

CHAPTER 23
UNIFORM CONSTRUCTION CODE

Authority

N.J.S.A. 40:55D-53.2a, 52:27D-123, 52:27D-123a, 52:27D-123.2, 52:27D-123.5, 52:27D-123.8, 52:27D-124, 52:27D-124f, 52:27D-133.4 and 52:27D-198.

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 Chapter 23, Uniform Construction Code, superseded N.J.A.C. 5:16, Standard Building Code and N.J.A.C. 5:20, Safety Glazing Materials, which were repealed by R.1978 d.360, effective October 6, 1978.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 Chapter 23, Uniform Construction Code, also superseded N.J.A.C. 5:21, Uniform Standards Code for Mobile Homes, which was repealed by R.1982 d.7, effective February 1, 1982.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.

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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

not apply to persons working as subcontractors for any such home improvement retailer.

9. Contractors who are not subject to State licensing, registration or certification shall be subject to any applicable licensing, registration or certification requirement established by municipal ordinance. Any municipal license, registration or certification number issued to any such contractor shall be included in any application for a construction permit for work to be done by such contractor.

10. In the event of any change of contractor or person in charge of work under (b)1 through 9 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 property 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. Prototype plan filing: Where a design is used repeatedly at different locations in a municipality or throughout the State, the plans and specifications may be submitted for "prototype" release and filed as follows:

i. Two complete sets of the plans and specifications for each prototype shall be submitted with a request for prototype plan release. The plans and specifications shall be signed and sealed by a licensed or registered design professional. The plans and specifications will be stamped as released and the plan number and date will be recorded with the prototype release so that prototype plan release may be confirmed for any subsequent use of the released prototype plans. Mirror-image designs shall not be a permitted option and require separate prototype plan release. Prototype applications that include a foundation design shall specify the conditions and limitations of that design;

ii. Permit applications that rely on a released prototype shall consist of two copies of the following permit-specific documents to facilitate a thorough field inspection of the work. (As per N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.16(e), one set of the released plans shall be retained by the construction official and the second set shall be kept at the building site.)

(1) A plot plan that is signed and sealed by a registered architect, licensed professional engineer, or licensed land surveyor that includes the location of all utility services, including septic connections;

(2) A specific foundation design or certification that the prototype foundation design is suitable for the site;

(3) A reference set of plans that includes and clearly identifies each of the options to be used for the building that is the subject of the permit application. The reference set of plans is not required to be signed and sealed;

(4) Exterior elevations of the specific building;

(5) The prototype file identification number;

(6) The plan number and date of the released prototype plan; and

(7) When an automatic fire sprinkler system is installed, the fire sprinkler system demand, including either hose stream allowances or the required domestic demand, as applicable, at the available water supply shall be documented.

iii. Plans that contain deviations that were not released as part of the prototype shall not be considered a prototype and shall require the submission of a new permit application and application fees for that project to the appropriate plan review agency.

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 (two sets for prototypes), 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 depart-

ment, 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) 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;

iii. Validity of plan or prototype release: The released plans or prototype (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.

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.

Amended by R.2004 d.144, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 4944(a), 36 N.J.R. 1753(a).

Rewrote (e).

Amended by R.2006 d.32, effective January 17, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 2918(a), 38 N.J.R. 484(a).

Added (b)5 through 7; recodified former (b)5 as (b)8 and rewrote the reference to (b)1, 2, 3, 4 as "(b)1 through 7."

Amended by R.2006 d.127, effective April 3, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 4599(a), 38 N.J.R. 1572(a).

Recodified former (b)8 as (b)10 and rewrote the reference "(b)1 through 7" as "(b)1 through 9"; added (b)8 and (b)9.

Administrative correction.

See: 38 N.J.R. 3776(b).

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: For a building designed in conformance with the one-and two-family dwelling subcode, where the

Department or local enforcing agency has released a prototype plan which is to be used for the work covered by the permit application, the construction official shall act on the application within three business days.

i. Where the prototype release did not include the foundation detail, the construction official shall act on the application within seven business days.

2. Exception: For a building designed in conformance with the building subcode, where the Department or local enforcing agency has released a prototype plan which is to be used for the work covered by the permit application, the construction official shall act on the application within seven 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:

1. The construction official may revoke a permit or approval issued under the provisions of this code in the following cases:

i. If the applicant has submitted any false statement or misrepresentation of fact in the application or on the plans on which the permit or approval was based; or

ii. If the project for which the permit was obtained is not completed by the third anniversary of the date of issuance of the permit or January 14, 2005, whichever is later. If a project is not completed by the such date, the permit holder may apply to the enforcing agency for a one-year extension of time for completion of the project. The enforcing agency shall not unreasonably withhold approval of any such extension request. If the project is

not completed within the time allowed, the enforcing agency shall take such action under the code as may be appropriate, including, without limitation, demolition of the structure, in which case the legal authority of the jurisdiction shall institute appropriate action against the owner of the property for recovery of the costs incurred. The provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply to:

(1) Improvements to the interior of a building in which the permit holder is currently residing, if such improvements are not visible from outside of the property;

(2) Any building in which all exterior work and all required site improvements have been completed; or

(3) Any project currently under the control of a mortgagee in possession.

(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; and

5. That all escrows required to be paid by the applicant, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-4.17(d), in connection with work done under permits issued for development-wide violation correction, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-4.5(h)4, have been

paid unless there is an appeal pending. For purposes of applying this paragraph, any escrow due from any person or entity affiliated with the applicant by way of having any common officers, directors, or shareholders with at least a ten percent interest shall be deemed to be due from the applicant.

(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.

Amended by R.2004 d.144, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 4944(a), 36 N.J.R. 1753(a).

In (a), rewrote 1 and added 2.

Amended by R.2004 d.364, effective October 4, 2004 (operative January 14, 2005).

See: 36 N.J.R. 2604(a), 36 N.J.R. 4440(a).

Rewrote (f).

Amended by R.2006 d.355, effective October 2, 2006.

See: 38 N.J.R. 1789(a), 38 N.J.R. 4175(a).

In (j)4, substituted “; and” for a period at the end; and added (j)5.

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).

5:23-2.16A Records retention

(a) Copies of the following documents shall be retained by the construction official for the life of the building or structure:

1. Construction applications;
2. Permits;
3. Permit updates;
4. Decisions on applications for variations;
5. Decisions of the Construction Board of Appeals;
6. Certificates of occupancy;
7. Elevator inspections;
8. The ongoing inspection control card; and
9. Notices of unsafe structure.

(b) Permits that have been revoked shall be kept for at least three years, or until the building or structure is demolished, whichever comes first.

(c) Plans and specifications including amended drawings, shall be retained by the construction official for a period of at least 10 years unless litigation is pending.

1. Plans and specifications, including amended drawings, shall be retained for the life of the building or structure for the following:

- i. Hospitals and emergency care facilities;
- ii. Fire, rescue and police stations;
- iii. Designated emergency shelters;
- iv. Designated emergency preparedness, communication, and operation centers;
- v. Power generating stations;
- vi. Buildings of Groups H-1 or H-2;
- vii. Prisons;
- viii. Casino hotels;
- ix. Aviation control towers;
- x. Air traffic control centers; and
- xi. Emergency aircraft hangers.

2. Inspection and certificate logs shall be retained by the construction official for a period of at least 10 years.

(d) Copies of additional documents may be retained at the discretion of the construction official.

New Rule, R.2006 d.24, effective January 17, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 2111(a), 38 N.J.R. 485(a).

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

1. Execution of work in accordance with the regulations;
2. Execution and control of all methods of construction in a safe and satisfactory manner;
3. Execution of all work in accordance with the code and those portions of the plans and specifications controlled by the code;
4. In general, render all such construction services as required to effect a safe and satisfactory installation of the project;
5. Upon completion of the construction, the contractor shall certify to the best of the contractor's knowledge and belief that such has been done substantially in accordance with the code and with those portions of the plans and specifications controlled by the code, with any substantial deviation specifically noted.

(f) The provisions of this section do not relieve the enforcing agency of any of the responsibilities required by the regulations.

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.2003 d.216, effective May 19, 2003.
See: 35 N.J.R. 16(a), 35 N.J.R. 2203(a).
Rewrote the section.

5:23-2.22 Premanufactured construction

(a) Premanufactured construction certified in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-4A or 4B, and carrying an appropriate label, shall be accepted as conforming to the requirements of the regulations to the extent provided for by the particular label for purposes of local construction inspection approval.

1. Prior to accepting the unit, the appropriate subcode official may require the performance of nondestructive tests.
2. In the case of visible signs of damage and/or any visible code violations, the construction official shall consider the seriousness of the nonconformance or damage and accordingly issue a Temporary Certificate of Occupancy or Certificate of Occupancy or deny such Certificate. If a Temporary Certificate is issued or a Certificate is denied, the construction official shall request that the label-issuing agency reaffirm in writing that the assembly still conforms to the regulations and notify the Department in writing.
3. No inspection requiring disassembly, damage to, or destruction of certified premanufactured construction shall be conducted.

(b) The appropriate subcode officials shall inspect the installation of any premanufactured unit or assembly and all work installed or completed on site to determine compliance with the regulations and the approved plans.

Amended by R.1994 d.96, effective February 22, 1994.
See: 25 N.J.R. 5388(a), 26 N.J.R. 1073(a).

5:23-2.23 Certificate requirements

(a) New buildings: A building or structure hereafter erected shall not be used or occupied in whole or part until a form of certificate of occupancy shall have been issued by the construction official.

1. The enforcing agency shall upon application by the owner issue a certificate of occupancy when all requirements of the regulations have been met.

(b) Buildings hereafter renovated or altered: A building or structure hereafter renovated or altered shall not be occupied or used until the certificate of approval shall have been issued by the construction official, certifying that the work has been completed in accordance with the provisions of the code, except as is otherwise provided in the regulations. Any use or occupancy which was not discontinued during the work of renovation or alteration shall be discontinued within 30 calendar days after the completion of the alteration, unless the certificate of approval is secured from the enforcing agency.

(c) Building hereafter reconstructed: A building or structure, or portion thereof, hereafter reconstructed shall not be used until a certificate of occupancy shall have been issued for the entire building or structure or the portion being reconstructed, as the case may be, by the construction official, certifying that the work has been completed in accordance with the provisions of the code, except as otherwise provided in these rules.

(d) Building hereafter extended: No addition which increases the height or area of an existing building or structure shall be used until a certificate of occupancy shall have been issued by the construction official certifying that the work has been completed in accordance with the provisions of the code, except as otherwise provided in these rules.

(e) Existing buildings: Upon request of the owner of an existing building or structure, the construction official, with the approval of the subcode officials, shall issue a certificate of continued occupancy provided that there are not violations of law or orders of the construction official pending and it is established after inspection and investigation of available municipal records that the alleged use of the building or structure has lawfully existed. The certificate of continued occupancy shall evidence only that a general inspection of the visible parts of the building has been made, and that no violations of N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.14 have been determined to have occurred and no unsafe conditions violative of N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.32(a) have been found. Nothing in this subsection shall prevent the continued lawful use and occupancy of any such lawfully existing building or structure.

(f) **Change of use:** After a change of use has been made in a building or structure, the reestablishment of a prior use is prohibited unless the building complies with the provisions of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6, Rehabilitation Subcode, for the prior use.

(g) **Temporary certificate of occupancy:** Upon the written request for a temporary certificate of occupancy by the holder of a permit, the construction official shall issue, and may renew, a temporary certificate of occupancy for a building or structure or part thereof when the work covered by the permit shall have been substantially completed, provided that such portion or portions may be occupied safely prior to full completion of the building or structure without endangering health or safety.

1. The temporary certificate of occupancy and each subsequent renewal shall list the work to be completed and shall be valid for a reasonable period of time to complete the specified work, but not less than 60 days. The municipal tax assessor shall be notified when the temporary certificate of occupancy is issued.

2. The request for a temporary certificate of occupancy may be denied when there are outstanding fees or penalties, when the required warranties, licenses or registrations are not in place, or the conditions of prior approvals affecting health and safety of the building occupants have not been met.

i. In the case of soil conservation, a temporary certificate of occupancy shall be denied if a Report of Compliance or Report of Compliance with Conditions is not issued by the soil conservation district pursuant to N.J.A.C. 2:90.

(h) **Application:** A written application for a certificate of occupancy shall be filed with the enforcing agency by the owner or his agent. The application shall include the following:

1. The name and address of the owner or his agent;
2. The location of the building or structure;
3. If a change of use is contemplated, the current and proposed use groups;
4. The statement by the responsible person in charge of work, that to the best of his or her knowledge all work has been completed in accordance with the permit and the regulations;
5. A statement of the final cost of construction work, including the basic structure, all on-site improvements, built-in furnishings and fixtures and all integral equipment exclusive of process or manufacturing equipment;
6. A set of amended drawings, if required by the construction official and the appropriate subcode official(s), when the dimensions, lay out or appearance of the building or structure deviates substantially from the released plans and specifications filed with the construction permit application; and

7. A test and balance report for mechanically ventilated Class I and II buildings of Use Groups B and E submitted by a licensed professional engineer or by a test and balance professional certified by the Associated Air Balance Council or the National Environmental Balancing Bureau. The signed report shall include:

- i. Minimum quantity of outdoor air required by code;
- ii. Minimum quantity of outdoor air specified in the design;
- iii. Actual measured outdoor cubic feet/minute (CFM) or a derived quantity, if actual measurement is not possible; and
- iv. Actual measured total CFM.

(i) **Contents of certificate:** When a building or structure is entitled thereto, the construction official shall issue a certificate of occupancy within 10 business days after written application therefor.

1. The certificate shall certify the purpose for which the building or structure may be used in its several parts.

2. The certificate of occupancy shall specify: the use group(s), in accordance with the provisions of the building subcode; the maximum live load on all floors as prescribed in the building subcode; the occupancy load in the building and all parts thereof as defined in the building subcode; and any special stipulations and conditions of the construction permit.

3. The construction official shall affix his signature to the certificate and, by so doing, shall certify that the building or structure has been approved for occupancy by all applicable subcode officials in accordance with the provisions of N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.

(j) No temporary or final certificate of occupancy shall be granted until all required utilities, including but not limited to water, sewer, electric and gas are installed and in service.

(k) Equipment listed below, which has been determined by the Department to create a significant potential hazard to public health and safety, shall be granted a certificate of compliance by the construction official based upon the findings of the appropriate subcode official or approved agency for the time period specified. Such equipment shall periodically be reinspected or tested in accordance with the provisions of the regulations, prior to the expiration of a certificate of compliance, and any violation shall be corrected before a new certificate may be issued. No device shall continue in operation unless a valid certificate of compliance has been reissued.

1. High pressure boilers: 12 months;
2. Refrigeration systems: 12 months;
3. Pressure vessels: 12 months;

4. Backflow preventers used to isolate high hazard sources of contamination as defined in the plumbing subcode: 12 months.

5. Swimming pools, spas and hot tubs: 12 months.

(l) Certificate of Approval: A certificate of approval shall be issued for all work that requires a construction permit but does not require a certificate of occupancy. No application shall be required for a certificate of approval.

(m) Revocation: The enforcing agency may revoke a certificate of occupancy whenever a condition of a certificate has been violated.

(n) Time limit: The provisions of the regulations do not preclude periodic certification pursuant to other applicable laws and ordinances.

(o) Lead Abatement Clearance Certificate: Following a lead hazard abatement job performed by a business firm or by an employee or employees of the owner of a property, a written application for a lead abatement clearance certificate shall be filed with the enforcing agency by the owner or the owner's agent. The application shall include a certification by the firm or person performing the work that all applicable provisions of N.J.A.C. 5:17 have been met, including the clearance requirements, and that the components or areas in the scope of work submitted in the permit application are lead safe.

1. When the lead hazard abatement work includes encapsulation or enclosure, the certification by the firm or person performing the work shall include any recommendations for on-going maintenance or precautions to be taken to maintain the integrity of the encapsulation or enclosure.

2. When all lead hazards identified in an evaluation report prepared by a firm licensed by the Department pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:17 have been totally and permanently abated, the certification shall so state.

3. When an owner-occupant of a single-family house is performing the work, a lead abatement clearance certificate may be requested by the owner. The application for a lead abatement clearance certificate shall include a statement signed by a lead evaluation contractor certified by the Department pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:17, or signed by an individual inspector/risk assessor certified by the New Jersey Department of Health pursuant to N.J.A.C. 8:62 indicating that the clearance standards contained in N.J.A.C. 5:17 have been met and that all components or areas in the scope of work submitted in the permit application have been rendered lead-safe.

i. When lead abatement work has been performed by an owner-occupant pursuant to an order issued by a local health department, a lead abatement clearance certificate shall be required.

4. When lead abatement work has been performed pursuant to an order issued by a local health department, no lead abatement clearance certificate shall be issued without the approval of the local health department.

5. When lead abatement work has been performed on a steel structure or other superstructure or in a commercial building, no lead abatement clearance certificate shall be required.

(p) The continued validity of a certificate of occupancy shall be contingent upon maintenance of the level of code compliance existing at the time of issuance of the certificate of occupancy and upon compliance with any orders issued by the construction official pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-4.5(h)3.

Amended by R.1984 d.120, effective April 16, 1984.
See: 16 N.J.R. 179(a), 16 N.J.R. 873(a).

(c): "N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.14 have been determined ... have been found.;" "lawful" added.

Amended by R.1987 d.91, effective February 2, 1987.
See: 18 N.J.R. 2348(a), 19 N.J.R. 289(c).

Added new (i)2; renumbered (i)2.-9. as (i)3.-10.
Amended by R.1988 d.167, effective April 18, 1988.
See: 20 N.J.R. 223(b), 20 N.J.R. 893(b).

Added text to (b) "after the completion of the alteration".
Amended by R.1991 d.180, effective April 1, 1991.
See: 23 N.J.R. 257(a), 23 N.J.R. 1028(b).

In (i), deleted inspections of sprinkler systems, hazardous uses and places of assembly.

Amended by R.1991 d.325, effective July 1, 1991.
See: 23 N.J.R. 805(a), 23 N.J.R. 2046(a).

Potentially hazardous equipment approvals time-limited at (i); elevator requirements added at (j).

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.1993 d.421, effective September 7, 1993.
See: 25 N.J.R. 2161(a), 25 N.J.R. 4073(a).

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.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.476, effective September 5, 1995 (operative January 1, 1996).

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

Rewrote (j).
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 (m)5.

Amended by R.1998 d.28, effective January 5, 1998.
See: 29 N.J.R. 3603(a), 30 N.J.R. 129(a).

Amended (b); added new (c) and (d); recodified existing (c) as (e); recodified existing (d) as (f) and amended it to include reference to N.J.A.C. 5:23-6; recodified existing (e) through (m) as (g) through (o).
Amended by R.2000 d.47, effective February 7, 2000.
See: 31 N.J.R. 2314(a), 32 N.J.R. 443(a).

In (k), inserted references to installations throughout, inserted "and no installation shall be opened for use or occupancy" following "operation" and substituted "issued" for "reissued" at the end of the last sentence of the introductory paragraph, and added 5.
Amended by R.2000 d.166, effective April 17, 2000.

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

Rewrote k(4).

Amended by R.2001 d.347, effective October 1, 2001.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3218(a), 33 N.J.R. 3430(a).

Rewrote (g).

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

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

In (h), neutralized the gender reference and deleted "the approved plans" following "the permit" in 4 and rewrote 6; substituted "code" for "approved permit" throughout.

Amended by R.2003 d.385, effective October 6, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 2423(a), 35 N.J.R. 4713(a).

Added (p).

Amended by R.2005 d.199, effective July 5, 2005.

See: 37 N.J.R. 565(a), 37 N.J.R. 2474(a).

In (g), inserted "list the work to be completed and shall" following "each subsequent renewal shall" and "specified" preceding "work" in the first sentence of 1, and added 2i.

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 Department 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 (Reserved)

Repealed by R.2004 d.144, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 4944(a), 36 N.J.R. 1753(a).

Section was "Plan Review Fees".

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: The volume of the structure shall include all enclosed dormers, porches, penthouses and other enclosed portions of the structure measured from the top of the floor assembly of the first story above grade to the mean height of a pitched roof, or the average height of the top of the roof beams of a flat roof.

1. With a basement/cellar: When a basement/cellar is included in the design of a structure, the volume of the basement shall be measured from the basement/cellar floor to the top of the floor assembly of the first story above grade and added to the structure volume calculation from (b) above.

2. Without a basement/cellar: When a structure does not include a basement/cellar in the design, the volume of the space below the floor assembly of the first story above grade shall be measured by using the distance from the top of the floor assembly of the first story above grade to the bottom of the footings divided by five (one-fifth the total distance), but this distance is not to exceed 2½ feet below the top of the floor assembly of the first story above grade, and then added to the structure volume calculation from (b) above.

(c) 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.

(d) 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.

(e) 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).

Amended by R.2005 d.446, effective December 19, 2005.

See: 37 N.J.R. 2747(a), 37 N.J.R. 4907(a).

Deleted former (b) and (c); added new (b); recodified former (d)-(f) as (c)-(e).

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.

(b) An inspector, or team of inspectors, on presentation of proper credentials, shall have the right to enter and inspect such premises, and any and all construction thereon, for purposes of insuring compliance with the provisions of the applicable construction permit, and the regulations. All inspection pursuant to the act and the regulations shall be between the hours of 9:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. on business days, or when construction is actually being undertaken; provided, however, that inspections may be conducted at other times if the enforcing agency has reasonable cause to believe that an immediate danger to life, limb or property exists, or if permission is given by an owner, or his agent, architect, engineer or builder. No person shall accompany an inspector or team of inspectors on any inspection pursuant to the regulations, unless his presence is necessary for the enforcement of the regulations, or unless consent is given by an owner or his agent, architect, engineer or builder.

(c) Any construction official, subcode official or any inspector, presenting themselves for inspection of any occupied building shall present to the owner the owner's agent or occupant their personal identification as provided by the municipality.

(d) After the certificate of occupancy shall have been granted, the construction official shall not enter upon such premises for purpose of inspection, unless upon reasonable grounds to believe that a condition of the certificate of occupancy has been violated, or in the case of equipment granted approvals of limited duration pursuant to this subchapter, or in the case of emergencies, or unsafe buildings, or upon reasonable cause to believe construction work is underway without a permit having been issued.

(e) Nothing herein is intended to limit the right of a municipality to adopt property maintenance regulations and provide for inspection, pursuant to any other law, ordinance or judicial decision of this State. However, no such regulation shall conflict with any provision of the regulations.

Administrative Correction to (b): Changed "than" to "that".
See: 22 N.J.R. 2503(b).

5:23-2.30 Violation, notice and orders

(a) Whenever the construction official or the appropriate subcode official shall determine that there exists a violation of the provisions of the regulations or where there exists a violation of a permit or certificate issued under the regulations, the construction official shall issue a notice of violation and orders to terminate directing the discontinuance of the illegal action or condition and the correction of the violation.

(b) The notice and orders shall contain at least the following information:

1. The name and address of the owner; the address at which the violation occurred; the name and address of the person to whom the order is directed, and if it be other than the owner, a copy shall be delivered to the owner or his agent stating that the owner bears joint responsibility for bringing about compliance with the person named and that if a penalty is imposed, the enforcing agency will not issue a certificate of occupancy until such penalty has been paid; the permit number, a citation to the sections of the regulations violated; an order to terminate violations within a time specified in the order; the amount of penalty assessed, if any, and if cumulative, an explanation of the method of computation; and shall be signed by the appropriate subcode official and the construction official.

2. Unless an immediate hazard to health and safety is posed, the construction official shall permit such time period for correction as is reasonable within the context of the situation.

(c) Extensions: The construction official may grant extensions of time whenever he shall determine that despite diligent effort, compliance cannot be accomplished within the time specified in the notice. If, however, such extension shall be for a period in excess of three business days, or if more than one extension of less than three business days is sought, the construction official shall require a written application of extension stating the need, upon which he shall rule in writing, and which shall be made a part of the permanent file of the project.

Amended by R.2003 d.216, effective May 19, 2003.
See: 35 N.J.R. 16(a), 35 N.J.R. 2203(a).

In (a), deleted ", or of a detailed statement or plan approved thereunder," following "provisions of the regulations".

Case Notes

Penalty assessed against property owners for violations of housing code; failure to request an extension of time for reinspection. Piercy v. Department of Community Affairs, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (CAF) 27.

5:23-2.31 Compliance

(a) If the notice of violation and orders to terminate have not been complied with, the construction official in addition to any other available remedies likely to bring about compliance, may request the legal counsel of the municipality, or of the joint enforcement agency, or the Attorney General in the case of the State, to institute the appropriate proceeding at law or in equity to restrain, correct, or abate such violation or to require the removal or termination of the unlawful use of the building or structure in violation of the provisions of the regulations or of the order or direction made pursuant thereto.

(b) Penalties;

1. Any person or corporation, including an officer, director or employee of a corporation, shall be subject to a penalty if that person:

- i. Violates any of the provisions of the act or the regulations;
- ii. Constructs a structure or building in violation of a condition of a building permit;
- iii. Fails to comply with any order issued by an enforcing agency or the department;
- iv. Makes a false or misleading written statement, or omits any required information or statement in any application or request for approval to an enforcing agency or the department.

2. Anyone who knowingly refuses entry or access to an inspector lawfully authorized to inspect any premises, building or structure pursuant to the act or the regulations, or who unreasonably interferes with such an inspection, shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$250.00.

3. With respect to (b)1iii above, a person shall be guilty of a separate offense for each day that he fails to comply with a stop construction order validly issued by an enforcing agency or the department and for each week that he fails to comply with any other order validly issued by an enforcing agency or the department. With respect to (b)1i and iv above, a person shall be guilty of a separate offense for each violation of any provision of the act or the regulations and for each false or misleading written statement or omission of required information or statement made in any application or request for approval to an enforcing agency or the department. With respect to (b)1ii above, a person shall be guilty of a separate offense for each violation of conditions of a construction permit.

4. No such penalty shall be assessed except upon notice of violation and orders to terminate and upon the expiration of the time period delineated in the notice; except that in the case of a false or misleading statement pursuant to (b)1iv above, the failure to obtain a construction permit or request required inspections, or allowance of occupancy prior to receipt of a certificate of occupancy, an order to pay a penalty shall be issued immediately upon the discovery of the violation.

5. The construction official may separately serve a notice of penalty assessment and order to pay a penalty, whenever he shall not have done so in the original notice and orders.

6. The penalties pursuant to this section may be collected pursuant to the "Penalty Enforcement Law of 1999" (N.J.S.A. 2A:58-10 et seq.). Jurisdiction to enforce such penalties is conferred upon judges of the municipal court and of the Superior Court. Suit may be brought by a municipality or the State of New Jersey. Payment of a money judgment pursuant hereto shall be remitted in the case of a suit brought by a municipality to the municipal treasurer and in the case of a suit brought by the State of New Jersey to the State Treasurer.

(c) The construction official may assess a monetary penalty whenever such shall be likely to assist in bringing about compliance.

(d) Stop construction order:

1. If the construction of a structure or building is being undertaken contrary to the provisions of the regulations, or other applicable laws or ordinances, the enforcing agency may issue a stop construction order in writing which shall state the reasons for such order and the conditions under which construction may be resumed and which shall be given to the owner or the holder of the construction permit or to the person performing the construction. If the person doing the construction is not known, or cannot be located with reasonable effort, the notice may be delivered to the person in charge of, or apparently in charge of, the construction.

2. If, at the time of inspections requested pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.18(c), a pattern or practice is identified and documented in writing of the same code violation(s) occurring in most or all of the dwelling units inspected within a housing development, affecting framing, fire safety or structural safety, the construction official may issue a stop construction order for all buildings within the development. A copy of the supporting documentation, including the violations, citations, and blocks and lots, shall be given to the owner or responsible person in charge of the project. A copy of the stop construction order shall be forwarded to the Department as per N.J.A.C. 5:23-4.5(h)xi. Relief from any such stop construction order may be conditioned upon submission to the enforcing agency of an acceptable supervision and management plan. This plan shall include the institution of quality controls to ensure that the pattern of violations does not continue and the identification of qualified personnel to implement the plan. If the plan is not submitted within five business days of the issue date of the stop construction order, the order shall take effect.

3. No person shall continue, or cause to allow to be continued, the construction of a building or structure in violation of a stop construction order, except with the permission of the enforcing agency to abate a dangerous condition or remove a violation, or except by court order.

4. If an order to stop construction is not obeyed, the enforcing agency may apply to the appropriate court as otherwise established by law for an order enjoining the violation of the stop construction order. The remedy for violation of such an order provided in this subsection shall be in addition to, and not in limitation of, any other remedies provided by law.

(e) Penalties may be levied by an enforcing agency as follows:

1. Up to \$1,000 per violation for failure or refusal to comply with any lawful order, unless the failure or refusal to comply is done with the knowledge that it will endanger

the life or safety of any person, in which case the penalty shall be up to \$2,000 per violation;

2. Up to \$2,000 per violation for failure to obtain a required permit prior to commencing construction or for allowing a building to be occupied without a certificate of occupancy;

3. Up to \$2,000 per violation for failure to comply with a stop construction order;

4. Up to \$2,000 per violation for willfully making a false or misleading written statement, or willfully omitting any required information or statement in any application or request for approval;

5. Up to \$500.00 per violation for any violation not covered under (e)1 through 4 above;

6. For purposes of this subsection, in an occupied building, a code violation involving fire safety, structural soundness or the malfunctioning of mechanical equipment that would pose a life safety hazard shall be deemed to endanger the life or safety of a person. In an unoccupied building, a code violation of a requirement intended to protect members of the public who are walking by the property shall be deemed to endanger the life or safety of a person.

Amended by R.2004 d.365, effective October 4, 2004.
See: 36 N.J.R. 2605(a), 36 N.J.R. 4441(a).

In (b), inserted "of 1999" following "Penalty Enforcement Law", amended the N.J.S.A. reference in (6), and substituted "and of the Superior Court" for "in addition to the courts specified by N.J.S.A. 2A:58-2"; added (e).

Amended by R.2007 d.46, effective February 5, 2007.
See: 38 N.J.R. 872(a), 39 N.J.R. 370(b).
Rewrote (d).

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.

5:23-2.32 Unsafe structures

(a) All buildings or structures that shall become unsafe, or unsanitary, or that contain deficient or blocked exitway facilities, or which constitute a fire hazard or are otherwise dangerous to human life or the public welfare, or that by reason of illegal or improper use or occupancy shall be deemed unsafe buildings or structures, shall be taken down and removed or made safe and secure. A vacant building that is unguarded or open at door or window shall be deemed a fire hazard and unsafe within the meaning of this chapter.

1. Examination and record of damaged structure: The appropriate subcode official shall examine every building or structure reported as dangerous, unsafe structurally, unsanitary or constituting a fire hazard and shall prepare a report to be filed in a docket of unsafe structures and premises, stating the use of the structure, the nature of the hazard, the nature and estimated amount of damages, if any, caused by collapse or failure.

5:23-4.4 Municipal enforcing agencies—organization

(a) The municipality shall organize its enforcing agency in accordance with the ordinance adopted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-4.3 and to meet the following additional requirements:

1. Construction official: The construction official shall serve as the chief administrator of the enforcing agency. He shall establish the day to day operating routines of the agency and shall coordinate the activities of the subcode officials. He shall be qualified in accordance with subchapter 5 of this chapter in at least one subcode.

2. Subcode officials: Subcode officials shall enforce the provisions of those subcodes for which they are responsible in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-3 and qualified in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-5 and for which they have been appointed by the appointing authority. Each subcode official shall be responsible for the administration and enforcement of the appropriate subcode, subject to the procedures of the enforcing agency as administered by the construction official. However, each subcode official shall have exclusive decision-making authority with respect to the technical provisions of the subcode for which he has been appointed the official.

3. Interface: Nothing shall prevent one person from serving in more than one position for which he is certified and qualified. However, more than one person shall not be appointed concurrently to the same position.

4. Assistants: The appointing authority may establish positions other than those provided in N.J.A.C. 5:23-5 as is deemed necessary. The commissioner reserves the right to establish categories of certification for such positions. The construction official or appropriate subcode official shall be responsible for the supervision of any such personnel.

5. Whenever the municipality contracts with private on-site inspection agencies for all subcodes, it shall as a minimum appoint a construction official to coordinate activities.

6. Acting appointments: A municipality shall appoint an acting construction official or subcode official any time the absence of such official would impede orderly administration of the Uniform Construction Code and other duties mandated by the municipality. Acting appointments shall be accomplished by any mechanism acceptable to the municipality; providing, however, that a written record shall be kept. Notice to the Department shall be provided within seven days any time an appointment is made for more than 30 days. Acting appointments may not be made for longer than 60 days, nor may they be extended or renewed beyond 60 days unless specific authority to do so is granted in writing by the Department.

i. Only an individual licensed as a construction official may be appointed as an acting construction official and only an individual licensed as a subcode official in a particular subcode may be appointed as an acting subcode official for that subcode. The technical license level of an

acting construction or subcode official shall be superior or parallel to the enforcing agency classification of the municipality or such municipal classification shall be downgraded to the technical license level of the acting official for the period of time in the position. Employees of private on-site inspection agencies shall not serve as acting construction officials. Employees of private on-site inspection agencies may serve as acting subcode officials, provided that notice of any such appointment shall be given to the Department by the construction official within seven days of the making of the appointment and that such notice shall contain information as to the form and amount of the payment being made to the agency for the services of the acting subcode officials.

ii. Acting appointments shall not constitute the statutory four-year term for construction and subcode officials or any portion thereof.

iii. Conflict of interest provisions set forth in this subchapter shall apply to acting officials.

iv. Nothing in (b) of this section shall be interpreted as prohibiting licensed officials from serving in more than one municipality in regular or acting appointments.

7. The municipality shall provide the construction official, each subcode official and each inspector with personal identification which includes at least the name of the municipality, and the name, title and photograph of the individual. The identification shall be validated by the municipality.

8. A municipality may, in its discretion, employ a mechanical inspector to perform plan review and mechanical inspections, with oversight by a designated subcode official, for structures of Group R-3, R-4, or R-5.

9. Provisions concerning reappointment of construction and subcode officials in non-civil service municipalities are as follows:

i. At least 30 days prior to the expiration of the statutory four-year term of office of a construction or subcode official, the appointing authority shall give written notice to the official indicating whether or not he or she is going to be reappointed.

ii. In the event that the official is neither reappointed, nor given written notice that he or she is not being reappointed, prior to the date of expiration of the statutory four-year term of office, the official shall be deemed to have been appointed to serve in an acting capacity for a period of not more than 60 days, in accordance with (a)6 above. The municipality is not relieved of the obligation, pursuant to (a)6 above, to notify the Department within seven days any time any acting appointment will exceed 30 days.

iii. In the event that the official is neither reappointed, nor given written notice that he or she is not being reappointed, prior to the expiration of the 60-day

period following the date of expiration of the prior statutory four year term of office, the Department, in such circumstance, shall not extend any such acting appointment and the official shall be deemed to have been reappointed, such reappointment being effective retroactively to the date of expiration of the prior statutory four-year term.

(b) The municipality shall establish a central permit office under the direction and supervision of the construction official. This office shall receive applications for construction permits and plan review, issue construction permits and certificates of occupancy, collect fees, penalties, fines and issue notices, and orders. The office shall be open during normal business hours at times to be determined by the municipality. These times shall be posted in a conspicuous place and shall be comparable with the amount of construction activity in the municipality. Nothing herein shall prevent a municipality from establishing branch offices, but the public shall not, unless in the case of an emergency, unforeseen or unavoidable circumstance, be required to do business, except at the central permit office.

(c) The construction official and the subcode officials shall be available for consultation and discussion during normal business hours at scheduled times to be determined by the construction official. All inspections shall take place between 9:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. on business days or while construction is taking place, or in the case of emergency, or with the permission of the owner or his representative.

(d) The municipality shall ensure that the enforcing agency has adequate staff to review plans, applications, specifications and to schedule and perform inspections in a timely manner.

Amended by R.1982 d.23, effective February 1, 1982.

See: 13 N.J.R. 863(a), 14 N.J.R. 142(b).

(a)6: text deleted and replaced with new text through (a)6iv.

Notice of correction: "30 days. Acting appointments may not be made for longer than" was omitted from text in (a)6.

See: 20 N.J.R. 2823(a).

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

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

Added (a)8.

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.1996 d.387, effective August 19, 1996 (operative November 1, 1996).

See: 28 N.J.R. 2434(a), 28 N.J.R. 3923(a).

In (a) added provisions relating to reappointment of construction and subcode officials in non-civil service municipalities.

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

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

In (a)8, added R-5 to the list of groups.

Case Notes

Municipal construction code official's appearance for work for 11 days after his four-year term expired did not confer tenure on him on basis of appointment to second consecutive term. *Cutler v. Borough of Westwood*, 295 N.J.Super. 344, 685 A.2d 44 (A.D.1996).

Township's failure to make a proper temporary appointment in conformance with regulation resulted in plaintiff's appointment as subcode plumbing inspector becoming one of tenure pursuant to N.J.S.A. 52:27D-126(b). *DeStefano v. Washington Twp.*, 220 N.J.Super. 273, 531 A.2d 1090 (L.1987).

5:23-4.5 Municipal enforcing agencies—administration and enforcement

(a) Records and procedures: The municipality shall ensure that the construction official, with the assistance of the subcode officials and other necessary municipal employees, maintains a central file system, by block and lot, for each property in the municipality for which a permit has been issued or requested or for which an action has been taken by the municipal enforcing agency.

1. The files shall contain all information, including inspection reports, correspondence, and so forth, relevant to each application for a construction permit or certificate of occupancy.

2. The files shall contain or indicate the storage location of all plans and specifications too bulky for inclusion in the central file.

3. The files and records of the municipal enforcing agency shall be open to Department review and audit during normal business hours.

i. File copies of all documents in connection with building operations shall be retained in the official records as provided by law.

ii. Files and records shall be maintained in a manner consistent with the Municipal Procedures Manual established by the commissioner for this purpose.

(b) Forms:

1. The construction official shall ensure that all necessary forms and applications are available to the public at the central permit office.

2. The following standardized forms established by the Commissioner are required for use by the municipal enforcing agency:

Form No.	Name
F100	Construction Permit Application
F101	Consent to Undertake Proposed Work
F110	Building Subcode Technical Section
F120	Electrical Subcode Technical Section
F130	Plumbing Subcode Technical Section
F140	Fire Subcode Technical Section
F145	Mechanical Inspector Technical Section
F150	Elevator Subcode Technical Section
F-155	Elevator Subcode Multiple Devices
F-160B	Application for a Variation
F170	Construction Permit, Required Inspection
F180	Construction Permit Notice
F190	Permit Update
F211	Notice of Violation and Order to Terminate
F212	Notice and Order of Penalty
F213	Notice of Violation and Order to Terminate (Post Certificate of Occupancy – Residential Construction)
F214	Notice and Order of Penalty (Post Certificate of Occupancy – Residential Construction)

xv. Prepare and obtain reports required in the regulations;

xvi. Attend meetings and hearings as required by the regulations;

xvii. Carry out such other functions as are necessary and appropriate to the position of construction official;

xviii. Coordinate the activities of the subcode officials in enforcement of the energy radon hazard, elevator safety and mechanical subcodes;

xix. Reply within three business days to any request from the municipal search officer for information concerning construction permits or certificates of occupancy;

xx. Comply with any local procedures which may be established by the governing body to provide the municipal search officer with information concerning construction permits and certificates of occupancy;

xxi. File with the Department a notice of the execution of each contract with a private on-site inspection agency, which notice shall specify the subcode(s) covered by the contract, within 10 days after the effective date of the contract;

xxii. Take or initiate appropriate disciplinary action in the case of any subcode official or inspector failing to properly enforce the UCC. If the action includes suspension or dismissal, the construction official shall report this action to the Office of Regulatory Affairs via mail: Department of Community Affairs, Office of Regulatory Affairs, 101 S. Broad Street, PO Box 817, Trenton, NJ 08625;

xxiii. Issue a notice of violation pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.35 for any violation of the provisions of the Code in effect at the time of permit application that comes to his or her attention. Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 2A:14-1.1, no notice of violation may be issued to the developer or to any contractor more than 10 years after issuance of the certificate of occupancy;

xxiv. Ensure that all units within a residential development, other than Group R-1, that might have similar violations are inspected for such violations and that any such violations found are cited and abated if violations of the provisions of the Code in effect at the time of permit application listed at N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.35(a)1 are found in a residential structure in the development subsequent to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy. The construction official shall supervise the work of any professional engineer or registered architect hired by the municipality for this purpose; and

xxv. Report the name of the developer and the nature of the code violation(s) to the Department by sending this information in writing to the Office of

Regulatory Affairs, 101 S. Broad Street, PO Box 818, Trenton, NJ 08625 whenever:

(1) It is necessary to take development-wide action for code violations discovered after issuance of certificate(s) of occupancy pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.35(a)1;

(2) The municipal engineer advises the construction official that the municipality has had to call a bond posted pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:55D-53 due to failure of the developer to complete site improvements satisfactorily; or

(3) The developer fails to maintain funds in the escrow account required pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-4.17 unless the charges to the escrow account are under appeal.

2. Nothing contained herein shall prevent the construction official from overruling a decision of a subcode official if he is qualified and certified in that subcode pursuant to subchapter 5 of this chapter.

(i) Duties of subcode officials:

1. The subcode official shall enforce the regulations and:

i. Review those aspects of the application, plans and specifications appropriate to his subcode for approval and release to the construction official for issuance of the permit;

ii. Receive and review directly from the applicant applications involving only one trade or subcode and minor or emergency work for approval and release to the construction official for issuance of the permit;

iii. Collect fees for permit applications involving only trade or subcode and minor or emergency work and forward same to the construction official for proper accounting;

iv. Comply with the time limitations for review as determined by the construction official;

v. Review requests for variations as necessary;

vi. Perform all required inspections within three business days of the time for which inspection has been requested;

vii. Issue in the name of the enforcing agency notices of violation and notify the construction official of same. The subcode official may issue verbal orders at the jobsite and shall record such orders in his inspection report;

viii. Complete reports of all inspections performed;

ix. Issue stop construction orders in the name of the enforcing agency and notify the construction official of same or, in the case of a development-wide stop con-

struction order, make a recommendation to the construction official for issuance of the order;

x. Perform final inspection and notify construction official of approval in order that the construction official may issue certificate of occupancy;

xi. Make inspection, review submitted data and notify construction official of approval in the case of a change of use, or a request for a certificate of continued occupancy;

xii. Assist the construction official in the preparation of all reports required in the regulations;

xiii. Attend meetings and hearings as required by the regulations;

xiv. Issue documentation and certification, such as cut-in cards to utilities and/or public agencies if required by the regulations;

xv. Carry out such other functions as are necessary and appropriate to the position of subcode official.

2. In the course of enforcing the regulations, the fire protection subcode official shall cooperate, to the greatest extent possible, with the local fire service, which is the local fire department or district having jurisdiction.

i. The fire protection subcode official shall, upon request of the local fire service, allow a designated representative of the local fire service reasonable access to, and opportunity to review, plans submitted to the fire protection subcode official for his approval.

ii. The fire protection subcode official shall consult with the local fire service prior to granting any variations from the requirements of the fire protection subcode. If the fire protection subcode official is not himself a member of the local fire service, he shall, upon receipt of an application for a variation, forward a copy thereof to the local fire service and shall not grant a variation until he has received the comments of the local fire service or until 10 business days have passed, whichever comes first.

iii. The participation of the local fire service in the code enforcement process shall in no way be construed as reducing the responsibility of the fire protection subcode official for the proper enforcement of the fire protection subcode. Advice rendered by the local fire service shall in no way be binding upon the subcode official.

(j) Conflict of interest:

1. No person employed by an enforcing agency as construction or subcode official or as an inspector shall carry out any inspection or enforcement procedure with respect to any property or business in which he or she, or any close relative or household member, or his or her superior within the enforcing agency or any close relative or household

member of such superior, has an economic interest. For purposes of this paragraph, "close relative" shall mean and include a spouse, sibling, ancestor or descendant, or the spouse of any of them.

i. Where an inspection or enforcement procedure is necessary or required in any such property or business, and there is no other person employed by the enforcing agency who is qualified, pursuant to this chapter, to perform the inspection or enforcement procedure and who is not a subordinate of the person with the direct or indirect economic interest in such property or business, the official or inspector shall arrange for the inspection or enforcement to be carried out either by another local enforcing agency or by the Department.

ii. A separate log shall be maintained by the enforcing agency of all inspections and enforcement procedures performed, when permitted in accordance with (j)1i above, with regard to any properties or businesses in which any persons employed by the enforcing agency have a direct or indirect economic interest.

2. No person employed by an enforcing agency as a construction or subcode official, assistant to the construction or subcode official, trainee, inspector or plan reviewer, shall engage in, or otherwise be connected directly or indirectly for purposes of economic gain, with any business or employment furnishing labor, materials, products or services for the construction, alteration, or demolition of buildings or structures within any municipality in which he is so employed by an enforcing agency, and in any municipality adjacent to any municipality in which he is thus employed.

3. Persons subject to this subsection shall annually report any income or benefits received from any business or property subject to the Code, or from any business furnishing materials, products, labor or services for types of work subject to the Uniform Construction Code regulations, to the municipal governing body. This report shall include a list of all sources of income, but need not list the amount.

4. No person employed by a municipal enforcing agency as a construction official, subcode official or inspector shall be employed to appear before any construction board of appeals, or be involved in any court proceeding within the State, as a paid expert witness, or in any other compensated capacity in any proceeding involving the enforcement of the Uniform Construction Code except on behalf of another enforcing agency, or as a court-appointed witness.

i. This prohibition shall not apply to any litigation not involving enforcement of the Code, or to an appearance as a fact witness; nor shall it apply to any activities unrelated to an action for, or an appeal of, enforcement of the Code.

5. This section shall not apply to:

i. The ownership of stock or other investment instrument in any corporation listed on any national stock exchange.

ii. Any such business or employment outside the State;

iii. Dual employment by two or more enforcing agencies;

iv. Any business or employment which is not subject to the regulations.

v. Service as an instructor in a code enforcement training program.

6. Nothing herein shall prohibit a municipality from establishing by ordinance more restrictive provisions covering conflict of interest.

Amended by R.1983 d.611, eff. January 3, 1984.

See: 15 N.J.R. 1789(a), 16 N.J.R. 45(b).

Deleted old (b)2.-3. and (c) and added new (b)2, (c), (d) and (e). Renumbered old (d)-(f) as new (f)-(h).

Amended by R.1984 d.303, effective July 16, 1984.

See: 16 N.J.R. 950(a), 16 N.J.R. 1968(b).

Added (g)2.

Amended by R.1990 d.61, effective February 5, 1990.

See: 21 N.J.R. 3346(b), 22 N.J.R. 351(b).

Form numbers updated, new (d)2. added and reference made to reports and fees being submitted quarterly.

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

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

Radon mitigation added to (f)1xxiii.

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

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

Elevator safety added at (f)1xxviii; conflict of interest provision added at (h).

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

See: 23 N.J.R. 3440(a), 24 N.J.R. 405(a).

Electronic monthly reporting added at (d)2.-4.

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 (b).

Amended by R.1992 d.243, effective July 6, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 678(a), 24 N.J.R. 2422(a).

Conflict of interest and exception provisions added.

Amended by R.1992 d.392, effective October 5, 1992.

See: 24 N.J.R. 2657(a), 24 N.J.R. 3521(b).

Report form number changed at (e).

Amended by R.1993 d.581, effective November 15, 1993.

See: 25 N.J.R. 3693(a), 25 N.J.R. 5146(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.249, effective June 5, 1995, (operative October 1, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 619(a), 27 N.J.R. 2187(a).

In (b)2 added Form No. F-370.

Amended by R.1996 d.512, effective November 4, 1996.

See: 28 N.J.R. 3697(a), 28 N.J.R. 4782(a).

Amended by R.1997 d.64, effective February 18, 1997 (operative May 19, 1997).

See: 28 N.J.R. 4695(a), 29 N.J.R. 550(a).

In (b)2, amended form references.

Amended by R.1997 d.378, effective September 15, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 2742(a), 29 N.J.R. 4103(a).

In (b)2 and (c)1, amended form designations and in (b)2 deleted form F-330A and F-340A.

Amended by R.1997 d.419, effective October 6, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 3406(a), 29 N.J.R. 4287(a).

In (j)1, inserted “, or his or her superior within ... any such superior;”, in (j)1i inserted “, and there is no other person ... property or business;”, and added (j)1ii.

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, inserted a reference to Form No. F380.

Amended by R.2000 d.413, effective October 16, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 2278(a), 32 N.J.R. 3783(a).

In (j)1, substituted references to close relatives or household members for references to members of the immediate family, and added the second sentence; and deleted former (j)7.

Amended by R.2003 d.363, effective September 15, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 2426(a), 35 N.J.R. 4281(a).

In (b), added forms F211, F212, F241, F242 and deleted form F240; deleted the revision dates of the referenced forms throughout.

Amended by R.2003 d.385, effective October 6, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 2423(a), 35 N.J.R. 4713(a).

In (h), added 3.

Amended by R.2005 d.446, effective December 19, 2005.

See: 37 N.J.R. 2747(a), 37 N.J.R. 4907(a).

Added (h)1xxii.

Amended by R.2006 d.75, effective February 21, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 3110(a), 38 N.J.R. 1183(a).

In (b)2, added Form F390, Framing Checklist.

Administrative correction.

See: 38 N.J.R. 1827(b).

In (h)1xxii, substituted “818” for “817” to correct PO Box number.

Amended by R.2006 d.355, effective October 2, 2006.

See: 38 N.J.R. 1789(a), 38 N.J.R. 4175(a).

In the table in (b)2, added entries for forms “F101”, “F213”, and “F214”; in (h)1xxi, deleted “and” from the end; in (h)1xxii, substituted a semicolon for a period at the end; added (h)1xxiii through xxv; and deleted (h)3.

Amended by R.2007 d.46, effective February 5, 2007.

See: 38 N.J.R. 872(a), 39 N.J.R. 370(b).

Rewrote (h)1xi and (i)lix.

Administrative correction.

See: 39 N.J.R. 1249(a).

Case Notes

Former N.J.A.C. 5:23-4.3 regarding conflict of interest valid. *New Jersey State Plumbing Inspectors Assn., Inc. v. Sheehan*, 163 N.J.Super. 398, 394 A.2d 1244 (App.Div.1978), certiorari denied 79 N.J. 484, 401 A.2d 239 (1979).

Monetary penalty against builder for code violations was not reduced for financial hardship, but was reduced by half to secure prompt compliance. *Bureau of Housing Inspection v. Regency Village Apartments*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (CAF) 37.

Fraud and deceit while practicing as a licensed code enforcement official or inspector warranted license revocation. *Regulatory Affairs v. Zieniuk*, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (CAF) 15.

Conflict of interest precluded employment as elevator inspector. *Kunz v. Department of Community Affairs*, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (CAF) 32.

5:23-4.5A (Reserved)

Repealed by R.2006 d.128, effective April 3, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 4106(a), 38 N.J.R. 1573(a).

Section was “Selection of private on-site inspection and plan review agencies”.

5:23-4.6 Interlocal enforcing agencies—establishment

(a) Parties: Any two or more municipalities may, by ordinance, join to administer and enforce the regulations and any subcode under the regulations. Any municipalities party to an agreement establishing one enforcing agency consisting of all

subcodes may further provide for the establishment of a joint board of appeals.

(b) Agreement: Except as the section may add or substitute requirements, the procedures for the execution of any agreement pursuant to this section, shall be governed by the Interlocal Services Act (N.J.S.A. 40:8A-1 et seq.).

1. Upon the final adoption of an ordinance pursuant to the Interlocal Services Act, a copy of such ordinance, the contract, and any other pertinent information shall be forwarded to the department;

2. The term of any contract entered into pursuant to this section shall be four years.

3. The contract shall stipulate that the term of office of any construction or subcode official shall, except for good cause, be four years.

4. Such contract shall provide a mechanism for administration and enforcement within each of the contracting municipalities by one or more of the contracting municipalities, on an interim or emergency basis, should such agreement be invalidated by a court of competent jurisdiction or prove otherwise unenforceable.

5. The contract shall additionally stipulate the information contained in N.J.A.C. 5:23-4.7(b) and 4.8(a).

(h) Any person who enters into an agreement, other than a hiring as a bona fide municipal employee, to serve as a municipal subcode official shall be required to be first authorized by the department as an on-site inspection and plan review agency.

1. In order to be deemed a bona fide municipal employee for purposes of this subsection, such person shall receive no compensation for his service other than a fixed salary or hourly wage, which shall be subject to F.I.C.A. and Federal and State income tax withholding, and shall have minimum fixed working hours.

2. A person shall not be deemed to be a bona fide municipal employee if he holds two or more jobs which are determined by the department to be incompatible by reason of conflicting time requirements.

As amended, R.1984 d.481, eff. November 5, 1984.
See: 16 N.J.R. 2031(a), 16 N.J.R. 3006(a).

Amended (a)4iii and (b)4iii.

As amended, R.1984 d.523, eff. November 19, 1984.
See: 16 N.J.R. 2321(a), 16 N.J.R. 3197(a).

(c) added.

Amended by R.1990 d.313, effective June 18, 1990.
See: 22 N.J.R. 691(a), 22 N.J.R. 1915(b).

Text of (b), on private implant inspection agencies, deleted; (c) recodified to (b).

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

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

Stylistic changes.

5:23-4.13 Private on-site inspection and plan review agencies; organization

(a) An on-site inspection agency may be an individual, partnership, corporation, or other business entity organized for the purpose of enforcing and administering any one or more subcodes under the regulations, in place of a local subcode official, in one or more municipalities within the State of New Jersey.

(b) Each on-site inspection agency authorized by the Department shall organize its operations to effectively fulfill the requirements of this chapter and to provide any municipality with which it contracts all the services that would otherwise be provided by a municipal subcode official under this chapter. All officers, inspectors and plan reviewers of the "on-site inspection agency" shall be certified by the Department in the appropriate subcode prior to employment thereafter.

(c) Each on-site inspection agency shall designate in its contractual agreement with the municipality the name of the employee who shall serve as the responsible official and representative(s) of the "on-site inspection agency" authorized to review and approve all documents related to the administration of the designated subcode.

(d) The on-site inspection agency shall report to the municipal construction official through their designated responsible official and shall be subject to the orders and directives of the municipal construction official and the

Department in matters relating to the enforcement of the regulations.

(e) An on-site agency acting in place of an elevator subcode official in any municipality shall answer to the local construction official, who shall be responsible to the Department for supervising the activities of the elevator subcode official.

(f) Each on-site inspection agency shall maintain an adequate number of offices for the purposes of meeting with the public and shall maintain records as follows:

1. The on-site inspection agency shall provide the municipal construction official with a schedule stating when these offices will be open during normal business hours and when the designated responsible official will be in that office.

2. All inspections must take place between 9:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. or in case of emergency or with permission or when work is actually being conducted.

(g) Each on-site inspection agency shall employ a sufficient number of certified personnel to perform all administrative, plan review, inspection and reinspection functions required by the regulations.

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

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

Text of (b), on private implant inspection agencies, deleted.

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

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

Chain of responsibility specified at (e).

5:23-4.14 Private on-site inspection and plan review agencies; administration and enforcement

(a) Records shall be maintained by the "on-site inspection agency" of all inspections, applications and plans reviewed and any other information that may be required by the municipal construction official or the Department. These records shall be open to Department audit and shall not be destroyed or removed from the offices of the on-site inspection agency without the permission of the Department.

(b) The on-site inspection agency shall provide the Department with the following:

1. A copy of each executed contract and all amendments thereto, including any attachments containing any terms of the agreement, to be submitted at least 10 days prior to their effective date. Any subsequent amendments shall also be submitted;

2. A list of the municipalities served, and a current list of names, addresses and telephone numbers of the agency's designated representatives actually serving as subcode officials in each municipality, who may be contacted in connection with routine matters during normal working hours and, in the event of emergency, during other than normal working hours;

3. A list of names, certification numbers, addresses and telephone numbers of all technical personnel employed; and

4. Monthly reports, due on the 15th of every month covering the period of the previous month, setting forth the following:

i. The number of inspections performed under each subcode in each municipality and the number of inspections performed under each subcode in each municipality more than 72 hours after the receipt of an inspection request by the construction official or the subcode official, whichever occurs first.

ii. The total number of inspections, broken down by subcode discipline, performed by the private agency during the reporting period and the total number of subcode officials and inspectors available during the reporting period, expressed as full-time equivalent (FTE). For purposes of this report, one FTE shall be the total number of subcode official and inspector hours worked during the reporting period divided by eight, divided by the number of working days in the reporting period. All days other than Saturdays, Sundays and official holidays shall be considered working days;

iii. The total payments received from each municipality during the reporting period; and

iv. The total amount billed to each municipality during the reporting period.

(c) Except as stated in the regulations, an executed contract in accordance with "Local Public Contracts Law" shall be required between the on-site inspection agency and a municipality prior to the enforcement of any subcode in that municipality by the on-site inspection agency.

(d) The on-site inspection agency shall not collect fees from the property owner, his designated agent or anyone in his employ. The municipal construction official shall be the sole agent for the collection of all fees and penalties.

(e) Each on-site inspection agency shall have the following responsibilities:

1. To maintain an adequate number of certified staff to review all plans and specifications for all classes and types of construction not reserved to the State.

2. To act in place of the municipal subcode official and to perform the duties of a subcode official as defined in these rules, except all notices of violation and all stop work orders will be issued through the construction official's office.

3. To report to the municipal construction official and to be subject to his rulings, directives and orders.

4. To provide adequate supervision, so that its employees are prompt and diligent in discharging their duties.

5. To carry general liability insurance, at least in the amount of \$1,000,000 for each person and each occurrence, to satisfy claims or judgments for property damage and/or personal injury.

6. To process and return all documents, plans, specifications, and applications within the time frame specified by the rules or the contract with the municipality, whichever is the lesser.

7. To provide technical assistance to applicants in the preparation of a construction permit application, if requested by the construction official.

8. To perform all required inspections and reinspections.

9. To perform nondestructive tests, if required by the rules.

10. To give testimony at hearings or in court, if required by the construction official.

11. To prepare all reports to the Department as are required by the regulations or as may be required from time to time.

12. To meet its obligations under its contract with the municipal enforcing agency.

13. To issue documentation and certification, such as cut-in cards, to utilities and or public agencies if required by the rules.

14. To ensure the attendance of all technical and supervisory employees at required training and orientation programs.

15. To carry to full completion and receive all fees on all projects initiated prior to the termination of their contract with the municipality by reason of non-renewal, unsuccessful bidding, Department authorization disapproval or other reason except suspension or revocation.

(f) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, no person employed by or associated with an on-site inspection agency as an employee, proprietor, officer, director, partner or manager shall engage in, or otherwise be connected directly or indirectly, for purposes of economic gain with, any business or employment furnishing labor, materials, products or services for the construction, alteration or demolition of buildings within the State. Nor shall any such proprietor, officer, director, partner, manager or employee engage in any other work that conflicts with his or her or the agency's official duties, including, without limitation, employment to testify or appear before any construction board of appeals, or to be involved in any court proceeding within the State, as a paid expert witness against any construction official, subcode official, inspector or enforcing agency, or in any other compensated capacity except on behalf of an enforcing agency, or as a court-appointed witness.

(e) 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).

Amended by R.2006 d.355, effective October 2, 2006.

See: 38 N.J.R. 1789(a), 38 N.J.R. 4175(a).

Added new (d); and recodified former (d) as (e).

Administrative correction.

See: 38 N.J.R. 5355(c).

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. When plans have been reviewed and released by the Department or when a plan review is waived by the municipality in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.15(e)1x, then the enforcing agency construction permit fee shall be reduced by 20 percent from the amount otherwise specified in the municipal enforcing agency fee schedule.

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.

4. Whenever a permit application is received based on a released prototype plan, the permit fee shall be reduced by the amount of the plan review fee.

i. For Statewide prototype plans released by the Department or for other prototype plans where the prototype did not include the foundation detail, the construction permit fee shall be reduced by 15 percent from the amount otherwise specified in the municipal enforcing agency fee schedule.

(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, premanufactured 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.

viii. Fees for retaining walls shall be as follows:

(1) A retaining wall with a surface area greater than 550 square feet that is associated with a Class 3 residential structure shall have a flat fee.

(2) A retaining wall with a surface area of 550 square feet or less that is associated with a Class 3 residential structure shall have a flat fee.

(3) A newly constructed retaining wall of any size at other than a Class 3 residential structure shall be based on the cost of the construction.

ix. A different unit rate may be established for permits for work done in response to Notices of Violation issued pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.35.

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, including the bonding conductor (jumper), 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) 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.

3. Any appeal of hourly charges imposed pursuant to (l) below shall be made in accordance with N.J.S.A. 40:55D-53.2a and N.J.A.C. 5:23A.

(j) Fees to be charged by municipalities where private on-site inspection and plan review agencies carry out subcode official responsibilities shall not exceed those amounts to be paid to those private agencies for those services, pursuant to the contract between the private agency and the municipality, plus such amount as may be sufficient to cover a proportionate share of administrative costs incurred by the local enforcing agency in connection with inspections performed by private agencies.

(k) 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.

(l) Fees for development-wide inspection of homes after issuance of a certificate of occupancy shall be in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-4.17(d).

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)1iv and v.

Deleted sections (e), "Removal permit fees"; (l)1ii, "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.

Amended by R.2004 d.144, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 4944(a), 36 N.J.R. 1753(a).

In (b), rewrote 2, deleted the N.J.A.C. reference in 3 and added 4; deleted former (i) and recodified former (j) through (l) as (i) through (k).

Amended by R.2005 d.446, effective December 19, 2005.

See: 37 N.J.R. 2747(a), 37 N.J.R. 4907(a).

Added (c)1viii.

Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

In (c)5, added "including the bonding conductor (jumper)."

Amended by R.2006 d.128, effective April 3, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 4106(a), 38 N.J.R. 1573(a).

In (j), substituted "plus such amount as may be sufficient to cover a proportionate share of administrative costs incurred by the local enforcing agency in connection with inspections performed by private agencies" for "by more than 15 percent".

Amended by R.2006 d.355, effective October 2, 2006.

See: 38 N.J.R. 1789(a), 38 N.J.R. 4175(a).

Added (c)1ix, (i)3 and (l).

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 Department 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.

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 groups 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 uses 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 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. Automatic Sprinkler System: Changes of use as specified in N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.31(g) must have an automatic sprinkler 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.

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.
See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Deleted references to use preceding references to group throughout; in (g)4vi, substituted references to automatic sprinkler system for fire suppression throughout.

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 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.

i. Exterior light fixtures that replace existing light fixtures shall comply with a municipal ordinance adopted to control light pollution.

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 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".

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Deleted references to use preceding references to group throughout and added (g)ii.

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.

“Dormitory” means a building, or portion thereof, containing rooms which are provided as residences or for overnight sleeping for individuals or groups, and includes those residences utilized by fraternities or sororities which are recognized by or owned by a school or institution of higher education, but does not include those residences or multiple dwellings utilized by students which are not recognized by or owned by a school or institution of higher education. “Dormitory” is not to include a building used primarily to house faculty or a multiple dwelling in which occupancy of each dwelling unit is limited to persons who are members of a single family group.

“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.

“Group” means the group classification of the building subcode.

“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.

“Nursing home” means a building used for nursing or custodial care on a 24-hour basis for more than five persons where evacuation is impractical (a group that, even with staff assistance, cannot reliably move to a point of safety in a timely manner) as defined in Section 22-1.3 of NFPA 101-97. This shall include intermediate care facilities, skilled nursing facilities and long term care facilities.

“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.

“UFC fire barrier” means a continuous membrane, either vertical or horizontal, such as a wall or floor assembly, that is designed and constructed with a specified fire resistance rating and located to limit the spread of fire and restrict the

movement of smoke. Such barriers may have protected openings when a specific fire resistive rating is indicated by this subcode.

“Use” means that portion of a building or tenancy which is devoted to a single 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.

“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”.

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Added “Dormitory”, “Group” and “UFC fire barrier”; in “Use”, deleted “use” preceding “group”; deleted “Use Group”.

Administrative correction.

See: 36 N.J.R. 2490(b).

Amended by R.2007 d.2, effective January 2, 2007.

See: 38 N.J.R. 3377(a), 39 N.J.R. 28(b).

Added definition “Nursing home”.

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 ductwork; 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, automatic sprinkler, 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 Group R that were constructed before 1978, Group E and 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 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, 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 Groups R-3, R-4 and R-5 and in dwelling units of 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, 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 December 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.

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

In (c)2, substituted "automatic sprinkler" for "fire suppression"; deleted references to use preceding references to group throughout.

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 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, automatic sprinkler, 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 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 Group R that were constructed before 1978, Group E and 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 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 by the plumbing subcode. (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 Groups I-1, R-1 or R-2 shall be 1¾ 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) 1¾ inch solid core replacement doors shall be accepted if the existing frame is not being replaced and will accommodate only a 1¾ 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, 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 or section R602.8 of the one-and two-family dwelling subcode, as applicable. The fireblocking material shall comply with section 716.2.1 or 716.2.1.1 of the building subcode or section R602.8.1 of the one-and two-family dwelling subcode, as applicable.

9. Where work, other than ordinary maintenance or minor work, is being performed on an elevator, the elevator shall be equipped to operate with a standardized fire service key.

(f) In buildings of Groups R-3, R-4 and R-5 and in dwelling units of 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 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 sprinkler system.

ii. Basement windows in buildings of Group R-2 shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.26(b)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.
Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.
See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Deleted references to use preceding references to group throughout and substituted "automatic sprinkler" for "fire suppression" throughout; in (h)1ii, amended the N.J.A.C. reference.

Amended by R.2005 d.4, effective January 3, 2005.
See: 36 N.J.R. 4049(a), 37 N.J.R. 47(a).

Added (e)9.
Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006.
See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

In (e)1, deleted the N.J.A.C. reference and added "by the plumbing subcode"; in (e)8, added "or section R602.8 of the one- and two-family dwelling subcode, as applicable" and "or section R602.8.1 of the one- and two-family dwelling subcode, as applicable".

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, automatic sprinkler, 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 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 Group R that were constructed before 1978, Group E and 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 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 by the plumbing subcode. (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 Groups I-1, R-1 or R-2 shall be 1¾ 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) 1¾ inch solid core replacement doors shall be accepted if the existing frame is not being replaced and will accommodate only a 1¾ 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, 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 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 sprinkler system.

10. In buildings of Groups R-3, R-4 and R-5:

i. When the work being performed creates living space over a private garage, the private garage shall comply with Section 302.3.3 of the building subcode or R309.2 of the one- and two-family dwelling subcode, as applicable, for fire resistance rating.

ii. When the work being performed creates an additional dwelling unit within the building, the new dwelling unit shall be separated from the existing dwelling unit(s) with fire partitions or horizontal assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than one hour constructed in accordance with Sections 708 and 710 of the building subcode or R321.1 of the one- and two-family dwelling subcode, as applicable.

iii. When finished space is created in previously unfinished space, receptacle and lighting outlets shall comply with Section 210.52 and 210.70, respectively, of the electrical subcode.

11. In buildings of 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 Groups R-1 and R-2:

i. 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.

ii. Group R-2 only: When finished space is created in previously unfinished space, receptacle and lighting outlets shall comply with Section 210.52 and 210.70, respectively, of the electrical subcode.

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 or section R602.8 of the one- and two-family dwelling subcode, as applicable. The fireblocking

material shall comply with section 716.2.1 or 716.2.1.1 of the building subcode or section R602.8.1 of the one- and two-family dwelling subcode, as applicable.

15. When the work being performed results in an indoor or outdoor gas meter, related regulator or piping becoming subject to vehicle impact, which work includes, but is not limited to, new installation, relocation or other construction, the gas meter, related regulator or piping shall be protected by barriers meeting the requirements of Section 312 of the International Fire Code. For the purpose of applying this provision, "subject to vehicle impact" shall mean located within three feet of any garage door opening, driveway or designated parking area and not separated by a building wall from the space where a vehicle may be operated.

i. Exception: If verification of the installation of an excess flow valve is provided by the gas utility, vehicle impact barriers shall not be required.

16. Where work, other than ordinary maintenance or minor work, is being performed on an elevator, the elevator shall be equipped to operate with a standardized fire service key.

(f) In buildings of Groups R-3, R-4 and R-5 and in dwelling units of 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.

2. Where the scope of work consists of an item for which requirements are established in the basic requirements of this subcode, the work shall comply with the basic requirements.

(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 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 sprinkler system.

ii. Basement windows in buildings of Group R-2 shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.26(b)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).

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Deleted references to use preceding references to group throughout and substituted references to automatic sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout; rewrote (e)10; added (h)2; in (i)lii, amended the N.J.A.C. reference.

Amended by R.2004 d.468, effective December 20, 2004.

See: 36 N.J.R. 1858(b), 36 N.J.R. 5711(a).

In (e), added 15.

Amended by R.2005 d.4, effective January 3, 2005.

See: 36 N.J.R. 4049(a), 37 N.J.R. 47(a).

Added (e)16.

Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

In (e)1, deleted the N.J.A.C. reference and added "by the plumbing subcode"; added (e)10iii and (e)12ii; in (e)14, added "or section R602.8 of the one- and two-family dwelling subcode, as applicable" and "or section R602.8.1 of the one- and two-family dwelling subcode, as applicable".

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, automatic sprinkler, 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 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 Group R that were constructed before 1978, Group E and 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 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 by the plumbing subcode. (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 Groups I-1, R-1 or R-2 shall be 1¾ 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) 1¾ inch solid core replacement doors shall be accepted if the existing frame is not being replaced and will accommodate only a 1¾ 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, 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 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. (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)

11. When the work being performed results in an indoor or outdoor gas meter, related regulator or piping becoming subject to vehicle impact, which work includes, but is not limited to, new installation, relocation or other construction, the gas meter, related regulator or piping shall be protected by barriers meeting the requirements of Section 312 of the International Fire Code. For the purpose of applying this provision, "subject to vehicle impact" shall mean located within three feet of any garage door opening, driveway or designated parking area and not separated by a building wall from the space where a vehicle may be operated.

i. Exception: If verification of the installation of an excess flow valve is provided by the gas utility, vehicle impact barriers shall not be required.

12. Where work, other than ordinary maintenance or minor work, is being performed on an elevator, the elevator shall be equipped to operate with a standardized fire service key.

(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 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 sprinkler system.

ii. Basement windows in buildings of Group R-2 shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.26(b)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 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, automatic sprinkler 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 group shall be met wherever 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).

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Deleted references to use preceding references to group throughout and substituted references to automatic sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout; in (g)2ii, amended the N.J.A.C. reference.

Amended by R.2004 d.468, effective December 20, 2004.

See: 36 N.J.R. 1858(b), 36 N.J.R. 5711(a).

In (e), added 11.

Amended by R.2005 d.4, effective January 3, 2005.

See: 36 N.J.R. 4049(a), 37 N.J.R. 47(a).

Added (e)12.

Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

In (e)1, deleted the N.J.A.C. reference and added "by the plumbing subcode".

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 requirement 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, 906.2, 908.1, 908.2, 910.2, 911;
 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, 1003.2.12.2;
 - iii. Subsections 1003.3.1.3.1, 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, 1614, 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 (i) 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, 6.3.1 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, 10.14 and 10.15.9:
 - 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, 301.15, 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";
4. All of Chapter 6, entitled "Specific Appliances"; and
5. All of Chapter 7, entitled "Gaseous Hydrogen Systems."

(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 Group R-2, R-3, R-4 or R-5 containing fewer than four dwelling units or buildings of 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 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; and
- vi. 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;

8. All of Chapter 10 entitled "Chimneys and Fireplaces";

9. All of Chapter 13, entitled "General Mechanical System Requirements", except M1305;

10. All of Chapter 14, entitled "Heating and Cooling Equipment", except M1401.2;

11. All of Chapter 15, entitled "Exhaust Systems";

12. All of Chapter 16, entitled "Duct Systems";

13. All of Chapter 17, entitled "Combustion Air";

14. All of Chapter 18, entitled "Chimneys and Vents";

15. All of Chapter 19, entitled "Special Fuel-Burning Equipment";

16. All of Chapter 20, entitled "Boilers/Water Heaters";

17. All of Chapter 21, entitled "Hydronic Piping";

18. All of Chapter 22, entitled "Special Piping and Storage Systems";

19. All of Chapter 23, entitled "Solar Systems"; and

20. All of Chapter 24, entitled "Fuel Gas," except G2404.7, G2404.8, G2411.8 and G2412.3.

(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 sprinkler 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 5v 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.

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Deleted references to use preceding references to group throughout; in (b), substituted "906.1" for "906" in the introductory paragraph of 4 and inserted "1003.3.1.3.1" in 5iii; in (i), substituted a reference to automatic sprinkler for a reference to fire suppression in 3.

Administrative correction.

See: 36 N.J.R. 2490(b).

Amended by R.2005 d.82, effective March 7, 2005.

See: 36 N.J.R. 4222(a), 37 N.J.R. 771(a).

In (b), substituted "906.2" for "906.1" in the introductory paragraph of 4, and deleted i, substituted "1614" for "1613" in 9; in (c), deleted "and" following "108.1" and inserted "and 10.15.9" following "10.14" in 9.

Administrative change.

See: 37 N.J.R. 1016(a).

Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

In (b)19, a correction is made to a cross reference; in (c)5, deletes reference to section 6.1.7; in (e)1, section 301.16 is replaced with section 301.15; added (f)5 and (h)9 through 20.

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, or with Section R301.4 of the one-and two-family dwelling subcode, as applicable.

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.

i. Buildings of group R-5 shall comply with N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.21(c)3i of the one-and two-family dwelling 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.

i. Newly created exit doors in buildings of Group R-5 shall comply with Section R311.3 of the one-and two-family dwelling subcode.

6. Newly created openings in fire resistance rated assemblies shall be protected in accordance with Section 711 of the building subcode, or with Section R321.3 of the one-and two-family dwelling subcode, as applicable.

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, or with Sections R314.1, R314.2, R314.3, R314.4, R314.5, R314.6 and R314.9 of the one and two-family dwelling subcode, as applicable.

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 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 sprinkler system.

v. Basement windows in buildings of Group R-2 shall comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.26(b)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 Group F which contain chemicals below the exempt amount for 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 sprinkler system.

ii. Incinerator rooms in all groups shall be separated from other portions of the building by a two-hour fire separation assembly and provided with an automatic sprinkler system.

iii. In 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 sprinkler system. (Plan review—Building, Fire, Inspection—Fire)

19. Newly installed (not replacing an existing device) 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 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, or with Section R321 of the one and two-family dwelling subcode, as applicable.

21. In occupancies of 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 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 1003.3.3.3, as amended at N.J.A.C. 5:23-3.14, of the building subcode, or with Sections R314.1, R314.2, R314.3, R314.4, R314.5, R314.6 and R314.9 of the one and two-family dwelling subcode, as applicable.

24. Newly created passageways, aisle accessways and aisles in 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.

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Deleted references to use preceding references to group throughout and substituted references to automatic sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout; in (a), amended the N.J.A.C. reference in 17v and inserted "(not replacing an existing device)" in 19.

Amended by R.2005 d.82, effective March 7, 2005.

See: 36 N.J.R. 4222(a), 37 N.J.R. 771(a).

Rewrote the section.

Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

In (a)20, deleted "tenant separation,".

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Deleted references to use preceding references to group throughout; in (d), substituted references to automatic sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout.

5:23-6.11 Basic requirements in all 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)

i. Exception: For nightclubs, the occupant load of the space shall be determined in accordance with the building subcode. The occupant load for dance floors shall be calculated at seven square feet of floor area per occupant. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

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 groups and for individual 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 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 groups and for individual groups in 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 sprinkler systems, automatic sprinkler system risers, acceptances of existing alarm and automatic sprinkler 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 sprinkler systems and smoke barrier special technical requirements shall apply only in those uses where specified by this subcode.

Table 1

CAPACITY PER UNIT EGRESS WIDTH

Group	Without automatic sprinkler system		With automatic sprinkler system	
	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 / I-4	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 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 sprinkler system is provided, interior finish of Class II or Class III materials shall be permitted where Class I or Class 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

Group	Exit Enclosures	Exit Access Enclosures	Rooms or Spaces
A, E, I, R-1	I	II	III
All Other Groups	I	II	No Minimum

The 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. See Group A-3 for amusement buildings.

(d) Commercial cooking operations: An automatic fire extinguishing system shall be required for newly installed commercial cooking equipment producing grease-laden vapors, except within individual dwelling units in multiple-family dwellings in Group R-2. No automatic fire extinguishing 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. Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004. See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Deleted references to use preceding references to group throughout; in (c)Iiii, substituted a reference to automatic sprinkler for a reference to fire suppression; in (d), substituted references to fire extinguishing system for references to fire suppression throughout. Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006. See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

In (b)1, added Group I-4 to Table 1. Amended by R.2007 d.51, effective February 5, 2007. See: 38 N.J.R. 375(a), 39 N.J.R. 371(a).

In the introductory paragraph of (b)1, deleted "(Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)" following "capacity"; and added new (b)1i.

5:23-6.11A Supplemental requirements in all 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.

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004. See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

5:23-6.12 Basic requirements—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 an automatic sprinkler 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 UFC 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 sprinkler 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	Service Sinks
	Male	Female		Facilities	
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 mechanical subcode.

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 mechanical subcode, 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".

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004. See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

In (d)2, substituted “an automatic sprinkler” for “a suppression” preceding “system” and substituted “code” for “subcode” following “with the building”; in (i)3, inserted “UFC” following “30-minute” in the introductory paragraph, and substituted “sprinkler” for “suppression” preceding “system” in ii(1).

Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

In (l)2i and ii, substituted “mechanical subcode” for “International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition”.

5:23-6.12A Supplemental requirements—Group A-1

(a) Automatic Sprinkler System: An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the fire area containing the A-1 Group and all floors between the A-1 Group and the level of exit discharge when any one of the following conditions exists:

1. The work area exceeds 12,000 square feet (gross enclosed floor area);
2. The work area has an occupant load of 300 or more;
3. The work area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge; or
4. The work area contains a multi-theatre complex. (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 UFC 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 sprinkler 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;

(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 sprinkler 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.

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Rewrote (a); in (d)3, inserted "UFC" following "30-minute"; substituted references to sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout.

5:23-6.13 Basic requirements—Group A-2 Nightclubs

(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.

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)

(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). The main exit and at least one remaining exit shall be placed a distance apart equal to one-half the length of the maximum overall diagonal distance of the area served in buildings not equipped throughout with an automatic fire sprinkler system and one-third the maximum overall diagonal distance of the area served in buildings that are equipped throughout with an automatic fire sprinkler system. (Plan review — Building, Fire, Inspection — Building)

1. Buildings with an occupant load of 100 or more shall have a main entrance capable of serving as the main exit with an egress capacity for at least one-half the total occupant load. The remaining exits shall be capable of providing two-thirds of the total required exit capacity.

2. Buildings with an occupant load of more than 300 shall have a main entrance capable of serving as the main exit with an egress capacity for at least two-thirds of the total occupant load. The remaining exits shall also be capable of providing two-thirds of the total required exit capacity.

(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; 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)

(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 Service Facilities 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.

(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 mechanical subcode.
- 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 mechanical subcode, 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 (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”.

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.
See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006.
See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

In (m)2i and ii, substituted “mechanical subcode” for “International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition”.

Amended by R.2007 d.51, effective February 5, 2007.
See: 38 N.J.R. 375(a), 39 N.J.R. 371(a).

Deleted former (a); recodified former (b) through (d) as (a) through (c); rewrote new (c); and recodified former (e) through (p) as (d) through (o).

Administrative correction.
See: 39 N.J.R. 1249(a).

5:23-6.13A Supplemental requirements—Group A-2 Nightclubs

(a) **Automatic Fire Sprinkler System:** An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all floors containing the Group A-2 nightclub and all floors between the Group A-2 nightclub and the level of exit discharge when the conditions in (a)1 or 2 below exist. For purposes of applying this section, the level of exit discharge shall be defined as having all exits discharging not more than five feet above nor more than two feet below the adjacent grade.

- 1. The work area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge; or
- 2. The work area is at the level of exit discharge and has an occupant load of 300 or more or a net occupiable floor area of greater than 5,000 square feet.
- 3. The automatic fire sprinkler system shall be tied to the performance sound system and to the house lights in such a way that activation of the automatic sprinkler

system mutes the performance sound system and restores the intensity of illumination to that required by the building subcode. (Fire)

(b) Automatic Alarm System: When the occupant load of the work area exceeds 100, an automatic fire alarm system that complies with NFPA 72 shall be installed throughout.

1. If the alarm is activated by smoke detectors, it shall be activated by either two cross-zoned smoke detectors within a single protected area or a single smoke detector monitored by an alarm verification zone or an approved equivalent method and the smoke detectors shall be of a type designed to reduce the possibility of false notifications based on the conditions present in the area protected.

2. The automatic fire alarm system shall be tied to the performance sound system and to the house lights in such a way that activation of the fire detection system mutes the performance sound system and restores the intensity of illumination to that required by Section 1003.2.11.1 of the building subcode. (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, or for buildings where the occupant load of the work area exceeds 100, 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 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)

(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.

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Amended by R.2007 d.51, effective February 5, 2007.

See: 38 N.J.R. 375(a), 39 N.J.R. 371(a).

Rewrote (a) and (b); and in (c), inserted "or for buildings where the occupant load of the work area exceeds 100,".

5:23-6.14 Basic requirements—Groups A-2 other than Nightclubs, A-3 and A-4

(a) Automatic Sprinkler System: An automatic sprinkler system shall be required in spaces of Group A-3 used as ballrooms, exhibit areas and accessory spaces which exceed 12,000 square feet and are located in buildings of Group R-1 and R-2.

1. Exceptions:

i. An automatic sprinkler system 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. (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 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 an automatic sprinkler 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 UFC 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 sprinkler 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	Service
	Male	Female		Water Facilities	
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	Service
	Water	Closets		Water Facilities	
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 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 mechanical subcode.

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 mechanical subcode, 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 (j)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".

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Rewrote (a); in (j)3, inserted "UFC" following "30-minute"; in (l), deleted "Use" preceding "Groups" in 3; substituted references to sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout.

Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

In (m)2i and ii, substituted "mechanical subcode" for "International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition".

5:23-6.14A Supplemental requirements—Groups A-2 other than Nightclubs, A-3 and A-4

(a) Automatic fire sprinkler system: An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the floors containing the Group A-2 other than nightclubs, Groups A-3 and A-4 and all floors between the Group A-2 other than nightclubs, Groups A-3 and A-4 and the level of exit discharge when any one of the following conditions exists:

1. The work area exceeds 12,000 square feet (gross enclosed floor area);

2. The work area has an occupant load of 300 or more;

3. The work area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.

4. Exception: Sprinklers 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) 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 UFC 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 sprinkler 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)

(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; 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 sprinkler 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) 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 sprinkler 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 pre-recorded 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 automatic sprinkler 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 sprinkler 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).

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Added a new (a); recodified former (a) through (f) as (b) through (g); in (d)3, inserted "UFC" following "30-minute"; and substituted references to automatic sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout.

5:23-6.15 Basic requirements—Group A-3 Places of Worship

(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 an automatic sprinkler 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 UFC 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 sprinkler 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	Service Sinks
	Male	Female		Facilities	
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 mechanical subcode.

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 mechanical subcode, 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. Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Substituted references to automatic sprinkler for references to suppression throughout; in (i)3, inserted "UFC" following "30-minute". Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

In (l)2i and ii, substituted "mechanical subcode" for "International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition".

5:23-6.15A Supplemental requirements—Group A-3 Places of Worship

(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 UFC 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 sprinkler 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 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 sprinkler 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).

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Substituted references to sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout; in (a)3, inserted "UFC" following "30-minute".

5:23-6.16 Basic requirements—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 65 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 an automatic sprinkler 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 UFC 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 sprinkler 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 mechanical subcode.

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 mechanical subcode, 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".

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Substituted references to automatic sprinkler for references to suppression throughout; in (i)3, inserted "UFC" following "30-minute".

Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

In (l)2i and ii, substituted "mechanical subcode" for "International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition".

5:23-6.16A Supplemental requirements—Groups A-5

(a) Automatic fire sprinkler system: An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed in all Group A-5 work

areas when the work area contains concession stands, retail areas, press boxes or other accessory use areas in excess of 1,000 square feet.

(b) 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)

(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 UFC 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 sprinkler 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)

(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; 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 sprinkler 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)

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.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.
See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Added a new (a); recodified former (a) through (d) as (b) through (e); in (c)3, inserted "UFC" following "30-minute"; and substituted references to sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout.

5:23-6.17 Basic requirements—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 an automatic sprinkler 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 UFC 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 an automatic sprinkler system 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 mechanical subcode.

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 mechanical subcode, 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".

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Substituted references to sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout; in (i)3, inserted "UFC" following "30-minute".

Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

In (l)2i and ii, substituted "mechanical subcode" for "International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition".

5:23-6.17A Supplemental requirements—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 UFC 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 sprinkler 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 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 sprinkler 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 Sprinkler System: When the work area is an entire floor, an automatic sprinkler 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".
Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.
See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Substituted references to sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout; in (b)3, inserted "UFC" following "30-minute".

5:23-6.18 Basic requirements—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.

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 sprinkler system. (Plan review—Building, Fire, Inspection—Building)

3. 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.

(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 an automatic sprinkler 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 UFC 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 with an automatic sprinkler system 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 mechanical subcode.

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 mechanical subcode, 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".

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Substituted references to sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout; in (b), added 3; in (i)3, inserted "UFC" following "one-hour".

Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

In (I)2i and ii, substituted "mechanical subcode" for "International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition".

Administrative correction.

See: 38 N.J.R. 5010(d).

5:23-6.18A Supplemental requirements—Group E

(a) Automatic Sprinkler 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 sprinkler 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 a 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 sprinkler 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 UFC fire barrier shall be required for interior stairways and other vertical openings not exceeding three stories.
 - i. No vertical opening protection shall be required for buildings with an automatic sprinkler 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 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 the fire department apparatus of a minimum of 250 gpm at 65 psi to the topmost floor in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system at 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 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".

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Substituted references to sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout; in(d)3, inserted "UFC" following "one-hour".

5:23-6.19 Basic requirements—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 an automatic sprinkler 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 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 UFC 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 an automatic sprinkler system 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 Heavy Industrial	16 and over	Fixtures to be provided as per Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode.			
		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 mechanical subcode.

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 mechanical subcode, 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 (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".

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.
See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Substituted references to automatic sprinkler for references to suppression throughout; in(i)3, inserted "UFC" following "one-hour".

Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

In (f)2i and ii, substituted "mechanical subcode" for "International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition".

5:23-6.19A Supplemental Requirements—Group F

(a) Automatic sprinkler system: In buildings with a Group F-1 fire area greater than 12,000 square feet or a Group F-1 fire area more than three stories in height, when the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, an automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout the entire building.

(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 sprinkler 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 one-hour UFC 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 sprinkler 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 sprinkler system or a minimum of 500 gpm of 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)

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.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Added a new (a); recodified former (a) through (d) as (b) through (e); in (c)3, inserted "UFC" following "one-hour"; and substituted references to sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout.

5:23-6.20 Basic requirements—Group H

(a) Automatic Sprinkler System: An automatic sprinkler shall be installed throughout the work area. 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 UFC 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 Industrial	1-15	1 Unisex	1	1	1
	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 mechanical subcode.

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 mechanical subcode, 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".

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.
See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Deleted "Use" preceding "Group" throughout; rewrote (a); in (j)3, inserted "UFC" following "one-hour".

Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006.
See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

In (m)2i and ii, substituted "mechanical subcode" for "International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition".

5:23-6.20A Supplemental requirements—Group H

(a) 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 Group H-2, H-3, H-4 or H-5. (Fire)

(b) 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 Group H. (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 one-hour UFC 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)

(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 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 sprinkler 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) Group H-5: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of a facility of Group H-5, the entire building is required to comply with the requirements of Section 415.9 of the building subcode. (Building)

(g) Hazardous materials: When the work exceeds 25 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the 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".

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.
See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Deleted former (a); recodified former (b) through (h) as (a) through (g); in (c)1, inserted "UFC" following "one-hour"; in (d)3i, substituted "sprinkler" for "fire suppression" preceding "system"; deleted "Use" preceding "Group" throughout.

5:23-6.21 Basic requirements—Group I-1

(a) Automatic Sprinkler System: In buildings greater than two stories in height above grade or having an occupant load greater than 20 persons, excluding staff, an automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the work area. 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. 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 sprinkler 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 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 an automatic sprinkler system, doors are required only 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 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 an automatic sprinkler 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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)

(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 UFC 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 mechanical subcode.

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 mechanical subcode, 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 (f)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".

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Rewrote (a); in (k)3, inserted "UFC" following "one-hour"; substituted references to automatic sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout.

Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

In (o)2i and ii, substituted "mechanical subcode" for "International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition".

5:23-6.21A Supplemental requirements—Group I-1

(a) 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 sprinkler 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)

(b) 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)

(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 one-hour UFC 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)

(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 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 desig-

nated 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 sprinkler 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)

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).

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Deleted former (a); recodified former (b) through (f) as (a) through (e); in (c)3, inserted "UFC" following "one-hour"; substituted "sprinkler" for "fire suppression" preceding "system" throughout.

5:23-6.22 Basic requirements—Groups I-2 and I-4

(a) Automatic Sprinkler System: An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the work area.

1. Exception: Automatic sprinklers 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. This exception shall not apply to nursing homes.

2. Exception: Automatic sprinklers 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 an automatic sprinkler 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: 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 UFC 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 UFC 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 mechanical subcode.

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 mechanical subcode, 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".

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Substituted references to automatic sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout; in (a), substituted "installed throughout the work area" for "required" following "shall be"; in (j), inserted "UFC" following "one-hour" throughout.

Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

In (o)2i and ii, substituted "mechanical subcode" for "International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition".

Amended by R.2007 d.2, effective January 2, 2007.

See: 38 N.J.R. 3377(a), 39 N.J.R. 28(b).

In (a)1, added last sentence; and in (a)2, substituted "has" for "as".

5:23-6.22A Supplemental requirements—Groups I-2 and I-4

(a) Automatic Sprinkler System: When the work area is 50 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, an automatic sprinkler system shall be required throughout the floor. 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 sprinkler 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 sprinkler system and a manual fire alarm system 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 UFC 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 UFC 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 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 sprinkler 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).
Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.
See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Substituted references to automatic sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout; in (d), inserted "UFC" following "one-hour" throughout.

5:23-6.23 Basic requirements—Group I-3

(a) Automatic Sprinkler System: An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the work area. 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 an automatic sprinkler system, an automatic sprinkler system 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 corridor 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 an automatic sprinkler 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 sprinkler 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 mechanical subcode.

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 mechanical subcode, 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".

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.
See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Substituted references to automatic sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout; rewrote (a).

Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006.
See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

In (n)2i and ii, substituted "mechanical subcode" for "International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition".

5:23-6.23A Supplemental requirements—Group I-3

(a) Automatic Sprinkler System: When the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, an automatic sprinkler 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. In buildings without an automatic sprinkler system, padded cells, boiler and mechanical equipment rooms, and storage and workshop rooms 24 square feet or larger must have an automatic sprinkler 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 of 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 sprinkler system and a manual fire alarm system and with single station smoke detectors in the 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 sprinkler system 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 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 sprinkler 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.

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Substituted references to automatic sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout.

5:23-6.24 Basic requirements—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 an automatic sprinkler 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 UFC 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 an automatic sprinkler system 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 16 and over	1 Unisex Fixtures to be provided as per Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode.	1	1	1
Customers	1-25 26 and over	1 Unisex Fixtures to be provided as per Table 7.21.1 of the plumbing subcode.	1	1	1

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 mechanical subcode.
- 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 mechanical subcode, 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 (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”.

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.
See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Substituted references to automatic sprinkler for references to suppression throughout; in (i)3, inserted “UFC” following “30-minute”.
Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006.
See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

In (l)2i and ii, substituted “mechanical subcode” for “International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition”.

5:23-6.24A Supplemental requirements—Group M

(a) Automatic Sprinkler System: In buildings with a Group M fire area greater than 12,000 square feet or a Group M fire area more than three stories in height, when the work area

exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, an automatic fire sprinkler system shall be provided throughout the entire building. (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 sprinkler 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 UFC 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 sprinkler 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 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 sprinkler 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 Sprinkler System:** When the work area is an entire floor, an automatic sprinkler 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)

Amended by R.2000 d.492, effective December 18, 2000.

See: 32 N.J.R. 3219(a), 32 N.J.R. 4437(b).

In (d)2i, updated N.J.A.C. reference.

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Substituted references to automatic sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout; rewrote (a); in (c)3, inserted "UFC" following "30-minute".

Administrative correction.
See: 36 N.J.R. 2490(b).

5:23-6.25 Basic requirements—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)

(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 sprinkler 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 1¾ 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 equipped with an automatic sprinkler system, doors are required only 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 an automatic sprinkler 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 UFC fire barrier shall be required, with the following exceptions:

i. Vertical opening protection shall not be required in buildings not exceeding three stories with an automatic sprinkler system 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 UFC 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 ¼ 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 mechanical subcode.

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 mechanical subcode, 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".

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Substituted references to automatic sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout; in (k), inserted "UFC" following "one-hour" throughout.

Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

In (q)2i and ii, substituted "mechanical subcode" for "International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition".

5:23-6.25A Supplemental requirements—Group R-1

(a) Automatic Sprinkler System: In buildings four or more stories in height (excluding basements), when the work area is an entire floor, an automatic sprinkler 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 UFC 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 sprinkler 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 UFC 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 sprinkler 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 Sprinkler System: When the work area is an entire floor, an automatic sprinkler 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).

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Substituted references to automatic sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout; in (e), inserted "UFC" following "one-hour" throughout.

5:23-6.26 Basic requirements—Groups R-2 and R-4

(a) Automatic Fire Sprinkler System: In Group R-2 dormitories, an automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the work area.

(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 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 sprinkler 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)

(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 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 sprinkler system. For dwelling units in basements, one of the two remote exits may be as per (b)3 above.

(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 an automatic sprinkler system, doors are required only 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)

(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 an automatic sprinkler 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.

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)

(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. 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 30-minute UFC fire barrier shall be required, with the following exceptions:

i. Buildings with an automatic sprinkler 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)

(l) Transoms and Other Interior Openings: All transoms shall be either glazed with ¼ 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.

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)

(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:

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)

8. When finished space is created in previously unfinished space, receptacle and lighting outlets shall comply with Section 210.52 and 210.70, respectively, of the electrical subcode.

(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 mechanical subcode.

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 mechanical subcode, 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: 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.

(u) 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)

(v) 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 (l)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".

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Added a new (a); recodified former (a) to (u) as (b) to (v); in (k)3, inserted "UFC" following "30-minute"; substituted references to automatic sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout.

Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

Added (o)8; in (q)2i and ii, substituted "mechanical subcode" for "International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition".

5:23-6.26A Supplemental requirements—Groups R-2 and R-4

(a) Automatic Sprinkler System: Automatic fire sprinkler systems shall be installed in Group R-2 and R-4 as follows:

1. In Group R-2 buildings four or more stories in height (excluding basements), when the work area is an entire floor, an automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the work area.

2. In Group R-4 buildings where the occupant load of the work area exceeds eight occupants. (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 UFC 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 sprinkler 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 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 sprinkler 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).

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Substituted references to automatic sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout; rewrote (a); in (e)3, inserted "UFC" following "30-minute".

5:23-6.27 Basic requirements—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 sprinkler 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 sprinkler 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) When the work being performed creates an additional dwelling unit within the building, the new dwelling unit shall be separated from the existing dwelling unit(s) with fire partitions or horizontal assemblies having a fire resistance rating of not less than one hour constructed in accordance with Sections 708 and 710 of the building subcode or R321.1 of the one and two-family dwelling subcode, as applicable.

(f) 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)

8. When finished space is created in previously unfinished space, receptacle and lighting outlets shall comply with Section 210.52 and 210.70, respectively, of the electrical subcode.

(g) 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)

(h) 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.

(i) 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 for Group R-3 or Sections R502.12 and R602.8 of the one- and two-family subcode for Group R-5.

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".

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

In (b), substituted "sprinkler" for "fire suppression" in 1i and 2iv; added a new (e) and recodified former (e) through (h) as (f) through (i).

Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

Added (f)8; in (i), added "for Group R-3 or Sections R502.12 and R.602.8 of the one- and two- family subcode for Group R-5".

5:23-6.27A Supplemental requirements—Groups R-3 and R-5

There are no supplemental requirements applicable to 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".

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Deleted "Use" preceding "Groups".

5:23-6.28 Basic requirements—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 an 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 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 30 or in which the travel distance exceeds 100 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 an automatic sprinkler 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 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 mechanical subcode.

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 mechanical subcode, 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".

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

In (a), inserted "an" preceding "exit" in the last sentence of the introductory paragraph, and deleted "Use" preceding "Group" in 4; in (b), substituted "30" for "50" following "load greater than" and "100" for "75" preceding "feet"; in (d)2, substituted "an automatic sprinkler" for "a suppression" preceding "system".

Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

In (l)2i and ii, substituted "mechanical subcode" for "International Mechanical Code, 2000 edition".

5:23-6.28A Supplemental requirements—Group S

(a) Automatic Sprinkler System: In buildings with a Group S-1 fire area greater than 12,000 square feet or a Group S-1 fire area more than three stories in height, when the work area exceeds 50 percent of the gross enclosed floor area of the building, an automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout the entire building.

(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 sprinkler 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. (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 sprinkler 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) **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."

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Added a new (a); recodified former (a) through (e) as (b) through (f); in (b) and (d)3i, substituted references to automatic sprinkler for references to fire suppression preceding "system".

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 group of that portion, except that the most restrictive requirements of this subcode for an automatic sprinkler system shall apply to the entire building.

1. Exception: An automatic sprinkler system shall not be required for uses that would not otherwise need an automatic sprinkler system provided that there is a one-hour fire separation between the use(s) requiring an automatic sprinkler system 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)

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.
See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

In (a), substituted references to automatic sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout and deleted "use" preceding "group of that portion" in the introductory paragraph.

5:23-6.30 Special technical requirements—all groups

(a) The requirements of this section shall apply to reconstruction projects in all 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 sprinkler 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 sprinkler system 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 automatic sprinkler system need not be connected to a water supply other than an existing domestic supply if the following conditions are met:

i. The automatic sprinkler 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 sprinkler systems: When automatic sprinkler 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 automatic sprinkler 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 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 A.17.1-1987, Rules 211.3 through 211.4 and 211.7.

i. Phase II emergency operation shall be provided only if required by the requirements for high-rise buildings contained in the supplemental requirements for each 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 Group F which contain chemicals below the exempt amount for 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 sprinkler system.

2. Incinerator rooms in all groups shall be separated from other portions of the building by a two-hour fire separation assembly and provided with an automatic sprinkler system.

3. In 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 sprinkler 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".

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Deleted references to use preceding references to group throughout and substituted references to automatic sprinkler for references to fire suppression throughout.

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 automatic sprinkler 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 automatic sprinkler systems incorporate Relative 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 group in accordance with the provisions of this subcode.

4. Existing fire alarm, automatic sprinkler, 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 not be granted for the flame spread and smoke development ratings of interior finish and trim requirements of section 413.0.

(2) For the 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 automatic sprinkler system 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 Group F, H or S, accommodates seven or more non-consecutive group 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 Group R-1 in addition to the existing use of a 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 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 5/8-inch thick type X gypsum wallboard. The base layer shall be applied at right angles to the joists with 1¼-inch minimum drywall screws or nails at 24 inches on center. The face layer shall be applied at right angles to the joists with 1-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 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 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 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 group hazard, the building shall comply with the basic requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.10 through 6.30 for an automatic sprinkler system and fire detection and/or alarms applied throughout the building for the new 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 build-

ing changed shall comply with all other basic requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.10 through 6.30 for the new group.

2. When a change of use is made to an equal or lesser relative 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, A2 nightclubs
2	I-2, I-3, I-4
3	A (other than A-2 nightclubs), 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 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 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 group is made and the proposed group is a higher hazard category as shown in Table C above.

i. Where the 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 group from the floor(s) on which the proposed 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 group (R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4 or R-5) or to 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 sprinkler system.

iii. In a building that originally was in Group R-3 or R-5 and is returning to 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)

7. Notwithstanding the relative hazard as determined by Table B or C above, where any change in use occurs to a Group A or Group E with an occupant load greater than 100, approved panic hardware shall be installed in accordance with Section 1003.3.1.9 of the building subcode.

(d) Enclosure of vertical openings:

1. For any change of use that also constitutes a change in 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 group is made and the proposed 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.

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 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.

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 groups: The maximum allowable height and area shall be determined by applying the more restrictive of the height and area limitations of each group, as per Table 503 of the building subcode, to the entire building.

(1) Occupancies of Group H shall not be permitted to be unseparated when located in the same building as Groups A, E, I, M, R, or non-accessory Group B.

(2) Accessory occupancies in compliance with Section 302.2 of the building subcode are not required to comply with this requirement.

(3) When a change of use is made such that any nonresidential use is located below a residential use, a one-hour fire separation shall be provided between the groups. The exits from the residential floors shall be separately enclosed.

ii. Separated groups: Each portion of the building containing a group shall be completely separated from adjacent 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 sprinkler system, the required fire resistance rating for 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

TABLE E
Hazard Categories and Classifications
Height and Area

height limitation of Table 503 of the building subcode for that group. In each story, the area shall be such that the sum of the ratios of the floor area of each group divided by the allowable area of Table 503 of the building subcode for each group shall not exceed 1.0.

(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 group is separated from other groups by fire walls that meet the requirements of Table 601 of the building subcode, then each group shall be considered a separate building. Each building shall comply with the height and area limitation of Table 503 of the building subcode.

(1) Exception: Accessory occupancies in compliance with Section 302.2 of the building subcode are not required to comply with this requirement.

4. In an unlimited area building, when a change of use is made to a higher hazard category as shown in Table E above, the building or portion thereof is required to comply with Section 507 of the building subcode for the proposed new 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 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 Group^b

Fire Separation Distance	A, B, E, F-2, S-2, H-4, H-5, I, R-1		
	H-2	F-1, H-3, M, S-1	H-4, H-5, I, R-1
0-5 feet	4	3	2 ^a
Over 5-10 feet	3	2	1

Fire Separation Distance	A, B, E, F-2, S-2, H-4, H-5, I, R-1		
	H-2	F-1, H-3, M, S-1	H-4, H-5, I, R-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 Group H-2 or H-3.

Note b: When the 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 sprinkler system. In a building equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13, the fire resistance rating of a non-loadbearing 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 Group H.

2. Exterior Wall Openings: If the 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.

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.

<u>Group</u>	<u>Exterior Wall Requirements</u>
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 sprinkler 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 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 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) Automatic Sprinkler Systems: The following automatic sprinkler system requirements apply in change of use.

TABLE G

Hazard Categories and Classifications
Automatic Sprinkler Systems

<u>Relative Hazard</u>	<u>Use Classification</u>
1 (highest)	A-2 nightclubs, H, I
2	A-2 (other than nightclubs), R-1, R-2, R-4
3	A-1, 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 sprinkler system as required by the following sections of the building subcode: 903.2.1 for Group A occupancies, 903.2.2 for Group E occupancies, 903.2.3 for Group F-1 occupancies, 903.2.4 for Group H occupancies, 903.2.5 for Group I occupancies, 903.2.6 for Group M occupancies, 903.2.7 for Group R-1 occupancies, 903.2.8 for Group R-2, 903.2.9 for Group R-4, 903.2.10 for Group S-1, 903.2.11 for Group S-2, and 903.2.12.1 for windowless stories. When this section requires an auto-

matic sprinkler system, compliance with 903.3 of the building subcode is also required.

i. When a portion of the 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 sprinkler 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 an automatic sprinkler system except in areas where work being performed in connection with the change of use triggers a requirement for an automatic sprinkler system 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)

4. Notwithstanding the relative hazard as determined by Table G above, when a change in the group or a change in the character of the use is made to create a dormitory, the building or portion thereof is required to be provided with an automatic sprinkler system.

(h) Fire Alarm and Detection Systems: When a change of use is made to any of the following 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 the building is changed to any of the following 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 fire resistance 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. Group A: A manual or automatic fire alarm system shall be installed and maintained as required by Section 907.2.1 of the building subcode.

2. Group B: A manual fire alarm system shall be installed and maintained as required by Section 907.2.2 of the building subcode.

3. Group E: A manual fire alarm system shall be installed and maintained as required by Section 907.2.3 of the building subcode.

4. Group F: A manual fire alarm system shall be installed and maintained as required by Section 907.2.4 of the building subcode.

5. Group H: A manual fire alarm system shall be installed and maintained as required by Section 907.2.5 of the building subcode.

6. 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. Group M: A manual fire alarm system shall be installed and maintained as required by Section 907.2.7 of the building subcode.

8. 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. 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 groups, single and multiple station smoke detectors shall be installed in accordance with Section 907.2.10 of the building subcode.

1. 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. Groups 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

Load Category	Use or Character of Use
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 building is reclassified into one of the following occupancies, the building shall comply with the seismic design requirements of Section 1613 through 1623 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; post-earthquake shelters; 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 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 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 a 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 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 sprinkler system that comply with the mechanical subcode shall be required for commercial cooking equipment producing grease-laden vapors, except in Groups R-2, R-3, R-4 and R-5. No automatic sprinkler 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)

TABLE N
Outdoor Air Rates Based on Occupancy Type

Occupancy	P/1,000 sq. ft.	CFM/ person
Storage Warehouses	5	10
Correction Facilities		
Dining Halls	100	15
Guard Stations	40	15
Dry Cleaners, laundries		
Coin oper dry cleaner	20	15
Coin oper laundries	20	15
Education		
Auditoriums	150	15
Classrooms	50	15
Libraries	20	15
Music Rooms	50	15
Food & Bev Service		
Dining Rooms	70	15
Kitchens (cooking)	20	15
Hospitals, Nursing & Convalescent Homes		
Med Procedure Rooms	20	15
Physical Therapy	20	15
Recovery and ICU	20	15
Hotels, Motels, Resorts, Dormitories		
Assembly Rooms	120	15
Dormitory Sleep Areas	20	15
Lobbies	30	15
Specialty Shops		
Barber	25	15
Florists	8	15
Hardware, drug, fabric	8	15
Reducing Salons	20	15
Supermarkets	8	15
Theaters		
Auditoriums	150	15
Stages and Studios	70	15

<u>Occupancy</u>	<u>P/1,000</u> <u>sq. ft.</u>	<u>CFM/</u> <u>person</u>	<u>Occupancy</u>	<u>P/1,000</u> <u>sq. ft.</u>	<u>CFM/</u> <u>person</u>
Transportation			Telecommunication		
Platforms	100	15	Ctrs & Data Entry	60	20
Vehicles	150	15			
Waiting Rooms	100	15	Theaters		
			Lobbies	150	20
Workrooms			Ticket Booths	60	20
Bank Vaults	5	15			
Meat Processing ^a	10	15	Sports and Amusement		
Pharmacy	20	15	Playing floors (gym)	30	20
Photo Studios	10	15			
			Sports and Amusement		
Sports and Amusement			Ballrooms and Discos	100	25
Spectator Areas	150	15	Bowling Alleys		
			(Seating areas)	70	25
Correctional Facilities			Game Rooms	70	25
Cells	20	20			
			Hospitals, Nursing &		
Education			Convalescent Homes		
Laboratories	50	20	Operating Rooms	20	30
Training Shops	30	20			
			Hotels, Motels, Resorts,		
Food & Bev Service			Dormitories		
Cafeteria, fast food	100	20	Gambling Casinos	120	30
				CFM/	
Hotels, Motels, Resorts,				<u>sq. ft.</u>	
Dormitories			<u>Occupancy</u>		
Conference Rooms	50	20	Education		
			Corridors	0.1	
Dry Cleaners			Locker Rooms	0.5	
Commercial Laundry	10	25	Hospitals, Nursing and		
			Convalescent Homes		
Hospitals, Nursing and			Autopsy Rooms	0.5	
Convalescent Homes					
Patient Rooms	10	25	Public Spaces		
			Corridors and Utilities	0.05	
Specialty Shops			Elevators	1.0	
Beauty	25	25	Locker & Dressing Rooms	0.5	
			Public Restrooms	75 cfm per water	
Dry Cleaners, Laundries				closet or urinal	
Commercial Dry			Retail Stores, Sales Floors		
Cleaner	30	30	and Showroom Floors		
			Basement and Street	0.3	
Food & Bev Service			Dressing Rooms	0.2	
Bars & Cocktail			Malls and Arcades	0.2	
Lounges	100	30	Shipping and Receiving	0.15	
			Storage Rooms	0.15	
Dry Cleaners, Laundries			Upper Floors	0.2	
Storage, Pick-up	30	35	Warehouses	0.05	
Smoking Lounges	70	60	Specialty Shops		
			Automotive Service	1.5	
Offices			Clothes and Furniture	0.3	
Conference Rooms	50	20	Pet Shops	1.0	
Office Spaces	7	20			
Reception Areas	60	20	Sports & Amusement		
			Ice Arenas	0.5	
			Swimming Pools		
			(Pool & Deck Area)	0.5	

Occupancy	CFM/ sq. ft.
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)

5. When an assisted living facility that was constructed with adaptable dwelling units or rooms pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.5(f) because it provided accommodations for stays of 30 or more consecutive days makes any of those dwelling units or rooms available for less than 30 consecutive days, 50 percent of the accommodations or rooms made thus available shall be made fully accessible. The work needed to make those units accessible shall be completed and approved before any occupancy of less than 30 days.

(p) Change of use to a bed and breakfast shall be done in compliance with this subchapter except as modified below. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

1. Single-family dwellings of Group R-3, R-4, or R-5 that are being converted to bed and breakfast guest houses shall meet the requirements of this section.

i. "Bed and breakfast guest house" shall mean a facility providing sleeping or dwelling accommodations to transient guests which:

- (1) Consists of a structure originally constructed for the purposes of a private residence;
- (2) Includes individual sleeping accommodations for six to 12 guests;
- (3) Has at least one dwelling unit occupied by the owner of the facility as his or her place of residence during any time this facility is being used for the lodging of guests;
- (4) Has not less than 300 square feet of common area for the exclusive use of the guests, including, but not limited to, parlors, dining rooms, libraries and solariums;
- (5) Prohibits cooking and smoking in guest rooms;
- (6) Provides a meal to the guests in the forenoon of each day but does not operate as a restaurant open to the general public;
- (7) Is not a "rooming house" or "boarding house" as defined in N.J.S.A. 55:13B-3;
- (8) Does not allow more than 15 percent of the guests to remain more than 30 successive days or more than 30 days of any period of 60 successive days; and

(9) Does not allow any guest to remain more than 60 successive days or more than 60 days of any period of 90 successive days.

2. Single-family dwellings of Group R-3, R-4, or R-5 that have been converted to bed and breakfast guest houses shall be deemed to have met the intent of the rules, as provided in N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.6(b)1, if the following requirements have been met:

i. AC-powered interconnected smoke detectors with battery back-ups shall be installed in accordance with the building subcode in the locations listed below. Fixed temperature or rate-of-rise and fixed temperature heat detectors may be substituted for smoke detectors in those locations where frequent nuisance alarms would be likely to occur. At least one portable visual alarm-type smoke detector for the deaf or hearing impaired shall be available. Notification of the availability of such devices shall be provided to each occupant. Installation shall be required at the following locations:

- (1) In all guestrooms;
- (2) On each story in common areas;
- (3) In storage rooms;
- (4) In basements; and
- (5) In utility and mechanical rooms.

ii. Except as otherwise provided (p)2ii(1) and (2) below, every story utilized for human occupancy shall be provided with a minimum of two exits.

(1) An existing fire escape shall be accepted as providing one of the required means of egress if it can safely be used under emergency exiting conditions. All occupants shall have unobstructed access to the fire escape without having to pass through a room subject to locking. Access to a fire escape shall be through a door, except that window access shall be permitted from guest rooms.

(2) In buildings having a single exit, no additional exit shall be required if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) At all locations in the story at the level of discharge, the exit access travel distance shall not exceed 75 feet;

(B) In buildings not more than two stories in height, from floors that are not more than 16 feet above grade, where there are not more than four guestrooms per floor and the exit access travel distance does not exceed 50 feet, the exit shall be enclosed with construction and opening protection providing a one hour fire-resistance rating; and

(C) No part of the building open to guests shall be on a floor that is more than 16 feet above exterior grade.

iii. Every sleeping room shall be provided with an operable window having a sill height of not more than 44 inches, having 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.

iv. Dead-end corridors shall not exceed 35 feet.

v. Emergency egress lighting shall be provided and shall be connected to an emergency electrical system conforming to NFPA 70 to assure continued illumination for a duration of not less than one hour, in case of primary power loss in all building rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access.

vi. In all buildings, rooms or spaces required to have more than one exit or exit access, all required means of egress shall be indicated with approved, internally illuminated or self-luminous exit signs that comply with the building subcode. Exit signs shall not be required if the second means of egress is a fire escape or on main exterior doors that are clearly identified as exits. Exit signs shall be connected to an emergency electrical system to assure continued illumination for not less than one hour in case of primary power loss.

vii. Means of egress doors shall comply with the following:

(1) All doors opening into a passageway at grade or exit stair shall be self closing or automatic closing by listed closing devices; and

(2) All guest room doors shall be at least 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch solid core wood or approved equal with approved door closers and shall be reasonably tight fitting. Replacement doors shall be 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch solid cord wood or approved equal unless existing frame will accommodate only a 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ inch door.

viii. Existing handrails and guardrails provided for stairways and open sided floor areas shall be permitted to remain in place, provided they are structurally sound. When handrails or guardrails do not exist in locations where the building code requires them, or where handrails or guardrails are in danger of collapse when used under emergency conditions, handrails and guardrails complying with the building subcode shall be provided.

ix. 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.

x. Interior finish shall comply with the following:

(1) Interior finish of exit enclosures shall have a flame spread of 0-25 and a smoke developed rating of 450 or less (Class I finish as determined by ASTM-E84);

(2) Interior finish of exit access enclosures shall have a flame spread of 26-75 and a smoke developed

rating of 450 or less (Class II finish as determined by ASTM-E84);

(3) Interior finish of all other spaces shall have a flame spread rating of under 200 and a smoke developed rating of 450 or less (Class III finish as determined by ASTM-E84).

xi. Interior stairways and other vertical openings connecting more than six floors levels shall be enclosed with approved assemblies having a two-hour fire-resistance rating. Those connecting four to six floor levels shall be enclosed with approved assemblies having a one-hour fire-resistance rating. Interior stairways connecting three or fewer levels shall be enclosed as follows:

(1) A minimum one-hour fire barrier shall be provided to protect all interior stairways and other vertical openings not exceeding three stories. Such fire barrier may be omitted provided that:

(A) The building is provided throughout with an approved automatic fire suppression system complying with the building subcode; or

(B) All of the following conditions exist:

(I) Every sleeping room has an operable window with a sill height of not more than 44 inches, 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;

(II) Every sleeping room above the second floor is provided with direct access to a fire escape or other approved secondary exit;

(III) 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

(IV) The building is protected throughout by an automatic fire alarm system complying with the building subcode and is supervised by an approved central station system in accordance with NFPA 71, or an approved proprietary system in accordance with NFPA 72D, or an approved remote station system in accordance with NFPA 72C or an approved local alarm service which will cause sounding of an alarm in accordance with NFPA 72A.

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 l(i)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.

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Rewrote the section.

Administrative correction.

See: 36 N.J.R. 3398(a).

Amended by R.2004 d.423, effective November 15, 2004.

See: 36 N.J.R. 3004(a), 36 N.J.R. 5090(a).

In (a), deleted former (1), recodified former (2) and (3) as (1) and (2), in 5.

Administrative correction.

See: 36 N.J.R. 5337(a).

Amended by R.2005 d.82, effective March 7, 2005.

See: 36 N.J.R. 4222(a), 37 N.J.R. 771(a).

In (e), rewrote 4; in (i), deleted the last sentence; in (k), deleted "change of use results in a" following "When a", substituted "is" for "being" following "building", inserted "post-earthquake shelters;" following "vehicle garages".

Amended by R.2005 d.184, effective June 20, 2005.

See: 36 N.J.R. 5283(a), 37 N.J.R. 2201(b).

In (o), added 5.

Amended by R.2006 d.120, effective April 3, 2006.

See: 37 N.J.R. 3753(a), 38 N.J.R. 1567(a).

In (k)3, substituted section 1617 with section 1623 and made "Subcode" lowercase throughout; in introductory paragraph (p), deleted N.J.A.C. reference and added "this subchapter except as modified below"; added (p)1 and 2.

Administrative Correction.

See: 38 N.J.R. 3024(a).

Amended by R.2007 d.51, effective February 5, 2007.

See: 38 N.J.R. 375(a), 39 N.J.R. 371(a).

In the "Use Classification" column of TABLE C, inserted "A2 nightclubs" and "(other than A-2 nightclubs)"; in (g), substituted "TABLE" for "Table"; in the "Use Classification" column of TABLE G, inserted "A-2 nightclubs"; substituted "(other than nightclubs)" for "Nightclubs"; and deleted "A-2 Other than Nightclubs," following "A-1,"; and in (h)1, inserted "or automatic".

Administrative correction.

See: 39 N.J.R. 767(b).

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 capac-

ity, 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 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. 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, an automatic sprinkler system 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 Group R-3 or R-5, smoke detectors shall be installed in accordance with the following:

1. If the cumulative area of all floors of the addition(s) 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 cumulative area of all floors of the addition(s) 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.

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

In (c), deleted "use" preceding "group"; in (d), deleted 1 and recodified former 2 as 1; in (e), substituted "an automatic sprinkler system" for "suppression"; in (f), deleted "Use" preceding "Group" in the introductory paragraph, and substituted "If the cumulative area of all floors of the addition(s)" for "If the area of the addition" at the beginning of 1 and 2.

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 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 fireresistive wall construction. (Plan review—Building, Fire. Inspection—Building)

3. One hour fireresistive assemblies: Where one hour fireresistive 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 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 sprinkler 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 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 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. 5:23-6.31 may exceed the allowable areas specified in the building subcode for the proposed 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".

Amended by R.2004 d.145, effective April 5, 2004.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5190(a), 36 N.J.R. 1758(a).

Deleted "Use" preceding "Group" throughout, and substituted references to automatic sprinkler for references to fire suppression in (b)8i.

Administrative correction.

See: 36 N.J.R. 3398(b).

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 dwelling space, exclusive of basement or attic, where each dwelling unit extends from foundation to roof. The dwelling unit shall have an independent entrance that shall serve one dwelling unit only at or near grade; most or all of the sleeping rooms shall be on one story; and most or all 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 or partywalls 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.

Amended by R.2005 d.184, effective June 20, 2005.

See: 36 N.J.R. 5283(a), 37 N.J.R. 2201(b).

In (b), rewrote ii and inserted "or partywalls" following "firewalls" in 2i.

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;

iii. Regardless of the square footage of the buildings or floors, buildings of two or more stories that house public transit stations or airport passenger terminals shall provide a vertical accessible route between floors;

iv. Regardless of the square footage of the buildings or floors, buildings of two or more stories that house the professional offices of health care providers shall provide a vertical accessible route between floors; and

v. Regardless of the square footage of the buildings or floors, buildings of two or more stories that house shopping centers or shopping malls shall provide a vertical accessible route between floors.

(1) For the purposes of applying this requirement, a shopping center or shopping mall shall mean a building or a series of buildings on a common site, under common ownership or control, or developed as one project or as a series of related projects housing five or more sales or rental establishments.

2. Large buildings, defined as those with a total gross enclosed floor area of 10,000 square feet or more, shall provide the accessible building features required of small buildings in (a)1 above. In addition, large buildings shall be required to have elevator(s) to provide a vertical accessible route between floors.

3. For the purposes of applying these provisions, buildings separated by firewalls with penetrations intended for human passage shall not constitute separate buildings.

4. Except as provided in (a)1 above, floors or mezzanines of less than 3,000 square feet shall not be required to be served by an elevator, but shall otherwise meet the requirements of this subchapter.

i. Where facilities for employees, including rest rooms, lunch rooms, and lockers, and public facilities, including rest rooms and drinking fountains, are provided on the floor or mezzanine, and where there is no vertical accessible route, the facilities provided on the floor or mezzanine must also be provided on the accessible level.

ii. A limited use limited application elevator that complies with ANSI/ASME A17.1b-1995, Part 25 may

be used to provide a vertical accessible route to the floor or mezzanine provided that the travel distance of the device does not exceed 25 feet.

5. The following provisions shall apply to a non-residential building required to be accessible, whether a large building or a small building:

i. An accessible route available to the general public shall not pass through kitchens, storage rooms, or similar spaces.

ii. In buildings, facilities, or portions thereof that primarily serve children, variations shall not be required to adjust accessible dimensions to make building features suitable for children.

(1) However, in such buildings, accessible facilities that comply with the provisions of this subchapter for use by adults shall be provided.

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. 5:23-7.4, Recreation: exceptions, recodified to N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.17.

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.

5:23-7.5 Residential buildings other than Group R-1

(a) Buildings of Group R-2, R-3 or R-5 with four or more dwelling units in a single structure shall comply with the provisions of this subchapter.

1. For the purposes of applying this subsection, firewall separations shall not designate separate buildings within a single structure.

2. When being applied to a dwelling unit, the terms "accessible" and "adaptable" shall be interchangeable and shall mean that the dwelling unit has an accessible entrance; an accessible interior route into and throughout the dwelling unit, including maneuvering space at doors; and required clear floor spaces and reach ranges in all rooms. The dwelling unit shall have either the adaptable features specified in (d) below in the kitchen and bathroom or a fully accessible kitchen and bathroom as provided in the ICC ANSI A117.1-98 standard.

3. 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.

(b) Except as provided at N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.3(b), all dwelling units in elevator-serviced buildings shall comply with the provisions of this subchapter.

1. In an elevator-serviced building, whether a dwelling unit is single story or multi-story, the entry level of each

dwelling unit shall have an accessible entrance, an accessible route into and throughout the entry level of the dwelling unit, an adaptable kitchen, and one adaptable toilet and bathing facility on the accessible route.

i. An interior vertical accessible route shall not be required within a multi-story dwelling unit.

(c) In a building without elevator service, each ground floor dwelling shall be required to have an accessible entrance, accessible route into and throughout the entry level of the dwelling unit, an adaptable kitchen, and one adaptable toilet and bathing facility on the accessible route.

1. For the purpose of applying this requirement, the ground floor shall mean, in a building containing dwelling units, the first floor with a dwelling unit or portion of a dwelling unit, regardless of whether that floor is at grade. A building may have more than one ground floor.

2. In a building without elevator service and with a building entrance that serves more than one dwelling unit or that does not meet any of the exemptions provided at N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.3(b), all multistory dwelling units with a ground floor entrance shall be accessible as provided in (b) above.

(d) In addition to the adaptable features in ICC/ANSI A117.1, the following building features in a dwelling unit may also be considered adaptable:

1. The threshold for a shower compartment (ICC/ANSI A117.1, Section 608.7) may be adaptable as long as the shower threshold can be made accessible with minimal expense and effort.

2. The mirror height (ICC/ANSI A117.1, Section 1002.11.4) may be adaptable as long as adjusting the mirror can be accomplished with minimal expense and effort.

3. Kitchen cabinets mounted above the kitchen counters (ICC/ANSI A117.1, Section 1002.14) may be mounted at a standard height as long as remounting the kitchen cabinets can be accomplished with minimal expense and effort.

4. Windows (ICC/ANSI A117.1, Section 1002.13) shall be an adaptable feature.

(e) In an accessible dwelling unit, an accessible route shall be permitted to pass through the kitchen.

(f) Assisted living facilities that are licensed by the Department of Health and Senior Services shall be Group I-2 for the purposes of compliance with the building subcode, fire protection subcode and compliance with the other subcodes of the Uniform Construction Code shall be Group R-2 for the purposes of accessibility as provided at N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.10.

(g) In each dormitory that is owned and operated by an educational facility, five percent or fraction thereof (rounded to the next higher whole number) of the sleeping rooms or suites shall be accessible. Accessible rooms or suites shall be dispersed and shall be provided throughout all types of rooms. When determining the dispersal of accessible dormitory rooms or suites, factors to be considered shall include location, dwelling unit type, room size, amenities provided, and number of beds provided. The remainder of the sleeping rooms or suites shall be adaptable as provided at N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.5(b) for elevator serviced buildings and at N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.5(c) for buildings without an elevator.

1. Each toilet and bathing facility serving an accessible room shall comply with N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.11(a).
2. Each toilet and bathing facility serving an adaptable room shall comply with N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.5.
3. All common use facilities, including, but not limited to, toilet facilities, bathing facilities, laundry areas, mailboxes, meeting rooms, and recreation rooms, shall be accessible.

(h) When any dwelling unit, regardless of whether it is exempt from the provisions of this subchapter, includes a B use or an M use, any portion used for the B use or M use shall comply with the provisions of this subchapter.

1. This shall include, but not be limited to, parking, sidewalk, entrance, hallway, and those portions of the dwelling unit, interior or exterior, available to or used by customers or clients, including toilet facilities.

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. 5:32-7.5, Recreation: route of travel, recodified to N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.18.

Amended by R.2002 d.256, effective August 5, 2002.

See: 33 N.J.R. 4184(a), 34 N.J.R. 2787(a).

Rewrote the section.

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.

Administrative correction.

See: 34 N.J.R. 4195(a).

Amended by R.2003 d.402, effective October 20, 2003.

See: 35 N.J.R. 2797(b), 35 N.J.R. 4861(b).

Rewrote the section.

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

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

In (a), added R-5 to the list of groups.

Amended by R.2005 d.184, effective June 20, 2005.

See: 36 N.J.R. 5283(a), 37 N.J.R. 2201(b).

In (c), inserted "or that does not meet any of the exemptions provided at N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.3(b)" preceding "all multistory dwelling" in 2; rewrote (f); added a new (g); recodified former (g) as (h).

5:23-7.6 Exterior accessible route

(a) Every site containing one or more buildings required by this subchapter to be accessible shall have at least one accessible route which shall provide access to and between buildings and facilities on the same site that are also required to be accessible.

1. Exterior accessible routes may include parking access aisles, curb ramps, walks, or ramps.

2. Where the natural and undeveloped contour of the land exceeds the slope required for an accessible route and it is technically infeasible to alter the land contour, a vehicular route may be provided as an alternate accessible route.

3. An accessible route within a site shall be provided from public transportation stops, accessible parking and accessible passenger loading zones, and public streets or sidewalks to the building entrance served.

4. Entrances to buildings or spaces in buildings that are not required to be accessible shall not be required to be on an accessible route.

5. Unless it is the only building entrance, a loading or service entrance shall not be required to be on an accessible route.

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. 5:32-7.6, Recreation: pools, recodified to N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.19.

5:23-7.7 Accessible building entrances

(a) For buildings or structures required by this subchapter to be accessible, at least 50 percent of the entrances, but not fewer than one entrance, shall be accessible and shall comply with the provisions of this subchapter. The primary entrance(s) used by the general public shall be accessible.

1. Where a building or facility has separate entrances that serve such functions as accessible parking facilities, passenger loading zones, taxi stands, public streets and sidewalks, or accessible interior vertical access, at least one entrance serving each such function shall be accessible.

2. At least one accessible entrance shall serve each separate tenancy or function within a building or facility.

3. Unless it is the only building entrance, a loading or service entrance shall not be required to be accessible.

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. 5:32-7.7, Recreation: swimming and skating areas, recodified to N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.20.

Amended by R.2005 d.184, effective June 20, 2005.

See: 36 N.J.R. 5283(a), 37 N.J.R. 2201(b).

In (a), inserted the last sentence in the introductory paragraph.

5:23-7.8 Interior accessible routes

(a) An interior accessible route shall connect all portions of buildings required by this subchapter to be accessible.

1. An interior accessible route may include corridors, floors, ramps, elevators, and clear floor space at fixtures.

(b) Platform lifts shall not be part of an accessible route in new construction, except in special areas permitted below:

1. To provide a line of sight while complying with dispersal requirements for buildings and portions of buildings of Use Group A;

2. To provide access to a performing area; or

3. To provide access to incidental occupiable spaces, such as, but not limited to, a projection booth or equipment control room that is not open to the general public and has not more than five occupants.

(c) Where floor levels are required to be connected by an accessible route and an interior vertical route is provided between levels, the vertical interior route shall be accessible.

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. 5:32-7.8, Recreation: boating areas, recodified to N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.21.

5:23-7.9 Accessible parking

(a) Two percent of the parking spaces that serve occupancies in buildings of Group R-2, R-3, R-4, or R-5 that contain accessible dwelling units shall be accessible.

1. Where parking is provided within or beneath a building, accessible parking spaces shall also be provided within or beneath the building.

2. Where additional parking spaces or parking lot(s) are provided for visitors, the number of required accessible parking spaces shall comply with the table below.

(b) Ten percent of the parking spaces provided for medical outpatient facilities shall be accessible.

1. Exception: Twenty percent of the parking spaces provided for medical facilities that specialize in the treatment of or services for persons with mobility impairment shall be accessible.

(c) For all other use groups, accessible parking spaces shall comply with the table below:

Total Parking Spaces	Required Accessible Parking Spaces
1-25	1
26-50	2
51-75	3
76-100	4
101-150	5
151-200	6
201-300	7
301-400	8
401-500	9
501-1,000	2 percent of total
1,001 +	20 plus 1 for each 100 over 1,000

(d) For every eight accessible parking spaces, or fraction thereof, at least one shall be a van-accessible parking space.

(e) Accessible parking spaces shall be the closest parking spaces on the shortest accessible route to an accessible building entrance.

1. For buildings with multiple accessible entrances, accessible parking spaces shall be dispersed and shall be located near each of the accessible building entrances.

(f) Where accessible parking spaces are provided in parking facilities that do not serve a particular building, accessible parking spaces shall be located on the shortest accessible route to an accessible entrance to the parking facility.

1. In multi-level parking structures, van-accessible parking spaces may be clustered on one level.

(g) Each accessible parking space shall be marked with an R7-8 sign from the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices and shall display the international symbol of accessibility. Beneath the R7-8 sign, each accessible parking space shall also be marked with an R7-8P sign, as required by N.J.S.A. 39:4-198, containing the following language:

PENALTY
\$250 FIRST OFFENSE
SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES
\$250 MINIMUM AND/OR
UP TO 90 DAYS COMMUNITY SERVICE
TOW AWAY ZONE

1. The bottom of the R7-8 sign shall be mounted approximately 60 inches above the parking lot or sidewalk surface when the sign is parallel to the sidewalk and approximately 72 inches above the parking lot or sidewalk surface when the sign is perpendicular to the sidewalk.

2. The R7-8 sign shall be centered and mounted at the head of each parking space.

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. 5:32-7.9, Recreation: fishing areas, recodified to N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.22.

Amended by R.2002 d.350, effective November 4, 2002.

See: 34 N.J.R. 626(a), 34 N.J.R. 3772(a).

Recodified former (c)1 as (d) and (d) through (f) as (e) through (g). Amended by R.2004 d.67, effective February 17, 2004.

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

In (a), added R-5 to the list of groups in the introductory paragraph. Amended by R.2005 d.184, effective June 20, 2005.

See: 36 N.J.R. 5283(a), 37 N.J.R. 2201(b).

In (g), substituted "\$250" for "\$100" throughout the R7-8P sign.

5:23-7.10 Requirements applicable to specific nonresidential Groups and Group R-1

(a) Occupancies of Use Group A shall be accessible as follows:

1. Where services and facilities are provided in areas that are not required to be accessible, the same services and facilities shall be provided in an accessible area and shall be accessible.

2. In dining areas of occupancies of Use Groups A-2 and A-3, the total floor area allotted for seating and tables shall be accessible, except as follows:

i. Where fixed or built-in seats and tables are provided, at least five percent, but not fewer than one, of the seats and tables shall be accessible. Where more than one accessible seat and table is provided, they shall be dispersed.

ii. In buildings without elevators, an accessible route to a raised or lowered dining area of less than 3,000 square feet is not required provided that the raised or lowered dining area contains less than 25 percent of the total dining area and the same services are available on the accessible level.

3. Accessible spaces for wheelchairs shall be provided in each assembly area in accordance with the following table.

Capacity of Seating	Accessible Seating
4-25	1
26-50	2
51-300	4
301-500	6
over 500	6 plus 1 for each 100 over 500

4. In buildings or portions of buildings of Use Group A-1, Use Group A-3, or Use Group A-5, where fixed seats are provided on more than one viewing level, accessible spaces for wheelchairs shall be provided on more than one viewing level.

i. The accessible seating shall be integrated with inaccessible seats.

ii. Where five or more accessible seats are required, the accessible seating shall be integrated and dispersed throughout all classes of seats.

5. In buildings or portions of buildings of Use Group A-1 or Use Group A-5, including stadiums, sports arenas, or other facilities where fixed seating is provided and spectators are likely to stand in place, a line of sight shall be provided over standing spectators.

6. Pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.8(b)1, when necessary to provide a line of sight, a platform lift may be part of an accessible route.

7. Four percent of the seats, but not fewer than two seats, in stadiums, in theaters, auditoriums, or lecture halls that have fixed seating and audio-amplification systems or that have an occupant load of 50 or more persons shall have permanently installed assistive listening system.

8. Assembly areas that are not equipped with audio-amplification devices or that have an occupant load of fewer than 50 persons shall have either a permanently installed assistive listening system or an adequate number of electrical outlets or other supplementary wiring to

support a portable assistive listening system, which shall be available to patrons.

i. Where this alternative is selected, signage shall be provided to notify patrons of the availability of a listening system.

(b) Occupancies of Group I shall be accessible as follows:

1. All public or common use facilities, including employee areas, shall be accessible.

2. Accessible bedrooms shall be distributed among all types of patient care areas and all types and classes of bedrooms.

3. In residential health care facilities of Group I-1 that are licensed by the Department of Health and Senior Services, and in buildings or portions thereof of Group I-1 used as boarding homes, four percent or fraction thereof (rounded to the next higher whole number) of the resident bedrooms, including toilet or bathing facilities that serve these bedrooms, shall be accessible.

4. In buildings or portions thereof of Use Group I-2, including hospitals licensed by the Department of Health and Senior Services, 10 percent or fraction thereof (rounded to the next higher whole number), of the patient bedrooms, including toilet and bathing facilities that serve a patient bedroom, shall be accessible.

i. In nursing homes or portions thereof of Use Group I-2 licensed by the Department of Health and Senior Services, 50 percent or fraction thereof (rounded to the next higher whole number) of patient bedrooms, including toilet and bathing facilities that serve a patient bedroom, shall be accessible.

5. In hospital or rehabilitation facilities or portions thereof of Use Group I-2 licensed by the Department of Health and Senior Services that specialize in treating conditions that affect mobility, 100 percent of the patient bedrooms, including toilet and bathing facilities that serve a patient bedroom shall be accessible.

6. Assisted living facilities that are licensed by the Department of Health and Senior Services are Group I-2 for the purposes of building subcode, fire protection subcode compliance, and compliance with the other subcodes of the Uniform Construction Code, shall be Group R-2 for the purposes of accessibility, where those dwelling units or rooms are available for occupancy only for 30 or more consecutive days.

i. When dwelling units or rooms are available for occupancy for less than 30 consecutive days, 50 percent of those dwelling units or rooms shall be fully accessible and shall include one fully accessible bathroom and, where a kitchen is provided, a fully accessible kitchen.

ii. In dwelling units in an assisted living facility that are designated Group R-2 for the purposes of accessibility, the following may be adaptable:

(1) The threshold for an accessible transfer shower may be adaptable as long as the shower threshold can be adapted with minimal expense and effort to be accessible; and

(2) A transfer-type shower of 36 inches by 48 inches that includes an accessible seat may be provided in individual dwelling units. The threshold of this shower shall not exceed four inches;

7. In occupancies of Use Group I-2, there shall be at least one accessible passenger loading zone.

8. Buildings or portions thereof of Use Group I-3 shall have at least one accessible inmate confinement area or room per institution and at least one accessible inmate toilet and bathing facility per institution. All public or common areas and all employee areas shall be accessible.

(c) In occupancies of Group R-1 containing six or more guestrooms, accessible guestrooms, shall be provided in accordance with Table C-1 below.

Table C-1

Accessible Guestrooms and Roll-In Showers

Number of Rooms	Accessible Rooms	Roll-In Showers
1-25	1	N/A
26-50	2	N/A
51-75	3	1
76-100	4	1
101-150	5	2
151-200	6	2
201-300	7	3
301-400	8	4
401-500	9	4 plus 1 for each additional 100 over 400
501-1,000 1,001 and up	2 percent of total 20 plus 1 for each 100 over 1,000	

1. Each accessible guestroom shall provide an accessible bed, as follows. To allow for the use of a transfer device, the accessible bed shall be a minimum of six and one-half inches clear from the floor to the lowest level of the bed frame. Adjacent to the bed there shall be clear floor space that meets the requirements of ICC/ANSI A117.1, Section 305. A platform bed shall not be allowed.

2. Owner-occupied residences with one to five lodgers are Group R-3 or R-5 and are exempt.

3. Visible and audible alarms and notification devices shall be provided in the accessible guestrooms required by Table C-1 above and shall be provided in additional rooms in compliance with Table C-2 below.

Table C-2

Visible and Audible Alarms and Notification Devices

Number of Guestrooms	Rooms With Accessible Alarms
1-25	1

Number of Guestrooms	Rooms With Accessible Alarms
26-50	2
51-75	3
76-100	4
101-150	5
151-200	6
201-300	7
301-400	8
401-500	9
501-1,000 1,001 and up	2 percent of total 20 plus 1 for each 100 over 1,000

4. Accessible guestrooms shall be provided throughout all classes and types of rooms.

i. When determining dispersal of accessible guestrooms, factors shall include room size, room cost, amenities provided, and the number of beds provided.

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. 5:32-7.10, Recreation: court games, recodified to N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.23.

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.67, effective February 17, 2004.

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

In (c)2, added R-5 to the list of groups.

Amended by R.2005 d.184, effective June 20, 2005.

See: 36 N.J.R. 5283(a), 37 N.J.R. 2201(b).

Rewrote (b) and (c).

5:23-7.11 Requirements applicable to all nonresidential use groups, including spaces other than guestrooms in Use Group R-1

(a) All toilet and bathing facilities shall be accessible.

1. At least one of each type of fixture or element in each accessible toilet room or bathing facility shall be accessible.

i. Exception: Where multiple individual toilet rooms are clustered and serve a common medical office area or suite(s), five percent of the individual toilet rooms shall be accessible.

2. A toilet room or bathing facility, which is nonpublic and intended for use by one specific occupant may be adaptable and may be designed and constructed as a toilet room in a Type A dwelling unit per Chapter 10, ICC/ANSI A117.1-98.

i. If this option is not used, the toilet room or bathing facility shall be accessible.

3. Where water closet compartments are provided in a toilet room or bathing facility, at least one wheelchair accessible compartment shall be provided.

4. Where six or more water closet compartments are provided in a toilet room or bathing facility, at least one ambulatory accessible compartment shall be provided in addition to the wheelchair accessible toilet compartment.

(b) All passenger elevators on an accessible route shall be accessible and shall comply with the dimensional requirements of an accessible elevator.

1. An elevator that provides an accessible route within an individual dwelling unit shall not be required to comply with the dimensional requirements of an accessible elevator.

2. Platform lifts shall not be part of an accessible route to bridge level differentials in new construction, except as provided by N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.8(b).

(c) At least 50 percent of the drinking fountains provided on each floor, but not fewer than one, shall be accessible.

1. When only one drinking fountain is provided on a floor, it shall be accessible to wheelchair users and to people who have trouble stooping or bending.

(d) Where storage facilities, such as, but not limited to, cabinets, shelves, closets, drawers, or lockers are provided in spaces required to be accessible, at least one of each type be accessible.

(e) Where fixed or built-in seats or tables are provided, at least five percent, but not fewer than one, shall be accessible.

1. Where more than one built-in seat or table is provided, the accessible seats and tables shall be dispersed throughout the area.

(f) Customer service facilities shall be accessible as follows:

1. Where dressing or fitting rooms are provided, at least five percent, but not fewer than one, in each distinct area or function on a site shall be accessible.

2. Where service counters or windows are provided, one of the following accessible options shall be provided:

i. A portion of the counter which is a minimum of 36 inches in length and a maximum of 36 inches in height;

ii. An auxiliary counter with a maximum height of 36 inches in close proximity to the main counter; or

iii. Equivalent facilitation, such as a folding shelf attached to the main counter or space at the side of the counter.

3. Where check-out aisles are provided, accessible check-out aisles shall be installed in accordance with the table below:

<u>Number of Check-Out Aisles</u>	<u>Accessible Check-Out Aisles</u>
1-4	1
5-8	2
9-15	3
over 15	3 plus 1 for each additional 5 over 15

i. Where check-out aisles of different types, such as, but not limited to, express lanes, are provided, at least one of each type shall be accessible.

ii. Traffic control devices, security devices, or turnstiles located in accessible check-out lanes or aisles shall be accessible.

(g) Where public telephones are provided, one telephone per floor or one telephone in each bank of public telephones shall be accessible.

1. Each accessible telephone and 25 percent of other public telephones in each bank shall be equipped with volume control.

2. At each accessible telephone, clear floor space for either a forward or a parallel approach shall be provided.

(h) Where automatic teller machines (ATM) are provided, clear floor space shall be provided at each ATM as follows:

1. Where only a forward approach is provided, all operations and controls shall be accessible.

2. Where only a parallel approach is provided, reach ranges shall comply with the following:

i. Where the reach depth to the controls is 10 inches or less, the maximum height for the controls shall be 54 inches.

ii. For each increase in reach depth of one inch, the maximum height for the controls shall be reduced one-half inch.

iii. The reach depth shall not exceed 24 inches with a corresponding maximum height of 46 inches.

3. Where both a parallel and a forward approach are provided, the reach ranges shall comply with both the parallel and forward approach reach ranges in the adopted technical standard or with the parallel reach ranges in (h)2 above.

(i) In buildings and portions of buildings required by this subchapter to be accessible, controls, operating mechanisms, and hardware, including electrical outlets and switches that control lighting, ventilation, or electrical outlets shall be accessible.

(j) Accessible signage shall be provided at the following locations in buildings and portions of buildings required by this subchapter to be accessible:

1. Areas of refuge required by the building subcode to be accessible;
2. Accessible toilet and bathing facilities;
3. Accessible parking spaces shall have signage that complies with N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.9;
4. Where one or more building entrances are not accessible, accessible signage shall be provided giving directions to the closest accessible building entrance; and
5. Where an elevator does not provide a vertical accessible route, accessible signage shall be provided giving directions to the closest accessible elevator.
 - i. Detectable warnings shall be provided at the edges of passenger transit platforms that border a drop-off and that are not otherwise protected by platform screens or guards.

(k) Braille shall be included on building signage designating permanent rooms and spaces.

1. Directional signage within a building shall not be required to include braille.
2. Building directories and other temporary signage are exempt from the provisions of this subchapter.

(l) Spaces required to be accessible in buildings covered by this subchapter shall be provided with an accessible means of egress that complies with the building subcode.

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. 5:32-7.11, Recreation: ice rinks and roller rinks, recodified to N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.24.
Amended by R.2002 d.350, effective November 4, 2002.
See: 34 N.J.R. 626(a), 34 N.J.R. 3772(a).
Rewrote (a), (b) and (h); in (j)3, amended the N.J.A.C. reference.

5:23-7.12 Existing facilities

(a) Construction projects in existing buildings or facilities shall comply with the Rehabilitation Subcode, N.J.A.C. 5:23-6.

(b) Any building or portion of a building constructed or altered to be accessible shall be maintained accessible.

(c) A limited use/limited application elevator that complies with ANSI/ASME A17.1b-1995, Part 25 shall be allowed to provide a vertical accessible route in the following buildings or tenancies, provided that the travel distance of the device does not exceed 25 feet:

1. In small buildings as defined in this subchapter;
2. In individual tenancies of less than 10,000 square feet in buildings of 10,000 square feet or more;

3. To serve floors or mezzanines of less than 3,000 square feet; or

4. In Use Groups A-4 or E of any size.

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. 5:32-7.12, Recreation: playing fields, recodified to N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.25.

5:23-7.13 Variations

(a) Where it can be demonstrated that one or more of the provisions of this subchapter are technically infeasible, variations or exceptions to those specific provisions may be granted if:

1. The spirit and intent of the law are observed;
2. Public welfare and safety are assured; and
3. Equivalent facilitation and protection for people with disabilities are secured.

(b) In no case shall a complete waiver of these requirements be granted.

(c) Procedures for granting variations and exceptions shall be in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.9 through 2.13.

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. 5:32-7.13, Recreation: golf facilities, recodified to N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.26.

5:23-7.14 Enforcement

(a) Enforcement of this subchapter shall be the primary responsibility of the building subcode official except as otherwise designated below:

1. Plan review with regard to compliance with the following sections of ICC/ANSI A117.1-1998 shall be the joint responsibility of the building and plumbing subcode officials:

- i. Section 602 (drinking fountains and water coolers);
- ii. Sections 604 (water closets and toilet compartments); and 605 (urinals);
- iii. Section 606 (lavatories and sinks);
- iv. Sections 607 (bathtubs); and 608 (shower compartments);
- v. Section 1002.11.5 (dwelling unit—water closet);
- vi. Section 1002.11.6 (dwelling unit, bathtub—faucets);
- vii. Section 1002.11.7 (dwelling unit, shower—spray unit); and
- viii. Section 1002.12.4 (dwelling unit—sink).

2. Plan review and inspection with regard to compliance with ICC/ANSI A117.1-1998, Section 309 (operable parts) that are regulated by the electrical, fire protection, or plumbing subcodes shall be the responsibility of the corresponding subcode official. Plan review and inspection of all other mechanisms shall be the responsibility of the building subcode official.

3. Inspection with regard to compliance with the following sections of ICC/ANSI A117.1-1998 shall be the responsibility of the plumbing subcode official:

i. Sections 602.3 (drinking fountains—operable parts); and 602.4 (drinking fountains—spouts, height); 602.5 (drinking fountain—spout location); and 606.6 (drinking fountain—water flow);

ii. Sections 604.2 (water closets—location); 604.4 (water closets—height); 604.6 (water closets—flush controls); 605.2 (urinals—height); and 605.4 (urinals—flush controls);

iii. Sections 606.3 (lavatories—height and clearances); 606.4 (lavatories—faucets); and 606.6 (lavatories—exposed pipes and surfaces);

iv. Sections 607.5 (bathtubs—controls); and 607.6 (bathtub—shower unit);

v. Sections 608.2 (shower compartments—size and clearance); 608.4 (showers—seats); 608.5 (showers—controls); and 608.6 (showers—shower unit); 608.7 (showers—thresholds);

vi. Sections 1002.11.5.1 (dwelling units, water closet—location); 1002.11.5.3 (dwelling units, water closet—height); 1002.11.3.3 (dwelling unit—flush controls); and 1002.12.4 (dwelling units—sink).

4. Enforcement of the technical requirements for elevators shall be the responsibility of the elevator subcode official. The building subcode official shall be responsible to ensure that the elevator is on an accessible route.

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. 5:32-7.14, Recreation: ski lifts, aerial tramways, and conveyors, recodified to N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.27.

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.

5:23-7.15 Recreation

(a) All facilities, equipment, and sites or portions thereof, intended for outdoor active or passive recreation shall meet all applicable requirements of this subchapter in addition to the provisions of N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.16 through 7.31. All support facilities and site access points required to be on an accessible route of travel shall be made accessible in accordance with the applicable provisions of this subchapter.

1. Indoor recreational facilities shall be on an accessible route of travel and shall comply with all applicable requirements of this subchapter.

(b) Compliance with the provisions of this subchapter that relate to the accessibility of recreational equipment or recreation sites shall be the responsibility of the manager of that recreational facility, of the owner of that facility, whether publicly or privately held, and of the agency responsible for the administration of that facility.

1. The facility manager and/or the facility owner or agency responsible for administration of the facility shall certify, in writing, that any work performed complies with all applicable provisions of this subchapter and shall retain this certification on file.

2. The enforcement of the accessibility features of recreational equipment notwithstanding, the construction of recreational equipment may require a construction permit if so determined by the building subcode official.

3. The enforcement of the requirements for swimming pools, including the accessibility features, shall be the responsibility of the building subcode official.

4. Complaints regarding lack of enforcement of these provisions shall be directed to the facility manager and the facility owner or agency responsible for administration of the facility. The facility manager shall respond within 30 days to any written complaint received detailing the position taken with respect to this complaint. If the facility manager fails to respond in a manner satisfactory to the party registering the complaint, then that party shall have recourse to the appeals process as set forth at N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.38 and 3.11.

5. Any alteration, renovation and/or addition to any existing recreational facility, the cost of which meets or exceeds the limit set forth in N.J.S.A. 40A:11-3, shall be performed in compliance with all applicable provisions of this subchapter. This limit shall apply to both privately- and publicly-owned recreational facilities. If it is feasible to achieve a greater degree of compliance with this subchapter with respect to the entire recreation area, then the facility manager may make alterations, renovations or additions in compliance with the applicable provisions of this subchapter to other facilities or equipment in lieu of the facility or equipment originally being altered, renovated and/or added.

i. Notwithstanding the above provisions, no alteration, renovation or addition shall be made which reduces or diminishes the degree to which any facility meets the criteria of this subchapter.

New Rule, R.1988 d.352, effective August 1, 1988.

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

Amended by R.1995 d.144, effective March 20, 1995 (operative July 1, 1995).

See: 26 N.J.R. 2698(a), 26 N.J.R. 3524(a), 27 N.J.R. 1180(a).

Amended by R.1996 d.132, effective March 18, 1996 (operative July 1, 1996).

See: 27 N.J.R. 3870(a), 28 N.J.R. 1505(a).

Amended by R.1996, d.274, effective June 17, 1996 (operative October 1, 1996).

See: 28 N.J.R. 1443(a), 28 N.J.R. 3121(a).

Amended (b), added (b)2 and 3 and recodified former (b)2 and 3 as (b)4 and 5.

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.2 and amended by R.1999 d.105, effective April 5, 1999.

See: 30 N.J.R. 2972(a), 31 N.J.R. 852(a).

In (a), changed N.J.A.C. reference in the introductory paragraph. Former N.J.A.C. 5:32-7.15, Recreation: trails, recodified to N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.28.

Amended by R.2002 d.350, effective November 4, 2002.

See: 34 N.J.R. 626(a), 34 N.J.R. 3772(a).

In (b)3, deleted the N.J.A.C. reference.

5:23-7.16 Recreation: definitions

“Multi-functional play equipment” means play equipment designed to provide multiple play activities such as, but not limited to, swinging, jumping, sliding, and climbing.

“Park” or “recreation area” means an area set aside and designated for recreation, including either active participation, as in sports, or passive recreation, as in the observation of nature.

“Recreation equipment” means equipment and prescribed surrounding safety areas, including, but not limited to, fixed equipment, fixed manipulative play equipment (such as playground equipment), picnic tables, benches, fire places and grills, ski lifts, and aerial tramways.

“Recreation facility” means a facility, body of water, dock, court, field, location, or portion thereof, intended for active or passive recreation that is required by this subchapter to be accessible regardless of whether the facility is indoor or outdoor.

“Single function play equipment” means play equipment designed to provide a single play activity, such as, but not limited to, swinging, jumping, climbing, or sliding.

“Site access points” means entrances, waiting areas, drop-off zones, parking areas, and public transportation stops serving the recreational area or facility, except those used solely for maintenance purposes.

“Support facility” means a facility ancillary to a recreation facility including, but not limited to, toilet facilities, food services, information services, first aid stations, drinking fountains, telephones, spectator seating and shelters. Facilities primarily housing mechanical equipment or those exclusively used for storage are not included in this definition.

“Transfer platform” means a platform with a minimum dimension of 18 inches by 24 inches mounted 15 inches to 17 inches above grade as an integral part of the multi-functional play equipment to provide access.

“Transfer point” means a clear space 36 inches by 60 inches adjacent to a transfer platform.

“Undeveloped areas” means areas used for activities such as camping, hunting, fishing, the observation of nature or open space conservation and which contain no recreation equipment or recreation facilities.

New Rule, R.1988 d.352, effective August 1, 1988.

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

Amended by R.1996 d.132, effective March 18, 1996 (operative July 1, 1996).

See: 27 N.J.R. 3870(a), 28 N.J.R. 1505(a).

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.3 by 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. 5:32-7.16, Recreation: camping sites, recodified to N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.29.

Amended by R.2002 d.350, effective November 4, 2002.

See: 34 N.J.R. 626(a), 34 N.J.R. 3772(a).

Rewrote “Recreational facility”.

5:23-7.17 Recreation: exceptions

These recreation requirements do not apply to undeveloped areas as defined in N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.16.

New Rule, R.1988 d.352, effective August 1, 1988.

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

Amended by R.1995 d.144, effective March 20, 1995 (operative July 1, 1995).

See: 26 N.J.R. 2698(a), 26 N.J.R. 3524(a), 27 N.J.R. 1180(a).

Amended by R.1996 d.132, effective March 18, 1996 (operative July 1, 1996).

See: 27 N.J.R. 3870(a), 28 N.J.R. 1505(a).

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.4 and amended by R.1999 d.105, effective April 5, 1999.

See: 30 N.J.R. 2972(a), 31 N.J.R. 852(a).

Changed N.J.A.C. reference. Former N.J.A.C. 5:32-7.17, Recreation: equipment, recodified to N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.30.

5:23-7.18 Recreation: route of travel

(a) There shall be an accessible route of travel connecting the following elements: at least one site access point and all support facilities, accessible recreation facilities, and accessible recreation equipment at each park or recreation area. For purposes of applying this requirement, parks may be divided into smaller areas and an accessible route provided from one site access point at each area to all support facilities, accessible recreation facilities, and accessible recreation equipment in that area.

(b) An accessible route of travel shall meet the following criteria:

1. An accessible route of travel that connects an accessible site access point and support facilities, accessible recreation facilities, and accessible recreation equipment shall meet all of the criteria for an accessible route in the technical standard adopted as part of this subchapter, except that the following are also acceptable surfacing materials: flat surfaced pavers on concrete, flat surfaced pavers on sand, and wood decking. Crushed stone laid over a compacted subgrade and bound with sufficient cement to provide a non-shifting, firm surface shall also be acceptable.

2. A challenge level I accessible route may connect additional site access points, if provided, and support facilities, recreation equipment, and recreation facilities. A challenge level I accessible route shall meet the criteria for

an accessible route in the technical standard adopted as part of this subchapter, except as follows:

- i. In addition to the materials listed in (b)1 above, the following materials are acceptable as surfacing: soil cement, graded wood chips, grass, and compacted earth.
 - ii. An accessible route with a running slope of 1:16 or steeper shall be considered a ramp. Cross slopes shall not exceed 1:30.
 - iii. Landings for ramps shall be provided at the top, bottom, at all changes in direction, and after each 48 feet of projection.
 - iv. Materials specified in (b)1 above are acceptable ramp surfacing materials.
 - v. When the running slope is between 1:20 and 1:16, a level rest area at least five feet by five feet shall be provided every 200 feet.
- (c) The accessible route to multi-functional play equipment shall lead onto the equipment itself as specified at N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.30(c)1.
- (d) When a resilient safety area is specified by the manufacturer of the play equipment, an accessible route through the resilient safety area shall be provided. It shall meet the following conditions:
1. Commercially manufactured or processed materials must be certified by the manufacturer as permitting independent wheelchair passage;
 2. Natural materials must be of the type and depth to meet the specifications in the Consumer Products Safety Commission Handbook on Playground Safety (Consumer Products Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207) or must be one of the following:
 - i. Wood chips of relatively uniform size from hard wood without bark, leaves, twigs, or brush, or
 - ii. Double shredded bark and mulch of relatively uniform size without leaves, twigs, or brush; and
 3. The accessible route and the resilient safety area shall be of the same material.
- (e) The accessible route to single function play equipment shall lead to the safety area surrounding the equipment.

New Rule, R.1988 d.352, effective August 1, 1988.

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

Amended by R.1996 d.132, effective March 18, 1996 (operative July 1, 1996).

See: 27 N.J.R. 3870(a), 28 N.J.R. 1505(a).

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.5 and amended by R.1999 d.105, effective April 5, 1999.

See: 30 N.J.R. 2972(a), 31 N.J.R. 852(a).

In (c), changed N.J.A.C. reference. Former N.J.A.C. 5:32-7.18, Recreation: equestrian facilities, recodified to N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.31.

Amended by R.2002 d.350, effective November 4, 2002.

See: 34 N.J.R. 626(a), 34 N.J.R. 3772(a).

In (b), rewrote 1 and the introductory paragraph of 2; in (d), rewrote the introductory paragraph.

5:23-7.19 Recreation: pools

(a) At least one pool of each type provided in each distinct area on a site, intended for swimming, soaking, wading, or diving, exclusive of those intended for ornamental, decorative, or mechanical purposes, must adjoin an accessible route of travel.

1. The interior of swimming pools, defined as pools with a depth ranging between 24 inches and 13 feet, and the interior of soaking pools, shall be made accessible by one of the methods detailed in (a)3 through 5 below.

2. Wading pools, defined as pools with a maximum depth of less than 24 inches, and diving pools, defined as pools or tanks with a minimum depth of over 13 feet, are not required to provide interior access.

3. A vertical lift meeting the following criteria, and as shown in Figure 7.19a, shall be provided:

i. Designed by its manufacturer for independent operation by the user;

ii. Equipped with a chair designed for independent transfer from a wheelchair. The chair shall have a rigid seat with a depth of at least 15 inches and shall have a rigid back support at least 15 inches high;

(1) As an alternative to (a)3ii above, a pool may be equipped with a moving platform. A wheelchair shall be provided to the user if this option is used.

iii. Adjoining a clear level floor area with a minimum dimension of five feet by five feet;

iv. Having controls that meet the criteria for controls and operating mechanisms in the technical standard adopted as part of this subchapter; and

v. Located to meet the criteria of Figure 7.19a.

4. Interior/exterior steps that meet the criteria of Figure 7.19b.

Figure 7.19a
Pool Entry

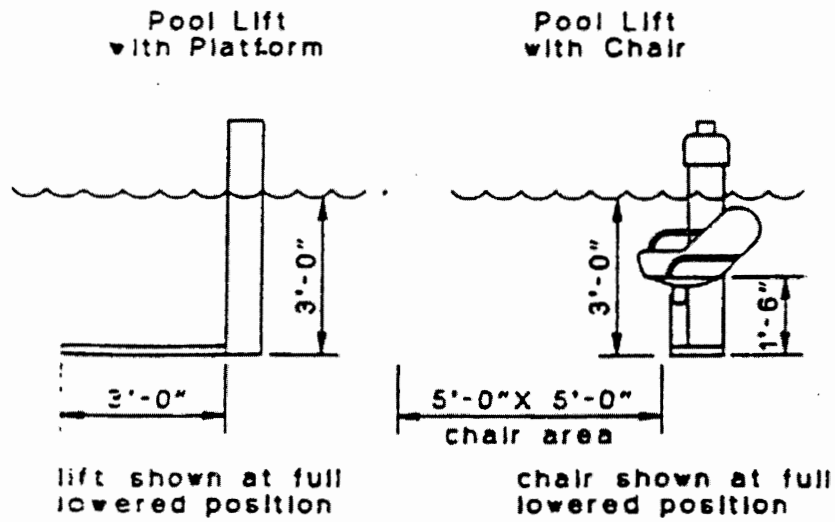
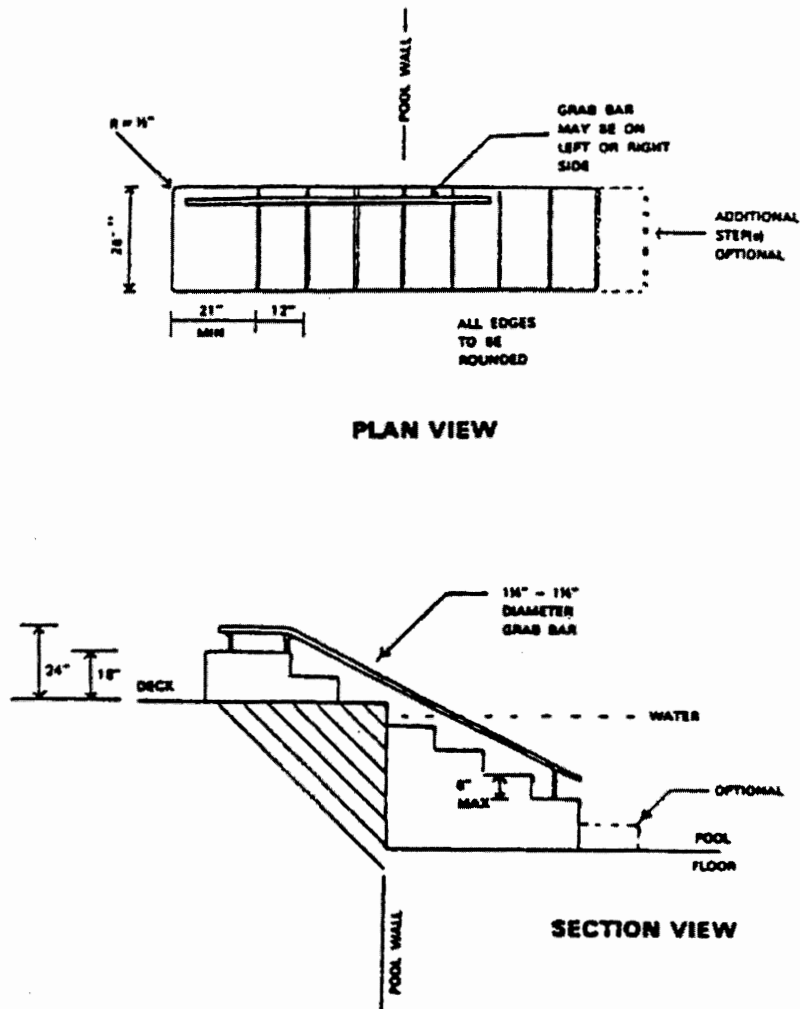


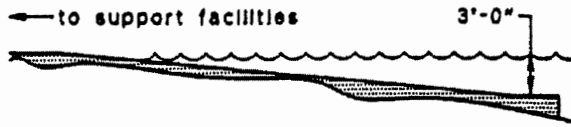
Figure 7.19b



i. The edge of the steps shall be white, orange, yellow or some other color which contrasts with the color of the pool for the safety of the visually impaired.

5. A ramp that meets the criteria of Figure 7.19c.

Figure 7.19c
Ramp Into Water



**Maximum ramp slope 1:12.
Provide no handrails but provide curbs.
Maximum ramp run 30'-0", use
additional ramp runs with 5'-0" level
platforms between, as necessary.
In pools, assure no access under ramp.**

i. Where this option is used, a wheelchair shall be provided.

ii. The edge of the ramp shall be white, orange, yellow or some other color which contrasts with the color of the pool for the safety of the visually impaired.

New Rule, R.1988 d.352, effective August 1, 1988.

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

Amended by R.1988 d.503, effective November 7, 1988.

See: 20 N.J.R. 1764(b), 20 N.J.R. 2754(a).

Added (a)2i and (a)3ii; also amended Figure 7.104b.

Amended by R.1995 d.144, effective March 20, 1995 (operative July 1, 1995).

See: 26 N.J.R. 2698(a), 26 N.J.R. 3524(a), 27 N.J.R. 1180(a).

Amended by R.1996 d.132, effective March 18, 1996 (operative July 1, 1996).

See: 27 N.J.R. 3870(a), 28 N.J.R. 1505(a).

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.6 by R.1999 d.105, effective April 5, 1999.

See: 30 N.J.R. 2972(a), 31 N.J.R. 852(a).

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.

Administrative Correction.

See: 38 N.J.R. 3024(a), 38 N.J.R. 3776(c).

5:23-7.20 Recreation: swimming and skating areas

(a) At each designated swimming and/or skating area at natural or man-made bodies of water, there shall be an accessible route or an accessible trail meeting the criteria of N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.28 that connects at least one point at the water's edge to other elements at the site as required by N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.18(a).

1. At designated swimming and/or skating areas, the provision of access as described in (a) above at one location per site shall be deemed as satisfying the requirements of this section.

2. This provision shall not apply in those ocean front areas where wave action renders the provision of an accessible route or an accessible trail impractical from an engineering standpoint.

New Rule, R.1988 d.352, effective August 1, 1988.

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

Amended by R.1995 d.144, effective March 20, 1995 (operative July 1, 1995).

See: 26 N.J.R. 2698(a), 26 N.J.R. 3524(a), 27 N.J.R. 1180(a).

Amended by R.1996 d.132, effective March 18, 1996.

See: 27 N.J.R. 3870(a), 28 N.J.R. 1505(a).

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.7 and amended by R.1999 d.105, effective April 5, 1999.

See: 30 N.J.R. 2972(a), 31 N.J.R. 852(a).

In (a), changed N.J.A.C. references in the introductory paragraph.

5:23-7.21 Recreation: boating areas

(a) Each boating area with docking facilities shall have one accessible docking space.

(b) Each accessible mooring space shall adjoin an accessible route of travel and shall have a minimum clear space of five feet by five feet to allow transfer to the boat. Additionally, each accessible mooring space shall be a maximum of 36 inches above the mean water level in non-tidal areas.

New Rule, R.1988 d.352, effective August 1, 1988.

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

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.8 by R.1999 d.105, effective April 5, 1999.

See: 30 N.J.R. 2972(a), 31 N.J.R. 852(a).

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), substituted "docking" for "mooring".

5:23-7.22 Recreation: fishing areas

If docks are provided in a fishing area, the criteria of N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.21 shall apply.

New Rule, R.1988 d.352, effective August 1, 1988.

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

Amended by R.1995 d.144, effective March 20, 1995 (operative July 1, 1995).

See: 26 N.J.R. 2698(a), 26 N.J.R. 3524(a), 27 N.J.R. 1180(a).

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.9 and amended by R.1999 d.105, effective April 5, 1999.

See: 30 N.J.R. 2972(a), 31 N.J.R. 852(a).

Changed N.J.A.C. reference.

5:23-7.23 Recreation: court games

(a) The surface of at least one court must adjoin an accessible route of travel.

(b) Entrances to the courts required to be accessible shall meet the criteria for accessible doors in the technical standard adopted as part of this subchapter.

(c) On sites with more than one type of court, at least one of each type of court in each distinct area on a site shall adjoin an accessible route of travel.

1. Where there is a main or center court, this court shall be included as one of those on an accessible route of travel.

(d) All permanent spectator viewing areas seating 50 or more persons shall be on an accessible route of travel.

(e) Court surfaces shall meet the criteria for an accessible route in the technical standard adopted as part of this subchapter, except in those instances where the recognized rules of the particular game dictate another surface.

New Rule, R.1988 d.352, effective August 1, 1988.
 See: 19 N.J.R. 1270(a), 20 N.J.R. 1873(b).
 Amended by R.1995 d.144, effective March 20, 1995 (operative July 1, 1995).
 See: 26 N.J.R. 2698(a), 26 N.J.R. 3524(a), 27 N.J.R. 1180(a).
 Recodified from N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.10 by R.1999 d.105, effective April 5, 1999.
 See: 30 N.J.R. 2972(a), 31 N.J.R. 852(a).
 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.

5:23-7.24 Recreation: ice rinks and roller rinks

The surface of at least one of each type of rink provided in each distinct area on a site shall adjoin an accessible route of travel.

New Rule, R.1988 d.352, effective August 1, 1988.
 See: 19 N.J.R. 1270(a), 20 N.J.R. 1873(b).
 Recodified from N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.11 by R.1999 d.105, effective April 5, 1999.
 See: 30 N.J.R. 2972(a), 31 N.J.R. 852(a).

5:23-7.25 Recreation: playing fields

There shall be an accessible route of travel to at least one of each type of playing field provided in each distinct area on a site. For an overlay field, an accessible route of travel to the primary field shall fulfill the requirements of this section. For a complex of playing fields in a single area, an accessible route of travel to the area shall fulfill the requirements of this section. Additionally, all permanent spectator viewing areas seating 50 or more persons shall be on an accessible route of travel.

New Rule, R.1988 d.352, effective August 1, 1988.
 See: 19 N.J.R. 1270(a), 20 N.J.R. 1873(b).
 Recodified from N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.12 by R.1999 d.105, effective April 5, 1999.
 See: 30 N.J.R. 2972(a), 31 N.J.R. 852(a).

5:23-7.26 Recreation: golf facilities

(a) For golf facilities, there shall be an accessible route of travel to the area where the transfer to golf carts is made.

(b) If provided, bridges shall either be designed for use by golf carts or shall meet the criteria for a ramp in the technical standard adopted as part of this subchapter.

(c) Where curbs are provided at points where courses cross a thoroughfare, a ramp or a curb ramp that meets the criteria for ramps in the technical standard adopted as part of this subchapter shall be provided.

(d) Miniature golf facilities shall be accessible as follows:

1. The entire playing surface shall be accessible at starting points, end points, and at all points in-between where possible. In those areas where the ball cannot

physically come to rest because of steep slopes, access is not required.

2. The entry and exit points shall be a minimum of 32 inches wide, with no railings, obstacles, or elevation change.

3. Each hole shall have a platform with a turn around radius of five feet.

4. When obstacles are provided, there shall be a 32 inch minimum clear width on one side of the obstacle.

New Rule, R.1988 d.352, effective August 1, 1988.
 See: 19 N.J.R. 1270(a), 20 N.J.R. 1873(b).
 Amended by R.1995 d.144, effective March 20, 1995 (operative July 1, 1995).
 See: 26 N.J.R. 2698(a), 26 N.J.R. 3524(a), 27 N.J.R. 1180(a).
 Amended by R.1996 d.132, effective March 18, 1996 (operative July 1, 1996).
 See: 27 N.J.R. 3870(a), 28 N.J.R. 1505(a).
 Recodified from N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.13 by R.1999 d.105, effective April 5, 1999.
 See: 30 N.J.R. 2972(a), 31 N.J.R. 852(a).
 Amended by R.2002 d.350, effective November 4, 2002.
 See: 34 N.J.R. 626(a), 34 N.J.R. 3772(a).
 Rewrote (b) and (c).

5:23-7.27 Recreation: ski lifts, aerial tramways, and conveyors

(a) In areas where ski lifts or other comparable mechanisms for skiing are provided, there shall be an accessible route of travel connecting site access point(s) and support facilities required to be accessible with the area where the transfer to skis is made.

(b) In areas where aerial tramways, conveyors, or other comparable mechanisms for sightseeing are provided, an accessible route of travel shall be provided to connect site access point(s) and support facilities required to be accessible with the moving seat, car or platform of the aerial tramways, conveyors, or comparable mechanisms.

1. A five feet by five feet clear, level areas that meets the criteria for an accessible route in the technical standard adopted as part of this subchapter shall be provided immediately adjacent to the upper, lower, and any intermediate terminals of such mechanisms to facilitate transfer from a wheelchair to the car, seat or platform.

i. Where seats are provided, they shall be at a height of 16 inches to 18 inches above the clear, level area.

(c) There shall be a control immediately available to the operator of the ski lift, aerial tramway or conveyor to stop and restart the mechanism to allow the transfer of a disabled person on and off.

(d) The requirements of this section shall not apply to moving sidewalks or other horizontal conveyors guided by a track or tracks.

New Rule, R.1988 d.352, effective August 1, 1988.

See: 19 N.J.R. 1270(a), 20 N.J.R. 1873(b).
Amended by R.1995 d.144, effective March 20, 1995 (operative July 1, 1995).
See: 26 N.J.R. 2698(a), 26 N.J.R. 3524(a), 27 N.J.R. 1180(a).
Recodified from N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.14 by R.1999 d.105, effective April 5, 1999.
See: 30 N.J.R. 2972(a), 31 N.J.R. 852(a).
Amended by R.2002 d.350, effective November 4, 2002.
See: 34 N.J.R. 626(a), 34 N.J.R. 3772(a).
Rewrote (b).

5:23-7.28 Recreation: trails

(a) Trails through undeveloped areas are exempted from the requirements of this subchapter.

(b) All other trails shall meet the requirements for slope and for the provision of rest areas of either (b)1 or 2 below and the surfacing requirements contained in (b)3 or 4 below.

1. A running slope shall not exceed 1:8 at any place and cross slopes shall not exceed 1:30. Level rest areas at least five feet by five feet shall be provided every 300 feet when the running slope is between 1:16 and 1:12. This shall be a challenge level 2 accessible trail. Level rest areas at least five feet by five feet shall be provided every 200 feet when the running slope is between 1:12 and 1:8. This shall be a challenge level 3 accessible trail.

i. If the topography of the site is such that average grade exceeds that in (b)1 above, an exception to the slope limitations may be allowed.

2. Trails may also be constructed in accordance with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.18(b)1 (accessible route) or N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.18(b)2 (challenge level 1 accessible route).

3. In addition to the materials listed at N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.18(b)1 and 2, the following materials are acceptable as surfacing for trails: untreated soil, compacted gravel, and ungraded wood chips.

4. Each trail shall be marked in accordance with the technical criteria for permanent signs in the technical standard adopted as part of this subchapter.

i. Each sign shall contain the following information:

(1) The international symbol of access for an accessible route or the challenge level of the accessible route or accessible trail; and

(2) The length of the accessible route or accessible trail.

New Rule, R.1988 d.352, effective August 1, 1988.
See: 19 N.J.R. 1270(a), 20 N.J.R. 1873(b).
Amended by R.1995 d.144, effective March 20, 1995 (operative July 1, 1995).
See: 26 N.J.R. 2698(a), 26 N.J.R. 3524(a), 27 N.J.R. 1180(a).
Amended by R.1996 d.132, effective March 18, 1996 (operative July 1, 1996).
See: 27 N.J.R. 3870(a), 28 N.J.R. 1505(a).
Recodified from N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.15 and amended by R.1999 d.105, effective April 5, 1999.

See: 30 N.J.R. 2972(a), 31 N.J.R. 852(a).
In (b), changed N.J.A.C. references in 2 and 3.
Amended by R.2002 d.350, effective November 4, 2002.
See: 34 N.J.R. 626(a), 34 N.J.R. 3772(a).

In (b)4, substituted "for permanent signs in the technical standard adopted as part of this subchapter" for "of CABO/ANSI A117.1, Section 4.28.1 through 4.28.5 and Section 4.28.6.1".

5:23-7.29 Recreation: camping sites

(a) In camping areas in other than undeveloped areas, at least five percent (rounded off to the next higher whole number) of camp sites shall meet the following criteria:

1. There shall be an accessible route of travel connecting these accessible camp sites with site access point(s) and support facilities required to be accessible;

2. Sites and signs leading to such sites shall be marked with the International Symbol of Accessibility, which complies with the technical standard adopted as part of this subchapter;

3. Where tent platforms are provided, each of those required to be accessible shall be equipped with a ramp meeting the criteria of the technical standard adopted as part of this subchapter; and

4. The accessible camp sites shall be distributed throughout the camping area to the degree feasible as determined by the topography of the area.

New Rule, R.1988 d.352, effective August 1, 1988.
See: 19 N.J.R. 1270(a), 20 N.J.R. 1873(b).
Amended by R.1995 d.144, effective March 20, 1995 (operative July 1, 1995).
See: 26 N.J.R. 2698(a), 26 N.J.R. 3524(a), 27 N.J.R. 1180(a).
Amended by R.1996 d.132, effective March 18, 1996 (operative July 1, 1996).
See: 27 N.J.R. 3870(a), 28 N.J.R. 1505(a).
Recodified from N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.16 by R.1999 d.105, effective April 5, 1999.
See: 30 N.J.R. 2972(a), 31 N.J.R. 852(a).
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)2, substituted "which complies with the technical standard adopted as part of this subchapter" for "displayed as specified in CABO/ANSI A117.1, Section 4.28"; in (a)3, substituted "the technical standard adopted as part of this subchapter; and" for "CABO/ANSI A117.1, Section 4.8".

5:23-7.30 Recreation: equipment

(a) Five percent of all picnic tables, benches, fireplaces and grills provided, rounded to the next higher whole number, but not less than one, shall be on an accessible route of travel.

1. Such equipment shall be distributed throughout the picnic area to the degree feasible as determined by the topography of the area.

(b) Within each play area on a site, at least 25 percent of the single function play equipment shall be of a type identified by its manufacturer as accessible to and usable by both disabled and non-disabled persons.

(c) At least 25 percent of the play activities of all multi-functional play equipment within each play area on a site shall be of a type identified by its manufacturer as accessible to and usable by both disabled and non-disabled people.

1. Access onto the multi-functional play equipment may include, but is not limited to, the following:

i. A ramp that complies with the technical standard adopted as part of this subchapter and that provides a landing at the top and at the bottom that has a minimum width of five feet by five feet;

ii. Transfer point(s) adjacent to transfer platform(s); and

iii. An accessible route which complies with N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.18, which, because of the topography of the land, leads directly onto the equipment.

2. Accessibility features, such as ramps and transfer platforms, shall not be considered play functions. Passive activities shall not be considered play functions.

(d) Playground equipment required to be accessible in (b) and (c) above shall be on an accessible route as delineated at N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.18.

(e) As existing play equipment is replaced in any play area, at least 50 percent of the replacement equipment shall be of a type identified by the manufacturer as usable by both disabled and non-disabled persons until the percentage as specified in (b) and (c) above is met.

New Rule, R.1988 d.352, effective August 1, 1988.
See: 19 N.J.R. 1270(a), 20 N.J.R. 1873(b).
Amended by R.1996 d.132, effective March 18, 1996 (operative July 1, 1996).
See: 27 N.J.R. 3870(a); 28 N.J.R. 1505(a).
Recodified from N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.17 and amended by R.1999 d.105, effective April 5, 1999.
See: 30 N.J.R. 2972(a), 31 N.J.R. 852(a).
In (c) and (d), changed N.J.A.C. references throughout.
Amended by R.2002 d.350, effective November 4, 2002.
See: 34 N.J.R. 626(a), 34 N.J.R. 3772(a).
In (c), substituted "its" for "the" preceding "manufacturer" in the introductory paragraph and rewrote li.

5:23-7.31 Recreation: equestrian facilities

(a) At each equestrian facility, at the area used for mounting, a mounting platform shall be provided for people with disabilities.

1. To mount a pony, the top of the platform shall be 32 inches above the surface upon which the pony stands.

2. To mount a horse, the top of the platform shall be 41 inches above the surface upon which the horse stands.

3. The mounting platform shall have a minimum dimension of five feet long and three feet wide.

4. Any ramp that provides access to the mounting platform shall meet the criteria for ramps in the technical

standard adopted as part of this subchapter, except that a maximum slope of 1:9 shall be allowed.

New Rule, R.1988 d.352, effective August 1, 1988.
See: 19 N.J.R. 1270(a), 20 N.J.R. 1873(b).
Amended by R.1988 d.503, effective November 7, 1988.
See: 20 N.J.R. 1764(b), 20 N.J.R. 2754(a).
Platform height changed from 42 inches to 32 inches.
Administrative Correction.
See: 22 N.J.R. 1355(b).
Amended by R.1995 d.144, effective March 20, 1995 (operative July 1, 1995).
See: 26 N.J.R. 2698(a), 26 N.J.R. 3524(a), 27 N.J.R. 1180(a).
Amended by R.1996 d.132, effective March 18, 1996 (operative July 1, 1996).
See: 27 N.J.R. 3870(a), 28 N.J.R. 1505(a).
Recodified from N.J.A.C. 5:23-7.18 by R.1999 d.105, effective April 5, 1999.
See: 30 N.J.R. 2972(a), 31 N.J.R. 852(a).
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.

SUBCHAPTER 8. ASBESTOS HAZARD ABATEMENT SUBCODE

Cross References

Child care center physical plant requirements, see N.J.A.C. 10:122-5.2.

5:23-8.1 Title; scope; intent

(a) This part of the regulations, adopted pursuant to P.L. 1975, c.217, the Uniform Construction Code Act (N.J.S.A. 52:27D-119 et seq.) and entitled Asbestos Hazard Abatement Subcode shall be known and may be cited throughout the regulations as N.J.A.C. 5:23-8 and when referred to in this subchapter, may be cited as "this subchapter."

1. In addition, the New Jersey Departments of Health and Labor have jointly adopted regulations pursuant to P.L. 1984, c.217, the Asbestos Control and Licensing Act (N.J.S.A. 34:5A-32 et seq.) and are cited as N.J.A.C. 8:60, and N.J.A.C. 12:120, respectively. These regulations provide for: a standardized training course for all asbestos workers; licensing of asbestos abatement contractors; and issuing asbestos worker performance permits for asbestos abatement workers.

i. Copies of N.J.A.C. 12:120 may be obtained from the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Workplace Standards, Asbestos Control and Licensing, PO Box 054, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0054. These rules provide that any asbestos abatement project, excluding an operations and maintenance activity, must be conducted by a licensed contractor pursuant to the referenced rules, including projects involving buildings and structures which are not within the scope of this subchapter.

2. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection has authority to enforce regulations regarding the

transport and disposal of asbestos-containing materials pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:1D-9 and 13:1E-1 et seq. These rules are cited as N.J.A.C. 7:26.

i. Copies of N.J.A.C. 7:26 may be obtained from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Solid Waste Management, 840 Bear Tavern Road, PO Box 414, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0414.

3. All samples collected and submitted for analysis for asbestos pursuant to this subchapter shall be analyzed for asbestos in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-8.21.

(b) 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.

(c) This subchapter, which pertains to educational facilities and public buildings as defined in N.J.A.C. 5:23-8.2, shall control matters relating to: construction permits for asbestos abatement; fees; licenses; certification; work permits; reports required; documentation; inspections by the asbestos safety technician; air monitoring; enforcement responsibilities; and remedies and enforcement. This subchapter controls the abatement of asbestos from a building. A construction permit for renovation or demolition shall be required pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-2 for any other work performed subsequent to the asbestos abatement project.

1. Any private building that houses a day care center, nursery or educational facility shall be subject to this subchapter when an asbestos hazard abatement project takes place within the building or any part of the building regardless of the remoteness of the facility or its size relative to the building. An asbestos hazard abatement project shall have a construction permit from the enforcing agency.

2. All common areas in a building, or part thereof, leased by a public entity, such as, but not limited to, building entrances and lobbies, rest rooms, cafeterias, hallways, stairwells, and elevators where public employees may normally traverse and all areas with mechanical equipment that serve the areas occupied by the public employees, shall be subject to this subchapter when an asbestos hazard abatement project takes place within the building or any part of the building.

3. This subchapter shall apply to exterior portions of buildings, such as: exterior hallways connecting buildings; porticos; mechanical system insulation; cooling towers; and steam or other service tunnels serving or connecting buildings. These exterior spaces are to be considered, for the purposes of obtaining a construction permit pursuant to this subchapter, a single homogeneous area for purposes of abatement project design.

4. Projects involving the removal of non-friable, miscellaneous asbestos-containing material from interior spaces shall be subject to this subchapter where the method chosen to remove the non-friable material may cause the building environment to become contaminated with airborne asbestos fibers. Removal shall be in accordance with N.J.A.C. 5:23-8.20.

(d) Until further action is taken, this subchapter remains advisory for all other buildings and structures in the State.

(e) This subchapter seeks to provide and ensure public safety, health, and welfare insofar as they are affected by asbestos and asbestos-containing materials. It is not intended to, nor shall it be construed to, conflict with or impede the operation of the asbestos work standards issued by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 29 CFR Section 1910.1001 et seq., 29 CFR Section 1926.58 and N.J.A.C. 12:100-12, the Asbestos Subchapter of the New Jersey Safety and Health Standards for Public Employees. The purpose of this subchapter is to assure that work is performed in a safe manner as a pre-condition to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy.

1. It is the purpose of this subchapter to establish standards and procedures to ensure that all State laws and regulations applicable to asbestos hazard abatement work are actually adhered to wherever work takes place.

2. Asbestos has been a pervasive construction material which in many of its forms poses no significant health risk. These standards and procedures need not be applied to all work involving asbestos-containing materials but only those which pose serious health hazards to the public.

3. Asbestos that is, or that can readily become, friable was a widely used construction material. Its removal, replacement, repair, enclosure or encapsulation shall be considered construction work and shall therefore require a construction permit issued pursuant to the State Uniform Construction Code Act (N.J.S.A. 52:27D-119 et seq.). Asbestos and asbestos-containing materials were, in many cases, used in order to satisfy important code requirements pertaining to fire safety. Accordingly, where asbestos was used originally to satisfy fire code requirements, it shall not be removed unless it is replaced, as part of the project, with material or assembly which has equivalent fire resistive or heat resistive characteristics. Additionally, any encapsulation materials or methods shall conform to the construction requirements of the Uniform Construction Code.

Amended by R.1986 d.143, effective May 5, 1986.

See: 18 N.J.R. 378(a), 18 N.J.R. 949(a).

Deleted text in (c) "administrative authority having jurisdiction" and substituted "asbestos safety technician;"

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).

Revised section with stylistic changes.

In (a)1ii: added language regarding asbestos abatement projects. Added new (a)3.

In (c): added language clarifying subchapter's scope. Added new (c)3 and (c)4.

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

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

Case Notes

New Jersey asbestos rules preempted by Occupational Safety & Health Act (OSHA) to the extent that they addressed issue of education and training in the workplace; balance of N.J. asbestos program was unenforceable because preempted provisions were not severable from remaining provisions, and because OSHA considered and rejected testing, certification, license and permit requirements similar to New Jersey's program. *New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce v. State of New Jersey*, 653 F.Supp. 1453 (D.N.J.1987).

Minor child's violence in school warranted evaluation. *Roselle Board of Education v. M.W.*, 97 N.J.A.R.2d (EDS) 38.

Strict adherence to asbestos abatement regulations required by asbestos safety technician and control monitor. *Lotto v. Bureau of Code Services*, 97 N.J.A.R.2d (CAF) 31.

5:23-8.2 Definitions

The following words, terms and abbreviations when used in this subchapter shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

"Airlock" means a serial arrangement of rooms whose doors are spaced a minimum of four feet apart so as to permit ingress or egress through one room without interfering with the next and constructed in such a manner as to prevent or restrict the free flow of air in either direction.

"Air pressure differential" means air pressure lower than surrounding areas, generally caused by exhausting air from a sealed space (work area).

"Amended water" means water to which a surfactant has been added.

"Asbestos" means a general term used to describe a group of naturally occurring hydrated mineral silicates. The asbestiform varieties include chrysotile (serpentine); crocidolite (riebeckite); amosite (cumingtonite-grunerite); anthophyllite; tremolite and actinolite.

"Asbestos-containing material" means any material which contains more than one percent asbestos by weight.

"Asbestos hazard abatement project" means the removal, enclosure, or encapsulation of more than 25 square feet of asbestos-containing material used on any equipment or surface area such as wall, or ceiling area; or the removal or encapsulation of more than 10 linear feet of asbestos-containing material on covered piping.

"Asbestos Safety Control Monitor" means a business entity authorized pursuant to N.J.A.C. 5:23-8 to ensure compliance with the Asbestos Hazard Abatement Subcode.

"Asbestos Safety Technician" means a person certified by the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, hired by the asbestos safety control monitor who continuously monitors and inspects the asbestos abatement work pursuant to this subchapter. This person shall be required to be on the job site during the time the asbestos abatement work is taking place and perform all duties and responsibilities established by these regulations.

2. Installation of space and sight guards shall comply with all applicable requirements of ASME A17.3-1993 and shall be considered minor work within the meaning of N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.17A.

(b) In buildings containing more than one elevator device, each such device shall be identified according to ASME A17.1 referenced in the building subcode.

1. In addition, each elevator shall be identified by such a number in every elevator lobby. The identification number shall be a minimum of 1½ inches high and of a color that contrasts with the background. The number shall be permanent and shall be on or adjacent to every elevator hoistway entrance frame. By August 4, 2003, all existing elevators shall comply with this requirement.

(c) On each existing escalator, a skirt obstruction device conforming to ASME A17.1-93-95, Rule 805.1.h. and a step level device conforming to ASME A17.1-93-95, Rule 805.1.s. shall be installed by August 4, 2003.

(d) On each existing elevator, a floating (movable) platform that permits the operation of the elevator when the car door or gate is not in the closed position shall be prohibited. Use of a floating (movable) platform that exists as of February 4, 2002 on any elevator shall be discontinued by August 4, 2003.

(e) A sign stating "DO NOT USE A STANDING ESCALATOR AS A BUILDING STAIR" shall be permanently placed where it is readily visible to the general public at the top and bottom landings of an escalator. Each sign shall comply with the applicable requirements of ASME A17.1-93-95, Rule 805.2.b. This requirement shall apply to new escalator installations and to existing escalators. All existing escalators shall be required to comply with this subsection by August 18, 2004.

New Rule, R.1997 d.305, effective July 21, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 2205(a), 29 N.J.R. 3249(a).

Amended by R.2002 d.43, effective February 4, 2002.

See: 33 N.J.R. 3714(a), 34 N.J.R. 732(b).

Rewrote the section.

Administrative correction.

See: 35 N.J.R. 219(c).

Amended by R.2003 d.72, effective February 18, 2003.

See: 34 N.J.R. 3672(a), 35 N.J.R. 1055(a).

Added (e).

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), deleted "BOCA Rule 3003.3 and" preceding "ASME A17.1".

mented by P.L. 1997, c.336, is entitled "Optional Elevator Inspection Program" and shall be known and cited throughout this chapter as N.J.A.C. 5:23-12A. When referred to in this subchapter, it may be cited as "this subchapter."

(b) Unless otherwise specifically provided, all references to paragraphs, sections, or to provisions not specifically identified, shall be construed to refer to such paragraph or section or provision of this subchapter.

(c) This subchapter shall control all matters relating to the administration of the registration of qualified elevator device inspection firms, hereinafter referred to as "qualified firms," qualified elevator device inspectors and the elevator devices enrolled in this optional program, as defined in (d) below.

(d) For purposes of this subchapter, "elevator" or "elevator device" means a hoisting and lowering device equipped with a car or platform which moves in guides for the transportation of individuals or freight in a substantially vertical direction through successive floors or levels of a building or structure. The term shall include, without limitation, elevators, dumbwaiters, wheelchair lifts, manlifts, stairway chairlifts and any device within the scope of ASME A17.1 (Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators) or ASME A90.1 (Safety Standard for Belt Manlifts), except escalators and moving walks.

1. This definition shall not apply to any conveyor devices that are process equipment.

5:23-12A.2 Qualified elevator device inspection firms

(a) Any sole proprietorship, partnership, association or corporation that is engaged in the business of maintaining, inspecting and testing elevator devices, has at all times, as a bona fide employee, at least one qualified elevator device inspector, and carries general liability insurance in at least the amount of \$4,000,000 for each person and each occurrence to satisfy claims or judgments for property damage and/or personal injury may apply for registration with the Department as a qualified firm.

1. The application shall contain information relating to the financial integrity of the firm, as evidenced by a reviewed financial statement prepared by an independent certified public accountant.

2. The application shall contain the names and addresses and home phone numbers of all persons who hold at least a ten percent interest in the qualified firm and/or are corporate officers.

3. Each applicant for registration as a qualified firm shall disclose in the application any subsidiary or parent relationship with any other qualified firm or other entity regulated by the State Uniform Construction Code and shall further disclose all interests of any officer, partner, or stockholder of the firm in any other qualified firm or

SUBCHAPTER 12A. OPTIONAL ELEVATOR INSPECTION PROGRAM

5:23-12A.1 Title; scope; intent

(a) This subchapter of the rules, adopted pursuant to the authority of the Uniform Construction Code Act, as supple-

other entity regulated by the State Uniform Construction Code.

4. Each application shall include a sample form of the contract of full service needs to be used for the purposes of this subchapter.

(b) Upon receipt of a completed application on a form prescribed by the Department, including the information in (a) above and a nonrefundable fee of \$250.00, the Department shall issue a certificate of registration, unless the application is denied in accordance with (c) below.

1. The certificate of registration shall remain valid, unless revoked in accordance with (c) below, for two consecutive years following the date of registration; provided, however, that the certificate of registration shall become inactive for any period of time during which the firm ceases to engage in the business of maintaining, inspecting and testing elevator devices or ceases to employ at least one qualified elevator device inspector. It shall be the responsibility of the qualified firm to inform the Department within 30 days of any changes to the status of the qualified firm during the two-year registration period. It shall be the responsibility of the firm to reapply for registration at least two months prior to the renewal date to make current the information contained in the original application by submission of a completed reapplication form, as prescribed by the Commissioner.

(c) A certificate of registration may be denied or revoked if the Department determines that the firm, or any person holding an ownership interest in the firm or otherwise authorized to represent the firm, has at any time:

1. Willfully made a misstatement of material fact in an application for issuance or renewal of a registration certificate;
2. Willfully committed fraud in connection with the maintenance, inspection or testing of any elevator device;
3. Maintained, inspected or tested any elevator device in a grossly negligent manner;
4. Failed to ensure that the qualified elevator device inspectors that it employs perform their duties in accordance with the requirements of this subchapter;
5. Habitually failed to ensure the timely submission of the elevator device certification in accordance with the requirements of this subchapter;
6. Willfully violated the requirements of the State Uniform Construction Code to any substantial degree; or
7. Failed to report an accident or equipment failure as required by the building subcode and N.J.A.C. 5:23-12.11.

5:23-12A.3 Qualified elevator device inspector

(a) A candidate for certification as a qualified elevator device inspector for the inspection and testing of elevator devices enrolled under this subchapter shall pay a nonrefundable fee of \$65.00 and shall meet the following competence and experience requirements:

1. Seven years of experience consisting of one or a combination of the following:
 - i. Experience in construction, design, or supervision as a journeyman in a skilled trade currently regulated by the elevator subcode;
 - ii. Experience as an elevator inspector; or
 - iii. Experience as a construction contractor in a field of construction currently regulated by the elevator subcode; and
2. Demonstration of competence by successful completion of one of the following:
 - i. Successful completion of the examination module 6B-Elevator General of the National Certification Program for Construction Code Inspectors administered by the Chauncy Group, a subsidiary of the Educational Testing Service for the Department; or
 - ii. Possession of a current Qualified Elevator Inspector (QEI) certificate issued pursuant to ASME QEI-1-1993.

(b) The certificate shall be renewed every three years upon the submission of a renewal application, payment of a renewal fee of \$65.00 and submission of documentation of continuing education as follows:

1. Documentation of having completed 1.5 Continuing Education Units (CEUs) in a related technical subject area, as approved by the Bureau of Code Services, within the three-year period preceding the date of application. One CEU equals 10 contact hours;
2. Annual submission of a current QEI certificate; or
3. Submission of equivalent certification approved by the Bureau of Code Services.

(c) A qualified elevator device inspector, when employed by a qualified elevator device inspection firm, shall perform, and certify by signature, the inspection and tests required by this subchapter. The qualified inspector shall not inspect his or her own work; however, the qualified elevator device inspector may perform work as required under the contract of full service needs on the device he or she is inspecting at the time of the inspection and test, provided that work does not require more than one person. The maintenance and repair of a contracted device that is required at any other time under a contract of full service needs shall be performed by another individual, and not by the certifying inspector.