

Rewrote the section.

Administrative correction.

See: 35 N.J.R. 4861(a).

5:23-6.7 Reconstruction

(a) Reconstruction, as defined in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.3, shall comply with the requirements of this section.

1. If a project is less than the entire use, primary function space or tenancy by a de minimis amount, the construction official may designate the project a reconstruction project and require that the requirements of this section be met.

2. If work performed or to be performed in phases is so extensive that the project would require a new certificate of occupancy if the work were performed at one time, the construction official may designate the project a reconstruction project and require that the requirements of this section be met.

(b) All work shall be done in a workmanlike manner.

(c) The work shall not cause any diminution of existing structural strength, system capacity or mechanical ventilation below that which exists at the time of application for a permit or that which is required by the applicable subcodes of the Uniform Construction Code, whichever is lower. The replacement or addition of fixtures, equipment or appliances shall not increase loads on these systems unless the system is upgraded in accordance with the applicable subcode of the UCC to accommodate the increased load.

1. Newly introduced fixed loads shall not exceed the uniformly distributed live loads or concentrated live load criteria of Table 1607.1 of the building subcode and shall not create deflection that exceeds the standards set forth below. As used in this section, fixed loads shall mean

uniform or concentrated loads and shall include, but not be limited to, equipment, files, library stacks, or similar loading conditions. (Building)

i. For wood frame construction, deflection shall not exceed L/180 for roofs with a slope of 3 in 12 or less or L/120 for roofs with a slope of greater than 3 in 12 and for floors.

ii. For steel frame construction, deflection shall not exceed L/240 for roofs with a slope of 3 in 12 or less or L/180 for roofs with a slope of greater than 3 in 12 and for floors.

iii. For concrete construction, deflection shall not exceed L/180 for roofs or L/240 for floors.

2. Existing fire alarm, fire suppression, standpipe, smoke control and emergency power systems shall not be removed without replacement and shall be maintained in operating condition. (Fire)

3. No work shall be undertaken that diminishes accessibility below that which is required by the Barrier Free Subcode of the Uniform Construction Code, N.J.A.C. 5:23-7. (Building)

4. Construction materials used as part of a reconstruction project shall be consistent with the existing construction type or the allowable construction type, whichever is less restrictive.

(d) The following products and practices shall not be used:

1. Carpet used for floor covering that fails to meet the DOC FF-1 "Pill Test" (Consumer Product Safety Commission 16 C.F.R. 1630);

2. Electrical materials/supplies: Unlisted or unapproved electrical products. As stated in the National Electric Code (sections 90.7, 110.2, 110.3, and article 100), only electrical products listed, labeled, approved, and identified are acceptable. Approval is to be based on tests and listings of testing laboratories such as Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL), Factory Mutual (FM) or Canadian Standards Association/Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (CSA/NRTL), etc.; (Electrical)

3. Plumbing materials and supplies:

i. All purpose solvent cement;

ii. Clear PB (polybutylene) piping;

iii. Flexible traps and tailpieces;

iv. Sheet and tubular copper and brass trap and tailpiece fittings less than B&S (Brown & Sharpe) 17 gauge (.045 inch); and

v. Solder having more than 0.2 percent lead shall not be used in the repair of potable water systems (Plumbing); and

4. Bars, grilles and screens shall not be placed over emergency escape windows or doors in Use Groups R or I-1 unless they are releasable or removable from the inside without the use of a key, tool or force greater than that which is required for the normal operation of the window or door. (Building)

5. The following practices shall not be used on painted surfaces in all buildings of Use Group R that were constructed before 1978, Use Group E and Use Group I-4 buildings used as child-care facilities unless the painted surface has been tested and found to be free of lead-based paint:

i. Open flame burning or the use of high temperature (in excess of 1100 degrees Fahrenheit) heat guns;

ii. Power sanding or sandblasting, unless a special HEPA (high efficiency particulate air) filter equipped vacuum attachment is used to contain dust;

iii. Uncontained water blasting or power washing; or

iv. Dry scraping or sanding more than two square feet per room (interior) or 10 square feet or more per building (exterior).

6. A mirror shall not be placed in or adjacent to any means of egress so as to confuse the direction of egress or give the appearance of a doorway, exit, or passageway. Draperies or similar hangings shall not obscure an exit.

i. Exception: Within dwelling units of Use Groups R-2, R-3, R-4 and R-5.

(e) The following products and practices shall be required, when applicable:

1. When any water closet is replaced, the replacement water closet shall require not more than 1.6 gallons of water per flush as required at N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.15(b)8ii. (Plumbing)

2. In buildings required by the barrier free subcode to be accessible, when bathrooms or toilet rooms are altered the following requirements for providing accessibility shall apply unless the requirements of the barrier free subcode have been met:

i. When toilet partitions are moved or installed, but existing fixtures are not being moved, an accessible stall complying with ICC/ANSI A117.1-1998, Section 604.8 shall be created provided that this can be accomplished without moving fixtures. (Building)

ii. When bathroom fixtures or hardware are replaced, the replacement fixtures or hardware shall comply with ICC/ANSI A117.1-1998, Sections 603 through 608, as applicable, for nonresidential buildings or for residential buildings required by the barrier free subcode to be accessible. (Plumbing)

iii. When space is reconfigured, the altered space shall comply with the barrier free subcode, N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.

(1) Where full compliance is technically infeasible, compliance shall be achieved to the maximum extent feasible.

(2) Where full compliance is technically infeasible, a single fixture unisex accessible bathroom shall be permitted. This may be accomplished by providing two unisex bathrooms, one of which is accessible. (Building)

(3) Where it is technically infeasible to gain compliance within a reconstructed bathroom, signage to the closest accessible bathroom (if any) shall be provided at the reconstructed bathroom. (Building)

3. Replacement or new doors shall comply with the following: (Building)

i. In buildings required by the barrier free subcode to be accessible, when new door openings are created, existing door openings are enlarged or door assemblies are replaced and the required door width can be achieved within the existing opening, the new door shall comply with ICC/ANSI A117.1-1998, Section 404.

(1) If the door being added, enlarged or replaced is a building entrance and at least 50 percent of the entrance doors are accessible, then the door being added, enlarged or replaced is not required to comply with ICC/ANSI A117.1-1998, Section 404.

ii. Replacement dwelling unit, guest room or rooming unit corridor doors in Use Groups I-1, R-1 or R-2 shall be 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch solid core wood or approved equal with approved door closers and shall not have any glass panels, other than approved wire glass in metal frames.

(1) 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch solid core replacement doors shall be accepted if the existing frame is not being replaced and will accommodate only a 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch door.

4. In buildings required by the barrier free subcode to be accessible, when entrance steps are being replaced, a ramp shall be installed provided that the installation of a ramp does not add more than 20 percent to the cost of replacing the steps. (Building)

i. If at least 50 percent of the other building entrances are accessible, then the installation of a ramp shall not be required.

5. When providing vertical access is part of the scope of work, a limited use limited application elevator or platform lift may be installed as permitted by N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.

6. Replacement glass shall comply with the "Safety Glazing" requirements of the building subcode and shall be installed in the "Specific Hazardous Locations" as

specified by Section 2406.2 of the building subcode. (Building)

7. Where a fireproofing material is removed that is integral to the rating of an existing fire-rated assembly, the material shall be replaced so that the rating is preserved. (Building)

8. Existing electrical wiring and equipment undergoing repair or replacement shall be allowed to be replaced with like material except for the following: (Electrical)

i. Replacement of electrical receptacles shall comply with the requirements contained in Section 406.3(D) of the electrical subcode;

ii. Plug fuses of the Edison-base type shall be used only for replacements where there is no evidence of over fusing or tampering per Section 240.51(B) of the electrical subcode;

iii. For replacement of nongrounding-type receptacles with grounding-type receptacles, the equipment grounding conductor of a grounding-type receptacle outlet shall be permitted to be connected, in accordance with Section 250.130(C) of the electrical subcode;

iv. Non-"hospital grade" receptacles in patient bed locations of health care facilities, Use Group I-2, shall be replaced with "hospital grade" receptacles; and

v. Frames of electric ranges, wall-mounted ovens, counter-mounted cooking units, clothes dryers, and outlet or junction boxes that are part of the existing branch circuit for these appliances, except for mobile homes and recreational vehicles, shall be permitted to be grounded to the grounded circuit conductor if all the conditions of Section 250.140 of the electrical subcode are met.

9. In buildings of Use Group R-1 and R-2, when habitable space is created in previously unoccupied space, the minimum clear ceiling height shall be seven feet. For rooms with a sloped ceiling, the minimum clear ceiling height shall be seven feet for at least 35 square feet of the floor area of the room. Any portion of the room measuring less than five feet from the finished floor to the finished ceiling shall not be considered usable floor area. (Building)

10. When a new refrigerant is introduced, the requirements of the mechanical subcode applicable to that refrigerant, if any, shall be met. This shall apply to the installation of new equipment, the replacement of existing equipment with equipment using a different refrigerant, or the replacement of the refrigerant in existing equipment with a different refrigerant. (Plumbing)

(f) In buildings of Groups I-1, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4 or R-5 containing a fuel burning appliance or having an attached garage, carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed in accordance with the mechanical subcode. (Fire)

(g) All materials and methods used shall comply with the requirements specified in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.8, Materials and methods.

1. For repair work undertaken as part of a reconstruction project, materials like those existing may be used. There is no limit to the amount of repair work which may be undertaken.

2. Exception: Windows may be replaced with windows like those existing without meeting the size requirements of the building subcode.

i. In sleeping rooms below the fourth story in occupancies of Use Groups R or I-1, where new window openings are being created or the size of window openings is being changed, at least one window shall:

- (1) Be operable;
- (2) Have a sill height of not more than 44 inches;
- (3) Have a width of at least 20 inches, a height of at least 24 inches and a minimum total area of 5.7 square feet measured from head to sill and from side to side.

(4) New window openings in sleeping rooms shall not be required to meet these requirements in buildings where the sleeping room is provided with a door to a corridor having access to two remote exits or in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system.

ii. Basement windows in buildings of Use Group R-2 shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.26(a)3 where the window serves as the second means of egress from the dwelling unit.

3. Replacement handrails and guardrails shall comply with Sections 1003.3.3.11, 1003.3.4.7 and 1003.2.12 of the building subcode, respectively. Where 50 percent or more of a handrail or guardrail on a flight or on a level is replaced, then this shall be considered a complete replacement and shall comply with the referenced sections of the building subcode. The repair or replacement of less than 50 percent of a handrail or guardrail shall be permitted to match the existing handrail or guardrail. (Building)

(h) All new building elements, as listed in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.9, shall comply with the requirements of that section.

(i) The basic requirements of this subchapter for the applicable use group shall be met within the work area(s). Attendant work outside the work area(s) shall not make the building less conforming with the basic requirements than it was when the reconstruction was undertaken.

1. Where the building currently exceeds the basic requirements, the extent to which it exceeds shall not be reduced unless the building also exceeds the requirements of the corresponding subcode of the UCC. In this case, the extent of compliance with the basic requirements may be reduced, but not below the requirements of the corresponding subcode of the UCC. Existing fire alarm, fire suppression and standpipe systems shall not be removed without replacement and shall be maintained in operating condition.

(j) The supplemental requirements of this subchapter for the applicable use group shall be met whenever the extent of the work is such that the trigger accompanying each requirement is met or exceeded.

(k) In a building required by the barrier free subcode to be accessible, where the space reconstructed is a primary function space, an accessible path of travel to the space shall be provided up to the point at which the cost of providing accessibility is disproportionate to the cost of the overall project; a cost is disproportionate if it exceeds 20 percent of the cost of the work. (Building)

1. The accessible path of travel shall include, but not be limited to, an accessible parking space, an accessible exterior route, an accessible building entrance, an accessible interior route to the reconstructed area, accessible restrooms, accessible drinking fountains, and accessible telephones serving the reconstructed primary function space. Priority shall be given to providing an accessible entrance or accessible restrooms where possible.

2. In determining disproportionate cost, the following materials may be deducted from the overall cost of the project:

i. Windows, hardware, operating controls, electrical outlets and signage;

ii. Mechanical systems, electrical systems, installations or alterations of fire protection systems or abatement of hazardous materials; or

iii. The repair or installation of roofing, siding, or other exterior wall facade.

3. Where the work consists solely of the reconstruction of materials or systems listed in (k)2 above, the path of travel requirements shall not apply.

4. Where the work is for the primary purpose of increasing the accessibility of the building or tenancy, the requirement to further improve the path of travel shall not apply.

5. Where it is technically infeasible to comply with the technical standards of ICC/ANSI A117.1-1998, the work must comply to the maximum extent feasible.

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (c), rewrote 2 and added 4; in (d), added 5; in (e), amended the N.J.A.C. reference in 5, rewrote 8iii, and substituted "Section 250-140" for "Section 250-60" in 8v.

Amended by R.2002 d.5, effective January 7, 2002.

See: 33 N.J.R. 3392(a), 34 N.J.R. 267(a).

In (d), added new 6; in (e), added new 11.

Amended by R.2003 d.137, effective April 7, 2003.

See: 34 N.J.R. 4277(a), 35 N.J.R. 1558(c).

Deleted (e)11; added a new (f); recodified former (f) through (j) as (g) through (k).

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

Rewrote the section.

Administrative correction.

See: 35 N.J.R. 4861(a).

5:23-6.8 Materials and methods

(a) The following requirements shall be met for materials and installation methods for all items that are part of the applicant's proposed project for all categories of work other than repair as defined in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.3.

1. Where sections listed below reference other sections not listed below, those sections shall apply within that limited context.

(b) Building and Fire Protection Materials and Methods. The following sections of the building subcode (N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.14) shall constitute the building and fire protection materials and methods requirements for this subchapter:

1. The following sections of Chapter 5 entitled "General Building Height and Areas":

i. Section 505 shall apply to newly constructed "Mezzanines";

2. The following sections of Chapter 7 entitled "Fire-Resistance-Rated Construction":

- i. Subsections 703.2, 703.3, 703.4;
- ii. Subsection 704.2.1, 704.2.2, 704.2.3, 704.4, 704.13, 704.14;
- iii. Subsections 705.3, 705.8, 705.9, 705.10, 705.11;
- iv. Section 706.6, 706.7, 706.8, 706.9;
- v. Section 707.7, 707.8, 707.9, 707.10, 707.13.2;
- vi. Subsections 708.2, 708.6, 708.7, 708.8, 708.9;
- vii. Subsections 709.2, 709.5, 709.6, 709.7, 709.8;
- viii. Subsections 710.2, 710.5, 710.6, 710.7;
- ix. Section 711;
- x. Section 712;
- xi. Subsections 714.2.5, 714.2.6, 714.2.7, 714.2.8, 714.2.9, 714.3.1, 714.3.2, 714.3.3, 714.3.4, 714.3.5, 714.3.6, 714.3.8, 714.3.9;
- xii. Subsections 715.2, 715.3, 715.4, 715.7;
- xiii. Subsections 716.2.1, 716.3.1;
- xiv. Subsections 717.2, 717.4, 717.5;
- xv. Section 718;
- xvi. Section 719; and
- xvii. Section 720;

3. All of Chapter 8 entitled "Interior Finishes" except 802;

4. All of Chapter 9 entitled "Fire Protection Systems" except 901, 902, 903.2, 904.2, 905.3, 906, 908.1, 908.2, 910.2, 911;

i. In buildings of Use Groups R and I-1, smoke detectors that are located closer than five feet to a kitchen or bathroom area shall be of photoelectric type only;

5. The following sections of Chapter 10 entitled "Means of Egress":

- i. Subsection 1003.2.10.2, 1003.2.10.4, 1003.2.10.5;
- ii. Subsections 1003.2.12.1, 1003.12.2;
- iii. Subsections 1003.3.1.3.2, 1003.3.1.3.3, 1003.3.1.3.4, 1003.3.1.3.5, 1003.3.1.8; and
- iv. Subsections 1003.3.3.11.1, 1003.3.3.11.2, 1003.3.3.11.3, 1003.3.3.11.4, 1003.3.3.11.5, 1003.3.3.11.6;

6. The following sections of Chapter 12 entitled "Interior Environment":

- i. Section 1202.4.2 shall apply to new sources of contaminants; and
- ii. Section 1209;

7. All of Chapter 14 entitled "Exterior Walls" except 1401, 1402, 1403.2;

8. All of Chapter 15 entitled "Roof Assemblies and Rooftop Structures" except 1501.1, 1502.0, 1503.4, 1503.5;

9. All of Chapter 16 entitled "Structural Design," except 1601, 1604, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, shall apply to new or replaced structural members. The referenced sections of Chapter 16 shall not be used to analyze any existing structural members, except as otherwise provided by this subcode;

10. All of Chapter 18 entitled "Soil and Foundations" except section 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806;

i. Additionally, the following section of 1806 shall be included as part of Material and Methods: 1806.2.1, 1806.2.2, 1806.3.1, 1806.3.2, 1806.3.3, 1806.4.1, 1806.4.2, 1806.4.3;

11. All of Chapter 19 entitled "Concrete" except 1901, 1092;

12. All of Chapter 20 entitled "Aluminum";

13. All of Chapter 21 entitled "Masonry";

14. All of Chapter 22 entitled "Steel";

15. All of Chapter 23 entitled "Wood";

16. All of Chapter 24 entitled "Glass and Glazing";

17. All of Chapter 25 entitled "Gypsum Board and Plaster";

18. All of Chapter 26 entitled "Plastic"; and

19. For the applicability of Chapter 30 entitled "Elevators and Conveying Systems," refer to (g) below, Elevator Devices.

(c) Plumbing Materials and Methods: The following sections of the plumbing subcode (N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.15) shall constitute the plumbing material and method requirements for this subchapter:

1. All of Chapter 2 entitled "General Regulations" except 2.19 and 2.24:

i. Section 2.19 for mandatory connections to the public water supply and sewer shall apply when existing septic or water supply facilities are no longer suitable for use as determined by the local health inspector, and public facilities are available within the meaning of 2.19.

2. All of Chapter 3 entitled "Materials."

3. All of Chapter 4 entitled "Joints and Connections."

4. All of chapter 5, entitled "Traps, cleanouts and backwater valves."

5. Chapter 6, entitled "Interceptors" except sections 6.1.1, 6.1.7, 6.3.1 and 6.4.1:

i. Section 6.1.1, 6.3.1, 6.4.1 for when interceptors are required shall not apply. However, when new fixtures, or devices are installed that will produce wastes that need to be separated, an interceptor shall be required.

6. Chapter 7, entitled "Plumbing Fixtures, Fixture Fittings and Plumbing Appliances" except section 7.21 and table 7.21.1.

7. Chapter 8 entitled "Hangers and Supports."

8. Chapter 9 entitled "Indirect Wastes Piping and Special Waste."

9. Chapter 10 entitled "Water Supply and Distribution" except for sections 10.3, 10.6.5, 10.8.1, and 10.14:

i. Water shall be supplied so that fixtures within a building are provided with an adequate supply of water so that they are functional.

ii. Section 10.6.5 shall apply to all newly-installed or completely replaced water services.

iii. Section 10.8.1 shall apply, where there is not sufficient pressure for proper functioning of fixtures, a water pressure booster system shall be required.

iv. Section 10.14 for sizing water distribution systems shall apply when the proposed work will impose additional loads on the system. Where the proposed work does not increase or decreases the load on the existing system, no increase in size shall be required. All new piping associated with the installation of additional fixtures shall comply with the sizing requirements of Chapter 10.

10. All of Chapter 11, entitled "Sanitary Drainage Systems" except 11.2.2, 11.2.3, 11.5, and 11.6:

i. Section 11.2.3 for sizing building sewers shall apply when the proposed work will impose additional loads on the sewer. Where the proposed work does not increase or decreases the load on the existing system, no increase in size shall be required.

ii. Section 11.5 for sizing drainage systems shall apply when the proposed work will impose additional loads on the system. Where the proposed work does not increase or decreases the load on the existing system, no increase in size shall be required. All new piping associated with the installation of additional fixtures shall comply with the sizing requirements of 11.5.

iii. Section 11.6 for sizing offsets in drainage systems shall apply when the proposed work will impose additional loads on the system. Where the proposed work does not increase or decreases the load on the existing system, no increase in size shall be required.

11. All of Chapter 12, entitled "Vents and Venting" except 12.3.1, 12.3.2 and 12.16:

i. Section 12.3.1 for locations where vent stacks are required shall apply where new stacks are being installed;

ii. Section 12.3.2 "Relief Vents for Stacks having Ten or More Branch Intervals" shall apply only when new stacks of ten or more branch intervals are being installed; and

iii. Section 12.16 for size and length of vents shall apply when new vents are being installed.

12. All of Chapter 13 entitled "Storm Water Drainage" except 13.1.1, 13.1.2, 13.1.6, 13.1.7, 13.1.10.1, 13.4.3, 13.6.1, 13.6.2:

i. Section 13.1.1 for where storm water drains are required shall apply only when new roofs, paved areas, yards, courts and courtyards are created.

ii. Section 13.1.2 "Storm Water Drainage to Sewer Prohibited" shall not be applied to existing connections to the sewer. This section shall only prohibit the connection of new storm water drains to a sanitary sewer that is prohibited from accepting such discharge.

iii. Section 13.1.6 "Areaway Drains" shall apply only to newly created, open, below grade areaways where storm water can accumulate.

iv. Section 13.1.7 "Window Well Drains" shall apply only to newly created window wells.

v. Section 13.1.10.1 for sizing roof drains, as amended in N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.15, shall apply only where additional roof area is to be drained or where other circumstances increase the load on existing roof drains.

vi. Section 13.4.3 "Combining Storm with Sanitary Drainage" shall not be applied to existing connections to the sewer. This section shall only require that newly installed sanitary and storm sewers be separate.

vii. Section 13.6.1 for sizing of "Vertical Conductors and Leaders" shall only apply when the proposed work will impose additional loads on the system. Where the proposed work does not increase or decreases the load on the existing system, no increase in size shall be required.

viii. Section 13.6.2 "Size of Horizontal Storm Drain Piping" shall only apply when the proposed work will impose additional loads on the system. Where the proposed work does not increase or decreases the load on the system, no increase in size shall be required.

13. All of Chapter 14 entitled "Special Requirements For Health Care Facilities."

14. All of Chapter 15 entitled "Tests and Maintenance."

15. Section 16.1.7 of Chapter 16 entitled "Regulations Governing Individual Sewage Disposal Systems for Homes and Other Establishments Where Public Sewage Systems Are Not Available."

16. All of Chapter 18 entitled, "Mobile Homes & Travel Trailer Park Plumbing Standards."

(d) Electrical Materials and Methods. The following sections of the electrical subcode (N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.16) shall constitute the electrical materials and methods requirements for this subchapter:

1. Section 90.7, entitled "Examination of Equipment for Safety" of the Introduction, Article 90;

2. All of Chapter 1 entitled "General" except Sections 110.8 Wiring Methods, 110.26 Spaces About Electrical Equipment (600 Volts, Nominal, or less), 110.32 Work Space About Equipment (over 600 Volts, Nominal) and 110.33 Entrance and Access to Work Space;

3. All of Chapter 2 entitled "Wiring and Protection" except Sections 210.52 Dwelling Unit Receptacle Outlets, 210.60 Guest Rooms, 210.62 Show Windows, 210.63 Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Equipment Outlet, 210.70 Lighting Outlets Required and 210.11 Branch Circuits Required;

4. All of Chapter 3 entitled "Wiring Methods";

5. All of Chapter 4, entitled "Equipment for General Use" except Section 404.8 Accessibility and Grouping (switches) and Section 408.8 Clearances (switchboards and panelboards);

6. All of Chapter 5, entitled "Special Occupancies;"

7. All of Chapter 6, entitled "Special Equipment;"

8. All of Chapter 7, entitled "Special Conditions;" and

9. All of Chapter 8 entitled "Communications Systems."

10. Existing working clearances, clear space, access and entrance dimensions to working spaces, illumination, headroom clearances, and location of overcurrent protection devices shall be allowed to remain without modification.

(e) Mechanical Materials and Methods: The following sections of the mechanical subcode (N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.20) shall constitute the mechanical materials and methods requirements for this subchapter:

1. All of Chapter 3, entitled "General Regulations" except 301.2, 301.7, 301.8, 301.13, 301.16, 303.5, 303.6, 303.7, 306, 307.2.3, 309 and 312;

2. All of Chapter 4, entitled "Ventilation" except 402 and 403;

3. All of Chapter 5, entitled "Exhaust Systems" except 502, 509, 510, and 513;

i. Section 509 shall apply to newly installed or replaced commercial food heat-processing appliances and Type I hoods;

ii. Section 510 shall apply to newly introduced sources of hazardous exhaust;

4. All of Chapter 6, entitled "Duct Systems" except 602 and 604;

i. Section 602 shall apply to newly-constructed plenums. Modifications to existing plenums; such as installation of new building, electrical or plumbing materials inside the plenum, increasing air flow rate within the plenum, etc. shall not require the plenum to comply with the construction requirements for new plenums. However, newly-installed materials within the plenum shall be consistent with material requirements of 602;

5. All of Chapter 7, entitled "Combustion Air";

6. All of Chapter 8, entitled "Chimneys and Vents";

7. All of Chapter 9, entitled "Specific Appliances, Fireplaces and Solid Fuel-Burning Equipment";

8. All of Chapter 10, entitled "Boiler, Water Heaters and Pressure Vessels";

9. All of Chapter 11, entitled "Refrigeration";

10. All of Chapter 12, entitled "Hydronic Piping" except 1204;

11. All of Chapter 13, entitled "Fuel Oil Piping and Storage" except 1305.1;

i. Section 1305.1 shall apply when the work being performed increases the load on the system such that the existing pipe does not meet the size required by code. Existing systems that are modified shall not require resizing as long as the load on the system is not

increased and the system length is not increased even if the altered system does not meet code minimums; and

12. All of Chapter 14, entitled "Solar Systems."

(f) Fuel Gas Materials and Methods. The following sections of the fuel gas subcode (N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.22) shall constitute the fuel gas materials and methods requirements for this subchapter:

1. All of Chapter 3, entitled "General Regulations" except 301.2, 301.6, 301.11, 301.12, 303.7, and 306;

2. All of Chapter 4, entitled "Gas Piping Installations" except 401.8 and 402.3;

i. Sections 401.8 and 402.3 shall apply when the work being performed increases the load on the system such that the existing pipe does not meet the size required by code. Existing systems that are modified shall not require resizing as long as the load on the system is not increased and the system length is not increased even if the altered system does not meet code minimums;

3. All of Chapter 5, entitled "Chimneys and Vents"; and

4. All of Chapter 6, entitled "Specific Appliances."

(g) Barrier Free Materials and Methods: The requirements of ICC/ANSI A117.1-1998 shall constitute the barrier free materials and methods requirements for this subchapter and shall apply to work projects in all buildings other than buildings of Use Group R-2, R-3, R-4 or R-5 containing fewer than four dwelling units or buildings of Use Group U.

1. Exception: Where full compliance is technically infeasible, compliance shall be achieved to the maximum extent feasible.

2. For toilet or bathing facilities, at least one of each type of fixture shall be accessible. Where six or more toilet stalls are provided, in addition to a wheelchair accessible stall, at least one ambulatory accessible stall shall be provided.

i. Exception: Nonpublic toilet rooms for individual use may be adaptable.

3. Limited exceptions to the accessibility requirements for theatres and auditoriums are permitted as follows:

i. Where fixed seating is provided and it is technically infeasible to provide integrated accessible seating, accessible seating may be clustered.

ii. When a facility contains more than one performing area and it is technically infeasible to make all performing areas accessible, the provision of one accessible performing area shall be accepted as meeting the requirement for providing access to performing areas.

4. In buildings of Use Group M, where fitting room partitions are installed or moved, five percent of the fitting rooms, but not less than one, shall comply.

(h) Residential Materials and Methods. The following sections of the residential subcode (N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.21) shall constitute the residential materials and methods requirements for this subchapter:

1. The following sections of Chapter 3, entitled "Building Planning":

- i. Section 307.2;
- ii. Section 308;
- iii. Section 318;
- iv. Section 320;
- v. Section 323;
- vi. Section 324; and
- vii. Section 324;

2. The following sections of Chapter 4 entitled "Foundations":

- i. Section 402; and
- ii. Section 407;

3. The following sections of Chapter 5 entitled "Floors":

- i. Sections 502.1, 502.8, 502.11, 502.12.1;
- ii. Sections 503.2.1, 503.2.3, 503.3.1, 503.3.3;
- iii. Sections 504.1, 504.3; and
- iv. Sections 505.2.1, 505.2.2, 505.2.3, 505.2.4, 505.3.5, 505.3.6;

4. The following sections of Chapter 6 entitled "Wall Construction":

- i. Sections 602.1, 602.2, 602.6, 602.8.1;
- ii. Sections 603.2.1, 603.2.2, 603.2.3, 603.2.4, 603.3.4, 603.3.5;
- iii. Sections 604.1, 604.3;
- iv. Section 605;
- v. Section 606.1, 606.14;
- vi. Section 607.1;
- vii. Section 608.1;
- viii. Section 609.1;
- ix. Sections 610.1, 610.2, 610.3;
- x. Section 611.1;
- xi. Section 612.1; and
- xii. Section 613.1;

5. All of Chapter 7 entitled "Wall Covering";
6. The following sections of Chapter 8, entitled "Roof-Ceiling Construction":
 - i. Section 802.1, 802.7, 802.10;
 - ii. Section 803.2.1;
 - iii. Sections 804.2.1, 804.2.2, 804.2.3, 802.2.4, 804.3.5, 804.3.6; and
 - iv. Section 805.1;
7. The following sections of Chapter 9 entitled "Roof Assemblies":
 - i. Section 902.1;
 - ii. Section 903.1;
 - iii. Section 904;
 - iv. Section 905;
 - v. Section 906; and
 - vi. Section 907; and
8. All of Chapter 10 entitled "Chimneys and Fireplaces."

(i) Elevator Devices Materials and Methods: The following sections of the elevator subcode (N.J.A.C. 5:23-12) shall constitute the elevator device materials and methods requirements for this subchapter:

1. All of ASME A17.1 Part XII except Section 1206 as referenced by the adopted building subcode.
2. The following sections of Chapter 30 of the building subcode: Section 3002.1.2—"Hoistway Enclosures, Hardware" and Section 3005.3—"Conveying Systems, Conveyors."
3. The requirements of ASME A17.1 Rule 102.2(c)4, as referenced by the adopted building subcode, when an automatic fire suppression system is provided in an elevator hoistway, machine room and/or machinery space.

(j) Manufactured Home Materials and Methods: The following sections of the manufactured home subcode (N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.19) shall constitute the manufactured home materials and methods requirements for this subcode:

1. All of Part 3280 of Title 24 of the Code of Federal Regulations except 3280.1, 3280.5, 3280.6, 3280.7, and 3280.8.

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

In (b), inserted a reference to fire protection materials the introductory paragraph, inserted 4i and 4ii, inserted a new 5iii, and recodified former 5iii and 5iv as 5iv and 5v; and in (c), changed chapter 5 reference in 4, substituted a reference to section 7.21 for a reference to 7.24 in 6, substituted a reference to section 11.2.3 for a reference to 11.2.2 in 10i, changed chapter 14 reference in 13, and changed section 16.1.7 reference in 15.

Administrative correction.

See: 32 N.J.R. 688(a).

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (b), rewrote 15 and 21; in (d), rewrote 2 through 4; and added (h).

Amended by R.2002 d.5, effective January 7, 2002.

See: 33 N.J.R. 3392(a), 34 N.J.R. 267(a).

In (b), added new 5vi.

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

Rewrote the section.

5:23-6.9 New building elements

(a) When the rehabilitation of an existing building creates or includes any building element of a type listed in this section, then the new element shall comply with the requirements for such an element established by this section.

1. The installation of a floor system which did not previously exist, shall be constructed utilizing the live load requirements as specified in Section 1607 of the building subcode.

2. When the number of stories in a building is increased without increasing the height of the building, the building shall comply with the story requirements of Table 503 of the building subcode.

3. Newly created floor openings shall comply with the requirements of Section 707 of the building subcode.

4. Newly created atriums shall comply with the requirements of Section 404 of the building subcode.

5. Newly created door openings shall comply with Section 1003.3.1.1 of the building subcode. Additionally, newly created door openings in walls which are fire-resistance rated shall comply with Section 714 of the building subcode.

6. Newly created openings in fire resistance rated assemblies shall be protected in accordance with Section 711 of the building subcode.

7. Newly created exit discharge passageways used as exit elements shall comply with the requirements of Section 1005.3.3 of the building subcode. However, the fire resistance rating of the discharge passageway shall not be required to exceed the fire resistance rating of the exit element that discharges into the passageway.

8. Newly created exit stairways shall comply with Section 1005.3 of the building subcode.

9. Newly installed fire escapes shall be constructed in accordance with FTO-3 of the Uniform Construction Code. (Building)

10. Newly installed elevator devices (not replacing an existing device) and other newly installed (not replacement) equipment within the scope of Chapter 30 shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 30 of the building subcode.

i. Exception: Newly installed devices shall not be required to comply with part XXIV of ASME A17.1 adopted by reference in the building subcode.

11. Newly created corridors shall comply with Sections 1004.3.2.1, 1004.3.2.3, 1004.3.2.4, and 1004.3.2.5 of the building subcode.

12. Newly constructed mezzanines shall comply with Section 505 of the building subcode.

13. Newly created covered mall buildings shall comply with Section 404 of the building subcode.

14. Newly created motion picture projection rooms, screening rooms and sound stages shall comply with Section 409 of the building subcode.

15. Newly created stages and platforms shall comply with Section 410 of the building subcode.

16. Newly created spaces which are utilized for the application of flammable finishes shall comply with Section 416 of the building subcode.

17. At least one newly created window opening in sleeping rooms below the fourth story in occupancies in Use Groups R or I-1 shall:

i. Be operable;

ii. Have a sill height of not more than 44 inches;

iii. Have a width of at least 20 inches, a height of at least 24 inches and a minimum total area of 5.7 square feet measured from head to sill and from side to side. (Building)

iv. New window openings in sleeping rooms shall not be required to meet these requirements in buildings where the sleeping room is provided with a door to a corridor having access to two remote exits or in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system.

v. Basement windows in buildings of Use Group R-2 shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.26(a)3 where the window serves as the second means of egress from the dwelling unit.

18. Newly created specific occupancy areas shall comply with the following:

i. Paint shops in other than Use Group F which contain chemicals below the exempt amount for Use Group H, waste and soiled linen collection rooms and chute termination rooms shall be separated from other portions of the building by a one hour fire partition or provided with an automatic fire suppression system.

ii. Incinerator rooms in all use groups shall be separated from other portions of the building by a two hour fire separation assembly and provided with an automatic fire suppression system.

iii. In Use Groups I-2 and I-3, physical plant maintenance shops, laundries in excess of 100 square feet in area and padded cells shall be separated from other portions of the building by a one hour fire partition or provided with an automatic fire suppression system. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Fire)

19. Newly installed electrical service equipment, switchboards, panelboards, motor control centers and other electrical equipment containing overcurrent, switching or control devices likely to require examination, adjustment, servicing or maintenance while energized shall conform with the requirements specified in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.8, Materials and methods, and, in addition, shall conform with Sections 110.26 (Space About Electrical Equipment—600 Volts, Nominal or Less), 110.32 (Work Space About Equipment—Over 600 Volts, Nominal), 110.33 (Entrance and Access to Work Space), 404.8 (Accessibility and Grouping—Switches) and 408.8 (Clearances—Switchboards and Panelboards), as applicable, of the electrical subcode. (Electrical)

20. Newly created tenant separation, dwelling unit separation and guestroom separation assemblies shall comply with the requirements of Section 708 of the building subcode, as appropriate, based on the construction type of the existing building.

21. In occupancies of Use Group A, newly created assembly aisles and aisle accessways shall comply with Section 1008 of the building subcode.

22. Newly created openings in exterior walls shall comply with the table in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.31(f)2.

i. Exception: Newly created openings in buildings of Use Group R-2, R-3, R-4 or R-5 with a fire separation distance of three feet or less shall be provided with opening protectives.

23. Newly created stairs not required for purposes of egress shall comply with Sections 1003.3.3.2, 1003.3.3.11 and 1003.2.12, and Section and 1003.3.3.3, as amended at N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.14, of the building subcode.

24. Newly created passageways, aisle accessways and aisles in Use Group M shall comply with the minimum width requirements of Section 1004.3.2.2 of the building subcode.

Administrative correction.

See: 30 N.J.R. 539(a).

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

In (a), inserted new 6 and 7, recodified former 6 through 17 as 8 through 19, and added 20.

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (a), rewrote 19 and 20, and added 21 and 22.

Amended by R.2002 d.5, effective January 7, 2002.

See: 33 N.J.R. 3392(a), 34 N.J.R. 267(a).

In (a), inserted new 10i, and added new 23 and 24.

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

Updated building subcode section citations throughout.

5:23-6.10 Basic requirements and supplemental requirements—general

(a) The basic requirements, set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11 for all use groups and for individual use groups in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.12 through 6.28, shall be met within or with regard to the work area in all reconstruction projects. (These requirements are in addition to the requirements contained in the N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.8, Materials and methods.)

(b) The supplemental requirements, set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11A for all use groups and for individual use groups in the N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.12A through 6.28A, shall be met in all buildings where there are reconstruction projects that meet or exceed the stated threshold for each requirement.

1. All reconstruction work begun within a single 12 month period shall be considered for determining the applicability of the supplemental requirement.

2. If a project falls under the threshold for a supplemental requirement by a de minimis amount, the construction official may require that the supplemental requirement be met.

(c) Reconstruction projects contained in mixed use buildings shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.29 as applicable.

(d) Special technical specifications for windowless stories, the supervision of automatic fire suppression systems, suppression system risers, acceptances of existing alarm and suppression systems, smoke barriers, elevators and specific occupancy areas are established in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30. The windowless story, supervision of automatic fire suppression systems and smoke barrier special technical requirements shall apply only in those uses where specified by this sub-code.

5:23-6.11 Basic requirements in all Use Groups

(a) This section shall apply within the work area for all reconstruction projects.

(b) Capacity of Means of Egress: The capacity of the means of egress in each work area shall be sufficient for the maximum permitted occupant load of the work area and any adjacent spaces served by that means of egress as calculated on a per floor basis. Means of egress shall be measured in units of exit width of 22 inches.

1. The maximum permitted occupant load of a space shall be determined by the capacity of the means of egress serving the space as calculated in accordance with Table 1. Building owners shall have the option of establishing a reasonable restriction on the occupant load of the space based on the existing capacity of the means of egress or of providing additional egress capacity. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

Table 1
CAPACITY PER UNIT EGRESS WIDTH

Use Group	Without fire suppression system Number of occupants		With fire suppression system Number of occupants	
	Stairways	Doors, Ramps and Corridors	Stairways	Doors, Ramps, and Corridors
A	75	100	113	150
B	60	100	90	150
E	75	100	113	150
F	60	100	90	150
H	—	—	60	100
I-1	60	100	90	100
I-2	22	30	35	45
I-3	60	100	90	150
M	60	100	90	150
R	75	100	113	150
S	60	100	90	150

Note: The occupant load may be equal to the total number of occupants for which exit capacity is provided as determined by Table 1 above. For Use Group A occupancies, the resulting total occupant load shall not exceed one occupant per five square feet of net floor area over the entire use.

Interpolation shall be allowed in determining capacity of egress width.

Unit of egress width = 22 inches

(c) Interior Finishes: Interior finishes within work areas shall comply with the following:

1. Existing interior finishes of walls and ceilings shall have a flame spread rating not greater than the class prescribed by Table 2 below. All existing interior finish materials which do not comply with the requirements of this section shall be removed or shall be treated with an approved fire retardant coating in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to secure compliance with the requirements of this section. Exceptions are allowed as follows:

i. The use of vinyl or paper wall coverings not exceeding 1/28th of an inch in thickness which is applied directly to a noncombustible or fire retardant treated wood substrate shall not be regulated by this section.

ii. Interior trim which does not exceed 10 percent of the aggregate wall and ceiling area of any room or space shall not be regulated by this section.

iii. When an approved automatic fire suppression system is provided, interior finish of Class II or III materials shall be permitted where Class I or II materials, respectively, are required by this section.

iv. Exposed portions of structural members complying with the requirements for heavy timber construction in accordance with the Uniform Construction Code shall not be regulated by this section. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

Table 2
Existing Interior Finish Requirements^a

Use Group	Exit Enclosures	Exit Access Enclosures	Rooms or Spaces
	I	II	III
A ^b , E, I, R-1	I	II	III
All Other Use Groups	I	II	No Minimum

^aThe classification of interior finishes referred to herein corresponds to flame spread ratings determined by ASTM E84 as follows: Class I flame spread, 0-25; Class II flame spread, 26-75; Class III flame spread, 76-200. In all cases, the smoke developed rating determined by ASTM E84 shall not exceed 450.

^bSee Use Group A-3 for amusement buildings.

(d) Commercial cooking operations: An automatic fire suppression system shall be required for newly-installed commercial cooking equipment producing grease-laden vapors, except within individual dwelling units in multiple family dwellings in Use Group R-2. No suppression system shall be required for completely enclosed ovens, steam tables or similar equipment.

1. Exception: Bed and breakfast homestay facilities, which are designed to accommodate five or fewer guests, shall not be required to comply with this provision. (Fire)

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

In (b), rewrote the note at the end of Table 1.

5:23-6.11A Supplemental requirements in all Use Groups

- (a) This section shall apply to all reconstruction projects.

(b) Vertical Opening Protection: For purposes of applying the supplemental requirement for vertical opening protection below, a low hazard occupancy is an occupancy having contents of such low combustibility that no self-propagating fire can occur therein. A moderate hazard occupancy is an occupancy having contents that are likely to burn with moderate rapidity or to give off a considerable volume of smoke. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(c) Windowless Stories: Any windowless basement or story located below the seventh story which is created by the work being performed or any existing windowless basement or story below the seventh story in which the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the windowless story, shall comply with the requirements listed in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30. (Fire)

(d) Underground Structures: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of an underground structure, the entire structure shall comply with Section 405.0 of the building subcode.

5:23-6.12 Basic requirements—Use Group A-1

(a) Exits: Two exits shall be required for stories with less than 500 occupants. Three exits shall be required for stories with 501 to 1,000 occupants. Four exits shall be required for stories with more than 1,000 occupants. Two means of egress are also required from all mezzanines with an occupant load greater than 50 and with exit travel distance greater than 75 feet.

1. A single exit is permitted in the story at the level of exit discharge when the occupant load of the story does not exceed 50 and the exit access travel distance does not exceed 75 feet. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(b) Egress Doorways: A minimum of two egress doorways shall be required for all rooms and spaces with an occupant load greater than 50 or in which the travel distance exceeds 75 feet. All egress doors serving an occupant load greater than 50 shall swing in the direction of exit travel.

1. Exception: Storage rooms with a maximum occupant load of 10 shall not be required to have two egress doorways.

2. All required exit doors equipped with latching devices in buildings or spaces with an occupant load greater than 100 shall be equipped with approved panic hardware. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(c) Capacity of Means of Egress: The capacity of the means of egress in each work area shall be determined in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(b). Additionally, for buildings with an occupant load of 100 or more, a main entrance capable of serving as the main exit with an egress capacity for at least one-half the total occupant load is required. The remaining exits shall be capable of providing one-half of the total required exit capacity. This provision shall not apply in buildings with multiple main entrances. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(d) Dead End Corridors: Existing dead end corridors shall not exceed 35 feet in length. Exceptions are allowed as follows:

1. Dead end corridors may be up to 50 feet in length in a building with an automatic alarm system installed in conformance with the building subcode in effect at the time of its installation.

2. Dead end corridors may be up to 70 feet in length in a building with a suppression system installed in conformance with the building subcode in effect at the time of its installation. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(e) Means of Egress Lighting: Artificial lighting with an intensity of not less than one foot candle at floor level shall be required during all times that the conditions of occupancy of the building require that the exits be available. Lighting shall also be required to illuminate the exit discharge. In all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access, means of egress lighting shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss.

1. In buildings used for motion pictures or other projections by means of directed light, the illumination of aisles may be reduced during periods of projection to not less than 0.2 foot candle. The switch requirements and location(s) for controlling egress lighting connected to the emergency electrical system shall be in conformance with the NFPA 70 (NEC). (Plan review—Building, Fire, Electric. Inspection—Building)

(f) **Illuminated Exit Signs:** Illuminated exit signs shall be provided for all required means of egress in all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access. Exit signs shall be visible from the exit access and supplemented by directional signs when necessary. (Exception: Approved main exterior doors that are clearly identified as exits are not required to have exit signs.) Exit signs shall meet the following criteria:

1. Red or green letters at least six inches high; minimum width of each stroke $\frac{3}{4}$ inch on a white background or in other approved distinguishable colors. Arrows, if provided, shall be such that the direction cannot readily be changed. The word "Exit" shall be clearly discernible when the sign is not energized.

2. Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times when the building is occupied by a source providing at least five foot candles at the illuminated surface or shall be approved self-luminous signs which provide evenly illuminated letters with a minimum luminance of 0.06 foot lamberts. Exit signs shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss. No emergency power shall be required for approved self-luminous signs. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(g) **Handrails:** Every required exit stairway having three or more risers and not provided with handrails or in which the existing handrails are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with handrails for the full length of the run of steps on at least one side. All exit stairways more than 66 inches wide shall have handrails on both sides unless the full width of the stairway is not needed to accommodate the design occupancy. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(h) **Guards:** Every open portion of a stair, landing or balcony which is more than 30 inches above the floor or grade below and is not provided with guards or those in which the existing guards are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with guards. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(i) **Vertical Opening Protection:** Vertical opening protection for interior stairways and other vertical openings shall be provided as follows:

1. For vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than two hours with approved opening protectives shall be required.

2. For vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than one hour with approved opening protectives shall be required.

3. For vertical openings not exceeding three stories, a minimum 30 minute fire barrier shall be required. Exceptions are as follows:

- i. When connecting the main floor and mezzanines; or

- ii. When all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The communicating area has a low hazard occupancy or has a moderate hazard occupancy which is protected throughout by an automatic suppression system;

- (2) The lowest or next to the lowest level is a street floor;

- (3) The entire area is open and unobstructed in a manner such that it may be assumed that a fire in any part of the interconnected spaces will be readily obvious to all of the occupants;

- (4) Exit capacity is sufficient to provide egress simultaneously for all the occupants of all levels by considering all areas to be a single floor area for the determination of required exit capacity; and

- (5) Each floor level, considered separately, has at least one-half of its individual required exit capacity provided by an exit or exits leading directly out of that level without having to traverse another communicating floor level or be exposed to the smoke or fire spreading from another communicating floor level. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(j) **Structural Elements:** Structural elements which are uncovered during the course of the rehabilitation and which are found to be unsound or otherwise structurally deficient, shall be reinforced, supported or replaced in accordance with the applicable structural design criteria of the building subcode. Where structural elements are sound, there is no excessive deflection (defined as deflection in excess of the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c)1), and fixed loads are not changing in a way that will increase the stresses on existing structures beyond that which is permitted by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c), existing structural elements shall be permitted to remain. (Building)

(k) **Plumbing Fixtures:** Plumbing fixtures shall be provided as follows. Where the plumbing subcode allows for the substitution or omission of fixtures, such substitutions or omissions shall also be permitted under this section. (Plumbing)

Total Occupancy ¹	Water Closets		Lavatories	Drinking Water Facilities	Service Sinks
	Male	Female			
1-50	1 Unisex		1	1	1
51-100	1	1	1 per sex	1	1
101 and over	Fixtures to be provided as per Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode.				

Note 1. For purposes of determining the number of plumbing fixtures required, total occupancy shall be the anticipated occupancy of the building under normal use conditions. It is not necessarily the same as the total permitted occupant load based on egress capacity.

(l) **Mechanical Requirements:** All spaces intended for occupancy shall be provided with either natural or mechanical ventilation.

1. Spaces intended to be naturally ventilated shall be provided with openable doors, windows, louvers, or other openings to the outdoors. The minimum openable area to the outdoors shall be four percent of the floor area being ventilated. Where rooms without openings to the outdoors are ventilated through an adjoining room, the unobstructed opening to the adjoining room shall be at least eight percent of the floor area of the interior room or space, but not less than 25 square feet. The ventilation openings to the outdoors shall be based on the total floor area being ventilated.

2. Mechanically-ventilated spaces shall comply with the following:

i. Newly-installed HVAC systems shall comply with the requirements of the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition.

ii. Existing systems that are altered or extended shall not reduce the amount of outside air below the existing rate per person or the rate included in the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition, whichever is lower. As a minimum, mechanically-ventilated spaces shall be provided with five CFM per person of outdoor air and 15 CFM of ventilation air per person unless the indoor air quality procedure of ASHRAE 62-89 is followed and results in a lesser amount.

3. All newly-introduced devices, equipment or operations that produce airborne particulates, odors, fumes, sprays, vapors, smoke or gases in such quantities to be irritating or injurious to health shall be provided with local exhaust. (Building)

(m) Interior finishes shall comply with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(c). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(n) **Specific Occupancy Areas:** Specific occupancy areas within the work area, as listed in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(h), shall comply with the requirements established in that section for separation and/or protection. (Building)

(o) **Fireblocking and Draftstopping:** When the work being performed exposes the framing of any wall, floor, ceiling or roof, the exposed framing shall comply with Section 716 of the building subcode.

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.
See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

In (e), substituted "except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided" for "to assure continued illumination" in the last sentence of the introductory paragraph, and rewrote 1; and in (f)2, rewrote the second sentence.

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.
See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (e), added the second sentence in the introductory paragraph; and added (o).

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (l)2i and in the first sentence of (l)2ii, substituted "the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition" for "ASHRAE 62-89"; in (o), substituted "Section 716" for "Section 721.0".

5:23-6.12A Supplemental requirements—Use Group A-1

(a) **Automatic Fire Suppression System:** An automatic fire suppression system shall be installed throughout the building when the work area is 12,000 square feet (gross enclosed floor area) or more. (Fire)

(b) **Automatic Alarm System:** When the work area exceeds 25 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, an automatic fire alarm system that complies with NFPA 72 shall be installed in all storage, workshop, boiler or furnace rooms. (Fire)

(c) **Manual Alarm System:** For buildings greater than three stories in height with occupant loads over 25, when the work area exceeds 25 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, manual fire alarms shall be required throughout the building. (Fire)

(d) **Vertical Opening Protection:** When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, vertical opening protection shall be provided throughout the building as follows:

1. A minimum two hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels.

2. A minimum one hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels.

3. A minimum 30 minute fire barrier shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings not exceeding three stories. Exceptions shall be permitted as follows:

i. When connecting the main floor and mezzanines; or

ii. When all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The communicating area has a low hazard occupancy or has a moderate hazard occupancy which is protected throughout by an automatic fire suppression system;

(2) The lowest or next to the lowest level is a street floor;

(3) The entire area is open and unobstructed in a manner such that it may be assumed that a fire in any part of the interconnected spaces will be readily obvious to all of the occupants;

(4) Exit capacity is sufficient to provide egress simultaneously for all the occupants of all levels by considering all areas to be a single floor area for the determination of required exit capacity; and

(5) Each floor level, considered separately, has at least one-half of its individual required exit capacity provided by an exit or exits leading directly out of that level without having to traverse another communicating floor level or be exposed to the smoke or fire spreading from another communicating floor level. (Plan review—Building, Fire, Inspection—Building)

(e) Requirements for high-rise buildings: Any building or structure having one or more floors used for human occupancy located either more than six stories or more than 75 feet above the lowest level accessible to a fire department vehicle, shall comply with the following:

1. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area served by a recirculating air or exhaust system, the recirculating air or exhaust system which serves the work area shall be equipped with approved smoke and heat detection devices installed in accordance with the UCC. The devices shall stop the fan(s) automatically and shall be of the manual reset type. Automatic fan shut-down is not required when the system is part of an approved smoke removal or smoke control system. (Building)

2. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, all elevators in the building shall be equipped with the following emergency control devices:

- i. All automatic (nondesignated attendant) elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with Phase I Emergency Recall Operation as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rules 211.3a and 211.3b listed in N.J.A.C. 5:70-3;

- ii. At least one elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.3c;

- (1) In buildings with multiple elevators, at least one elevator to each floor served by an elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation; and

- iii. All designated attendant elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with emergency controls, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.4. (Elevator)

3. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied

floor area of the building, standpipes shall be provided up to and including the highest floor that is part of the work area. The standpipes shall be located and installed in accordance with the building subcode, except as follows:

- i. No pump shall be required provided that the standpipes are capable of accepting delivery by fire department apparatus of a minimum of 250 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system or a minimum of 500 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in all other buildings. (Where the standpipe terminates below the topmost floor, the standpipe shall be designed to meet these requirements (gpm/psi) for possible future extension of the standpipe.)

- ii. Hose and hose cabinets shall not be required. (Fire)

(f) Elevator Devices: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, all elevator devices serving any part of the work area shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(g) below. (Elevator)

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (e)2i, amended the N.J.A.C. reference.

5:23-6.13 Basic requirements—Use Group A-2 Nightclubs

(a) Automatic Fire Suppression System: An automatic fire suppression system shall be required in buildings with an occupant load of 50 or more.

1. Exception: Suppression shall not be required for buildings with a permitted occupancy of fewer than 300 having all components of the required means of egress on the same level as the use and having all such exits discharging not more than five feet above, nor more than two feet below, the adjacent grade;

2. Exception: Suppression shall not be required for buildings with a permitted occupancy of fewer than 200 having no portion of the required means of egress located more than one level above, or more than two feet below, the adjacent grade. (Fire)

(b) Exits: Two exits shall be required for stories with less than 500 occupants. Three exits shall be required for stories with 501 to 1,000 occupants. Four exits shall be required for stories with more than 1,000 occupants. Two means of egress are also required from all mezzanines with an occupant load greater than 50 and with exit travel distance greater than 75 feet.

1. A single exit is permitted in the story at the level of exit discharge when the occupant load of the story does not exceed 50 and the exit access travel distance does not exceed 75 feet. (Plan review—Building, Fire, Inspection—Building)

(c) Egress Doorways: A minimum of two egress doorways shall be required for all rooms and spaces with an occupant load greater than 50 or in which the travel distance exceeds 75 feet. All egress doors serving an occupant load greater than 50 shall swing in the direction of exit travel.

1. Exception: Storage rooms with a maximum occupant load of 10 shall not be required to have two egress doorways.

2. All required exit doors equipped with latching devices in buildings or spaces with an occupant load greater than 100 shall be equipped with approved panic hardware.

3. If there are more than two individual rooms which can be used for separate functions, each with an occupant load of more than 300, the required egress doors from such rooms shall lead directly outside or to an exit passageway. Exit passageways shall be completely enclosed by assemblies having a fire-resistance rating of at least two hours, shall lead directly outside and shall not be used for any other purpose unless a horizontal exit is provided in accordance with the building subcode. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(d) Capacity of Means of Egress: The capacity of the means of egress in each work area shall be determined in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(b). Additionally, for buildings with an occupant load of 100 or more, a main entrance capable of serving as the main exit with an egress capacity for at least one-half the total occupant load is required. The remaining exits shall be capable of providing one-half of the total required exit capacity. This provision shall not apply in buildings with multiple main entrances. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(e) Dead End Corridors: Existing dead end corridors shall not exceed 35 feet in length.

Exceptions are allowed as follows:

1. Dead end corridors may be up to 50 feet in length in a building with an automatic alarm system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation.

2. Dead end corridors may be up to 70 feet in length in a building with a suppression system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(f) Means of Egress Lighting: Artificial lighting with an intensity of not less than one foot candle at floor level shall be required during all times that the conditions of occupancy of the building require that the exits be available. Lighting shall also be required to illuminate the exit discharge. In all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access, means of egress lighting shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss.

1. In buildings used for motion pictures or other projections by means of directed light, the illumination of aisles may be reduced during periods of projection to not less than 0.2 foot candle. The switch requirements and location(s) for controlling egress lighting connected to the emergency electrical system shall be in conformance with the NFPA 70 (NEC). (Plan review—Building, Fire, Electric. Inspection—Building)

(g) Illuminated Exit Signs: Illuminated exit signs shall be provided for all required means of egress in all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access. Exit signs shall be visible from the exit access and supplemented by directional signs when necessary. (Exception: Approved main exterior doors that are clearly identified as exits are not required to have exit signs.) Exit signs shall meet the following criteria:

1. Red or green letters at least six inches high; minimum width of each stroke $\frac{3}{4}$ inch on a white background or in other approved distinguishable colors. Arrows, if provided, shall be such that the direction cannot readily be changed. The word "Exit" shall be clearly discernible when the sign is not energized.

2. Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times when the building is occupied by a source providing at least five foot candles at the illuminated surface or shall be approved self-luminous signs which provide evenly illuminated letters with a minimum luminance of 0.06 foot lamberts. Exit signs shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss. No emergency power shall be required for approved self-luminous signs. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(h) Handrails: Every required exit stairway having three or more risers and not provided with handrails or in which the existing handrails are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with handrails for the full length of the run of steps on at least one side. All exit stairways more than 66 inches wide shall have handrails on both sides unless the full width of the stairway is not needed to accommodate the design occupancy. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(i) Guards: Every open portion of a stair, landing or balcony which is more than 30 inches above the floor or grade below and is not provided with guards or those in which the existing guards are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with guards. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(j) Vertical Opening Protection: Vertical opening protection for interior stairways and other vertical openings shall be provided as follows:

1. For vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than two hours with approved opening protectives shall be required.

2. For vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than one hour with approved opening protectives shall be required.

3. For vertical openings not exceeding three stories, a minimum 30 minute fire barrier shall be required. Exceptions are as follows:

i. When connecting the main floor and mezzanines; or

ii. When all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The communicating area has a low hazard occupancy or has a moderate hazard occupancy which is protected throughout by an automatic suppression system; and

(2) The lowest or next to the lowest level is a street floor; and

(3) The entire area is open and unobstructed in a manner such that it may be assumed that a fire in any part of the interconnected spaces will be readily obvious to all of the occupants; and

(4) Exit capacity is sufficient to provide egress simultaneously for all the occupants of all levels by considering all areas to be a single floor area for the determination of required exit capacity; and

(5) Each floor level, considered separately, has at least one-half of its individual required exit capacity provided by an exit or exits leading directly out of that level without having to traverse another communicating floor level or be exposed to the smoke or fire spreading from another communicating floor level. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(k) Structural Elements: Structural elements which are uncovered during the course of the rehabilitation and which are found to be unsound or otherwise structurally deficient, shall be reinforced, supported or replaced in accordance with the applicable structural design criteria of the building subcode. Where structural elements are sound, there is no excessive deflection (defined as deflection in excess of the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c)1), and fixed loads are not changing in a way that will increase the stresses on existing structures beyond that which is permitted by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c), existing structural elements shall be permitted to remain. (Building)

(l) Plumbing Fixtures: Plumbing fixtures shall be provided as follows. Where the plumbing subcode allows for the substitution or omission of fixtures, such substitutions or

omissions shall also be permitted under this section. (Plumbing)

Total Occupancy ¹	Water Closets		Lavatories	Drinking Water Facilities	Service Sinks
	Male	Female			
1-25	1	Unisex	1	0	0
26 and over	Fixtures to be provided as per Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode.				

Note 1. For purposes of determining the number of plumbing fixtures required, total occupancy shall be the anticipated occupancy of the building under normal use conditions. It is not necessarily the same as the total permitted occupant load based on egress capacity.

(m) Mechanical Requirements: All spaces intended for occupancy shall be provided with either natural or mechanical ventilation.

1. Spaces intended to be naturally ventilated shall be provided with openable doors, windows, louvers, or other openings to the outdoors. The minimum openable area to the outdoors shall be four percent of the floor area being ventilated. Where rooms without openings to the outdoors are ventilated through an adjoining room, the unobstructed opening to the adjoining room shall be at least eight percent of the floor area of the interior room or space, but not less than 25 square feet. The ventilation openings to the outdoors shall be based on the total floor area being ventilated.

2. Mechanically-ventilated spaces shall comply with the following:

i. Newly-installed HVAC systems shall comply with the requirements of the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition.

ii. Existing systems that are altered or extended shall not reduce the amount of outside air below the existing rate per person or the rate included in the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition, whichever is lower. As a minimum, mechanically-ventilated spaces shall be provided with five CFM per person of outdoor air and 15 CFM of ventilation air per person unless the indoor air quality procedure of ASHRAE 62-89 is followed and results in a lesser amount.

3. All newly-introduced devices, equipment or operations that produce airborne particulates, odors, fumes, sprays, vapors, smoke or gases in such quantities to be irritating or injurious to health shall be provided with local exhaust. (Building)

(n) Interior finishes shall comply with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(c). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(o) Specific Occupancy Areas: Specific occupancy areas within the work area, as listed in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(h), shall comply with the requirements established in that section for separation and/or protection. (Building)

(p) Fireblocking and Draftstopping: When the work being performed exposes the framing of any wall, floor, ceiling or roof, the exposed framing shall comply with Section 716 of the building subcode.

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.
See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

In (f), substituted "except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided" for "to assure continued illumination" in the last sentence of the introductory paragraph, and rewrote 1; and in (g)2, rewrote the second sentence.

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.
See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (f), added the second sentence in the introductory paragraph; and added (p).

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.
See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (m)2i and in the first sentence of (m)2ii, substituted "the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition" for "ASHRAE 62-89"; in (p), substituted "Section 716" for "Section 721.0".

5:23-6.13A Supplemental requirements—Use Group A-2 Nightclubs

(a) Automatic Fire Suppression System: When the work area is 5,000 square feet (gross enclosed floor area) or more, an automatic fire suppression system shall be installed throughout the floor on which the A-2 Nightclubs Use is located and on all floors below. If the A-2 Nightclubs Use is below grade, then an automatic fire suppression system shall be installed throughout the floor on which the A-2 Nightclubs Use is located and on all floor above up to and including the level of exit discharge. (Fire)

(b) Automatic Alarm System: When the work area exceeds 25 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, an automatic fire alarm system that complies with NFPA 72 shall be installed in all storage, workshop, boiler or furnace rooms. (Fire)

(c) Manual Alarm System: For buildings greater than three stories in height with occupant loads over 25, when the work area exceeds 25 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, manual fire alarms shall be required throughout the building. (Fire)

(d) Vertical Opening Protection: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, vertical opening protection shall be provided throughout the building as follows:

1. A minimum two hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels.

2. A minimum one hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels.

3. A minimum 30 minute fire barrier shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings not exceeding three stories. Exceptions shall be permitted as follows:

- i. When connecting the main floor and mezzanines; or

- ii. When all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The communicating area has a low hazard occupancy or has a moderate hazard occupancy which is protected throughout by an automatic fire suppression system;

- (2) The lowest or next to the lowest level is a street floor;

- (3) The entire area is open and unobstructed in a manner such that it may be assumed that a fire in any part of the interconnected spaces will be readily obvious to all of the occupants;

- (4) Exit capacity is sufficient to provide egress simultaneously for all the occupants of all levels by considering all areas to be a single floor area for the determination of required exit capacity; and

- (5) Each floor level, considered separately, has at least one-half of its individual required exit capacity provided by an exit or exits leading directly out of that level without having to traverse another communicating floor level or be exposed to the smoke or fire spreading from another communicating floor level. (Plan review—Building, Fire, Inspection—Building)

(e) Requirements for high-rise buildings: Any building or structure having one or more floors used for human occupancy located either more than six stories or more than 75 feet above the lowest level accessible to a fire department vehicle, shall comply with the following:

1. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area served by a recirculating air or exhaust system, the recirculating air or exhaust system which serves the work area shall be equipped with approved smoke and heat detection devices installed in accordance with the UCC. The devices shall stop the fan(s) automatically and shall be of the manual reset type. Automatic fan shutdown is not required when the system is part of an approved smoke removal or smoke control system. (Building)

2. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, all elevators in the building shall be equipped with the following emergency control devices:

i. All automatic (nondesignated attendant) elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with Phase 1 Emergency Recall Operation as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rules 211.3a and 211.3b listed in N.J.A.C. 5:70-3;

ii. At least one elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.3c; and

(1) In buildings with multiple elevators, at least one elevator to each floor served by an elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation.

iii. All designated attendant elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with emergency controls, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.4. (Elevator)

3. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, standpipes shall be provided up to and including the highest floor that is part of the work area. The standpipes shall be located and installed in accordance with the building subcode, except as follows:

i. No pump shall be required provided that the standpipes are capable of accepting delivery by fire department apparatus of a minimum of 250 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system or a minimum of 500 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in all other buildings. (Where the standpipe terminates below the topmost floor, the standpipe shall be designed to meet these requirements (gpm/psi) for possible future extension of the standpipe.)

ii. Hose and hose cabinets shall not be required. (Fire)

(f) Elevator Devices: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, all elevator devices serving any part of the work area shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(g). (Elevator)

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (e)2i, amended the N.J.A.C. reference.

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (a), inserted "Nightclubs" following "A-2" throughout.

5:23-6.14 Basic requirements—Use Groups A-2 other than Nightclubs, A-3 and A-4

(a) Automatic Fire Suppression System: Fire suppression shall be required in spaces of Use Groups A-2 other than Nightclubs, A-3 and A-4 when the work area is 12,000 square feet (gross floor area) or more.

1. Exceptions:

i. Suppression shall not be required if the space is divided into fire areas of not more than 12,000 square feet by a two hour fire separation with 1½ hour opening protectives or if the space is completely separated from any other uses by a two hour fire separation with 1½ hour opening protectives; or

ii. Suppression shall not be required for auditorium areas where the main auditorium floor is at the level of exit discharge of the main entrance; or

iii. Suppression shall not be required for participant sport areas where the main floor of the participant sport is at the level of exit discharge of the main entrance. (Fire)

(b) Exits: Two exits shall be required for stories with less than 500 occupants. Three exits shall be required for stories with 501 to 1,000 occupants. Four exits shall be required for stories with more than 1,000 occupants. Two means of egress are also required from all mezzanines with an occupant load greater than 50 and with exit travel distance greater than 75 feet.

1. When more than one exit is required, existing fire escapes shall be accepted as providing one of the required means of egress unless judged to be dangerous for use under emergency exiting conditions. For use of fire escapes, access shall be through a door except when serving an occupant load of 10 or fewer. All occupants shall have unobstructed access to fire escapes without having to pass through a room subject to locking.

i. When more than one exit is required and there is not sufficient space for an exterior stair within the lot line, a new fire escape shall be accepted as providing one of the required means of egress. Newly-installed fire escapes shall comply with FTO-3.

2. A single exit is permitted in the story at the level of exit discharge when the occupant load of the story does not exceed 50 and the exit access travel distance does not exceed 75 feet. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(c) Egress Doorways: A minimum of two egress doorways shall be required for all rooms and spaces with an occupant load greater than 50 or in which the travel distance exceeds 75 feet. All egress doors serving an occupant load greater than 50 shall swing in the direction of exit travel.

1. Exception: Storage rooms with a maximum occupant load of 10 shall not be required to have two egress doorways.

2. All required exit doors equipped with latching devices in buildings or spaces with an occupant load greater than 100 shall be equipped with approved panic hardware.

3. If there are more than two individual rooms which can be used for separate functions, each with an occupant load of more than 300, the required egress doors from such rooms shall lead directly outside or to an exit passageway. Exit passageways shall be completely enclosed by assemblies having a fire-resistance rating of at least two hours, shall lead directly outside and shall not be used for any other purpose. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(d) Capacity of Means of Egress: The capacity of the means of egress in each work area shall be determined in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(b). Additionally, for buildings with an occupant load of 100 or more, a main entrance capable of serving as the main exit with an egress capacity for at least one-half the total occupant load is required. The remaining exits shall be capable of providing one-half of the total required exit capacity. This provision shall not apply in buildings with multiple main entrances. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(e) Dead End Corridors: Existing dead end corridors shall not exceed 35 feet in length. Exceptions are allowed as follows:

1. Dead end corridors may be up to 50 feet in length in a building with an automatic alarm system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation.
2. Dead end corridors may be up to 70 feet in length in a building with a suppression system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(f) Means of Egress Lighting: Artificial lighting with an intensity of not less than one foot candle at floor level shall be required during all times that the conditions of occupancy of the building require that the exits be available. Lighting shall also be required to illuminate the exit discharge. In all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access, means of egress lighting shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss.

1. In buildings used for motion pictures or other projections by means of directed light, the illumination of aisles may be reduced during periods of projection to not less than 0.2 foot candle. The switch requirements and location(s) for controlling egress lighting connected to the emergency electrical system shall be in conformance with the NFPA 70 (NEC). (Plan review—Building, Fire, Electric. Inspection—Building)

(g) Illuminated Exit Signs: Illuminated exit signs shall be provided for all required means of egress in all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access. Exit signs shall be visible from the exit access and supplemented by directional signs when necessary. (Exception: Approved main exterior doors that are clearly identified as exits are not required to have exit signs.) Exit signs shall meet the following criteria:

1. Red or green letters at least six inches high; minimum width of each stroke $\frac{3}{4}$ inch on a white background or in other approved distinguishable colors. Arrows, if provided, shall be such that the direction cannot readily be changed. The word "Exit" shall be clearly discernible when the sign is not energized.
2. Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times when the building is occupied by a source providing at least five foot candles at the illuminated surface or shall be approved self-luminous signs which provide evenly illuminated letters with a minimum luminance of 0.06 foot lamberts. Exit signs shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss. No emergency power shall be required for approved self-luminous signs. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(h) Handrails: Every required exit stairway having three or more risers and not provided with handrails or in which the existing handrails are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with handrails for the full length of the run of steps on at least one side. All exit stairways more than 66 inches wide shall have handrails on both sides unless the full width of the stairway is not needed to accommodate the design occupancy. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(i) Guards: Every open portion of a stair, landing or balcony which is more than 30 inches above the floor or grade below and is not provided with guards or those in which the existing guards are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with guards. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(j) Vertical Opening Protection: Vertical opening protection for interior stairways and other vertical openings shall be provided as follows:

1. For vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than two hours with approved opening protectives shall be required.
2. For vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than one hour with approved opening protectives shall be required.
3. For vertical openings not exceeding three stories, a minimum 30 minute fire barrier shall be required. Exceptions are as follows:

i. When connecting the main floor and mezzanines; or

ii. When all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The communicating area has a low hazard occupancy or has a moderate hazard occupancy which is protected throughout by an automatic suppression system;

(2) The lowest or next to the lowest level is a street floor;

(3) The entire area is open and unobstructed in a manner such that it may be assumed that a fire in any part of the interconnected spaces will be readily obvious to all of the occupants;

(4) Exit capacity is sufficient to provide egress simultaneously for all the occupants of all levels by considering all areas to be a single floor area for the determination of required exit capacity; and

(5) Each floor level, considered separately, has at least one-half of its individual required exit capacity provided by an exit or exits leading directly out of that level without having to traverse another communicating floor level or be exposed to the smoke or fire spreading from another communicating floor level. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(k) Structural Elements: Structural elements which are uncovered during the course of the rehabilitation and which are found to be unsound or otherwise structurally deficient, shall be reinforced, supported or replaced in accordance with the applicable structural design criteria of the building subcode. Where structural elements are sound, there is no excessive deflection (defined as deflection in excess of the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c)1), and fixed loads are not changing in a way that will increase the stresses on existing structures beyond that which is permitted by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c), existing structural elements shall be permitted to remain. (Building)

(l) Plumbing Fixtures: The following apply to plumbing fixtures: (Plumbing)

1. For auditoriums, museums, libraries, and similar facilities, plumbing fixtures shall be provided as follows. Where the plumbing subcode allows for the substitution or omission of fixtures, such substitutions or omissions shall also be permitted under this section.

Total Occupancy ^{1,2}	Water Closets		Lavatories	Drinking Water Facilities	Service Sinks
	Male	Female			
1-50	1 Unisex		1	1	1
51-100	1	1	1 per sex	1	1
101 and over	Fixtures to be provided as per Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode.				

Note 1. For purposes of determining the number of plumbing fixtures required, total occupancy shall be the anticipated occupancy of the building under normal use conditions. It is not necessarily the same as the total permitted occupant load based on egress capacity.

Note 2. Requirements for employees and customers may be met with a single set of restrooms. The required number of fixtures shall be the greater of the required number for employees or customers.

2. For restaurants, plumbing fixtures shall be provided as follows. Where the plumbing subcode allows for the substitution or omission of fixtures, such substitutions or omissions shall also be permitted under this section.

Total Occupancy ^{1,2}	Water Closets	Lavatories	Drinking Water Facilities	Service Sinks
1-25	1 Unisex	1	0	0
26 and over	Fixtures to be provided as per Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode.			

Note 1. For purposes of determining the number of plumbing fixtures required, total occupancy shall be the anticipated occupancy of the building under normal use conditions. It is not necessarily the same as the total permitted occupant load based on egress capacity.

Note 2. Requirements for employees and customers may be met with a single set of restrooms. The required number of fixtures shall be the greater of the required number for employees or customers.

3. For recreational facilities, passenger terminals and other buildings of Use Groups A-2 other than Nightclubs, A-3 and A-4, plumbing fixtures shall be provided as required by Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode. Where the plumbing subcode allows for the substitution or omission of fixtures, such substitutions or omissions shall also be permitted under this section.

(m) Mechanical Requirements: All spaces intended for occupancy shall be provided with either natural or mechanical ventilation.

1. Spaces intended to be naturally ventilated shall be provided with openable doors, windows, louvers, or other openings to the outdoors. The minimum openable area to the outdoors shall be four percent of the floor area being ventilated. Where rooms without openings to the outdoors are ventilated through an adjoining room, the unobstructed opening to the adjoining room shall be at least eight percent of the floor area of the interior room or space, but not less than 25 square feet. The ventilation openings to the outdoors shall be based on the total floor area being ventilated.

2. Mechanically-ventilated spaces shall comply with the following:

i. Newly-installed HVAC systems shall comply with the requirements of the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition.

ii. Existing systems that are altered or extended shall not reduce the amount of outside air below the existing rate per person or the rate included in the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition, whichever is lower. As a minimum, mechanically-ventilated spaces shall be provided with five CFM per person of outdoor air and 15 CFM of ventilation air per person unless the indoor air quality procedure of ASHRAE 62-89 is followed and results in a lesser amount.

3. All newly-introduced devices, equipment or operations that produce airborne particulates, odors, fumes, sprays, vapors, smoke or gases in such quantities to be

irritating or injurious to health shall be provided with local exhaust. (Building)

(n) Interior finishes shall comply with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(c). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(o) Specific Occupancy Areas: Specific occupancy areas within the work area, as listed in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(h), shall comply with the requirements established in that section for separation and/or protection. (Building)

(p) Fireblocking and Draftstopping: When the work being performed exposes the framing of any wall, floor, ceiling or roof, the exposed framing shall comply with Section 716 of the building subcode.

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

In (f), substituted "except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided" for "to assure continued illumination" in the last sentence of the introductory paragraph, and rewrote 1; and in (g)2, rewrote the second sentence.

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

Rewrote (a); in (f), added the second sentence in the introductory paragraph; and added (p).

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (a), introductory paragraph and (l)3, substituted "A-2 other than Nightclubs, A-3 and A-4" for "A-3"; in (m)2i and first sentence of (m)2ii, substituted "the International Mechanical Code" for "ASHRAE 62-89"; in (p), substituted "Section 716" for "Section 721.0".

5:23-6.14A Supplemental requirements—Use Groups A-2 other than Nightclubs, A-3 and A-4

(a) Automatic Alarm System: When the work area exceeds 25 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, an automatic fire alarm system that complies with NFPA 72 shall be installed in all storage, workshop, boiler or furnace rooms. (Fire)

(b) Manual Alarm System: For buildings greater than three stories in height with occupant loads over 25, when the work area exceeds 25 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, manual fire alarms shall be required throughout the building. (Fire)

(c) Vertical Opening Protection: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, vertical opening protection shall be provided throughout the building as follows:

1. A minimum two hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels.

2. A minimum one hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels.

3. A minimum 30 minutes fire barrier shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings not exceeding three stories. Exceptions shall be permitted as follows:

- i. When connecting the main floor and mezzanines; or

- ii. When all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The communicating area has a low hazard occupancy or has a moderate hazard occupancy which is protected throughout by an automatic fire suppression system; and

- (2) The lowest or next to the lowest level is a street floor; and

- (3) The entire area is open and unobstructed in a manner such that it may be assumed that a fire in any part of the interconnected spaces will be readily obvious to all of the occupants; and

- (4) Exit capacity is sufficient to provide egress simultaneously for all the occupants of all levels by considering all areas to be a single floor area for the determination of required exit capacity; and

- (5) Each floor level, considered separately, has at least one-half of its individual required exit capacity provided by an exit or exits leading directly out of that level without having to traverse another communicating floor level or be exposed to the smoke or fire spreading from another communicating floor level. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(d) Requirements for highrise buildings: Any building or structure having one or more floors used for human occupancy located either more than six stories or more than 75 feet above the lowest level accessible to a fire department vehicle, shall comply with the following:

1. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area served by a recirculating air or exhaust system, the recirculating air or exhaust system which serves the work area shall be equipped with approved smoke and heat detection devices installed in accordance with the UCC. The devices shall stop the fan(s) automatically and shall be of the manual reset type. Automatic fan shut-down is not required when the system is part of an approved smoke removal or smoke control system.) (Building)

2. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, all elevators in the building shall be equipped with the following emergency control devices:

i. All automatic (nondesignated attendant) elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with Phase 1 Emergency Recall Operation as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rules 211.3a and 211.3b listed in N.J.A.C. 5:70-3;

ii. At least one elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.3c; and

(1) In buildings with multiple elevators, at least one elevator to each floor served by an elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation.

iii. All designated attendant elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with emergency controls, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.4. (Elevator)

3. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, standpipes shall be provided up to and including the highest floor that is part of the work area. The standpipes shall be located and installed in accordance with the building subcode, except as follows:

i. No pump shall be required provided that the standpipes are capable of accepting delivery by fire department apparatus of a minimum of 250 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system or a minimum of 500 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in all other buildings. (Where the standpipe terminates below the topmost floor, the standpipe shall be designed to meet these requirements (gpm/psi) for possible future extension of the standpipe.)

ii. Hose and hose cabinets shall not be required. (Fire)

(e) Elevator Devices: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, all elevator devices serving any part of the work area shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(g). (Elevator)

(f) Amusement Buildings: When any reconstruction project is undertaken in a building or portion thereof designed to disorient the occupant, reduce vision, present barriers or otherwise impede the flow of traffic, the following requirements shall be met throughout the building or portion thereof that constitutes the amusement use.

1. Every such amusement facility shall be equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system installed in accordance with the New Jersey Uniform Construction Code.

2. The interior finish of all walls and ceilings shall in no case be less than a Class II material in accordance with this subchapter.

3. Every such amusement facility shall be equipped with exit signs installed in accordance with this subchapter.

4. Every such amusement facility shall be equipped throughout with an approved automatic fire alarm system installed in accordance with the Uniform Construction Code and in accordance with (f)5 through 8 below.

5. The automatic alarm system shall activate a prerecorded message which can be clearly heard throughout the entire facility instructing the patrons to proceed to the nearest exit. Any alarm signals used in conjunction with the prerecorded message shall produce a signal which is distinctive from all sounds used in the normal operation of the amusement facility.

6. Every such amusement facility shall be equipped with emergency lighting equipment installed in accordance with the New Jersey Uniform Construction Code. The emergency lighting equipment shall automatically activate when:

- i. The fire suppression system is activated;
- ii. The fire alarm system is activated; or
- iii. Loss of the primary power supply occurs.

7. All audio and visual equipment such as horns, bells, flashing, or otherwise distracting stimuli and mechanized displays shall cease operation upon initiation of an alarm by the automatic fire alarm system or activation of the automatic fire suppression system.

8. Activation of the automatic alarm system shall automatically shut down the air distribution system. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

Deleted former (a) and recodified former (b) through (g) as (a) through (f); in (d)2i, amended N.J.A.C. reference; in (f)4, amended internal reference.

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

5:23-6.15 Basic requirements—Use Group A-3 Churches

(a) Exits: Two exits shall be required for stories with less than 500 occupants. Three exits shall be required for stories with 501 to 1,000 occupants. Four exits shall be required for stories with more than 1,000 occupants. Two means of egress are also required from all mezzanines with an occupant load greater than 50 and with exit travel distance greater than 75 feet.

1. When more than one exit is required, existing fire escapes shall be accepted as providing one of the required means of egress unless judged to be dangerous for use under emergency exiting conditions. For use of fire

escapes, access shall be through a door except when serving an occupant load of 10 or fewer. All occupants shall have unobstructed access to fire escapes without having to pass through a room subject to locking.

i. When more than one exit is required and there is not sufficient space for an exterior stair within the lot line, a new fire escape shall be accepted as providing one of the required means of egress. Newly-installed fire escapes shall comply with FTO-3.

2. A single exit is permitted in the story at the level of exit discharge when the occupant load of the story does not exceed 50 and the exit access travel distance does not exceed 75 feet. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(b) Egress Doorways: A minimum of two egress doorways shall be required for all rooms and spaces with an occupant load greater than 50 or in which the travel distance exceeds 75 feet. All egress doors serving an occupant load greater than 50 shall swing in the direction of exit travel.

1. Exception: Storage rooms with a maximum occupant load of 10 shall not be required to have two egress doorways.

2. All required exit doors equipped with latching devices in buildings or spaces with an occupant load greater than 100 shall be equipped with approved panic hardware. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(c) Capacity of Means of Egress: The capacity of the means of egress in each work area shall be determined in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(b). Additionally, for buildings with an occupant load of 100 or more, a main entrance capable of serving as the main exit with an egress capacity for at least one-half the total occupant load is required. The remaining exits shall be capable of providing one-half of the total required exit capacity. This provision shall not apply in buildings with multiple main entrances. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(d) Dead End Corridors: Existing dead end corridors shall not exceed 35 feet in length. Exceptions are allowed as follows:

1. Dead end corridors may be up to 50 feet in length in a building with an automatic alarm system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation.

2. Dead end corridors may be up to 70 feet in length in a building with a suppression system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(e) Means of Egress Lighting: Artificial lighting with an intensity of not less than one foot candle at floor level shall be required during all times that the conditions of occupancy of the building require that the exits be available. Lighting shall also be required to illuminate the exit discharge. In all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access, means of egress lighting shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss.

1. In buildings used for motion pictures or other projections by means of directed light, the illumination of aisles may be reduced during periods of projection to not less than 0.2 foot candle. The switch requirements and location(s) for controlling egress lighting connected to the emergency electrical system shall be in conformance with the NFPA 70 (NEC). (Plan review—Building, Fire, Electric. Inspection—Building)

(f) Illuminated Exit Signs: Illuminated exit signs shall be provided for all required means of egress in all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access. Exit signs shall be visible from the exit access and supplemented by directional signs when necessary. (Exception: Approved main exterior doors that are clearly identified as exits are not required to have exit signs.) Exit signs shall meet the following criteria:

1. Red or green letters at least six inches high; minimum width of each stroke $\frac{3}{4}$ inch on a white background or in other approved distinguishable colors. Arrows, if provided, shall be such that the direction cannot readily be changed. The word "Exit" shall be clearly discernible when the sign is not energized.

2. Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times when the building is occupied by a source providing at least five foot candles at the illuminated surface or shall be approved self-luminous signs which provide evenly illuminated letters with a minimum luminance of 0.06 foot lamberts. Exit signs shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss. No emergency power shall be required for approved self-luminous signs. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(g) Handrails: Every required exit stairway having three or more risers and not provided with handrails or in which the existing handrails are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with handrails for the full length of the run of steps on at least one side. All exit stairways more than 66 inches wide shall have handrails on both sides unless the full width of the stairway is not needed to accommodate the design occupancy. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(h) Guards: Every open portion of a stair, landing or balcony which is more than 30 inches above the floor or grade below and is not provided with guards or those in which the existing guards are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with guards. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(i) Vertical Opening Protection: Vertical opening protection for interior stairways and other vertical openings shall be provided as follows:

1. For vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than two hours with approved opening protectives shall be required.

2. For vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than one hour with approved opening protectives shall be required.

3. For vertical openings not exceeding three stories, a minimum 30 minute fire barrier shall be required. Exceptions are as follows:

i. When connecting the main floor and mezzanines; or

ii. When all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The communicating area has a low hazard occupancy or has a moderate hazard occupancy which is protected throughout by an automatic suppression system;

(2) The lowest or next to the lowest level is a street floor;

(3) The entire area is open and unobstructed in a manner such that it may be assumed that a fire in any part of the interconnected spaces will be readily obvious to all of the occupants;

(4) Exit capacity is sufficient to provide egress simultaneously for all the occupants of all levels by considering all areas to be a single floor area for the determination of required exit capacity; and

(5) Each floor level, considered separately, has at least one-half of its individual required exit capacity provided by an exit or exits leading directly out of that level without having to traverse another communicating floor level or be exposed to the smoke or fire spreading from another communicating floor level. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(j) Structural Elements: Structural elements which are uncovered during the course of the rehabilitation and which are found to be unsound or otherwise structurally deficient, shall be reinforced, supported or replaced in accordance with the applicable structural design criteria of the building

subcode. Where structural elements are sound, there is no excessive deflection (defined as deflection in excess of the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c)1), and fixed loads are not changing in a way that will increase the stresses on existing structures beyond that which is permitted by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c), existing structural elements shall be permitted to remain. (Building)

(k) Plumbing Fixtures: Plumbing fixtures shall be provided as follows. Where the plumbing subcode allows for the substitution or omission of fixtures, such substitutions or omissions shall also be permitted under this section. (Plumbing)

Total Occupancy ¹	Water Closets		Lavatories	Drinking Water Facilities	Service Sinks
	Male	Female			
1-50	1 Unisex		1	1	1
51-100	1	1	1 per sex	1	1
101 and over	Fixtures to be provided as per Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode.				

Note 1. For purposes of determining the number of plumbing fixtures required, total occupancy shall be the anticipated occupancy of the building under normal use conditions. It is not necessarily the same as the total permitted occupant load based on egress capacity.

(l) Mechanical Requirements: All spaces intended for occupancy shall be provided with either natural or mechanical ventilation.

1. Spaces intended to be naturally ventilated shall be provided with openable doors, windows, louvers, or other openings to the outdoors. The minimum openable area to the outdoors shall be four percent of the floor area being ventilated. Where rooms without openings to the outdoors are ventilated through an adjoining room, the unobstructed opening to the adjoining room shall be at least eight percent of the floor area of the interior room or space, but not less than 25 square feet. The ventilation openings to the outdoors shall be based on the total floor area being ventilated.

2. Mechanically-ventilated spaces shall comply with the following:

i. Newly-installed HVAC systems shall comply with the requirements of the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition.

ii. Existing systems that are altered or extended shall not reduce the amount of outside air below the existing rate per person or the rate included in the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition, whichever is lower. As a minimum, mechanically-ventilated spaces shall be provided with five CFM per person of outdoor air and 15 CFM of ventilation air per person unless the indoor air quality procedure of ASHRAE 62-89 is followed and results in a lesser amount.

3. All newly-introduced devices, equipment or operations that produce airborne particulates, odors, fumes, sprays, vapors, smoke or gases in such quantities to be

irritating or injurious to health shall be provided with local exhaust. (Building)

(m) Interior finishes shall comply with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(c). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(n) Specific Occupancy Areas: Specific occupancy areas within the work area, as listed in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(h), shall comply with the requirements established in that section for separation and/or protection. (Building)

(o) Fireblocking and Draftstopping: When the work being performed exposes the framing of any wall, floor, ceiling or roof, the exposed framing shall comply with Section 716 of the building subcode.

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.
See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

In (e), substituted "except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided" for "to assure continued illumination" in the last sentence of the introductory paragraph, and rewrote 1; and in (f)2, rewrote the second sentence.

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.
See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (e), added second sentence in the introductory paragraph; and added (o).

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.
See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (l), substituted "the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition" for "ASHRAE 62-89" in 2i and the second paragraph of 2ii; in (o), substituted section "716" for "721.0" of the building subcode.

5:23-6.15A Supplemental requirements—Use Group A-3 Churches

(a) Vertical Opening Protection: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, vertical opening protection shall be provided throughout the building as follows:

1. A minimum two hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels.

2. A minimum one hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels.

3. A minimum 30 minute fire barrier shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings not exceeding three stories. Exceptions shall be permitted as follows:

i. When connecting the main floor and mezzanines; or

ii. When all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The communicating area has a low hazard occupancy or has a moderate hazard occupancy which is protected throughout by an automatic fire suppression system;

(2) The lowest or next to the lowest level is a street floor;

(3) The entire area is open and unobstructed in a manner such that it may be assumed that a fire in any part of the interconnected spaces will be readily obvious to all of the occupants;

(4) Exit capacity is sufficient to provide egress simultaneously for all the occupants of all levels by considering all areas to be a single floor area for the determination of required exit capacity; and

(5) Each floor level, considered separately, has at least one-half of its individual required exit capacity provided by an exit or exits leading directly out of that level without having to traverse another communicating floor level or be exposed to the smoke or fire spreading from another communicating floor level. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(b) Requirements for high-rise buildings: Any building or structure having one or more floors used for human occupancy located either more than six stories or more than 75 feet above the lowest level accessible to a fire department vehicle, shall comply with the following:

1. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area served by a recirculating air or exhaust system, the recirculating air or exhaust system which serves the work area shall be equipped with approved smoke and heat detection devices installed in accordance with the UCC. The devices shall stop the fan(s) automatically and shall be of the manual reset type. Automatic fan shut-down is not required when the system is part of an approved smoke removal or smoke control system. (Building)

2. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, all elevators in the building shall be equipped with the following emergency control devices:

i. All automatic (nondesignated attendant) elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with Phase I Emergency Recall Operation as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rules 211.3a and 211.3b listed in N.J.A.C. 5:70-3;

ii. At least one elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.3c; and

(1) In buildings with multiple elevators, at least one elevator to each floor served by an elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation.

iii. All designated attendant elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with emergency controls, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.4. (Elevator)

3. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, standpipes shall be provided up to and including the highest floor that is part of the work area. The standpipes shall be located and installed in accordance with the building subcode, except as follows:

i. No pump shall be required provided that the standpipes are capable of accepting delivery by fire department apparatus of a minimum of 250 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system or a minimum of 500 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in all other buildings. (Where the standpipe terminates below the topmost floor, the standpipe shall be designed to meet these requirements (gpm/psi) for possible future extension of the standpipe.)

ii. Hose and hose cabinets shall not be required. (Fire)

(c) Elevator Devices: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, all elevator devices serving any part of the work area shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(g). (Elevator)

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.
See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (b)2i, updated N.J.A.C. reference.

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.
See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

5:23-6.16 Basic requirements—Use Group A-5

(a) Exits: Two exits shall be required for stories with less than 500 occupants. Three exits shall be required for stories with 501 to 1,000 occupants. Four exits shall be required for stories with more than 1,000 occupants. Two means of egress are also required from all mezzanines with an occupant load greater than 50 and with exit travel distance greater than 75 feet.

1. When more than one exit is required, existing fire escapes shall be accepted as providing one of the required means of egress unless judged to be dangerous for use under emergency exiting conditions. For use of fire escapes, access shall be through a door except when serving an occupant load of 10 or fewer. All occupants shall have unobstructed access to fire escapes without having to pass through a room subject to locking.

i. When more than one exit is required and there is not sufficient space for an exterior stair within the lot line, a new fire escape shall be accepted as providing one of the required means of egress. Newly-installed fire escapes shall comply with FTO-3.

2. A single exit is permitted in the story at the level of exit discharge when the occupant load of the story does not exceed 50 and the exit access travel distance does not exceed 75 feet. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(b) Egress Doorways: A minimum of two egress doorways shall be required for all rooms and spaces with an occupant load greater than 50 or in which the travel distance exceeds 75 feet. All egress doors serving an occupant load greater than 50 shall swing in the direction of exit travel.

1. Exception: Storage rooms with a maximum occupant load of 10 shall not be required to have two egress doorways.

2. All required exit doors equipped with latching devices in buildings or spaces with an occupant load greater than 100 shall be equipped with approved panic hardware. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(c) Capacity of Means of Egress: The capacity of the means of egress in each work area shall be determined in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(b). Additionally, for buildings with an occupant load of 100 or more, a main entrance capable of serving as the main exit with an egress capacity for at least one-half the total occupant load is required. The remaining exits shall be capable of providing one-half of the total required exit capacity. This provision shall not apply in buildings with multiple main entrances. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(d) Dead End Corridors: Existing dead end corridors shall not exceed 35 feet in length. Exceptions are allowed as follows:

1. Dead end corridors may be up to 50 feet in length in a building with an automatic alarm system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation.

2. Dead end corridors may be up to 70 feet in length in a building with a suppression system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(e) Means of Egress Lighting: Artificial lighting with an intensity of not less than one foot candle at floor level shall be required during all times that the conditions of occupancy of the building require that the exits be available. Lighting shall also be required to illuminate the exit discharge. In all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access, means of egress lighting shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss.

1. In buildings used for motion pictures or other projections by means of directed light, the illumination of aisles may be reduced during periods of projection to not less than 0.2 foot candle. The switch requirements and location(s) for controlling egress lighting connected to the emergency electrical system shall be in conformance with the NFPA 70 (NEC). (Plan review—Building, Fire, Electric. Inspection—Building)

(f) Illuminated Exit Signs: Illuminated exit signs shall be provided for all required means of egress in all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access. Exit signs shall be visible from the exit access and supplemented by directional signs when necessary. (Exception: Approved main exterior doors that are clearly identified as exits are not required to have exit signs.) Exit signs shall meet the following criteria:

1. Red or green letters at least six inches high; minimum width of each stroke $\frac{3}{4}$ inch on a white background or in other approved distinguishable colors. Arrows, if provided, shall be such that the direction cannot readily be changed. The word "Exit" shall be clearly discernible when the sign is not energized.

2. Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times when the building is occupied by a source providing at least five foot candles at the illuminated surface or shall be approved self-luminous signs which provide evenly illuminated letters with a minimum luminance of 0.06 foot lamberts. Exit signs shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss. No emergency power shall be required for approved self-luminous signs. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(g) Handrails: Every required exit stairway having three or more risers and not provided with handrails or in which the existing handrails are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with handrails for the full length of the run of steps on at least one side. All exit stairways more than 66 inches wide shall have handrails on both sides unless the full width of the stairway is not needed to accommodate the design occupancy. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(h) Guards: Every open portion of a stair, landing or balcony which is more than 30 inches above the floor or grade below and is not provided with guards or those in which the existing guards are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with guards. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(i) Vertical Opening Protection: Vertical opening protection for interior stairways and other vertical openings shall be provided as follows. Stairways are not required to be enclosed where all portions of the means of egress are essentially open to the outside.

1. For vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than two hours with approved opening protectives shall be required.

2. For vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than one hour with approved opening protectives shall be required.

3. For vertical openings not exceeding three stories, a minimum 30 minute fire barrier shall be required. Exceptions are as follows:

i. When connecting the main floor and mezzanines; or

ii. When all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The communicating area has a low hazard occupancy or has a moderate hazard occupancy which is protected throughout by an automatic suppression system;

(2) The lowest or next to the lowest level is a street floor;

(3) The entire area is open and unobstructed in a manner such that it may be assumed that a fire in any part of the interconnected spaces will be readily obvious to all of the occupants;

(4) Exit capacity is sufficient to provide egress simultaneously for all the occupants of all levels by considering all areas to be a single floor area for the determination of required exit capacity; and

(5) Each floor level, considered separately, has at least one-half of its individual required exit capacity provided by an exit or exits leading directly out of that level without having to traverse another communicating floor level or be exposed to the smoke or fire spreading from another communicating floor level. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(j) Structural Elements: Structural elements which are uncovered during the course of the rehabilitation and which are found to be unsound or otherwise structurally deficient, shall be reinforced, supported or replaced in accordance with the applicable structural design criteria of the building subcode. Where structural elements are sound, there is no excessive deflection (defined as deflection in excess of the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c)1), and fixed loads are not changing in a way that will increase the stresses on existing structures beyond that which is permitted by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c), existing structural elements shall be permitted to remain. (Building)

(k) **Plumbing Fixtures:** Plumbing fixtures shall be provided as required by Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode. Where the plumbing subcode allows for the substitution or omission of fixtures, such substitutions or omissions shall also be permitted under this section. (Plumbing)

(l) **Mechanical Requirements:** All spaces intended for occupancy shall be provided with either natural or mechanical ventilation.

1. Spaces intended to be naturally ventilated shall be provided with openable doors, windows, louvers, or other openings to the outdoors. The minimum openable area to the outdoors shall be four percent of the floor area being ventilated. Where rooms without openings to the outdoors are ventilated through an adjoining room, the unobstructed opening to the adjoining room shall be at least eight percent of the floor area of the interior room or space, but not less than 25 square feet. The ventilation openings to the outdoors shall be based on the total floor area being ventilated.

2. Mechanically-ventilated spaces shall comply with the following:

i. Newly-installed HVAC systems shall comply with the requirements of the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition.

ii. Existing systems that are altered or extended shall not reduce the amount of outside air below the existing rate per person or the rate included in the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition, whichever is lower. As a minimum, mechanically-ventilated spaces shall be provided with five CFM per person of outdoor air and 15 CFM of ventilation air per person unless the indoor air quality procedure of ASHRAE 62-89 is followed and results in a lesser amount.

3. All newly-introduced devices, equipment or operations that produce airborne particulates, odors, fumes, sprays, vapors, smoke or gases in such quantities to be irritating or injurious to health shall be provided with local exhaust. (Building)

(m) Interior finishes shall comply with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(c). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(n) **Specific Occupancy Areas:** Specific occupancy areas within the work area, as listed in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(h), shall comply with the requirements established in that section for separation and/or protection. (Building)

(o) **Fireblocking and Draftstopping:** When the work being performed exposes the framing of any wall, floor, ceiling or roof, the exposed framing shall comply with Section 716 of the building subcode.

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.
See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

In (e), substituted "except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided" for "to assure continued illumination" in the last sentence of the introductory paragraph, and rewrote 1; and in (f)2, rewrote the second sentence.

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (e), added second sentence in the introductory paragraph; and added (o).

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (l)2i and in the first sentence of (l)2ii, substituted "the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition" for "ASHRAE 62-89"; in (o), substituted "Section 716" for "Section 721.0".

5:23-6.16A Supplemental requirements—Use Group A-5

(a) **Manual Alarm Systems:** For buildings greater than three stories in height with occupant loads over 25, when the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, manual fire alarms shall be required throughout the building. (Fire)

(b) **Vertical Opening Protection:** When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, vertical opening protection shall be provided throughout the building as follows:

1. A minimum two hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels.

2. A minimum one hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels.

3. A minimum 30 minute fire barrier shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings not exceeding three stories. Exceptions shall be permitted as follows:

i. When connecting the main floor and mezzanines; or

ii. When all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The communicating area has a low hazard occupancy or has a moderate hazard occupancy which is protected throughout by an automatic fire suppression system;

(2) The lowest or next to the lowest level is a street floor;

(3) The entire area is open and unobstructed in a manner such that it may be assumed that a fire in any part of the interconnected spaces will be readily obvious to all of the occupants;

(4) Exit capacity is sufficient to provide egress simultaneously for all the occupants of all levels by considering all areas to be a single floor area for the determination of required exit capacity; and

(5) Each floor level, considered separately, has at least one-half of its individual required exit capacity

provided by an exit or exits leading directly out of that level without having to traverse another communicating floor level or be exposed to the smoke or fire spreading from another communicating floor level.

4. Exception: Stairways are not required to be enclosed where all portions of the means of egress are essentially open to the outside. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(c) Requirements for high-rise buildings: Any building or structure having one or more floors used for human occupancy located either more than six stories or more than 75 feet above the lowest level accessible to a fire department vehicle, shall comply with the following:

1. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area served by a recirculating air or exhaust system, the recirculating air or exhaust system which serves the work area shall be equipped with approved smoke and heat detection devices installed in accordance with the UCC. The devices shall stop the fan(s) automatically and shall be of the manual reset type. Automatic fan shutdown is not required when the system is part of an approved smoke removal or smoke control system. (Building)

2. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, all elevators in the building shall be equipped with the following emergency control devices:

i. All automatic (nondesignated attendant) elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with Phase I Emergency Recall Operation as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rules 211.3a and 211.3b listed in N.J.A.C. 5:70-3;

ii. At least one elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.3c; and

(1) In buildings with multiple elevators, at least one elevator to each floor served by an elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation.

iii. All designated attendant elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with emergency controls, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.4. (Elevator)

3. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, standpipes shall be provided up to and including the highest floor that is part of the work area. The standpipes shall be located and installed in accordance with the building subcode, except as follows:

i. No pump shall be required provided that the standpipes are capable of accepting delivery by fire department apparatus of a minimum of 250 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system or a minimum of 500 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in all other buildings. (Where the standpipe terminates below the topmost floor, the standpipe shall be designed to meet these requirements (gpm/psi) for possible future extension of the standpipe.)

ii. Hose and hose cabinets shall not be required. (Fire)

(d) Elevator Devices: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, all elevator devices serving any part of the work area shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(g). (Elevator)

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (c)2i, updated N.J.A.C. reference.

5:23-6.17 Basic requirements—Use Group B

(a) Exits: Two exits shall be required for stories with less than 500 occupants. Three exits shall be required for stories with 501 to 1,000 occupants. Four exits shall be required for stories with more than 1,000 occupants. Two means of egress are also required from all mezzanines with an occupant load greater than 50 and with exit travel distance greater than 75 feet.

1. When more than one exit is required, existing fire escapes shall be accepted as providing one of the required means of egress unless judged to be dangerous for use under emergency exiting conditions. For use of fire escapes, access shall be through a door except when serving an occupant load of 10 or fewer. All occupants shall have unobstructed access to fire escapes without having to pass through a room subject to locking.

i. When more than one exit is required and there is not sufficient space for an exterior stair within the lot line, a new fire escape shall be accepted as providing one of the required means of egress. Newly-installed fire escapes shall comply with FTO-3.

2. A single exit is permitted in the story at the level of exit discharge when the occupant load of the story does not exceed 50 and the exit access travel distance does not exceed 75 feet.

3. A single exit shall be permitted in buildings of not more than two stories in height, with not more than 3,000 square feet per floor when the exit access travel distance does not exceed 75 feet and a minimum fire resistance rating of one hour is provided for the exit enclosure and the opening protection. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(b) Egress Doorways: A minimum of two egress doorways shall be required for all rooms and spaces with an occupant load greater than 50 or in which the travel distance exceeds 75 feet. All egress doors serving an occupant load greater than 50 shall swing in the direction of exit travel.

1. Exception: Storage rooms with a maximum occupant load of 10 shall not be required to have two egress doorways. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(c) Capacity of Means of Egress: The capacity of the means of egress in each work area shall be determined in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(b). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(d) Dead End Corridors: Existing dead end corridors shall not exceed 35 feet in length. Exceptions are allowed as follows:

1. Dead end corridors may be up to 50 feet in length in a building with an automatic alarm system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation.

2. Dead end corridors may be up to 70 feet in length in a building with a suppression system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(e) Means of Egress Lighting: Artificial lighting with an intensity of not less than one foot candle at floor level shall be required during all times that the conditions of occupancy of the building require that the exits be available. Lighting shall also be required to illuminate the exit discharge. In all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access, means of egress lighting shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss. (Plan review—Building, Fire, Electric. Inspection—Building)

(f) Illuminated Exit Signs: Illuminated exit signs shall be provided for all required means of egress in all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access. Exit signs shall be visible from the exit access and supplemented by directional signs when necessary. (Exception: Approved main exterior doors that are clearly identified as exits are not required to have exit signs.) Exit signs shall meet the following criteria:

1. Red or green letters at least six inches high; minimum width of each stroke $\frac{3}{4}$ inch on a white background or in other approved distinguishable colors. Arrows, if provided, shall be such that the direction cannot readily be changed. The word "Exit" shall be clearly discernible when the sign is not energized.

2. Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times when the building is occupied by a source providing at least five foot candles at the illuminated surface or shall be approved self-luminous signs which provide evenly illuminated letters with a minimum luminance of 0.06 foot lamberts. Exit signs shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss. No emergency power shall be required for approved self-luminous signs. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(g) Handrails: Every required exit stairway having three or more risers and not provided with handrails or in which the existing handrails are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with handrails for the full length of the run of steps on at least one side. All exit stairways more than 66 inches wide shall have handrails on both sides unless the full width of the stairway is not needed to accommodate the design occupancy. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(h) Guards: Every open portion of a stair, landing or balcony which is more than 30 inches above the floor or grade below and is not provided with guards or those in which the existing guards are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with guards. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(i) Vertical Opening Protection: Vertical opening protection for interior stairways and other vertical openings shall be provided as follows:

1. For vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than two hours with approved opening protectives shall be required.

2. For vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than one hour with approved opening protectives shall be required.

3. For vertical openings not exceeding three stories, a minimum 30 minute fire barrier shall be required, with the following exception:

i. No vertical opening protection shall be required for vertical openings of up to three stories in buildings not exceeding 3,000 square feet per floor or in buildings with suppression throughout. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(j) Structural Elements: Structural elements which are uncovered during the course of the rehabilitation and which are found to be unsound or otherwise structurally deficient, shall be reinforced, supported or replaced in accordance with the applicable structural design criteria of the building subcode. Where structural elements are sound, there is no

excessive deflection (defined as deflection in excess of the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c)1), and fixed loads are not changing in a way that will increase the stresses on existing structures beyond that which is permitted by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c), existing structural elements shall be permitted to remain. (Building)

(k) **Plumbing Fixtures:** Plumbing fixtures shall be provided as follows: Where the plumbing subcode allows for the substitution or omission of fixtures, such substitutions or omissions shall also be permitted under this section. (Plumbing)

	Total Occupancy ^{1,2,3}	Water Closets	Lavatories	Drinking Water Facilities	Service Sinks
Employees	1-15	1 Unisex	1	1	1
	16 and over	Fixtures to be provided as per Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode.			
Customers	1-25	1 Unisex	1	1	1
	26 and over	Fixtures to be provided as per Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode.			

Note 1. For purposes of determining the number of plumbing fixtures required, total occupancy shall be the anticipated occupancy of the building under normal use conditions. It is not necessarily the same as the total permitted occupant load based on egress capacity.

Note 2. Customer and employee facilities may be satisfied with a single unisex toilet facility where the number of employees does not exceed 15 and where the total occupancy does not exceed 25 or where the occupied floor area does not exceed 1,500 square feet.

Note 3. Requirements for employees and customers may be met with a single set of restrooms. The required number of fixtures shall be the greater of the required number for employees or customers.

(l) **Mechanical Requirements:** All spaces intended for occupancy shall be provided with either natural or mechanical ventilation.

1. Spaces intended to be naturally ventilated shall be provided with openable doors, windows, louvers, or other openings to the outdoors. The minimum openable area to the outdoors shall be four percent of the floor area being ventilated. Where rooms without openings to the outdoors are ventilated through an adjoining room, the unobstructed opening to the adjoining room shall be at least eight percent of the floor area of the interior room or space, but not less than 25 square feet. The ventilation openings to the outdoors shall be based on the total floor area being ventilated.

2. Mechanically-ventilated spaces shall comply with the following:

i. Newly-installed HVAC systems shall comply with the requirements of the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition.

ii. Existing systems that are altered or extended shall not reduce the amount of outside air below the existing rate per person or the rate included in the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition, whichever is lower. As a minimum, mechanically-ventilated spaces shall be provided with five CFM per person of outdoor air and 15 CFM of ventilation air per person unless the indoor air quality procedure of ASHRAE 62-89 is followed and results in a lesser amount.

3. All newly-introduced devices, equipment or operations that produce airborne particulates, odors, fumes, sprays, vapors, smoke or gases in such quantities to be irritating or injurious to health shall be provided with local exhaust. (Building)

(m) Interior finishes shall comply with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(c). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(n) **Specific Occupancy Areas:** Specific occupancy areas within the work area, as listed in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(h), shall comply with the requirements established in that section for separation and/or protection. (Building)

(o) **Fireblocking and Draftstopping:** When the work being performed exposes the framing of any wall, floor, ceiling or roof, the exposed framing shall comply with Section 716 of the building subcode.

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

In (e), substituted "except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided" for "to assure continued illumination" and inserted a reference to electric plan review in the last sentence of the introductory paragraph; and in (f)2, rewrote the second sentence. Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (e), added second sentence; and added (o).

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (l)2i and in the first sentence of (l)2ii, substituted "the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition" for "ASHRAE 62-89"; in (o), substituted "Section 716" for "Section 721.0".

5:23-6.17A Supplemental requirements—Use Group B

(a) **Manual Alarm System:** When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, a fire alarm system shall be installed throughout the building.

1. Exception: Manual alarm systems are not required in buildings which do not have occupied floors which are two or more stories above the lowest level of exit discharge or floors two or more stories below the highest level of exit discharge. (Fire)

(b) **Vertical Opening Protection:** When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, vertical opening protection shall be provided throughout the building as follows:

1. A minimum two hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels.

2. A minimum one hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels.

3. A minimum 30 minute fire barrier shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings not exceeding three stories.

i. Exception: No vertical opening protection shall be required for buildings up to 3,000 square feet per floor or for buildings with an automatic fire suppression system throughout. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(c) Requirements for high-rise buildings: Any building or structure having one or more floors used for human occupancy located either more than six stories or more than 75 feet above the lowest level accessible to a fire department vehicle, shall comply with the following:

1. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area served by a recirculating air or exhaust system, the recirculating air or exhaust system which serves the work area shall be equipped with approved smoke and heat detection devices installed in accordance with the UCC. The devices shall stop the fan(s) automatically and shall be of the manual reset type. Automatic fan shut-down is not required when the system is part of an approved smoke removal or smoke control system. (Building)

2. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, all elevators in the building shall be equipped with the following emergency control devices:

i. All automatic (nondesignated attendant) elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with Phase I Emergency Recall Operation as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rules 211.3a and 211.3b listed in N.J.A.C. 5:70-3;

ii. At least one elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.3c; and

(1) In buildings with multiple elevators, at least one elevator to each floor served by an elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation.

iii. All designated attendant elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with emergency controls, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.4. (Elevator)

3. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, standpipes shall be provided up to and including the highest floor that is part of the work area. The standpipes shall be located and installed in accordance with the building subcode, except as follows:

i. No pump shall be required provided that the standpipes are capable of accepting delivery by fire department apparatus of a minimum of 250 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system or a minimum of 500 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in all other buildings. (Where the standpipe terminates below the topmost floor, the standpipe shall be designed to meet these requirements (gpm/psi) for possible future extension of the standpipe.)

ii. Hose and hose cabinets shall not be required. (Fire)

4. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, central control station and communication systems shall be provided as follows:

i. An approved public address communication system consisting of loudspeakers in each corridor and in each room and tenant space exceeding 1,000 square feet, each elevator and elevator lobby and in each stair enclosure which shall be capable of being operated from the central control station;

ii. A two-way fire department communication system which shall operate between the central control and every elevator, elevator lobby and entry to enclosed exit stairways;

iii. A central control station for fire department operations shall be provided in a location approved by the fire department. It shall contain the public address panel, the fire department communications panel, fire detection and alarm system annunciator panels, status indicators and controls for air handling systems, sprinkler valve and water flow detector display panels, and status indicators and a telephone for fire department use with controlled access to the public telephone system. (Fire)

5. Automatic Fire Suppression System: When the work area is an entire floor, an automatic fire suppression system shall be installed on that floor. When an automatic sprinkler system is provided, the sprinkler riser shall be sized to serve the entire building, even if the system currently being installed serves only a portion of the building. (Fire)

(d) Elevator Devices: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, all elevator devices serving any part of the work area shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(g). (Elevator)

(e) Airport Traffic Control Towers: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of an airport traffic control tower, the entire structure shall comply with the requirements of Section 412.1 of the building subcode.

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (c)2i, updated N.J.A.C. reference.

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (e), substituted "Section 412.1" for "Section 414.0".

5:23-6.18 Basic requirements—Use Group E

(a) Exits: Two exits shall be required for stories with less than 500 occupants. Three exits shall be required for stories with 501 to 1,000 occupants. Four exits shall be required for stories with more than 1,000 occupants. Two means of egress are also required from all mezzanines with an occupant load greater than 50 and with exit travel distance greater than 75 feet, permitted in the story at the level of exit discharge when the occupant load of the story does not exceed 50 and the exit access travel distance does not exceed 75 feet.

1. A single exit is permitted in the story at the level of exit discharge when the occupant load of the story does not exceed 50 and the exit access travel distance does not exceed 75 feet.

i. A single exit shall not be permitted when a building is used as a child care center. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(b) Egress Doorways: A minimum of two egress doorways shall be required for all rooms and spaces with an occupant load greater than 50 or in which the travel distance exceeds 75 feet. All egress doors serving an occupant load greater than 50 shall swing in the direction of exit travel.

1. Exception: Storage rooms with a maximum occupant load of 10 shall not be required to have two egress doorways.

2. A single means of egress shall be permitted in classrooms having a maximum occupant load of 75 in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(c) Capacity of Means of Egress: The capacity of the means of egress in each work area shall be determined in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(b). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(d) Dead End Corridors: Existing dead end corridors shall not exceed 35 feet in length. Exceptions are allowed as follows:

1. Dead end corridors may be up to 50 feet in length in a building with an automatic alarm system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation.

2. Dead end corridors may be up to 70 feet in length in a building with a suppression system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(e) Means of Egress Lighting: Artificial lighting with an intensity of not less than one foot candle at floor level shall be required during all times that the conditions of occupancy of the building require that the exits be available. Lighting shall also be required to illuminate the exit discharge. In all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access, means of egress lighting shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss.

1. In buildings used for motion pictures or other projections by means of directed light, the illumination of aisles may be reduced during periods of projection to not less than 0.2 foot candle. The switch requirements and location(s) for controlling egress lighting connected to the emergency electrical system shall be in conformance with the NFPA 70 (NEC). (Plan review—Building, Fire, Electric. Inspection—Building)

(f) Illuminated Exit Signs: Illuminated exit signs shall be provided for all required means of egress in all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access. Exit signs shall be visible from the exit access and supplemented by directional signs when necessary. (Exception: Approved main exterior doors that are clearly identified as exits are not required to have exit signs.) Exit signs shall meet the following criteria:

1. Red or green letters at least six inches high; minimum width of each stroke $\frac{3}{4}$ inch on a white background or in other approved distinguishable colors. Arrows, if provided, shall be such that the direction cannot readily be changed. The word "Exit" shall be clearly discernible when the sign is not energized.

2. Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times when the building is occupied by a source providing at least five foot candles at the illuminated surface or shall be approved self-luminous signs which provide evenly illuminated letters with a minimum luminance of 0.06 foot lamberts. Exit signs shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss. No emergency power shall be required for approved self-luminous signs. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(g) Handrails: Every required exit stairway having three or more risers and not provided with handrails or in which the existing handrails are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with handrails for the full length of the run of steps on at least one side. All exit stairways more than 66 inches wide shall have handrails on both sides unless the full width of the stairway is not needed to accommodate the design occupancy. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(h) Guards: Every open portion of a stair, landing or balcony which is more than 30 inches above the floor or grade below and is not provided with guards or those in which the existing guards are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with guards. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(i) Vertical Opening Protection: Vertical opening protection for interior stairways and other vertical openings shall be provided as follows:

1. For vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than two hours with approved opening protectives shall be required.

2. For vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than one hour with approved opening protectives shall be required.

3. For vertical openings not exceeding three stories, a minimum one hour fire barrier shall be required, with the following exception:

- i. No vertical opening protection shall be required for vertical openings of up to three stories in buildings with suppression throughout. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(j) Structural Elements: Structural elements which are uncovered during the course of the rehabilitation and which are found to be unsound or otherwise structurally deficient, shall be reinforced, supported or replaced in accordance with the applicable structural design criteria of the building subcode. Where structural elements are sound, there is no excessive deflection (defined as deflection in excess of the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c)1), and fixed loads are not changing in a way that will increase the stresses on existing structures beyond that which is permitted by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c), existing structural elements shall be permitted to remain. (Building)

(k) Plumbing Fixtures: Plumbing fixtures shall be provided as required by Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode. Where the plumbing subcode allows for the substitution or omission of fixtures, such substitutions or omissions shall also be permitted under this section. (Plumbing)

(l) Mechanical Requirements: All spaces intended for occupancy shall be provided with either natural or mechanical ventilation. All public school buildings shall be provided with mechanical ventilation.

1. Spaces intended to be naturally ventilated shall be provided with openable doors, windows, louvers or other openings to the outdoors. The minimum openable area to the outdoors shall be four percent of the floor area being ventilated. Where rooms without openings to the outdoors are ventilated through an adjoining room, the

unobstructed opening to the adjoining room shall be at least eight percent of the floor area of the interior room or space, but not less than 25 square feet. The ventilation openings to the outdoors shall be based on the total floor area being ventilated.

2. Mechanically ventilated spaces shall comply with the following:

- i. Newly installed HVAC systems shall comply with the requirements of the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition.

- ii. Existing systems that are altered or extended shall not reduce the amount of outside air below the existing rate per person or the rate included in the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition, whichever is lower. As a minimum, mechanically-ventilated spaces shall be provided with five CFM per person of outdoor air and 15 CFM of ventilation air per person unless the indoor air quality procedure of ASHRAE 62-89 is followed and results in a lesser amount.

3. All newly-introduced devices, equipment, or operations that produce airborne particulates, odors, fumes, sprays, vapors, smoke, or gases in such quantities to be irritating or injurious to health shall be provided with local exhaust. (Building)

(m) Interior finishes shall comply with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(c). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(n) Specific Occupancy Areas: Specific occupancy areas within the work area, as listed in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(h), shall comply with the requirements established in that section for separation and/or protection. (Building)

(o) Fireblocking and Draftstopping: When the work being performed exposes the framing of any wall, floor, ceiling or roof, the exposed framing shall comply with Section 716 of the building subcode.

Administrative correction.

See: 30 N.J.R. 3785(b).

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

In (e), substituted "except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided" for "to assure continued illumination" in the last sentence of the introductory paragraph, and rewrote 1; and in (f)2, rewrote the second sentence.

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (e), added second sentence in the introductory paragraph; and added (o).

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (l)2i and in the first sentence of (l)2ii, substituted "the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition" for "ASHRAE 62-89"; in (o), substituted "Section 716" for "Section 721.0".

5:23-6.18A Supplemental requirements—Use Group E

(a) Automatic Fire Suppression System: In buildings three stories or more in height, with greater than 20,000

square feet per floor, when the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of a floor, an automatic fire suppression system shall be installed throughout that floor. (Fire)

(b) Automatic Alarm System: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, an automatic fire alarm system shall be installed throughout the building as follows:

1. An approved system of automatic smoke detectors; or
2. An approved automatic fire suppression system equipped with automatic fire alarm devices; or
3. An approved system which combines the following elements shall be acceptable when devices are located as indicated below:
 - i. Combination fixed temperature/rate-of-rise detectors in classrooms and ancillary spaces;
 - ii. Photoelectric or projected-beam smoke detectors in exit access corridors and at the top of the exit stair enclosures; and
 - iii. Fixed temperature detectors in such a system shall be accepted in locations such as boiler rooms, garage areas and other spaces in which conditions render other detectors inappropriate.
4. Existing fire detection systems, installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, and meeting the intent of current standards for automatic fire alarms, shall be acceptable, provided:
 - i. The existing system is certified as functional by an approved service agency competent in the manufactured system.
 - ii. Where a portion of an existing system is not serviceable and cannot be repaired, the existing system shall be replaced in accordance with the above and the provisions of the building subcode. (Fire)

(c) Manual Alarm System: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, manual fire alarm boxes shall be provided throughout the building in compliance with Section 907.3 of the building subcode and in accordance with the following:

1. Manual fire alarm boxes shall be provided in the natural path of escape from fire, near each exterior door from the corridor, kitchen, heater room and other exterior exits that are required to serve 50 or more persons. Additional fire alarm boxes shall be located in the main office, stage, at each stairway entrance from a corridor or place of assembly and near one exterior exit in each section of a place of assembly. It shall not be necessary to traverse more than 200 feet of unobstructed horizontal distance on the same floor in order to reach a fire alarm box. (Fire)

(d) Vertical Opening Protection: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, vertical opening protection shall be provided throughout the building as follows:

1. A minimum two hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels.
2. A minimum one hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels.
3. A minimum one hour fire barrier shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings not exceeding three stories.
 - i. Exception: No vertical opening protection shall be required for buildings with an automatic fire suppression system throughout. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(e) Requirements for high-rise buildings: Any building or structure having one or more floors used for human occupancy located either more than six stories or more than 75 feet above the lowest level accessible to a fire department vehicle, shall comply with the following:

1. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area served by a recirculating air or exhaust system, the recirculating air or exhaust system which serves the work area shall be equipped with approved smoke and heat detection devices installed in accordance with the UCC. The devices shall stop the fan(s) automatically and shall be of the manual reset type. Automatic fan shut-down is not required when the system is part of an approved smoke removal or smoke control system. (Building)
2. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, all elevators in the building shall be equipped with the following emergency control devices:
 - i. All automatic (nondesignated attendant) elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with Phase I Emergency Recall Operation as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rules 211.3a and 211.3b listed in N.J.A.C. 5:70-3;
 - ii. At least one elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.3c;

- (1) In buildings with multiple elevators, at least one elevator to each floor served by an elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation; and

iii. All designated attendant elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with emergency controls, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.4. (Elevator)

3. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, standpipes shall be provided up to and including the highest floor that is part of the work area. The standpipes shall be located and installed in accordance with the building subcode, except as follows:

i. No pump shall be required provided that the standpipes are capable of accepting delivery by fire department apparatus of a minimum of 250 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system or a minimum of 500 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in all other buildings. (Where the standpipe terminates below the topmost floor, the standpipe shall be designed to meet these requirements (gpm/psi) for possible future extension of the standpipe.)

ii. Hose and hose cabinets shall not be required. (Fire)

(f) Elevator Devices: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, all elevator devices serving any part of the work area shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(g). (Elevator)

Administrative correction.

See: 30 N.J.R. 3242(a).

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (e)2i, updated N.J.A.C. reference.

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (c), substituted "Section 907.3" for "Section 918.5".

5:23-6.19 Basic requirements—Use Group F

(a) Exits: Two exits shall be required for stories with less than 500 occupants. Three exits shall be required for stories with 501 to 1,000 occupants. Four exits shall be required for stories with more than 1,000 occupants. Two means of egress are also required from all mezzanines with an occupant load greater than 50 and with exit travel distance greater than 75 feet.

1. When more than one exit is required, existing fire escapes shall be accepted as providing one of the required means of egress unless judged to be dangerous for use under emergency exiting conditions. For use of fire escapes, access shall be through a door except when serving an occupant load of 10 or fewer. All occupants shall have unobstructed access to fire escapes without having to pass through a room subject to locking.

i. When more than one exit is required and there is not sufficient space for an exterior stair within the lot

line, a new fire escape shall be accepted as providing one of the required means of egress. Newly-installed fire escapes shall comply with FTO-3.

2. A single exit is permitted in the story at the level of exit discharge when the occupant load of the story does not exceed 50 and the exit access travel distance does not exceed 75 feet. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(b) Egress Doorways: A minimum of two egress doorways shall be required for all rooms and spaces with an occupant load greater than 50 or in which the travel distance exceeds 75 feet. All egress doors serving an occupant load greater than 50 shall swing in the direction of exit travel.

1. Exception: Storage rooms with a maximum occupant load of 10 shall not be required to have two egress doorways. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(c) Capacity of Means of Egress: The capacity of the means of egress in each work area shall be determined in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(b). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(d) Dead End Corridors: Existing dead end corridors shall not exceed 35 feet in length. Exceptions are allowed as follows:

1. Dead end corridors may be up to 50 feet in length in a building with an automatic alarm system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation.

2. Dead end corridors may be up to 70 feet in length in a building with a suppression system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(e) Means of Egress Lighting: Artificial lighting with an intensity of not less than one foot candle at floor level shall be required during all times that the conditions of occupancy of the building require that the exits be available. In all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access, means of egress lighting shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss. (Plan review—Building, Fire, Electric. Inspection—Building)

(f) Illuminated Exit Signs: Illuminated exit signs shall be provided for all required means of egress in all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access. Exit signs shall be visible from the exit access and supplemented by directional signs when necessary. (Exception: Approved main exterior doors that are clearly identified as exits are not required to have exit signs.) Exit signs

shall meet the following criteria: (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

1. Red or green letters at least six inches high; minimum width of each stroke $\frac{3}{4}$ inch on a white background or in other approved distinguishable colors. Arrows, if provided, shall be such that the direction cannot readily be changed. The word "Exit" shall be clearly discernible when the sign is not energized.

2. Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times when the building is occupied by a source providing at least five foot candles at the illuminated surface or shall be approved self-luminous signs which provide evenly illuminated letters with a minimum luminance of 0.06 foot lamberts. Exit signs shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss. No emergency power shall be required for approved self-luminous signs. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(g) Handrails: Every required exit stairway having three or more risers and not provided with handrails or in which the existing handrails are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with handrails for the full length of the run of steps on at least one side. All exit stairways more than 66 inches wide shall have handrails on both sides unless the full width of the stairway is not needed to accommodate the design occupancy. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(h) Guards: Every open portion of a stair, landing or balcony which is more than 30 inches above the floor or grade below and is not provided with guards or those in which the existing guards are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with guards. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(i) Vertical Opening Protection: Vertical opening protection for interior stairways and other vertical openings shall be provided as follows:

1. For vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than two hours with approved opening protectives shall be required.

2. For vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than one hour with approved opening protectives shall be required.

3. For vertical openings not exceeding three stories, a minimum one hour fire barrier shall be required, with the following exceptions:

i. No vertical opening protection shall be required for vertical openings of up to three stories in special purpose manufacturing occupancies when necessary for manufacturing operations and when direct access is provided to at least one protected stairway; or

ii. In buildings with suppression throughout. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(j) Structural Elements: Structural elements which are uncovered during the course of the rehabilitation and which are found to be unsound or otherwise structurally deficient, shall be reinforced, supported or replaced in accordance with the applicable structural design criteria of the building subcode. Where structural elements are sound, there is no excessive deflection (defined as deflection in excess of the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c)1), and fixed loads are not changing in a way that will increase the stresses on existing structures beyond that which is permitted by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c), existing structural elements shall be permitted to remain. (Building)

(k) Plumbing Fixtures: Plumbing fixtures shall be provided as follows. Where the plumbing subcode allows for the substitution or omission of fixtures, such substitutions or omissions shall also be permitted under this section. (Plumbing)

	Total Occupancy ¹	Water Closets	Lavatories	Drinking Water Facilities	Service Sinks
Light	1-15	1 Unisex	1	1	1
Industrial	16 and over	Fixtures to be provided as per Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode.			
Heavy Industrial		Fixtures to be provided as per Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode			

Note 1. For purposes of determining the number of plumbing fixtures required, total occupancy shall be the anticipated occupancy of the building under normal use conditions. It is not necessarily the same as the total permitted occupant load based on egress capacity.

(l) Mechanical Requirements: All spaces intended for occupancy shall be provided with either natural or mechanical ventilation.

1. Spaces intended to be naturally ventilated shall be provided with openable doors, windows, louvers, or other openings to the outdoors. The minimum openable area to the outdoors shall be four percent of the floor area being ventilated. Where rooms without openings to the outdoors are ventilated through an adjoining room, the unobstructed opening to the adjoining room shall be at least eight percent of the floor area of the interior room or space, but not less than 25 square feet. The ventilation openings to the outdoors shall be based on the total floor area being ventilated.

2. Mechanically-ventilated spaces shall comply with the following:

i. Newly-installed HVAC systems shall comply with the requirements of the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition.

ii. Existing systems that are altered or extended shall not reduce the amount of outside air below the existing rate per person or the rate included in the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition, whichever is lower. As a minimum, mechanically-ventilated spaces shall be provided with five CFM per person of outdoor air and 15 CFM of ventilation air per person unless the indoor air quality procedure of ASHRAE 62-89 is followed and results in a lesser amount.

3. All newly-introduced devices, equipment or operations that produce airborne particulates, odors, fumes, sprays, vapors, smoke or gases in such quantities to be irritating or injurious to health shall be provided with local exhaust. (Building)

(m) Interior finishes shall comply with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(c). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(n) Specific Occupancy Areas: Specific occupancy areas within the work area, as listed in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(h), shall comply with the requirements established in that section for separation and/or protection. (Building)

(o) Fireblocking and Draftstopping: When the work being performed exposes the framing of any wall, floor, ceiling or roof, the exposed framing shall comply with Section 716 of the building subcode.

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.
See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

In (e), substituted "except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided" for "to assure continued illumination" and added a reference to plan review and inspection in the last sentence of the introductory paragraph; and in (f)2, rewrote the second sentence. Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

Added (o).

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (l)2i and in the first sentence of (l)2ii, substituted "the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition" for "ASHRAE 62-89"; in (o), substituted "Section 716" for "Section 721.0".

5:23-6.19A Supplemental requirements—Use Group F

(a) Manual Alarm System: For buildings greater than three stories in height with occupant loads over 25, when the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, manual fire alarms shall be required throughout the building.

1. Exception: Manual alarm systems shall not be required in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic suppression system. (Fire)

(b) Vertical Opening Protection: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, vertical opening protection shall be provided throughout the building as follows:

1. A minimum two hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interi-

or stairways and other vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels.

2. A minimum one hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels.

3. A minimum one hour fire barrier required for interior stairways and other vertical openings not exceeding three stories.

i. Exception: No vertical opening protection shall be required for special purpose occupancies when necessary for manufacturing operations and direct access is provided to at least one protected stairway or for buildings with an automatic fire suppression system throughout. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(c) Requirements for high-rise buildings: Any building or structure having one or more floors used for human occupancy located either more than six stories or more than 75 feet above the lowest level accessible to a fire department vehicle, shall comply with the following:

1. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area served by a recirculating air or exhaust system, the recirculating air or exhaust system which serves the work area shall be equipped with approved smoke and heat detection devices installed in accordance with the UCC. The devices shall stop the fan(s) automatically and shall be of the manual reset type. Automatic fan shutdown is not required when the system is part of an approved smoke removal or smoke control system. (Building)

2. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, all elevators in the building shall be equipped with the following emergency control devices:

i. All automatic (nondesignated attendant) elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with Phase I Emergency Recall Operation as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rules 211.3a and 211.3b listed in N.J.A.C. 5:70-3;

ii. At least one elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.3c;

(1) In buildings with multiple elevators, at least one elevator to each floor served by an elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation; and

iii. All designated attendant elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with emergency con-

trols, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.4. (Elevator)

3. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, standpipes shall be provided up to and including the highest floor that is part of the work area. The standpipes shall be located and installed in accordance with the building subcode, except as follows:

i. No pump shall be required provided that the standpipes are capable of accepting delivery by fire department apparatus of a minimum of 250 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system or a minimum of 500 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in all other buildings. (Where the standpipe terminates below the topmost floor, the standpipe shall be designed to meet these requirements (gpm/psi) for possible future extension of the standpipe.)

ii. Hose and hose cabinets shall not be required. (Fire)

(d) Elevator Devices: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, all elevator devices serving any part of the work area shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(g). (Elevator)

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (c)2i, updated N.J.A.C. reference.

5:23-6.20 Basic requirements—Use Group H

(a) Automatic Fire Suppression System: An approved automatic fire suppression system shall be required. When an automatic sprinkler system is provided, the sprinkler riser shall be sized to serve the entire building, even if the system currently being installed serves only a portion of the building. (Fire)

(b) Exits: Two exits shall be required for stories with less than 500 occupants. Three exits shall be required for stories with 501 to 1,000 occupants. Four exits shall be required for stories with more than 1,000 occupants.

1. For buildings of Use Group H-1, H-2 or H-3, a minimum of two exits shall be required from all mezzanines with an occupant load of greater than three or in which the travel distance exceeds 50 feet. For buildings of Use Group H-4 or H-5, a minimum of two exits shall be required from all mezzanines with an occupant load of greater than 10 or in which the travel distance exceeds 75 feet.

2. A single exit is permitted in the story at the level of exit discharge when the occupant load of the story does not exceed 50 and the exit access travel distance does not exceed 75 feet.

3. For buildings of Use Group H-1 or H-2, new slidescapes or safety chutes shall be permitted where constructed in accordance with the building subcode. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(c) Egress Doorways: For buildings or spaces of Use Group H-1, H-2 or H-3, a minimum of two egress doorways shall be required for all rooms and spaces with an occupant load greater than three or in which the travel distance exceeds 50 feet. For buildings or spaces of Use Group H-4 or H-5, a minimum of two egress doorways shall be required for all rooms and spaces with an occupant load greater than 10 or in which the travel distance exceeds 75 feet. All egress doors shall swing in the direction of exit travel. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(d) Capacity of Means of Egress: The capacity of the means of egress in each work area shall be determined in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(b). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(e) Dead End Corridors: Existing dead end corridors shall not exceed 35 feet in length. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(f) Means of Egress Lighting: Artificial lighting with an intensity of not less than one foot candle at floor level shall be required during all times that the conditions of occupancy of the building require that the exits be available. In all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access, means of egress lighting shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss.

1. Exception: Lighting to illuminate the exit discharge shall not be required. (Plan review—Building, Fire, Electric. Inspection—Building)

(g) Illuminated Exit Signs: Illuminated exit signs shall be provided for all required means of egress in all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access. Exit signs shall be visible from the exit access and supplemented by directional signs when necessary. (Exception: Approved main exterior doors that are clearly identified as exits are not required to have exit signs.) Exit signs shall meet the following criteria: (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

1. Red or green letters at least six inches high; minimum width of each stroke $\frac{3}{4}$ inch on a white background or in other approved distinguishable colors. Arrows, if provided, shall be such that the direction cannot readily be changed. The word "Exit" shall be clearly discernible when the sign is not energized.

2. Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times when the building is occupied by a source providing at least five foot candles at the illuminated surface or shall be approved self-luminous signs which provide evenly illuminated letters with a minimum luminance of 0.06 foot lamberts. Exit signs shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss. No emergency power shall be required for approved self-luminous signs. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(h) Handrails: Every required exit stairway having three or more risers and not provided with handrails or in which the existing handrails are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with handrails for the full length of the run of steps on at least one side. All exit stairways more than 66 inches wide shall have handrails on both sides unless the full width of the stairway is not needed to accommodate the design occupancy. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(i) Guards: Every open portion of a stair, landing or balcony which is more than 30 inches above the floor or grade below and is not provided with guards or those in which the existing guards are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with guards. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(j) Vertical Opening Protection: Vertical opening protection for interior stairways and other vertical openings shall be provided as follows:

1. For vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than two hours with approved opening protectives shall be required.

2. For vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than one hour with approved opening protectives shall be required.

3. For vertical openings not exceeding three stories, a minimum one hour fire barrier shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings not exceeding three stories, with the following exception:

i. No vertical opening protection shall be required for vertical openings of up to three stories when necessary for manufacturing operations in a building where every floor level has direct access to at least two remote enclosed stairways or other approved exits. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(k) Structural Elements: Structural elements which are uncovered during the course of the rehabilitation and which are found to be unsound or otherwise structurally deficient, shall be reinforced, supported or replaced in accordance

with the applicable structural design criteria of the building subcode. Where structural elements are sound, there is no excessive deflection (defined as deflection in excess of the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c)1), and fixed loads are not changing in a way that will increase the stresses on existing structures beyond that which is permitted by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c), existing structural elements shall be permitted to remain. (Building)

(l) Plumbing Fixtures: Plumbing fixtures shall be provided as follows. Where the plumbing subcode allows for the substitution or omission of fixtures, such substitutions or omissions shall also be permitted under this section. (Plumbing)

	Total Occupancy ¹	Water Closets	Lavatories	Drinking Water Facilities	Service Sinks
Light	1-15	1 Unisex	1	1	1
Industrial	16 and over	Fixtures to be provided as per Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode.			
Heavy Industrial		Fixtures to be provided as per Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode			

Note 1. For purposes of determining the number of plumbing fixtures required, total occupancy shall be the anticipated occupancy of the building under normal use conditions. It is not necessarily the same as the total permitted occupant load based on egress capacity.

(m) Mechanical Requirements: All spaces intended for occupancy shall be provided with either natural or mechanical ventilation.

1. Spaces intended to be naturally ventilated shall be provided with openable doors, windows, louvers, or other openings to the outdoors. The minimum openable area to the outdoors shall be four percent of the floor area being ventilated. Where rooms without openings to the outdoors are ventilated through an adjoining room, the unobstructed opening to the adjoining room shall be at least eight percent of the floor area of the interior room or space, but not less than 25 square feet. The ventilation openings to the outdoors shall be based on the total floor area being ventilated.

2. Mechanically-ventilated spaces shall comply with the following:

i. Newly-installed HVAC systems shall comply with the requirements of the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition.

ii. Existing systems that are altered or extended shall not reduce the amount of outside air below the existing rate per person or the rate included in the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition, whichever is lower. As a minimum, mechanically-ventilated spaces shall be provided with five CFM per person of outdoor air and 15 CFM of ventilation air per person unless the indoor air quality procedure of ASHRAE 62-89 is followed and results in a lesser amount.

3. All newly-introduced devices, equipment or operations that produce airborne particulates, odors, fumes, sprays, vapors, smoke or gases in such quantities to be

irritating or injurious to health shall be provided with local exhaust. (Building)

(n) Interior finishes shall comply with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(c). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(o) Specific Occupancy Areas: Specific occupancy areas within the work area, as listed in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(h), shall comply with the requirements established in that section for separation and/or protection. (Building)

(p) Fireblocking and Draftstopping: When the work being performed exposes the framing of any wall, floor, ceiling or roof, the exposed framing shall comply with Section 716 of the building subcode.

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

In (f), substituted "except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided" for "to assure continued illumination" in the last sentence of the introductory paragraph, and inserted a reference to electric plan review in 1; and in (g)2, rewrote the second sentence. Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

Added (p).

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (b)1 and (c), inserted "or H-5" following "H-4"; in (m)2i and in the first sentence of (m)2ii, substituted "the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition" for "ASHRAE 62-89"; in (p), substituted "Section 716" for "Section 721.0".

5:23-6.20A Supplemental requirements—Use Group H

(a) Automatic Fire Suppression System: An automatic fire suppression system shall be installed throughout the work area. When an automatic sprinkler system is provided, the sprinkler riser shall be sized to serve the entire building, even if the system currently being installed serves only a portion of the building. (Fire)

(b) Manual Alarm Systems: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building or use, a manual fire alarm system shall be installed throughout for buildings or portions thereof of Use Group H-2, H-3, H-4 or H-5. (Fire)

(c) Automatic Alarm Systems: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building or use, an automatic fire alarm system shall be installed throughout in buildings of Use Group H. (Fire)

(d) Vertical Opening Protection: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, vertical opening protection shall be provided throughout the building as follows:

1. A minimum two hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels.

2. A minimum one hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels.

3. A minimum one hour fire barrier shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings not exceeding three stories.

- i. Exception: No vertical opening protection shall be required when the opening is necessary for manufacturing operations in a building where every floor level has direct access to at least two remote enclosed stairways or other approved exits. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(e) Requirements for high-rise buildings: Any building or structure having one or more floors used for human occupancy located either more than six stories or more than 75 feet above the lowest level accessible to a fire department vehicle, shall comply with the following:

1. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area served by a recirculating air or exhaust system, the recirculating air or exhaust system which serves the work area shall be equipped with approved smoke and heat detection devices installed in accordance with the UCC. The devices shall stop the fan(s) automatically and shall be of the manual reset type. Automatic fan shutdown is not required when the system is part of an approved smoke removal or smoke control system. (Building)

2. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, all elevators in the building shall be equipped with the following emergency control devices:

- i. All automatic (nondesignated attendant) elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with Phase 1 Emergency Recall Operation as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rules 211.3a and 211.3b listed in N.J.A.C. 5:70-3;

- ii. At least one elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.3c;

- (1) In buildings with multiple elevators, at least one elevator to each floor served by an elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation; and

- iii. All designated attendant elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with emergency controls, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.4. (Elevator)

3. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, standpipes shall be provided up to and including the highest floor that is part of the work area. The standpipes shall be located and installed in accordance with the building subcode, except as follows:

i. No pump shall be required provided that the standpipes are capable of accepting delivery by fire department apparatus of a minimum of 250 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system or a minimum of 500 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in all other buildings. (Where the standpipe terminates below the topmost floor, the standpipe shall be designed to meet these requirements (gpm/psi) for possible future extension of the standpipe.)

ii. Hose and hose cabinets shall not be required. (Fire)

(f) Elevator Devices: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, all elevator devices serving any part of the work area shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(g). (Elevator)

(g) Use Group H-5: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of a facility of Use Group H-5, the entire building is required to comply with the requirements of Section 415.9 of the Building subcode. (Building)

(h) Hazardous Materials: When the work area exceeds 25 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the Use Group H portion of a building, the entire building is required to comply with the requirements of Sections 414 and 415 of the building subcode. (Building)

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (e)2i, updated N.J.A.C. reference.

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (b), substituted “, H-4 or H-5” for “or H-4”; in (g), substituted “Use Group H-5” for “HPFM Facilities”, substituted “a facility of Use Group H-5” for “an HPM facility”, and substituted “Section 415.9” for “Section 416.0”; in (h), substituted “Section 414 and 415” for “Section 417.0 and 418.0”.

5:23-6.21 Basic requirements—Use Group I-1

(a) Automatic Fire Suppression System: Fire suppression shall be required in buildings greater than two stories in height above grade with an occupant load greater than 20 excluding staff. (Fire)

(b) Exits: Two exits shall be required for stories with less than 500 occupants. Three exits shall be required for stories with 501 to 1,000 occupants. Four exits shall be required for stories with more than 1,000 occupants. Two means of egress are also required from all mezzanines with

an occupant load greater than 50 and with exit travel distance greater than 75 feet.

1. A single exit shall not be permitted.

2. Existing fire escapes shall be accepted as providing one of the required means of egress unless judged to be dangerous for use under emergency exiting conditions. For use of fire escapes, access shall be through a door except when serving an occupant load of 10 or fewer. All occupants shall have unobstructed access to fire escapes without having to pass through a room subject to locking.

i. When more than one exit is required and there is not sufficient space for an exterior stair within the lot line, a new fire escape shall be accepted as providing one of the required means of egress. Newly-installed fire escapes shall comply with FTO-3.

ii. Ladders shall be prohibited on fire escapes used as a required means of egress.

iii. Window access to fire escapes shall be permitted from individual rooms.

3. Existing slidescapes or safety chutes shall be permitted. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(c) Emergency Egress Windows: When the work being performed creates a bedroom below the fourth floor, at least one sleeping room window or exterior door shall:

1. Be operable;

2. Have a sill height of not more than 44 inches; and

3. Have a width of at least 20 inches, a height of at least 24 inches, and a minimum total area of 5.7 square feet measured from head to sill and side to side.

4. Windows are not required to meet these requirements in buildings where the sleeping room is provided with a door to a corridor having access to two remote exits or in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system.

(d) Egress Doorways: A minimum of two egress doorways shall be required for all rooms and spaces with an occupant load greater than 50 or in which the travel distance exceeds 75 feet. All egress doors serving an occupant load greater than 50 shall swing in the direction of exit travel.

1. Exception: Storage rooms with a maximum occupant load of 10 shall not be required to have two egress doorways.

2. All dwelling unit, guest room or rooming unit corridor doors shall be at least 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ inch solid core wood or approved equal with approved door closers and shall not have any glass panels, other than approved wire glass in metal frames. Corridor doors shall not be constructed of hollow core wood, shall not contain louvers and shall not

be of panel construction. Doors shall fit both plumb and level in frames, and be reasonably tight fitting. All replacement doors shall be 1¾ inch solid core wood or approved equal, unless existing frame will accommodate only a 1¾ inch door. (Note: Existing doors meeting HUD Guidelines or BOCA Existing Structures Code (1984) for a rating of 15 minutes or better shall be accepted.)

3. In buildings with an automatic fire suppression system, doors are only required to provide a smoke barrier, to be free of louvers, to fit plumb and level and to be reasonably tight fitting.

4. All doors opening onto a passageway at grade or onto an exit stair shall be self-closing or automatic closing by listed closing devices.

i. Exception: Group homes with a maximum of 15 occupants and an approved automatic fire detection system shall not be required to have self-closing doors. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(e) Capacity of Means of Egress: The capacity of the means of egress in each work area shall be determined in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(b). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(f) Dead End Corridors: Existing dead end corridors shall not exceed 35 feet in length. Exceptions are allowed as follows:

1. Dead end corridors may be up to 50 feet in length in a building with an automatic alarm system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation.

2. Dead end corridors may be up to 70 feet in length in a building with a suppression system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(g) Means of Egress Lighting: Artificial lighting with an intensity of not less than one foot candle at floor level shall be required during all times that the conditions of occupancy of the building require that the exits be available. Lighting shall also be required to illuminate the exit discharge. In all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access, means of egress lighting shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss. (Plan review—Building, Fire, Electric. Inspection—Building)

(h) Illuminated Exit Signs: Illuminated exit signs shall be provided for all required means of egress in all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access. Exit signs shall be visible from the exit access and supplemented by directional signs when necessary. (Exception: Approved main exterior doors that are clearly identified as exits are not required to have exit signs.) Exit signs shall meet the criteria contained in (h)1 and 2 below:

1. Red or green letters at least six inches high; minimum width of each stroke ¾ inch on a white background or in other approved distinguishable colors. Arrows, if provided, shall be such that the direction cannot readily be changed. The word "Exit" shall be clearly discernible when the sign is not energized.

2. Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times when the building is occupied by a source providing at least five foot candles at the illuminated surface or shall be approved self-luminous signs which provide evenly illuminated letters with a minimum luminance of 0.06 foot lamberts. Exit signs shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss. No emergency power shall be required for approved self-luminous signs.

3. Exceptions: Illuminated exit signs shall not be required for buildings with an occupant load, excluding staff, of 20 or less or when the second means of egress is a fire escape that is accessed directly from the individual sleeping room. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(i) Handrails: Every required exit stairway having three or more risers and not provided with handrails or in which the existing handrails are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with handrails for the full length of the run of steps on at least one side. All exit stairways more than 66 inches wide shall have handrails on both sides unless the full width of the stairway is not needed to accommodate the design occupancy. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(j) Guards: Every open portion of a stair, landing or balcony which is more than 30 inches above the floor or grade below and is not provided with guards or those in which the existing guards are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with guards. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(k) Vertical Opening Protection: Vertical opening protection for interior stairways and other vertical openings shall be provided as follows:

1. For vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than two hours with approved opening protectives shall be required.

2. For vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than one hour with approved opening protectives shall be required.

3. For vertical openings not exceeding three stories, a minimum one hour fire barrier shall be required, with the following exception:

i. Exception: Vertical opening protection shall not be required for either the top or bottom of a stairway connecting not more than two floor levels when such stairway does not serve as a required means of egress and the occupant load does not exceed 12, excluding staff. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(l) Boiler/Furnace Equipment Rooms: Boiler/furnace equipment rooms shall be enclosed by one hour fire-rated wall and ceiling assemblies.

1. Exception: Enclosure shall not be required for boiler/furnace equipment of low pressure type (operating at pressures of 15 psig or less for steam equipment or 160 psig or less for hot water equipment) when installed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations or for boiler/furnace equipment of residential, single-family type (200,000 BTU per hour input rating or less.)

2. Exception: Enclosure shall not be required for boiler/furnace equipment rooms equipped with a limited area sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.5.1.1 of the building subcode.

3. For group homes and supervised transitional living homes heated with oil-burning equipment, an emergency shutoff switch shall be required at the top of the stairs leading to the basement for equipment in the basement or outside of the room for equipment located in other enclosed rooms. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(m) Structural Elements: Structural elements which are uncovered during the course of the rehabilitation and which are found to be unsound or otherwise structurally deficient, shall be reinforced, supported or replaced in accordance with the applicable structural design criteria of the building subcode. Where structural elements are sound, there is no excessive deflection (defined as deflection in excess of the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c)1), and fixed loads are not changing in a way that will increase the stresses on existing structures beyond that which is permitted by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c), existing structural elements shall be permitted to remain. (Building)

(n) Plumbing Fixtures: Plumbing fixtures shall be provided as required by Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode. Where the plumbing subcode allows for the substitution or omission of fixtures, such substitutions or omissions shall also be permitted under this section. (Plumbing)

(o) Mechanical Requirements: All spaces intended for occupancy shall be provided with either natural or mechanical ventilation.

1. Spaces intended to be naturally ventilated shall be provided with openable doors, windows, louvers, or other openings to the outdoors. The minimum openable area to the outdoors shall be four percent of the floor area being ventilated. Where rooms without openings to the

outdoors are ventilated through an adjoining room, the unobstructed opening to the adjoining room shall be at least eight percent of the floor area of the interior room or space, but not less than 25 square feet. The ventilation openings to the outdoors shall be based on the total floor area being ventilated.

2. Mechanically-ventilated spaces shall comply with the following:

i. Newly-installed HVAC systems shall comply with the requirements of the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition.

ii. Existing systems that are altered or extended shall not reduce the amount of outside air below the existing rate per person or the rate included in the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition, whichever is lower. As a minimum, mechanically-ventilated spaces shall be provided with five CFM per person of outdoor air and 15 CFM of ventilation air per person unless the indoor air quality procedure of ASHRAE 62-89 is followed and results in a lesser amount.

3. All newly-introduced devices, equipment or operations that produce airborne particulates, odors, fumes, sprays, vapors, smoke or gases in such quantities to be irritating or injurious to health shall be provided with local exhaust. (Building)

(p) Interior finishes shall comply with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(c). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(q) Specific Occupancy Areas: Specific occupancy areas within the work area, as listed in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(h), shall comply with the requirements established in that section for separation and/or protection. (Building)

(r) Fireblocking and Draftstopping: When the work being performed exposes the framing of any wall, floor, ceiling or roof, the exposed framing shall comply with Section 716 of the building subcode.

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

Inserted a new (c); recodified former (c) through (p) as (d) through (q); in the new (g), substituted "except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided" for "to assure continued illumination" and inserted a reference to electric plan review in the last sentence; and in the new (h), made an internal reference change in introductory paragraph, and rewrote the second sentence in 2.

Administrative correction.

See: 32 N.J.R. 688(a).

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (g), added second sentence; and added (r).

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (l)2, substituted "Section 903.3.5.1.1" for "Section 907.0"; in (o)2i and in the first sentence of (o)2ii, substituted "the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition" for "ASHRAE 62-89"; in (r), substituted "Section 716" for "Section 721.0".

5:23-6.21A Supplemental requirements—Use Group I-1

(a) Automatic Fire Suppression System: When the work area is more than two floors or when the work area will be occupied by more than 20 persons, excluding staff, an automatic fire suppression system shall be required throughout the work area. When an automatic sprinkler system is provided, the sprinkler riser shall be sized to serve the entire building, even if the system currently being installed serves only a portion of the entire building. (Fire)

(b) Automatic Alarm Systems: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, a supervised automatic fire alarm system shall be required throughout the building.

1. Exception: Automatic alarm systems shall not be required in buildings, other than boarding homes, with an automatic fire suppression system and a manual fire alarm system and with single station smoke detectors in the vicinity of sleeping areas in accordance with NFPA 72. (Fire)

(c) Manual Alarm Systems: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, manual fire alarms shall be required throughout the building. (Fire)

(d) Vertical Opening Protection: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, vertical opening protection shall be provided throughout the building as follows:

1. A minimum two hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels.

2. A minimum one hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels.

3. A minimum one hour fire barrier shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings not exceeding three stories.

i. Exception: No vertical opening protection shall be required for either the top or bottom of a stairway connecting not more than two floor levels when such stairway does not serve as a required means of egress and the occupant load does not exceed 12, excluding staff. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(e) Requirements for high-rise buildings: Any building or structure having one or more floors used for human occupancy located either more than six stories or more than 75 feet above the lowest level accessible to a fire department vehicle, shall comply with the following:

1. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area served by a recirculating air or exhaust system, the recirculating air or exhaust system which serves the work area shall be equipped with approved smoke and heat detection devices installed in accordance with the UCC. The devices shall stop the fan(s) automatically and shall be of the manual reset type. Automatic fan shut-down is not required when the system is part of an approved smoke removal or smoke control system. (Building)

2. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, all elevators in the building shall be equipped with the following emergency control devices:

i. All automatic (nondesignated attendant) elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with Phase I Emergency Recall Operation as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rules 211.3a and 211.3b listed in N.J.A.C. 5:70-3;

ii. At least one elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.3c;

(1) In buildings with multiple elevators, at least one elevator to each floor served by an elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation; and

iii. All designated attendant elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with emergency controls, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.4. (Elevator)

3. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, standpipes shall be provided up to and including the highest floor that is part of the work area. The standpipes shall be located and installed in accordance with the building subcode, except as follows:

i. No pump shall be required provided that the standpipes are capable of accepting delivery by fire department apparatus of a minimum of 250 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system or a minimum of 500 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in all other buildings. (Where the standpipe terminates below the topmost floor, the standpipe shall be designed to meet these requirements (gpm/psi) for possible future extension of the standpipe.)

ii. Hose and hose cabinets shall not be required. (Fire)

(f) Elevator Devices: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, all elevator devices serving any part of the work area shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(g). (Elevator)

Amended by R.1999 d.259, effective August 16, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 825(a), 31 N.J.R. 2330(a).

Inserted a new (d); and recodified former (d) through (f) as (e) through (g).

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (f)2i, updated N.J.A.C. reference.

Amended by R.2003 d.137, effective April 7, 2003.

See: 34 N.J.R. 4277(a), 35 N.J.R. 1558(c).

Deleted former (d); recodified former (e) through (g) as (d) through (f).

5:23-6.22 Basic requirements—Use Groups I-2 and I-4

(a) Automatic Fire Suppression System: Fire suppression shall be required.

1. Exception: Suppression shall not be required in buildings of Type 1 or Type 2A construction of any height or of Type 2B construction not over one story in height.

2. Exception: Suppression shall not be required in day care centers with an occupant load of 100 or less where all the children under 2½ years of age are cared for on the first floor and in which each child care room has an exit door directly to the exterior. (Fire)

(b) Exits: Two exits shall be required for stories with less than 500 occupants. Three exits shall be required for stories with 501 to 1,000 occupants. Four exits shall be required for stories with more than 1,000 occupants. Two means of egress are also required from all mezzanines with an occupant load greater than 50 and with exit travel distance greater than 75 feet.

1. A single exit shall not be permitted. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(c) Egress Doorways: A minimum of two egress doorways shall be required for all rooms and spaces with an occupant load greater than 50 or in which the travel distance exceeds 75 feet. All egress doors serving an occupant load greater than 50 shall swing in the direction of exit travel.

1. Exception: Storage rooms with a maximum occupant load of 10 shall not be required to have two egress doorways.

2. A minimum of two egress doorways shall be required for any patient sleeping room or suite of rooms greater than 1,000 square feet. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(d) Capacity of Means of Egress: The capacity of the means of egress in each work area shall be determined in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(b). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(e) Dead End Corridors: Existing dead end corridors shall not exceed 35 feet in length. Exceptions are allowed as follows:

1. Dead end corridors may be up to 50 feet in length in a building with an automatic alarm system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation.

2. Dead end corridors may be up to 70 feet in length in a building with a suppression system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(f) Means of Egress Lighting: Artificial lighting with an intensity of not less than one foot candle at floor level shall be required during all times that the conditions of occupancy of the building require that the exits be available. Lighting shall also be required to illuminate the exit discharge. In all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access, means of egress lighting shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss. (Plan Review—Building, Fire, Electric. Inspection—Building)

(g) Illuminated Exit Signs: Illuminated exit signs shall be provided for all required means of egress in all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access. Exit signs shall be visible from the exit access and supplemented by directional signs when necessary. (Exception: Approved main exterior doors that are clearly identified as exits are not required to have exit signs.) Exit signs shall meet the criteria contained in (g)1 and 2 below:

1. Red or green letters at least six inches high; minimum width of each stroke ¾ inch on a white background or in other approved distinguishable colors. Arrows, if provided, shall be such that the direction cannot readily be changed. The word "Exit" shall be clearly discernible when the sign is not energized.

2. Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times when the building is occupied by a source providing at least five foot candles at the illuminated surface or shall be approved self-luminous signs which provide evenly illuminated letters with a minimum luminance of 0.06 foot lamberts. Exit signs shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss. No emergency power shall be required for approved self-luminous signs.

3. Exception: When the second means of egress is a fire escape that is accessed directly from the individual sleeping room, illuminated exit signs shall not be required above the means of egress serving the fire escape. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(h) Handrails: Every required exit stairway having three or more risers and not provided with handrails or in which the existing handrails are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with handrails for the full length of the run of steps on at least one side. All exit stairways more than 66 inches wide shall have handrails on both sides unless the full width of the stairway is not needed to accommodate the design occupancy. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(i) Guards: Every open portion of a stair, landing or balcony which is more than 30 inches above the floor or grade below and is not provided with guards or those in which the existing guards are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with guards. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(j) Vertical Opening Protection: Vertical opening protection for interior stairways and other vertical openings shall be provided as follows:

1. For vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than two hours with approved opening protectives shall be required.

2. For vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than one hour with approved opening protectives shall be required.

3. For vertical openings not exceeding three stories, a minimum one hour fire barrier shall be required, with the following exception:

- i. Exception: Vertical opening protection shall not be required for vertical openings connecting not more than two floor levels which are separated by a one-hour fire barrier equipped with a self-closing or automatically closing 20 minute door at the top or bottom of the stairway when such stairway does not serve as a required means of egress. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(k) Boiler/Furnace Equipment Rooms: Boiler/furnace equipment rooms shall be enclosed by one hour fire-rated wall and ceiling assemblies for day nurseries, children's shelter facilities, residential child care facilities and similar facilities with children below the age of 2½ years.

1. Exception: Enclosure shall not be required for boiler/furnace equipment of low pressure type (operating at pressures of 15 psig or less for steam equipment or 160 psig or less for hot water equipment) when installed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations or for boiler/furnace equipment of residential, single-family type (200,000 BTU per hour input rating or less.)

2. Exception: Enclosure shall not be required for boiler/furnace equipment rooms equipped with a limited area sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.5.1.1 of the Building subcode.

3. Where oil-burning equipment is used, an emergency shutoff switch shall be required at the top of the stairs leading to the basement for equipment in the basement or outside of the room for equipment located in other enclosed rooms. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(l) Smoke Barriers: On every story used for sleeping purposes for more than 30 occupants and on stories which are usable, but unoccupied, when the work area exceeds 22,500 square feet on a floor, the work area shall be divided into not less than two compartments by smoke barrier walls complying with the technical requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(e) such that each compartment does not exceed 22,500 square feet and is no more than 150 feet in length and width. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(m) Structural Elements: Structural elements which are uncovered during the course of the rehabilitation and which are found to be unsound or otherwise structurally deficient, shall be reinforced, supported or replaced in accordance with the applicable structural design criteria of the building subcode. Where structural elements are sound, there is no excessive deflection (defined as deflection in excess of the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c)1), and fixed loads are not changing in a way that will increase the stresses on existing structures beyond that which is permitted by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c), existing structural elements shall be permitted to remain. (Building)

(n) Plumbing Fixtures: Plumbing fixtures shall be provided as required by Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode. Where the plumbing subcode allows for the substitution or omission of fixtures, such substitutions or omissions shall also be permitted under this section. (Plumbing)

(o) Mechanical Requirements: All spaces intended for occupancy shall be provided with either natural or mechanical ventilation.

1. Spaces intended to be naturally ventilated shall be provided with openable doors, windows, louvers, or other openings to the outdoors. The minimum openable area to the outdoors shall be four percent of the floor area being ventilated. Where rooms without openings to the outdoors are ventilated through an adjoining room, the unobstructed opening to the adjoining room shall be at least eight percent of the floor area of the interior room or space, but not less than 25 square feet. The ventilation openings to the outdoors shall be based on the total floor area being ventilated.

2. Mechanically-ventilated spaces shall comply with the following:

i. Newly-installed HVAC systems shall comply with the requirements of the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition.

ii. Existing systems that are altered or extended shall not reduce the amount of outside air below the existing rate per person or the rate included in the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition, whichever is lower. As a minimum, mechanically-ventilated spaces shall be provided with five CFM per person of outdoor air and 15 CFM of ventilation air per person unless the indoor air quality procedure of ASHRAE 62-89 is followed and results in a lesser amount.

3. All newly-introduced devices, equipment or operations that produce airborne particulates, odors, fumes, sprays, vapors, smoke or gases in such quantities to be irritating or injurious to health shall be provided with local exhaust. (Building)

(p) Interior finishes shall comply with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(c). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(q) Specific Occupancy Areas: Specific occupancy areas within the work area, as listed in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(h), shall comply with the requirements established in that section for separation and/or protection. (Building)

(r) Fireblocking and Draftstopping: When the work being performed exposes the framing of any wall, floor, ceiling or roof, the exposed framing shall comply with Section 716 of the building subcode.

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.
See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

In (f), substituted "except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided" for "to assure continued illumination" and inserted a reference to electric plan review in the last sentence; and in (g)2, rewrote the second sentence.

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.
See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (f), added second sentence; and added (r).
Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.
See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (k)2, substituted "Section 903.3.5.1.1" for "Section 907.0"; in (o)2i and in the first sentence of (o)2ii, substituted "the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition" for "ASHRAE 62-89"; in (r), substituted "Section 716" for "Section 721.0".

5:23-6.22A Supplemental requirements—Use Groups I-2 and I-4

(a) Automatic Fire Suppression System: When the work area is 50 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, an automatic fire suppression system shall be required throughout the floor. When an automatic sprinkler system is provided, the sprinkler riser shall be sized to serve the entire building, even if the system currently being installed serves only a portion of the building.

1. Exception: No automatic fire suppression system shall be required for day care centers with an occupant load of 100 or less where all children below 2½ years of

age are cared for on the first floor and in which each child care room has an exit door directly to the exterior. (Fire)

(b) Automatic Alarm Systems: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, a supervised automatic fire alarm system shall be required throughout the building.

1. Exception: Automatic alarm systems shall not be required for buildings with an automatic fire suppression system and a manual fire alarm system and with single station smoke detectors in vicinity of sleeping areas in accordance with NFPA 72. (Fire)

(c) Manual Alarm Systems: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, manual fire alarms shall be required throughout the building. (Fire)

(d) Vertical Opening Protection: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, vertical opening protection shall be provided throughout the building as follows:

1. A minimum two hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels.

2. A minimum one hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels.

3. A minimum one hour fire barrier shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings not exceeding three stories.

i. Exception: No vertical opening protection shall be required for vertical openings connecting not more than two floor levels which are separated by a one-hour fire barrier equipped with a self-closing or automatically closing 20 minute door at the top or bottom of the stairway when such stairway does not serve as a required means of egress. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(e) Requirements for high-rise buildings: Any building or structure having one or more floors used for human occupancy located either more than six stories or more than 75 feet above the lowest level accessible to a fire department vehicle, shall comply with the following:

1. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area served by a recirculating air or exhaust system, the recirculating air or exhaust system which serves the work area shall be equipped with approved smoke and heat detection devices installed in accordance with the UCC. The devices shall stop the fan(s) automatically and shall be of the manual reset type. Automatic fan shut-down is not required when the system is part of an

approved smoke removal or smoke control system.
(Building)

2. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, all elevators in the building shall be equipped with the following emergency control devices:

i. All automatic (nondesignated attendant) elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with Phase I Emergency Recall Operation as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rules 211.3a and 211.3b listed in N.J.A.C. 5:70-3;

ii. At least one elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.3c;

(1) In buildings with multiple elevators, at least one elevator to each floor served by an elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation; and

iii. All designated attendant elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with emergency controls, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.4.
(Elevator)

3. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, standpipes shall be provided up to and including the highest floor that is part of the work area. The standpipes shall be located and installed in accordance with the building subcode, except as follows:

i. No pump shall be required provided that the standpipes are capable of accepting delivery by fire department apparatus of a minimum of 250 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system or a minimum of 500 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in all other buildings. (Where the standpipe terminates below the topmost floor, the standpipe shall be designed to meet these requirements (gpm/psi) for possible future extension of the standpipe.)

ii. Hose and hose cabinets shall not be required.
(Fire)

(f) Smoke Barriers: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the occupied enclosed floor area of a story used for sleeping purposes for more than 30 occupants or of a story which is usable, but unoccupied, the story shall be divided into two or more compartments by smoke barrier walls complying with the technical requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(e) such that each compartment does not exceed 22,500 square feet and is no more than 150 feet in length and width. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(g) Elevator Devices: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, all elevator devices serving any part of the work area shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(g).
(Elevator)

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (e)2i, updated N.J.A.C. reference.

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

5:23-6.23 Basic requirements—Use Group I-3

(a) Automatic Fire Suppression System: Fire suppression shall be required in buildings with an occupant load of six or more. As an alternative, buildings shall be in compliance with all applicable provisions of Chapter 15 "Existing Detention and Correctional Occupancies" of the Life Safety Code, NFPA 101, 1985 edition.

1. In buildings not required to be equipped throughout with suppression, suppression shall be provided in all padded cells, boiler rooms, storage and workshop rooms 24 square feet or larger, mechanical equipment and similar rooms. (Fire)

(b) Exits: Two exits shall be required for stories with less than 500 occupants. Three exits shall be required for stories with 501 to 1,000 occupants. Four exits shall be required for stories with more than 1,000 occupants. Two means of egress are also required from all mezzanines with an occupant load greater than 50 and with exit travel distance greater than 75 feet.

1. A single exit shall not be permitted. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(c) Egress Doorways: A minimum of two egress doorways shall be required for all rooms and spaces with an occupant load greater than 50 or in which the travel distance exceeds 75 feet. All egress doors serving an occupant load greater than 50 shall swing in the direction of exit travel.

1. Exception: Storage rooms with a maximum occupant load of 10 shall not be required to have two egress doorways.

2. Buildings with remote power unlocking capability on more than 10 doors shall be provided with an emergency power source for such locks. Power shall be arranged to automatically operate upon failure of normal power within 10 seconds and for a duration of not less than one hour. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(d) Capacity of Means of Egress: The capacity of the means of egress in each work area shall be determined in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(b). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(e) Dead End Corridors: Existing dead end corridors shall not exceed 35 feet in length. Exceptions are allowed as follows:

1. Dead end corridors may be up to 50 feet in length in a building with an automatic alarm system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation.

2. Dead end corridors may be up to 70 feet in length in a building with a suppression system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(f) Means of Egress Lighting: Artificial lighting with an intensity of not less than one foot candle at floor level shall be required during all times that the conditions of occupancy of the building require that the exits be available. Lighting shall also be required to illuminate the exit discharge. In all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access, means of egress lighting shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss. (Plan review—Building, Fire, Electric. Inspection—Building)

(g) Illuminated Exit Signs: Illuminated exit signs shall be provided for all required means of egress in all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access. Exit signs shall be visible from the exit access and supplemented by directional signs when necessary. (Exception: Approved main exterior doors that are clearly identified as exits are not required to have exit signs.) Exit signs shall meet the criteria contained in (g)1 and 2 below:

1. Red or green letters at least six inches high; minimum width of each stroke $\frac{3}{4}$ inch on a white background or in other approved distinguishable colors. Arrows, if provided, shall be such that the direction cannot readily be changed. The word "Exit" shall be clearly discernible when the sign is not energized.

2. Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times when the building is occupied by a source providing at least five foot candles at the illuminated surface or shall be approved self-luminous signs which provide evenly illuminated letters with a minimum luminance of 0.06 foot lamberts. Exit signs shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss. No emergency power shall be required for approved self-luminous signs.

3. Exception: When the second means of egress is a fire escape that is accessed directly from the individual sleeping room, illuminated exit signs shall not be required above the means of egress serving the fire escape. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(h) Handrails: Every required exit stairway having three or more risers and not provided with handrails or in which the existing handrails are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with handrails for the full length of the run of steps on at least one side. All exit stairways more than 66 inches wide shall have handrails on both sides unless the full width of the stairway is not needed to accommodate the design occupancy. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(i) Guards: Every open portion of a stair, landing or balcony which is more than 30 inches above the floor or grade below and is not provided with guards or those in which the existing guards are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with guards. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(j) Vertical Opening Protection: Approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than one hour with approved opening protectives shall be required for all vertical openings. The vertical opening protection may be omitted if either of the following conditions is met:

1. The building is in compliance with NFPA 101, Chapter 15, 1985 edition; or

2. The building is equipped throughout with an automatic suppression system. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(k) Interior Finishes and Furnishings: Interior furnishings, drapes, curtains, carpeting, decorations, bedding, etc. shall be flame retardant. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(l) Structural Elements: Structural elements which are uncovered during the course of the rehabilitation and which are found to be unsound or otherwise structurally deficient, shall be reinforced, supported or replaced in accordance with the applicable structural design criteria of the building subcode. Where structural elements are sound, there is no excessive deflection (defined as deflection in excess of the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c)1), and fixed loads are not changing in a way that will increase the stresses on existing structures beyond that which is permitted by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c), existing structural elements shall be permitted to remain. (Building)

(m) Plumbing Fixtures: Plumbing fixtures shall be provided as required by Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode. Where the plumbing subcode allows for the substitution or omission of fixtures, such substitutions or omissions shall also be permitted under this section. (Plumbing)

(n) Mechanical Requirements: All spaces intended for occupancy shall be provided with either natural or mechanical ventilation.

1. Spaces intended to be naturally ventilated shall be provided with openable doors, windows, louvers, or other openings to the outdoors. The minimum openable area to the outdoors shall be four percent of the floor area being ventilated. Where rooms without openings to the outdoors are ventilated through an adjoining room, the unobstructed opening to the adjoining room shall be at least eight percent of the floor area of the interior room or space, but not less than 25 square feet. The ventilation openings to the outdoors shall be based on the total floor area being ventilated.

2. Mechanically-ventilated spaces shall comply with the following:

i. Newly-installed HVAC systems shall comply with the requirements of the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition.

ii. Existing systems that are altered or extended shall not reduce the amount of outside air below the existing rate per person or the rate included in the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition, whichever is lower. As a minimum, mechanically-ventilated spaces shall be provided with five CFM per person of outdoor air and 15 CFM of ventilation air per person unless the indoor air quality procedure of ASHRAE 62-89 is followed and results in a lesser amount.

3. All newly-introduced devices, equipment or operations that produce airborne particulates, odors, fumes, sprays, vapors, smoke or gases in such quantities to be irritating or injurious to health shall be provided with local exhaust. (Building)

(o) Interior finishes shall comply with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(c). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(p) Specific Occupancy Areas: Specific occupancy areas within the work area, as listed in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(h), shall comply with the requirements established in that section for separation and/or protection. (Building)

(q) Fireblocking and Draftstopping: When the work being performed exposes the framing of any wall, floor, ceiling or roof, the exposed framing shall comply with Section 716 of the building subcode.

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

In (f), substituted "except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided" for "to assure continued illumination" and inserted a reference to electric plan review in the last sentence; and in (g)2, rewrote the second sentence.

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (f), added second sentence; and added (q).

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (n)2i and in the first sentence of (n)2ii, substituted "the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition" for "ASHRAE 62-89"; in (q), substituted "Section 716" for "Section 721.0".

5:23-6.23A Supplemental requirements—Use Group I-3

(a) Automatic Fire Suppression System: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, an automatic fire suppression system or compliance with Chapter 15 "Existing Detention and Correctional Occupancies" of the Life Safety Code, NFPA 101, 1985 edition shall be required throughout the building when there is an occupant load of six or more. In buildings without an automatic fire suppression system, padded cells, boiler and mechanical equipment rooms, and storage and workshop rooms 24 square feet or larger must have an automatic fire suppression system. (Fire)

(b) Automatic Alarm Systems: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, a supervised automatic fire alarm system shall be required throughout all resident housing areas in the building. Smoke detectors shall be arranged and positioned to prevent damage or tampering, provided that the function and speed of detecting a fire is equivalent to that provided by the spacing and arrangement requirements of NFPA 72 listed in Chapter 35 of the building subcode.

1. Exception: An automatic fire alarm system shall not be required for buildings with an automatic fire suppression system and a manual fire alarm system and with single station smoke detectors in vicinity of sleeping areas in accordance with NFPA 72.

2. Exception: Smoke detectors shall not be required in sleeping rooms with four or fewer occupants. (Fire)

(c) Manual Alarm Systems: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, manual fire alarms shall be required throughout the building. (Fire)

(d) Vertical Opening Protection: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, vertical opening protection shall be provided between floor levels of residential areas unless the building is equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression or the building complies with NFPA 101, Chapter 15, 1985 edition. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(e) Requirements for high-rise buildings: Any building or structure having one or more floors used for human occupancy located either more than six stories or more than 75 feet above the lowest level accessible to a fire department vehicle, shall comply with the following:

1. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area served by a recirculating air or exhaust system, the recirculating air or exhaust system which serves the work area shall be equipped with approved smoke and heat detection devices installed in accordance with the UCC. The devices shall stop the fan(s) automatically and shall be of the manual reset type. Automatic fan shutdown is not required when the system is part of an approved smoke removal or smoke control system. (Building)

2. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, all elevators in the building shall be equipped with the following emergency control devices:

i. All automatic (nondesignated attendant) elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with Phase I Emergency Recall Operation as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rules 211.3a and 211.3b listed in N.J.A.C. 5:70-3;

ii. At least one elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.3c;

(1) In buildings with multiple elevators, at least one elevator to each floor served by an elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation; and

iii. All designated attendant elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with emergency controls, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.4. (Elevator)

3. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, standpipes shall be provided up to and including the highest floor that is part of the work area. The standpipes shall be located and installed in accordance with the building subcode, except as follows:

i. No pump shall be required provided that the standpipes are capable of accepting delivery by fire department apparatus of a minimum of 250 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system or a minimum of 500 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in all other buildings. (Where the standpipe terminates below the topmost floor, the standpipe shall be designed to meet these requirements (gpm/psi) for possible future extension of the standpipe.)

ii. Hose and hose cabinets shall not be required. (Fire)

(f) Elevator Devices: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, all elevator devices serving any part of the work area shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(g). (Elevator)

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (e)2i, updated N.J.A.C. reference.

5:23-6.24 Basic requirements—Use Group M

(a) Exits: Two exits shall be required for stories with less than 500 occupants. Three exits shall be required for

stories with 501 to 1,000 occupants. Four exits shall be required for stories with more than 1,000 occupants. Two means of egress are also required from all mezzanines with an occupant load greater than 50 and with exit travel distance greater than 75 feet.

1. When more than one exit is required, existing fire escapes shall be accepted as providing one of the required means of egress unless judged to be dangerous for use under emergency exiting conditions. For use of fire escapes, access shall be through a door except when serving an occupant load of 10 or fewer. All occupants shall have unobstructed access to fire escapes without having to pass through a room subject to locking.

i. When more than one exit is required and there is not sufficient space for an exterior stair within the lot line, a new fire escape shall be accepted as providing one of the required means of egress. Newly-installed fire escapes shall comply with FTO-3.

2. A single exit is permitted in the story at the level of exit discharge when the occupant load of the story does not exceed 50 and the exit access travel distance does not exceed 75 feet. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(b) Egress Doorways: A minimum of two egress doorways shall be required for all rooms and spaces with an occupant load greater than 50 or in which the travel distance exceeds 75 feet. All egress doors serving an occupant load greater than 50 shall swing in the direction of exit travel.

1. Exception: Storage rooms with a maximum occupant load of 10 shall not be required to have two egress doorways. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(c) Capacity of Means of Egress: The capacity of the means of egress in each work area shall be determined in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(b). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(d) Dead End Corridors: Existing dead end corridors shall not exceed 35 feet in length. Exceptions are allowed as follows:

1. Dead end corridors may be up to 50 feet in length in a building with an automatic alarm system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation.

2. Dead end corridors may be up to 70 feet in length in a building with a suppression system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(e) Means of Egress Lighting: Artificial lighting with an intensity of not less than one foot candle at floor level shall be required during all times that the conditions of occupan-

cy of the building require that the exits be available. Lighting shall also be required to illuminate the exit discharge. In all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access, means of egress lighting shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss. (Plan review—Building, Fire, Electric. Inspection—Building)

(f) **Illuminated Exit Signs:** Illuminated exit signs shall be provided for all required means of egress in all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access. Exit signs shall be visible from the exit access and supplemented by directional signs when necessary. (Exception: Approved main exterior doors that are clearly identified as exits are not required to have exit signs.) Exit signs shall meet the following criteria:

1. Red or green letters at least six inches high; minimum width of each stroke $\frac{3}{4}$ inch on a white background or in other approved distinguishable colors. Arrows, if provided, shall be such that the direction cannot readily be changed. The word "Exit" shall be clearly discernible when the sign is not energized.

2. Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times when the building is occupied by a source providing at least five foot candles at the illuminated surface or shall be approved self-luminous signs which provide evenly illuminated letters with a minimum luminance of 0.06 foot lamberts. Exit signs shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss. No emergency power shall be required for approved self-luminous signs. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(g) **Handrails:** Every required exit stairway having three or more risers and not provided with handrails or in which the existing handrails are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with handrails for the full length of the run of steps on at least one side. All exit stairways more than 66 inches wide shall have handrails on both sides unless the full width of the stairway is not needed to accommodate the design occupancy. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(h) **Guards:** Every open portion of a stair, landing or balcony which is more than 30 inches above the floor or grade below and is not provided with guards or those in which the existing guards are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with guards. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(i) **Vertical Opening Protection:** Vertical opening protection for interior stairways and other vertical openings shall be provided as follows:

1. For vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than two hours with approved opening protectives shall be required.

2. For vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than one hour with approved opening protectives shall be required.

3. For vertical openings not exceeding three stories, a minimum 30 minute fire barrier shall be required, with the following exceptions:

- i. No vertical opening protection shall be required for openings connecting only two floor levels, such as between the street floor and mezzanine or second floor; or

- ii. In buildings with suppression throughout. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(j) **Structural Elements:** Structural elements which are uncovered during the course of the rehabilitation and which are found to be unsound or otherwise structurally deficient, shall be reinforced, supported or replaced in accordance with the applicable structural design criteria of the building subcode. Where structural elements are sound, there is no excessive deflection (defined as deflection in excess of the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c)1), and fixed loads are not changing in a way that will increase the stresses on existing structures beyond that which is permitted by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c), existing structural elements shall be permitted to remain. (Building)

(k) **Plumbing Fixtures:** Plumbing fixtures shall be provided as follows. Where the plumbing subcode allows for the substitution or omission of fixtures, such substitutions or omissions shall also be permitted under this section. (Plumbing)

	Total Occupancy ^{1,2,3}	Water Closets	Lavatories	Drinking Water Facilities	Service Sinks
Employees	1-15	1 Unisex	1	1	1
	16 and over	Fixtures to be provided as per Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode.			
Customers	1-25	1 Unisex	1	1	1
	26 and over	Fixtures to be provided as per Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode.			

Note 1. For purposes of determining the number of plumbing fixtures required, total occupancy shall be the anticipated occupancy of the building under normal use conditions. It is not necessarily the same as the total permitted occupant load based on egress capacity.

Note 2. Customer and employee facilities may be satisfied with a single unisex toilet facility where the number of employees does not exceed 15 and where the total occupancy does not exceed 25 or where the occupied floor area does not exceed 1,500 square feet.

Note 3. Requirements for employees and customers may be met with a single set of restrooms. The required number of fixtures shall be the greater of the required number for employees or customers.

(l) **Mechanical Requirements:** All spaces intended for occupancy shall be provided with either natural or mechanical ventilation.

1. Spaces intended to be naturally ventilated shall be provided with openable doors, windows, louvers, or other openings to the outdoors. The minimum openable area to the outdoors shall be four percent of the floor area being ventilated. Where rooms without openings to the outdoors are ventilated through an adjoining room, the unobstructed opening to the adjoining room shall be at least eight percent of the floor area of the interior room or space, but not less than 25 square feet. The ventilation openings to the outdoors shall be based on the total floor area being ventilated.

2. Mechanically-ventilated spaces shall comply with the following:

i. Newly-installed HVAC systems shall comply with the requirements of the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition.

ii. Existing systems that are altered or extended shall not reduce the amount of outside air below the existing rate per person or the rate included in the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition, whichever is lower. As a minimum, mechanically-ventilated spaces shall be provided with five CFM per person of outdoor air and 15 CFM of ventilation air per person unless the indoor air quality procedure of ASHRAE 62-89 is followed and results in a lesser amount.

3. All newly-introduced devices, equipment or operations that produce airborne particulates, odors, fumes, sprays, vapors, smoke or gases in such quantities to be irritating or injurious to health shall be provided with local exhaust. (Building)

(m) Interior finishes shall comply with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(c). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(n) Specific Occupancy Areas: Specific occupancy areas within the work area, as listed in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(h), shall comply with the requirements established in that section for separation and/or protection. (Building)

(o) Fireblocking and Draftstopping: When the work being performed exposes the framing of any wall, floor, ceiling or roof, the exposed framing shall comply with Section 716 of the building subcode.

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.
See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

In (e), substituted "except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided" for "to assure continued illumination" and inserted a reference to electric plan review in the last sentence; and in (f)2, rewrote the second sentence.

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.
See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (e), added second sentence; and added (o).
Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.
See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (f)2i and in the first sentence of (f)2ii, substituted "the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition" for "ASHRAE 62-89"; in (o), substituted "Section 716" for "Section 721.0".

5:23-6.24A Supplemental requirements—Use Group M

(a) Automatic Fire Suppression System: When the work area is 12,000 square feet or more, an automatic fire suppression system shall be installed throughout the entire fire area. (Fire)

(b) Manual Alarm System: For buildings greater than three stories in height with occupant loads over 25, when the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, manual fire alarms shall be required throughout the building.

1. Exception: Manual alarm systems shall not be required in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic suppression system. (Fire)

(c) Vertical Opening Protection: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, vertical opening protection shall be provided throughout the building as follows:

1. A minimum two hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels.

2. A minimum one hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels.

3. A minimum 30 minute fire barrier shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings not exceeding three stories.

i. Exception: No vertical opening protection shall be required for openings connecting only two floor levels, such as between the street floor and mezzanine or second floor, or for buildings with an automatic fire suppression system throughout. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(d) Requirements for high-rise buildings: Any building or structure having one or more floors used for human occupancy located either more than six stories or more than 75 feet above the lowest level accessible to a fire department vehicle, shall comply with the following:

1. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area served by a recirculating air or exhaust system, the recirculating air or exhaust system which serves the work area shall be equipped with approved smoke and heat detection devices installed in accordance with the UCC. The devices shall stop the fan(s) automatically and shall be of the manual reset type. Automatic fan shutdown is not required when the system is part of an approved smoke removal or smoke control system. (Building)

2. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied

floor area of the building, all elevators in the building shall be equipped with the following emergency control devices:

i. All automatic (nondesignated attendant) elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with Phase 1 Emergency Recall Operation as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rules 211.3a and 211.3b listed in N.J.A.C. 5:70-3;

ii. At least one elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.3c;

(1) In buildings with multiple elevators, at least one elevator to each floor served by an elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation; and

iii. All designated attendant elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with emergency controls, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.4. (Elevator)

3. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, standpipes shall be provided up to and including the highest floor that is part of the work area. The standpipes shall be located and installed in accordance with the building subcode, except as follows:

i. No pump shall be required provided that the standpipes are capable of accepting delivery by fire department apparatus of a minimum of 250 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system or a minimum of 500 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in all other buildings. (Where the standpipe terminates below the topmost floor, the standpipe shall be designed to meet these requirements (gpm/psi) for possible future extension of the standpipe.)

ii. Hose and hose cabinets shall not be required. (Fire)

4. Automatic Fire Suppression System: When the work area is an entire floor, an automatic fire suppression system shall be installed on that floor. When an automatic sprinkler system is provided, the sprinkler riser shall be sized to serve the entire building, even if the system currently being installed serves only a portion of the building. (Fire)

(e) Elevator Devices: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, all elevator devices serving any part of the work area shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(g). (Elevator)

In (d)2i, updated N.J.A.C. reference.

5:23-6.25 Basic requirements—Use Group R-1

(a) Smoke detectors: Battery-powered, single station smoke detectors or smoke detectors complying with the building subcode shall be required in individual guest rooms. (Fire)

(b) Exits: Two exits shall be required for stories with less than 500 occupants. Three exits shall be required for stories with 501 to 1,000 occupants. Four exits shall be required for stories with more than 1,000 occupants. Two means of egress are also required from all mezzanines with an occupant load greater than 50 and with exit travel distance greater than 75 feet.

1. When more than one exit is required, existing fire escapes shall be accepted as providing one of the required means of egress unless judged to be dangerous for use under emergency exiting conditions. For use of fire escapes, access shall be through a door except when serving an occupant load of 10 or fewer. All occupants shall have unobstructed access to fire escapes without having to pass through a room subject to locking.

i. When more than one exit is required and there is not sufficient space for an exterior stair within the lot line, a new fire escape shall be accepted as providing one of the required means of egress. Newly-installed fire escapes shall comply with FTO-3.

ii. Window access to fire escapes shall be permitted from individual guestrooms.

2. A single exit is permitted in the story at the level of exit discharge when the occupant load of the story does not exceed 50 and the exit access travel distance does not exceed 75 feet.

3. Multilevel guest units do not require an exit from each level within the unit provided that these conditions are met: The building is Type 1 or Type 2 construction, with travel distance within the dwelling unit not exceeding 75 feet or the building is not more than three stories and all third floor space is part of a dwelling unit located in part on the second floor and no habitable room has a travel distance of greater than 50 feet from the door of the room to the entrance of the dwelling unit.

4. A single exit is permitted from floors that are not more than 16 feet above grade provided that each unit on such floors has an operable window with a sill height of not more than 44 inches.

5. A single exit is permitted in buildings that are not more than two stories in height from floors that are more than 16 feet above grade with not more than four dwelling units per floor and exit access travel distance not exceeding 50 feet and with a minimum fire resistance rating of one hour for the exit enclosure and opening protectives and provided that each dwelling unit on such floors has an operable window with a sill height of not more than 44 inches. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.
See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

(c) Emergency Egress Windows: When the work being performed creates a bedroom below the fourth floor, at least one sleeping room window or exterior door shall:

1. Be operable;
2. Have a sill height of not more than 44 inches;
3. Have a width of at least 20 inches, a height of at least 24 inches, and have a minimum total area of 5.7 square feet measured from head to sill and side to side.
4. Windows are not required to meet these requirements in buildings where the sleeping room is provided with a door to a corridor having access to two remote exits or in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system.

(d) Egress Doorways: A minimum of two egress doorways shall be required for all rooms and spaces with an occupant load greater than 50 or in which the travel distance exceeds 75 feet. All egress doors serving an occupant load greater than 50 shall swing in the direction of exit travel.

1. Exception: Storage rooms with a maximum occupant load of 10 shall not be required to have two egress doorways.

2. All dwelling unit, guest room or rooming unit corridor doors shall be at least $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch solid core wood or approved equal with approved door closers and shall not have any glass panels, other than approved wire glass in metal frames. Corridor doors shall not be constructed of hollow core wood, shall not contain louvers and shall not be of panel construction. Doors shall fit both plumb and level in frames, and be reasonably tight fitting. All replacement doors shall be $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch solid core wood or approved equal, unless existing frame will accommodate only a $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch door. (Note: Existing doors meeting HUD Guidelines or BOCA Existing Structures Code (1984) for a rating of 15 minutes or better shall be accepted.)

3. In buildings with suppression, doors are only required to provide a smoke barrier, to be free of louvers, to fit plumb and level and to be reasonably tight fitting.

4. All doors opening onto a passageway at grade or onto an exit stair shall be self-closing or automatic closing by listed closing devices. (Plan review—Building, Fire, Inspection—Building)

(e) Capacity of Means of Egress: The capacity of the means of egress in each work area shall be determined in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(b). (Plan review—Building, Fire, Inspection—Building)

(f) Dead End Corridors: Existing dead end corridors shall not exceed 35 feet in length. Exceptions are allowed as follows:

1. Dead end corridors may be up to 50 feet in length in a building with an automatic alarm system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation.

2. Dead end corridors may be up to 70 feet in length in a building with a suppression system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation. (Plan review—Building, Fire, Inspection—Building)

(g) Means of Egress Lighting: Artificial lighting with an intensity of not less than one foot candle at floor level shall be required during all times that the conditions of occupancy of the building require that the exits be available. Lighting shall also be required to illuminate the exit discharge. In all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access, means of egress lighting shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss. (Plan review—Building, Fire, Electric, Inspection—Building)

(h) Illuminated Exit Signs: Illuminated exit signs shall be provided for all required means of egress in all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access. Exit signs shall be visible from the exit access and supplemented by directional signs when necessary. (Exception: Approved main exterior doors that are clearly identified as exits are not required to have exit signs.) Exit signs shall meet the criteria contained in (h)1 and 2 below:

1. Red or green letters at least six inches high; minimum width of each stroke $\frac{3}{4}$ inch on a white background or in other approved distinguishable colors. Arrows, if provided, shall be such that the direction cannot readily be changed. The word "Exit" shall be clearly discernible when the sign is not energized.

2. Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times when the building is occupied by a source providing at least five foot candles at the illuminated surface or shall be approved self-luminous signs which provide evenly illuminated letters with a minimum luminance of 0.06 foot lamberts. Exit signs shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss. No emergency power shall be required for approved self-luminous signs.

3. Exception: When the second means of egress is a fire escape that is accessed directly from the individual sleeping room, illuminated exit signs shall not be required above the means of egress serving the fire escape. (Plan review—Building, Fire, Inspection—Building)

(i) Handrails: Every required exit stairway having three or more risers and not provided with handrails or in which the existing handrails are in danger of collapsing when used

under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with handrails for the full length of the run of steps on at least one side. All exit stairways more than 66 inches wide shall have handrails on both sides unless the full width of the stairway is not needed to accommodate the design occupancy. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(j) Guards: Every open portion of a stair, landing or balcony which is more than 30 inches above the floor or grade below and is not provided with guards or those in which the existing guards are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with guards. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(k) Vertical Opening Protection: Vertical opening protection for interior stairways and other vertical openings shall be provided as follows:

1. For vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than two hours with approved opening protectives shall be required.

2. For vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than one hour with approved opening protectives shall be required.

3. For vertical openings not exceeding three stories, a minimum one hour fire barrier shall be required, with the following exceptions:

i. Vertical opening protection shall not be required in buildings not exceeding three stories with suppression throughout; or

ii. In buildings with not more than 25 guests when the following conditions are met:

(1) Every sleeping room is provided with an operable window having a sill height not greater than 44 inches;

(2) Every sleeping room above the second floor is provided with direct access to a fire escape or other approved secondary exit;

(3) Any exit access corridor exceeding eight feet in length which serves two means of egress, at least one of which is an unprotected vertical opening, is separated from the vertical opening by a one-hour fire barrier; and

(4) The building is protected throughout by a supervised, automatic fire alarm system, installed in accordance with the UCC. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(l) Transoms and Other Interior Openings: All transoms shall be either glazed with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wire glass set in metal frames and permanently secured in the closed position or sealed with materials consistent with the corridor construction. Any other sash, grill or opening in a corridor, and any window in a corridor not opening to the outside air shall be sealed with materials consistent with the corridor construction. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(m) Boiler/Furnace Equipment Rooms: Boiler/furnace equipment rooms shall be enclosed by one hour fire-rated wall and ceiling assemblies.

1. Exception: Enclosure shall not be required for boiler/furnace equipment of low pressure type (operating at pressures of 15 psig or less for steam equipment or 160 psig or less for hot water equipment) when installed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations or for boiler/furnace equipment of residential, single-family type (200,000 BTU per hour input rating or less.)

2. Exception: Enclosure shall not be required for boiler/furnace equipment rooms equipped with a limited area sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.5.1.1 of the Building subcode. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(n) Structural Elements: Structural elements which are uncovered during the course of the rehabilitation and which are found to be unsound or otherwise structurally deficient, shall be reinforced, supported or replaced in accordance with the applicable structural design criteria of the building subcode. Where structural elements are sound, there is no excessive deflection (defined as deflection in excess of the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c)1), and fixed loads are not changing in a way that will increase the stresses on existing structures beyond that which is permitted by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c), existing structural elements shall be permitted to remain. (Building)

(o) Electrical Equipment and Wiring: Guestrooms shall be provided with one switch-controlled ceiling or wall type outlet or equivalent to illuminate entrances and exits. Additionally, each guest bathroom shall be provided with at least one duplex receptacle outlet which is GFCI protected and at least one switch-controlled lighting outlet.

(p) Plumbing Fixtures: Plumbing fixtures shall be provided as required by Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode. Where the plumbing subcode allows for the substitution or omission of fixtures, such substitutions or omissions shall also be permitted under this section. (Plumbing)

(q) Mechanical Requirements: All spaces intended for occupancy shall be provided with either natural or mechanical ventilation.

1. Spaces intended to be naturally ventilated shall be provided with openable doors, windows, louvers, or other openings to the outdoors. The minimum openable area to the outdoors shall be four percent of the floor area being ventilated. Where rooms without openings to the outdoors are ventilated through an adjoining room, the unobstructed opening to the adjoining room shall be at least eight percent of the floor area of the interior room or space, but not less than 25 square feet. The ventilation openings to the outdoors shall be based on the total floor area being ventilated.

2. Mechanically-ventilated spaces shall comply with the following:

i. Newly-installed HVAC systems shall comply with the requirements of the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition.

ii. Existing systems that are altered or extended shall not reduce the amount of outside air below the existing rate per person or the rate included in the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition, whichever is lower. As a minimum, mechanically-ventilated spaces shall be provided with five CFM per person of outdoor air and 15 CFM of ventilation air per person unless the indoor air quality procedure of ASHRAE 62-89 is followed and results in a lesser amount.

3. All newly-introduced devices, equipment or operations that produce airborne particulates, odors, fumes, sprays, vapors, smoke or gases in such quantities to be irritating or injurious to health shall be provided with local exhaust. (Building)

(r) Interior finishes shall comply with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(c). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(s) Specific Occupancy Areas: Specific occupancy areas within the work area, as listed in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(h), shall comply with the requirements established in that section for separation and/or protection.

1. Exception: Specific occupancy areas within and serving a dwelling unit are not required to comply with this section. (Building)

(t) Accessibility of Sleeping Rooms: At least one sleeping room or suite of every 25 or fewer that are part of the scope of work shall be made accessible unless the facility already provides the number of accessible sleeping rooms required by the barrier free subcode. (N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.1(b)7) In addition, at least one sleeping room or suite of every 25 or fewer that are part of the scope of work shall be equipped with a visual alarm and notification device for the hearing impaired unless the facility already provides the number required by the barrier free subcode. (Building)

(u) Fireblocking and Draftstopping: When the work being performed exposes the framing of any wall, floor, ceiling or roof, the exposed framing shall comply with Section 716 of the building subcode.

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

Inserted a new (c); recodified former (c) through (s) as (d) through (t); in the new (g), substituted "except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided" for "to assure continued illumination" and inserted a reference to electric plan review in the last sentence; and in the new (h), made an internal reference change in the introductory paragraph, and rewrote the second sentence in 2.

Administrative change.

See: 32 N.J.R. 688(a).

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (g), added second sentence; and added (u).

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (m)2, substituted "Section 903.3.5.1.1" for "Section 907.0"; in (q)2i and in the first sentence of (q)2ii, substituted "the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition" for "ASHRAE 62-89"; in (u), substituted "Section 716" for "Section 721.0".

5:23-6.25A Supplemental requirements—Use Group R-1

(a) Automatic Fire Suppression System: In buildings four or more stories in height (excluding basements), when the work area is an entire floor, an automatic fire suppression system shall be installed throughout the work area. (Fire)

(b) Automatic Alarm Systems: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, an automatic fire alarm system shall be required throughout the building. System smoke detectors are not required in guestrooms provided that the single-station detectors required by Section 920.3.1 are connected to the emergency electrical system and are annunciated by guestroom at a constantly attended location from which the fire alarm system is capable of being manually activated.

1. Exception: An automatic fire detection system is not required in buildings that do not have interior corridors serving guestrooms and where all guestrooms have a means of egress door opening directly to an exterior exit access which leads directly to the exits. (Note: Single station smoke detectors are still required in individual guest rooms in such buildings in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.25(b) or 6.25A(d), as applicable). (Fire)

(c) Manual Alarm Systems: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, a manual fire alarm system shall be required throughout the building.

1. No manual fire alarms shall be required for buildings with less than 25 occupants and less than 10 guestrooms. (Fire)

(d) Smoke Detectors: When the work area exceeds 25 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, smoke detectors within guestrooms that meet the specifications of the building subcode shall be required throughout

the building. The smoke detectors shall be installed in the locations indicated in the building subcode and placed within those locations in accordance with NFPA 72. (Fire)

(e) Vertical Opening Protection: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, vertical opening protection shall be provided throughout the building as follows:

1. A minimum two hours fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels.

2. A minimum one hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels.

3. A minimum one hour fire barrier required for interior stairways and other vertical openings not exceeding three stories. Exceptions shall be permitted as follows:

- i. For buildings with an automatic fire suppression system throughout;

- ii. For buildings with not more than 25 guests when the following conditions are met:

- (1) Every sleeping room is provided with an approved, operable window having a sill height not greater than 44 inches;

- (2) Every sleeping room above the second floor is provided with direct access to a fire escape or other approved secondary exit;

- (3) Any exit access corridor exceeding eight feet in length which serves two means of egress, at least one of which is an unprotected vertical opening, shall be separated from the vertical opening by a one-hour fire barrier; and

- (4) The building is protected throughout by a supervised, automatic fire alarm system, installed in accordance with the UCC. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(f) Requirements for high-rise buildings: Any building or structure having one or more floors used for human occupancy located either more than six stories or more than 75 feet above the lowest level accessible to a fire department vehicle, shall comply with the following:

1. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area served by a recirculating air or exhaust system, the recirculating air or exhaust system which serves the work area shall be equipped with approved smoke and heat detection devices installed in accordance with the UCC. The devices shall stop the fan(s) automatically and shall be of the manual reset type. Automatic fan shutdown is not required when the system is part of an approved smoke removal or smoke control system. (Building)

2. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, all elevators in the building shall be equipped with the following emergency control devices:

- i. All automatic (nondesignated attendant) elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with Phase 1 Emergency Recall Operation as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rules 211.3a and 211.3b listed in N.J.A.C. 5:70-3;

- ii. At least one elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.3c;

- (1) In buildings with multiple elevators, at least one elevator to each floor served by an elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation; and

- iii. All designated attendant elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with emergency controls, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.4. (Elevator)

3. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, standpipes shall be provided up to and including the highest floor that is part of the work area. The standpipes shall be located and installed in accordance with the building subcode, except as follows:

- i. No pump shall be required provided that the standpipes are capable of accepting delivery by fire department apparatus of a minimum of 250 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system or a minimum of 500 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in all other buildings. (Where the standpipe terminates below the topmost floor, the standpipe shall be designed to meet these requirements (gpm/psi) for possible future extension of the standpipe.)

- ii. Hose and hose cabinets shall not be required. (Fire)

4. When the work area is one entire floor or more, central control station and communication systems shall be provided as follows:

- i. An approved public address communication system consisting of loudspeakers in each corridor and in each room and tenant space exceeding 1,000 square feet, each elevator and elevator lobby and in each stair enclosure which shall be capable of being operated from the central control station;

ii. A two-way fire department communication system which shall operate between the central control and every elevator, elevator lobby and entry to enclosed exit stairways;

iii. A central control station for fire department operations shall be provided in a location approved by the fire department. It shall contain the public address panel, the fire department communications panel, fire detection and alarm system annunciator panels, status indicators and controls for air handling systems, sprinkler valve and water flow detector display panels, and status indicators and a telephone for fire department use with controlled access to the public telephone system. (Fire)

5. Automatic Fire Suppression System: When the work area is an entire floor, an automatic fire suppression system shall be installed on that floor. When an automatic sprinkler system is provided, the sprinkler riser shall be sized to serve the entire building, even if the system currently being installed serves only a portion of the building. (Fire)

(g) Elevator Devices: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, all elevator devices serving any part of the work area shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(g). (Elevator)

Amended by R.1999 d.259, effective August 16, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 825(a), 31 N.J.R. 2330(a).

Inserted (e); and recodified existing (e) through (g) as (f) through (h).

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

In (d), substituted "25 percent" for "50 percent" following "exceeds" in the first sentence.

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (e), substituted "detectors" for "alarms" preceding "shall be installed" in the introductory paragraph; and in (g)2i, updated N.J.A.C. reference.

Amended by R.2002 d.15, effective January 22, 2002.

See: 33 N.J.R. 2933(b), 33 N.J.R. 3883(a), 34 N.J.R. 521(a).

In (e), substituted "alarms" for "detectors", inserted "located" preceding "in a building", and added the last sentence in the introductory paragraph, and rewrote 1.

Amended by R.2003 d.137, effective April 7, 2003.

See: 34 N.J.R. 4277(a), 35 N.J.R. 1558(c).

Deleted former (e); recodified former (f) through (h) as (e) through (g).

5:23-6.26 Basic requirements—Use Groups R-2 and R-4

(a) Exits: Two exits shall be required for stories with less than 500 occupants. Three exits shall be required for stories with 501 to 1,000 occupants. Four exits shall be required for stories with more than 1,000 occupants. Two means of egress are also required from all mezzanines with an occupant load greater than 50 and with exit travel distance greater than 75 feet.

1. When more than one exit is required, existing fire escapes shall be accepted as providing one of the required

means of egress unless judged to be dangerous for use under emergency exiting conditions. For use of fire escapes, access shall be through a door except when serving an occupant load of 10 or fewer. All occupants shall have unobstructed access to fire escapes without having to pass through a room subject to locking.

i. When more than one exit is required and there is not sufficient space for an exterior stair within the lot line, a new fire escape shall be accepted as providing one of the required means of egress. Newly-installed fire escapes shall comply with FTO-3.

ii. Window access to fire escapes shall be permitted from individual units.

iii. For rooming houses, ladders shall be prohibited on fire escapes used as a required means of egress.

2. A single exit is permitted in the story at the level of exit discharge when the occupant load of the story does not exceed 50 and the exit access travel distance does not exceed 75 feet.

3. Dwelling units in basements (stories below grade) shall have two means of egress unless the building has an automatic fire suppression system. (An operable window with a net clear opening of at least five square feet, a minimum net clear opening of 24 inches in height and 20 inches in width, and a sill height of not more than 44 inches above the finished floor is acceptable as one of the means of egress.)

4. For rooming houses, a single exit shall be prohibited.

5. Multilevel dwelling units do not require an exit from each level within the dwelling unit provided that these conditions are met: The building is Type 1 or Type 2 construction, with travel distance within the dwelling unit not exceeding 75 feet or the building is not more than three stories and all third floor space is part of a dwelling unit located in part on the second floor and no habitable room has a travel distance of greater than 50 feet from the door of the room to the entrance of the dwelling unit.

6. A single exit is permitted from floor(s) are not more than 16 feet above grade provided that each dwelling unit on such floors has an operable window with a sill height of not more than 44 inches. (In community residences for the developmentally disabled, the maximum occupant load, excluding staff, is 12.)

7. A single exit is permitted in buildings that are not more than two stories in height from floors that are more than 16 feet above grade with not more than four dwelling units per floor and exit access travel distance not exceeding 50 feet and with a minimum fire resistance rating of one hour for the exit enclosure and opening protectives and provided that each dwelling unit on such floors has an operable window with a sill height of not more than 44 inches. (In community residences for the developmentally disabled, the maximum occupant load, excluding staff, is 12.)

8. As used in this subsection, "rooming house" means any building and any part thereof, which contains two or more units of dwelling space which do not provide a private, secure dwelling space arranged for independent living and containing both full bath and kitchen facilities (exclusive of any such unit occupied by an owner or operator), including any residential hotel. The term does not include any hotel, motel or established guest house in which a minimum of 85 percent of the units of dwelling space are offered on a temporary basis only, for periods lasting no more than 90 days, to guests who either maintain or intend to maintain a primary residence at a location other than the hotel, motel or established guest house. The term also does not include one-family residential dwellings made available for occupancy by not more than five roomers. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(b) Emergency Egress Windows: When the work being performed creates a bedroom below the fourth floor, at least one sleeping room window or exterior door shall:

1. Be operable;
2. Have a sill height of not more than 44 inches; and
3. Have a width of at least 20 inches, a height of at least 24 inches, and have a minimum total area of 5.7 square feet measured from head to sill and side to side.
4. Windows are not required to meet these requirements in buildings where the sleeping room is provided with a door to a corridor having access to two remote exits or in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system. For dwelling units in basements, one of the two remote exits may be as per (a)3 above.

(c) Egress Doorways: A minimum of two egress doorways shall be required for all rooms and spaces with an occupant load greater than 50 or in which the travel distance exceeds 75 feet. All egress doors serving an occupant load greater than 50 shall swing in the direction of exit travel.

1. Exception: Storage rooms with a maximum occupant load of 10 shall not be required to have two egress doorways.

2. All dwelling unit, guest room or rooming unit corridor doors shall be at least 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ inch solid core wood or approved equal with approved door closers and shall not have any glass panels, other than approved wire glass in metal frames. Corridor doors shall not be constructed of hollow core wood, shall not contain louvers and shall not be of panel construction. Doors shall fit both plumb and level in frames, and be reasonably tight fitting. All replacement doors shall be 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch solid core wood or approved equal, unless existing frame will accommodate only a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch door. (Note: Existing doors meeting HUD Guidelines or BOCA Existing Structures Code (1984) for a rating of 15 minutes or better shall be accepted.)

3. In buildings with an automatic fire suppression system, doors are only required to provide a smoke barrier, to be free of louvers, to fit plumb and level and to be reasonably tight fitting.

4. All doors opening onto a passageway at grade or onto an exit stair shall be self-closing or automatic closing by listed closing devices.

i. Exception: Group homes with a maximum of 15 occupants and an approved automatic detection system shall not be required to have self-closing doors. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(d) Capacity of Means of Egress: The capacity of the means of egress in each work area shall be determined in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(b). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(e) Dead End Corridors: Existing dead end corridors shall not exceed 35 feet in length. Exceptions are allowed as follows:

1. Dead end corridors may be up to 50 feet in length in a building with an automatic alarm system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation.
2. Dead end corridors may be up to 70 feet in length in a building with a suppression system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(f) Means of Egress Lighting: Artificial lighting with an intensity of not less than one foot candle at floor level shall be required during all times that the conditions of occupancy of the building require that the exits be available. Lighting shall also be required to illuminate the exit discharge. In all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access, means of egress lighting shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss.

1. Means of egress lighting shall be wired on a circuit independent of circuits within any dwelling unit. The disconnecting means and over current protection device shall not be located within a dwelling unit or such that access must be obtained by going through a dwelling unit. (Plan review—Building, Fire, Electric. Inspection—Building)

(g) Illuminated Exit Signs: Illuminated exit signs shall be provided for all required means of egress in all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access. Exit signs shall be visible from the exit access and supplemented by directional signs when necessary. (Exception: Approved main exterior doors that are clearly identified as exits are not required to have exit signs.) Exit signs shall meet the criteria contained in (g)1 and 2 below:

1. Red or green letters at least six inches high; minimum width of each stroke $\frac{3}{4}$ inch on a white background or in other approved distinguishable colors. Arrows, if provided, shall be such that the direction cannot readily be changed. The word "Exit" shall be clearly discernible when the sign is not energized.

2. Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times when the building is occupied by a source providing at least five foot candles at the illuminated surface or shall be approved self-luminous signs which provide evenly illuminated letters with a minimum luminance of 0.06 foot lamberts. Exit signs shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss. No emergency power shall be required for approved self-luminous signs.

3. Exceptions: Illuminated exit signs shall not be required for buildings with an occupant load, excluding staff, of 20 or less or when the second means of egress is a fire escape that is accessed directly from the individual sleeping room. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(h) Handrails: Every required exit stairway having three or more risers and not provided with handrails or in which the existing handrails are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with handrails for the full length of the run of steps on at least one side. All exit stairways more than 66 inches wide shall have handrails on both sides unless the full width of the stairway is not needed to accommodate the design occupancy. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(i) Guards: Every open portion of a stair, landing or balcony which is more than 30 inches above the floor or grade below and is not provided with guards or those in which the existing guards are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with guards. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(j) Vertical Opening Protection: Vertical opening protection for interior stairways and other vertical openings shall be provided as follows:

1. For vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than two hours with approved opening protectives shall be required.

2. For vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than one hour with approved opening protectives shall be required.

3. For vertical openings not exceeding three stories, a minimum 30 minute fire barrier shall be required, with the following exceptions:

i. Buildings with an automatic fire suppression system throughout; or

ii. When the vertical opening connects not more than two floor levels and not more than four dwelling units per floor provided that each dwelling unit has access to a fire escape or other approved secondary exit; or

iii. Owner-occupied buildings with not more than four dwelling units per floor, and in which the following conditions are met:

(1) Every sleeping room is provided with an operable window having a sill height not greater than 44 inches;

(2) Every dwelling unit or sleeping room above the second floor is provided with direct access to a fire escape or other approved secondary exit; and

(3) The building is protected throughout by a supervised, automatic fire alarm system, installed in accordance with the UCC. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(k) Transoms and Other Interior Openings: All transoms shall be either glazed with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wire glass set in metal frames and permanently secured in the closed position or sealed with materials consistent with the corridor construction. Any other sash, grill or opening in a corridor, and any window in a corridor not opening to the outside air shall be sealed with materials consistent with the corridor construction. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(l) Boiler/Furnace Equipment Rooms: Boiler/furnace equipment rooms shall be enclosed by one hour fire-rated wall and ceiling assemblies.

1. Exception: Enclosure shall not be required for boiler/furnace equipment of low pressure type (operating at pressures of 15 psig or less for steam equipment or 160 psig or less for hot water equipment) when installed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations or for boiler/furnace equipment of residential, single-family type (200,000 BTU per hour input rating or less.)

2. Exception: Enclosure shall not be required for boiler/furnace equipment rooms equipped with a limited area sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.5.1.1 of the Building subcode.

3. For group homes and supervised transitional living homes heated by oil-burning equipment, an emergency shutoff switch is required at top of the stairs leading to the basement for equipment in the basement or outside of the room for equipment located in other enclosed rooms. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(m) Structural Elements: Structural elements which are uncovered during the course of the rehabilitation and which are found to be unsound or otherwise structurally deficient,

shall be reinforced, supported or replaced in accordance with the applicable structural design criteria of the building subcode. Where structural elements are sound, there is no excessive deflection (defined as deflection in excess of the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c)1), and fixed loads are not changing in a way that will increase the stresses on existing structures beyond that which is permitted by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c), existing structural elements shall be permitted to remain. (Building)

(n) Electrical Equipment and Wiring:

1. All enclosed areas, other than kitchens, basements, garages, hallways, closets, laundry areas and bathrooms shall have a minimum of two duplex receptacle outlets.

2. Kitchen areas shall have a minimum of two duplex receptacle outlets or equivalent and a switch-controlled lighting outlet. At least one of the required duplex receptacles shall be provided to serve counter space.

3. Laundry areas shall have a minimum of one duplex receptacle outlet or equivalent located near the laundry equipment and installed on an independent circuit.

4. At least one switch controlled lighting outlet shall be provided in every bathroom, hallway, stairway, attached garage, detached garage with electric power, and to illuminate outdoor entrances and exits.

5. At least one switch controlled lighting outlet shall be provided in utility rooms and basements where these spaces are used for storage or contain equipment requiring service.

6. Electrical service equipment (overcurrent devices) shall be located where they will not be subject to physical damage and shall not be located in the vicinity of easily ignitable material.

7. All 125 volt, single-phase, 15 and 20 ampere receptacles in locations specified in Section 210.8(A) of the electrical subcode shall have ground-fault circuit protection for personnel. (Electrical)

(o) Plumbing Fixtures: Plumbing fixtures shall be provided as required by Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode. Where the plumbing subcode allows for the substitution or omission of fixtures, such substitutions or omissions shall also be permitted under this section. (Plumbing)

(p) Mechanical Requirements: All spaces intended for occupancy shall be provided with either natural or mechanical ventilation.

1. Spaces intended to be naturally ventilated shall be provided with openable doors, windows, louvers, or other openings to the outdoors. The minimum openable area to the outdoors shall be four percent of the floor area being ventilated. Where rooms without openings to the outdoors are ventilated through an adjoining room, the unobstructed opening to the adjoining room shall be at least eight percent of the floor area of the interior room or space, but not less than 25 square feet. The ventilation openings to the outdoors shall be based on the total floor area being ventilated.

2. Mechanically-ventilated spaces shall comply with the following:

i. Newly-installed HVAC systems shall comply with the requirements of the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition.

ii. Existing systems that are altered or extended shall not reduce the amount of outside air below the existing rate per person or the rate included in the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition, whichever is lower. As a minimum, mechanically-ventilated spaces shall be provided with five CFM per person of outdoor air and 15 CFM of ventilation air per person unless the indoor air quality procedure of ASHRAE 62-89 is followed and results in a lesser amount.

3. All newly-introduced devices, equipment or operations that produce airborne particulates, odors, fumes, sprays, vapors, smoke or gases in such quantities to be irritating or injurious to health shall be provided with local exhaust. (Building)

(q) Interior finishes shall comply with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(c). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(r) Specific Occupancy Areas: Specific occupancy areas within the work area, as listed in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(h), shall comply with the requirements established in that section for separation and/or protection.

1. Exception: Specific occupancy areas within and serving a dwelling unit are not required to comply with this section. (Building)

(s) Accessibility: Accessible features shall be provided for all items that are part of the scope of work in those buildings with four or more dwelling units that are required by the barrier free subcode to be accessible.

(t) Communicating Attic Spaces: Where adjacent dwelling units have communicating space in the attic, a wall shall be constructed to provide a continuous one hour fire separation using construction materials consistent with the existing wall or complying with the requirements for new structures. All work shall be performed on the side of the wall of the dwelling unit that is undergoing reconstruction. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(u) Fireblocking and Draftstopping: When the work being performed exposes the framing of any wall, floor, ceiling or roof, the exposed framing shall comply with Section 716 of the building subcode.

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.
See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

Inserted a new (b); recodified former (b) through (s) as (c) through (t); in the new (f), substituted "except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided" for "to assure continued illumination" in the last sentence of the introductory paragraph, and inserted a reference to electric plan review in 1; in the new (g), made an internal reference change in the introductory paragraph, and rewrote the second sentence in 2; and rewrote the new (s).

Administrative change.

See: 32 N.J.R. 688(a).

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (f), added second sentence in the introductory paragraph; and added (u).

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (a)7, substituted "opening protectives and" for "opening protection"; in (f)2, substituted "Section 903.3.5.1.1" for "Section 907.0"; in (n)7, substituted "210.8(A)" for "210-8(a)"; in (p)2i and in the first sentence of (p)2ii, substituted "the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition" for "ASHRAE 62-89"; in (u), substituted "Section 716" for "Section 721.0".

5:23-6.26A Supplemental requirements—Use Groups R-2 and R-4

(a) Automatic Fire Suppression System: In buildings four or more stories in height (excluding basements), when the work area is an entire floor, an automatic fire suppression system shall be installed throughout the work area. (Fire)

(b) Manual Alarm Systems: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, a manual fire alarm system shall be required throughout the building.

1. Exception: No manual fire alarm system shall be required for buildings where all dwelling units are located fewer than three stories above the lowest level of exit discharge or one story or less below the highest level of exit discharge serving the dwelling unit(s). (Fire)

(c) Smoke Detection Systems: When the work area exceeds 25 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, approved smoke detection systems shall be located in all interior common areas. Such systems shall be powered by an alternating current (AC) constantly active electric circuit that cannot be deactivated by the operation of any interconnected switching device and shall comply with NFPA 70-93 (National Electric Code) requirements, except as otherwise provided in this section. Such systems shall be on circuitry that is connected into the building owner's electric meter.

1. In multiple dwellings six stories or more in height and having 30 or more dwelling units, such systems:

i. Shall be connected to a supervisory type listed control panel conforming to U.L. 864 requirements and NFPA 72-90 standards, except as otherwise provided in this section;

ii. Shall be powered by an approved emergency power source as installed in conformance with NFPA 70-93 (National Electrical Code);

iii. Shall have a control panel of the multi-zoned type that will visually indicate the floor or zone from which the alarm is activated, which panel shall be located in accordance with NFPA 72-90 standards or as directed by the local fire subcode official.

2. A pre-signal alarm feature is not permitted.

3. The separate zoning of floors in high-rise buildings for selective floor evacuation is permitted at the discretion of the fire subcode official in consultation with the fire department.

4. Alarms shall be located so as to be effectively heard above all other sounds, by all the occupants, in every occupied space within the building not separated by fire walls having a fire-resistance rating of at least two hours.

5. With the approval of the fire subcode official, fixed temperature heat detectors in those locations where frequent nuisance alarms would be likely to occur. Such building spaces include, but are not limited to, garages, crawl spaces, uninhabitable attics, heater and boiler rooms, laundry rooms, kitchens, restaurant service areas, and other rooms where the ambient temperatures are below 40 degrees Fahrenheit or above 100 degrees Fahrenheit and/or have a relative humidity either below 20 percent or above 85 percent or where environmental conditions are likely to produce nuisance alarms.

6. Existing common area smoke detection systems that were installed in compliance with this subchapter or with the Regulations Governing Rooming and Boarding Houses or Regulations for the Maintenance of Hotels and Multiple Dwellings and maintained in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:70-3, for which a construction permit was issued subject to plan review approval, shall be accepted as conforming to this section. (Fire)

(d) Smoke Detection within Dwelling Units: Smoke detectors shall be provided within dwelling units as follows:

1. When the work area is an entire dwelling unit, smoke detectors that meet the specifications of the building subcode shall be installed. The smoke detectors shall be installed in the locations indicated in the building subcode and placed within those locations in accordance with NFPA 72.

2. When any work is undertaken within a dwelling unit, single station smoke detectors shall be installed. (Battery-powered units shall be permitted.) The smoke detectors shall be installed in the locations indicated in the building subcode and placed within those locations in accordance with NFPA 72. (Fire)

(e) Vertical Opening Protection: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, vertical opening protection shall be provided throughout the building as follows:

1. A minimum two hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels.

2. A minimum one hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels.

3. A minimum 30 minute fire barrier shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings not exceeding three stories. Exceptions shall be permitted as follows:

i. Buildings with an automatic fire suppression system throughout;

ii. When the vertical opening connects not more than two floor levels with not more than four dwelling units per floor and each dwelling unit has access to a fire escape or other approved secondary exit; or

iii. Owner-occupied buildings with not more than four dwelling units per floor, and in which the following conditions are met:

(1) Every sleeping room is provided with an approved, operable window having a sill height not greater than 44 inches;

(2) Every dwelling unit or sleeping room above the second floor is provided with direct access to a fire escape or other approved secondary exit; and

(3) The building is protected throughout by a supervised, automatic fire alarm system, installed in accordance with the UCC. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(f) Requirements for high-rise buildings: Any building or structure having one or more floors used for human occupancy located either more than six stories or more than 75 feet above the lowest level accessible to a fire department vehicle, shall comply with the following:

1. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area served by a recirculating air or exhaust system, the recirculating air or exhaust system which serves the work area shall be equipped with approved smoke and heat detection devices installed in accordance with the UCC. The devices shall stop the fan(s) automatically and shall be of the manual reset type. Automatic fan shut-down is not required when the system is part of an approved smoke removal or smoke control system. (Building)

2. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, all elevators in the building shall be equipped with the following emergency control devices:

i. All automatic (nondesignated attendant) elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with Phase I Emergency Recall Operation as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rules 211.3a and 211.3b listed in N.J.A.C. 5:70-3;

ii. At least one elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.3c;

(1) In buildings with multiple elevators, at least one elevator to each floor served by an elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation; and

iii. All designated attendant elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with emergency controls, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.4. (Elevator)

3. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, standpipes shall be provided up to and including the highest floor that is part of the work area. The standpipes shall be located and installed in accordance with the building subcode, except as follows:

i. No pump shall be required provided that the standpipes are capable of accepting delivery by fire department apparatus of a minimum of 250 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system or a minimum of 500 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in all other buildings. (Where the standpipe terminates below the topmost floor, the standpipe shall be designed to meet these requirements (gpm/psi) for possible future extension of the standpipe.)

ii. Hose and hose cabinets shall not be required. (Fire)

4. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, central control station and communication systems shall be provided as follows:

i. An approved public address communication system consisting of loudspeakers in each common corridor, each elevator and elevator lobby and in each stair enclosure which shall be capable of being operated from the central control station;

ii. A two-way fire department communication system which shall operate between the central control and every elevator, elevator lobby and entry to enclosed exit stairways;

iii. A central control station for fire department operations shall be provided in a location approved by the fire department. It shall contain the public address panel, the fire department communications panel, fire detection and alarm system annunciator panels, status indicators and controls for air handling systems, sprinkler valve and water flow detector display panels, and status indicators and a telephone for fire department use with controlled access to the public telephone system. (Fire)

(g) Elevator Devices: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, all elevator devices serving any part of the work area shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(g).

1. Exception: Elevator devices wholly within individual dwelling units and not accessible to the general public shall not be required to comply. (Elevator)

Amended by R.1999 d.259, effective August 16, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 825(a), 31 N.J.R. 2330(a).

Inserted (e); and recodified existing (e) through (g) as (f) through (h).

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (c)6 and in (g)2i, updated N.J.A.C. reference.

Amended by R.2002 d.15, effective January 22, 2002.

See: 33 N.J.R. 2933(b), 33 N.J.R. 3883(a), 34 N.J.R. 521(a).

In (e), substituted "alarms" for "detectors" and added the last sentence in the introductory paragraph, and rewrote 1.

Amended by R.2003 d.137, effective April 7, 2003.

See: 34 N.J.R. 4277(a), 35 N.J.R. 1558(c).

Deleted former (e); recodified former (f) through (h) as (e) through (g).

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

5:23-6.27 Basic requirements—Use Groups R-3 and R-5

(a) Smoke Detection within Dwelling Units: Smoke detectors that meet the specifications of the building subcode shall be installed. The smoke detectors shall be installed in the locations indicated in the building subcode and placed within those locations in accordance with NFPA 72. (Fire.)

(b) Egress Windows:

1. When the building is used as a bed and breakfast, every sleeping room below the fourth story shall be provided with an operable window having a sill height of not more than 44 inches.

i. Windows in sleeping rooms shall not be required to meet these requirements in buildings where the sleeping room is provided with a door to a corridor having access to two remote exits or in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system. (Plan review—Building, Fire, Inspection—Building)

2. When the work being performed creates a bedroom below the fourth floor, at least one sleeping room window or exterior door shall:

i. Be operable;

ii. Have a sill height of not more than 44 inches; and

iii. Have a width of at least 20 inches, a height of at least 24 inches, and have a minimum total area of 5.7 square feet measured from head to sill and side to side.

iv. Windows are not required to meet these requirements in buildings where the sleeping room is provided with a door to a corridor having access to two remote exits or in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system.

(c) When the work being performed creates living space over a private garage, the private garage shall comply with Section R309 of the building subcode for fire resistance rating.

(d) Structural Elements: Structural elements which are uncovered during the course of the rehabilitation and which are found to be unsound or otherwise structurally deficient, shall be reinforced, supported or replaced in accordance with the applicable structural design criteria of the building subcode. Where structural elements are sound, there is no excessive deflection (defined as deflection in excess of the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c)1), and fixed loads are not changing in a way that will increase the stresses on existing structures beyond that which is permitted by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c), existing structural elements shall be permitted to remain. (Building)

(e) Electrical Equipment and Wiring:

1. All enclosed areas, other than kitchens, basements, garages, hallways, closets, laundry areas and bathrooms shall have a minimum of two duplex receptacle outlets.

2. Kitchen areas shall have a minimum of two duplex receptacle outlets or equivalent and one switch controlled lighting outlet. At least one of the required duplex receptacles shall be provided to serve counter space.

3. Laundry areas shall have a minimum of one duplex receptacle outlet or equivalent located near the laundry equipment and installed on an independent circuit.

4. At least one switch controlled lighting outlet shall be provided in every bathroom, hallway, stairway, attached garage, detached garage with electric power, and to illuminate outdoor entrances and exits.

5. At least one switch controlled lighting outlet shall be provided in utility rooms and basements where these spaces are used for storage or contain equipment requiring service.

6. Electrical service equipment (overcurrent devices) shall be located where they will not be subject to physical damage and shall not be located in the vicinity of easily ignitable material.

7. All 125 volt, single-phase, 15 and 20 ampere receptacles in locations specified in Section 210.8(A) of the electrical subcode shall have ground-fault circuit protection for personnel. (Electrical)

(f) Communicating Attic Spaces: Where adjacent dwelling units have communicating space in the attic, a wall shall be constructed to provide a continuous one hour fire separation using construction materials consistent with the existing wall or complying with the requirements for new structures. All work shall be performed on the side of the wall of the dwelling unit that is undergoing reconstruction. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(g) Plumbing Fixtures: Each dwelling unit shall be provided with a minimum of one kitchen sink, one water closet, one lavatory, and one bathtub or shower or bathtub/shower combination.

(h) Fireblocking and Draftstopping: When the work being performed exposes the framing of any wall, floor, ceiling or roof, the exposed framing shall comply with Section 716 of the building subcode.

Amended by R.1999 d.259, effective August 16, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 825(a), 31 N.J.R. 2330(a).

Inserted (b); and recodified existing (b) through (e) as (c) through (f).

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

Rewrote (c); inserted a new (d); recodified former (d) through (f) as (e) through (g); and added (h).

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

Added (i).

Amended by R.2003 d.137, effective April 7, 2003.

See: 34 N.J.R. 4277(a), 35 N.J.R. 1558(c).

Deleted former (b); recodified former (c) through (i) as (b) through (h).

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (c), substituted "Section R309" for "section 407"; in (e)7, substituted "Section 210.8(A)" for "Section 210-8(a)"; in (h), substituted "Section 716" for "Section 721.0".

5:23-6.27A Supplemental requirements—Use Groups R-3 and R-5

There are no supplemental requirements applicable to Use Groups R-3 and R-5.

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

Substituted "R-3 and R-5" for "R-3/R-4".

5:23-6.28 Basic requirements—Use Group S

(a) Exits: Two exits shall be required for stories with less than 500 occupants. Three exits shall be required for stories with 501 to 1,000 occupants. Four exits shall be required for stories with more than 1,000 occupants. Two means of egress are also required from all mezzanines with an occupant load greater than 30 and with exit travel distance greater than 100 feet.

1. When more than one exit is required, existing fire escapes shall be accepted as providing one of the required means of egress unless judged to be dangerous for use under emergency exiting conditions. For use of fire escapes, access shall be through a door except when serving an occupant load of 10 or fewer. All occupants shall have unobstructed access to fire escapes without having to pass through a room subject to locking.

i. When more than one exit is required and there is not sufficient space for an exterior stair within the lot line, a new fire escape shall be accepted as providing one of the required means of egress. Newly-installed fire escapes shall comply with FTO-3.

2. A single exit is permitted in the story at the level of exit discharge when the occupant load of the story does not exceed 30 and the exit access travel distance does not exceed 100 feet.

3. A single exit is permitted in open parking structures where vehicles are mechanically parked.

4. A single exit is permitted in buildings of Use Group S-2 not more than two stories in height, with not more than 3,000 square feet per floor when the exit access travel distance does not exceed 50 feet and a minimum fire resistance rating of one hour is provided for the exit enclosure and the opening protection. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(b) Egress Doorways: A minimum of two egress doorways shall be required for all rooms and spaces with an occupant load greater than 50 or in which the travel distance exceeds 75 feet. All egress doors serving an occupant load greater than 50 shall swing in the direction of exit travel.

1. Exception: Storage rooms with a maximum occupant load of 10 shall not be required to have two egress doorways. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(c) Capacity of Means of Egress: The capacity of the means of egress in each work area shall be determined in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(b). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(d) Dead End Corridors: Existing dead end corridors shall not exceed 35 feet in length. Exceptions are allowed as follows:

1. Dead end corridors may be up to 50 feet in length in a building with an automatic alarm system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation.

2. Dead end corridors may be up to 70 feet in length in a building with a suppression system installed in conformance with the building code in effect at the time of its installation. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(e) Means of Egress Lighting: Artificial lighting with an intensity of not less than one foot candle at floor level shall be required during all times that the conditions of occupancy of the building require that the exits be available. In all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access, means of egress lighting shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss.

1. Exception: Lighting to illuminate the exit discharge shall not be required. (Plan review—Building, Fire, Electric. Inspection—Building)

(f) Illuminated Exit Signs: Illuminated exit signs shall be provided for all required means of egress in all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access. Exit signs shall be visible from the exit access and supplemented by directional signs when necessary. (Exception: Approved main exterior doors that are clearly identified as exits are not required to have exit signs.) Exit signs shall meet the following criteria:

1. Red or green letters at least six inches high; minimum width of each stroke $\frac{3}{4}$ inch on a white background or in other approved distinguishable colors. Arrows, if provided, shall be such that the direction cannot readily be changed. The word "Exit" shall be clearly discernible when the sign is not energized.

2. Exit signs shall be illuminated at all times when the building is occupied by a source providing at least five foot candles at the illuminated surface or shall be approved self-luminous signs which provide evenly illuminated letters with a minimum luminance of 0.06 foot lamberts. Exit signs shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 (NEC) except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided for not less than one hour in the case of primary power loss. No emergency power shall be required for approved self-luminous signs. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(g) Handrails: Every required exit stairway having three or more risers and not provided with handrails or in which the existing handrails are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided with handrails for the full length of the run of steps on at least one side. All exit stairways more than 66 inches wide shall have handrails on both sides unless the full width of the stairway is not needed to accommodate the design occupancy. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(h) Guards: Every open portion of a stair, landing or balcony which is more than 30 inches above the floor or grade below and is not provided with guards or those in which the existing guards are in danger of collapsing when used under emergency exiting conditions, shall be provided

with guards. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(i) Vertical Opening Protection: Vertical opening protection for interior stairways and other vertical openings shall be provided as follows:

1. For vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than two hours with approved opening protectives shall be required.

2. For vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels, approved assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than one hour with approved opening protectives shall be required. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(j) Structural Elements: Structural elements which are uncovered during the course of the rehabilitation and which are found to be unsound or otherwise structurally deficient, shall be reinforced, supported or replaced in accordance with the applicable structural design criteria of the building subcode. Where structural elements are sound, there is no excessive deflection (defined as deflection in excess of the standards set forth in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c)1), and fixed loads are not changing in a way that will increase the stresses on existing structures beyond that which is permitted by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7(c), existing structural elements shall be permitted to remain. (Building)

(k) Plumbing Fixtures: Plumbing fixtures shall be provided as follows. Where the plumbing subcode allows for the substitution or omission of fixtures, such substitutions or omissions shall also be permitted under this section. (Plumbing)

Total Occupancy ¹	Water Closets	Lavatories	Drinking Water Facilities	Service Sinks
1-15	1 Unisex	1	1	1
16 and over	Fixtures to be provided as per Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode.			

Note 1. For purposes of determining the number of plumbing fixtures required, total occupancy shall be the anticipated occupancy of the building under normal use conditions. It is not necessarily the same as the total permitted occupant load based on egress capacity.

(l) Mechanical Requirements: All spaces intended for occupancy shall be provided with either natural or mechanical ventilation.

1. Spaces intended to be naturally ventilated shall be provided with openable doors, windows, louvers, or other openings to the outdoors. The minimum openable area to the outdoors shall be four percent of the floor area being ventilated. Where rooms without openings to the outdoors are ventilated through an adjoining room, the unobstructed opening to the adjoining room shall be at least eight percent of the floor area of the interior room or space, but not less than 25 square feet. The ventilation openings to the outdoors shall be based on the total floor area being ventilated.

2. Mechanically-ventilated spaces shall comply with the following:

i. Newly-installed HVAC systems shall comply with the requirements of the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition.

ii. Existing systems that are altered or extended shall not reduce the amount of outside air below the existing rate per person or the rate included in the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition, whichever is lower. As a minimum, mechanically-ventilated spaces shall be provided with five CFM per person of outdoor air and 15 CFM of ventilation air per person unless the indoor air quality procedure of ASHRAE 62-89 is followed and results in a lesser amount.

3. All newly-introduced devices, equipment or operations that produce airborne particulates, odors, fumes, sprays, vapors, smoke or gases in such quantities to be irritating or injurious to health shall be provided with local exhaust. (Building)

(m) Interior finishes shall comply with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(c). (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(n) Specific Occupancy Areas: Specific occupancy areas within the work area, as listed in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(h), shall comply with the requirements established in that section for separation and/or protection. (Building)

(o) Fireblocking and Draftstopping: When the work being performed exposes the framing of any wall, floor, ceiling or roof, the exposed framing shall comply with Section 716 of the building subcode.

Administrative correction.

See: 30 N.J.R. 539(a).

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

In (e), substituted "except that continued illumination shall be required to be provided" for "to assure continued illumination" in the last sentence of the introductory paragraph, and inserted a reference to electric plan review in 1; and in (f)2, rewrote the second sentence. Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

Added (o):

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (l)2i and in the first sentence of (l)2ii, substituted "the International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition" for "ASHRAE 62-89"; in (o), substituted "Section 716" for "Section 721.0".

5:23-6.28A Supplemental requirements—Use Group S

(a) Manual Alarm System: For buildings greater than three stories in height with occupant loads over 25, when the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, manual fire alarms shall be required throughout the building.

1. Exception: Manual alarm systems shall not be required in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic suppression system. (Fire)

(b) Vertical Opening Protection: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, vertical opening protection shall be provided throughout the building as follows:

1. A minimum two hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting more than six floor levels.

2. A minimum one hour fire rated assembly with approved opening protectives shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting four to six floor levels. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(c) Requirements for high-rise buildings: Any building or structure having one or more floors used for human occupancy located either more than six stories or more than 75 feet above the lowest level accessible to a fire department vehicle, shall comply with the following:

1. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area served by a recirculating air or exhaust system, the recirculating air or exhaust system which serves the work area shall be equipped with approved smoke and heat detection devices installed in accordance with the UCC. The devices shall stop the fan(s) automatically and shall be of the manual reset type. Automatic fan shutdown is not required when the system is part of an approved smoke removal or smoke control system. (Building)

2. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, all elevators in the building shall be equipped with the following emergency control devices:

i. All automatic (nondesignated attendant) elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with Phase I Emergency Recall Operation as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rules 211.3a and 211.3b listed in N.J.A.C. 5:70-3;

ii. At least one elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.3c;

(1) In buildings with multiple elevators, at least one elevator to each floor served by an elevator shall be equipped with Phase II Emergency In-Car Operation; and

iii. All designated attendant elevators having a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the designated level shall be equipped with emergency controls, as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rule 211.4. (Elevator)

3. When the work area is one entire floor or more or when the work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, standpipes shall be provided up to and including the highest floor that is part of the work area. The standpipes shall be located and installed in accordance with the building subcode, except as follows:

i. No pump shall be required provided that the standpipes are capable of accepting delivery by fire department apparatus of a minimum of 250 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system or a minimum of 500 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in all other buildings. (Where the standpipe terminates below the topmost floor, the standpipe shall be designed to meet these requirements (gpm/psi) for possible future extension of the standpipe.)

ii. Hose and hose cabinets shall not be required. (Fire)

(d) Elevator Devices: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, all elevator devices serving any part of the work area shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(g). (Elevator)

(e) Public Garages: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross floor area of a public garage, the entire building is required to comply with Section 406.3 of the Building subcode.

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (c)2i, updated N.J.A.C. reference.

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (e), substituted "Section 406.3" for "Section 408.0, except Subsection 408.3.3,".

5:23-6.29 Mixed use buildings

(a) Each portion of a building shall be separately classified as to use. The requirements of this subcode shall apply to each portion of the building based on the use group of that portion, except that the most restrictive requirements of this subcode for fire suppression shall apply to the entire building.

1. Exception: An automatic fire suppression system shall not be required for uses that would not otherwise need suppression provided that there is a one hour fire separation between the use(s) requiring suppression and the other use(s) in the same building. A two hour fire separation assembly shall be required to apply this exception in any building where one or more of the uses is H. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(b) Separation: In any nonresidential use located below one or more dwelling units, when the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the nonresidential use, the nonresidential use shall be separated from the

residential use by a one hour fire resistance-rated ceiling assembly designed to protect the dwelling unit(s) above. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(c) Alarms: In any nonresidential use located below one or more dwelling units (including single room occupancies), when the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the nonresidential use, single or multiple station smoke detectors shall be installed in the nonresidential portion(s) of the building in accordance with NFPA 72 and provided with an audible alarm located within each dwelling unit of the residential portion of the building. The detectors shall be AC powered with battery back-up. Hard-wired, interconnected smoke detectors installed throughout the building shall be accepted as meeting this requirement. (Fire)

5:23-6.30 Special technical requirements—all use groups

(a) The requirements of this section shall apply to reconstruction projects in all use groups except R-3 and R-5.

(b) When an automatic sprinkler system is required or provided, the sprinkler riser shall be sized to serve the entire building even if the system currently being installed serves only a portion of the building.

1. Exception: This requirement shall not apply to limited area sprinkler systems installed in accordance with Section 903.3.5.1.1 of the building subcode. (Fire)

(c) Windowless stories: In all buildings, any windowless basement or story located below the seventh story which is created by the work being performed or any existing windowless basement or story located below the seventh story in which the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the windowless story, shall be equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system installed in accordance with the New Jersey Uniform Construction Code.

1. Stories or basements shall not be considered windowless when there is provided on at least one side of such story or basement firefighter access through openings, such as windows, doors or access panels, that are located entirely above the adjoining grade level.

2. Such openings shall be at least:

i. Thirty-two inches by 48 inches in size, spaced not more than 100 feet apart in each story or basement; or

ii. Twenty-two inches by 42 inches in size, spaced not more than 30 feet apart in each story or basement.

3. All openings for firefighter access shall conform to all the following:

i. Openings shall be unobstructed to allow fire fighting and rescue operations from the exterior;

ii. Openings in stories at or above grade shall have a sill height of not more than 36 inches as measured

from the finished floor level. Openings in basements shall have no sill height restrictions; and

iii. Openings shall be readily identifiable and openable from the outside.

4. When openings in a story are provided on only one side and the opposite wall of such story is more than 75 feet from such openings, the story shall be considered windowless unless openings as specified above are provided on at least two sides of the exterior walls of the story.

5. If any portion of a basement is located more than 75 feet from openings as specified above, the basement shall be considered windowless.

6. Windowless basements not exceeding 3,000 square feet in area shall be exempt from this automatic fire suppression requirement, provided a supervised automatic fire alarm system shall be installed in accordance with the New Jersey Uniform Construction Code.

7. In windowless basements greater than 3,000 square feet, but not exceeding 10,000 square feet in area, the required suppression system need not be connected to a water supply other than an existing domestic supply if the following conditions are met:

i. The suppression system shall be provided with a fire department connection, which shall be marked with a sign reading "Basement Area Sprinkler Water Supply"; and

ii. A supervised automatic fire alarm system shall be installed in accordance with the New Jersey Uniform Construction Code. (Fire)

(d) Supervision of automatic fire suppression systems: When suppression systems are required by this subcode to be supervised, this shall be accomplished by one of the following methods as determined by the fire subcode official:

1. Approved central station system in accordance with NFPA 72;

2. Approved proprietary system in accordance with NFPA 72;

3. Approved remote station system of the jurisdiction in accordance with NFPA 72; or

4. Approved local alarm service which will cause the sounding of an alarm in accordance with NFPA 72;

5. The following are exceptions to (d) above:

- i. Underground gate valves with roadway boxes;
- ii. Halogenated extinguishing systems;
- iii. Carbon-dioxide extinguishing systems;
- iv. Dry chemical extinguishing systems; and
- v. Limited area sprinkler systems. (Fire)

(e) Technical Requirements for Smoke Barriers: Whenever smoke barriers are required by this subchapter, they shall be constructed in accordance with the following provisions:

1. Smoke barriers shall have a fire resistance rating of not less than one-half hour and shall form an effective membrane continuous from outside wall to outside wall and from floor slab to floor or roof deck above, including continuity through all concealed spaces, such as those found above suspended ceilings, and including interstitial structural and mechanical spaces. Transfer grilles, whether equipped with fusible link-operated dampers or not, shall not be used in these partitions. Wire glass panels not exceeding 1,296 square inches in approved steel frames may be used in smoke barriers.

i. Exception: Smoke barriers are not required in interstitial spaces when such spaces are designed and constructed with ceilings that provide resistance to the passage of fire and smoke equivalent to that provided by smoke barriers.

2. A means of egress shall be provided from each smoke compartment created by smoke barriers such that it is possible to reach an exit without re-entering the smoke compartment.

3. Doors in smoke barriers shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 20 minutes when tested in accordance with ASTM E152 without the hose stream and labeled by an approved agency. Double egress corridor doors shall have vision panels of one-quarter inch thick labeled wire glass mounted in approved steel frames. Such panels may also be provided in other doors in smoke barriers. The glass area of the vision panels shall be limited to 1,296 square inches for each door. The doors shall close the openings with only the clearance necessary for proper operation under self-closing or automatic closing and shall be without undercuts, louvers or grilles. Rabbits or astragals are required at the meeting edges of double egress doors, and stops are required on the head and jambs of all doors in smoke barriers. Positive latching devices are not required on double egress corridor doors, and center mullions are prohibited.

i. Exception: Protection at the meeting edges of doors and stops at the head and sides of door frames may be omitted in buildings equipped with an approved engineered smoke control system. The engineered smoke control system shall respond automatically, preventing the transfer of smoke across the barrier.

4. Doors in smoke barriers shall be self-closing or shall be provided with approved door hold-open devices of the fail-safe type which shall release the doors causing them to close upon the actuation of smoke detectors as well as upon the application of a maximum manual pull of 50 pounds against the hold-open device.

5. An approved damper designed to resist the passage of smoke shall be provided at each point a duct penetrates a smoke barrier. The damper shall close upon detection of smoke by an approved smoke detector located within the duct.

i. In lieu of an approved smoke detector located within the duct, ducts which penetrate smoke barriers above doors are permitted to have the approved damper arranged to close upon detection of smoke on either side of the smoke barrier door opening.

ii. Dampers are not required in buildings equipped with an approved engineered smoke control system.

iii. Dampers are not required where the openings in ducts are limited to a single smoke compartment and the ducts are of steel construction. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(f) Existing alarm systems and suppression systems shall be accepted provided that they meet the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.8, Materials and methods, or the standards applicable at the time of their installation and provided that there is no increase in the hazard of the use or in the load. (Fire)

(g) Technical Requirements for Elevator Devices: Where elevator requirements are triggered by the supplemental requirements for each use group (N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.12A through 6.28A), the following shall apply:

1. Passenger elevators. Elevator devices accessible to the general public shall conform to:

i. ASME A17.3-1993 requirements for Hoistway Door Locking Devices, Parking Devices, and Access (Sections 2.7, 4.1); Hoistway Entrances (Sections 2.6, 4.1); Power Operation of Doors and Gates (Sections 2.8, 4.1); Floating Platforms (Sections 3.3.4); Car Doors and Gates (Section 3.4.2); Location of Car Doors and Gates (Section 3.4.3); Emergency Exits (Section 3.4.4); Car Illumination (Section 3.4.5) and Protection of Light Bulbs and Tubes (Section 3.4.6); Terminal Stopping Devices (Sections 3.9, 4.6); Operating Devices and Control Equipment (Section 3.10, 4.7 except 4.7.8); Car Emergency Signaling Devices (Sections 3.11.1 and 4.7.8); Stop Switch (Pits) (Sections 2.3.3, 4.1); Machine Rooms and Machinery Spaces: Lighting (Section 2.2.3) and Ventilation (Section 2.2.4); Check Valve (Hydraulic Elevators) (Section 4.4.2).

ii. ASME A17.1-1996 requirements for Shutoff Valve (Rule 303.4a) and Manual Lowering Valve (Rule 303.4d)

2. Freight elevators. Elevators which are allowed to carry passengers by the authority having jurisdiction shall conform to ASME A17.1-1996 Rule 207.4 and ASME A17.3-1993 requirements for Car Frames and Platforms (Section 3.3) and Location of Car Doors and Gates (Section 3.4.3).

3. Elevators shall be equipped with emergency operation as required by ASME A17.1-1987, Rules 211.3 through 211.4 and 211.7.

i. Phase II emergency operation shall be provided only if required by the requirements for highrise buildings contained in the supplemental requirements for each use group, N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.12A through 6.28A. In addition, when phase II emergency operation is required, standby power shall be provided. Standby power shall be installed in accordance with the electrical subcode. The elevator powered by a standby power system shall be subject to the requirements of ANSI/ASME A17.1-1996 Rule 211.2.

4. Escalators shall conform to ASME A17.3-1993 for Operating and Safety Devices (Section 5.3), Anti-Slide Devices (5.1.4), Handrail Guards (5.1.6), Guards at Ceiling or Soffit Intersection (5.1.3), Lighting (5.4), Distinction Between Comb and Step (5.5.2), Adjacent Floor Surfaces (5.5.3). (Elevator)

(h) Specific Occupancy Areas: Specific occupancy areas, as listed below, shall comply with the following:

1. Paint shops in other than Use Group F which contain chemicals below the exempt amount for Use Group H, waste and soiled linen collection rooms and chute termination rooms shall be separated from other portions of the building by a one hour fire partition or provided with an automatic fire suppression system.

2. Incinerator rooms in all use groups shall be separated from other portions of the building by a two hour fire separation assembly and provided with an automatic fire suppression system.

3. In Use Groups I-2, I-3 and I-4, physical plant maintenance shops, laundries in excess of 100 square feet in area and padded cells shall be separated from other portions of the building by a one hour fire partition or provided with an automatic fire suppression system. (Building)

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (a), substituted "R-5" for "R-4"; in (b)1, substituted "Section 903.3.5.1.1" for "Section 907.0"; in (g)1ii and (g)3i, substituted "A17.1-1996" for "A17.1-1993"; in (g)1ii, deleted "Supply Line" preceding "Shutoff Valve"; in (h)3, substituted "I-3 and I-4" for "and I-3".

5:23-6.31 Change of use

(a) General: The following are of general applicability to changes of use:

1. When the use of a building is changed, then the building must be brought into compliance with the requirements of this section. Each of the lettered subsections of this section establishes a specific type of requirement. This section establishes requirements for compliance with the basic requirements of this subcode,

for means of egress, for enclosure of vertical openings, for height and area limitation, for exterior wall fire resistance, for fire suppression systems, for fire alarm systems, for fire detection systems, for structural soundness, for plumbing, electrical, and mechanical systems, and for accessibility.

i. Limit on new buildings undergoing a change of use: Buildings that have been occupied for their originally intended use for less than one year shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Uniform Construction Code for new construction for the proposed use.

2. The subsections governing compliance with the basic requirements, means of egress, height and area limitations, exterior wall fire resistance, and fire suppression incorporate Relative Use Group Hazard Index Tables. Compliance with the requirements of the subsection is required when the change of use will increase the relative hazard. Each of the subsections should be applied separately to the proposed new use.

3. This section may require an owner to undertake work in order to be permitted to change the use of a building or a portion of a building. Additionally, the owner of a building may wish to undertake other work not required by the section. That work must comply with the requirements for repair, renovation, alteration, and/or reconstruction applicable to the new use group in accordance with the provisions of this subcode.

4. Existing fire alarm, fire suppression, standpipe, smoke control and emergency power systems shall not be removed without replacement and shall be maintained in operating condition. (Fire)

5. Where the character of use of an existing building or portion thereof is changed to one of the following special use or occupancy categories as defined in the building subcode, the building or portion shall comply with the referenced section of the building subcode specific to the special use or occupancy regardless of whether a change of use group is involved.

- i. Covered Mall Building—Section 402;
- ii. Atriums—Sections 404;
- iii. Underground Buildings—Section 405;
- iv. Motor-Vehicle-Related Occupancies—Section 406;
- v. Motion Picture Projection—Section 409;
- vi. Stages and Platforms—Section 410;
- vii. Special Amusement Buildings—Section 411;

(1) A variation shall be required for the temporary use of a non-sprinklered building that is greater than 1,000 square feet in area or has a travel distance to an exit that is greater than 50 feet being used as a special amusement building. As a condition of the variation, in addition to the requirements contained in section 411 of the building subcode, a perimeter of 20 feet, suitable for fire fighting ground operations, shall be provided around the building.

(2) A variation shall not be granted for the flame spread and smoke development ratings of interior finish and trim requirements of section 413.0.

(3) For the temporary use of a building as a special amusement building, where a variation request has been submitted, the Construction Official shall consult with the Fire Official as required by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.2(i).

viii. Aircraft-Related Occupancies—Section 412;

ix. Hazardous Materials—Section 414;

x. Application of Flammable Finished—Section 416;

xi. Drying Rooms—Section 417;

xii. Organic Materials—Section 418. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building.)

6. Any fire suppression or fire detection and/or alarm requirements applicable to the special use or occupancy shall be applied throughout the entire building unless the special use or occupancy is separated from the remainder of the building by fire separation assemblies having a rating of at least two hours. (Fire)

7. Group overnight stays: If any non-residential occupancy, other than Use Group F, H or S, accommodates seven or more non-consecutive groups overnight stays within a calendar year for persons over 2½ years of age, and the activities involve planned periods of sleep, the building is considered to have undergone a change of use. In such a case, it shall be necessary to apply for and be issued a Certificate of Occupancy. This shall be a dual Certificate of Occupancy to allow Use Group R-1 in addition to the existing use of the building. Any facility that accommodates six or fewer overnight stays within a calendar year shall obtain a permit under the Uniform Fire Code, N.J.A.C. 5:70. Group overnight stays in Use Groups F, H and S shall be prohibited.

8. Where an existing single-family dwelling is converted into a two-family dwelling, the following shall apply:

i. Single or multiple smoke detectors shall be installed and maintained within each dwelling unit as required by Sections 907.2.10.1.2 and 907.2.10.1.3 of the building subcode.

ii. Fire separation between dwelling units.

(1) One-hour dwelling unit separation; or

(2) Two layers of $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch thick type X gypsum wallboard. The base layer shall be applied at right angles to the joists with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch minimum drywall screws or nails at 24 inches on center. The face layer shall be applied at right angles to the joists with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch minimum drywall screws or nails at 12 inches on center. The face layer joints shall be offset from the base layer joints by a minimum of one joist bay. The joints of the face layer shall be taped and provided with a minimum of one layer of spackle.

(b) Compliance with Basic Requirements: Compliance with the basic requirements shall be required as follows:

TABLE B
Relative Use Group Hazard

1 (highest)	H-1, H-2, H-3
2	A-1, A-2 Nightclubs, H-4, H-5, F-1, I-3, M, S-1
3	A-2 Other than Nightclubs, A-3, A-4, A-5, B, F-2, I-2, I-4, R-1, S-2
4	A-3 Churches, E, I-1, R-2 and R-4 buildings more than two stories in height or more than four dwelling units
5 (lowest)	R-2 and R-4 buildings two stories or fewer in height and four dwelling units or less, R-3, R-5, U

1. When the use of a building is changed to a higher relative use group hazard as shown in Table B above, the building shall comply with the basic requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.10 through 6.30 applied throughout the building for the new use group unless otherwise provided. Where another lettered subsection of this section establishes a requirement that differs from the basic requirement, the requirement contained in that other lettered subsection shall govern.

i. Where a portion of a building is changed to a higher relative use group hazard, the building shall comply with the basic requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.10 through 6.30 for fire suppression and fire detection and/or alarms applied throughout the building for the new use group unless the proposed use is separated from the existing use(s) by assemblies with the appropriate fire resistance rating in accordance with Table 302.3.3 of the building subcode in which case only the portion changed shall comply. The portion of the building changed shall comply with all the other basic requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.10 through 6.30 for the new use group.

2. When a change of use is made to an equal or lesser relative use group hazard as shown in Table B above, the existing building is not required to comply with the basic requirements except where required in connection with alteration or reconstruction work by the sections of this subcode applicable to alteration or reconstruction work.

(c) Means of Egress: The following requirements apply to means of egress in a change of use:

TABLE C
Hazard Categories and Classifications
Means of Egress

Relative Hazard	Use Classification
1 (highest)	H-1, H-2, H-3
2	I-2, I-3, I-4
3	A, E, I-1, M, R-1, R-2, R-4
4	B, F-1, R-3, R-5, S-1, H-4, H-5
5 (lowest)	F-2, S-2, U

1. For any change of use, except a change of use to Use Group A-2 Nightclubs, the occupant load of the space shall be calculated based on the capacity of the exits as per N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.11(b). The occupant load shall not exceed one occupant per five square feet floor area unless the building complies with chapter 10 of the building subcode in its entirety.

i. For Use Group A-2 Nightclubs, the occupant load shall be calculated using section 1008.1 of the building subcode, except the maximum occupant load shall not exceed one occupant per five square feet of occupiable floor space.

ii. Where a portion of a building undergoes a change of use, the determination of the capacity of the exit(s) serving that portion shall include all spaces served by those exit(s).

2. When a change in use is made to a higher hazard category as shown in Table C above, the entire building or portion thereof shall comply with the following requirements of the building subcode or of this subcode as specified below.

i. Sections 1003.2.10, (Exit signs), 1003.2.11, (Means of Egress illumination), and 1004.3.2.4 (Air movement in egress elements);

ii. Section 1003.3.1 (Doors) except sections 1003.3.1.1 (Size of doors). Apply the Basic Requirements (6.10 through 6.30) for door widths;

iii. Section 1003.3.2 (Gates);

iv. Section 1003.3.3 (Stairways) except 1003.3.3.1 (Stairway width), 1003.3.3.2 (Headroom), 1003.3.3.3, (Stair tread and riser) and 1003.3.3.11 (Handrails) Apply the Basic Requirements (6.10 through 6.30) for stair widths;

v. Section 1003.3.4 (Ramps);

vi. Section 1003.3.5 (Turnstiles);

vii. Sections 1004.2 (Exit access design requirements).

(1) Exception: The occupant load of the space may be restricted in order to comply with the requirements of these sections;

viii. Section 1004.3 (Exit access components) except 1004.3.2.2 (Corridor width). Apply the Basic Requirements (6.10 through 6.30) for corridor widths.

(1) Existing lath and plaster in good condition or existing 1/2-inch thick gypsum wallboard on both sides of the wall shall be accepted where a one-hour fire separation assembly is required by 1004.3.2.1 (Construction);

ix. Section 1005.2 (Exit design requirements).

(1) Exception: The occupant load of the space may be restricted in order to comply with the requirements of these sections;

x. Sections 1005.3.1 (Exterior exit doors), 1005.3.3 (Exit passageways), 1005.3.5 (Horizontal exits);

xi. Section 1006 (Exit discharge);

xii. Section 1007 (Miscellaneous means or egress requirements); and

xiii. Section 1008 (Assembly).

3. When a change of use is made to an equal or lesser hazard category as shown in Table C above, the existing building is not required to comply with the requirements contained in (c)2 above except in areas where reconstruction work being performed in connection with the change of use triggers these requirements.

4. Vertical opening protection shall be provided for all stairs in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.10 through 6.30 when a change of use that also constitutes a change of use group is made and the proposed use group is a higher hazard category as shown in Table C above.

i. Where the use group of a portion of a building is changed to a higher hazard category, vertical opening protection shall be provided for all stairs serving the proposed use group from the floor(s) on which the proposed use group is located to the level of exit discharge.

5. Notwithstanding the relative hazard as determined by Table C above, where any change of use occurs to a single exit building, the building shall meet the requirements of Section 1005.2.2 (single exits) of the building subcode for the proposed use.

6. When a change of use is made to any residential use group (R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4 or R-5) or to Use Group I-1, every sleeping room below the fourth story shall have at least one operable window or exterior door. Where windows are provided to comply with this requirement, the window shall have a sill height of not more than 44 inches, and have a width of at least 20 inches, a height of at least 24 inches and a minimum total area of 5.7 square feet measured from head to sill and from side to side.

i. An outside window or exterior door is not required in buildings where the sleeping room is provided with a door to a corridor having access to two remote exits.

ii. An outside window or exterior door is not required in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system.

iii. In a building that originally was in Use Group R-3 or R-5 and is returning to Use Group R-3 or R-5, the windows shall be permitted to remain as they were during the time when the building previously was in use as a residence. (Plan review—Building, Fire, Inspection—Building)

(d) Enclosure of vertical openings:

1. For any change of use that also constitutes a change in use group, vertical openings other than stairs shall be protected as required by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.10 through 6.30 for the proposed use within each space undergoing a change of use.

2. Stairs shall be enclosed in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.10 through 6.30 for the proposed use when a change of use that also constitutes a change of use group is made and the proposed use group is a higher hazard category as shown in Table C above.

3. Atriums in compliance with Section 404 of the building subcode are not required to be enclosed. (Plan review—Building, Fire, Inspection—Building)

(e) Height and Area Limitations: The following height and area limitations apply in a change of use.

TABLE E

Hazard Categories and Classifications
Height and Area

Relative Hazard	Use Classification
1 (highest)	A-2 Nightclubs, H-1, H-2, I-2, I-3, I-4
2	A-1, A-2 Other than Nightclubs, A-3, A-4, E, F-1, H-3, H-4, H-5, I-1, M, S-1
3	A-3 Churches, B, R-1, R-2, R-4
4 (lowest)	F-2, R-3, R-5, S-2, U

1. When a change of use is made to a higher hazard category as shown in Table E above, the height and area of the building shall meet the limitations of Chapter 5 of the building subcode for the proposed use group.

i. For the purpose of determining the construction type, the fire resistance rating of the following structural elements shall be considered: exterior loadbearing walls, interior loadbearing walls, columns, girders, trusses and framing, floor construction, including beams, and roof construction, including beams, trusses and framing, arches and roof decks.

ii. Exception: One and two story buildings in use groups other than H may exceed the floor area permitted by Table 503 of the building subcode by up to 25 percent of the existing floor area without providing fire separation.

2. When a change of use is made to an equal or lesser hazard category as shown in Table E, the existing building may continue to exceed the maximum allowable height and area permitted for new buildings.

3. Where a change of use is made in a mixed use building or a single use building is changed to a mixed use building, and any of the proposed uses is a higher category as per Table E, the building shall comply with one or any combination of the following:

i. Nonseparated use groups: The maximum allowable height and area shall be determined by applying the more restrictive of the height and area limitations of each use group, as per Table 503 of the building subcode, to the entire building.

(1) One and two story buildings of all use groups, except H, are permitted to exceed that allowable area by 25 percent.

(2) Occupancies of Use Group H shall not be permitted to be unseparated when located in the same building as Use Groups A, E, I, M, R, or non-accessory Use Group B.

(3) Accessory occupancies in compliance with Section 302.2 of the building subcode are not required to comply with this requirement.

(4) When a change of use is made such that any non-residential use is located below a residential use, a one-hour fire separation shall be provided between the use groups. The exits from the residential floors shall be separately enclosed.

ii. Separated use groups: Each portion of the building containing a use group shall be completely separated from adjacent use groups by fire separation assemblies and floor/ceiling assemblies having a fire resistance determined in accordance with Table 302.3.3 of the building subcode. For buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system, the required fire resistance rating for use groups other than H is permitted to be reduced by one hour, but shall not be reduced to less than one hour. Each portion of the building shall comply with the height limitation of Table 503 of the building subcode for that use group. In each story, the area shall be such that the sum of the ratios of the floor area of each use group divided by the allowable area of Table 503 of the building subcode for each use group shall not exceed 1.0 for buildings three or more stories in height, and 1.25, for one and two story buildings.

(1) Exception: Accessory occupancies in compliance with Section 302.2 of the building subcode are not required to comply with this requirement.

iii. Separate buildings: If each use group is separated from other uses by fire walls that meet the requirements of Table 601 of the building subcode, then each use shall be considered a separate building. Each building shall comply with the height and area limitation of Table 503 of the building subcode. One and two story buildings of all use groups, except H, are permitted to exceed the allowable area of the new use group by 25 percent.

(1) Exception: Accessory occupancies in compliance with Section 302.2 of the building subcode are not required to comply with this requirement.

4. Change of use of an unlimited area building shall comply with the provisions of Section 507 of the building subcode for the proposed use. (Plan review—Building, Fire, Inspection-Building)

(f) Exterior Wall Fire Resistance Ratings and Maximum Area of Exterior Wall Openings: The following exterior wall fire resistance ratings and maximum area of exterior wall openings apply in changes of use:

TABLE F

Hazard Categories and Classifications
Exposure of Exterior Walls

Relative Hazard	Use Classification
1 (highest)	H
2	Buildings exceeding 12,000 sq ft of F-1, M or S-1
3	A, B, E, F-2, I, R-1, S-2 Buildings 12,000 sq ft or less of F-1, M or S-1
4 (lowest)	R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, U

1. Exterior Wall Protection: If the use group of a building is changed to a higher hazard classification in accordance with Table F, the requirements for exterior wall fire resistance rating in the table below shall be met.

Requirements for Exterior Wall Fire
Resistance Rating Building Use Group^b

Fire Separation Distance	H-2	F-1, H-3, M, S-1	A, B, E, F-2, S-2, H-4, H-5, I, R-1
0-5 feet	4	3	2 ^a
Over 5-10 feet	3	2 ^a	1
Over 10-15 feet	2	1	0
Over 15-30 feet	1	0	0
Over 30 feet	0	0	0

Note a: Existing eight-inch hollow or six-inch solid masonry walls shall be accepted as a two hour rating in other than Use Group H-2 or H-3.

Note b: When the use group of a building is changed to H-1, the building shall be located in accordance with Section 415.3 of the building subcode.

i. The requirements for exterior wall fire resistance rating shall not apply to exterior walls which face buildings on the same lot where the buildings are such that, if combined into one structure, the resulting building would comply with the height and area limitations of Table 503 of the building subcode.

ii. Where a portion of a building is changed to a higher hazard classification, exterior walls and openings of the entire building shall comply with the provisions of this section. If the proposed use is separated from the rest of the building by walls with the appropriate fire resistance rating in accordance with Table 302.3.3 of the building subcode, then only the portion changed must comply with the provisions of this section.

iii. When a change of use is made to an equal or lesser hazard classification as shown in Table F, no change in the rating of existing exterior walls is required.

iv. The fire resistance rating of non-loadbearing exterior walls may be reduced by one hour in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression or sprinkler system. In building equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13, the fire resistance rating of a non-load bearing exterior wall may be reduced by one-hour with the following exceptions:

(1) Exception: Where the fire separation distance is five feet or less, the fire resistance rating shall not be reduced to less than one hour.

(2) Exception: The rating of non-loadbearing exterior walls shall not be reduced in buildings of Use Group H.

2. Exterior Wall Openings: If the use group of a building is changed to a higher hazard classification in accordance with Table F, the requirements for exterior wall openings in the table below shall be met.

Use Group	Exterior Wall Requirements
H	No opening permitted with a fire separation distance of three feet or less. Protected openings required with a fire separation distance of 20 feet or less.
A-1, A-2 Nightclubs, A-2 Other than Nightclubs, A-3, A-4, A-3 Churches, B, E, F-1, I-1, I-2, I-3, I-4, M, S-1, R-1	No openings permitted with a fire separation distance of three feet or less. Walls with a fire separation distance of 10 feet or less are permitted to have unprotected openings with an aggregate area not exceeding 10 percent of the area of the wall. Openings in excess of 10 percent of the aggregate wall area shall be protected.
F-2, S-2	No openings permitted with a fire separation distance of three feet or less. Protected openings required with a fire separation distance of five feet or less.

i. If the building is provided with an automatic fire suppression system throughout, the amount of unprotected openings shall be permitted to be increased to the limit for protected openings.

ii. In all occupancies other than Use Group H, unlimited unprotected openings are permitted in the first story of exterior walls facing a street which have a fire separation distance of greater than 15 feet, or facing unoccupied space. The unoccupied space shall be on the same lot or dedicated for public use, shall not be less than 30 feet in width and shall have access from a street by a posted fire lane not less than 18 feet in width.

iii. When a change of use is made to an equal or lesser hazard classification as shown in Table F, no change in existing exterior wall openings is required. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection-Building)

(g) Fire Suppression Systems: The following fire suppression system requirements apply in changes of use.

TABLE G

Hazard Categories and Classifications Fire Suppression

Relative Hazard	Use Classification
1 (highest)	H, I
2	A-2 Nightclubs, R-1, R-2, R-4
3	A-1, A-2 Other than Nightclubs, A-3, A-4
4	F-1, M, S-1
5	A-3 Churches, E
6 (lowest)	A-5, B, F-2, R-3, R-5, S-2, U

1. When a change of use is made to a higher hazard category as shown in Table G, the building shall be provided with an automatic fire suppression system as required by the following sections of the building subcode: 903.2.1 for Use Group A occupancies, 903.2.2 for Use Group E occupancies, 903.2.3 for Use Group F-1 occupancies, 903.2.4 for Use Group H occupancies, 903.2.5 for Use Group I occupancies, 903.2.6 for Use Group M occupancies, 903.2.7 for Use Group R-1 occupancies, 903.2.7 for Use Group R-2, 903.2.9 for Use Group R-4, 903.2.10 for Use Group S-1, 903.2.11 for Use Group S-2, and 903.2.12.1 for windowless stories. When this section requires a fire suppression system, compliance with 903.3 of the building subcode is also required.

i. When a portion of a building is changed to a higher hazard category and the proposed use is separated from the existing use(s) by assemblies that meet the applicable fire rating in Table 302.3.3 of the building subcode, an automatic fire suppression system as required above shall be installed only in the portion changed.

2. When a change of use is made to an equal or lesser hazard category as shown in Table G, there is no requirement to install a suppression system except in areas where work being performed in connection with the change of use triggers a requirement for suppression and in windowless stories in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30(c) of this subchapter.

3. Notwithstanding the relative hazard as determined by Table G, when a change in the character of the use is made to a higher degree of hazard as defined by NFPA 13 (Light Hazard, Ordinary Hazard Group 1, Ordinary Hazard Group 2, Extra Hazard Group 1, Extra Hazard Group 2 and Special Occupancy Hazards), the sprinkler system shall be evaluated and, where required by NFPA 13, altered to conform to the required density and maximum sprinkler protection area per head for the proposed occupancy. (Fire)

(h) Fire Alarm and Detection Systems: When a change of use is made to any of the following use groups, a fire alarm system and/or an automatic fire detection system shall be installed in accordance with Section 907 of the building subcode. Where a portion of a building is changed to any of the following use groups, a fire alarm system and/or an automatic fire detection system shall be installed throughout the building in accordance with Section 907 of the building subcode unless the proposed use is separated from the other use(s) in the building by assemblies with the appropriate fireresistance rating in accordance with Table 302.3.3 of the building subcode in which case only the portion changed shall comply. (For purposes of applying this section, horizontal separation shall not be considered.)

1. Use Group A: A manual fire alarm system shall be installed and maintained as required by Section 907.2.1 of the building subcode.

2. Use Group B: A manual fire alarm system shall be installed and maintained as required by Section 907.2.2 of the building subcode.

3. Use Group E: A manual fire alarm system shall be installed and maintained as required by Section 907.2.3 of the building subcode.

4. Use Group F: A manual fire alarm system shall be installed and maintained as required by Section 907.2.4 of the building subcode.

5. Use Group H: A manual fire alarm system shall be installed and maintained as required by Section 907.2.5 of the building subcode.

6. Use Group I: A manual fire alarm system and an automatic fire detection system shall be installed and maintained as required by Section 907.2.6 of the building subcode.

7. Use Group M: A manual fire alarm system shall be installed and maintained as required by Section 907.2.7 of the building subcode.

8. Use Group R-1: A manual fire alarm system and an automatic fire detection system shall be installed and maintained as required by Section 907.2.8 of the building subcode.

9. Use Group R-2: A fire alarm system shall be installed and maintained as required by Section 907.2.9 of the building subcode. (Fire)

(i) Single and Multiple Station Smoke Detectors: When a change of use is made to any of the following use groups, single and multiple station smoke detectors shall be installed in accordance with Section 907.2.10 of the building subcode. Smoke detectors that are located closer than five feet to a kitchen or bathroom area shall be of the photoelectric type only.

1. Use Group R-1: Single or multiple station smoke detectors shall be installed and maintained as required by Section 907.2.10.1.1 of the building subcode.

2. Use Group R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5 and I-1: Single or multiple station smoke detectors shall be installed and maintained as required by Sections 907.2.10.1.2 and 907.2.10.1.3 of the building subcode.

3. Where the use of a portion of a building is changed such that any nonresidential use is located below one or more dwelling units (including single room occupancies), single or multiple station smoke detectors shall be installed in the nonresidential portion(s) of the building in accordance with NFPA 72 and provided with an audible alarm located within each dwelling unit of the residential portion of the building. The detectors shall be AC powered with battery back-up. Hard-wired, interconnected smoke detectors installed throughout the building shall be accepted as meeting this requirement. (Fire)

(j) Carbon monoxide alarms: When the use of a building is changed to Groups I-1, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4 or R-5 and the building contains a fuel-burning appliance or has an attached garage, carbon monoxide alarms shall be installed in accordance with the mechanical subcode. (Fire)

1. Exceptions: Rooms or dwelling units which do not themselves contain a fuel-burning appliance or have an attached garage, but which are located in a building with a fuel-burning appliance or an attached garage, need not be provided with single station carbon monoxide alarms provided that:

i. The room or dwelling unit is located more than one story above or below any story which contains a fuel-burning appliance or an attached garage; the room or dwelling unit is not connected by duct work or ventilation shafts to any room containing a fuel-burning appliance or to an attached garage; and the building is provided with a common area carbon monoxide alarm system. The individual alarms shall be located in every room adjacent to the room(s) containing a fuel-burning appliance, and in every corridor, hall or lobby adjacent

to such room(s) and in the immediate vicinity of any ventilated shaft, including, but not limited to, stair shafts, elevator shafts, ventilation shafts on the story containing the fuel-burning appliance and any story within two stories above or below said story. All such common area alarm devices shall be connected to an alarm monitoring station or shall be interconnected; or

ii. The building is provided with a monitored carbon monoxide alarm system. Individual alarms shall be located in every room containing a fuel-burning appliance. All such alarms shall be connected to an alarm monitoring station that shall be staffed at all times by a person who is trained and qualified to respond so as to protect the health and safety of building occupants in the event of the activation of one or more alarms. Carbon monoxide alarms and fire alarms may be incorporated into a common monitored system.

2. Carbon monoxide alarms shall be manufactured, listed and labeled in accordance with UL 2034 and shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of this section and NFPA 720. Carbon monoxide alarms shall be battery-operated, hard-wired or of the plug-in type.

(k) Structural Requirements: The following structural requirements shall apply in changes of use:

TABLE K

Structural Load Categories

<u>Load Category</u>	<u>Use or Character of Use</u>
1 (highest)	F-1, F-2, S-1, S-2, stack areas in libraries, stages and platforms, areas subject to vehicular loads, queuing areas
2	All loading conditions not listed in category 1 or 3
3 (lowest)	B, E, I-1, I-2, I-3, I-4, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5

1. When the use or the character of use of a building is changed to a higher load category as shown in Table K above, then the structure shall be capable of supporting the load requirement for the new use or character of use as specified in Table 1607.1 of the building subcode.

i. If the building subcode official determines that the number of occupants or the placement and weight of furniture and equipment can be controlled by the occupants, the areas designed for the reduced live load shall be posted with the approved live load. Placards stating the allowable live loads shall be posted. Placards may state loads in forms usable by the occupants, in addition to posting the allowable load in pounds per square foot. Such information shall be developed by a licensed design professional and be approved by the subcode official.

(1) Analysis and test methods for evaluation of existing structural members shall use methods specified in the code in effect at the time the building was originally constructed or other standards as approved by the subcode official.

ii. The corridor and lobby loading requirements of Table 1607.1 shall be met only if the corridor exceeds six feet in width or if the lobby or corridor area is used for queuing purposes.

2. Where the use or character of use within an existing building is changed to an equal or lower load category as shown in Table K above, then the existing structure may be used without modification, provided that the building is structurally sound and in good structural repair.

3. When a change of use results in a building being reclassified into one of the following occupancies, the building shall comply with the seismic design requirements of Sections 1613 through 1617 of the building subcode: Fire, rescue and police station; Use Group I-2 having surgery or emergency treatment facilities; emergency preparedness centers; post-earthquake recovery vehicle garages; power-generating stations and other utilities required as emergency backup facilities; primary communication facilities; highly toxic materials as defined by Section 307 of the building subcode where the quantity of material exceeds the exempt amount as per Section 307.9 of the building subcode. (Building)

(l) Plumbing Requirements: When the character of the use of a building or portion of a building is changed, the following plumbing provisions shall apply:

1. The fixture requirements for the proposed new use shall comply with the basic requirements for that use.

2. If the new use is a food handling establishment, all existing sanitary waste lines above the food or drink preparation or storage areas shall be panned or otherwise protected to prevent leaking pipes or condensation on pipes from contaminating food or drink. New drainage lines shall not be installed above such areas except where it is the only practical alternative. Where new lines are to be installed, they shall be protected in accordance with the plumbing subcode.

3. New uses that will produce grease or oil laden wastes shall be provided with interceptors as required in the plumbing subcode.

4. If the new use produces chemical wastes, the following shall apply:

i. If the existing piping is compatible with the chemical waste, no change to the existing piping material is required.

ii. If the existing piping is not compatible with the chemical waste, either the waste must be neutralized prior to entering the drainage system or the piping must be changed to a compatible material.

iii. No chemical waste shall discharge to a public sewer system without the approval of the sewage authority.

5. Where a building's use is changed to a health care facility, the requirements of chapter 14 of the plumbing subcode shall apply. (Plumbing)

(m) Electrical Requirements: The following electrical requirements shall apply in changes of use:

1. When the character of the use of a building or portion thereof is changed to one of the following special occupancies as described in chapter 5 of the electrical subcode, the electrical wiring and equipment of the building or portion thereof that contains the proposed use shall comply with all applicable requirements of the electrical subcode regardless of whether a change of use group is involved:

- i. Hazardous (classified) Locations;
- ii. Commercial Garages, Repair and Storage;
- iii. Aircraft Hangars;
- iv. Gasoline Dispensing and Service Stations;
- v. Bulk Storage Plants;
- vi. Spray Application, Dipping, and Coating Processes;
- vii. Health Care Facilities;
- viii. Places of Assembly;
- ix. Theaters, Audience Areas of Motion Picture and Television Studios and Similar Locations;
- x. Motion Picture and Television Studios and Similar Locations; and
- xi. Agricultural Buildings.

2. When the use of a building is changed to Use Group R-2, R-3, R-4 or R-5, the electrical wiring and equipment of the building shall comply, at a minimum, with the Basic Requirements of this subcode for that use and shall have the electrical service (conductors and equipment) sized and rated in accordance with the electrical subcode. (Electrical)

(n) Mechanical Requirements: When the character of the use of a building is changed, the following mechanical provisions shall apply:

1. All spaces intended for human occupancy shall be provided with natural or mechanical ventilation. A building intended to be used as public school shall be mechanically ventilated.

i. Spaces intended to be naturally ventilated shall be provided with openable doors, windows, louvers or other openings to the outdoors. The minimum openable area to the outdoors shall be four percent of the floor area being ventilated. Where rooms without openings to the outdoors are ventilated through an adjoining room, the unobstructed opening to the adjoining room shall be at least eight percent of the floor area of the interior room or space, but not less than 25 square feet. The ventilation openings to the outdoors shall be based on the total floor area being ventilated.

ii. Spaces intended to be mechanically ventilated shall comply with the following:

(1) If the occupancy of a building is changed and the new occupancy would require the same or a lesser amount of outdoor air based on the equations below, no change to the mechanical ventilation system is required.

(2) If the occupancy of a building is changed and the new occupancy would require a greater amount of outdoor air based on the equations below, the HVAC system shall be upgraded to satisfy the requirements of Table N below for the new occupancy. As an alternative to providing the amount of outdoor air required by Table N below, the indoor air quality procedure of ASHRAE 62-89 can be used.

(3) Residential buildings that are intended to be mechanically ventilated shall be provided with the ventilation specified in the mechanical subcode.

(4) When the use of a building is changed to a health care facility, mechanical ventilation shall be provided as required by the mechanical subcode and N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.2(b).

(5) When the use group of a building is changed to B or E and the building is a class one or class two building, a test and balance report shall be submitted prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy. (Building)

2. A commercial hood and an automatic fire suppression system that comply with the mechanical subcode shall be required for commercial cooking equipment producing grease-laden vapors, except in Use Groups R-2, R-3, R-4 and R-5. No suppression system shall be required for completely enclosed ovens, steam tables or similar equipment.

i. Exception: Bed and breakfast home stay facilities, which are designed to accommodate five or fewer guests, shall not be required to comply with this provision. (Fire)

3. All newly-introduced devices, equipment or operations that produce airborne particulates, odors, fumes, sprays, vapors, smoke or gases in such quantities as to be irritating or injurious to health shall be provided with

local exhaust in accordance with Section 502 of the mechanical subcode. (Building)				P/1,000 sq. ft.	CFM/ person	
TABLE N Outdoor Air Rates Based on Occupancy Type				Occupancy		
				Education		
				Laboratories	50	20
				Training Shops	30	20
				Food & Bev Service		
Occupancy	P/1,000	CFM/		Cafeteria, fast food	100	20
Storage Warehouses	sq. ft.	person				
	5	10				
Correction Facilities				Hotels, Motels, Resorts,		
Dining Halls	100	15		Dormitories		
Guard Stations	40	15		Conference Rooms	50	20
Dry Cleaners, laundries				Dry Cleaners		
Coin oper dry cleaner	20	15		Commercial Laundry	10	25
Coin oper laundries	20	15				
Education				Hospitals, Nursing and		
Auditoriums	150	15		Convalescent Homes		
Classrooms	50	15		Patient Rooms	10	25
Libraries	20	15				
Music Rooms	50	15		Specialty Shops		
				Beauty	25	25
Food & Bev Service				Dry Cleaners, Laundries		
Dining Rooms	70	15		Commercial Dry		
Kitchens (cooking)	20	15		Cleaner	30	30
Hospitals, Nursing & Convalescent Homes				Food & Bev Service		
Med Procedure Rooms	20	15		Bars & Cocktail	100	30
Physical Therapy	20	15		Lounges		
Recovery and ICU	20	15		Dry Cleaners, Laundries		
				Storage, Pick-up	30	35
Hotels, Motels, Resorts, Dormitories						
Assembly Rooms	120	15		Smoking Lounges	70	60
Dormitory Sleep Areas	20	15				
Lobbies	30	15		Offices		
Specialty Shops				Conference Rooms	50	20
Barber	25	15		Office Spaces	7	20
Florists	8	15		Reception Areas	60	20
Hardware, drug, fabric	8	15		Telecommunication		
Reducing Salons	20	15		Ctrs & Data Entry	60	20
Supermarkets	8	15				
Theaters				Theaters		
Auditoriums	150	15		Lobbies	150	20
Stages and Studios	70	15		Ticket Booths	60	20
Transportation				Sports and Amusement		
Platforms	100	15		Playing floors (gym)	30	20
Vehicles	150	15				
Waiting Rooms	100	15		Sports and Amusement		
				Ballrooms and Discos	100	25
Workrooms				Bowling Alleys		
Bank Vaults	5	15		(Seating areas)	70	25
Meat Processing ^a	10	15		Game Rooms	70	25
Pharmacy	20	15				
Photo Studios	10	15		Hospitals, Nursing & Convalescent Homes	20	30
				Operating Rooms		
Sports and Amusement						
Spectator Areas	150	15		Hotels, Motels, Resorts, Dormitories		
				Gambling Casinos	120	30
Correctional Facilities					CFM/	
Cells	20	20		Occupancy	sq. ft.	
				Education		
				Corridors	0.1	

Occupancy	CFM/ sq. ft.
Locker Rooms	0.5
Hospitals, Nursing and Convalescent Homes Autopsy Rooms	0.5
Public Spaces	
Corridors and Utilities	0.05
Elevators	1.0
Locker & Dressing Rooms	0.5
Public Restrooms	75 cfm per water closet or urinal
Retail Stores, Sales Floors and Showroom Floors	
Basement and Street	0.3
Dressing Rooms	0.2
Malls and Arcades	0.2
Shipping and Receiving	0.15
Storage Rooms	0.15
Upper Floors	0.2
Warehouses	0.05
Specialty Shops	
Automotive Service	1.5
Clothes and Furniture	0.3
Pet Shops	1.0
Sports & Amusement	
Ice Arenas	0.5
Swimming Pools (Pool & Deck Area)	0.5
Storage	
Repair Garages/Public Garages	1.5
Workrooms	
Darkrooms	0.5
Duplicating	0.5

Note: P/1,000 sq. ft. = persons per 1,000 square feet of building area.

Note a. Spaces unheated or maintained below 50 degrees F are not covered by these requirements unless the occupancy is continuous.

Where the ventilation rates in Table N are based on CFM/person

(1) $OL_n \times V_n$ is less than or equal to $OL_e \times V_e$ + no upgrade

(2) $OL_n \times V_n$ is greater than $OL_e \times V_e$ + upgrade

Where the ventilation rates in Table N are based on CFM/square footage

(3) $SF_n \times V_n$ is less than or equal to $SF_e \times V_e$ + no upgrade

(4) $SF_n \times V_n$ is greater than $SF_e \times V_e$ + upgrade

Where the ventilation rates in Table N are based on CFM/square footage and CFM/person

(5) $OL_n \times V_n$ is less than or equal to $SF_e \times V_e$ + no upgrade

(6) $OL_n \times V_n$ is greater than $SF_e \times V_e$ + upgrade

(7) $SF_n \times V_n$ is less than or equal to $OL_e \times V_e$ + no upgrade

(8) $SF_n \times V_n$ is greater than $OL_e \times V_e$ + upgrade

Where:

OL_n = the occupant load of the proposed occupancy based on Table N. When accepted by the administrative authority this occupant load can be reduced.

OL_e = the occupant load of the existing occupancy based on Table N.

SF_n = the square footage of the proposed occupancy.

SF_e = the square footage of the existing occupancy.

V_n = the ventilation rate for the proposed occupancy based on Table N.

V_e = the ventilation rate for the existing occupancy based on Table N.

(o) Accessibility Requirements: The following accessibility requirements shall apply in changes of use:

1. The change of use of a building of 10,000 square feet or more total gross enclosed floor area shall comply with all applicable provisions of the barrier free subcode, N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.

2. The change of use of a building of less than 10,000 square feet total gross enclosed floor area shall be exempt from the provisions of the barrier free subcode, except as follows:

i. An alteration project undertaken in connection with the change of use of a small building shall provide accessibility as required by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.6.

ii. A reconstruction project undertaken in connection with the change of use of a small building shall provide accessibility as required by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7.

3. In a building of any size, where there is a change of use of an area of 10,000 square feet or more, the proposed new use shall comply with the requirements of the barrier free subcode, N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.

4. In a building of any size, where there is a change of use of an area of less than 10,000 square feet, the proposed new use shall be exempt from the provisions of the barrier free subcode, except as follows:

i. A renovation project undertaken in connection with the change of use of a small building shall provide accessibility as required by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.5.

ii. An alteration project undertaken in connection with the change of use of a small building shall provide accessibility as required by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.6.

iii. A reconstruction project undertaken in connection with the change of use of a small building shall provide accessibility as required by N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.7. (Building)

(p) Change of use to a bed and breakfast shall be done in compliance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-9.8. (Plan review Building,—Fire. Inspection—Building)

Administrative correction.

See: 30 N.J.R. 539(a).

Amended by R.1999 d.259, effective August 16, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 825(a), 31 N.J.R. 2330(a).

Inserted (k); and recodified existing (k) through (p) as (l) through (q).

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

In (c), rewrote 4; rewrote (d); in (e)1, inserted a new i and recodified former i as ii; in (f)1, changed fire prevention code reference in Note b, and rewrote i; in (g)1, added the last sentence in the introductory paragraph; in (h) and (i), inserted references to section 924.2 throughout the introductory paragraphs; in (j), added the last sentence in the introductory paragraph; and in (o), added "(Building)" at the end of lii(5), and substituted "(Fire)" for "(Building)" at the end of 2i.

Administrative correction.

See: 32 N.J.R. 688(a).

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (a), rewrote 4; in (f)2, rewrote Use Group table; in (i), added 6; in (o), added 3 and in Table N amended the square foot values for Corridors and Utilities under Public Spaces.

Amended by R.2002 d.5, effective January 7, 2002.

See: 33 N.J.R. 3392(a), 34 N.J.R. 267(a).

In (b), rewrote 3; in (c), rewrote 1, inserted new iii and recodified existing iii through xii as iv through xiii in 2.

Amended by R.2002 d.15, effective January 22, 2002.

See: 33 N.J.R. 2933(b), 33 N.J.R. 3883(a), 34 N.J.R. 521(a).

In (k), inserted the last sentence preceding "(Fire)" in the introductory paragraph, and rewrote 1.

Amended by R.2002 d.255, effective August 5, 2002.

See: 33 N.J.R. 4177(a), 34 N.J.R. 2783(a).

In (a), added 5 through 7; in (b), deleted 3 and 4.

Amended by R.2003 d.137, effective April 7, 2003.

See: 34 N.J.R. 4277(a), 35 N.J.R. 1558(c).

Rewrote (k).

Amended by R.2003 d.157, effective April 21, 2003.

See: 34 N.J.R. 4247(a), 35 N.J.R. 1663(b).

In (a)5x, added (1) through (3).

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

Rewrote the section.

5:23-6.32 Additions

(a) Any addition to a building or structure shall comply with the requirements of the Uniform Construction Code applicable to new construction.

1. Any repair, renovation, alteration or reconstruction work undertaken within an existing building in connection with an addition shall comply with the requirements of this subchapter.

(b) No addition shall create or extend any non-conformity in the existing building to which the addition is constructed with regard to accessibility, structural strength, egress capacity, exit access travel distance or the capacity of mechanical, plumbing, electrical or fire protection system provisions of the basic requirements of this subcode.

(c) No addition shall increase the height of an existing building beyond that permitted under the applicable provisions of the building subcode for a new building of the same use group. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(d) No addition shall increase the area of an existing building beyond that permitted under the applicable provisions of the building subcode unless a fire wall is provided in accordance with Section 705 of the building subcode.

1. Exception: Existing one and two story buildings may be expanded by up to 25 percent of the existing floor area or up to the area permitted by Table 503 of the building subcode, whichever is greater, without providing fire separation. This exception may be applied only once in the life of the building or may be used in increments that total not more than 25 percent over the life of the building.

2. Infilling of floor openings, such as elevator and exit stair shafts, and the addition of mezzanines and equipment penthouses shall be permitted as allowed by the building subcode. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(e) Where an addition increases or extends the size of a fire area beyond that which is allowed by Section 903 of the building subcode, suppression shall be provided throughout the fire area unless the addition is separated from the existing building by a fire separation assembly in accordance with Table 302.3.3 of the building subcode.

1. Exception: This requirement shall not apply to increases to the floor area of the building of less than five percent. (Fire)

(f) Whenever an addition is made to a detached, single family dwelling of Use Group R-3 or R-5, smoke detectors shall be installed in accordance with the following:

1. If the area of the addition is 25 percent or more of the floor area of the largest floor of the existing building, smoke detectors complying with the building subcode shall be installed throughout the addition and the existing building.

2. If the area of the addition is five percent or more, but less than 25 percent, of the floor area of the largest floor of the existing building, hardwired, interconnected smoke detectors with battery back-up meeting the requirements of NFPA 72, except as otherwise provided in the building or fire protection subcode, shall be installed and maintained in each story in the dwelling unit, including basements. (Fire)

(g) All additions shall comply with the requirements of the barrier free subcode (N.J.A.C. 5:23-7), where applicable.

1. The addition shall include accessible entrance(s) unless the requirement that 50 percent of the building entrances be accessible has been met in the existing building. (For purposes of calculating the number of accessible entrances required, all entrances in the existing building and planned for the addition shall be included.)

i. If the only accessible entrance to the addition is located in the existing building or facility, at least one interior accessible route shall provide access through the existing building to all rooms, elements, or spaces in the addition.

2. If there are no toilet rooms in the addition, accessible toilet facilities that comply with the barrier free subcode shall be provided in the existing building. (Building)

(h) Structural loads: The following concern structural loads imposed by additions:

1. An addition shall not impose new loads which would cause the existing building to be subject to stresses exceeding those permitted by the building subcode.

2. An addition shall not increase the forces in any structural element of the existing building or structure by more than five percent, unless the increased forces on the element are still in compliance with the building subcode for new structures.

3. An addition shall not decrease the strength of any structural element of the existing building or structure unless the element still exceeds the strength required by the building subcode for new structures. (Building)

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

In (d)1, rewrote the first sentence; and in (g)2, deleted "Section 1110 of" following "comply with".

Administrative change.

See: 32 N.J.R. 1380(a).

Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (d), substituted "Section 705" for "Section 313.1.3"; in (e), substituted "which is allowed by Section 903" for "allowed by Chapter 9" and substituted "Table 302.3.3" for "Section 313.1.2" in the introductory paragraph; in (f), substituted "R-5" for "R-4" in the introductory paragraph.

5:23-6.33 Historic buildings

(a) Except as provided for in this section, historic buildings shall comply with the provisions of this subcode relating to the repair, renovation, alteration, restoration, reconstruction, movement and/or change of use of structures.

1. For purposes of applying this section, historic buildings shall include any building that meets one or more of the following criteria:

i. Buildings listed on the New Jersey or National Registers of Historic Places either individually or as a contributing building to a historic district;

ii. Buildings that have been issued a Determination of Eligibility by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places;

iii. Buildings identified as contributing buildings to Local Historic Districts which have been certified by the Keeper of the National Register as substantially meeting the National Register Criteria; or

iv. Buildings with a State Historic Preservation Officer Opinion or Certification that the property is eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places either individually or as a contributing building to a historic district.

2. Variations: Building owners wishing to use an alternative to compliance with specific provisions of this subcode shall submit request(s) for variations in writing in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.10. Requests for variations shall identify all nonconformities with the requirements of this subcode and shall include: a statement of the requirements of this subcode from which a variation is

sought, a statement of the manner by which strict compliance with the provisions of this subcode would result in practical difficulties or would detract from the historic character of the building and a statement of feasible alternatives to the requirements of this subcode that would adequately protect the health, safety and welfare of the intended occupants and of the public generally.

i. The provisions of N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.10, Variations, notwithstanding, a variation may be granted where no feasible alternative to the strict requirements of the subcode exists, provided that the owner submits a finding by a qualified architect that the feature of the building which cannot be brought into strict compliance with the requirements of this subcode is essential to maintaining the historical value and character of the building. Any such finding submitted in support of a variation application shall be in writing and shall state the basis and reasons for the finding.

ii. Variations to applicable barrier free requirements may be granted only if the historic character of the building would be threatened or destroyed as determined by the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office.

3. When a historic building is used as a historic museum, the building shall be classified as Use Group B provided that the following conditions are met:

i. A limit on occupancy, not to exceed 50, is set by the construction official based on egress capacity and travel distance using the following parameters:

(1) For buildings with a single means of egress, occupancy shall be limited to the first and second floors, and the travel distance shall not exceed 75 feet;

(2) Two means of egress shall be required from all floors above the second floor where occupancy is permitted.

ii. There is supervision by a guide or other employee or volunteer knowledgeable in the emergency exiting procedures during all times that the building is occupied by visitors. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(b) Special provisions: Historic buildings undergoing repair, renovation, alteration, restoration or reconstruction consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties may comply with the following in lieu of compliance with the corresponding requirements of this subcode.

1. Materials and methods: Original or replica materials and original methods of construction may be used, subject to the provisions of this section.

i. Exception: Components of building systems hidden from public view, including but not limited to electrical equipment and wiring, plumbing equipment

and piping and heating equipment, shall comply with N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.8, Materials and methods. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

2. Exterior Walls: Exterior walls shall not be required to be modified to meet the requirements for fire-resistant wall construction. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

3. One hour fire-resistant assemblies: Where one hour fire-resistant construction is required by this subcode, it need not be provided regardless of construction or occupancy where the existing wall and ceiling finish is lath and plaster. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

4. Roof covering: Historic buildings shall meet the intent of Section 1504 of the building subcode, but shall not be required to meet Sections 1506 and 1507. The existing type of roof covering may be continued or replaced with the same materials or the preexisting materials may be replaced or restored if the materials are documented to be historic. (Building)

5. Means of Egress: Existing door openings and corridor and stairway widths of less than that specified in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.10 through 6.30 may be approved, provided that, in the opinion of the subcode official, there is sufficient width and height for a person to pass through the opening or traverse the exit. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

6. Doors: The existing front or main exit doors need not swing in the direction of exit travel when serving fewer than 50 people or when other approved exits having sufficient capacity to serve the total occupant load are provided.

i. Existing or replica hardware shall be permitted provided that no life safety hazard is created and that the hardware meets the intent of the barrier free subcode if applicable (that is, operable without pinching, grasping or twisting.) Existing or replica hardware may be fixed in place or modified to meet the intent of the barrier free subcode. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

7. Transoms: Existing transoms in corridors and other fire rated walls may be retained in accordance with this subcode. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

8. Interior Finishes: The existing finishes or replacement finishes on corridor walls and ceilings may be accepted where it is demonstrated that it is the historic finish.

i. In buildings other than Use Group R-3 or R-5, finishes in exitways shall have a flame-spread classification of Class III or better. Existing nonconforming materials shall be surfaced with an approved fire-retardant paint or finish unless the building is equipped throughout with an automatic fire suppression system installed in accordance with the building subcode. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

9. Stairways: Stairways shall comply with the following:

i. Enclosure: Stairway enclosures may be omitted in a historic building for that portion of the stair serving the first and second floor. This provision shall be applied to only one stair per building.

(1) In buildings of three stories or less, exit enclosure construction shall limit the spread of smoke by the use of tight fitting doors and solid elements. Such elements shall not require a fire-resistance rating.

ii. Riser height and tread width: When stairs are replaced or repaired, the existing or original riser height and tread width shall be permitted to remain. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

10. Railings: Railings shall comply with the following:

i. Handrails: Existing handrails may remain or may be replaced with handrails matching the original handrails.

ii. Guardrails: For vertical drops of between 30 inches and 48 inches, a rail height of at least 30 inches shall be accepted and the existing or original baluster spacing shall be permitted to remain.

(1) Exception: Replacement guardrails in buildings of Use Group E or R-1 shall comply with Section 1003.2.12 of the building subcode. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

11. Exit Signs: The fire protection subcode official may accept alternate exit sign design and/or location where strict compliance would damage the historic character of the building. Alternative signs shall identify the exits and exit path. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

12. Ceiling height: Existing ceiling heights shall be permitted to remain.

i. Exception: Buildings of Use Group R-1 or R-2 shall comply with the applicable requirements of the Hotel and Multiple Dwelling Regulations (N.J.A.C. 5:10) or shall obtain an exception under those rules. (Building)

(c) Relocated historic buildings: The following apply to relocated historic buildings:

1. Foundations of relocated historic buildings and structures shall comply with the building subcode. (Building)

2. Relocated historic buildings shall be so sited that exterior walls and openings comply with the requirements of the building subcode. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

(d) Special change of use provisions: Compliance with the following and with the provisions of (b) above shall be permitted for any change of use of a historic building provided that the restoration of the building is being performed consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

1. **Building Area:** The floor area for historic buildings undergoing a change of use to a higher hazard category as per Table E of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.30 may exceed the allowable areas specified in the building subcode for the proposed use group by 50 percent. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

In (a), inserted 2ii, deleted a former 3, and recodified former 4 as 3. Amended by R.2003 d.218, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 29(a), 35 N.J.R. 2209(a).

In (b)4, substituted "Section 1504" for "Section 1505.0" and substituted "Sections 1506 and 1507" for "Section 1507.0"; in (b)8i, inserted "or R-5" after "Use Group R-3"; in (b)10ii(1), substituted "Section 1003.2.12" for "Section 1021.0".

SUBCHAPTER 7. BARRIER FREE SUBCODE

Law Review and Journal Commentaries

Disability Law: Public Accommodations and the ADA. David J. Popiel, 170 N.J.Law. 16 (Mag.) (July 1995).

Disability Law: Housing Discrimination and the Disabled. David P. Lazarus, Susan DiMaria, 170 N.J.Law. 20 (Mag.) (July 1995).

5:23-7.1 Applicability

The provisions of this subchapter shall apply to all buildings, including their associated sites and facilities, and portions thereof, unless exempted by this subchapter. This subchapter shall be interpreted to require access for people with disabilities, including, but not limited to, occupants, employees, consumers, students, spectators, participants, or visitors.

Repeal and New Rule, R.1999 d.105, effective April 5, 1999.

See: 30 N.J.R. 2972(a), 31 N.J.R. 852(a).

Section was "Accessibility Standards".

5:23-7.2 Accessibility standard

(a) The International Code Council/American National Standards Institute standard (ICC/ANSI) A117.1-1998, entitled "Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities," is adopted by reference with modification as the technical design standard for accessible construction.

1. Copies of ICC/ANSI A117.1-1998 may be obtained from ANSI at 11 West 42nd Street, New York, New York 10036.

(b) Dimensions and constructions specifications for sites, buildings and structures required by this subchapter to be

accessible shall comply with ICC/ANSI A117.1-1998, modified as follows:

1. In section 101.1, delete exceptions 2 and 3, which apply to Type B dwelling units;

2. In section 106.5, delete the definition of "Administrative Authority";

3. Delete Chapter 2, "Scoping";

4. In Sections 308.2.2, entitled "Forward Reach: Obstructed High Reach," and 308.3.2, entitled "Side Reach: Obstructed High Reach," add the following language at the end of each section: "Exception: The maximum height and depth of the obstruction shall not apply to kitchen counters in dwelling units."

5. In section 405.2, delete the exception and Table 405.2, which gives the slope of a ramp for an existing building;

6. Delete the Exception to section 505.6, entitled "Handrails, Gripping Surface."

7. Delete section 507, entitled "Bus Pads";

8. Section 702, entitled "Alarms," shall be deleted in its entirety.

9. Section 804.4, entitled "Work surface," shall be deleted in its entirety.

10. Sections 804.5, entitled "Sink," and 804.6, entitled "Kitchen storage," shall be amended to state that "Clear floor space complying with Section 305 shall be provided."

11. Section 804.7, entitled "Appliances," shall be amended to read as follows, "Where provided, kitchen appliances shall comply with Section 804.7.1, entitled "Clear Floor Spaces."

12. Sections 804.7.2, entitled "Operating Controls," 804.7.3, entitled "Dishwasher," 804.7.4, entitled "Range or Cooktop," 804.7.5, entitled "Oven," and 804.7.6, entitled "Refrigerator/Freezer," shall be deleted in their entirety.

13. In Section 1002.3, Exception 3, the exceptions are amended to read as follows:

i. Exception 1. Exterior spaces.

ii. Exception 2. Attics and basements.

14. At Section 1002.9, entitled "Operable Parts," Exception 2 shall be deleted in its entirety.

15. Section 1002.11 is amended as follows: Toilets and bathing facilities shall be required to comply with Sections 1002.11.1 through 1002.11.7.

16. Section 1002.13, entitled "Windows," shall be an adaptable feature;

17. Section 1002.11.4, entitled "Mirrors," shall be an adaptable feature;

18. Amend section 1002.12.3.2 as follows: "EXCEPTION: A counter that is adjustable or replaceable as a unit to provide a work surface at heights between 29 inches minimum and 36 inches maximum"; and

19. Delete Chapter 10, section 1003, entitled "Type B Dwelling Units," in its entirety.

New Rule, R.1999 d.105, effective April 5, 1999.

See: 30 N.J.R. 2972(a), 31 N.J.R. 852(a).

Former N.J.A.C. 5:32-7.2, Recreation, recodified to N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.15.

Amended by R.2002 d.350, effective November 4, 2002.

See: 34 N.J.R. 626(a), 34 N.J.R. 3772(a).

Rewrote the section.

Amended by R.2004 d.59, effective February 2, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 4631(a), 36 N.J.R. 649(a).

Rewrote (b).

5:23-7.3 Exceptions

(a) The following nonresidential buildings or structures or portions thereof shall not be required to comply with the provisions of this subchapter.

1. Temporary structures, sites and equipment directly associated with the construction process, such as construction site trailers, bridging, or material hoists shall be exempt from the provisions of this subchapter;

i. Exception: Construction site trailers used as sales offices shall be accessible;

2. Areas of buildings or structures where work cannot reasonably be performed by persons having a severe impairment (sight, mobility or hearing) shall not be required to comply with the specific provisions of this subchapter that provide accessibility to such persons;

i. Such areas include, but are not limited to, observation galleries used primarily for security purposes, non-occupiable spaces accessed only by ladders, catwalks, crawl spaces, or very narrow passageways, including elevator pits, elevator penthouses, piping, or equipment catwalks; and

3. Unclassified accessory buildings or structures of Use Group U shall be exempt from the provisions of this subchapter, except as follows:

i. In agricultural buildings, areas used for employment, such as, but not limited to, offices or areas used for packing, sorting, or grading products, as well as areas open to the general public shall be accessible.

(b) The following residential buildings or structures shall not be required to comply with the provisions of this subchapter:

1. Townhouses;

i. For the purposes of applying this exemption, a townhouse shall be a single dwelling unit with two or more stories of living space, exclusive of basement or attic. The dwelling unit shall have an independent entrance that shall serve a single dwelling unit only and that is at or near grade; most or all of the sleeping rooms shall be on one story; and most of the remaining habitable space, such as kitchen, living, and dining areas, shall be on another story; or

2. Buildings of Group R-2, R-3, R-4, or R-5 with one, two or three dwelling units in a single structure;

i. For the purposes of determining the number of dwelling units in a single structure, firewalls shall not constitute separate buildings.

(c) Regardless of whether individual residential structures or dwelling units on a site are required to be accessible, all common use facilities, including, but not limited to, recreational facilities, laundry areas, mail boxes, meeting rooms, and club houses, provided within the building or on the site must comply with the provisions of this subchapter.

New Rule, R.1999 d.105, effective April 5, 1999.

See: 30 N.J.R. 2972(a), 31 N.J.R. 852(a).

Former N.J.A.C. 5:32-7.3, Recreation: definitions, recodified to N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.16.

Amended by R.2002 d.350, effective November 4, 2002.

See: 34 N.J.R. 626(a), 34 N.J.R. 3772(a).

In (a), rewrote the introductory paragraph, deleted (3), and recodified former (4) as (3); in (b), inserted "not" following "shall" and substituted "required to comply with" for "exempt from" in the introductory paragraph; added (c).

Amended by R.2004 d.67, effective February 17, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 4627(a), 36 N.J.R. 949(b).

In (b)2, added R-5 to the list of groups.

5:23-7.4 Nonresidential buildings and buildings of Use Group R-1

(a) Nonresidential buildings, and buildings of Use Group R-1, shall provide accessibility as follows:

1. Small buildings, defined as those with a total gross enclosed floor area of less than 10,000 square feet, shall be required to have at least one accessible entrance on the ground (or first) floor and accessible interior building features on all floors. Small buildings shall not be required to have elevator(s) to provide a vertical accessible route between floors.

i. Regardless of the total square footage of the building, buildings that are three or more stories with any floor of 3,000 square feet or more shall be required to have elevator(s) to provide a vertical accessible route between floors;

ii. Regardless of the square footage of the buildings or floors, buildings of two or more stories that are owned and occupied by public entities shall provide a vertical accessible route between floors;

(d) Post abatement sampling and analysis for an asbestos hazard abatement project shall be performed as per EPA 40 CFR 763.90i. Samples collected within the affected work area shall be analyzed by TEM.

(e) Post abatement sampling and analysis for an asbestos hazard abatement project utilizing the glovebag technique and encapsulation shall be as follows:

1. One sample per 10,000 square feet of work area with a minimum of five samples shall be required. Samples collected within the affected work area may be analyzed by PCM to confirm completion of an asbestos abatement project using the methodology specified in NIOSH 7400.

(f) For TEM analysis, the project shall be considered complete when the results of samples collected in the affected work area comply with 40 CFR 763.90 and Appendix A to Subpart E. Maximum turnaround time from sample collection through data reporting shall be 72 hours.

(g) For PCM analysis, the project shall be considered complete when the results of samples collected in the affected work area show that the concentration of fibers for each of the five samples is less than or equal to 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter.

(h) When the air analysis results for projects covered by this subchapter show asbestos fiber concentrations above the acceptance criteria, then clean-up shall be repeated until compliance is achieved by re-cleaning all surfaces using wet methods and operating all HEPA equipped air pressure differential units to filter the air.

New Rule R.1986 d.143, effective May 5, 1986.

See: 18 N.J.R. 378(a), 18 N.J.R. 949(a).

Amended by R.1989 d.342, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 20 N.J.R. 1130(b), 21 N.J.R. 1844(b).

Recodified old 8.20 as new 8.21. Section 8.21 was formerly "Demolition".

Recodified from 5:23-8.23 by R.1993 d.198, effective June 7, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 1422(a), 25 N.J.R. 2519(b).

Prior text at section, "Appeals", repealed.

5:23-8.22 Disposal of asbestos waste

(a) The disposal of friable/non-friable asbestos-containing material and asbestos-contaminated waste from the project site shall be in accordance with New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy requirements specified in N.J.A.C. 7:26 and 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M.

Amended by R.1986 d.143, effective May 5, 1986.

See: 18 N.J.R. 378(a), 18 N.J.R. 949(a).

Recodified from 8.13 and substantially amended.

Amended by R.1987 d.525, effective December 21, 1987.

See: 19 N.J.R. 902(a), 19 N.J.R. 2389(a).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1989 d.342, effective July 3, 1989.

See: 20 N.J.R. 1130(b), 21 N.J.R. 1844(b).

Recodified old 8.14 as new 8.15, no change in text. Section 8.15 was formerly "Duties of the asbestos safety technician".

Recodified from 5:23-8.15 and amended by R.1993 d.198, effective June 7, 1993.

See: 24 N.J.R. 1422(a), 25 N.J.R. 2519(b).

Prior section, "Demolition", recodified as 5:23-8.18.

SUBCHAPTER 9. CODE INTERPRETATIONS

5:23-9.1 Interpretations: Plumbing Subcode

(a) Application of the Plumbing Subcode to certain manufactured homes:

1. Chapter 18 of the Plumbing Subcode (National Standard Plumbing Code) is not applicable to permanently installed manufactured homes meeting the Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards, 24 C.F.R. Part 3280.

2. An approved structure placed on a site for use as a permanent dwelling shall meet the requirements of the State Plumbing Subcode, excluding Chapter 18 of the Plumbing Subcode (National Standard Plumbing Code), or, if applicable, the Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards.

(b) Use of common water service and sewer lines under Sections 1.2 and 2.19 of the Plumbing Subcode:

1. Common water services shall be permitted to serve attached single-family dwellings in groups of three or more where the common water service is located within property subject to an association easement or on common property and there is a homeowners' association or other owner entity responsible for maintenance and upkeep.

2. Common building sewers shall be permitted to serve attached single-family dwellings in groups of three or more where the common sewer is located within property subject to an association easement or on common property and there is a homeowners' association or other owner entity responsible for maintenance and upkeep.

Amended by R.1995 d.647, effective December 18, 1995 (operative March 18, 1996).

See: 27 N.J.R. 3517(a), 27 N.J.R. 5012(a).

Amended by R.2002 d.319, effective October 7, 2002.

See: 33 N.J.R. 4185(a), 34 N.J.R. 3497(b).

Rewrote the section.

Amended by R.2003 d.386, effective October 6, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 2550(b), 35 N.J.R. 4714(a).

In (b), inserted "owner" preceding "entity" in 1 and 2.

5:23-9.2 Interpretation: Construction Permit for a single-family residence

(a) Any application for a construction permit for a single family residence shall be accompanied by at least two copies of plans drawn to scale, with sufficient clarity and detailed dimensions to show the nature and character of the work to be performed. Plans submitted shall not be required to show more detail or include more information than is reasonably necessary to assure compliance with the requirements of the Uniform Construction Code and rules in this chapter.

(b) Plans containing the following information shall be considered to meet the requirements of (a) above:

1. Site diagram consisting of a site plan showing size and location of all new and existing construction on the site with distances from lot lines and indicating new building services, location and size.

2. Construction plans consisting of a scale drawing showing foundation, floor plans, and elevations, including structural framing notes for all floors, ceilings and roofs. Only girders and columns need be identified and located on the plan. Included on the drawings shall be a loading schedule indicating the live loads for which the structure is designed.

3. The following details and submissions shall be required:

i. A cross section through one typical wall showing construction details from footing to and including roof framing. This section shall indicate all construction materials used including roofing, vapor barriers, sheathing type and thickness, insulation type and thickness, windows, glazing type if other than standard window glazing is used, interior finish material, floor type and thickness, structure, foundation and footings. Decorative material shall not be required to be shown unless it contributes to the structural integrity of the section.

ii. When roof or other truss systems are used, the details required by N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.15(e)1ii(1)(A) shall be shown.

iii. Electrical details indicating lighting; receptacles; motors and equipment; smoke detectors; service entrance locations; size and type (overhead or underground); panel size, location; number of proposed circuits. A symbol legend shall be included.

iv. Plumbing details indicating the locations of fixtures and a notice or table listing water and drainage pipe sizes. A note stating if sewage disposal is to public sewer or individual septic system shall be included.

v. Mechanical details indicating the type of heating system; location, size and type of heating unit, noting the distribution method and indicating design rates, location of fire dampers and safeguards; and location, type and size of flue.

vi. Energy subcode compliance shall be demonstrated with either detailed calculations, Energy Star compliance documentation, the submission of printouts from software recognized by the Department, such as RES Check, or the prescriptive packages described in Bulletin 03-2. RES Check software is available from the Department of Community Affairs, Division of Codes and Standards, PO Box 802, Trenton, New Jersey 08625 or from the U.S. Department of Energy at www.energycodes.gov.

4. The drawings shall bear the seal and signature of an architect or engineer who prepared the plans and is registered in the State of New Jersey. The seal and signature shall appear on each sheet of each copy of the plans submitted.

i. The construction official shall waive the requirements for sealed plans in the case of a single family home owner who prepares his or her own plans for the construction, alteration or repair of a structure used or intended to be used exclusively as the owner's private residence, and which is to be constructed by the owner, providing that the owner shall submit an affidavit attesting to the fact that he has prepared the plans and that the plans are, in the opinion of the construction official and appropriate subcode officials, legible and complete for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the regulations.

ii. Plumbing plans, electrical plans and mechanical plans may be prepared by licensed plumbers, licensed electrical contractors and mechanical contractors, respectively, in accordance with these regulations.

5. Construction plans, and electrical, plumbing, and mechanical details may be shown on more than one drawing.

6. Where a prototype plan has been approved pursuant to existing regulations, only a site diagram and reference to the approved prototype plan shall be required. This site diagram must be signed and sealed by a registered architect or licensed professional engineer.

7. The Construction Official, upon the advice of the appropriate subcode official, may waive any or all of the requirements for plans in (b)1 through 6 above when the work is of a minor nature.

Amended by R.2003 d.216, effective May 19, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 16(a), 35 N.J.R. 2203(a).

In (b)3, inserted "and submissions" following "details" in the introductory paragraph, added new ii, recodified former ii through iv as iii through v and added vi.

Administrative correction.

See: 35 N.J.R. 2865(a).

5:23-9.3 Interpretation: ordinary maintenance

(a) The following items are ordinary maintenance and shall be treated as such by every enforcing agency. No permits for, inspections of, or notice to the enforcing agency of ordinary maintenance shall be required. This is not an all-inclusive listing of ordinary maintenance.

1. Ordinary maintenance shall include:

i. Exterior and interior painting;

ii. Installation, repair or replacement of any interior finishes of less than 25 percent of the wall area in any given room in a one- or two-family dwelling. This shall include plastering and drywall installation;

(1) Vinyl wall covering of any amount is ordinary maintenance;

(2) Paneling shall not be considered ordinary maintenance;

iii. Wall papering at any location;

iv. The replacement of glass in any window or door. However, the replacement glass shall be of a type and quality that complies with the minimum requirements of the code;

v. The installation and replacement of any window or door, including garage doors, in the same opening without altering the dimensions or framing of the original opening. This shall include storm windows and storm doors. The installation and replacement of means of egress and emergency escape windows and doors may be made in the same opening without altering the dimensions or framing of the original opening, and shall not reduce the required height, width or net clear opening of the previous window or door assembly;

vi. The repair of any non-structural member such as a partition railing or kitchen cabinet;

vii. The repair or replacement of any interior or exterior trim, decoration or moldings;

viii. The replacement or installation of any flooring material, except carpeting, with a new material. However, installation of carpeting in one- and two-family dwellings will be permitted under ordinary maintenance;

ix. The repair of existing roofing material not exceeding 25 percent of the total roof area within any 12 month period;

x. The repair of existing siding with like material not exceeding 25 percent of the total building exterior wall area within any 12 month period;

xi. The repair or replacement of any part of a porch or stoop which does not structurally support a roof above;

xii. The replacement or installation of screens;

xiii. The installation of any roll or batt insulation when installed adjacent to or not more than one and a half inches from an interior finish; and

xiv. Replacement of exterior rain water gutters and leaders.

2. Ordinary plumbing maintenance shall include:

i. Replacement of hose bib valves in single family dwellings. Replacement hose bib valves shall be provided with an approved atmospheric vacuum breaker;

ii. Refinishing of existing fixtures. Relining of fixtures shall not be considered to be ordinary maintenance;

iii. Replacement of ball cocks. Replacement ball cocks must be an approved anti-siphon type;

iv. Repair of leaks involving the replacement of piping between two adjacent joints only;

v. Clearance of stoppages;

vi. Replacements of faucets or working parts of faucets;

vii. Replacement of valves (including shower or combination bath/shower valves in a single family dwelling);

viii. Replacements of working parts of valves, including, but not limited to, shower or combination bath/shower valves;

ix. Replacement of traps except for traps on culinary sinks in food handling establishments;

x. Replacement of a water closet, and/or lavatory, and/or bathtub or shower unit and/or kitchen sink in a single family dwelling with an approved similar fixture provided that no change in the piping arrangement is made. Replacement water closets bearing a date stamp of July 1, 1991 or later must use an average of 1.6 gallons or less of water per flushing cycle; and

xi. Replacement of domestic clothes washers and dishwashers.

3. Ordinary electrical maintenance shall include:

i. The replacement of any receptacle, switch, or lighting fixture rated at 20 amps or less and operating at less than 150 volts to ground with a like or similar item. Replacement of receptacles in locations where ground-fault circuit interrupter protection is required in the electrical subcode, shall not be considered ordinary electrical repairs;

ii. Repairs to any installed electrically operated equipment such as doorbells, communication systems, and any motor operated device. Provided, however, that if fire protection systems are interrupted for repairs the fire official shall be notified in accordance with the building subcode;

iii. Installation of communications wiring as covered by article 800 of the electrical subcode in one and two family dwellings, or the alteration/rearrangement of existing communications wiring in other occupancies provided however that the rearrangement does not involve penetration of a fire rated assembly and is not in a hazardous location as defined in chapter 5 of the electrical subcode; and

iv. Replacement of domestic dishwashers; and

v. Replacement of kitchen range hoods in single family dwellings.

4. Ordinary fire protection maintenance shall include:

- i. The replacement of any sprinkler or smoke detector or heat detector head with a like device;
 - ii. The repair or replacement of any component of a fire alarm or smoke and heat detection equipment (other than the replacement of a fire alarm control panel);
 - iii. The installation of battery-powered smoke detectors; and
 - iv. The installation of battery-powered or plug-in type carbon monoxide alarms.
5. Ordinary heating, ventilation and air conditioning maintenance shall include:
- i. Replacement of motors, pumps and fans of the same capacity;
 - ii. Repair and replacement of heating, supply and return piping and radiation elements, which does not require rearrangement of the piping system;
 - iii. Repair and replacement of duct work;
 - iv. Repair of air conditioning equipment and systems; and
 - v. Repair or replacement of control devices for heating and air conditioning equipment; and
 - vi. Replacement of kitchen range hoods in single family dwellings.
 - vii. Replacement of clothes dryers serving and located within dwelling units, provided that no change in fuel type or location or electrical characteristics is required.
 - viii. Replacement of stoves and ovens in dwelling units, provided no change in fuel type or location or electrical characteristics is required.
6. Ordinary elevator maintenance shall include:
- i. The following work on elevator brakes:
 - (1) Installation of new linings;
 - (2) Replacement of brake switches, brake stand pivot bushings, and bearings or the reaming out and use of oversized pins. Replacement or repair of brake magnets, magnet coils and/or core sleeves;
 - (3) Renewal of phase splitting coils; and
 - (4) Re-babbiting of brake pin holes (gearless), and realigning of brake stands to pulleys.
 - ii. The following controller/selector repairs:
 - (1) Installation of overload relays and potential switches, and installation or replacement of reverse phase relays;

(2) Replacement of damaged resistance tubes, grids, broken controller panel sections, main power or brake rectifiers, power and light transformers, and microprocessor printed circuit boards. Replacement or reconditioning of dash pots and retarders. Replacement of a controller with a like or with the state of the art controller when only those features which are available on the existing controller will be made functional;

(3) Renewal of switch bases, armatures, hinge pins, coils, contacts and shunt leads; and

(4) Adjustment of controller to original design specifications.

iii. The following work on motor generators:

(1) Installation of four stem brush rigging on exciter, installation or renewal of bearing oil gauges, and renewal of sleeve or ball bearings;

(2) Replacement of generator armatures, commutators, commutator brushes, and turning down and undercutting of commutators;

(3) Rewinding of generator armatures, stators and field controls;

(4) Removal for testing on a work bench, reinsulating, banding and reinstallation of motor generators; and

(5) Repair of solid state drives and adjustments of generator compounding.

iv. The following work on hoist motors:

(1) Installation or renewal of bearing oil gauges, renewal of sleeve or ball bearings, and re-babbiting of sleeve bearings (gearless);

(2) Replacement of motor armatures, rotors, motor collector rings, commutators, commutator brushes, and turning down and undercutting of commutators;

(3) Rewinding of stators, armatures, and field coils; and

(4) Removal for testing on a work bench, reinsulation, banding and reinstallation of hoist motors and realignment of motors to worm shafts.

v. The following work on machines:

(1) Installation of new demountable drive sheave rims, new drive shafts, new integral drive sheaves, split couplings;

(2) Replacement of worms, gears, worm shaft housings, thrust bearings, thrust housings, external ring gears and pinions, machine drums, solid drive sheaves with demountable drive sheaves, and sheave bearing. Replacement or repair of stop motion switches, slack cable switches, replacement of drive sheave linings. Regrooving of drive sheaves;

(3) Re-babbiting of main bearings, external gears and bearings, and worm shaft housings;

(4) Renewal of sleeve bearings, drum buffers, and drum shafts;

(5) Re-securing of loose brake pulleys and realignment of brake pulleys, with motor gear shaft; and

(6) Removal of bearing shims.

vi. The following work on hoist ropes, compensating ropes and compensating chains:

(1) Replacement or re-socketing of hoist ropes and replacement of compensating ropes or chains, governor ropes, and hitches; and

(2) Shortening of hoist ropes due to a rope stretch.

vii. The following work on governors:

(1) Re-calibration, sealing, and reconditioning of governors, or replacement of governors with like equipment; and

(2) Replacement or reconditioning of governor rope tension sheaves.

viii. The following work on overhead, deflector, car and counterweight sheaves:

(1) Replacement or repair of sheaves, sheave bearings and sheave shafts; and

(2) Re-babbiting of sheave bearings.

ix. The following work on hoistways:

(1) Replacement of traveling cables and other hoistway wiring;

(2) Repair of counterweights, hoistway switches, hydraulic pistons, oil lines in the pit, and repacking of packing glands; and

(3) Repair or replacement of hoistway door equipment, rollers relating cables, gibbs, hall buttons, lanterns, position indicator stations, and all existing related equipment, selector tapes, cables, dust covers, toe guards and hoistway fascia, and repair or replacement of all existing pit equipment with like equipment.

x. The following work on rails and guides:

(1) Realignment or replacement of main or counterweight rail sections with like products; and

(2) Repair or replacement of guide shoe liners or car and counterweight guides with like product.

xi. The following work on cabs:

(1) Installation or replacement of main and auxiliary car operating panels, emergency lighting, communication devices, door protective and reopening devices, car position indicators, and in-car lanterns;

(2) Repair or replacement of operating station on top of cars, door operating devices, motors, linkages, hangers, etc., hoistway door drive mechanisms, clutches, etc., side emergency exit latching devices and electrical switches, floor leveling and selector drive devices, terminal slow down and limiting devices, load weighing devices (on top of car and under car isolation), keyless entry and security devices, top of car intrusion devices, closed-circuit TV surveillance devices, lighting fixtures in the car on top of the car and under the car; and

(3) Replacement of ceilings with code approved materials, and of door saddles, cab flooring, walls and panels with materials equivalent to those being replaced in respect to weight and fire resistance.

New Rule, R.1993 d.487, effective October 4, 1993.

See: 25 N.J.R. 2159(a), 25 N.J.R. 4592(a).

Amended by R.1995 d.647, effective December 18, 1995 (operative March 18, 1996).

See: 27 N.J.R. 3517(a), 27 N.J.R. 5012(a).

Amended by R.1999 d.424, effective December 6, 1999.

See: 31 N.J.R. 2428(a), 31 N.J.R. 4001(c).

In (a), substituted references to maintenance for references to repairs throughout, and inserted 4iii.

Amended by R.2003 d.473, effective December 15, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 2421(a), 35 N.J.R. 5543(a).

In (a), rewrote 2vii, rewrote the first sentence in 2x, and substituted references to maintenance for references to repair throughout.

Amended by R.2004 d.60, effective February 2, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 4000(a), 36 N.J.R. 649(b).

Added (a)4iv.

5:23-9.4 (Reserved)

New Rule, R.1990 d.490, effective October 1, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 592(a), 22 N.J.R. 3148(a).

Repealed by R.1995 d.121, effective March 6, 1995 (operative July 1, 1995).

See: 26 N.J.R. 4875(a), 27 N.J.R. 894(c).

Formerly "Seismic Zones".

5:23-9.5 Interpretation: Records retention

(a) A construction official shall maintain, for the life of each structure wholly or partially within the jurisdiction of the enforcing agency, copies of the following documents: construction application, permits(s), any update(s), notice of unsafe structure, certificate of occupancy, ongoing inspection control card, elevator inspection, decision of the construction board of appeals, cut-in card and the inspection and certificate logs.

(b) Copies of additional documents may be retained at the discretion of the construction official.

(c) A construction office shall retain copies of plans for Class I and Class II structures for at least the life of the structures and copies of plans for Class III structures for at least 10 years.

New Rule, R.1990 d.364, effective August 6, 1990.

See: 22 N.J.R. 1455(a), 22 N.J.R. 2275(a).

Amended by R.1992 d.230, effective June 1, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 168(a), 24 N.J.R. 2052(a).

Form numbers changed in (a).
 Amended by R.1995 d.647, effective December 18, 1995 (operative March 18, 1996).
 See: 27 N.J.R. 3517(a), 27 N.J.R. 5012(a).
 Amended by R.1996 d.512, effective November 4, 1996.
 See: 28 N.J.R. 3697(a), 28 N.J.R. 4782(a).

5:23-9.6 Interpretations: Construction requirements for new and existing casinos

(a) Fixed central pedestal seating (stools) shall be allowed within major aisles and cross-aisles in casinos for gaming patrons who use standard size slot machines or other similar machines, within these aisles, provided the following requirements have been met:

1. Schematic drawings which indicate the dimensions and locations of the stools, and the distances from adjacent fixtures, walls or other objects shall be submitted to the Department for review and release;

2. Stool placement shall not result in any reduction of the required aisle accessway width when measured from the stool and any other adjacent obstacle, including, without limitation, other stools in back-to-back seating arrangements;

3. Stools that swivel and have a back rest shall be restricted so as to rotate only in one direction, operate in series, and be self-centering;

4. A minimum clearance of eight inches, measured from the face of the gaming machine base at knee height, shall be provided between the gaming machine and the stool and a minimum clearance of 10 inches, measured from seat edge to seat edge, shall be provided between adjacent stools, in order to ensure discharge clearances; and

5. The minimum clear width of aisles with slot stools shall be 48 inches.

(b) The following code requirements shall apply to gaming floors:

1. The use group of the gaming floor area shall be A-2.

2. Each gaming floor area shall be designed using an open landscape plan such that there is clear visibility throughout the floor and at least two of the exits are clearly discernible from all portions of the floor. Line of sight obstructions shall be limited and shall be subject to the approval of the Department.

3. An egress study shall be provided for each new egress route and for all modifications to an existing egress route, increases in occupant load or change of egress elements for gaming floor areas.

- i. The occupant load shall be calculated at 11 square feet gross per person for all gaming floor areas, regardless of the gaming activity.

- ii. The total capacity of the means of egress shall be calculated based on 116 2/3 percent of the calculated occupant load of any floor area containing gaming activities and any adjacent spaces using the gaming floor for exit access.

- iii. Travel distances shall be delineated on the egress study and shall be measured from each and every occupiable point on the gaming floor to the closest exit. The travel distance shall be measured along the natural path of travel using a distance of one foot from obstructions, corners and walls and using the center of door openings.

- iv. Each egress route shall identify the travel distance, number of occupants and size and type of egress elements.

4. Section 1017.4.1.3 of the building subcode, entitled "Special locking arrangements in penal facilities," shall be permitted to apply for areas that are back-of-house to the gaming floor where security is necessary.

5. Gaming equipment, change banks, monitor cabinets and other obstructions located on the gaming floor shall not exceed 65 inches in height except as provided in this paragraph:

- i. Equipment and obstructions located at or within 21 feet of perimeter walls, measured perpendicular to the wall, may be of unrestricted height;

- ii. Equipment and obstructions located at columns, but not extending more than 12 feet in any direction around the column, including the column itself, may be of unrestricted height;

- iii. Equipment and obstructions located so that they do not obstruct visibility throughout the gaming floor, the visibility of at least two exits, or the operation of fire protection systems, may be of such height as is consistent with such visibility and operation; and

- iv. Slot machines and similar gaming equipment may be 75 inches in height at any location on the casino floor provided the following conditions are met throughout the entire casino floor(s):

- (1) Machines taller than 65 inches shall be of a circle top or similar design so that the 75-inch height is not continuous and at least 40 percent of the vertical projected area between 65 inches and 75 inches is open;

- (2) An exit catchment area shall be provided immediately in front of the means of egress having the largest egress capacity and each other means of egress, ranked from the largest to smallest in terms of egress capacity, until such areas are provided in front of means of egress comprising 67 percent of the required egress capacity. Each catchment area shall be a rectangle with the full width of the means of egress component and twice the depth. Gaming equipment and other obstructions within the catchment area shall require Department approval;